CONSERVATION TREATMENT FINAL REPORT

MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY

Jackson State University
Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi

PREPARED FOR:

Heather Denné, Ph.D.
Director Community Engagement
Metro Jackson Community Prevention Coalition
Jackson State University
1400 John R. Lynch Street
JSU Box 17240
Jackson, Mississippi 39217

February 21, 2024

RICHARD
GRUBB &
ASSOCIATES

Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. (RGA) is pleased to present this report documenting the conservation of gravemarkers and monuments at the National Register-listed Mount Olive Cemetery on the campus of Jackson State University (JSU) in Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi. For over 200 years, the Mount Olive Cemetery has been a sacred place for Jackson's African American community as one of the oldest private cemeteries in the state of Mississippi. The historic Mount Olive Cemetery is being supported by in part by a Historically Black Colleges and Universities grant from the Historic Preservation Fund administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. These funds were secured in May 2020 by JSU's Office of Community Engagement under the direction of Dr. Heather Denné.

The conservation of the gravemarkers and monuments at Mount Olive Cemetery took place during a four-week fieldwork session in May and June of 2023, and a six-week fieldwork session in October and November 2023. For this project, RGA served as the prime contractor, employed four local residents of Jackson, and provided them with hands-on training in gravestone and monument conservation. The conservation team conducted all cemetery work according to the National Park Service *Preservation Brief 48: Preserving Gravemarkers in Historic Cemeteries* and followed the American Institute of Conservation's Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Practice. The team also followed the United States Secretary of the Interior's Standards, including the *Standards for Preservation, the Standards for Restoration*, the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, and the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Upon completion of the project, each conservation team member earned a certificate of achievement for completing a program of historic cemetery preservation training at Mount Olive Cemetery under the direction of Jason Harpe, RGA's Director of Cemetery Conservation.

The scope of work for the Mount Olive Cemetery Conservation Project was to conserve all of the cemetery's aboveground gravemarkers. The mausoleums within the cemetery will be conserved in a subsequent phase of work anticipated to commence in 2025, which was recently funded by another grant from the National Park Service. Over ten weeks, the Mount Olive conservation team conserved about 177 gravemarkers and excavated and reset concrete and marble curbing for four family burial plots. During the project, the conservation team uncovered five gravemarkers that had not been documented in previous surveys of the cemetery or through research in newspapers and death certificates. These newly rediscovered gravemarkers mark the graves of for Albert Scott, Harriette Harvey, George Perkins, Dovie Shipp.

During the project, students from Mississippi State University (MSU) visited the Mount Olive Cemetery to observe conservation techniques and learn about cemetery preservation. The students were part of a cohort participating in a three-year community field school supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities studying the African American Brush Arbor Cemetery on the campus of MSU in Starkville, Mississippi.

Conservation Treatment for Lizzie Back

After excavating the concrete die and base by digging a shallow trench at each elevation, RGA determined that the base was broken into two pieces. The broken pieces of the base were joined using small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy.

RGA's conservation team leveled the socketed base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling this base involves setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the die and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA reset the die in the base's socket with course Lithomex Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL) 3.5 from Limeworks.us. The mortar was colored to match the color of the concrete. The die was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Mary McCarter

RGA cleaned this marble pedestal tomb and stacked bases with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating all components with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases and shaft to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Philip McCarter

RGA cleaned this marble pedestal tomb and stacked bases with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating all components with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases and shaft to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Peter Dixon

RGA cleaned this marble pedestal tomb and stacked bases with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating all components with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases and broken shaft to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Mary Dixon

RGA cleaned this concrete gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included cleaning/treating the gravemarker with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team leveled the gravemarker on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling the partially sunken base of this tab-in-socket gravemarker involved excavating to the bottom of the base, straightening the gravemarker to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Conservation Treatment for Thomas Ware

RGA cleaned the marble pedestal tomb and stacked with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of all components with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA leveled the pedestal tomb on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

The cementitious mortar joining the shaft and base is original.

Conservation Treatment for A.J. Wade and Family

RGA cleaned the slant front marble marker and its marble base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

The gravemarker was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA reset the marble slant front marker on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Annie Moore

RGA cleaned grave marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA secured the marble marker to its marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Will Moore

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. If water does not remove harmful bio growth, layers of debris, and dirt, only then will RGA utilize a conservation grade detergent or biological cleaning solution listed in this report. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA secured the marble marker to its marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Addie D. Lewis

RGA cleaned the lawn-style gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of the marker with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

Conservation Treatment for Robert Lewis

RGA cleaned the lawn-style gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of the marker with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

Conservation Treatment for Alfred Coleman

RGA cleaned both the die and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA then utilized D/2 Biological Solution to both the die and base to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

The gravemarker was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA reset the marble die on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Whiteside Family

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the granite die and granite base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

The gravemarker was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA reset the granite die on the granite base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Unknown

RGA cleaned gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

The gravemarker was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Conservation Treatment for W. Greene

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar. RGA staff used the lime repair mortar to "built out" large deteriorated section of the upper base and shaft.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Adam Lyles

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Rev. J.W. Woods

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The die was reset in the base's socket with course Lithomex Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL) 3.5 from Limeworks.us. The mortar was colored to match the color of the concrete. The die was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Jennie L. Martin

RGA's conservation team leveled the headstone and the bedstead with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned all components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Henry Jones

RGA cleaned grave marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the shaft and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the shaft to an area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and base were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

The shaft was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Jessie Flye

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the dies and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA reset the granite die on the granite base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

The die was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for George Samuel Jefferson

RGA excavated the base and leveled it with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA reset the marble die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment Sadie Golden Jefferson

RGA excavated the base and leveled it with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA reset the marble die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for George Jefferson

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Edd Smith

RGA's conservation team leveled the ground-supported concrete marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of ground-supported tablet with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Lucille Watts (d. 1996)

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Sally Temple

RGA cleaned all components of the pedestal tomb with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the shaft and upper base to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base, set on bricks, was level and did not require any leveling activities.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Louisa Bogan

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the shaft and stacked bases with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest bases were leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people. The shaft for the other stacked bases was not located during fieldwork.

Conservation Treatment for Burr Brown

RGA cleaned the granite ledger with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Will Temple

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble slant-front marker, stacked bases, and bedstead marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned all components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Abraham Heard

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete tablet with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Ida Revels

RGA cleaned the monument with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The monument's footstone was uncovered during fieldwork and was reset on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the footstone with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work also included the cleaning/treating of the footstone the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Eliza Rogers

JSU removed the dead stump before RGA began conservation work.

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned all components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The broken pieces of the tablet were joined with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Ida Hurst

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marble die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Dr. W.S. Atwood

RGA's conservation team leveled the headstone and bedstead with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned all components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for L.K. Atwood

RGA cleaned the marble pedestal tomb with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Mollison Freemont Atwood

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Lulu Wright

RGA cleaned the marble headstone and concrete slab with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marker die and base on the concrete slab with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment

RGA cleaned the small remnant of a marble headstone with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating it Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA staff left the small remnant in situ, and removed the overgrown weeds and vines from the area.

Conservation Treatment for Clarence C. Player, Jr.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush, and removed the grass clippings from the gravemarker's base. RGA staff limited their cleaning efforts on this gravemarker so not to remove any of the extant paint.

Conservation Treatment for Letitia Moore and Grant Shrock

RGA cleaned the concrete headstones and slab with with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the concrete markers on the concrete slab with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Jane Hogrow

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble tablet with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Sevneezer Brown and James Brown

After excavating the two partially sunken gravemarkers, RGA's conservation team leveled them with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the markers with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marble dies on the socketed marble bases with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Emma Hurt

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Maggie and Wardell Henderson

RGA's conservation team leveled the markers with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the markers with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the slant front concrete dies on the concrete bases with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Bessie Rance Newsome

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment Joe Newsome, Jr.

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Joe Newsome, Jr.

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Willis James

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the shaft and upper base (they were attached by their original cementitious mortar) to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Mamie Adams

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The die and base were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Samuel Grantham

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Annie May and Mattie Grantham

RGA cleaned the markers with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for E.W. Jones

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Abe Robinson

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. If water does not remove harmful bio growth, layers of debris, and dirt, only then will RGA utilize a conservation grade detergent or biological cleaning solution listed in this report. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for unknown.

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for R.S. Poston

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The marble tablet was secure in the socketed base and did not require any treatments.

Conservation Treatment Ross Leroy Gill

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Annie Florence Atkins

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marble die on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Harry Jones

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The die and base were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Charles Shaw

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

The shaft and upper base were lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people. Concrete had previously been poured around the lower base and was not movable.

Conservation Treatment for Mary and Willard Washington

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

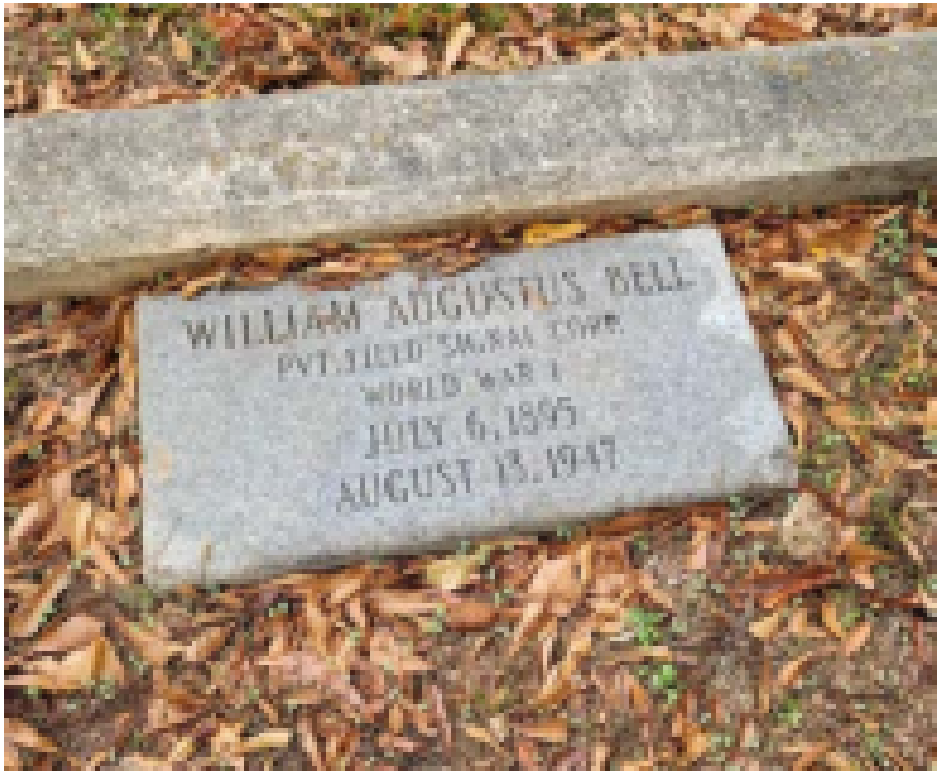
RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The die was reset in the base's socket with course Lithomex Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL) 3.5 from Limeworks.us. The mortar was colored to match the color of the concrete. The die was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment Drew Hall and Edith Scott

RGA's conservation team leveled the mable tab-in-socket with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.



Conservation Treatment for William Augustus Bell

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Green Bell

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble tab-in-socket marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Matilda Bell

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble tab-in-socket marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Green Bell

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Ray N. Bell

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The three broken pieces of the tablet were joined with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Ida Taylor

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The three broken pieces of the tablet were joined with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Gertude Taylor

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Henry Scott

RGA cleaned the marble marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Primus Eubanks

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA rebuilt one side of the base's socket that was missing with Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar, and reset the tablet in the same mortar.

Conservation Treatment Willie Ben Clarke

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble die-on-base marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Mathilda Clarke

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Hattie Scaggs

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the shaft to an area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The stacked bases were held together by the original cementitious mortar. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

The shaft was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Cenia Thomas

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Sam McDonald

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Linnie Naomi Redmond

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Vanderbilt and Susan Watts

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Julia Folsom

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to an area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Joseph Watts

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Susie Cooper

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Rev. L.C. Cooper

RGA cleaned gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Van Fox

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for William Patterson

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marble tablet in the concrete base's socket with Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Turner Patton

RGA's conservation team leveled the base of the slant-front, concrete marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the concrete slant-front die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for John Vinson

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment Henry Young

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for L.W.W. Manaway

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Harry Horace Jones

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the granite slant-front die on the granite base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Hunter Buckley and Elzira Patton

RGA cleaned the lawn-style markers with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Bettie Harris

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marble die on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Mathew and Ida McKinney

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the two marble markers and urn on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Nancy Grayson and Geneva Jones

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the two marble markers on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for

The shaft was displaced behind a mausoleum, and the stacked bases were in front of the mausoleum. RGA cleaned the shaft and stacked bases with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base will be leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Lillian K. Buckley

RGA's conservation team leveled the granite lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Robert Rhodes

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment Oliver Allison

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Mary Richardson

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Josie Potter

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the concrete marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Herbert Barnes

RGA cleaned gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocate the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Carrie Williams

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for George Law

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Taylor Murry

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Frank Taylor

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for George Burke

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Sarah Raglan

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marble marker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Jack Brown

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the grave marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the granite die on the granite base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Lenard Clayborn

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the upper base and pulpit marker to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and pulpit marker) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Frances and Jenkins Cook

RGA's conservation team leveled the base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the dies and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA reset the granite dies on the granite base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

Conservation Treatment for Callie Thomas

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marble marker on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for W.J. Solomon

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Birdye J. Thompson

RGA's conservation team leveled the base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The broken tablet was joined with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy.

Conservation Treatment for Alex Williams

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marble marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of the gravemarker with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Henry S. Jones

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble lawn-style marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Jesse Chambliss

RGA cleaned granite lawn-style marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment

RGA cleared grass from around the vault cover and cleaned it with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Emma Robinson

RGA cleaned the slant-front, concrete marker and concrete slab with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Henry Houston

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble tab-in-socket marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Katie Wright

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The upper component and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), blue-gray-colored repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Aaron Fields

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was be leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Mary Fields Boddie

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble die-on-base marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment Hilman Bodie

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the concrete marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Palina Brown

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the upper section on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Jeff Brown

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. RGA utilized Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Martha Taylor

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the upper section on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The upper section of the gravemarker was not located during fieldwork.

Conservation Treatment for Ellen White Smith

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the upper section on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Richard King

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was be leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Stephen Proctor

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The cementitious mortar joining the components is original.

Conservation Treatment for Ida Proctor

RGA's conservation team leveled the marble base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. RGA reset the marble die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating the marker with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Walter and Paralee Savington

RGA's conservation team leveled the two concrete markers with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both markers wth no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The broken tablet of Paralee Savington's gravemarker was infilled with Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Anderson Kainison

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The broken upper section of the tablet was joined to the lower section (secured in the base's socket) with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Anderson Kainison

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Henry Clay

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Carrie B. Cox

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the two stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they can be properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was be leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling requires excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. A brass pin extending from the top of the shaft was removed safety reasons. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Eunice Mopins

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Lettie Young

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA's conservation team excavated, cleaned, and reset the adjacent cast concrete enclosure.

Conservation Treatment for William and Virginia Wright

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The two broken pieces of the tablet were joined to part of the tablet secured to the base with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

While not part of the scope of work for this project, RGA staff excavated, cleaned, and reset the concrete plot enclosure.

Conservation Treatment for Jerusha Harris

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the marble die on the socketed concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Susan Brown

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. RGA reset the marble die on the marble base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for C.C. Calhoun

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment

RGA's conservation team leveled the base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the concrete tablet in on the concrete base's socket with Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), course resetting mortar colored to match the color of the tablet and socketed base.

Conservation Treatment for Willie Grayson

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The die and base were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment Willie Adams

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. RGA reset the marble die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Frances Sims

RGA's conservation team leveled the concrete base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. RGA reset the marble die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Dr. D.K. Johnson

RGA cleaned the marble gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating the gravemarker with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

The gravemarker's upper section was not located during fieldwork.

Conservation Treatment for Monroe Charleston

RGA cleaned the gravemarker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and stacked bases with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the shaft and upper base to area adjacent to the burial plot and place them on padded supports where they were properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest base was leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling required excavating to the bottom of the gravemarker, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shaft and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Leonia Cage and Ella Rowle

RGA cleaned the gravemarkers with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the die and socketed base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA's conservation team relocated the stacked bases to area adjacent to the burial plot and placed them on padded supports where they were properly assessed and cleaned. The lowest bases were leveled on a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling required excavating to the bottom of the gravemarkers, straightening the base to vertical, backfilling and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

Degraded, failed structural mortar was removed with small hand tools such as stone and wood chisels and metal mallets. The shafts and stacked bases were joined using lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented repair mortar.

Each component (stacked bases and shaft) was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Jeanette Folsom

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The die was reset in the base's socket with course Lithomex Natural Hydraulic Lime (NHL) 3.5 from Limeworks.us. The mortar was colored to match the color of the concrete. The die was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people. There are two other socketed bases adjacent to Jeannette Folsom's marker, but RGA did not locate the dies for these bases during fieldwork

Conservation Treatment for Jennie Campbell

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the gravemarker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the dies and base with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively.

RGA reset the granite die on the granite base with lead wedges placed in each corner, small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Miles Supply monument setting compound.

The die was lifted using a wood clamp system operated by two people.

Conservation Treatment for Pearlie Mason Moseley

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Rilla Mason

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment for Millie Mason Campbell

RGA's conservation team leveled the marker with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned both components with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

Conservation Treatment

While excavating the base, RGA staff uncovered the concrete tablet, and granite plot enclosure.

RGA's conservation team leveled the base and granite plot enclosure with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and plot enclosure with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The two broken pieces of the tablet were joined with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Albert Scott

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

The three broken pieces of the tablet were joined with small dabs of the epoxy-bonding agent Akemi Akepox stone structural epoxy, and Limeworks.us St. Astier Lithomex Ecologic Stone Patching Mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Harriette Harvey

RGA's conservation team leveled the stacked bases with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting them on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker and base with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the concrete die on the concrete upper base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for George Perkins

RGA's conservation team leveled base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the concrete die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.

Conservation Treatment for Dovie Shipp

RGA's conservation team leveled the base with a mixture of crushed rock and sand. Resetting/leveling involved setting it on a compacted bed of crushed rock and sand, backfilling, and tamping the crushed rock and sand, and replacing and tamping the topsoil removed during excavation. The use of crushed rock and sand for leveling is preferential to concrete because concrete is much harder than the original stone type, and the mixture of crushed rock and sand helps maintain drainage away from the gravemarker.

RGA cleaned the marker with no psi water and a soft, wet brush. Conservation work included the cleaning/treating of both the with Orvus WA Paste (a non-ionic detergent) and D/2 Biological Solution to remove atmospheric staining and biological growth, respectively. Once treated, RGA used plastic paint scrapers, brushes with Tampico or nylon bristles, and soft toothbrushes to remove staining and biological growth.

RGA reset the concrete die on the concrete base with lead wedges placed in each corner and Limeworks.us Ecologic Natural Hydraulic Lime 3.5 (NHL), non-pigmented course resetting mortar.