



Minneapolis Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery Design Guidelines and Maintenance Agreement

Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission
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Management of property (including graffiti removal)

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Tree planting, trimming, and removal

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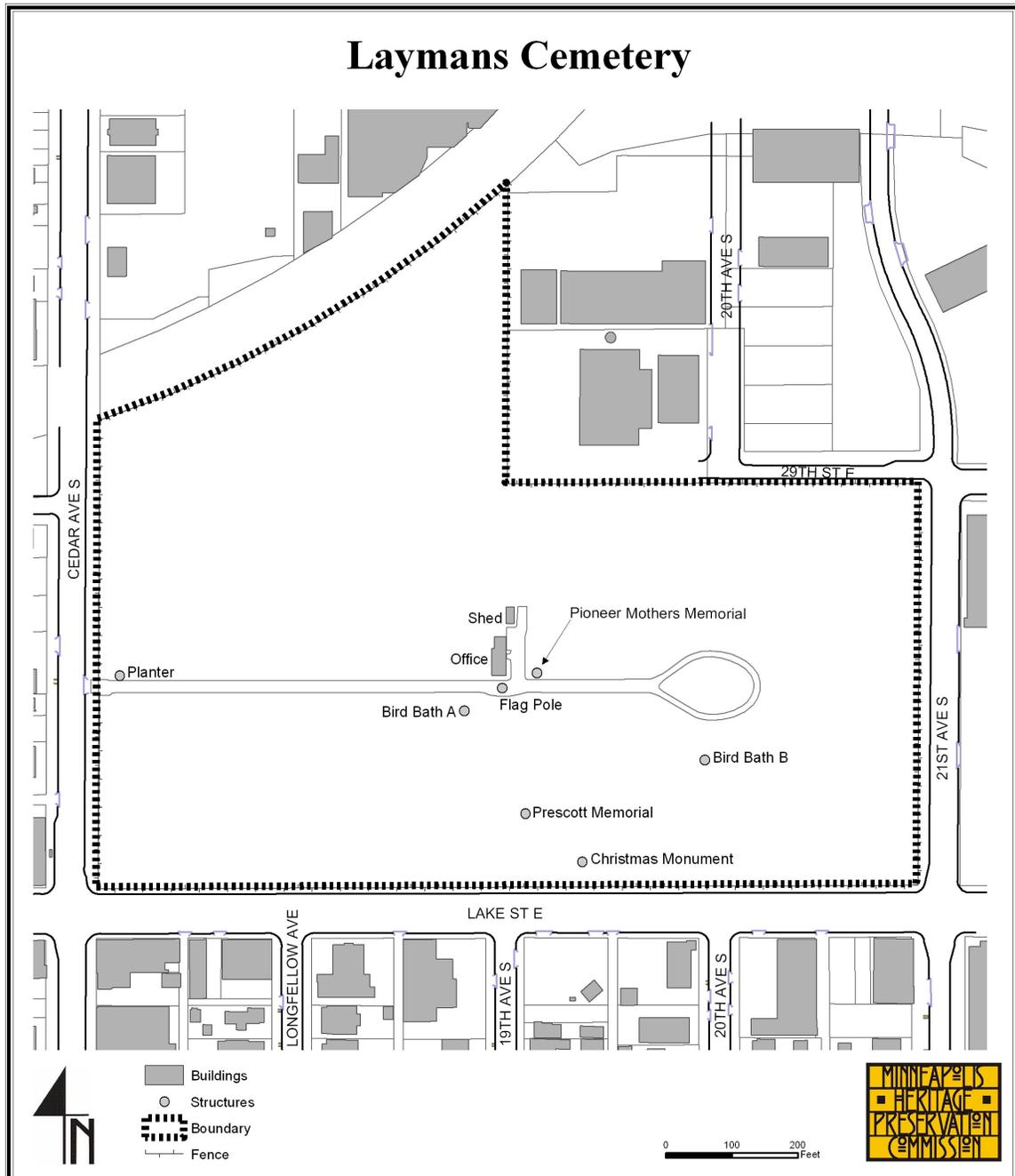
Friends of the Cemetery: friends@friendsofthecemetery.org

An all-volunteer organization dedicated to the restoration and preservation of Minneapolis Pioneers and Soldiers Memorial Cemetery. The group's activities focus on community outreach and education.

A special thanks to Sue Anderson, Joan, Hautman, Sue Hunter-Weir, and Will Owens from Friends of the Cemetery for the volunteer hours they have devoted to preserving Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery and for their work on this document.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Layman's Cemetery, which was renamed Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery in 1928, is an important part of the State of Minnesota and City of Minneapolis' history. Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery has the honor of being the only cemetery in Minnesota listed as an individual landmark on the National Register of Historic Places. Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery, which is owned by the City of Minneapolis and the families of those buried in the cemetery, is also a City of Minneapolis of Minneapolis landmark. This cemetery, which was non-sectarian and ethnically diverse, is the oldest surviving cemetery in Minneapolis, and one of the few surviving features from the city's first period of settlement.



With this designation come certain responsibilities to ensure the protection of this significant historic and cultural resource. As with any historic district or landmark in the City of Minneapolis, any planned alterations that may affect the cemetery's significant features must be reviewed by the City's Heritage Preservation staff or commission to guide those that care for the cemetery on how best to preserve this historic property.

The following guidelines and maintenance agreement will assist the Heritage Preservation Commission, City of Minneapolis Public Works Department, City of Minneapolis Park and Recreational Board, Friends of the Cemetery, other volunteers, and the families and friends that have loved ones buried in the cemetery in planning for the cemetery's future while preserving its historic character.

Chapter 2 of this document describes the historical development and the cemetery's significant features. Chapter 3 of this document lists the cemetery guidelines and maintenance agreement for the cemetery that were agreed upon by the cemetery stakeholders. The cemetery guidelines provide a framework for evaluating proposed alterations and the maintenance agreement describes the work that will be carried out on a regular basis.

Purpose of Document

- To preserve and protect the existing character of the cemetery, including both the natural and built environments
- To identify individual features and overall characteristics that are significant and contribute to the character and integrity of the cemetery
- To provide guidance for alterations to existing features and buildings and discourage the introduction of incompatible and/or inappropriate alterations
- To encourage sympathetic and orderly changes to the site and development that are compatible with the historic setting and allows adequate open space for aesthetic and environmental purposes



Pioneer Mother's Memorial, Photo taken by Jeff Adams, August 2005

Preservation Philosophy

Maintenance philosophies for historic cemeteries typically center upon the concepts of stabilization and preservation and advocate the use of maintenance methods and materials which will do the least amount of damage to the overall site, contributing structures and elements. **Stabilization** refers to the efforts put forth by managers, maintenance crews and volunteers to "retain the greatest cultural and structural integrity of the artifact and site overall," while interfering as little as possible with the historic fabric of the site.

Preservation refers to the big-picture efforts put forth by cemetery stakeholders that care for the site, including planning for preservation in the future and documenting changes to the grounds as they occur.

CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

In order to identify those features that have cultural, historical, architectural, and/or artistic significance, it is first important to understand the history and development of the cemetery. The following sections provide a summary of the historical development of Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery and lists the features that contribute to the cemetery's historical significance. The features listed are what the Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) seeks to protect in order to preserve the site's integrity. Without integrity, a historic site is no longer able to convey its meaning, significance, and historical connections.



Cemetery grounds from driveway, looking southeast, Photo by Anonymous, circa 1930

Historical Development

Layman's Cemetery, established in 1853, occupies a twenty-seven-acre site. It was designed by the property owner, Martin Layman, in a churchyard-style geometric plot layout which can be seen with the closely set, regularly spaced graves.

The eastern ten acres were platted under the name of the Minneapolis Cemetery in 1860, with an additional ten acres to the west platted in 1871. The twenty acres were organized in a rectangular plan bounded by Cedar Avenue on the west, Twenty-first Avenue on the east, Lake Street on the south, and Twenty-ninth Street on the north. The last irregularly shaped seven-acre addition to the cemetery was planned in 1881, but was not formally added until 1886, three years after the land was annexed to the city of Minneapolis. This section extends northward between Cedar Avenue and Nineteenth Avenue South [vacated] to the curving right-of-way of the Benton Cutoff of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad (City of Minneapolis HPC Registration Form, 2006).

The cemetery was in disrepair in the early part of the 20th century in large part due to the lack of a perpetual maintenance fund. A campaign to save the cemetery began in 1925, and a coalition of groups including the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of the American Revolution, and American Legion convinced the City to purchase the cemetery in 1927. Between 1928 and 1936, the City of Minneapolis completed a redesign that paid tribute to the pioneers and soldiers buried here. The cemetery today resembles, with a high degree of integrity, the 1928-1936 redesign.

Pioneer and Soldier Cemetery's **period of significance** is 1853-1942. A period of significance is the span of time during which a property attained the significance that makes it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and or local designation. Most of the features listed below are from the period of significance. These features must be protected in order for the cemetery to retain its integrity and the qualities for which it was designated as a property on the National Register and as a local landmark.

Significant Features

The features that contribute to the cemetery's historic significance are the following:

- *Overall Plan*: original layout and the 1928-1936 redesign
- *Structural objects*: including the buildings, monuments, markers, fences
- *Landscape elements*: including topography, ground cover, trees, and planting circles
- *Circulation systems*: including driveway and turnaround circle

Overall Plan

The cemetery was designed by the property owner, Martin Layman, in a churchyard-style geometric plot layout which can be seen with the closely set, regularly spaced graves. The cemetery today resembles, with a high degree of integrity, the cemetery from the 1928-1936 redesign (see specific subsections below for the redesign work details).

Structural Objects

Buildings

The cemetery contains two contributing buildings: an office building and a shed. The cemetery office building was built in 1871, and is located in the middle of the cemetery, north of the flagpole and the driveway. The one-story, gable-roof building is constructed of rough-cut limestone blocks and is oriented in a north-south direction. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Cornice returns on the north and south sides of the building give it a modest Greek Revival appearance. A wood and glass



Cemetery office building looking north, Photo by anonymous, circa 1930

door leads to the office area in the south end of the building. Two doors on the east side of the building lead to a hallway, workroom and vault area in the north end. An original cast-iron stove is located in the workroom (Registration Form, 2006).

To the north of the office building is the wood-frame, gable-roofed vehicle shed, built circa 1930.

Monuments

A variety of contributing, commemorative monuments were added to the cemetery in the 1920s and 1930s, after it was acquired by the City and renamed the Minneapolis Pioneers and Soldiers Memorial Cemetery. The first of these is the flagpole, installed to the south of the office building, sits on a base of rough-cut, random, limestone blocks. It bears a bronze plaque inscribed: “In memory of the Pioneers and the Soldiers by the Auxiliary M.C.P.A., 1928.” In 1936, the G.A.R. monument with a bronze plaque reading, “In Memory Of The Nation’s Defenders” was installed south of the office and east of the allée that leads to Lake Street, by the Soldiers’ Section that was marked in the 1930s. In 1936, the headstone of Philander Prescott and his family was set in a tall vertical surround.



Flagpole, looking east, Photo by Jeff Adams, August 2005

This is located near the Lake Street entrance. The Charles W. Christmas monument in the form of a modified obelisk dates from 1942. These are located east of the G.A.R. monument. A stone boulder with a bronze plaque that reads, “In Memory Of Pioneer Mothers/Erected May 8, 1937 By Descendants And Friends/All That I Am Or Hope To Be I Owe To My Angel Mother – Abraham Lincoln,” stands east of the office. To the west of the office and adjacent to the entrance driveway is a monument to Annie Holl with a bronze plaque reading: “In Loving Memory Of Annie M. Holl, Wife Of Dr. Peter M. Holl, Daughter Of Seymour And Ann Fillmore, Granddaughter Of Deacon James And Ann Sully, Her Untiring Efforts And Devotion To Bring About The Preservation Of This Sacred Ground As A Memorial To The Pioneers And Soldiers Was An Inspiration To All Who Were Interested In This Worthy Work. Erected By Auxiliary M.C.P.A. 1938 (Registration Form, 2006).”

The two (2) birdbaths were constructed of concrete and stone basins set on rough limestone-block bases. They were added sometime between 1928 and 1931.

Markers and Headstones

There are approximately 20,000 graves and 1,820 headstones and markers in the cemetery. The small number of extant markers is the result of deterioration, vandalism, and the fact that many graves never had markers. No comprehensive inventory has been made of the surviving markers, although all are contributing objects to the nomination. The markers are arranged in rough north-south rows, reflecting the original rectilinear layout of plots within rectangular blocks designated by letter. As the cemetery expanded,

new blocks adhered to the original grid pattern. Some blocks were reserved for families, others for individuals. Block H, in the northeast part of the cemetery, was designated the Potter's Field, which explains the lack of markers in that area. Smaller, numbered plot sections fill areas such as those within the turnaround circle and bordering the railroad right-of-way. The lanes that originally ran through the cemetery are still discernable in the form of long, north-south and east-west-running areas devoid of markers and roughly delineated by rows of trees (Registration Form, 2006).



Charles W. Christmas grave marker, looking east, Photo by Jeff Adams, August 2005

The majority of markers in Layman's Cemetery are late nineteenth and early twentieth century in date, in a variety of forms and styles, and in widely varied states of repair. They are made of marble, sandstone, granite, iron, and zinc. Some of the headstones appear to be of mid-twentieth-century date, but record earlier burials. The inscriptions on many of the earliest headstones have deteriorated beyond legibility. The marker assemblage is predominantly made up of tablets and blocks, but includes a wide array of Classical and Egyptian Revival plaques, obelisks, columns, pedestals and other types. Eight (8) iron and three (3) zinc markers are scattered throughout the cemetery. Marble military tablets mark the graves of many veterans. Other distinctive markers include those erected by fraternal organizations, which mimic logs or feature special symbols, and those bearing inscriptions in German, Swedish, Norwegian, and Russian (Registration Form, 2006).

New markers and replacement markers have been added to the cemetery in recent years and this practice will continue. It is estimated that 5-10 markers have been added each year during the past ten years. The replacement of military markers has also been a practice in Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery. This will continue into the foreseeable future with an estimated 180 military markers still needing to be replaced.

Fences and Gates

The site is enclosed on Cedar Avenue and Lake Street by the fence installed in 1928-1929. The fence, which is a contributing structure, is composed of posts formed by rough-cut, random limestone blocks set at twenty-foot intervals and linked by wrought-iron pickets, helps to reinforce the sense of Layman's Cemetery as a protected enclave, set apart from the surrounding urban area. The posts are approximately seven-and-one-half feet tall, and the pickets, painted green, are about six feet tall. Paired wrought-iron gates, flanked by limestone posts approximately ten feet tall, protect the entrances to the cemetery on these two thoroughfares. All the limestone blocks are set with rough sand mortar and the posts rest on concrete bases. Bronze plaques bearing the inscription: "The Minneapolis Pioneers and Soldiers Memorial Cemetery," are placed on the gateposts. Pedestrian entrances with their own wrought-iron gates flank the main gate on Cedar Avenue (Registration Form, 2006).

Contributing chain-link fences, which date from 1928-1929, are supported on pipe-rail posts and crosspieces. They enclose the cemetery on the east and the north. These were also installed in 1928-1929.

Landscape Elements

Topography

Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery exhibits the pattern of the natural terrain. The grass-covered terrain of the cemetery site is relatively flat; however, it slopes downward in the northeast section toward Twenty-First Avenue South and slopes upward in the northwest section toward Cedar Avenue (Registration Form, 2006)..



Aerial view of Layman's Cemetery, looking east-northeast, Cedar Avenue runs vertical on the right and Lake Street horizontal in the foreground, Photographer unknown, circa 1930

Ground Cover, Trees, and Plantings

Historically, unpaved carriage lanes extended north-south and east-west through the cemetery and along the northwest boundary. These lanes were closed and replaced by grass in the 1930s. Trees planted in north-south rows that paralleled the lanes dominate the cemetery landscape. Some appear to be nineteenth-century elms, but many of the existing trees -- maple, aspen, ash, poplar, and a few evergreens -- appear to date from the 1920s and 1930s, when the cemetery was partially redesigned. Trees clustered near the northern edges of the cemetery also appear to date from the 1930s. Another allée of trees lines the main entrance drive into the cemetery. Other landscape features are planting circles, outlined by stone blocks and birdbaths with concrete and stone basins set on rough limestone-block bases. These elements were added sometime between 1928 and 1931 (Registration Form, 2006).

For Arbor Day 2003, 150 trees were planted (one for each year since the first burial). The tree locations were along the paved asphalt drive to reinforce the 1928-1936 Redesign and in locations where trees were removed.

Circulation Systems

Driveway, Lanes, and Turnaround Circle

A paved asphalt driveway extends from the Cedar Avenue gate to the cemetery office building, this was known as Elizabeth Street, after Martin Layman's wife. The turnaround circle is located approximately two-thirds of the way across the cemetery. The contributing driveway and turnaround circle, even though resurfaced and somewhat altered in configuration, are among the oldest surviving features of the site. These features predate the reworking of the cemetery in the 1920s and 1930s (Registration Form, 2006).



Turnaround circle, looking west, Photo by Jeff Adams, August 2005

The gate from Lake Street, which is opposite Nineteenth Avenue South, and historically had its own driveway, is now marked by an allée of trees. Sidewalks composed of concrete slabs surround the outer edges of the cemetery on Cedar Avenue, Lake Street, and Twenty-first Avenue South. Most of the sidewalk slabs appear to date from 1928-1929, although later concrete slabs extend the sidewalk to the curb line on Lake Street and portions of Cedar Avenue. Grass-planted boulevards extend from the sidewalk to the curb line on Cedar Avenue and Twenty-first Avenue South (Registration Form, 2006).

Various detailed plans drawn of the cemetery in the late nineteenth century and in the 1920s and 1930s illustrate the drives and lanes that made the grave sites accessible. In addition to Elizabeth Street, nine other drives or lanes existed. These drives and lanes, with most having grass cover today, defined the sections of the cemetery, each of which was assigned a letter or number. The sections, called blocks, were subdivided into numbered burial plots, although a portion of the cemetery's northeast corner was used as a potters' field for the burial of indigents (Registration Form, 2006).

CHAPTER 3: GUIDELINES AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

This chapter provides the Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery guidelines and maintenance agreement. These guidelines and maintenance agreement were agreed upon by CPED-Planning, Public Works, and Friends of the Cemetery. The *cemetery guidelines* provide a framework for evaluating proposed alterations and maintenance work. The *maintenance agreement* describes the work that will be completed on a regular basis.

This chapter is organized by first providing the general cemetery design guidelines that oversee all rehabilitation work and proposed alterations, and second by providing specific guidelines and maintenance agreement information for the important cemetery elements that are described in Chapter 2 (e.g. buildings). These features must be protected in order for the cemetery to retain its integrity and the qualities for which it was designated as a property on the National Register and as a local landmark.

With so many different entities, it is important to document work completed in order to have record of when important events, alterations, or irreversible events take place. The documenting of work and events, other than general mowing, planting of annual plants and flowers, and replacement in kind plants, will help ensure that this landmark will be preserved. Plans for alterations are reviewed by the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) and staff of the Department of Community Planning and Economic Development–Planning Division. A **Certificate of No Change (CNC)** is approved by staff for minor alterations and replacement-in-kind activities that follow the adopted guidelines. Most alterations that are not considered minor or a replacement-in-kind will require a **Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)**. A COA application is reviewed by CPED staff and taken to a public hearing to the Heritage Preservation Commission for major alterations and additions. For more information, contact the Minneapolis Department of Community Planning and Economic Development–Planning Division at (612) 673-2597.

General Design Guidelines

The Pioneers Cemetery Design Guidelines are based on The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation which follow. The intent of the Standards is to promote the preservation of historic materials and features that contribute to a property's significance. The Standards can be applied to projects of nearly every description, including historic buildings and structures, related landscape features, and new construction.

1. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
2. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features, architectural elements from other buildings, or new landscape design shall not be undertaken.
3. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
4. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
5. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
6. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
7. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
8. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Buildings

Guidelines

a. Decorative masonry features

Decorative masonry features should be retained in repair or renovation projects. Deteriorated brick, stone, mortar, and other materials should be replaced with material used in the original construction or with materials that resemble the appearance of the original as closely as possible.

b. Cleaning and Waterproofing

Masonry cleaning should be conducted only to halt deterioration and by the gentlest means possible such as low-pressure water, soft brushes, and/or appropriate chemical treatment. Sandblasting should not be used under any circumstances. Waterproof and water repellent coatings should not be used unless there is evidence of past water penetration.

c. Repointing and Replacement

Original mortar joint size and profile should be retained and/or duplicated in repointing. Mortar mixtures should duplicate the cement proportion and should duplicate the original mortar in color and texture. New brick and stone should match the color, size, texture, profile, and detail of the historic material whenever possible.

d. Conservation and Replacement

All existing masonry surfaces should be conserved. Replacement of surfaces and features should be made only in the case of deterioration or damage. New stone should match the color, size, texture, profile and detail of the historic material.

e. Replacement

Replacing in kind an entire masonry feature that is too deteriorated to repair - if the overall form and detailing are still evident - using the physical evidence to guide the new work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

f. Painting and Paint Removal

The original color and texture of historic masonry surfaces should be retained. Unpainted masonry surfaces should not be painted.

Maintenance Agreement

The Public Works Property Services Division will document the condition of the Cemetery Office Building and Cottage in the spring and fall and make needed repairs that are approved through a CNC or COA application. The structural items that will be reviewed include the following:

- Paint condition (e.g. peeling and flaking)
- Foundation Walls (e.g. cracks and tuckpointing)
- Windows and Doors
- Roofs (e.g. loose shingles)
- Flashing
- Fascia & soffits
- Drainage
- Gutters and downspouts
- Chimneys

Monuments(e.g. flagpole, bird bathes, fountains)

Guidelines

a. Decorative masonry features

Decorative masonry features should be retained in repair or renovation projects. Deteriorated brick, stone, mortar, and other materials should be replaced with material used in the original construction or with materials that resemble the appearance of the original as closely as possible

b. Cleaning and Waterproofing

Masonry cleaning should be conducted only to halt deterioration and by the gentlest means possible such as low-pressure water, soft brushes, and/or appropriate chemical treatment. Sandblasting should not be used under any circumstances. Waterproof and water repellent coatings should not be used unless there is evidence of past water penetration.

c. Repointing and Replacement

Original mortar joint size and profile should be retained and/or duplicated in repointing. Mortar mixtures should duplicate the cement proportion and should duplicate the original mortar in color and texture. New brick and stone should match the color, size, texture, profile, and detail of the historic material whenever possible.

d. Conservation and Replacement

All existing masonry surfaces should be conserved. Replacement of surfaces and features should be made only in the case of deterioration or damage. New stone should match the color, size, texture, profile and detail of the historic material.

e. Replacement

Replacing in kind an entire masonry feature that is too deteriorated to repair - if the overall form and detailing are still evident - using the physical evidence to guide the new work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Maintenance Agreement

The Public Works Property Services Division will document the condition of the following monuments in the spring and fall:

- Flag Pole
- G.A.R. Monument
- Philander Prescott Headstone
- Charles W. Christmas monument
- Stone Boulder with a bronze plaque
- Annie Holl Monument

Public Works will make needed repairs that are approved through a CNC or COA application.

Markers and Headstones

Guidelines

a. Cleaning

Marker cleaning should be conducted only to halt deterioration and by the gentlest means possible such as low-pressure water, soft brushes, and/or appropriate chemical treatment.

b. Gravestone Rubbing

Grave rubbing is not allowed since it may endanger the marker and it does not assure the preservation of masonry features

c. New Markers

Introducing new construction onto the site which is visually incompatible in terms of size, scale, design, materials, color and texture or which destroys historic relationships on the site is not appropriate.

Maintenance Agreement

CPED-Planning, Public Works, and Friends of the Cemetery will complete the followings items on an annual or biannual basis and make needed repairs that are approved through a CNC or COA application.

1. Examine marker condition and log conditions of markers. Fallen markers should be dealt with in a way agreed upon by CPED-Planning, Public Works, and Friends of the Cemetery.
2. Marker stabilization, resetting, and repair (done by a conservation professional or trained volunteer)
3. Polishing of iron crosses
4. Marker cleaning. It is not recommended that stone cleaning happen more than once every several years. It is recommended that stone cleaning take place only if it is viewed as necessary to prevent further deterioration. The Preservation Primer book should be consulted for general cleaning procedures, procedures to avoid, lichen removal, tools for stone cleaning, marble and limestone headstones, and sandstone markers. The National Park Service Preservation Brief #38 should be consulted for graffiti removal.

Fences and Gates

Guidelines

a. Decorative masonry features

Decorative masonry features should be retained in repair or renovation projects. Deteriorated brick, stone, mortar, and other materials should be replaced with material used in the original construction or with materials that resemble the appearance of the original as closely as possible

b. Cleaning and Waterproofing

Masonry cleaning should be conducted only to halt deterioration and by the gentlest means possible such as low-pressure water, soft brushes, and/or appropriate chemical treatment. Sandblasting should not be used under any circumstances. Waterproof and water repellent coatings should not be used unless there is evidence of past water penetration.

c. Repointing and Replacement

Original mortar joint size and profile should be retained and/or duplicated in repointing. Mortar mixtures should duplicate the cement proportion and should duplicate the original mortar in color and texture. New brick and stone should match the color, size, texture, profile, and detail of the historic material whenever possible.

d. Conservation and Replacement

All existing masonry surfaces should be conserved. Replacement of surfaces and features should be made only in the case of deterioration or damage. New stone should match the color, size, texture, profile and detail of the historic material.

e. Replacement

Replacing in kind an entire masonry feature that is too deteriorated to repair - if the overall form and detailing are still evident - using the physical evidence to guide the new work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

f. Painting and Paint Removal

The original color and texture of historic masonry surfaces should be retained. Unpainted masonry surfaces should not be painted.

Maintenance Agreement

The Public Works Property Services Division will document the condition of the wrought-iron and chain-link fences in the spring and fall and make needed repairs that are approved through a CNC or COA application. In addition, graffiti removal shall be done in compliance with the Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery guidelines for cleaning. If more details are needed on graffiti removal, the National Park Service Preservation Brief #38 should be consulted for graffiti removal.

Landscape

Ground Cover, Trees, and Plantings

Guidelines

a. Retention and Preservation

1. Identifying, retaining, and preserving landscape and natural terrain that is important in defining its overall historic character. Site features can include driveways, walkways, fencing, fountains, plant material, grave depressions, trees, and archeological features that are important in defining the history of the site. When removal of a tree or plant materials is done, it is important that it is done in a manner to have minimal disturbance to markers and other important features.
2. Providing continued protection of masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise building and site features through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems; and continued protection and maintenance of landscape features, including plant material.
3. Evaluating the overall condition of materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to building and site features will be necessary.

b. Archeological Material

1. Minimize disturbance on the site, thus reducing the possibility of destroying unknown archeological materials.
2. Protecting e.g. preserving in place known archeological material whenever possible.

c. Protection and Maintenance

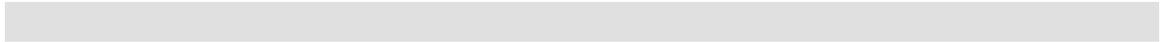
1. Protecting and maintaining buildings, structures, and the site by providing proper drainage to assure that water does not erode foundation wall; drain toward the building; nor erode contributing features or historic landscape. Watering of ground cover should be minimal to avoid over saturation.
2. Protecting the building and other features of the site against arson and vandalism before rehabilitation work begins, i.e., erecting protective fencing and installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.

d. New Materials

1. Introducing a new landscape design, feature, or plant material that is visually incompatible with the site or that destroys site patterns, vistas, or is potentially damaging to contributing elements is not allowed.
2. When appropriate, encourage the replacement of dead trees or shrubs with in-kind species

e. Chemicals

1. Fertilizers and herbicides are not allowed.



Maintenance Agreement

1. The National Park Service Preservation Brief #36 Protecting Cultural Landscapes, Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes should be consulted for guidance.
2. Grounds cleanup in the spring and fall.
3. Examine trees and shrubs for pruning or removal in the spring and fall.
4. Trimming of historic plants at least once a year.
5. Plant trees, plants, and grasses that reinforce the 1928-1936 redesign.
6. Monitor non-historic plants to assess their potential damage to markers and structures.
7. Assess safety condition of grave depressions at least once a year.
8. Unless absolutely required, driving outside of the driveway, lanes, and turnaround are not allowed with automobiles and trucks.
9. Will equip the lawn mowers with a rubber guard and blade guard and will not mow within one foot of the markers and headstones.
10. Will not use weed whips next to markers, headstones, and other contributing structures with strings that cause irreversible damage.

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