PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT OF TOLSON'S CHAPEL CEMETERY, SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND

Chicora Research Contribution 552

Preservation Assessment of Tolson's Chapel Cemetery, Sharpsburg, Maryland

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This project is funded by the Maryland Historical Trust and Friends of Tolson's Chapel

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This study was funded by a grant from the African American Heritage Preservation Fund, administered by the Maryland Historical Trust to the Friends of Tolson's Chapel (FOTC). The work was conducted by Chicora Foundation on March 18 and 19, 2013 and involved two-days on-site and a meeting with members of FOTC involved in the preservation of the Tolson's Chapel Cemetery.

The study examines a small (0.24 acre) church cemetery situated on the southern edge of Sharpsburg, Maryland. Its chapel was built in 1866 by the African American community and presumably burials date from shortly thereafter, although the earliest stone in the cemetery is from 1888. The congregation declined in the twentieth century and in 1994 it was permanently closed by the United Methodist Church.

Efforts to preserve the cemetery began with the 2002 sale of the building and cemetery by the Baltimore-Washington Conference of the United Methodist Church to the Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAF). In 2006, the non-profit Friends of Tolson's Chapel (FOTC) was created as an outgrowth of SHAF and in 2008 ownership of the property was transferred from SHAF to FOTC. Significant efforts have been directed to the preservation of the chapel and recently attention has turned to the cemetery. This assessment and its recommendations represent the first stage of those preservation efforts.

This assessment examined a broad range of issues that affect burial grounds, including access, security and safety, the landscape, maintenance practices, the condition of the stones, among other topics. As a result of the assessment this study proposes a range of preservation activities and provides budget estimates.

This report classifies all of the identified needs into three broad categories:

- Those issues that are so critical – typically reflecting broad administrative issues, health and safety concerns, and issues that if delayed will result in significantly greater costs – that require **immediate** attention. These actions should be accomplished either in what remains of 2013 or 2014.

- Those issues that, while significant and reflecting on-going deterioration and concerns, can be spread over the next several years (i.e., 2015-2016). This allows some budgeting flexibility, but this flexibility should not be misconstrued as a reason to ignore the seriousness of the issues.

- Finally, those issues that represent on-going maintenance and preservation issues. These costs can be spread over the following two years (i.e., 2018-2019). Like the Second Priority issues, this budgetary flexibility should not be interpreted as allowing these issues to slide since further delay will only increase the cost of necessary actions.

Priority 1 activities are estimated to cost about $8,900. Most of this funding will go toward signage and, if additional burials are to be allowed, the per burial expense of ensuring that new burials do not intrude into pre-existing ones. There is only one stone in the cemetery that is identified as requiring immediate conservation intervention. Of course, conservation costs could be reduced if all of the treatments were combined into one package even though most treatments are not critical and can be postponed.

Priority 2 actions account for nearly $17,000. Much of this (about $8,700, not including mileage, per diem, and lodging) is allocated to second priority conservation treatments. Another significant second priority issue is control of bank erosion along the west and north sides of the

cemetery. This can be accomplished with rip-rap, softened with plantings at a cost of about $6,000. We also recommend about $1,200 be devoted to a brochure that can begin to integrate the cemetery into preservation efforts. Another significant Priority 2 item deals with the turf. The cost of maintaining the existing weedy lawn will continue to escalate and we recommend that FOTC consider the benefits of lawn renovation to establish a more manageable turf, either fescue or perhaps an alternative such as buffalo grass.

Priority 3 tasks are estimated to cost about $7,500, although there are additional items whose costs cannot be accurately projected at this time. Completion of stone conservation (if not conducted as one project) will cost about $6,700. $800 is allocated to the infilling of sunken graves.

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The Project

As early as November 2010, individuals in the Sharpsburg area began working with Chicora to explore preservation options at the African American Tolson's Chapel cemetery. In October 2012 Ms. Edie Wallace with the Friends of Tolson's Chapel (FOTC) contacted Chicora Foundation to request a proposal to conduct a preservation assessment of the Tolson's Chapel cemetery in Sharpsburg, Maryland. In conjunction with the assessment, the organization also wished to have a stone-by-stone assessment conducted to determine what sort of stone conservation might be necessary. Also requested was a study to determine if there were, as suspected, additional unmarked burials in the cemetery. The study is being partially funded by the Maryland Department of Planning, Division of Historical and Cultural Programs.

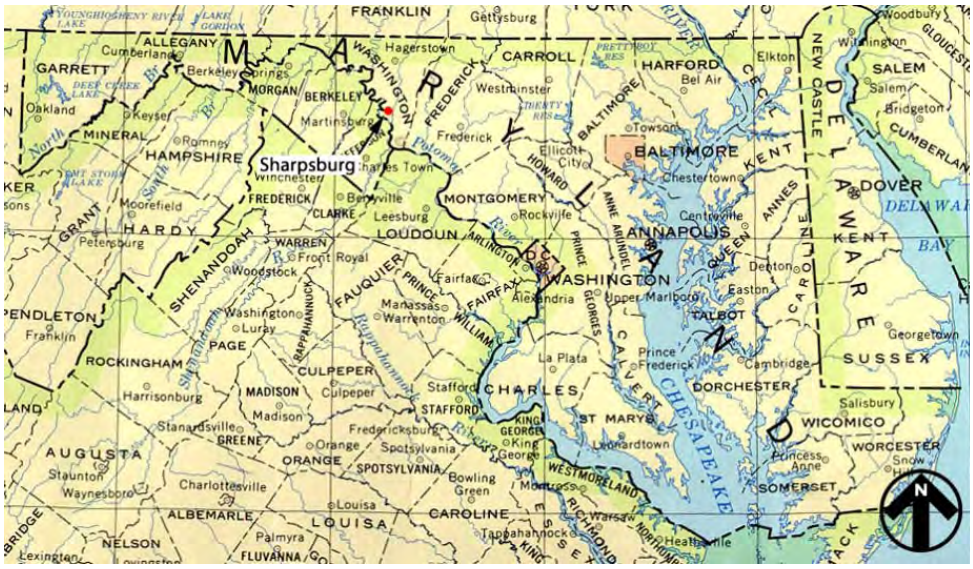

Figure 1. Sharpsburg in south central Maryland.

Chicora responded with a proposal dated November 12, 2012, which was subsequently approved by FOTC on December 20, 2012.

The assessment was conducted on March 18 and 19, 2013 by the authors, Michael Trinkley and Debi Hacker. The work involved two days in Sharpsburg conducting interviews, assessing the cemetery and its setting, conducting the stone-by-stone assessment, and recording the extant stones. A ground penetrating radar study was conducted by GEL Geophysics on March 18 and that study is included as a separate chapter.

Sharpsburg is a very small town in Washington County, Maryland about 13 miles south of Hagerstown, the county seat for Washington County (Figure 1). It is also about 3 miles from the Potomac River and is situated on an eighteenth century road, now Maryland Route 34, also known as Shepherdstown Pike.

Sharpsburg is best known as the site of the September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest single-day battle in American history, with 22,717 dead, wounded and missing on both sides. It was also the first major battle to take place on Union soil. While the Confederate

advance was halted, the battle is considered tactically inconclusive. Nevertheless, it was sufficient to encourage Lincoln to announce his Emancipation Proclamation, which in turn discouraged the British and French governments from providing support to the Confederacy.

The Antietam battle was fought over about 12 square miles and today the National Park Service controls about 2,700 acres of the battlefield. Situated east of Sharpsburg, this federal holding dominates the region.

In comparison to the battlefield, the town incorporates less than a quarter square mile. Laid out in a grid pattern, the two dominant streets, Main and Mechanic, cross at a central square – one of only three towns in Washington County with a public square. Almost all of the town's corporate limits are included in the Sharpsburg Historic District, established in 2008. This historic district extends beyond the town's northeastern limits to incorporate the community's Mountain View Cemetery, established in 1883. Sharpsburg has a very rural community or residential character, with most of the structures being houses and various support structures. Even its Main Street has few commercial establishments. There are, however, six churches and a twentieth century school in the town.

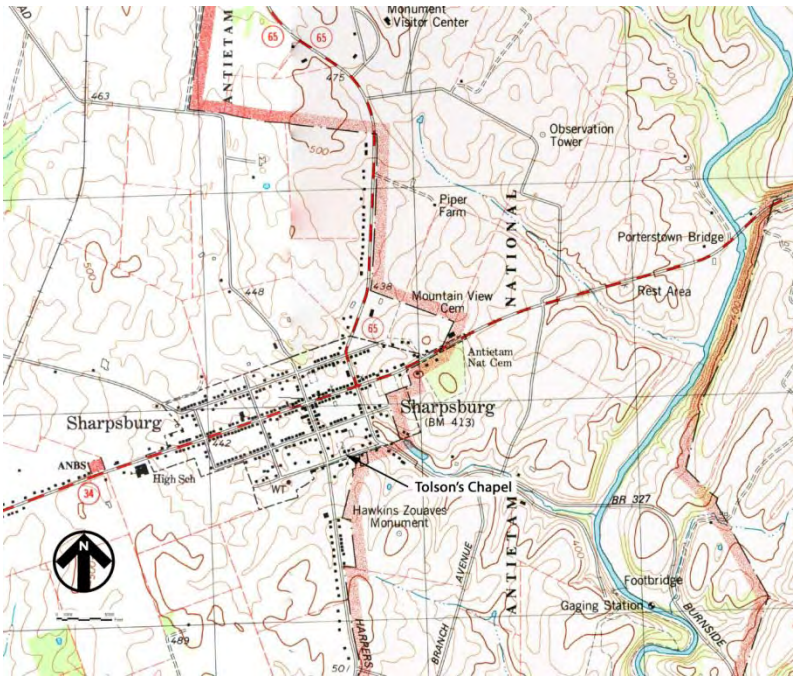

Figure 2. Portions of the Shepherdstown 1994 and Keedysville 1994 USGS topographic maps showing the location of Tolson's Chapel in Sharpsburg, Maryland.

Figure 3. Tolson's Chapel cemetery from the chapel looking north.

Tolson's Chapel and its cemetery are situated on the south edge of the town – and the historic district – on the north side of High Street (Figure 2). Identified as tax map parcels 0762 0565 and 0762 0566, the lot consists of just under a quarter acre. The immediate area consists of residences and open spaces.

Table 1.
Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Preservation Fundamentals

Preservation is not an especially difficult concept to grasp, although the key principles are not always clearly articulated. The fundamental concepts are well presented in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation (see Table 1). While the FOTC have done an admirable job remaining faithful to these standards during the structural rehabilitation, it is still worthwhile to talk about the Standards in the context of a cemetery.

The Secretary of the Interior Standards remind us – at least at a general level – of what caregivers need to be thinking about as they begin a cemetery preservation plan. Those responsible for the care of Tolson's Chapel cemetery should be intimately familiar with the eight critical issues it outlines.

For example, all other factors being equal, a cemetery should be used as a cemetery – not to walk dogs, not as a playground, not to store equipment, and not as a park. And until the caregivers are able to do what needs to be done, it is their responsibility to make certain that the site is preserved – it must not be allowed to suffer damage under their watch.

Caregivers must work diligently to understand – and retain – the historic character of the cemetery. In other words, they must look at the cemetery with a new vision and ask themselves, "what gives this cemetery its unique, historical character?" Perhaps it is the landscape, the rural setting, or the markers. It may simply be that it is a unique representation of a cemetery type rarely seen in a rapidly developing urban setting. Whatever it is, those undertaking its care and preservation become the guardians responsible for making certain those elements are protected and enhanced (whether they are particularly appealing to the caregivers or not).

Whatever conservation efforts are necessary must be done to the highest professional standards; these conservation efforts must be physically and visually compatible with the original materials; these conservation efforts must not seek to mislead the public into thinking that repairs are original work; and the conservation efforts must be documented for future generations. If the caregivers aren't conservators, it is their responsibility as the stewards of the property to retain a conservator

appropriately trained and subscribing to the Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice of the American Institute for Conservation (AIC).

The Secretary of the Interior reminds those responsible for the resources that each and every cemetery has evolved and represents different styles and forms. It is the responsibility of care-givers to care for all of these modifications and not seek to create a "Disney-land" version of the cemetery, tearing out features that don't fit into their concept of what the cemetery "ought" to look like.

Likewise, caregivers are reminded that there will be designs, monuments, and other features that characterize the cemetery – and the caregivers are responsible for identifying these items and ensuring their preservation. Caregivers must be circumspect in any modifications, ensuring that they are not destroying what they seek to protect.

Before acting, those responsible for preservation are required as good and careful stewards to explore and evaluate the property, determining exactly what level of intervention – what level of conservation – what level of tree pruning – is actually necessary. And where it is necessary to introduce new materials – perhaps a pathway – into the cemetery, they must do their best to make certain these new elements are not only absolutely necessary, but also match the old elements in composition, design, color, and texture. In other words, if the cemetery has brick pathways, they would be failing as good stewards if they allowed concrete pathways – especially if the only justification was because concrete was less expensive.

Where conservation treatments are necessary, the Secretary of the Interior tells stewards that they must be the gentlest possible. However phrased – less is more – think smart, not strong – caregivers have an obligation to make certain that no harm comes to the resource while under their care. And again, one of the easiest ways to comply is to make certain that caregivers retain a conservator subscribing to the ethics and standards of AIC.

Finally, the caregivers must also recognize that the cemetery is not just a collection of monuments and the associated landscape – the cemetery is also an archaeological resource. They must be constantly thinking about how their efforts – whether to repair a monument, put in a parking lot, or resurface a path – will affect the archaeological resources – archaeological resources that are the remains of people buried at the cemetery by their loved ones.

These are especially critical issues for the Tolson's Chapel cemetery. The cemetery is not only within the Sharpsburg Historic District, but is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are few local descendants of those buried in the cemetery, so the FOTC is a guardian of their interests, balancing cost-effective preservation with the recognition that the property is not simply a church, but also a burial ground.

Our first recommendation, therefore, is that those assuming care for the cemetery become thoroughly familiar with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation and reaffirm their responsibility as stewards of this historical resource to ensure that future preservation efforts are consistent with sound preservation principles and practices. These standards must become "talking-points" for all future discussions and decisions made concerning the cemetery.

The Cemetery, Its Setting, and Context

The Tolson's Chapel cemetery is located in Census Tract 0116.00 of Washington County, Maryland. It is identified as consisting of two parcels; the southern one is 0762 0565, the northern one is 0762 0566. Together they consist of about 0.24 acre and are given the property address of 111 E High Street.

The 0.24 acre chapel lot is a rectangle measuring about 52 by 200 feet. The southern boundary is East High Street, the western

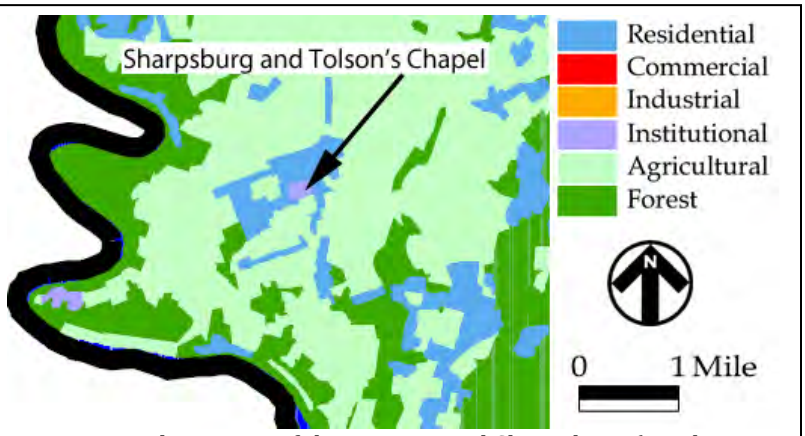

Figure 4. Land use map of the area around Sharpsburg (Washington County Comprehensive Plan 2002).

boundary is an alley, the northern boundary is another alley, and the eastern boundary is two parcels. Parcel 0762 0563 along High Street is a residential lot, while parcel 0762 0564 fronting the back alley is a commercial lot.

Looking at current land use, the area around the cemetery is primarily residential with a decidedly rural feel. The 2002 land use map (Figure 4) reveals primarily residential and agricultural activities within 2 miles of the cemetery. In addition, this same comprehensive plan places all of Sharpsburg, Antietam, and Tolson's Chapel in a preservation area (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Land use plan for the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Tolson's Chapel (Washington County Comprehensive Plan 2002).

This provides an additional level of protection for the cemetery (Figure 5).

Supporting the preservation of the cemetery, the majority of the county surrounding Sharpsville is zoned for agricultural use. Nevertheless, the acreage in farms has fallen from 150,903 acres in 1974 to about 126,000 acres in 1997. Sharpsburg itself is surrounded by several areas of rural residential zoning.

Figure 2 reveals that the cemetery is situated on the northwest edge of a ridge running north-south. Elevations in the cemetery range from about 410 feet AMSL at the northern edge of the lot to around 440 feet AMSL at High Street on the south. This steep slope is perhaps the most topographically defining feature of the cemetery. On a macro scale, Sharpsburg is situated in a basin at 400 feet AMSL, with elevations extending up to 500 feet around the community.

The cemetery consists of Hagerstown-Duffield-Urban land complex with 8 to 25% slopes. These soils are found on karst landscapes, often on summits and backslopes. The soils are formed from loamy and clayey residuum derived from limestone, are typically well drained, and exhibit bedrock at about 5 to 8 feet. Surface layers are silt loams and silty clay loams (Kraft 2001).

A typical soil profile may contain an A or Ap horizon to about 0.8 foot of dark brown or brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam. This may rest on a BE horizon of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt loam found to a depth of about 1.4 feet. The underlying Bt1 horizon, to a depth of perhaps 2.2 feet, may be a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay loam. A Bt2 horizon of reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) silty clay may be found to a depth of 3.8 feet. Below this is a Bt3

horizon of red (2.5YR 4/6) clay, often extending to about 5 feet.

The soils are well drained, permeability is moderate, and they tend to be slightly acidic, requiring liming for cultivation. In addition, the soil is likely to erode on the steep slopes. Inherent fertility tends to be low.

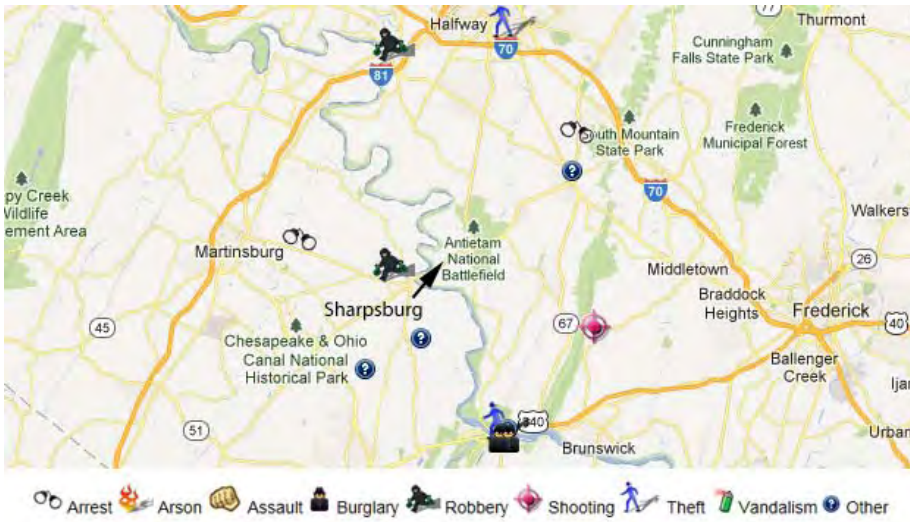

Figure 6. Crime map for the area around Sharpsburg in early 2013.

Compared to Maryland as a whole, Washington County is somewhat less affluent. The per capita income countywide is $26,392 compared to $35,751 for Maryland. In the Sharpsburg census tract, however, the per capita income is $31,471 – significantly closer to the state average. In Washington County as a whole, 11.2% of the residents fall below the poverty level, compared to 9% statewide. Only 12% of the Sharpsburg residents were 65 years or older.

Unemployment (December 2012) was 8.9% for Washington County. While this is far less than the 16.1% for Worcester County or the 10.6% for Dorchester County, it is still nearly double the state average of 6.7%

County-wide the home ownership rate is about 67%, very close to the statewide average of 69%. The median value of the county residences is $230,500, compared to the state median value of $319,800. In Sharpsburg, however, the value is only $214,800.

Sharpsburg is also an older community, with 72% of the houses built in 1939 or before. While about 16% of the households moved in prior to 1969, over two-thirds moved into the area from 1990 through 2010.

The median age for Washington County is about 40 years, while in the Sharpsburg census tract it is about 44 years. Over 85% of the county is white and only 9.6% are identified as African American. The proportion is even lower in Sharpsburg, where less than 1% are black (state-wide about 30% are identified as African American).

Not only is Sharpsburg more affluent than the surrounding county, its residents are better educated. Fully 26% of those in Census Tract 116 have a B.A., compared to 12% county-wide. On the other hand, about 37% of both Sharpsburg and Washington County residents have a high school diploma.

Overall crime occurrences seem to be very sporadic (see Figure 6), with no recent reports in the immediate cemetery vicinity. Historically property crime (those most likely to affect a cemetery) in Washington County tended to be low from 1999 through 2003 (around 1,800 per year). In 2004 the rate increased to 3,200 and peaked in 2006 at over 3,600. Since then the numbers have begun to drop, but remain high (although clearly not in the immediate area of Tolson's Chapel).

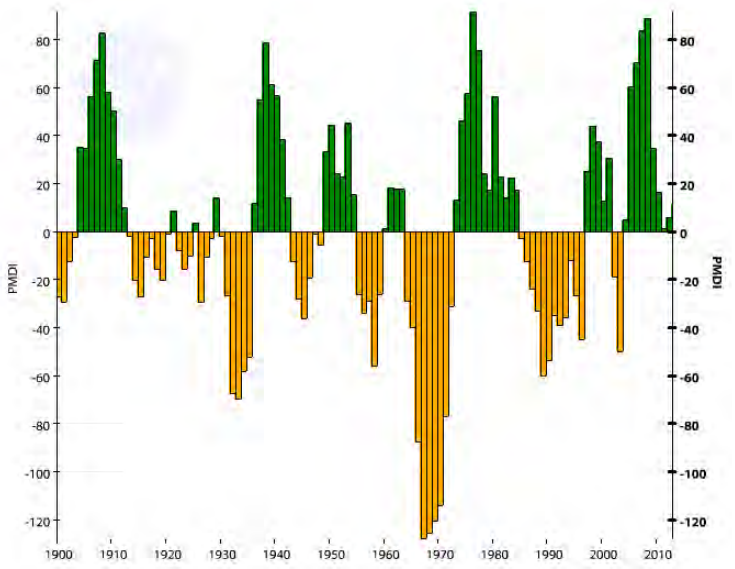

Figure 7. Palmer Drought Index for Maryland from 1900 through 2012.

Factors Affecting the Landscape Character

Sharpsburg is situated in the Hagerstown Valley, part of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province (also known as the Ridge and Valley Appalachians). It is a primarily flat but rolling area. Regional elevations range from 300 to 700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Prior to nineteenth century cultivation and twentieth century development, the area was dominated by hardwood forests of oak, hickory, beech, ash, and basswood. Today significant forested tracts are limited to the western portion of the county, rocky areas, and the bottomland floodplains along Antietam Creek and the Potomac River. The county is dominated by Oak-Hickory forests, with minor areas of oak and pine; elm, ash, and red maple; and a few northern hardwoods.

The earliest photographs we have identified are those from the 2003 HABS study and they reveal a relatively open landscape dominated by lawn. Trees are limited to the east and west property boundaries. Along the east boundary one large maple is found on the cemetery property. Off the cemetery property, west of the bordering alley, there is another row of primarily maples (and one cedar along High Street). Examination of aerial images back to 1988 reveal that these trees did not begin to dominate the boundaries until about 2005.

Maryland's weather is by far the most diverse of the region due to the ridges and valleys of its mountainous western regions and to its sloping eastern coastal plains. Sharpsburg falls into what is known as the Humid Continental Climate zone, a region characterized by a large seasonal temperature difference, with warm to hot (and often humid) summers and cold (sometimes severely cold) winters.

The average annual temperature is 54°F; in winter the average is 32°F, with an average minimum of 24°F. In summer, the average temperature is 73°F and the average daily maximum temperature is 85°F.

The total annual precipitation is typically about 39 inches. Of this, 21 inches, or about 54%, usually falls in April through September, the growing season for most crops. The area receives an average of 27 inches of snowfall, most of it (nearly two-thirds) occurring in January and February.

Only about 20% of the storms rank as severe thunderstorms and most of these occur during the spring and early summer when the atmosphere is more unstable. Figure 7 reveals that for the past several years there has been an abundance of rainfall, although amounts are tapering and the area may be entering a drought period. It also reveals that droughts are not uncommon, occurring in cycles of 2 to 12 years.

The average growing season for Washington County is 211 days. Figure 8 shows that the Sharpsburg area is within Zone 6b with average annual minimum extremes being between -5 and 0°F.

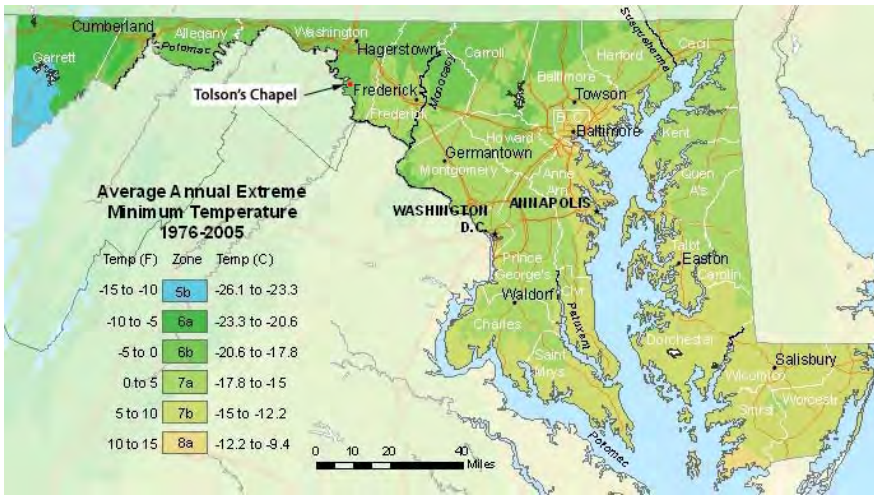

Figure 8. Plant hardiness zones for the Maryland, showing Tolson's Chapel situated in Zone 6b.

Maryland is usually considered a transition zone between the warm and cool season grasses. Tall fescue is a common recommendation, performing better in drought conditions than bluegrass and not tending to turn brown during the winter months like zoysia. It does not, however, perform well in shady conditions.

A factor not only affecting the landscape but also stone preservation is the level of pollutants. Based on monitoring in the region, the annual mean of NO_2 is 0.036 ppm and the annual mean of SO_2 is 0.012 ppm. These levels result in significant levels of acid rain and deterioration of marble and many sandstones. Figure 9 shows the impact of these pollutants on rainfall, with pH averages of about 4.6.

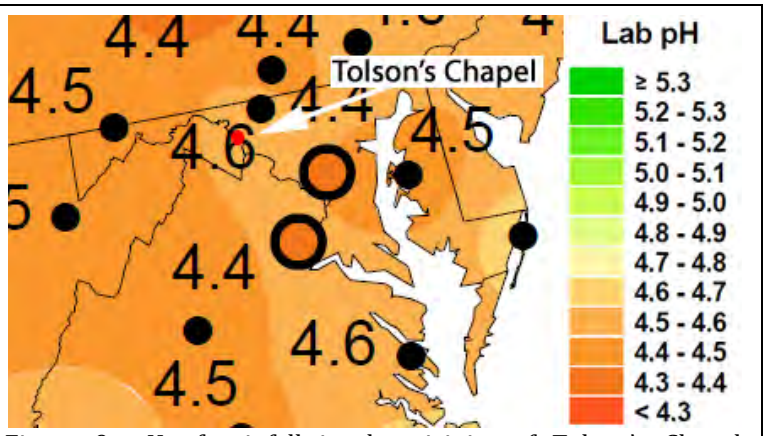

Figure 9. pH of rainfall in the vicinity of Tolson's Chapel cemetery.

The rural setting of Tolson's Chapel has buffered it from almost all of the pollution and hazardous material sources listed by the EPA. The only water-based pollution source listed is the rehabilitation of various roadways and parking areas by the Antietam National Battlefield. The closest air pollution source is the Sharpsburg Elementary School, about 0.6 mile to the northwest.

Recommendations

All decisions regarding modifications, alterations, additions, or other actions affecting Tolson's Chapel cemetery should be carefully evaluated against the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation.

Special care should be taken to protect all remaining historic fabric and the context.

Historic Synopsis

Tolson's Chapel is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Wallace and Reed 2005) and was also documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS No. MD-1202). It has also received a historic structure report which contains additional background information (Wallace 2005). Wallace's (2003) M.A. thesis provides additional information. This historic synopsis is based largely on these documents and is intended to only place the cemetery in a broader context.

The Origin

The development of African American religious practices can be traced to the slow development of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Rev. Richard Allen, who fought for the right of his congregation to exist as an institution independent of white Methodist congregations, was consecrated the first AME bishop in 1816. Hatch notes that in Philadelphia African Americans had built 14 churches during the first third of the nineteenth century, all but two either Methodist or Baptist. In addition, these churches had a membership of nearly 4,000 by 1837 (Hatch 1989:110). Similar black church formation occurred from New York to South Carolina.

Figure 10. "Negro Methodists Holding a Meeting in Philadelphia," a watercolor by Pavel Petrovick Svinin, a Russian diplomat, ca. 1812. This is an early rendition of African American religious activity (Southern and Wright 2000:46).

Although Tolson's Chapel was not built until 1866, its origin can be traced to the emancipation of Maryland's slave population. While the Antietam battle resulted in Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, it only applied to the slaves in the rebellion states and those in northern states continued to live in bondage. It wasn't until October 1864 that Maryland's citizens approved a new Declaration of Rights that declared all slaves free.

The independent African-American congregations were largely an outgrowth of freedom. On October 27, 1864, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maryland organized the Washington Conference. The organization began with only four elders, or

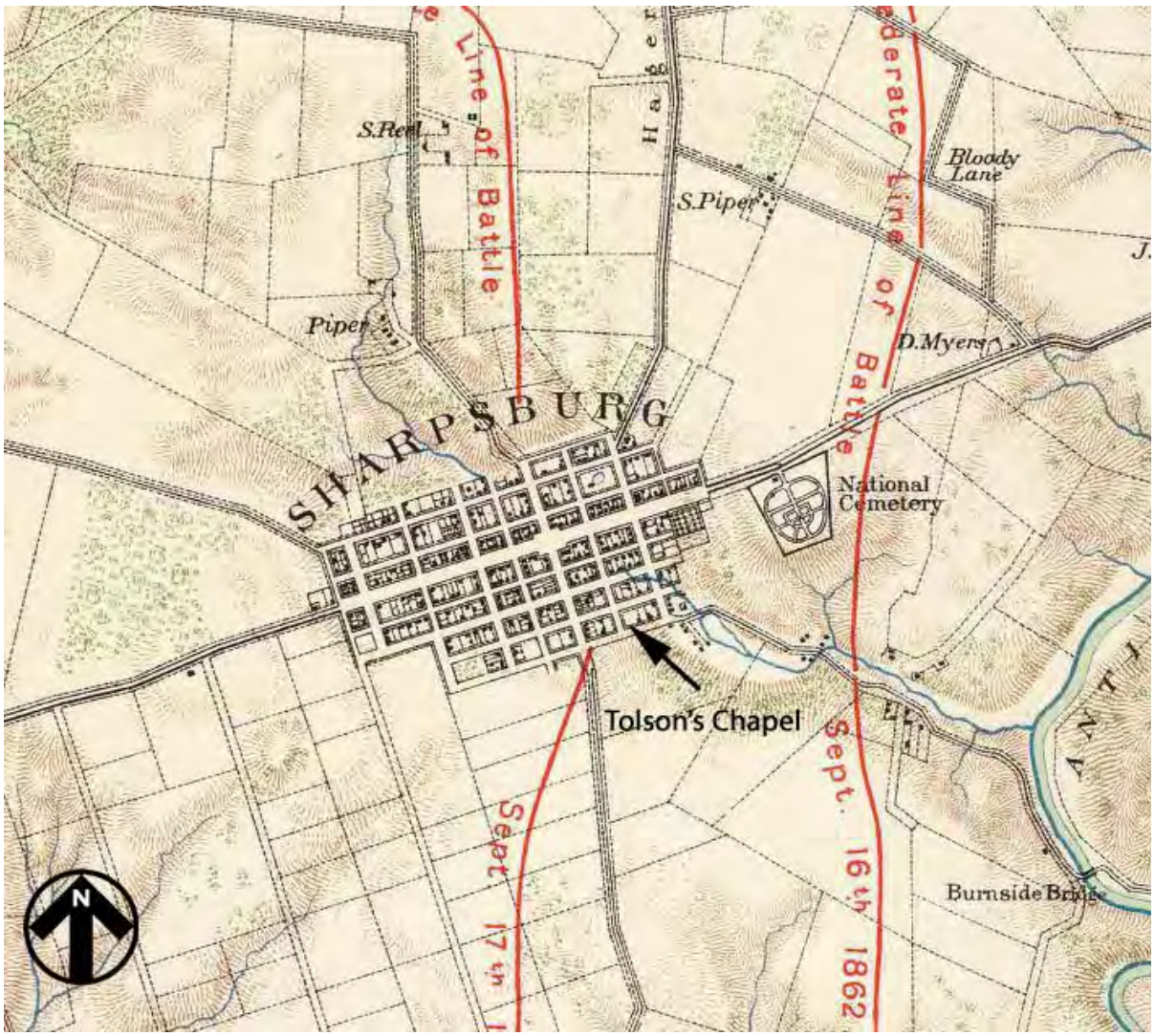

Figure 11. Michler's 1867 Antietam Atlas Map (published in 1895) showing Confederate battle lines during the Civil War and the location of what would eventually be the Tolson's Chapel and Cemetery.

preachers, assigned to mission churches. The Chesapeake District covered the northern counties of Maryland and the Potomac District encompassed the southern counties. By 1865 the Shenandoah District was added to include circuits in West Virginia (Wallace 2005; Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 3-4).

At the time of the Civil War, the tract that would eventually be the home to the African American congregation in Sharpsburg was still a vacant lot, at least based on the plans of the Antietam battle plan map (Figure 11).

Tolson's Chapel

It is reported that the church building was erected in late 1866, although it wasn't until November 15, 1867 that the property owner, Samuel Craig or Crague, deeded part of Lot 104 on High Street to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, including himself, David Simon, Wilson Middleton, Jacob Turner, and John Francis

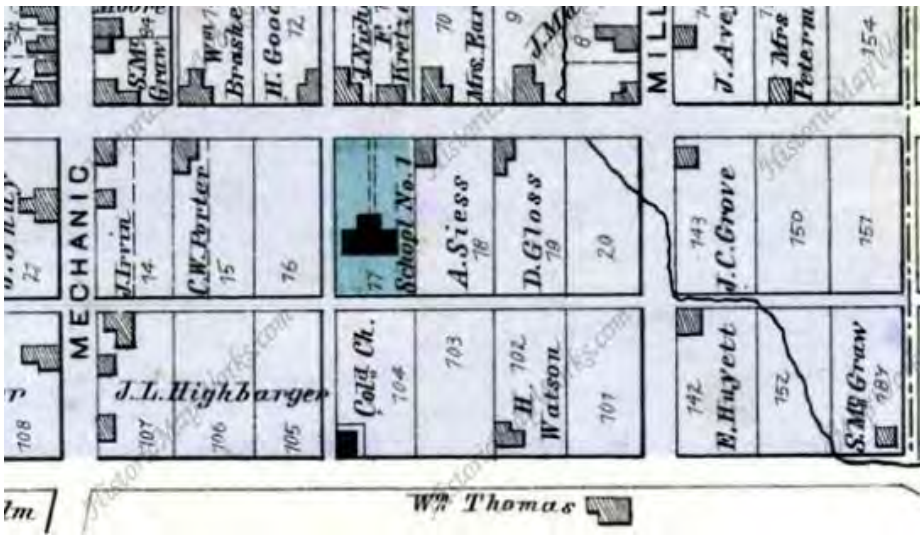

Figure 12. Portion of the Lake-Griffing-Stevenson 1877 map of Washington County, Maryland showing the "Col[d] Ch." on the southeast corner of lot 104.

(Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 6).

The conveyance specifically refers to the structure "situated upon the South east corner of lot No. 104," when in fact the structure was on the southwest corner (Figure 12). Wallace and Reed (2005: Section 8, pg. 6) suggest this may have been an error or perhaps an understanding that the remainder would be subsequently deeded (as it was in 1883).

Samuel Craig was a free person of color as early as 1840 and by 1860 he owned $150 in real estate, eventually acquiring four lots along the north side of High Street. Wilson Middleton served in the United State Colored Infantry and probably didn't arrive in Sharpsburg until 1866. By the 1870 census he was living outside of town, working as a day laborer, and owned no property. David Simon (also Simons, Sammons, and Samons) was in Sharpsburg as a free person of color as early as 1860 when he was listed as a Mulatto. Although owning no real estate, he did own $50 of personal property. He eventually taught in the Sharpsburg Colored School. John Francis was a free person of color in 1860. In 1870 he was listed as a Mulatto and was also apparently a day laborer. No record has been found of Jacob Turner (Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 7-8).

The Chapel, built in 1866, was not dedicated until October 1867 – a month before the property was transferred to the trustees. The earliest record of the Tolson's Chapel name is reported to be in 1881 when a local newspaper called the meeting house "Tolson's M.E. Church," although hymnals found in the chapel were inscribed "Sharpsburg T C 1875," suggesting an early date (Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 8).

The chapel, as built and as still standing, is a single pen log structure resting on a coursed-rubble limestone foundation. The squared logs were originally clad in vertical board and batten siding, subsequently covered in red asphalt shingles. Although only one story, the one room interior includes a balcony at the rear of the sanctuary (HABS No. MD-1202).

The name certainly comes from John R. Tolson, who was assigned to the Hagerstown Circuit by the Washington Conference in 1865. At that time there were 161 members and three churches. He was transferred to Winchester Virginia in 1867 and died there in 1870. Wallace and Reed (2005: Section 8, pg. 8) suggest that the church was named for him shortly after his death.

By 1871 the Sharpsburg "station," served by Philip Scott, listed 25 members, two deaths, six probations, no local preachers, no adult baptisms, 10 baptisms of children, a church with a probable value of $400 ($5,600 in 2012$), no parsonage, two Sunday schools, nine officers and teachers, and 55 Sunday school "scholars."

The number of members seems to have fluctuated: 25 in 1871, 12 in 1872, and 37 members by 1874. In comparison there were about 2,800 African Americans in Washington County at the 1870 census, so presumably many were attending other churches. Regardless, Wallace and Reed (2005: Section 8, pg. 9) briefly describe the variety of backgrounds represented by those known to have attended Tolson's Chapel.

In addition to the Chapel's importance to the African American community as a place of worship, the building also served as a Freedmen's Bureau school from 1868 to 1870. Known as the "American Union School," it had three teachers and about 25 students. When the Freedmen's Bureau was discontinued by Congress, the County became responsible for providing educational opportunities. It appears that classes continued to be held in the chapel building. It wasn't until 1899 that Washington County finally erected a school house for the African American community, ending 31 years of using Tolson's Chapel (Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 12).

In 1871 Dennis Harper, a black man living in Allegany County, Maryland purchased the lots along High Street from Samuel Craig. After holding the property for about eight years he sold the west half of Lot 104 bordering the church to the Tolson's Chapel Trustees, Hillary [sic] Watson, David B. Samons [sic], and William H. Gray in June 1883. The lot was described in the conveyance as "fronting 52 feet 10 inches on Said Street [High Street] and extending back to an alley . . . 206 feet" (quoted in Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 13).

The wording of this conveyance suggests that the original sale in 1867 may have been accurately recorded, although it remains unexplained why the congregation would fail to purchase the property on which they were constructing their church. Regardless, Wallace and Reed comment that while there are thought to be unmarked graves prior to this purchase (dating to at least 1871), none of the marked burials predate the 1883 acquisition.

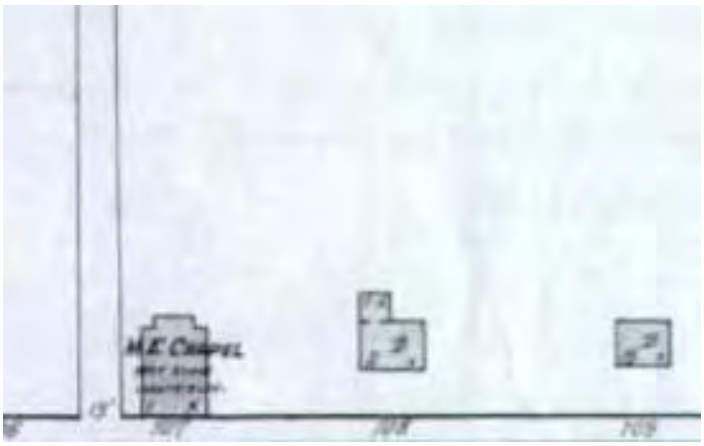

Figure 13. Portion of the 1922 Sanborn Insurance Map showing Tolson's Chapel. Lot lines are not indicated.

It is suggested that burials became more common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – perhaps because the congregation itself was aging.

In the early twentieth century the chapel remained active. Wallace and Reed (2005: Section 8, pg. 13) indicate that Sharpsburg was home to about 85 African Americans, although the congregation size is unknown.

During the early twentieth century Tolson's Chapel was part of the Shepherdstown/Sharpsburg Charge and later the Williamsport/Clear Spring/Sharpsburg Charge, but by 1950 it was associated with the Asbury Methodist Church on Jonathon Street in Hagerstown.

In 1955 the will of Mary E. King provided $100 for the purpose of erecting a fence around the cemetery, resulting in the erection of the chain link fence that is still present (Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 13).

It was also in the 1950s that many young blacks began leaving Sharpsburg for employment opportunities elsewhere. This not only resulted in

Figure 14. HABS photograph of Tolson's Chapel in 2003 (HABS MD-1202-8).

the Tolson's congregation becoming smaller, but it tended to increase the average age of the group. In 1976 an event at the chapel "drew a crowd of 30 – ten times the size of the little congregation's membership (quoted in Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 14). The three remaining members were Virginia Cook, and her aunt and uncle, Frances and Clarence Monroe. As membership declined, it seems likely that maintenance was also reduced, although at least one account reports that the 1976 event took in a little over $650 – "enough to pay the part-time minister's salary, as well as maintenance of the building and grounds" (quoted in Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 14).

In the 1960s the Washington Conference, created specifically for African American members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was eliminated to allow for the church's integration.

In 1994 Tolson's Chapel was closed by the United Methodist Church and items such as the bell and clock were dispersed to other congregations. After the death of Frances Monroe in 1995, the building was deconsecrated. Maintenance continued at a minimal level, overseen by the Rev. Ralph Monroe, the son of one of the last members of the congregation, Frances Monroe. In 2002 the Baltimore-Washington Conference of the United Methodist Church sold Tolson's Chapel to the Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAF).

In 2003 the chapel was visited by the Historic American Buildings Survey and was recorded (HABS No. MD-1202). In 2006, SHAF received a grant of $50,000 for repairs to the building. In 2006, the non-profit Friends of Tolson's Chapel (FOTC) was created as an outgrowth of SHAF. In 2008 ownership of the property was transferred from SHAF to the Friends of Tolson's Chapel. An additional $31,000 was awarded in 2009, and in 2012 $35,000 was awarded for the current assessment, erecting of a fence, and interpretative materials.

The Cemetery

While considerable effort has been devoted to reconstructing the history of the Chapel, relatively little information is available concerning the associated cemetery. For example, there appear to be no burial records.

Wallace and Reed believe the earliest stone in the cemetery is for "Mehaley Thomas, age 100 y[ears]." This is thought to be Mahala Thomas who died at the age of 104 and whose death was reported in the September 29, 1888 *Antietam Wavelet*. There are also reports of two deaths in 1871, one death in 1872, and three in 1874, although no names are recorded (Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 13).

In the early 1930s Samuel Piper (Piper and Morrow 1942:30) recorded 22 stones at the cemetery (Table 2), but noted the existence of a "lot of other graves, no stones." Since that time 27 additional stones have been identified in the cemetery, all but perhaps three post-dating

Table 2.
Markers Recorded in the 1930s by Samuel Webster Piper (Piper and Morrow 1942:30) and those added since (in red)

Last Name	First Name	Age at Death	Date of Birth	Date of Death
Beeler	George W.		March 26, 1866	
Beeler	Julia A.		March 12, 1866	April 8, 1926
Beeler	Minnie May	9m 4 d		November 26, 1893
Callaman	Harriet Ann		1905	1951
Cook	Allen E.		January 17, 1912	May 17, 1941
Cook	Carl T.		December 1914	July 1958
Cook	Dora May		May 26, 1890	September 28, 1967
Cook	Edison		1904	1952
Cook	George C.		April 15, 1886	October 23, 1941
Cook	Margaret E.		February 28, 1882	November 24, 1968
Cook	Paul M.		September 6, 1918	January 1, 1935
Cross	Lafayette	68y		May 31, 1933
Cross	Thomas R.		September 8, 1912	August 13, 1933
Gray	Alexander H.		1874	1939
Gray	Ida M.		1869	1949
Gray	Larkin G.	3m 15d		September 3, 1907
Gray	Max		1900	1945
Jackson	Anna L.		1877	1960
Jackson	Clarence		1912	1944
Jackson	Edward		1873	1955
Jones	Daniel		February 28, 1880	December 30, 1960
Jones	Susie N. Rosa		November 16, 1881	December 28, 1967
King	George H.		March 2, 1837	December 15, 1921
King	George Hamilton	85y		December 11, 1924
King	Howell G.		October 7, 1902	August 3, 1974
King	Mary A.		September 4, 1863	
King	Mary V.		March 5, 1859	February 19, 1950
King	Thomas C.	47y 6m 19d		August 10, 1927
Middleton	John F.	67y 5m 19d		April 1922
Middleton	Wilson			[May 8, 1891]
Monroe	Alice Louise	14y 7m 2d		July 26, 1925
Monroe	Clarence H.		February 28, 1897	May 1, 1977
Monroe	Elta M.			July 2, 1926
Monroe	Frances M.		1899	1995
Monroe	Marshall E.		November 2, 1940	June 15, 1968
Monroe	Thomas	62y		September 22, 1919
Nurse	Melinda	80y		
Robinson	Harriet A.	45y 1m 18d		July 21, 1895
Simmons	Laura Jane		May 28, 1855	October 25, 1948
Simons	David B.	76y 1m 7d		May 21, 1908
Simons	Margaret A.	71y 6m 19d		May 7, 1902
Simons	Rev. James F.		December 22, 1859	June 4, 1911
Summers	Jeremaih Cornelius	76y 8d		November 8, 1925
Summers	Susan		1850	December 31, 1942
Thomas	Mehaley	100y		[ca. September 29, 1888]
Watson	Christiana	87y 8m		August 25, 1915
Watson	Hilary	85y 5m 19d		September 20, 1917

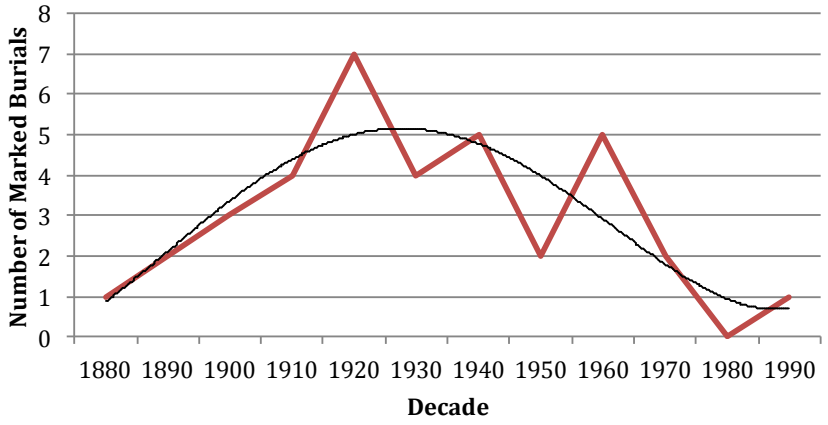

Figure 15. Marked burials by decade at Tolson's Chapel (red line) with a polynomial trend line.

Piper's work.

Only 16 family names are represented (17 if Simons and Simmons are considered distinct). This supports the assertion that the cemetery was used by a small group of families with a number of inter-marriages (Wallace and Reed 2005: Section 8, pg. 13).

The historic research reveals a few additional burials, all unmarked, at Tolson's Chapel, such as Emory Summers (d. 1941), Carlina Summers Jackson (d. 1893), and Mary E. King (d. 1955) as well as those who died early after the chapel's founding (Wallace 2009:25).

With all of the data combined, there are only 36 marked burials with death dates – a very small sample. Nevertheless, Figure 15 shows the burials by decade. The polynomial trend line suggests that the data resembles a bell curve, with the greatest number of marked burials occurring the 1920s and 1930s. This likely reflects the dying off of the generation most intimately associated with Tolson's Chapel – the free persons of color and freed slaves who used the chapel after the Civil War.

Figure 16, View of the graveyard in 2003 (HABS MD-1202-7).

Roads and Pedestrian Issues

Access and Circulation

The road fronting the chapel (East High Street) varies in width, but for much of its length is about 16 feet – allowing two 8 foot travel lanes. There is no curb and gutter and it appears that grass has been allowed to grow into the roadway, especially in front of the church. On the north side of the road utility poles are within 5 feet of the pavement; on the south the set back is about 10 feet. The roadway is in good condition. Residences have driveways, allowing for off-street parking; a necessity since there is inadequate right-of-way for on-street parking.

Although Sharpsburg lacks mass transit, at least one company is offering bus tours of the Antietam battlefield. We understanding, however, that Friends of Tolson's Chapel have been reluctant to explore the incorporation of the chapel into these tours out of concern for the local neighborhood. Consequently, it is likely that the road system will be the preferred route to access the cemetery, at least by non-residents with a historical or genealogical interest in the cemetery.

This is an issue at the chapel since the only parking for visitors is on the grassed area immediately in front of the double gates to the east of the chapel. Immediately in front of the chapel there is a slight elevation, steps, and a tree stump. Alternative parking is presumably available in the alley to the west, although it consists of only one gravel travel lane, about 8 feet in width. Parking here, at least on a regular basis, would hinder residential use of the alley for house access.

Figure 17. High Street with Tolson's Chapel to the right looking west. The alley along the west side of the cemetery is shown leading off High Street. Note also the slope from the road up to the chapel building.

The entrance to the churchyard incorporates a double gate, allowing about 8 feet of clearance. This does allow vehicle access, although the topography slopes downward to the north and graves begin within about 15 feet of the entrance. While

there is no fence along the west and south sides, steep banks prevent most vehicles from gaining access. Along the entire east side there are wood and block fences or retaining walls. There is no vehicular circulation within the cemetery itself.

The parking situation will dramatically curtail any significant tourism development.

Once at the cemetery there is no obvious circulation system. The cemetery seems to have always consisted of five rows of graves running north-south beyond or to the rear of the chapel. The graves are oriented east-west and are accessed from the front of the lot, east of the chapel building.

Figure 18. Steps and graveled walkway in front of Tolson's Chapel. Note also the limited parking area. The entrance gates are to the left of the parked automobile. View is to the northeast.

Pedestrian Access, Sidewalks, and Pathways

Sidewalks appear to be limited to the major streets in Sharpsburg, such as Antietam and Mechanic streets; none are present along East High Street. While the cemetery is found in a residential neighborhood, we observed no pedestrians during the brief period of our weekday assessment. We doubt that many historical or genealogical visitors to the cemetery would routinely use sidewalks, even if they were present, given the distance from other historic venues and the few accommodations in Sharpsburg.

Since the chapel is built on a slight rise above the street, there are a series of four steps to the west of the chapel building and a narrow graveled walkway immediately in front of the building. This pathway blends into the grassed area in front of the double gates to the cemetery. The steps lack a handrail and the path is in poor condition. There is a small concrete step that provides access to the chapel's single width door projecting into the edge of the pathway.

Access to the cemetery requires pedestrians open the double gates. Once in the cemetery there are no obvious pathways.

An issue of some concern is the steep slope in the cemetery. The cemetery has a slope of about 15% or 9°. This may pose problems for the elderly or handicapped (see discussion below) and grass slick with rain or dew can be hazardous.

There are pathway options but at this time, we do not recommend pathways, given the low visitation. It may, however, be appropriate to warn visitors of the steep, and potentially slippery, slope.

Universal Access

The ADA or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is generally not interpreted to apply to cemeteries by the Department of Justice. Nevertheless, we are an aging population. Many who visit cemeteries are elderly and therefore impairments associated with older age should be taken into consideration.

There are a few naturally limiting factors for ADA compliance or universal access at the cemetery.

Figure 19. View from Tolson's Chapel Cemetery northward showing the slope and grassed condition of the cemetery.

The steps to the left (west) of the chapel are not accessible and lack a handrail. Whether this is an issue depends on whether these steps are owned by Sharpsburg or by FOTC.

In the cemetery the major limiting factors are the soil, vegetation, and steep slopes, all of which would make wheelchair access problematical.

While extensive modifications would be out of character, at the present level of use we are not convinced that there is a demand adequate to justify either the expense or the damage to the historic fabric.

If at some future date pathways become necessary because of visitation, we generally discourage the use of hard pathway materials. Gravel is difficult for the elderly to walk on and requires a great deal of maintenance. In addition, it represents a harsh introduction into a burial ground where pathways were never found historically. It is equally important to avoid simply repeating street pavement details that would clash with the cemetery setting.

Should pathways eventually be required a far better choice is to use grass tracks underlain by a reinforcing system to provide a firm, but free draining layer on which vegetation can grow. One grass reinforcement system is the Grasspave[2] porous pavement by Invisible Structures, Inc. (http://www.invisiblestructures.com/grasspave2.html). This system has the added benefit of having been approved for ADA use (Figure 20).

Paths should be at least 5'7" in width to accommodate wheelchair users and people with visual impairments assisted by a sighted person or guide dog. A path of this width will also allow an adult and child to walk together. The minimal suitable width is 3'11" and if paths this narrow are required, it is helpful to install at least occasional passing areas that are at least 5'7" in width.

There are, of course, additional issues in achieving universal access, such as the use of appropriate signage and even the selection of routes in the cemetery. While ADA compliance may not be required, the goal should be to ensure that any needed additions or modifications to the cemetery are as accessible as possible. In addition, existing obstacles to access should be removed wherever possible.

Recommendations

Parking at the site limits tourism opportunities since there are, at present, no means of access other than private vehicles. FOTC should explore long-range parking options.

The cemetery lacks pathways, but none are recommended, at this time, given the relatively low visitation. If necessary in the future we recommend that grass reinforcement systems may be the most appropriate.

The cemetery and associated chapel have limitations on accessibility. FOTC should explore whether they are responsible for the stairs at the front left of the chapel. We also recommend signage warning visitors of the steep slope and potentially slippery terrain.

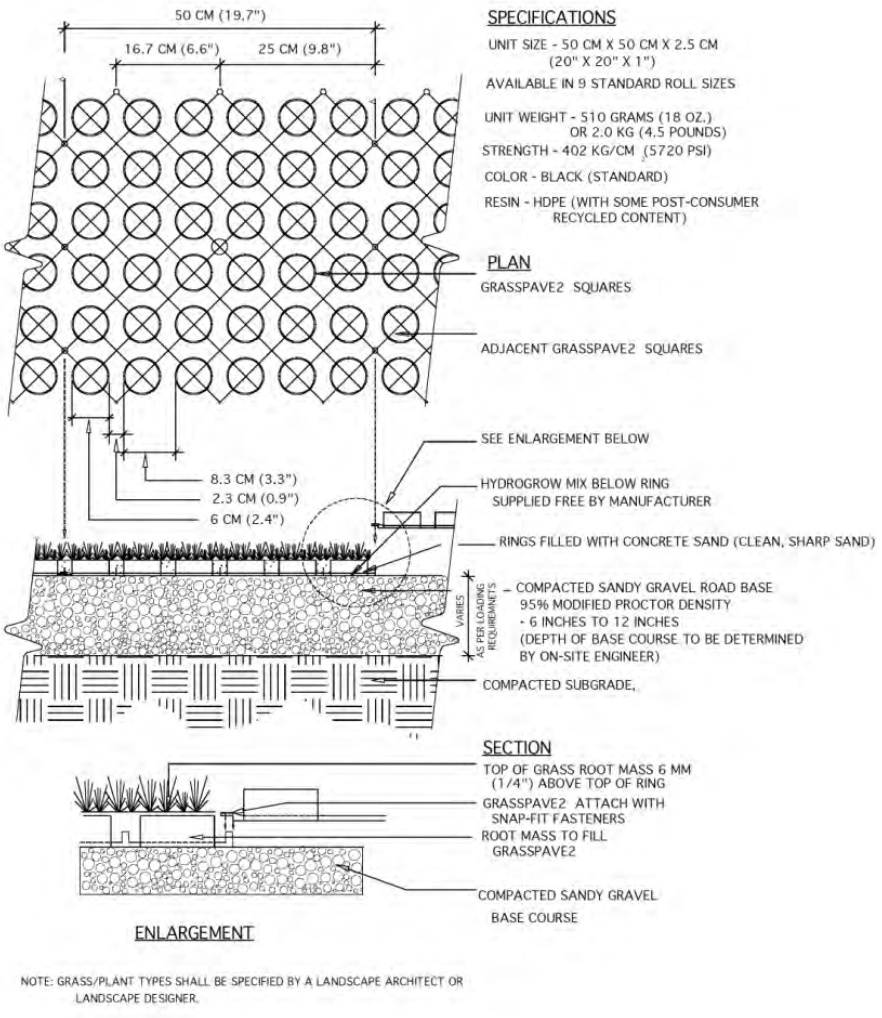

Figure 20. Specifications for one brand of grass reinforcement system.

Lighting and Security Issues

Vandalism

At the time of our assessment we observed no clear indications of vandalism. While there are toppled stones, most are clearly associated with sinking graves and the resulting instability of the associated monument.

The caregivers report no vagrancy or homelessness problems, both being issues that are relatively rare in rural Maryland.

In fact, the only issue reported is the use of the northwestern corner of the cemetery as a bike ramp. The steep slope makes the area attractive and this activity is causing erosion in this particular area (Figure 21). FOTC has suggested erecting a picket fence along at least a portion of the north and west side to discourage this activity.

Figure 21. Rear of cemetery showing erosional areas caused by using the slope as a bike ramp. View is looking to the southeast.

Fencing

The cemetery is currently fenced along only two sides. At the front (i.e., south) entrance there is a short segment of chain link and double gate that was installed about 1955. There are two different owners along the east side of the cemetery. At the north there is a residence. A low retaining wall was recently constructed at the front of the property. To the rear there is a concrete block wall, a portion of which has fallen. The southern property owner, an auto repair facility, has erected a board fence (see Figures 21 and 22). Along the north and west sides of the cemetery there is no fencing.

In a relatively quiet neighborhood, this permeable boundary does not appear to be a significant issue. Moreover, there seems to be no historical evidence supporting the use of a fence at this African American burial ground. In fact, few black cemeteries were historically fenced.

The existing fences are not historically appro-

Figure 22. Walls along the east side of the cemetery. The top photo shows the newer retaining wall and the block wall. The lower photo shows damage to the block wall, allowing a view of the rear of adjacent yards, including a compost pile.

priate and do little to screen the cemetery from adjacent structures and activities. Structures to the north and west are not screened at all. This certainly affects the landscape character and visitor experience.

The cemetery historically was at the edge of the Sharpsburg community but had neighbors at least along High Street by the early twentieth century (see Figure 13). Since that time Sharpsburg has grown up around Tolson's and there is relatively little that can be done to moderate the view shed. For example, surrounding the cemetery with plantings might reduce visual intrusion, but it would also isolate the cemetery and reduce long-term security as activities would be less obvious to neighbors and law enforcement.

Efforts to screen the fences using heirloom shrubbery is an option, but the effort would be costly (given the length of the property line), require some means of irrigation (few heirloom shrubs are consistently drought resistant), and would intrude upon or cover monuments within a few feet of the walls (see Figure 22).

We do recommend that the fallen wall be repaired or replaced. If the owner is unwilling to rebuild the block wall, FOTC could cost effectively extend the wood fence an additional 20 feet to cover this gap.

The construction of an open fence at the northwest corner is an option to control bicycles on this slope and it would not obstruct vision into the cemetery. We question whether a fence, even a picket fence, is suitable for a late nineteenth and early twentieth century African American cemetery. Such a fence would also create additional maintenance issues for FOTC, which has little money and few members.

A better approach may be to install rip-rap along the slope. This would not only make it unattractive as a bicycle ramp, but it would also help control erosion. Hand placed rip-rap could also be interspersed with plantings, such as liriope

(also known as creeping lilyturf, *Liriope spicata*) or mondo grass (also known as monkey grass, *Ophiopogon japonicus*). The presence of a planting would soften the rip-rap and give it a more pleasant appearance. Although neither plant is historically appropriate, their bank location would hide them from cemetery visitors. Liriope in particular is a good choice for full sun, it spreads rapidly, and it is drought resistant.

Lighting

Lighting is sometimes seen as reducing vandalism. There is no consensus on whether well-lit areas or "dark" locations are superior in terms of crime prevention. Cemeteries were not lighted historically. Thus, the introduction of lighting detracts from the historical integrity of the properties, changing the historic fabric. Another issue to be considered is that lighting is only useful if there is someone guarding the property, using the lighting to identify problems. This is not the case in most cemeteries, including Tolson's Chapel.

Figure 23. Cobra head luminaire adjacent to the chapel.

There is a standard single arm steel bracket with cobra head luminaire mounted on a utility pole southwest of the chapel, adjacent to the alleyway. We do not recommend that any additional lighting be installed.

Other Vandalism Deterrent Activities

Increasing the frequency with which police patrol the cemetery periphery increases the likelihood that potential vandals will be seen. Routine police patrols of the neighborhood should pay particular attention to the cemetery. At night, patrols should shine their spotlight into the cemetery.

Unfortunately, Sharpsburg does not have a police force and relies on the Washington County Sheriff's Department. With the requirement to cover the entire county, it becomes more difficult to achieve proactive policing that can help protect cemeteries from vandalism.

Nevertheless, if FOTC has not already met with either Major Robert Leatherman, head of the Patrol Division, and/or Corporal Jim Holsinger, Crime Prevention, we recommend the organization do so.

It is also necessary for FOTC to proactively inspect the premises, including the cemetery, on a regular basis. At least once a week (more often if possible) a member should visit the cemetery and perform a visual inspection of the building, its windows, the locked door, and then the cemetery itself. Any off-normal events should immediately be reported to the Sheriff.

Finally, residents in adjacent homes should be especially encouraged to be attentive to

problems in the cemetery. Unusual noise, lights, or activities should be sufficient to have neighbors call the Sheriff to report their concerns. FOTC should seek to encourage the active participation of residents in nearby houses. A program such as this is difficult to sustain over the long-run, so FOTC will need to periodically "rejuvenate" the program by holding new meetings, bringing in new neighbors, and renewing contacts with existing neighbors.

Recommendations

The broken concrete block wall should either be repaired by its owner or, if this is unlikely, FOTC should extend the less expensive wood fence to hide the damaged section.

To minimize the use of the northern cemetery slope as a bicycle ramp we recommend the installation of hand placed rip-rap softened with the planting of a hardy, low maintenance ground cover such as liriope. This is likely more effective, easier to integrate into the historic landscape, and will require less maintenance than a fence.

Lighting is adequate and we do not recommend any additions.

The Washington County Sheriff should be contacted to elicit more frequent patrols of the cemetery.

The FOTC should make a visual inspection of the cemetery on at least a weekly basis.

Local neighbors should be encouraged to report any evidence of inappropriate activities in the cemetery.

Landscape Maintenance

Maintenance Operations and Staffing

The FOTC is a small, volunteer organization with a funding base reliant on grants. Maintenance at the cemetery consists largely of mowing, a task done under contract with a local individual, Mr. Vern Thorn, at a cost of about $165 a month or approximately $1,000 a year. The effectiveness of this approach should be evaluated in light of this assessment and comments in this section.

One of the issues facing the cemetery is long-term funding. In the current economy it is unlikely that grants will provide a stable funding platform. Thus, it is increasingly critical that a more stable funding source be identified.

We are informed that the descendants are unable to pay for maintenance. While this may be the case, it will likely be critical to many potential funding organizations that descendants make a good faith effort of contributing what they can – on an annual basis – to the cemetery's maintenance. Perhaps $5 to $10 a month or $60 to $120 a year would not be an undue burden.

We are also told that FOTC is making contact with the town of Sharpsburg to see if the municipality would undertake long-term maintenance. It is possible that a good case can be made for the heritage tourism benefit of the site. Unfortunately, this case is to some degree undermined by FOTC limiting events and activities at the cemetery in order to minimize neighborhood disruption. It will be difficult to both "keep a low profile" and also make a convincing case that the community benefits by maintaining the chapel and cemetery.

A second issue of considerable concern is the reliance on volunteers. Volunteers are an exceptional resource and the dedication of those who have done and who are currently performing activities at the site is exceptional. Nevertheless, this places the cemetery in a precarious long-term position. Volunteers age or find new interests. The financial costs are high and in the current economy not everyone can take the time to perform such work or can afford the wear and tear on equipment. Volunteers, by their nature, are an uncertain resource. It is likely that in the future FOTC will need to be in the financial position to contract out a variety of maintenance activities (if some other arrangement is not made).

The level of maintenance effort during the growing season is entirely dependent on what is viewed as an acceptable level of care by those associated with the cemetery. The acceptable level is also affected by the nature of the landscaping. Our vision and recommendations are based on a minimal level of maintenance – sufficient to ensure the care and security of the grounds and monuments, but which will reduce overall costs and effort to a reasonable and sustainable level.

Cemetery Trees

Cemeteries, in general, have historically been dominated by large deciduous trees, although evergreens such as cedar are also very common. They provide a distinctly inviting image for visitors and passersby. These trees also provide some visual separation from adjacent buildings. Trees may be an especially important resource since they can dominate the landscape and may represent very large and old varieties. Ideally the trees selected should be historically appropriate and should not compound

Figure 24. Maple along the east edge of the cemetery. Note damaged branches, crossed branches, and the need for pruning by a certified arborist.

maintenance issues.

African American cemeteries exhibit considerable variation – just as Euro American cemeteries do. Unless they were begun by a burial association, African American graveyards do not often have a planned landscape. In many cases these burial grounds have little vegetation during the period of their use, with trees and herbaceous plants becoming common only as part of the natural succession of plants as the burial ground lapses into disuse. In such circumstances the trees that are eventually present are those that are found naturally in the area.

While there were two large trees along East High Street, in front of the chapel, both have been removed and new trees were never replanted. There is only one tree in the cemetery, a maple with a dbh (diameter breast height) of nearly 5 feet.

Research is suggesting that trees, especially older mature trees, improve in health when vegetation is removed under the branch spread and mulch is applied at a depth not exceeding 3 to 4-inches. This is a practice that could be productively employed at the cemetery. Thus, we recommend that vegetation under the tree be removed and mulch installed to the tree's drip line.

Maintenance Issues

It is also crucial in a cemetery context that trees be periodically inspected and pruned. We do not believe that either has occurred at Tolson's Chapel Cemetery.

The lone cemetery tree should be inspected for potential threats to monuments, as well as general health. Ideally the inspection should be made yearly and after any storm where the winds exceed 55 mph. The tree should be pruned to remove potentially hazardous dead wood on a yearly basis, but safe pruning every 5

years by a certified arborist is acceptable. Rigging must be used to minimize the potential for damage to stones or the landscape. Under no circumstances are tree climbers (hooks, spikes, gaffs) to be worn while ascending, descending, or working in the tree to be pruned (they may *only* be used in trees that are being removed).

The single tree on site requires pruning for either thinning or cleaning. Thinning is a technique of pruning that removes selected branches to increase light and air movement through the crown. This also decreases weight on heavy branches. The natural shape of the tree is retained and its overall health is improved. In cleaning, the pruning removes branches that are dead, dying, diseased, crowded, broken, or otherwise defective.

Figure 25. Branches and limbs stacked at the base of the maple should be immediately removed. Picking up and disposing of downed branches should be part of every mowing.

In pruning, branches should always be cut just beyond the branch collar (an extension of the main stem) and not flush with the trunk. Large branches should be removed with three cuts to prevent tearing of the bark, which can weaken the branch and lead to disease. All pruning within the cemetery should be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist.

Trees should be pruned to preserve the natural character of the plant and in accordance with ANSI A300 (Part 1) - 2001 standards.

At the present time, dropped limbs have been piled adjacent to the tree – a practice that is detrimental to the tree since the dead limbs can harbor disease and insects. It also detracts from the cemetery landscape. Removal of limbs should be part of the maintenance required prior to each mowing.

Replacement Trees

Although the need for replacement trees is not immediate, replacements should be planted in time to allow them to begin to mature and fill in anticipated vacant spots. This will help prevent the cemetery from appearing denuded.

While there are many possible replacements, one that is appropriate for small African American burial grounds, while at the same time exhibiting few negative features, is the Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Red cedar is an evergreen growing 40 to 50 feet tall in an oval, columnar, or pyramidal form and spreading 8 to 15 feet when given a sunny location. It has no significant litter problem, requires little pruning, and surface roots are not generally a problem. The tree may have breakage issues so should be located where it is not likely to damage stones.

The sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) has a variety of good qualities including its resistance to breakage (the Blair Maple (*A. saccharum* 'Blair') is reported to be stronger branched) and absence of surface roots. It provides excellent colors through all seasons and is frequently used for ornamental plantings. It is moderately drought resistant and can tolerate partial shade. The tree grows 50 to 80 feet in height and has a spread of 35 to 80 feet.

All replacement trees should be of at least 1-inch caliper and meet the minimum requirements of the American Nursery and Landscape Association's American Standard for Nursery Stock (ANSI Z60.1-2004).

It is unlikely that the caregivers for the cemetery will be able to routinely water newly planted trees. While relying on rainfall after initial planting is typically acceptable, the recent summer droughts make it imperative that water is provided over the first year. A good choice is the use of water rings or bladders for the newly planted trees. These typically store about 20 gallons of water, gradually releasing it over 48 hours or longer. These bladders are relatively inexpensive and should be provided to all new trees.

Shrubbery and Ground Cover

While it is possible that the cemetery originally contained a variety of heirloom plants, no evidence of any plantings were observed during this assessment.

Plantings consistent with African American burial grounds include spiraea (*Spiraea* spp.), nandina (*Nandina* sp.; although Maryland is rather far north for this species), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*; although this is considered an invasive in Maryland), and privet (*Ligustrum* spp.). Bulbs of daffodils (*Narcissus* spp.), snowbells (*Styrax* spp.), snowdrops (*Galanthus* spp.), canna lilies (*Canna indica*), and naked ladies (*Lycoris radiate*) are also common. Two common ground covers found in both African American and Euro American cemeteries are English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). Both, however, are considered invasive today.

In many respects FOTC is fortunate that shrubbery and ground covers are not present since many are difficult to maintain and the organization is likely not prepared to deal with the issues they present. Bulbs are far easier to maintain, but we urge caution that the organization not overextend its resources. Moreover, we know of no evidence that these bulbs, while popular among African Americans, were ever present at the cemetery.

Until on firm financial footing, we recommend that no additional plantings be made in the cemetery.

Turf

Although the cemetery is dominated by "grass" it is composed almost entirely of different weedy species, including both grassy weeds and broadleaf weeds. A good source for identifying these weeds in Maryland is http://plantdiagnostics.umd.edu/level2.cfm?categoryID=21.

In several areas there are very large stands of wild garlic (*Allium vineale.*). A good introduction to this weed is http://www.clemson.edu/extension/hgic/pests/pdf/hgic2311.pdf (Figure 26).

Along the west and north edges of the cemetery is a steep bank that supports relatively little growth of any kind, resulting in a threat of erosion. Vegetation is most sparse under the shade of trees to the west of the alley along the side of the cemetery. This will be discussed in a following section.

The problem with weedy turfs (so-called "wild grass") is that it grows at a variety of speeds to a variety of heights, and has a broad range in color. This requires above average mowing in order for the turf to appear "neat." Many cemeteries cannot easily afford this additional maintenance.

Figure 26. Weeds in the cemetery showing a large stand of wild garlic. While the turf is still dormant, the weeds already suggest the need to mow.

FOTC have essentially three choices, each with its own set of costs and benefits.

The first option is essentially no action - maintain the current weedy landscape through a fairly intensive growing season mowing schedule. The benefit of this approach is that FOTC is aware of the funds needed and appears to be able to raise those funds. There is certainly some aesthetic benefit in keeping the weeds under control, providing the appearance of a turf. The costs of this approach include the requirement on an annual basis to be certain that the funds are available. Moreover, it may be that the cost will increase as the need to remove branches and leaves, install and maintain mulch, and other activities is understood. The cost will certainly increase over time either as a result of inflation or the need to eventually identify a new landscape firm.

A second option is to dramatically reduce maintenance to perhaps one mowing a month during the growing season, thereby reducing lawn maintenance costs and freeing funding for other activities. The benefit of this approach is to allow a broader range of maintenance for essentially the same level of funding. As mowing costs escalate, however, FOTC may find that they are paying essentially the same amount for less service. In addition, there would be a decline in the overall appearance of the cemetery, although this decline may be acceptable given the level of use.

The third option is to convert the current weeds into a turf that allows reduced long-term maintenance activities. The benefit of this approach is that there would be an improvement in the overall appearance of the cemetery, coupled with a reduction in long-term maintenance needs. The down side is that the cost of such a restoration, even on a 0.25 acre lot, would be significant to an organization such as FOTC.

If the establishment of a new turf is chosen, an excellent source is "Lawn Renovation," available at http://hgic.umd.edu/_media/documents/LawnRenovationHG37pfv.pdf. The next issue then becomes a choice of an appropriate turf. Among the more conventional options is the use of a fescue, either tall fescue or fine leaf fescues such as creeping red, Chewings, hard and sheep fescues.

An excellent introduction to the fescues is the publication, "Establishing and Maintaining Fescues for Low Maintenance Sites," available at http://hgic.umd.edu/content/documents/TT-68.pdf.

In general, FOTC will probably find that a fine fescue, especially a hard fescue or sheep fescue will perform better and it is appropriate to

use a blend of several to take advantage of their differing properties. Only cultivars recommended in publication TT-77, "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Certified Sod and Professional Seed Mixtures in Maryland," should be considered (http://www.hgic.umd.edu/content/documents/tt77.pdf). Two choices perhaps worth considering are a hard fescue (a blend of two cultivars) comprising 90% by weight with the addition of either sheep fescue or creeping red fescue to complete the mix or a sheep fescue comprising 90% of the mix by weight with the remainder either hard fescue or creeping red fescue. About 65 pounds of seed should be sufficient.

FOTC should be aware that tall fescues require annual nitrogen applications; otherwise the turf will begin to be invaded by weeds. These grasses do not perform well in shade – but we recommend mulching under the existing tree (and will consider the bank in a separate section). In addition, most tall fescues are relatively fast growing, but the preferred mowing height is between 3 and 5 inches. Mowing height should never be 2½ inches or less. Thus, while the grass does grow aggressively, considerable savings can be achieved by using a higher mowing height.

Another alternative FOTC may wish to consider is the planting of an alternative grass. One such option is buffalo grass (*Bouteloua dactyloides*). This is a fine-textured, low-water-use prairie grass native to North America. It is a warm season grass, but the Brooklyn Botanic Garden identifies transition zone (as far north as Washington, DC) and northern zone (the area north of the District of Columbia) cultivars. Examples are reported to be 315, 378, Bison, Cody, Legacy 61, Sharp's Improved, Tatanka, and Texoka.

Buffalo grass will go dormant in the winter. It prefers 15-30 inches of annual rainfall, so Maryland's 39 inches is slightly above the preferred. Although adapted to a variety of soils, it prefers heavier clay or loams, consistent with Tolson's Chapel. A good overview is provided by the documents at http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/archives/parsons/turf/publications/buffalo.html and http://extension.missouri.edu/explorepdf/agguides/hort/g06730.pdf.

Buffalo grass can be seeded, planted as plugs, or laid as turf. The seeding rate is equal to that of fescues, although laying turf provides immediate, full coverage. The initial planting requires watering twice a day for the first two weeks, followed by watering every second day until it is established (typically four weeks). Weeds must be controlled by limiting watering and never mowing shorter than 3 inches. In fact, annual mowing will likely prove to be satisfactory. Heavy watering will require more frequent mowing to prevent weeds from becoming established. Likewise, heavy winter watering will also promote weeds.

Fertilization is typically not required, although a spring application of a slow-release, organic fertilizer with a ratio of 3-1-2 produces thicker turf. Fertilizers, however, must be used cautiously (and only with soil testing) since heavy fertilization encourages competitive weeds and Bermuda grass to grow.

Soil Testing

In order to weigh these different options, it may be helpful to evaluate the condition of the current lawn. The presence of a variety of weeds and moss is suggestive of compacted and infertile soil. Figure 27 shows the results of soil tests. The clay soils have typical cation exchange capacity (between 13 and 16 Meg/100g) and would be significantly higher if the soils contained more organic matter.

Soil pH is good and no liming is currently necessary. Macronutrients are likewise generally high, with only phosphorus (P) low to medium in the two samples. The micronutrients, with the exception of sulfur (S) are all low. While these macronutrients are necessary for plant growth, soil test recommendations for micronutrients are not available. The plants found on-site don't exhibit evidence of damage; if such evidence presents itself in the future, we recommend

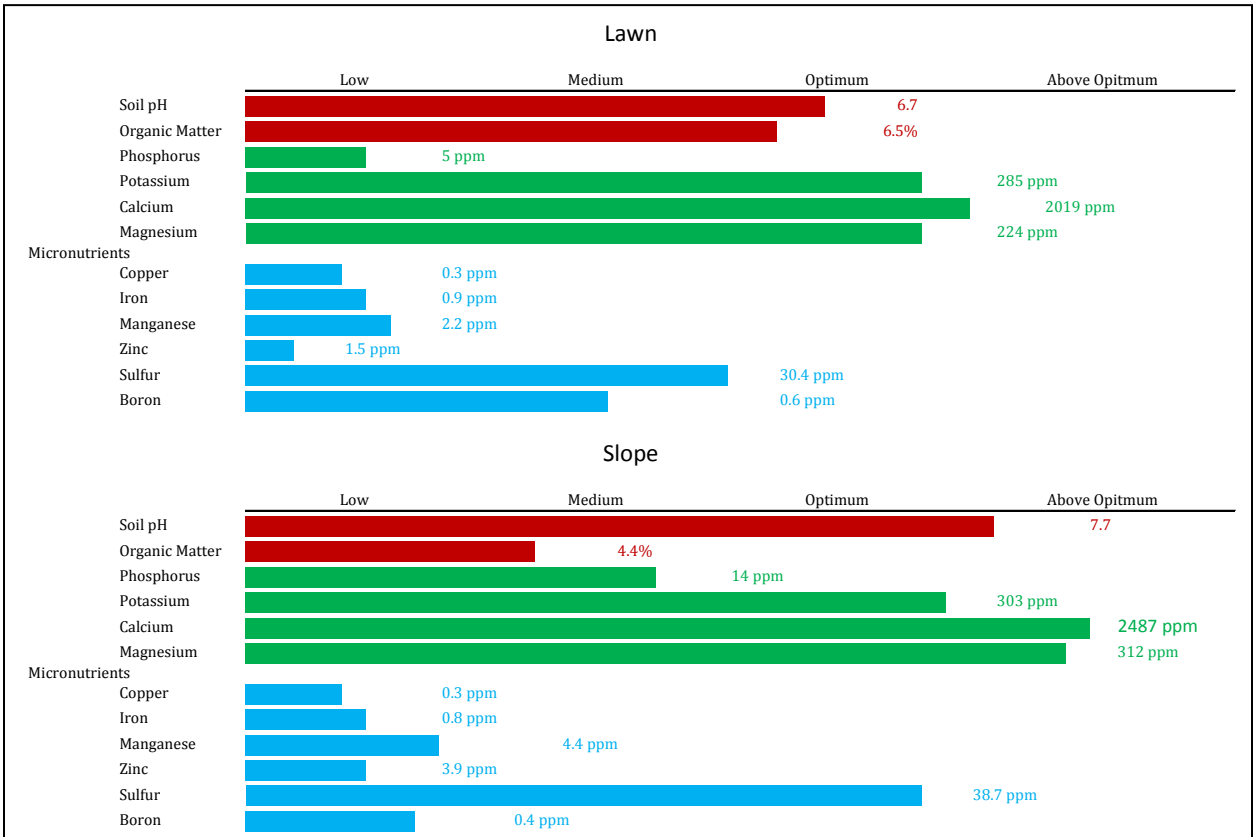

Figure 27. Soil analysis from Tolson's Chapel Cemetery (University of Massachusetts).

collecting plant tissue samples to determine if a deficiency exists and a micronutrient fertilizer that may be of assistance.

The soils were also tested for aluminum (Al). This is not a plant nutrient and at elevated levels can be toxic to plants. The levels found were very low and pose no problem. Lead (Pb) may be naturally occurring or contributed by early embalming materials and was therefore part of the testing program. Lead levels were low in both samples. Finally, we also tested for soluble salts. These may be contributed by road salts, but are common is virtually all commercial fertilizers. They can affect not only the plants, but also the stones at the cemetery. Soluble salt levels were between 0.06 and 0.09 dS/M (mmho/cm) and these levels are considered very low.

While the soil nutrients at the cemetery are generally adequate, if an effort is made to improve the turf, we minimally recommend the application of phosphorus.

In order to minimize salt uptake by the stones, slow release organic fertilizers are preferable to commercial inorganic fertilizers. An excellent source explaining the differences between organic and inorganic fertilizers is http://www.cmg.colostate.edu/gardennotes/234.pdf. The publication at http://www.caes.uga.edu/applications/publications/files/pdf/C%20853_3.PDF provides information on converting traditional inorganic fertilizer recommendations to safer organic recipes.

For example, Sulfate of Potash Magnesia will meet the K_2O demand at a rate of 1 lb. per 1,000 square feet and 2.5 lbs of blood meal per

Figure 28. Erosion at the cemetery. The upper photo shows erosion along the west bank. The middle photo shows erosion from using the northwest corner as a bicycle ramp. The bottom photo shows erosion from a church building gutter draining directly onto the slope.

1,000 square feet will provide a recommended level of nitrogen.

Erosion Along the Bank

As Figure 28 reveals, there is erosion along the bank at the western and northern edges of the cemetery. Causes include shade from nearby trees, inappropriate drainage from the new roof, and the use of the slope as a bicycle ramp.

There are multiple possible solutions. As the middle photograph reveals, the slope does support the weeds that characterize the turf, at least in areas with ample sun. Erosion in this area is entirely the result of inappropriate activities. Where trees shade the bank, however, even weeds are unable to grow and the problem is exacerbated by inappropriate draining promoting additional soil loss.

While the erection of a picket fence, as has been suggested, would perhaps control the activity at the northwest corner of the cemetery, it would also create another layer of on-going maintenance. Moreover, it is not clear that such a fence was originally part of the cemetery's historic fabric.

It is certainly possible to reestablish grass along the bank, but there is no guarantee that future activities wouldn't recreate the current problem. In addition, much of the bank will not support any sort of grass.

There are ground covers that would help hold the bank, especially along the west side.

Terracing would be required, using a technique called is reed-trench terracing. A series of wooden barriers, or checkboards are staked out along the contours, with a trench dug behind (upslope). This trench is then filled with reed grass (*Phragmites communis*) and then covered with good topsoil (Figure 29). The series of terraces tends to arrest downward movement of soil and also provides areas for vegetation to become established. The reeds serve important functions in this process — preventing the soil from drifting under the checkboards, reducing gullying, serving as an underground reservoir of water, and providing nutrients. Plantings on these terraces tend to establish very deep root systems. The wood checkboards should be made of un-treated lumber and may either be left in place to rot, or may be removed when the vegetation is stable.

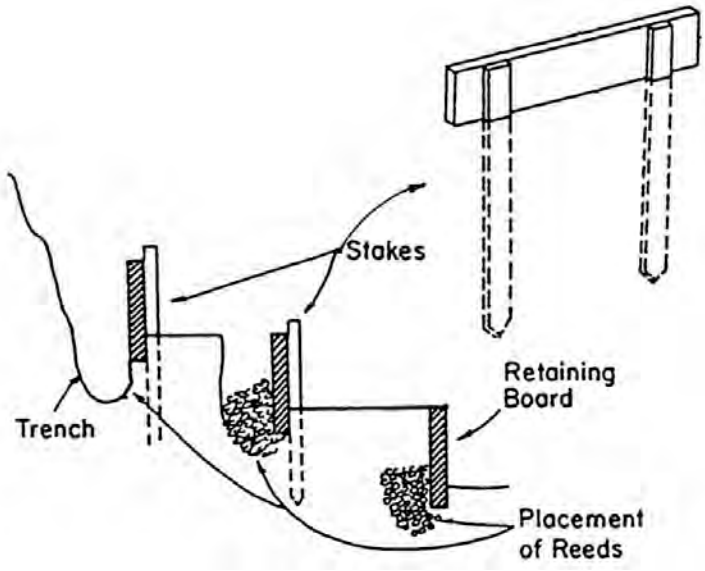

Figure 29. Reed-trench terracing diagram.

One plant that would be suitable for planting is lilyturf (*Liriope muscari* or *L. spicata*). This plant grows 12 to 24 inches high and exhibits an equal spread. It is an evergreen with variegated leaves and lilac or white flowers. It is particularly effective moving from areas of full sun to full shade, exhibiting wide tolerances. It is also tolerant of heat, humidity, and drought. In addition, it is remarkably free of ailments and pests. For this, or any plant, to thrive it will be necessary to incorporate some fertilizer and organic material. There are several alternatives. One is the use of a slow release pellet fertilizer. Another option is the use of organic soil conditioners, such as chicken manure or mushroom compost which can be mixed with the infill soil prior to application.

It is important to realize that lilyturf is not historically appropriate. In addition, it is unsuitable for use where there is erosion created by bicycles. Lilyturf is also unlikely to be able to control the erosion being caused by the gutter drainage from the church roof.

Consequently, we believe that perhaps the best approach to dealing with the erosion is the use of hand-placed rip rap (although dumped stone may be possible). This is stone laid carefully by hand following a definite pattern, with voids between the larger stones filled with smaller stones and the surface kept relatively even. The need for interlocking stone in a hand-placed revetment requires that the stone be relatively uniform in size and shape. A geotextile or sand base may be required.

While an experienced contractor or structural engineer should be consulted for more details, the minimum stone size is typically about 2 inches, while the bulk of the stone should be at least 10 inches in any dimension, with stones from 2 to 4 inches used for chinking. The surface is usually about a foot in thickness.

Rip-rap is even possible on very steep slopes by extending the toe of the rock outward (see Figure 30). The cost is likely about $25 to $50 per square yard. If rip-rap is placed only where needed, we estimate that approximately 100 square yards will be required. If installed properly, rip-rap does not typically require much maintenance, although it should be periodically inspected for evidence of failure.

Figure 30. Cross section of rip-rap on a steep slope.

Other Landscape Issues

A few areas of the cemetery contained leaves during our visit. These obscure some stones and only very slowly degrade. We do not recommend efforts to rake and remove leaves, but we do suggest using a push mower with micro-mulch mower blades and simply mulching the leaves. For example, some blades have jagged teeth instead of a traditional-looking cutting edge. Others have multiple cutting edges. Many mulching mowers employ kickers or tails that force grass blades upward for repeated chopping. Examples of commercial mulching mowers include the Toro 21" Heavy Duty models, Snapper Pro with their Ninja blade, and the Honda HRC Commercial mowers. All get very high ratings from professional users.

This approach not only eliminates the work of gathering and removing leaves, but it also adds nutrients back into the soil.

There are numerous sunken graves and these pose trip hazards to the public. These depressions have been identified and mapped during this project. We recommend that clean sand (mason's sand, for example) be used to fill the graves. A small quantity of topsoil can be added to provide nutrients for grass. The sand will provide a clear visual indicator of fill should archaeological investigations at some time be necessary. In addition, it will significantly increase the safety of pedestrians in the cemetery and will help minimize maintenance issues associated with mowing over uneven terrain.

Recommendations

The long-term funding of the cemetery is a significant issue, especially when on-going maintenance is considered. Families with individuals buried in the cemetery should be asked to help fund maintenance, even if it is only $5 to $10 a month.

The cemetery tree along the east line should be inspected by an ISA certified arborist for indications of disease or other damage. The tree should also be professionally pruned at that time.

The area under the drip line of the tree should have the grass removed and replaced with no more than 4 inches of mulch. This will promote the health of the tree and eliminate some of the maintenance.

Branches and other debris in the cemetery should be picked up and removed each time the property is mowed.

FOTC should consider eventual tree planting as the existing tree ages. It may be appropriate to consider replanting at least one of the historic trees removed in front of the church along East High Street.

We do not recommend any shrubbery or bulb plantings until FOTC is on firmer financial footing. Research should attempt to determine if bulb plants were ever present in the cemetery.

The turf is little more than weeds and FOTC must determine if they are going to leave the situation as it is or replace the weeds with a turf grass, such as either fescue or buffalo grass.

Soil tests at the cemetery reveal that only the macronutrient phosphorus is needed and no liming is currently required. We recommend that organic phosphorus, such as sulfate of potash magnesia, be used in the cemetery. This recommendation should be evaluated in the context of turf modifications that FOTC decide

to make.

Future mowing should use equipment capable of mulching leaves in order to reduce maintenance activities and cost.

Erosion along the west bank, coupled with damage caused by bicycles at the northwest corner of the cemetery, is a significant problem. Either plantings or hand placed rip-rap are options to control this erosion.

Sunken graves, now mapped, should be infilled using clean sand, topped with organic soil, and planted in grass to improve visitor safety.

Other Maintenance Issues

Trash

During this assessment we observed virtually no trash. It seems likely that the very limited trash is the result of the neighborhood setting, although FOTC may also periodically clean the cemetery.

Given the limited trash we observed and the limited number of volunteers, we don't recommend establishing any trash cans on site. This would simply further tax the organization's limited resources.

Signage

The cemetery lacks effective signage. During our assessment the only signage we observed was a single sign in front of the chapel. While the cemetery, and its first burial, is mentioned, it is largely focused on the church and its organization.

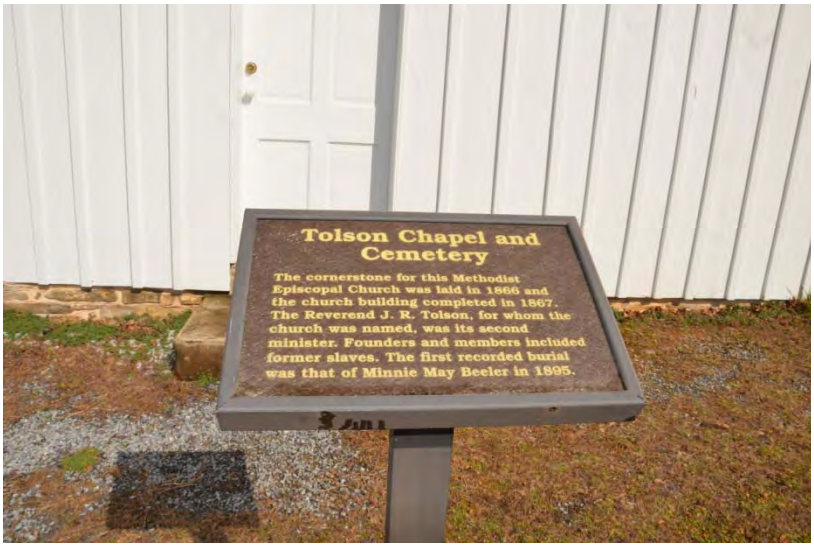

Figure 31. The only signage present is in front of the chapel on East High Street.

From a cemetery preservation perspective, signage is of four basic types: identification, regulatory, informational, and interpretative. They are generally recommended in this same priority.

Identification signage might include the name of the cemetery and might also include the cemetery's date of founding and historic significance (i.e., listed on the National Register). The existing plaque (Figure 31) is an example of identification signage.

Regulatory signage specifies laws, regulations, or expected standards of behavior. There is no regulatory signage at the cemetery and this should receive a very high priority. We recommend the following items be included in the regulations affecting the cemetery:

- The cemetery is open from 8am to 5pm Sunday – Saturday except for holidays. Any individual in the cemetery at other times is subject to arrest for trespass.

- Many of the stones in this cemetery are very old and may be easily damaged. Consequently, absolutely no gravestone rubbings will be allowed.

- Please refrain from leaning, sitting, or climbing on any monument. All children must be accompanied by a

responsible adult.

- Grass pathways may be slippery when wet. Please exercise caution while visiting this cemetery.

- Absolutely no alcoholic beverages, fireworks, or fire arms are allowed in the cemetery. Proper conduct is expected at all times.

- No pets are allowed in the cemetery. Service animals are allowed.

- Flowers will be removed by the staff 10 days after holidays or when the arrangements become wilted and unsightly.

- No plantings are allowed within the cemetery and FOTC will enforce its right to remove any plantings deemed inappropriate, diseased, or damaging the cemetery.

- For additional information concerning maintenance issues, please contact the _____ at _____. In case of emergency contact _____.

This signage should be erected at the entrance to the cemetery, perhaps on the chain link fence. Two additional regulatory signs should be erected along the west and north boundaries of the cemetery. This is especially important since the boundary is permeable and visitors can access the cemetery from these directions, as well as from East High Street.

The last two types of signage are informational (for example, directional signs) and interpretative (information on historic people buried in the cemetery).

We recommend the addition of interpretative signage when FOTC can afford it. Two panels could be used – one to briefly recount the history of the cemetery and a second to talk about changing African American mortuary practices from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These are all topics of general interest.

The signage could be installed within the cemetery property, avoiding a cluttered appearance at the cemetery entrance. However, placement should be readily visible from the main road to reduce the risk of vandalism.

We also recommend that FOTC develop an interpretative brochure (in addition to the current brochure which focuses almost exclusively on the building and its history). This is a relatively inexpensive device that could serve to promote the resource, as well as provide information to those visiting the site.

Such a brochure, however, should avoid focusing only on local history. Instead, the brochure should focus on a wide variety of interests, such as a history of the cemetery, mortuary customs, information on the symbolism, as well as some narrative on the area's undertakers and monumental carvers. It should also place the cemetery in a broader regional context. The brochure may include cemetery regulations as a reminder to visitors of appropriate – and inappropriate – actions. It may also provide a mechanism for visitors to donate to FOTC.

The brochure could be made available to visitors at the entrance gate, but it should also be used as a tool to engage others interested in the preservation of the site.

Lost or Orphan Stones

Lost, orphan, or misplaced stones appear to be rare at Tolson's Chapel Cemetery and only one was observed (Figure 32). These are stones that have been removed from the original grave and deposited elsewhere in the cemetery. Stones move for a variety of reasons, but the most common is an effort by maintenance crews to place them out of the way.

FOTC must understand that once a stone is separated from the grave, the potential that the

grave will become lost – regardless of the quality of the cemetery records – dramatically increases. Thus, every effort should be made to ensure that stones remain on their grave. In fact, stones should never be removed from their original location without full documentation – where was the stone found, why is it being removed, where is it being stored, what should be done to reset the stone, what action is being taken to resolve the issue.

Figure 32. Orphan footstone in foreground showing the stain on another headstone where it had been leaning for a number of years.

The single orphan or lost stone encountered is a marble footstone marked D.C.W. found propped up against the headstone for David B. Simons. Only two stones for individuals with a last name beginning with "W" were identified: a granite stone for Virginia E. Wright and a marble stone for Hilary Watson and his wife, Christiana. It is possible that this foot stone is that of Christiana Watson, but attaching the two will require additional investigation.

We recommend that this (and any future) misplaced stone be collected and stored by FOTC in the hope of being able to ascertain their original locations, allowing resetting.

Recommendations

Trash is being well dealt with at present and we recommend no trash receptacles at this time since they are unneeded.

The cemetery requires regulatory signage and we recommend placement at the entrance gates as well as smaller or abbreviated signs (perhaps combined with identification signage) along the west and north banks.

FOTC should develop a brochure for the cemetery that could serve as a low cost means of promoting the cemetery, as well as soliciting donations.

In the longer term FOTC should consider funding several interpretative panels dealing with cemetery issues.

There is only one orphan or lost stone. Additional research should be conducted in an effort to allow its resetting. If this is not possible, it should be documented, collected, and safely stored to prevent theft or additional damage.

Conservation Issues

In the introduction to this plan we briefly discussed a variety of preservation issues, tackling the question of why it is important to preserve sites like Tolson's Chapel Cemetery, as well as how preservation and restoration differ, and introducing the reader to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation. Readers may want to refer back to those discussions since they form a foundation for our discussion of the conservation needs at this property.

Standards for Conservation Work

FOTC is the steward of this Cemetery, holding what belonged to past generations in trust for future generations. As such the organization bears a great responsibility for ensuring that no harm comes to the property during its watch.

One way to ensure the long-term preservation of the cemetery is to ensure that all work meets or exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation, discussed on pages 3-4 of this study.

Another critical requirement is that FOTC ensure that any work performed in the cemetery be conducted by a trained conservator who subscribes to the Guidelines for Practice and Code of Ethics of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) (http://www.nps.gov/training/tel/Guides/HPS1022_AIC_Code_of_Ethics.pdf).

These standards cover such issues as:

- Respect the original fabric and retain as much as possible – don't replace it needlessly.
- Ensure that the treatment chosen is suitable for the object, recognizing that at times no treatment is the best option.
- Choose the gentlest and least invasive methods possible.
- Is the treatment reversible? Is retreatment possible?
- Don't use a chemical without understanding its effect on the object and future treatments.
- Don't falsify the object by using designs or materials that imply the artifact is older than it is.
- Replication and repairs should be identified as modern so that future researchers are not misled.
- Use methods and materials that do not impede future investigation.
- Document all conservation activities and ensure that documentation is available.
- Use preventative methods whenever possible – be proactive, not reactive.

The AIC Code and Guidelines also require a professional conservator provide clients with a written, detailed treatment proposal prior to undertaking any repairs; once repairs or treatments are completed, the conservator must provide the client with a written, detailed treatment report that specifies precisely what was done and the materials used. The conservator must ensure the suitability of materials and methods – judging and evaluating the multitude of possible treatment options to arrive at the best recommendation for a particular object.

These Guidelines of Practice and Code of Ethics place a much higher standard on AIC conservators than individuals or commercial monument companies that offer "restoration

services." This higher standard, however, helps ensure that Tolson's Chapel Cemetery receives the very best possible care and that the treatments conducted are appropriate and safe.

General Types of Stone Damage

The cemetery, as part of this assessment, has received a stone-by-stone assessment and that document is provided here as Appendix 1. While the assessment forms provide stone-specific treatment recommendations, this discussion provides more general observations that help place the recommendations in a broader context.

Resetting Die on Base Stones

The cemetery has a number of granite die on base stones that were originally set using setting compound. This is a commercial product typically consisting of calcium carbonate, talc, and occasionally calcium silicate in linseed oil or a similar material. It is designed to be applied under a granite monument to help seal it to base and prevent water intrusion. Because it contains oil it may leave a halo on marble and should only be used for setting granite monuments. Setting compound is not an adhesive and will eventually dry out. It also does not prevent a monument from being tipped over, so care must be taken when the monument being set is top heavy, very tall, or is in a setting where vandalism is likely. In such cases it is good practice to set the monument not only with setting compound, but also with one or more fiberglass or type 316 stainless steel pins.

In order to reset a granite die on base that is loose or shifted, it is first necessary to remove the die and set it aside. The base then must be checked to determine if it is both stable and level. In many cases it will be necessary to remove the base, establish a new foundation with pea gravel or decomposed granite. Some of the cemetery's stones are set on concrete bases. These may be removed or reset 2-3 inches below grade.

All old mortar or setting compound must be removed from the base and the die. This can usually be accomplished using plastic spatulas or a small chisel.

If pins are to be installed holes must be drilled and cleaned in both the die and base. Either fiberglass or stainless steel pins should be inserted that are slightly shorter and smaller than the holes. While they may be set using epoxy or lime mortar, it is often acceptable to leave them loose.

The setting compound should be rolled between your hands to create "strings" 1-2 feet in length and about ½ inch in diameter. These strings should be set about ½ inch inside the edge of where the die will make contact with the base. Poly cushion spaces should be used at the four corners to prevent the setting compound from being expelled when the die is reset.

The stone is then reset and appropriately centered – there are special monument setting devices to assist in this. Setting compound that is pushed out can be cut off using a plastic spatula for later reuse. If there are any gaps, additional setting compound will need to be used to fill these gaps.

There are some marble die on base stones and the process of resetting is the same except that a lime based mortar (never Portland cement mortar) should be used rather than setting compound. The section below describes the treatment if the monument has a ferrous pin.

Simple Resetting

A large number of stones in the cemetery require resetting. Many of these are flush-to-ground lawn markers that have sunk and are now either tilted or being covered with soil and grass. Resetting is generally simple and a suitable task for volunteers.

The stone should be excavated, being careful to avoid shovel damage. There are some lawn markers that have been set in concrete and the removal of this material may require a conservator to ensure that the stone itself isn't damaged. Otherwise, the hole can be deepened

Figure 33. Examples of conservation issues at the cemetery. The upper row shows granite die on base monuments that require resetting. When the stone is tall, top heavy, or may be subject to vandalism, it is appropriate to drill the die and base for the use of a pin. The middle row illustrates two similar marble die on base monuments which may have ferrous pins. The lower row illustrates two lawn markers – one granite, the other bronze – that require resetting to level them.

and filled with pea gravel or decomposed granite as bedding. The lawn marker should be reset about 1 inch above the ground level – tall enough to prevent being covered by soil and grass, but not so tall that it will be damaged by mowing. Additional pea gravel should be packed in around the stone as it is being leveled. The upper inch of backfill should be soil to allow for revegetation.

Resetting headstones can be accomplished in the same fashion. It is critical that Portland cement never be used to reset stones since it removes their ability to shift if they are accidently hit by mowing or other landscape activities.

Broken Stones

There are several examples of broken stones. Leaving these stones laying on the ground or leaning against other stones subjects them to additional damage, increasing the eventual cost of appropriate repair. Stones on the ground are walked on, may have mowers run over them, and if they are marble, are subject to greater acid rain damage. It is always critical to erect fallen stones and this simple resetting is an activity that FOTC volunteers could undertake.

This cemetery is quite fortunate that there have been no past repair efforts using inappropriate repair techniques or materials. It is always far easier to conduct an appropriate conservation treatment than to "undo" inappropriate actions, such as the use of "simple epoxy" repairs – where stone fragments are joined using a continuous bead of epoxy. Experience indicates that for a long-lasting repair, particularly in structural applications, use of pins is necessary. Moreover, most adhesives are far stronger than the stone itself, meaning that failure of the repair is likely to cause additional damage to the stone.

Appropriate conservation treatment requires a blind pin repair. This drilling and pinning is a process that involves carefully aligning the fragments, drilling the stones, and setting fiberglass, or occasionally threaded 316 stainless steel rod, using a structural epoxy in the drill holes.

Diameters and lengths of pins vary with the individual application, depending on the nature of the break, the thickness of the stone, its condition, and its expected post-repair treatment. The choice of epoxy depends on the required strength, among other factors.

Since there is also usually some loss of fabric along the break, this treatment will also involve infilling areas of loss with a compatible mortar. This consists of a natural cementitious composite stone material resembling the original as closely as possible in texture, color, porosity, and strength. This type of repair may be used to fill gaps or losses in marble.

Under no circumstances should latex or acrylic modified materials be used in composite stone repair. These additives may help the workability of the product, but they have the potential to cause long-term problems. Such products are not appropriately matched in terms of strength or vapor permeability.

More suitable materials include Jahn (distributed by Cathedral Stone) or the lime-based mortars of U.S. Heritage. These closely resemble the natural strength of the original stone, contain no synthetic polymers, exhibit good adhesion, and can be color matched if necessary.

Drilling stones is a complex treatment that should only be conducted by a trained conservator. Infill is similarly complex and the Jahn products require certification in their use through Cathedral Stone.

Ferrous Pins

Some die on base stones were observed that had been set using ferrous pins to join the die and base. These stones should be given a high treatment priority since, left untreated, the corrosion of the ferrous pin will cause significant spalling, cracking, and breakage of the stones – a process known as "iron jacking." The corrosion products of these ferrous pins have a greater volume than the original pin and as the corrosion products expand, they crack the stone.

Figure 34. Examples of conservation issues at the cemetery. The upper row shows a granite plaque stone on the left and a marble footstone on the right that require resetting to level and ensure they are at the correct height. The middle row left stone is broken and requires drilling and pinning. The middle row right stone is a marble tab in socket that simply requires resetting using a lime-based mortar. The bottom row shows a stone where the ferrous pin has caused iron jacking, spalling off the marble corner. Such stones require that the ferrous pin(s) be drilled out and replaced with a fiberglass or 316 stainless steel pin.

It is necessary to use diamond core drills to remove the corroded ferrous pins and replace them with either fiberglass or, rarely, stainless steel. Afterwards it is necessary to fill the voids with a natural cementitious composite stone material such as that previously described for infill repairs.

In some cases the iron pins have already caused the stone to spall. Treatment is similar, except that the replacement pins must often be longer and inserted into stone that is still capable of bearing the weight of the monument. Such repairs also necessitate major reproduction of lost stone and therefore are more time consuming and expensive.

Cleaning

Many of the stones exhibit relatively dense deposits of lichen (a symbiotic association typically between fungus and green algae) or algae alone. While sometimes viewed as only an aesthetic issue, there are occasions were the lichen become so thick that the carving on the stone becomes illegible. These biologicals may damage stone in a variety of additional ways. As lichen and other plants grow, they can exert pressure on the mineral grains, weakening the intergranular structure. Some organisms produce acid compounds that dissolve the calcium carbonate. Some can even etch granite. Many of the lichen and algae allow water to migrate into cracks and crevices of the stone, leading to freeze-thaw damage.

While cleaning is often recommended, inappropriate cleaning can result in a significant amount of damage. A common cleaning technique is the use of a bleach product – probably because bleach (either sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite) is widely available and inexpensive. It is, nevertheless, unacceptable for historic monuments since it creates an artificially white marble and, over time, will cause erosion and yellowing of the stone.

Table 3.
Comparison of Different Cleaning Techniques

Cleaning Technique	Potential Harm to Stone	Health/Safety Issues
Sand Blasting	Erodes stone; highly abrasive; will destroy detail and lettering over time.	Exposure to marble dust is a source of the fatal lung disease silicosis.
Pressure Washers	High pressure abrades stone. This can be exacerbated by inexperienced users. Pressures should not exceed 90 psi.	None, unless chemicals are added or high temperature water is used.
Acid Cleaning	Creates an unnatural surface on the stone; deposits iron compounds that will stain the stone; deposits soluble salts that damage the stone.	Acids are highly corrosive, requiring personal protective equipment under mandatory OSHA laws; may kill grass and surrounding vegetation.
Sodium Hypochlorite & Calcium Hypochlorite (household and swimming pool bleach)	Will form soluble salts, which will reappear as whitish efflorescence; can cause yellowing; some salts are acidic.	Respiratory irritant; can cause eye injury; strong oxidizer; can decompose to hazardous gasses.
Hydrogen Peroxide	Often causes distinctive reddish discolorations; will etch polished marble and limestone.	Severe skin and eye irritant.
Ammonium Hydroxide	Repeated use may lead to discoloration through precipitation of hydroxides.	Respiratory, skin, and eye irritant.
D/2 Architectural Antimicrobial	No known adverse effects, has been in use for nearly 15 years.	No special precautions required for use, handling, or storage.

Table 3 lists problems with a variety of "common" stone cleaning processes widely used by commercial firms and the public. This information is important to FOTC and should also be made available to any families that may inquire about cleaning their specific monuments.

A suitable biocide for cleaning stones is

Figure 35. Close up photographs of two stones exhibiting dense biological growth.

D/2 Biological Solution (http://d2bio.com/) available from a variety of conservation suppliers. Stones should always be prewetted prior to application of D/2 and after dwelling for a few minutes followed by gentle scrubbing, should be flushed from the stone.

Stone Replacement

Consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation, it is important to retain the original materials in a cemetery, including the stones themselves. Whenever possible stones should be repaired, not replaced. New or replacement stones do not have the character or historical significance of the original stones and replacements detract from the beauty and historical relevance of the cemetery.

In situations where a stone is no longer legible and descendants wish to ensure that the grave continues to be marked, the appropriate approach is to leave the historic stone and add a flush to ground stone that provides an accurate transcription of the original stone. The only addition should be a small notation the provides the date of this new addition.

Church Cornerstone

While not specifically included in this project, it may be useful to briefly mention the badly deteriorated condition of the Tolson's Chapel cornerstone (Figure 36).

This sandstone is exhibiting extensive spalling and sadly most of the original inscription has been lost.

FOTC may wish to consider consolidation of the stone. While this is not always successful and there are questions regarding the ability to retreat consolidated stones in the future, doing nothing will likely result in the loss of the remaining inscription over the next decade. Therefore, consolidating poses a relatively low risk and may provide the stone some additional time.

Recommendations

All repairs in the Cemetery should be conducted by trained conservators who subscribe to the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC). This should be the minimum level of competency required by FOTC on all projects.

There are some treatments, such as resetting,

Figure 36. Cornerstone showing extensive spalling of the sandstone with the loss of most of the original carving.

that can be undertaken by volunteers with training and oversight. Volunteers, however, should not attempt repairs beyond the skill level of the individuals available.

Appendix 1 provides condition reports and treatment recommendations for the stones in the cemetery.

FOTC should strictly limit replacement of historic fabric and require that all such modifications receive approval.

Cleaning is necessary of those monuments exhibiting heavy lichen growth. This cleaning may be done by FOTC volunteers as long as it is conducted in a manner that does not endanger the stone or eliminate the stone's patina. We recommend the use of D/2 Biological Solution and soft scrub brushes. Pressure washers must NOT be used.

FOTC should consider future treatment of the chapel's cornerstone.

Ground Penetrating Radar Study

As part of the assessment and investigation, GEL Geophysics of Charleston, SC conducted a ground penetrating radar investigation of the cemetery. The goal was primarily to determine if additional, unmarked burials are present at the cemetery, although a secondary goal was also to determine if there was evidence of burials associated with each of markers. The work also included the mapping of both identified anomalies, as well as existing stones in the cemetery.

This study was conducted by Mr. Brandon Phillips, Geophysical Specialist with GEL Geophysics between March 18-19, 2013.

Methodology

Ground Penetrating Radar

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) is an electromagnetic method that detects interfaces between subsurface materials with differing dielectric constants. The GPR system consists of an antenna, which houses a transmitter and receiver; a profiling recorder, which processes the received signal and produces a graphic display of the data; a video display unit, which processes and transmits the GPR signal to a color video display; and a recording device.

The transmitter radiates repetitive short-duration EM signals into the earth from an antenna moving across the ground surface. Electromagnetic waves are reflected back to the receiver by interfaces between materials with differing dielectric constants. The intensity of the reflected signal is a function of the contrast in the dielectric constant at the interface, the conductivity of the material, which the wave is traveling through, and the frequency of the signal. Subsurface features that may cause such reflections include:

- natural geologic conditions such as changes in sediment composition, bedding and cementation horizons, voids, and water content, or
- man-introduced materials or changes to the subsurface such as soil backfill, buried debris, tanks, pipelines, and utilities.

For this work, the goal was to identify man-introduced changes – the existence of burial features. Burials placed in concrete vaults tend to be very obvious. Casketed burials may be nearly as obvious depending on their age and soil conditions. In general, the older the burials the more difficult it becomes to recognize their signature.

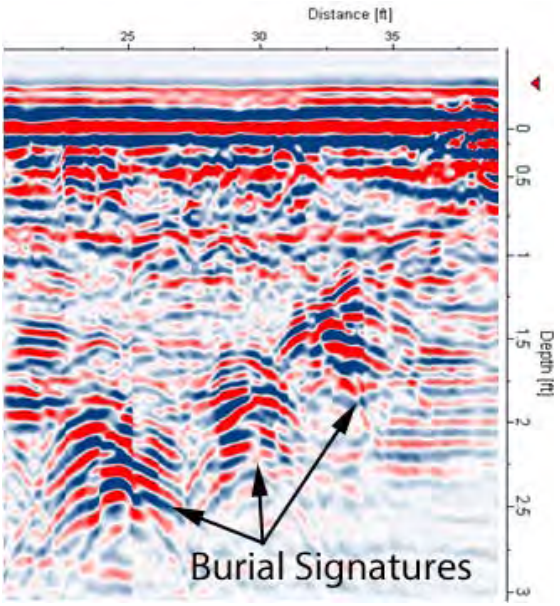

Figure 37. Example of posited burials identified by GPR.

Figure 38. GPR being conducted in the cemetery. A light snow occurred during the work, but did not affect results.

The digital control unit processes the signal received from the antenna and produces a continuous cross section of the subsurface interface reflections, referred to as "reflectors" or "reflection events."

Depth of investigation of the GPR signal is highly site specific, and is limited by signal attenuation (absorption) of the subsurface materials. Signal attenuation is dependent upon the electrical conductivity of the subsurface materials. Signal attenuation is greatest in materials with relatively high electrical conductivities such as clays and brackish groundwater, and lowest in relatively low conductivity materials such as unsaturated sand or rock. In addition, the presence of reinforcement bar in concrete structures may severely attenuate the GPR signal such that objects below the slab may be undetectable. Depth of investigation is also dependent on antenna frequency and generally increases with decreasing frequency; however, the ability to identify smaller subsurface features is diminished with decreasing frequency.

GEL Geophysics uses GPR antennas that are internally shielded from aboveground interference sources. Accordingly, the GPR signal is not affected by nearby aboveground conductive objects such as metal fences, overhead power lines, and vehicles. Therefore, no spurious reflection events are generated on the GPR data by above ground features, which could lead to false interpretation of subsurface anomalies.

Field Procedures

The geophysical investigation was performed using a MALA Geosciences GPR system configured with a 250 MHz antenna array. The areas of investigation included the approximately 0.25 acre of the Tolson's Chapel Cemetery. The GPR data was collected with overlapping spacing between profiles,

Figure 39. Mapping the cemetery using a sub-meter GPS system.

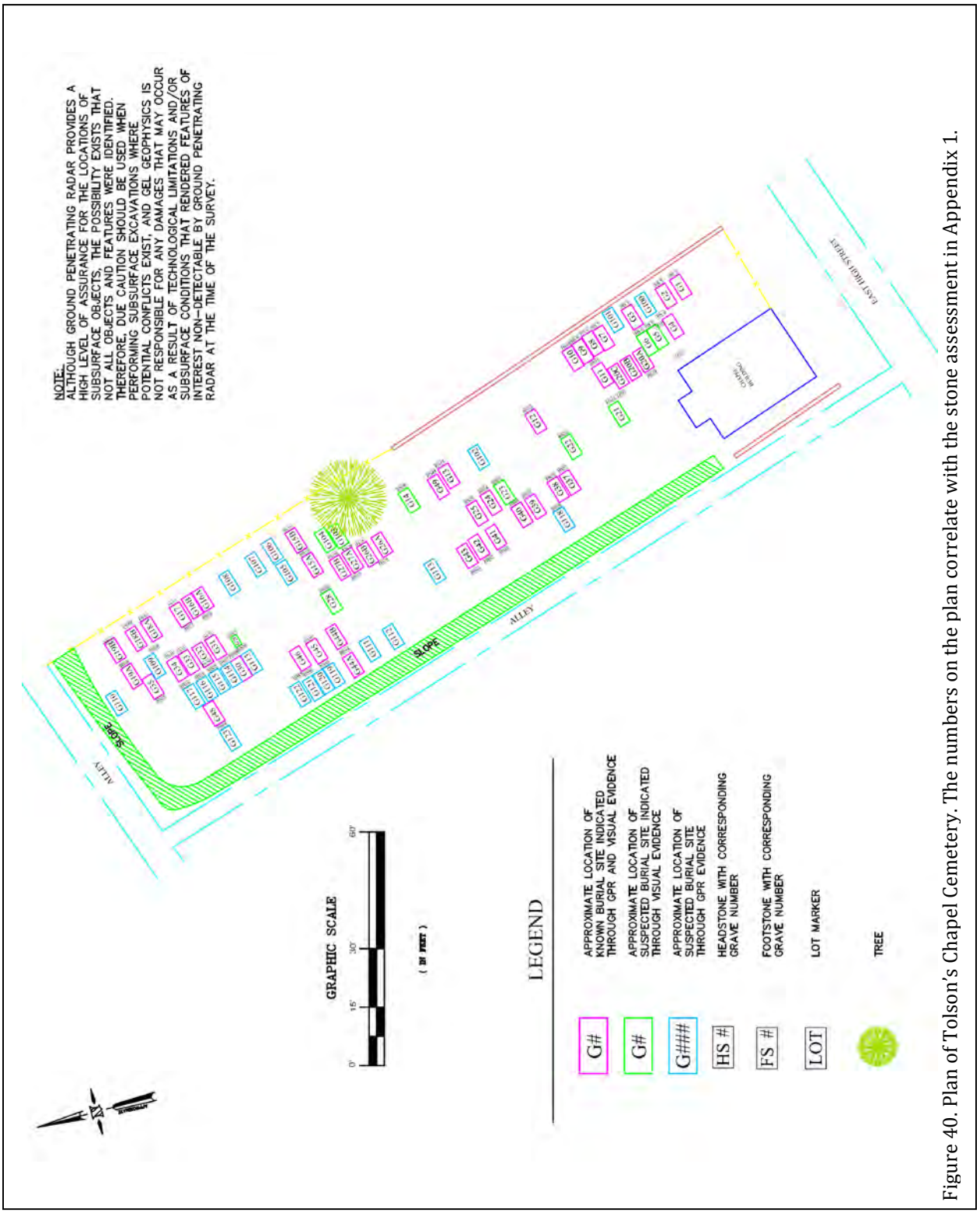

Figure 40. Plan of Tolson's Chapel Cemetery. The numbers on the plan correlate with the stone assessment in Appendix 1.

unless undergrowth, buildings or other cultural features prevented access. The geophysical data was processed and interpreted in the field, and anomalies having the signature consistent with potential graves were marked in the field using paint.

The data points were then collected by GEL using a sub-meter Topcon system and entered onto a CAD-based map of the cemetery.

Results

The results of this study are illustrated in Figure 40.

There are 48 burials indicated by GPR and physical evidence, with the latter including either depressions and/or monuments.

There are 10 burials suggested by visual evidence. Nine of these are based on the presence of monuments; two are based on depressions. It is interesting to note that none of the 10 could be confirmed by GPR. This does not, however, reduce the likelihood of their presence. It only indicates that GPR – like any tool – has limitations. It may be that these burials were in very minimal wood coffins which, combined with soil conditions, have left little evidence in the geophysical record.

Finally, there are 23 probable graves identified by GPR but not otherwise identifiable. These are what most individuals would call "unmarked graves" and they were the resources specifically sought by FOTC. The placement of these unmarked graves is fairly consistent with marked graves, being found in pre-existing rows and not overlapping other identifiable graves.

There is one stone, number 47, where no grave was identified, either visually or through GPR.

In all there are 82 probable graves at Tolson's Chapel Cemetery. They are found in five rows oriented approximately north-south with the property. Placement and orientation of stones, where present, varies across the site. While no graves clearly intrude into earlier graves, many are placed so closely that some intrusion into earlier grave fill may have occurred and this suggests that it was not always clear where earlier graves had been placed.

Summary

The geophysical technology employed in this investigation is non-intrusive. As with any non-intrusive technology, there is a possibility that features may exist at the cemetery sites that are not detectable due to method limitations, subsurface soil conditions, or the occurrence of features below the depth of penetration of the signals. The maximum GPR system penetration at the site varied from 4-5 feet below land surface. Any subsurface objects below the depth of penetration were not detectable during this investigation. The clay soils and extensive root network along the eastern edge, along with the presumed deterioration and condition of the burials all contributed to less than ideal conditions for identification using GPR.

The geophysical anomalies identified within these areas are not specifically indicative of burials. However, all of the anomalies identified in these areas have non-specific characteristics typical of burials and consistent with the marked graves.

Recommendations

The number of unmarked graves in the cemetery suggests extreme caution should be exercised should any additional burials be contemplated. It would be appropriate to carefully strip the proposed burial location for review by an archaeologist with experience in burial exhumations and a background in bioanthropology.

Priorities and Funding Levels

Recommended Priorities

Table 4 lists the recommendations offered throughout this assessment, classifying them as a *first, second, or third priority*. Even recommendations for no action are included since it is important that FOTC consider all of the discussions raised in this assessment. All of the actions are designed to be accomplished as part of a five year plan. We believe that after about five years it is appropriate to consider the progress made, review this assessment, and determine what modifications may be necessary.

First priorities are those we recommend undertaking immediately, either during what remains of 2013 or during 2014. Some are issues that have the potential to affect the safety of site visitors and consequently require immediate attention. Most, however, are planning issues that require immediate attention to "set the stage" for future actions. We strongly believe that most cemetery projects fail through inadequate or inappropriate planning – thus, we recommend in the strongest possible terms that FOTC continue the planning that they have begun with this assessment to help ensure success.

Second priorities are those that should be budgeted for over the following 2 years (2015-2016). They represent urgent issues that, if ignored, will result in both significant and noticeable deterioration of cemetery as a significant historic resource.

Third priorities are those that may be postponed for 2017-2018. They are issues that can wait for appropriations to build up to allow action. Some actions are also less significant undertakings that require other stages to be in place in order to make them feasible or likely to be successful. Although they are given this lower priority they should not be dismissed as trivial or unimportant.

Budget Estimates

Table 4 also provides some budget projections for the recommendations, using 2013 dollars. There are significant differences by location, especially in services such as tree inspections, pruning, lawn renovation, and rip-rap. Nevertheless, the figures should provide guidance in terms of establishing a budget for the work recommended to the FOTC.

The total estimate for Priority 1 through 3 activities is a minimum of $33,338. Some activities can't have their cost determined at this time, some costs are reoccurring, some costs depend on volunteer participation, and of course costs are expected to escalate over time. While this is a sizable sum, the priorities allow the activities to be spread over five years, significantly reducing the annual outlay.

Priority 1 activities are estimated to cost about $8,908, with the bulk of this budgeted for signage and the per burial examination if additional burials are contemplated. The cost for archaeological investigation is an excellent reason to limit additional burials in the cemetery, although this was not identified as an explicit recommendation.

Priority 2 actions account for nearly $17,000. Of this, $8,685 (plus travel, per diem, and lodging) is allocated to the treatment of Priority 2 stones in the cemetery (total treatment costs are estimated to be $16,138, not including travel, per diem, and lodging). An additional $6,000 will be needed to control bank erosion and $1,200 is identified for the development of a cemetery

Table 4.
Prioritization of Recommendations

Priority	Action	Cost Estimate
First – 2013-2014	1.1 All decisions regarding modifications, alterations, additions, or other actions affecting Tolson's Chapel cemetery should be carefully evaluated against the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation.	n/c
	1.2 Special care should be taken to protect all remaining historic fabric and the context.	n/c
	1.3 The cemetery and associated chapel have limitations on accessibility. FOTC should explore whether they are responsible for the stairs at the front left of the chapel. We also recommend signage warning visitors of the steep slope and potentially slippery terrain.	$300
	1.4 The broken concrete block wall should either be repaired by its owner or, if this is unlikely, FOTC should extend the less expensive wood fence to hide the damaged section.	$500
	1.5 Lighting is adequate and we do not recommend any additions.	n/c
	1.6 The Washington County Sheriff should be contacted to elicit more frequent patrols of the cemetery.	n/c
	1.7 The FOTC should make a visual inspection of the cemetery on at least a weekly basis.	n/c
	1.8 The cemetery tree along the east line should be inspected by an ISA certified arborist for indications of disease or other damage. The tree should also be professionally pruned at that time.	$500
	1.9 Branches and other debris in the cemetery should be picked up and removed each time the property is mowed.	$200 (per year)
	1.10 We do not recommend any shrubbery or bulb plantings until FOTC is on firmer financial footing. Research should attempt to determine if bulb plants were ever present in the cemetery.	n/c
	1.11 Trash is being well dealt with at present and we recommend no trash receptacles at this time since they are unneeded.	n/c
	1.12 The cemetery requires regulatory signage and we recommend placement at the entrance gates as well as smaller or abbreviated signs (perhaps combined with identification signage) along the west and north banks.	$1,500
	1.13 There is only one orphan or lost stone. Additional research should be conducted in an effort to allow its resetting. If this is not possible, it should be documented, collected, and safely stored to prevent theft or additional damage.	n/c
	1.14 All repair work in the Cemetery should be conducted by trained conservators who subscribe to the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC). This should be the minimum level of competency required by FOTC on all projects.	n/c
	1.15 There are some treatments, such as resetting, that can be undertaken by volunteers with training and oversight. Volunteers, however, should not attempt repairs beyond the skill level of the individuals available.	$150 (for supplies)

Table 4, cont.
Prioritization of Recommendations

Priority	Action	Cost Estimate
First – 2013-2014, cont.	1.16 Appendix 1 provides condition reports and treatment recommendations for the stones in the cemetery. While all treatments can be combined for a cost savings, there is only one high priority repair.	$758 (not including travel, per diem, and lodging)
	1.17 FOTC should strictly limit replacement of historic fabric and require that all such modifications receive approval.	n/c
	1.18 The number of unmarked graves in the cemetery suggests extreme caution should be exercised should any additional burials be contemplated. It would be appropriate to carefully strip the proposed burial location for review by an archaeologist with experience in burial exhumations and a background in bioanthropology.	$5,000 (per burial)
	1.19 The spoil pile left behind as a result of previous work on the church building should be removed by the responsible contractor and the landscape restored with grass seed and leveling.	n/c
	1.20 The gutters on the church should be adjusted to prevent dripping and additional erosion of the cemetery property.	n/c
Second – 2015-2016	2.1 Parking at the site limits tourism opportunities since there are, at present, no means of access other than private vehicles. FOTC should explore long-range parking options.	n/c
	2.2 To minimize the use of the northern cemetery slope as a bicycle ramp we recommend the installation of hand placed rip-rap softened with the planting of a hardy, low maintenance ground cover such as liriope. This is likely more effective, easier to integrate into the historic landscape, and will require less maintenance than a fence. Erosion along the west bank should similarly be controlled using hand placed rip-rap.	$6,000
	2.3 Local neighbors should be encouraged to report any evidence of inappropriate activities in the cemetery.	n/c
	2.4 The long-term funding of the cemetery is a significant issue, especially when on-going maintenance is considered. Families with individuals buried in the cemetery should be asked to help fund maintenance, even if it is only $5 to $10 a month.	$300 (for letters to descendants)
	2.5 The area under the drip line of the tree should have the grass removed and replaced with no more than 4 inches of mulch. This will promote the health of the tree and eliminate some of the maintenance.	$300
	2.6 FOTC should consider eventual tree planting as the existing tree ages. It may be appropriate to consider replanting at least one of the historic trees removed in front of the church along East High Street.	$150
	2.7 The turf is little more than weeds and FOTC must determine if they are going to leave the situation as it is or replace the weeds with a turf grass, such as fescue or buffalo grass.	TBD
	2.8 Future mowing should use equipment capable of mulching the maple leaves in order to reduce maintenance activities and cost.	TBD
	2.9 FOTC should develop a brochure for the cemetery that could serve as a low cost means of promoting the cemetery, as well as soliciting donations.	$1,200

Table 4, cont.
Prioritization of Recommendations

Priority	Action	Cost Estimate
Second – 2015-2016, cont.	2.10 Cleaning is necessary of those monuments exhibiting heavy lichen growth. This cleaning may be done by FOTC volunteers as long as it is conducted in a manner that does not endanger the stone or eliminate the stone's patina. We recommend the use of D/2 Biological Solution and soft scrub brushes. Pressure washers must NOT be used.	$300 (for D/2)
	2.11 Appendix 1 identifies 14 Priority 2 conservation treatments, although all treatments can be combined for cost savings.	$8,685 (not including travel, per diem, and lodging)
Third – 2017-2018	3.1 The cemetery lacks pathways, but none are recommended at this time, given the relatively low visitation. If necessary in the future we recommend that grass reinforcement systems may be the most appropriate.	n/c
	3.2 Soil tests at the cemetery reveal that only the macronutrient phosphorus is needed and no liming is currently required. We recommend that organic phosphorus, such as sulfate of potash magnesia, be used in the cemetery. This recommendation should be evaluated in the context of turf modifications that FOTC decide to make.	TBD
	3.3 Sunken graves, now mapped, should be infilled using clean sand, topped with organic soil, and planted in grass to improve visitor safety.	$800
	3.4 In the longer term FOTC should consider funding several interpretative panels dealing with cemetery issues.	TBD
	3.5 FOTC should consider future treatment of the chapel's cornerstone.	TBD
	3.6 Appendix 1 identified 34 Priority 3 conservation treatments, although all treatments can be combined for cost savings.	$6,695

brochure. One of the most sizeable budget items not included involves the issue of turf. If FOTC decide to leave the current lawn as it is, there would be no cost, of course. However, if the lawn is renovated with the goal of reducing long-term maintenance costs, then an additional budgetary item of perhaps $7,000, depending on local conditions.

Priority 3 work accounts for an estimated $7,495, although again there are several items whose cost cannot be accurately determined at this time. The single most expensive item is the completion of the stone conservation. The $800 allocated for filling sunken graves would likely be taken care during lawn renovation, if that option is chosen by FOTC.

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Appendix 1. Stone-by-Stone Assessment

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 1 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Jones, Susie N. Rose

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: SUSIE N. ROSE / WIFE OF / JAMES D. JONES / NOV. 16, 1881 - DEC. 28, 1967

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☒ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 11" **Width:** 1'11" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


DATE/ 3/9/13
TI TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 1
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY
WIFE OF
JAMES D. JONES

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 2 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Jones, Daniel J.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: DANIEL J. JONES / FEB. 28, 1880 / DEC. 30, 1960

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☐ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☒ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' 11" **Width:** 1' 8" **Thickness:** 9"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $218


TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
2
TRINKLEY
DANIEL J. JONES
FEB. 28, 1880
DEC. 30, 1960

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 3 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, George C.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: GEORGE C. COOK / APR. 15, 1886 / OCT. 23, 1941

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 11" **Width:** 1' 8" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


GEORGE C. COOK
APR. 15 1886
OCT. 23 1941
DATE/ 3/9/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 3
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 4 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, Margaret E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: MARGARET E. COOK / FEB. 28, 1882 / NOV. 24, 1968

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 11" **Width:** 1' 11" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $275


MARGARET E. COOK
FEB 28 1882
NOV 24 1968
DATE/ 3/6/13
TI TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 4
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 5 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: COOK [Family Plot Marker]

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' **Width:** 2' 8" **Thickness:** 1' 1"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: setting compound

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $300


COOK
DATE/ 3/6/13
TI TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 5
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

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PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 6 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, Carl T.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: CARL T. COOK / DEC. 7, 1914 / JULY 8, 1958

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 11" **Width:** 1' 11" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☐ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 4

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: n/c


CARL I COOK
DEC 7 1914
JULY 8 1958
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
6
TRINKLEY

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Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 7 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Monroe, Marshall E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: MARSHALL E. MONROE / NOV. 2, 1940 / JUNE 15, 1968

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 11" **Width:** 1' 11" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


MARSHALL T MONROE
NOV 3 1940
JUNE 15 1968
DATE/ TI 3/16/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
7
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

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PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 8 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Monroe, Elta M.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: ELTA M. MONROE / JULY 2, 1926

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 11" **Width:** 1' 11" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: ~E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


ELTA M MONROE
JULY 2 1926
DATE/
3/8/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
8
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 9 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Monroe, Frances M.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: FRANCES M. MONROE / MAR. 29, 1899 / SEPT. 22, 1995
[also Funeral Home Marker: FRANCES M. MONROE / 1899 1955 / LINDSEY FUNERAL HOME]
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 11" **Width:** 1' 11" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: 1 American flag and old flower stand

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: recommend discarding worn flag and flower stand

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


FRANCES M. MONROE
MAR. 29, 1899
SEPT. 22, 1995
DATE/ 3/18/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 9
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY


FRANCES M. MONROE
1995
1899
DATE/ 3/18/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 9
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKL

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 10 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Monroe, Clarence H.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☒ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☐ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: CLARENCE H MONROE / US ARMY / FEB 28 1897 [cross] MAY 1 1977

Inscription Technique: ☐ carved ☐ painted ☒ other: cast

Material:
- ☐ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☒ other material: bronze
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' **Width:** 1' 8" **Thickness:** 1"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: staining from clay soil

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☒ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove old base

Cleaning: ☒ low pressure water ☐ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $350


DATE/ 3/9/13
TI TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 10
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY
CLARENCE H MONROE
US ARMY
FEB 28 1897
MAY 1 1977

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 11 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Monroe

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: MONROE [Family Plot Marker]

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' **Width:** 3' 3" **Thickness:** 1' 1"

Stonecutter's Name: 1) STONE / ETERNALL 2) HAMMAKER MEMORIALS / HAGERSTOWN, MD MARTINSBURG, W. VA. **City:** **Location of Mark:** 1) top of base, left 2) face, lower left; aluminum

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: setting compound

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $300


MONROE
DATE
3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
11
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Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 12 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Monroe, Thomas

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☒ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: THOMAS MONROE / DIED / Sept. 22, 1919 / Aged 62 yrs.

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☒ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' 1" **Width:** 1' 4" **Thickness:** 10"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove OPC

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $300


THOMAS
MONROE
Died
Sept 22 1919
DATE
3/6/13
AGENCY
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE #
CHICORA
12
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 13 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Middleton, Wilson

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☒ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☐ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: WILSON MIDDLETON / CO. F, / 115 U.S.C.I.

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 1" **Width:** 1' **Thickness:** 4"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: 1 American Flag (removed for photo)

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $250


DATE
3/6/19
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
13
CASE #
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 14 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Wright, Virginia E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☒ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: MOTHER / VIRGINIA E. / WRIGHT / 1856 - 1949

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' 1" **Width:** 1' 6" **Thickness:** 9"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: NONE

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove OPC

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $300


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 14
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY
MOTHER
VIRGINIA E.
WRIGHT
1856 — 1949

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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 15 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Thomas, Mehalay

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: MEHALAY / THOMAS / AGED 100 YRS

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' **Width:** 1' 4" **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** M. T. **Condition:** tilted, biologicals, mower damage

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove or bury OPC base

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: replace ferrous pin with fiberglass pin

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $670


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 15
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DATE/ TI 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 15A
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 16 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Beeler, George W. & Julia A.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: [flower] / GEORGE W. BEELER / Mar. 26, 1866 // JULIA A. His Wife / Mar. 12, 1866 / Apr. 9, 1926 / Gone but not forgotten

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 3' 2" **Width:** 2' **Thickness:** 1'

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove OPC; replace ferrous pin with fiberglass pin

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $670


TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
16
TRINKLEY

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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 17 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Nurse, Melinda

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: MELINDA / NURSE / AGED 80 YRS.

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' **Width:** 1' 4" **Thickness:** 9"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** M. [N.] **Condition:** losses, extensive mower damage

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: set in/on OPC

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove OPC; replace ferrous pin with fiberglass pin

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $670


DATE/ TI
3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
17
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TOLSON'S CHAPEL
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 18 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: King, Thomas C. & Mary E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☒ other: pedestal tomb
- ☐ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: S. side: THOMAS C. KING / Died / Aug. 10, 1927 / Aged / 47Y. 6M. & 5D. / At rest
N. side: MARY E. KING / Born / Sept. 4, 1868 Base, W side: KING
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 5' 3" **Width:** 1' 10" **Thickness:** 1' 10"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** A: marble B: marble **Design/initials:** A: T.C.K. B: M.E.K. **Condition:** tilted, mower damage, biologicals

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: **Marker inscription faces what direction:** N & S

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set on/in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove OPC

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 1

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $758

N

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KING

E

W


3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
18 FS-A
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3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 19 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Summers, Jeremiah Cornelius & Susan

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: Jeremiah Cornelius / SUMMERS / Died Nov. 8, 1926 / Aged 76 yrs & 9 dys. / Father gone to rest. / Susan His Wife

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' 11" **Width:** 1' 6" **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** J.C.S. **Condition:** tilted, mower damage, biologicals

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: iron jacking, mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: replace ferrous pin with fiberglass; infill with Jahn M-120

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $850


DATE/ TI 3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 19
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY


DATE/ TI 3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 19 FS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 20 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Jackson, Clarence E., Edward C., Anna L.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: [floral upper corners] / JACKSON // CLARENCE E. / 1912 - 1944 // EDWARD C. / 1873 - 1955 // ANNA L. / 1877 - 1960
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 4" **Width:** 4' 2" **Thickness:** 1' 1"

Stonecutter's Name: ETERNAL / STONE **City:** **Location of Mark:** top of base, left side

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** granite (3 corner markers, 6" x 6") **Design:** J **Condition:** tilted, sunken

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: reset lot corners

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $400


JACKSON
CLARENCE E.
1912 — 1914
EDWARD C.
1873 — 1955
ANNA L.
1877 — 1960
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
20
TRINKLEY


J
3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
20 A
TRINKLEY


J
3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
20B
TRINKLEY


J
DATE/
TI
3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
20C
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 21 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cross, Lafayette

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: LAFAYETTE / CROSS / Died May 31, 1933 / Aged 66 years.
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' 5" **Width:** 1' 6" **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: possible ferrous pins, but no deterioration observed

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $224


DATE/ TI 3/18/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 21
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 22 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cross, Thomas E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: THOMAS E. Son of / LEO & ANNA P. / CROSS / Sept. 8, 1912 / Aug. 13, 1932 // Weep not Father and Mother for me / For I am waiting in glory for thee.
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 6" **Width:** 2' **Thickness:** 1'

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: possible ferrous pins, but no deterioration observed

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
22
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 23 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: King, Mary V.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ government issue ☐ obelisk ☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ ledger
☐ die in socket ☒ lawn-type ☐ pulpit ☐ table tomb ☐ other:
☐ die on base ☐ plaque ☐ die, base, cap ☐ box tomb

Inscription: MARY V. KING / MAR. 5, 1859 / FEB. 19, 1951

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☐ limestone ☐ cast iron ☐ other material:
☒ granite ☐ fieldstone ☐ zinc
☐ sandstone ☐ other stone: ☐ wood
☐ slate ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 4" **Width:** 1' 9" **Thickness:** 11"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


MARY V. KING
MAR. 5. 1859
FEB. 19. 1951
DATE/ 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 23
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 24 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: King, George H.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: GEORGE H. KING / MAR. 2, 1837 / DEC. 15, 1921

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 4" **Width:** 1' 9" **Thickness:** 11"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: possible adhering OPC

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $218


GEORGE H KING
MAR 2 1837
DEC 15 1921
DATE/ 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 24
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 25 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: King, Howell G.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: HOWELL G. KING / OCT. 7, 1902 / AUG. 3, 1974

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 4" **Width:** 1' 9" **Thickness:** 11"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


HOWELL G. KING
OCT. 7, 1902
AUG. 3, 1974
DATE/TI 3/6/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
25
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 26 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Summers, Emory W. & Annie E. Cook

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: [floral in upper corners] / SUMMERS // EMORY W. SUMMERS / 1880 -1953 / HIS WIFE / ANNIE E. COOK / 1884 -1970

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☐ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☒ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 9" **Width:** 3' 2" **Thickness:** 1' 1"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** granite **Design/initials:** FATHER **Condition:** sunken

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: setting compound

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $350


SUMMERS
EMORY W. SUMMERS
1880 — 1953
HIS WIFE
ANNIE E. COOK
1884 — 1970
DATE/TI 3/6/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
26
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY


DATE/TI 3/6/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
26FS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 27 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Watson, Hilary & Christiana

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☒ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: HILARY WATSON / Died Sep 20, 1912 / Aged 89y 9m 18d / CHRISTIANA / His Wife / Died Aug. 25, 1915 / Aged 87y & 1m
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 3' 7" **Width:** 2' **Thickness:** 10"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** A: marble B: marble **Design/initials:** A: H.W. B: C.W. **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☒ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: replace ferrous pin with fiberglass pin

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $875


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
PHOTOGRAPHED BY 27
TRINKLEY


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
PHOTOGRAPHED BY 27FS A
TRINKLEY


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
PHOTOGRAPHED BY 27FS B
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 28 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Robinson, Harriet A.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☒ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: OUR MOTHER / HARRIET A. ROBINSON / Died / July 21, 1895 / Aged / 45y 1m & 18D / Tho lost to sight to memory dear

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☒ other material: sandstone base/socket

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 7" **Width:** 2' **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☒ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $250


DATE/ 9/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 28
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

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PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 29 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Beeler, Manie May

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: MANIE MAY / Dau. of / George & Julia / BEELER / Died Aug. 21, 1893 / Aged / 1 year 9ms & 1 dy
On Base: Budded on earth to / bloom in heaven

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete
- ☒ other material: elevated concrete base, indicating extensive erosion in this area, extending to North

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 3" **Width:** 1' 2" **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** M. M. B. **Condition:** tilted, losses, biologicals

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☒ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove or bury OPC base

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: replace ferrous pin with fiberglass pin

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $775


A. JANE
MMONS
26, 1853
25, 19
DATE/ TI 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
29
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
TRINKLEY


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
29 FS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
TRINKLEY
Lynn Peavey Corporation 800-255-6499
#6679

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Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 30 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Simmons, Laura Jane

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: LAURA JANE / SIMMONS / MAY 26, 1853 / OCT. 25, 1940

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 3' **Width:** 1' 11" **Thickness:** 10"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove shrub at base

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: replace ferrous pin with fiberglass pin

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $800


LAURA JANE
SIMMONS
MAY 26, 1853
OCT. 25, 1940
DATE
TIME
3/9/13
AGENCY
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE #
CHICORA
PHOTOGRAPHER
30
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 31 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Simons, Rev. James F.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: S // REV. JAMES F. SIMONS / Born Dec. 22, 1859 / Died June 4, 1911 / Aged 51Y. 5M. & 12D. / He died as he lived, a Christian. W face of base: SIMONS
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☒ other material: set in/on OPC base
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 3' 10" **Width:** 3' **Thickness:** 1' 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** J.F.S. **Condition:** tilted, losses, biologicals

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: possible ferrous pins, but no deterioration observed
Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC base, tilted

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove or reset below grade OPC base

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $500


REV JAMES F. SIMMONS
SIMMONS
LAURA JANE
SIMMONS
MAY 26, 1853
OCT. 25, 1910


DATE/
TI
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
31 FS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
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Columbia, SC 29202
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 32 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Simons, David B.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: Our Father / DAVID B. SIMONS / Died Nov. 21, 1918 / Aged 76 yrs 1 mo 7 dy

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' **Width:** 1' 8" **Thickness:** 9"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** D. S. **Condition:** tilted, mower damage, biologicals

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☒ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☒ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC base

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove or bury OPC base

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: replace ferrous pins with fiberglass pins

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $850


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
32
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
32
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY


DATE/ TI 3/16/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
32 FS
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Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 33 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Simons, Margaret A.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☒ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☐ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: [gates of heaven] // Our Loving Mother / MARGARET A. SIMONS / Died May 7, 1902 / Aged 71 yrs 1 mo and 19 days / I have kept the faith / 2nd Tim 4-7

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 3' **Width:** 1' 8" **Thickness:** 1'

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** M.A.S. **Condition:** trimmer damage

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set on OPC base

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove or bury OPC base

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $550


MARGARET A. SIMONS
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
33
TRINKLEY


DATE/
3/18/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
33 FS
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TRINKLEY

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PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 34 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Jackson, Albert & Carlaina

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: ALBERT JACKSON / APR. 15, 1868 / AUG. 14, 1945 / CARLAINA / HIS WIFE / OCT. 10, 1871 / NOV. 24, 1893 / AT REST
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☒ other material: set in OPC

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 3' **Width:** 2' 2" **Thickness:** 1'

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** MOTHER **Condition:** tilted, sunk, biologicals

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: reset footstone

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $175


TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
34
TRINKLEY


MOTHER
DATE/
3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
34 FS
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 35 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Summers, Alice A.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: ALICE A. SUMMERS / FEB. 18, 1873 / AUG. 14, 1950

Inscription Technique: ☐ carved ☐ painted ☒ other: cast

Material:
☐ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☒ other material: bronze, mounted on concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' **Width:** 1' 8" **Thickness:** 10"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: **Marker inscription faces what direction:** W

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins
☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: edge damage, prob. mower

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☐ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare
☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound
☒ other: reset on new base to prevent theft

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks
☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☒ low pressure water ☐ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☒ other: clean and polish

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP;
3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $300


ALICE A. SUMMERS
FEB. 18. 1873
AUG. 14. 1950
DATE/TI 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
35
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 36 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: COOK [Family Plot Marker]

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 3' 3" **Width:** 5' **Thickness:** 1' 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: setting compound

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $650


COOK

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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 37 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, Harry L.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: FATHER / HARRY L. COOK / MAY 4, 1887 / OCT. 27, 1918

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 10" **Width:** 1' 10" **Thickness:** 4"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: NONE

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


COOK
DATE
3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
37
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PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 38 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, Dora May

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: MOTHER / DORA MAY COOK / MAY 26, 1890 / SEPT. 28, 1967

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 10" **Width:** 1' 10" **Thickness:** 4"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $75


DATE/ 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 38
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803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 39 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, Allen E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: SON / ALLEN E. COOK / JAN. 17, 1912 / MAY 17, 1941

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' 10" **Width:** 10" **Thickness:** 4"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☒ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☒ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $175


DATE/ TI
3/16/13
AGENCY
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE #
CHICORA
39
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 40 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, Paul M.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: SON / PAUL M. COOK / SEPT. 6, 1913 / JAN. 1, 1935

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 10" **Width:** 1' 10" **Thickness:** 4"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $175


SON
PAUL M. COOK
SEPT 6 1918
JAN 1 1953
DATE/ 3/6/13
TI TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY CHICORA
CASE # 40
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 41 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Jackson, Robert E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: [lily of valley] / ROBERT E. / JACKSON / MAY 29, 1910 / JUNE 27, 1951 / AGED 41 YRS. & 29 DAYS.

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☒ other material: set in OPC

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 2" **Width:** 1' 6" **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove OPC

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $175


ROBERT E.
JACKSON
MAY 29, 1910
JUNE 27, 1931
AGED 21 YRS. 8
29 DAYS
DATE/ TI
3/6/15
AGENCY
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
CASE #
41
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TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 42 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Jackson, James Franklin

Type of Marker/Monument:

☐ tablet headstone	☐ die in socket	☒ die on base
☐ government issue	☐ lawn-type	☐ plaque
☐ obelisk	☐ pulpit	☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle	☐ table tomb	☐ box tomb
☐ ledger	☐ other:	

Inscription: [J in shield] / JAMES FRANKLIN / JACKSON / SEPT. 9, 1912 / DEC. 29, 1948 / AGED 36 YRS. 3 MOS. / & 20 DYS.

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:

☒ marble	☐ granite	☐ sandstone	☐ slate
☐ limestone	☐ fieldstone	☐ other stone:	
☐ cast iron	☐ zinc	☐ wood	☐ concrete
☒ other material: set in OPC			

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 1" **Width:** 1' 6" **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: set in OPC

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: remove OPC

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $175


JAMES FRANKLIN
JACKSON
SEPT. 9. 1912
DEC. 29. 1948
AGED 36YRS. 3MOS.
& 20DYS.
DATE/ TI 3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
42
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Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 43 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Jackson, Howard E.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: [cross] / HOWARD E. / JACKSON / Feb. 10, 1924. / May 21, 1988 // He is not dead, He is / just away
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 2" **Width:** 1' 6" **Thickness:** 8"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: possible ferrous pins, but no deterioration observed

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $210


JACKSON
DATE/ TIME 3/6/13
AGENCY TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CASE # CHICORA
43
PHOTOGRAPHED BY TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202
803-787-6910

CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 44 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Gray, Alexander H.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☒ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: [floral in upper corners] / GRAY // ALEXANDER H. / 1874 - 1939 // IDA M. / 1869 -1949

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 3" **Width:** 3' 3" **Thickness:** 1' 1"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☒ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☒ other: OPC around base

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☒ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: remove OPC

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 2

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $400


GRAY
ALEXANDER H.
1874 — 1939
IDA M.
1869 — 1949
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
44
TRINKLEY


TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
44
TRINKLEY

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Columbia, SC 29202
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 45 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Callaman, Harriett Ann

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☒ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: [floral in upper corners] / CALLAMAN // HARRIETT ANN / 1905 -1951
Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☐ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☒ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2' 3" **Width:** 3' 2" **Thickness:** 1' 1"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** granite **Design/initials:** MOTHER **Condition:** loss, mower damage

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☒ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☒ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

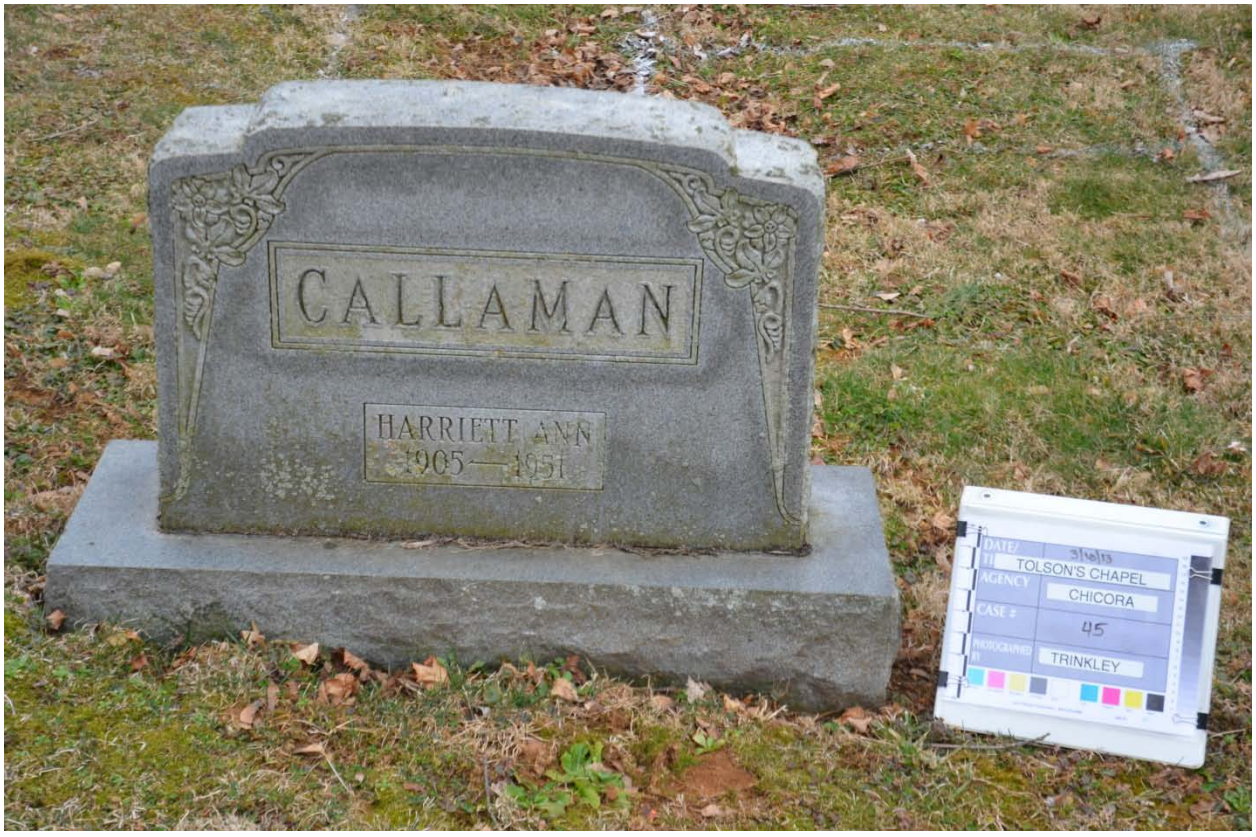
Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $250


CALLAMAN
HARRIETT ANN
1905—1951
DATE/ TI 3|6|13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
45
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
TRINKLEY


MOTHER
DATE/ TI 3|6|13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
45 FS
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 46 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Gray, Max L.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: MAX L. GRAY / 1900 - 1945

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 6" **Width:** 1' 1" **Thickness:** 7"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $150


MAX L. GRAY
1900—1945
DATE/TI 3/6/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
46
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 47 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Gray, Larkin G.

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☒ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☐ other:
- ☐ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: LARKIN G. / Son of / Alex & Ida Gray / Died Sept. 3, 1907 / Aged 3m & 15d

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 8" **Width:** 10" **Thickness:** 2"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: E-W **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: mower damage

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $150


DATE/
3/16/13
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
47
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 48 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: Cook, Edison R.

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☒ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: EDISON R. COOK / 1904 - 1952

Inscription Technique: ☒ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 5" **Width:** 1' 6" **Thickness:** 9"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: **Marker inscription faces what direction:** E

Grave Goods: NONE

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☒ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☒ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☐ other:

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $150


EDISON R. COOK
1904 — 1952
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
CHICORA
48
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 49 **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: [unknown]

Type of Marker/Monument:
- ☐ tablet headstone
- ☐ government issue
- ☐ obelisk
- ☐ bedstead/cradle
- ☐ ledger
- ☐ die in socket
- ☐ lawn-type
- ☐ pulpit
- ☐ table tomb
- ☒ other: square piece of marble
- ☐ die on base
- ☐ plaque
- ☐ die, base, cap
- ☐ box tomb

Inscription: [none]

Inscription Technique: ☐ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
- ☒ marble
- ☐ limestone
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ other material:
- ☐ granite
- ☐ fieldstone
- ☐ zinc
- ☐ sandstone
- ☐ other stone:
- ☐ wood
- ☐ slate
- ☐ concrete

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 2" **Width:** 5" **Thickness:** 5"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** NA **Design/initials:** **Condition:**

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: **Marker inscription faces what direction:**

Grave Goods: None

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☐ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☐ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☐ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☒ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: marker has sunk - reset to make more visible

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $150


DATE/
3/16/13
TI
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
CASE #
49
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CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET
INDIVIDUAL MARKER/MONUMENT

Cemetery: Tolson's Chapel **Grave #:** 50fs **Surveyor:** dh **Date:** 3-18-2013

Name(s) on marker: [unknown]

Type of Marker/Monument:
☐ tablet headstone ☐ die in socket ☐ die on base
☐ government issue ☐ lawn-type ☐ plaque
☐ obelisk ☐ pulpit ☐ die, base, cap
☐ bedstead/cradle ☐ table tomb ☐ box tomb
☐ ledger ☐ other:

Inscription: [footstone only, displaced, leaning against #32]
Inscription Technique: ☐ carved ☐ painted ☐ other:

Material:
☐ marble ☐ granite ☐ sandstone ☐ slate
☐ limestone ☐ fieldstone ☐ other stone:
☐ cast iron ☐ zinc ☐ wood ☐ concrete
☐ other material:

Gravestone Size (ft/in): **Height:** 1' 4"" **Width:** 8" **Thickness:** 2"

Stonecutter's Name: NA **City:** **Location of Mark:**

Footstone: **Material:** marble **Design/initials:** D.C.W. **Condition:** broken, biologicals, chipped, spalling, displaced

Coping: **Material:** NA **Design:** **Condition:**

Grave Orientation: **Marker inscription faces what direction:**

Grave Goods: NONE

Existing Condition

Position: ☐ fallen ☐ tilted ☐ unstable ☒ unattached/loose ☐ missing

Legibility: ☐ sharp, tooling evident ☒ clear, but worn ☐ partially discernable ☐ not discernable

Deterioration: ☒ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☒ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☐ other:

Extent: ☐ extensive >50% ☒ partial 25-50% ☐ minimal <25% ☐ not applicable

Failed/Old Treatments: ☐ metal ☐ adhesives/coatings ☐ mortar ☐ other:

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 1:2.5 NHL 3.5 mix ☐ reset with compound ☒ other: atempt to identify below ground fragment to place in proper position

Failed Treatments: ☐ drill/grind ☐ hand tools ☐ solvents ☐ other:

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☐ other:

Cleaning: ☐ low pressure water ☒ D/2 and flush ☐ poultice ☐ other:

Priority: 3

1) hazardous, immediate action; 2) unstable, requires treatment ASAP; 3) ongoing deterioration, treatment required 2-3 years; 4) re-inspect in 5-10 years; 5) irreparable

Cost: $400


DATE
3/9/15
TOLSON'S CHAPEL
AGENCY
CHICORA
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50
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Cemetery Preservation Plans

Historical Research

Identification of Grave Locations and Mapping

Condition Assessments

Treatment of Stone and Ironwork

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