RANDOLPH CEMETERY
(1872)

COLUMBIA, SC

PHASE III CONSERVATION REPORT

October 7, 2011

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Committee for the Restoration and Beautification of Randolph Cemetery

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction ................................................................................................................................................ 1

0001.01 - Simon Miller and Ariadna Miller ................................................................. 2
0470 - Corrie E. Flow ............................................................................................................... 6
0490 - Anna Hickson ................................................................................................................ 10
0500 - Milton Hobson .............................................................................................................. 14
0501 - R. C. Driscoll .................................................................................................................. 18
0505.04 - William Bryant Winthrop ...................................................................................... 22
0509 - Millie Goudlock ............................................................................................................. 26
0511 - Lula Woodson ............................................................................................................... 30
0514 - Unknown ....................................................................................................................... 34
0537 - Wyatte McMaster and Rachel Rhoda Jackson ............................................................... 40
0558 - Rev. Sarah H. Smith ................................................................................................. 45
0565 - Robert Eugene Brown (2 markers) ............................................................................... 49
0644.01 - Octavia and Cyrus J. Butler ................................................................................... 55
0794 - Samuel Young .............................................................................................................. 58
0903 - Henry Means ............................................................................................................... 61
0913.04 - Isaac H. Aiken ....................................................................................................... 64
0969 - Fannie Hart .................................................................................................................. 68
0974 - Jane M. Garner ............................................................................................................. 72
0980/1 - Elder C. W. Dunlap .............................................................................................. 76
0986 - Ellen P. Inghrem ........................................................................................................ 81
0990 - Rev. Jesse D. Lykes ................................................................................................... 84
1005 - Perry Kennedy ............................................................................................................ 88
1013/16 - Girlie Nesbit .......................................................................................................... 93
1014 - Caroline Louisa Cooper ............................................................................................ 98
1015 - Ernest Quarles Garnes ............................................................................................. 102
Maintenance Recommendations ................................................................................................. 106
Appendix A: Materials ............................................................................................................. 107
INTRODUCTION
Randolph Cemetery is located in northwest Columbia, SC. The 5-acre property sits east of Broad River as it joins Saluda River, just north of the confluence of U.S. 76 and I-126, and immediately west of Elmwood Cemetery. Named for Benjamin Franklin Randolph, a Reconstruction-era African-American senator who was assassinated in 1868, the Cemetery became a burial ground for prominent African-Americans in the community from 1872 throughout much of the twentieth century. Its significance was recognized in 1995 with its listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Committee for the Restoration and Beautification of Randolph Cemetery (CRBRC) undertook the administration of and became Trustees of the Cemetery in 1984. In 2005, several professionals representing local organizations involved in preservation formed the Downtown Columbia Cemetery Task Force (DCCTF). As part of its initial agenda, the Task Force has worked closely with the CRBRC to preserve Randolph Cemetery and promote the Cemetery as a cultural heritage resource. Through the use of grants, a survey of the Cemetery was completed by New South Associates in 2007. With this documentation, conservation of the Cemetery could begin. The CRBRC retained Kreilick Conservation, LLC for the third phase of conservation. This project was funded in part by a grant from the Richland County Conservation Commission.

Kreilick Conservation completed the conservation treatment of 26 markers. Their team included Dara Friedberg (Conservator and Project Manager), John Klinkose (Conservator), Ezekial Schladen (Conservator), Patricia Davenport (Conservation Technician), Jeffrey Moore (Conservation Technician), and Jessy Abney (Conservation Technician). All work was completed during the weeks of September 19th and 26th.

Conservation philosophy for the project was based on a combination of client expectations and Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, as well as Guidelines for the Practice of the American Institute for Conservation (AIC). This report includes a description of all treatments implemented to conserve the markers in Randolph Cemetery, thorough photodocumentation of all project phases, marker diagrams and recommendations for future maintenance.
0001.01 ~ REV. SIMON MILLER AND ARIADNA MILLER

Figure 1: 0001.01, Simon and Ariadna Miller marker, before treatment

Figure 2: 0001.01, Simon and Ariadna Miller marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Simon Miller and Ariadna Miller is located in the southwest quadrant of the cemetery, at the side of the looped road. The marker is a roundtop tablet measuring 47-inches in height, 21-inches in width, and 2-inches in depth; the base measures approximately 12-inches in height, 26⅜-inches in width, and 11⅞-inches in depth. The marker was treated in the first phase of work at the Cemetery during which the broken tablet was repaired and pinned to its base. The broken tablet’s time lying on the ground had resulted in bowed marble which exerts pressure on the base. In the year that followed, the ground appears to have shifted slightly and the base settled at an angle leaving it and the tablet un-level and off-balance.

TREATMENT
The marker was carefully excavated and laid on a padded surface to relieve pressure on the base and bowed tablet. A foundation of Sakrete Crack Resistant Concrete was poured approximately twice the width and depth of the base and approximately 6-inches deep. Two alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ½-inch in diameter and 8-inches long, were embedded in the new foundation. Corresponding holes were drilled into the bottom of the marble base. (Refer to Diagram 1 for pin locations). Once set, the marker was set on its new foundation and pins. It was further secured in place with Premium Pre-Mixed Mortar Mix & Go from Virginia Lime Works.

While preparing the area for the new foundation, a marble footstone with the initials S. M. was discovered. The marble was cleaned using a solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. The footstone was set in a more appropriate location facing the marker.
Figure 3: 0001.01, tilted base before treatment
Figure 4: 0001.01, removing marker
Figure 5: 0001.01, footstone discovered
Figure 6: 0001.01, new foundation
Figure 7: 0001.01, reinstalling marker on new foundation
Figure 8: 0001.01, after treatment
ERECTED IN THE MEMORY of the
Rev SIMON MILLER
Presiding Elder of the
Church of the Churches in [illeg] District
Born August 9th [illeg]
Converted in 1811
Entered the Ministry in 186__
Died Sunday evening oct 21 187__
He was Honest, True, Devoted to the Church to Children to Education to Humanity and to Jesus
He died resting upon the promises of Christ.

His sufferings are forever over
He's landed on that happy shore
Where storms and tempests ne'er can come
He's gone to that eternal home.

ARIADNA MILLER
wife of Rev. Simon Miller.
Died December 11th 187__
She had hope in her death,

Peace to be her ashes.

Diagram 1: 0001.01, Simon and Ariadna Miller

\( \frac{1}{8} \)-inch threaded rod \quad \frac{3}{8} \)-inch threaded rod

\( \frac{1}{8} \)-inch threaded rod \quad \frac{1}{2} \)-inch threaded rod
Figure 9: 0470, Corrie E. Flow marker, before treatment

Figure 10: 0470, Corrie E. Flow marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Corrie Flow is in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The base measures 12-inches in height, 18¾-inches in width, and 8¼-inches in depth; the roundtop headstone measures 21¾-inches in height, 14-inches in width, and 3-inches in depth. The headstone was still attached to its base, however the base was no longer level.

TREATMENT
The marker was excavated and cleaned. Dirt and biological growth were removed from the marker by washing the marble. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address additional biological growth, the marble was cleaned with D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

As the area was prepared to reset the marker, glass and shell artifacts were discovered. These were documented and set back into the ground. The marker hole was filled with approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand, to promote drainage, and leveled. Microcracks within the marker were addressed by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe. The joint between the tablet and base was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 11: 0470, before treatment

Figure 12: 0470, hole prepared

Figure 13: 0470, artifacts discovered

Figure 14: 0470, cleaning marker

Figure 15: 0470, after treatment
CORRIE E. FLOW,
Born
Oct. 25, A.D. 1889
Died
March 27, 1891

She was her Mother’s pride
Her Father’s joy,
She only budded on Earth,
To bloom in Heaven.
0490 ~ Anna Hickson

Figure 16: 0490, Anna Hickson marker, before treatment

Figure 17: 0490, Anna Hickson marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Anna Hickson is in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery at the side of the looped road. The marble marker consists of three parts; the base measures 9¾-inches in height, and 18-inches in width and depth; the plinth measures 5½-inches in height, and 12-inches in width and depth, and the pillar measures 31½-inches in height and 8-inches in width and depth. An inscription adorns two sides of the plinth. The marble, presumably an urn, which had topped the pillar had broken off at some point and was missing. The marker was heavily soiled and blackened with biological growth. While the pillar continued to stand on the plinth, it was no longer attached. Three pieces of terra cotta rested against the base of the marker, however it does not appear that these pieces are actually part of the monument.

TREATMENT
Dirt and biological growth were removed from the marker by washing the marble. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of detergent. The extensive biological growth necessitated multiple applications of D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to dry marble at full strength. The marble was periodically scrubbed for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of biocide.

The pillar was removed in order to better connect it to the plinth. Two divets on the bottom of the pillar were found which corresponded to two on top of the plinth. These areas were filled with mortar which would have aided in the pillar's attachment. The mortar was carefully chipped away and the area was cleaned. To make the pillar more stable on the plinth, the pillar was attached with an alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rod. The conservator drilled a hole in the center of the plinth and pillar and secured the pin, ½-inch in diameter and 7-inches long, with SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. (Refer to Diagram 3 for the pin location). The joint was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 18: 0490, before treatment

Figure 19: 0490, cleaning the base

Figure 20: 0490, mortar divets in bottom of pillar

Figure 21: 0490, drilling hole for pin

Figure 22: 0490, setting the pillar

Figure 23: 0490, after treatment
Diagram 3: 0490, Anna Hickson

Anna
Wife of
Rev. R.L. Hickson
Born Sept 27, 1864
Died July 7, 1901

Asleep in Jesus
blessed sleep

Sleep on and take
thy rest

1/2-inch threaded rod
0500 ~ Milton Hobsn

Figure 24: 0500, Milton Hobsn marker, before treatment

Figure 25: 0500, Milton Hobsn marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Milton Hobsn is located in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. The concrete marker consists of a base measuring 7¼-inches in height, 17-inches in width, and 7¾-inches in depth and rectangular tablet measuring 28⅜-inches in height, 12¾-inches in width, and 3¼-inches in depth. The marker had fallen forward and remained on the ground face down. The headstone remained securely attached to the base. The concrete appears to have been previously painted.

TREATMENT
Due to the condition of the marker, little treatment was necessary. The marker was erected and cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address additional biological growth, the concrete was cleaned with D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry surface at full strength. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

Microcracks within the marker were addressed by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe.

The hole in which the marker had sat was dug out and the hole was filled with approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand, to promote drainage, and leveled. The marker was set on its new foundation.
Historic Randolph Cemetery
Columbia, SC
Kreilick Conservation, LLC
October 7, 2011

Figure 26: 0500, before treatment

Figure 27: 0500, setting marker

Figure 28: 0500, after treatment
MILTON
HOBSN
– DIED –
JUNE 20 1917
AGE 45 YRS
SAFE IN THE
ARMS OF JESUS

Diagram 4: 0500, Milton Hobson
0501 ~ R. C. DRISCOLL

Figure 29: 0501, R.C. Driscoll marker, before treatment

Figure 30: 0501, R.C. Driscoll marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for R. C. Driscol is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marble marker consists of a base and tablet with a round flared top and adorned with scrollwork. The base measures 8-inches in height, 16-inches in width, and 8-inches in depth. The tablet measures 23¾-inches in height, 12-inches in width, and 2-inches in depth. The die in socket type marker had broken with the tablet lying face up on the ground and part of it remaining in the socket of the base. Both the base and tablet were partially buried.

TREATMENT
The base and tablet were carefully excavated and cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Biological growth was removed using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

The excavated area was prepared by filling the hole with approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand to promote drainage and it was leveled; the base was set on its new foundation. The tablet was reattached to the base using alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ¼-inch in diameter and 6-inches in length. The conservator drilled two holes into the bottom of the tablet and corresponding holes in the base. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. (Refer to Diagram 5 for pin locations). The joint between the tablet and base was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.

While preparing the area for the new foundation, a small marble slab was discovered. There was no engraving on the marble to indicate that it was a footstone. The marble was photographed and reburied where it had been found.
Figure 31: 0501, before treatment

Figure 32: 0501, marble slab

Figure 33: 0501, cleaning tablet

Figure 34: 0501, drilling holes

Figure 35: 0501, reattaching tablet

Figure 36: 0501, after treatment
Diagram 5: 0501, R. C. Driscoll

R. C. Driscoll.
Died
Aug 9, 1917
Aged 49 Years

1/4-inch threaded rod
Figure 37: 0505.04, William Bryant Winthrop marker, before treatment

Figure 38: 0505.04, William Bryant Winthrop marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for William Bryant Winthrop is located within a bordered area in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marker is a large grained marble sub-base, base, and cross. The sub-base measures 3½-inches in height, 34-inches in width, and 10-inches in depth. The base measures 8-inches inches in height, 22-inches in width, and 8-inches in depth. The cross measures 30-inches in height, 16-inches in width (at the arms of the cross), and 3⅝-inches in depth. The base was no longer level. The cross had broken across its middle and the top half lay behind the marker. The bottom half was no longer attached to the base.

TREATMENT
The base was carefully excavated and all of the marble was cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Biological growth was removed using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

Upon removal of the base, an existing level foundation was discovered. This was kept in place and cleaned. A bed of Premium Pre-Mixed Mortar Mix & Go from Virginia Lime Works was laid on the foundation and the base was set on top and leveled.

In preparing to repair the marker, the existing pin holes between the cross and base were cleaned out to be reused and a new hole was drilled midway on the vertical break on the cross. Three alloy 316 alloy stainless steel threaded rods, ⅜-inch in diameter and 6-inches long, were used connect the holes across the broken cross and reattach the cross to the base. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of epoxy on the broken faces of the marble. (Refer to Diagram 6 for pin locations).

Once the marker was repaired and reinstalled, the area of loss was filled with Jahn Marble Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The marble was prepared by using a Dremel to create a shoulder approximately ⅛-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The area to be patched was moistened with clean water at which point the Repair Mortar was applied. A mix of colors was used to better match the marble; this consisted of Jahn M120 28356-MA-2 (light gray), Jahn M120 28355-MA-3 (buff) and Jahn M120 28357-MA-5 (dark gray). The Repair Mortar was further tinted using dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding stone. The joint between the cross and the base was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 39: 0505.04, before treatment

Figure 40: 0505.04, drilling pin hole

Figure 41: 0505.04, marker pinned

Figure 42: 0505.04, after treatment
WILLIAM BRYANT WINTHROP
APR. 20, 1902
NOV. 12, 1957
AN HONEST MAN IS THE
NOBLEST WORK OF GOD

Diagram 6: 0505.04, William Bryant Winthrop

\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch threaded rod}
0509 ~ Millie Goudlock

Figure 43: 0509, Millie Goudlock marker, before treatment

Figure 44: 0509, Millie Goudlock marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Millie Goudlock is found on the hill in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marble base measures 7⅛-inches in height, 16⅛-inches in width, and 8⅛-inches in depth, the marble roundtop headstone measures 13¾-inches in height, 11-inches in width, and 3-inches in depth. A dove adorns the top of the headstone. Movement of the soil downhill had covered the marker within approximately five inches from the top. The visible portion of the marker was soiled and exhibited biological growth.

TREATMENT
After the marker was carefully excavated, it was found to still be securely attached to its base. Once free, the marker was cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address the biological growth, the stone received an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. The marker was reset on approximately 2-inches of level gravel and sand to promote drainage.

When excavating marker 0511, immediately east of 0509, a marble footstone was discovered. The first initial on the footstone was an “M” and while the second initial had partially eroded away, the remaining portion was curved. This indicated the likelihood that it was associated with Millie Goudlock. The marble was cleaned as described above and set immediately uphill from the marker.
Historic Randolph Cemetery
Columbia, SC

Figure 45: 0509, before treatment

Figure 46: 0509, excavating marker

Figure 47: 0509, footstone discovered

Figure 48: 0509, after treatment
MILLIE GOUDLOCK
DIED
Aug. 14, 1903
Aged 28 Y’s & 8 Mo’s

Diagram 7: 0509, Millie Goudlock marker
0511 ~ Lula Woodson

Figure 49: 0511, Lula Woodson marker, before treatment

Figure 50: 0511, Lula Woodson marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Lula Woodson is found on the hill in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marble base measures 7½-inches in height, 16¾-inches in width, and 8½-inches in depth; the marble roundtop headstone measures 13¾-inches in height, 11-inches in width, and 3¾-inches in depth. A dove adorns the top of the headstone, above the inscription. Movement of the soil downhill covered the marker within approximately eight inches of the top. The visible portion of the marker was soiled and exhibited biological growth.

TREATMENT
After the marker was carefully excavated, it was found to still be securely attached to its base. Once free, the marker was cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address the biological growth, the stone received an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. The marker was reset on approximately 2-inches of level gravel and sand to promote drainage.
Figure 51: 0511, before treatment

Figure 52: 0511, excavating marker

Figure 53: 0511, resetting marker

Figure 54: 0511, after treatment
LULA WOODSON
DIED
July 15, 1904
Aged 16 Y's & 7 D's

Diagram 8: 0511, Lula Woodson marker
Figure 55: 0514, Unknown marker, before treatment

Figure 56: 0514, Unknown marker, after treatment
CONDITION
This unknown marker is located on the hill in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. It consists of a marble tablet headstone with a beveled edge, a concrete base, a granite sub-base, and marble bedstead. The base measures 8-inches in height, 31¾-inches in width, and 10¼-inches in depth, the base sits askew on the sub-base measuring 4-inches in height, 48-inches in width, and 14¼-inches in depth. The headstone is broken and only the bottom half is visible; this half measures approximately 22-inches in height, 24-inches in width, and 3-inches in depth. The scalloped bedstead is 7½-inches in height, 26¾-inches in width, and 69⅜-inches in length.

The base and foundation were no longer level and the headstone had broken from it and was lying face up inside the bedstead. The difference in materials, appearance of mortar along its broken edge, and pinholes existing at the top of the broken tablet indicate that the marker had been previously repaired. Ferrous pins remain in the base, headstone, and bedstead. The scalloped bedstead was broken in multiple locations and stood haphazardly along the ground. All elements were soiled and exhibited heavy biological growth.

TREATMENT
To begin treatment of the marker and attempt to find the missing portion of the headstone, it was all excavated. The existing ferrous pins were removed by either simply pulling them out or drilling into the surrounding marble to loosen them. The pins were turned over to the CRBRC. All elements were cleaned. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surfaces and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surfaces were then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address the extensive biological growth, the elements received multiple cleanings using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. In removing the foot of the bedstead a foundation for this stone was discovered. This was cleaned and kept in place.

The marble bedstead was found to be friable necessitating consolidation. ProSoCo's Conservare® HCT was used to form a well-adhered, hydroxylated conversion layer on the carbonate mineral grains to strengthen the stone and increase its resistance to acid attack. Conservare® HCT was applied to the surface by brush to the point of saturation for a total of three applications, with a drying period of 30-minutes between each treatment. The treatment was completed with an application of ProSoCo's Conservare® HCT Finishing Rinse, also applied by brush.

A bed of gravel and sand, approximately 2-inches deep, was laid at the base location and along the bedstead. The sub-base and base were reset on this foundation and leveled. To create a more stable surface for the bedstead to be set on, a second foundation of Quikrete Crack Resistant Concrete was poured, approximately 2-inches deep.

Because the tablet had broken from the base, part of the tablet remained in the socket of the base. The tablet was reattached to the base using alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ⅜-inch in diameter and 6-inches in length. The pins were secured into the existing holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces. (Refer to Diagram
Once cleaned and consolidated, each side of the marble bedstead was pinned together. The conservator drilled holes midway on the vertical of the breaks. Alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ¼-inch in diameter and 4-inches long, were used to connect the holes across the breaks. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces. (Refer to Diagram 10 for pin locations). The two sides and foot of the bedstead were then set on the bed of Premium Pre-Mixed Mortar Mix & Go from Virginia Lime Works and the foot of the bedstead was pinned to the sides in the manner previously described.

Microcracks within the marker were address by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe.

Once the marker was repaired and reinstalled, the areas of loss were filled with Jahn Marble Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The marble was prepared by using a Dremel to create a shoulder approximately ⅛-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The areas to be patched were moistened with clean water, at which point the Repair Mortar was applied. A mix of colors was used to better match the marble; this consisted of Jahn M120 28355-MA-3 (buff) and Jahn M120 S1-MA (white). The Repair Mortar was further tinted using dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding stone. The joint between the tablet and base was pointed with Jahn Repair Mortar; additionally, this mortar filled the open pinholes on the top of the broken tablet to prevent water infiltration.
Figure 59: 0514, applying consolidant

Figure 60: 0514, pouring foundation

Figure 61: 0514, pinning bedstead

Figure 62: 0514, bedstead pinned

Figure 63: 0514, after treatment

Figure 64: 0514, after treatment
the aching heart,
And the sorrow o' er and o' er must come;
But beyond the skies, Joyful souls shall rise
When the loved ones are gathered home.”

Diagram 9: 0514, Unknown marker

\( \frac{3}{8} \)-inch threaded rod
Diagram 10: 0514, Unknown marker, bedstead

\(1/\pi\)-inch threaded rod
**0537 ~ Wyatt McMaster and Rachel Rhoda Jackson**

Figure 65: 0537, Wyatt McMaster and Rachel Rhoda Jackson marker, before treatment

Figure 66: 0537, Wyatt McMaster and Rachel Rhoda Jackson marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Wyatte McMaster and Rachel Rhoda Jackson is located on the hill in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marker consists of a marble sub-base, base, and tablet, as well as a marble footstone. The stepped roundtop tablet is adorned with a branch. The marble sub-base measures 2¾-inches in height, 26-inches in width, and 7¾-inches in depth; the marble base measures 10-inches in height, 24¼-inches in width, and 10-inches in depth; the tablet measures 30-inches in height, 17½-inches in width, and 2¾-inches in depth.

The tablet had fallen backward and was lying face up on the ground. At the time of the survey the base and sub-base were not visible. The marble footstone reading “W. M. M” was found lying beside the tablet.

TREATMENT
The tablet was lifted from the ground and the area was prepared for the installation of a new base at which point the original, though broken, base and sub-base were discovered. All marble pieces were cleaned. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surfaces and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surfaces were then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address biological growth, the elements received an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

After cleaned, the broken base was repaired by pinning with alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ¼-inch in diameter and 4-inches in length. The conservator drilled holes into the base and corresponding holes in the broken pieces. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces of the marble. (Refer to Diagrams 11 and 12 for pin locations.

Following an appropriate dwell time, the sub-base was reset in the ground, now on a new foundation of approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand. The base was then set on a bed of Premium Pre-Mixed Mortar Mix & Go from Virginia Lime Works on the sub-base. To help stabilize the tablet in the socket of the base, it was pinned with two alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ⅜-inch in diameter and 6-inches long. The conservator drilled two holes into the bottom of the tablet and corresponding holes in the base. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy.

Once the marker was repaired and reinstalled, the areas of loss on the base were filled with Jahn Marble Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The marble was prepared by using a Dremel to create a shoulder approximately ⅛-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The areas to be patched were moistened with clean water, at which point the Repair Mortar was applied. A mix of colors was used to better match the marble; this consisted of Jahn M120 28355-MA-3 (buff) and Jahn M120 28357-MA-5 (dark gray). The Repair Mortar was further tinted with dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding stone. The joint between the tablet and base was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 67: 0537, before treatment
Figure 68: 0537, excavated sub-base and base
Figure 69: 0537, drilling pin holes
Figure 70: 0537, installing tablet
Figure 71: 0537, tinting repair mortar
Figure 72: 0537, after treatment
Diagram 11: 0537, Wyatte McMaster and Rachel Rhoda Jackson marker

Wyatte McMaster
Born Feb. 7, 1855
Died Nov 19 1930

Rachel Rhoda Jackson
Born Mar. 22, 1881
Died May 30, 1932.

At Rest.

1/4-inch threaded rod 3/8-inch threaded rod
Diagram 12: 0537, Wyatte McMaster and Rachel Rhoda Jackson marker

1/4-inch threaded rod
0558 ~ Rev. Sarah H. Smith

Figure 73: 0558, Sarah H. Smith marker, before treatment

Figure 74: 0558, Sarah H. Smith marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Sarah H. Smith is in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery, at the side of the looped road. The marble marker is in four parts. The base measures 12-inches in height and 24⅝-inches in width and depth. The plinth measures 10½-inches in height and 19-inches in width and depth. The upper block measures 20-inches in height and 13⅞-inches in width and depth. The inscription adorns the plinth and upper block. The pillar measures 61-inches in height and 8¾-inches in width and depth. The pillar is adorned with a circle and scrollwork design and is capped by an urn. A marble bedstead stretches behind the marker.

The marker was repaired during the first phase of work at the Cemetery. Within the following year, it appears that the marker was knocked, possibly by a riding mower, and the pillar fell off. The threaded rod remains secure in the plinth and no damage occurred to the bottom of the pillar. The repaired area at the urn was damaged, though the urn was still attached.

TREATMENT
The pillar and urn were stood up and cleaned. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surfaces and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surfaces were then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Mortar on the bottom of the pillar was chipped off.

Because the urn was no longer immobile on the pillar, it was secured by creating a tripod of alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods. These pins consisted of two ⅛-inch in diameter and approximately 1⅛-inch long standing vertically around the existing pin and one ¼-inch in diameter and ½-inch long situated horizontally. The pins were simply secured into place using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Once set, the neck of the urn was fill with Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The area to be patched was moistened with clean water, at which point the Repair Mortar was applied. A mix of colors was used to better match the marble; this consisted of Jahn M120 28357-MA-5 (dark gray), Jahn M120 28356-MA-2 (light gray), and Jahn M120 28355-MA-3 (buff). The patch was sculpted to the appropriate surface level.

The pillar was reset on the plinth using a forklift. As the pin was still in place on the plinth, the pin was re-adhered to the pillar with SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. The joint was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 75: 0558, before treatment

Figure 76: 0558, before treatment

Figure 77: 0558, mortar removed

Figure 78: 0558, after treatment
Diagram 13: 0558, Sarah H. Smith

Rev. Mrs. SARAH H. SMITH
BORN SAVANNAH, GA.
JULY 13, 1884
FOUNDER OF BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH
ORGANIZED A.D.
MAY 4, 1913
DIED COLUMBIA, S.C.
JAN. 28, 1937

"SERVANT OF GOD, WELL DONE;
REST FROM THY LOVED EMPLOY;
The BATTLE FOUGHT,
The VICTORY WON,
Enter Thy Master’s Joy."

Diagram 13: 0558, Sarah H. Smith

1/8-inch threaded rod
1/4-inch threaded rod
1/2-inch threaded rod
0565 ~ ROBERT EUGENE BROWN

Figure 79: 0565, Robert Eugene Brown marker, before treatment

Figure 80: 0565, Robert Eugene Brown marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Robert Eugene Brown is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. It consists of a concrete headstone, a marble headstone, and a concrete bedstead. The concrete headstone has a stepped gable and measures 45-inches in height, 24-inches in width, and 5-inches in depth. A figure is centered in a small niche in the lower half of the headstone above which is a rectangular niche. The rectangular niche is now empty though it may have at one time held a small tablet with an inscription. The concrete headstone was lying on its backside in east end of the bedstead and was broken across the upper niche. The marble headstone is a roundtop military marker measuring 42-inches in height, 13-inches in width, and 2½-inches in depth. The headstone was lying facedown in west end the bedstead. The concrete bedstead is broken across the middle on its long sides and a thinner wall on the west end had been broken into multiple pieces.

While the concrete headstone no longer has an inscription, it is likely that the two headstones are related because military markers are offered free of charge.

TREATMENT
To begin treatment of the marker it was all excavated. With removal of the military headstone, a second thinner wall to the west end of the bedstead was discovered. All elements were cleaned using a solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap, approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surfaces and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surfaces were then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address biological growth, the elements received an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry concrete and marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

The concrete marker was repaired by pinning the halves together. The conservator drilled holes midway on the vertical break. Two alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ⅜-inch in diameter and 6-inches in length, were used to connect the holes across the breaks. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces of the marble. (Refer to Diagram 14 for pin locations).

The bedstead pieces were set onto a bed of Quikrete Crack Resistant Concrete and leveled. The broken thin west end walls were pieced back together and epoxied using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy.

The concrete foundation was extended inside the bedstead on the east end to accommodate the concrete headstone. This headstone was set on a bed of Premium Pre-Mixed Mortar Mix & Go from Virginia Lime Works. Once reinstalled, all of the cracked or broken areas of the concrete were filled with Jahn Concrete Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The areas to be patched were moistened with clean water, at which point Jahn M90 S1-CR was applied. The Repair Mortar was further tinted using dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding concrete. Microcracks within the concrete headstone were address by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe.
The location of the marble headstone and broken thin west end walls upon the survey indicated that the military headstone had been located just outside the bedstead. It was reinstalled at this location on a bed of approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand to promote drainage.
Historic Randolph Cemetery
Kreilick Conservation, LLC
Columbia, SC
October 7, 2011

Figure 85: 0565, marker excavated

Figure 86: 0565, preparing marker for pinning

Figure 87: 0565, reinstalling bedstead

Figure 88: 0565, after treatment

Figure 89: 0565, after treatment

Figure 90: 0565, after treatment
Diagram 14: 0565, Robert Eugene Brown

\( \frac{1}{8} \)-inch threaded rod
Diagram 15: 0565, Robert Eugene Brown
0644.01 ~ Octavia Butler and Cyrus J. Butler

Figure 91: 0644.01, Octavia and Cyrus J. Butler marker, before treatment

Figure 92: 0644.01, Octavia and Cyrus J. Butler marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Octavia and Cyrus J. Butler is located in the far northeast quadrant. The roundtop granite headstone is adorned with a floral design. The granite base measures approximately 13-inches in height, 48½-inches in width, and 13-inches in depth; the headstone measures 24-inches in height, 34½-inches in width, and 6-inches in depth. The headstone had fallen backwards from the base and was lying on its backside supported by a concrete boundary wall. Mortar was still visible on the base and bottom of the headstone.

TREATMENT
Because the base was no longer level, it was carefully excavated and reset on a bed of approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand to aid in drainage. The headstone was raised and reset on the base on a bed of Premium Pre-Mixed Mortar Mix & Go from Virginia Lime Works.

After an appropriate dwell time, the granite was cleaned. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To remove any biological growth D/2 Biological Solution was applied to the dry granite at full strength. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. The joint between the headstone and base was pointed with Jahn Repair Mortar.
Diagram 16: 0644.01, Octavia and Cyrus J. Butler marker
0794 ~ Samuel Young

Figure 97: 0794, Samuel Young marker, before treatment

Figure 98: 0794, Samuel Young marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Samuel Young is located in the northwest quadrant of the cemetery near the looped road. The marble roundtop military marker measures 41⅞-inches in height, 13⅛-inches in width, and 3⅞-inches in depth. It had fallen over and was lying facedown.

TREATMENT
The marker was carefully excavated and cleaned. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To remove any biological growth D/2 Biological Solution was applied to the dry marble at full strength. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. The marker was then reset on a new bed of gravel and sand, approximately 2-inch deep, and leveled.
SAMUEL YOUNG
SOUTH CAROLINA
S1
USNR
WORLD WAR II
FEBRUARY 21 1911
MAY 26 1969

Diagram 17: 0794, Samuel Young marker
0903 ~ **Henry Means**

![Map of Historic Randolph Cemetery](image)

**Figure 102**: 0903, Henry Means marker, before treatment

**Figure 103**: 0903, Henry Means marker, after treatment
**CONDITION**

The marker for Henry Means is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery at the side of the looped road. The marble roundtop military marker measures approximately 42-inches in height, 13-inches in width, and 4-inches in depth. The ground immediately north of the marker had settled causing the marble to lean in that direction. The marble was heavily soiled and exhibited biological growth.

**TREATMENT**

The marker was carefully excavated and cleaned. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of detergent. The extensive biological growth necessitated the use of D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to dry marble at full strength. The solution was periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of biocide. The marker was then reset on a new bed of gravel and sand, approximately 2-inch deep, and leveled.
HENRY MEANS
SOUTH CAROLINA
PVT., 422 RESERVE
LABOR BATT’N
AUGUST 5, 1928

Diagram 18: 0903, Henry Means marker
0913.04 ~ Isaac H. Aiken

Figure 107: 0913.04, Isaac H. Aiken marker, before treatment

Figure 108: 0913.04, Isaac H. Aiken, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Isaac H. Aiken is located in the northwest corner of the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The concrete headstone is adorned with a heart and floral design. In addition to the inscription, the word “BROTHER” is written across the angled top of the headstone. The base measure 7¾-inches in height, 18-inches in width, and 10-inches in depth; the headstone measures 16⅞-inches in height, 14⅛-inches in width, and 5¾-inches in depth. The headstone sits on the un-level base however it is no longer attached. All of the concrete exhibited biological growth.

TREATMENT
The concrete was excavated and all traces of mortar were carefully chipped off. The concrete was then cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of detergent. The extensive biological growth necessitated the use of D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to dry concrete at full strength. The solution was periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of biocide.

The base was reset on a level bed of approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand to promote drainage. The headstone was then reattached to its base using alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ⅜-inch in diameter and 6-inches in length. The conservator drilled two holes into the bottom of the tablet and corresponding holes in the base. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. (Refer to Diagram 19 for pin locations). The joint between the headstone and base was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 109: 0913.04, before treatment

Figure 110: 0913.04, removing mortar

Figure 111: 0913.04, preparing marker for pinning

Figure 112: 0913.04, reattaching headstone

Figure 113: 0913.04, after treatment
Diagram 19: 0913.04, Isaac H. Aiken marker

\( \frac{3}{8} \)-inch threaded rod
0969 ~ FANNIE HART

Figure 114: 0969, Fannie Hart marker, before treatment

Figure 115: 0969, Fannie Hart marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Fannie Hart is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marble roundtop tablet measures 30¾-inches in height, 13¾-inches in width, and 2-inches in depth. It had fallen forward and was lying facedown. No base was visible in the area.

TREATMENT
The marble was cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Biological growth was removed using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

No base was discovered below the marble tablet. Therefore, in order to reset the marker, it received a new base. This base, measuring 9-inches in height, 21-inches in width, and 9-inches in depth, was made of Quikrete Crack Resistant Concrete. The base socket, in which the tablet would sit, measured 3-inches deep, 15-inches wide, and 3-inches thick. The base was completely buried, sitting on 2-inches of level gravel and sand to promote drainage. The socket was partially filled with Premium Pre-Mixed Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar from Virginia Lime Works. The tablet was set into the socket at which point the remaining void was filled with the mortar.
OUR MOTHER
FANNIE HART
Died Jan 28, 1879
Aged 85 Y’s & 2 M’s

Thou art gone [illeg] -
country far from mortal sight
[illeg] faith I see -
a land of rest the saints delight
A Heaven prepared for me.

Diagram 20: 0969, Fannie Hart marker
0974 ~ Jane M. Garner

Figure 121: 0974, Jane M. Garner marker, before treatment

Figure 122: 0974, Jane M. Garner marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Jane M. Garner is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery at the south side of the looped road. The marker is a marble base and marble roundtop tablet. The base measures 9-inches in height, 22½-inches in width, and 10 inches in depth; the tablet measures 33½-inches in height, 16-inches in width, and 2 ⅛-inches in depth. The tablet was broken in half with the upper half lying face up behind the marker and the bottom half was still attached to the base, which was no longer level.

TREATMENT
To begin treatment, the base and tablet were excavated and cleaned. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address any biological growth the marker received an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

The base was reset, now sitting on 2-inches of level gravel and sand to promote drainage. The tablet was then repaired. The conservator drilled holes midway on the vertical breaks. Two alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ⅜- and ¼-inch in diameter and 6-inches long, were used to connect the holes across the break. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces of the marble. (Refer to Diagram 21 for pin locations).

Once the marker was repaired and reinstalled, the areas of loss were filled with Jahn Marble Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The marble was prepared by using a Dremel to create a shoulder approximately ⅛-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The areas to be patched were moistened with clean water, at which point the Repair Mortar was applied. A mix of colors was used to better match the marble; this consisted of Jahn M120 28355-MA-3 (buff), Jahn M120 S1-MA (white), and Jahn M120 283357-MA-5 (dark gray). The Repair Mortar was further tinted using dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding stone.

Microcracks within the marble were addressed by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe. The joint between the tablet and base was pointed with Jahn Repair Mortar.

While preparing the area to reset the marker, a blue and white ceramic artifact was discovered. The artifact was photographed and reburied.
Figure 123: 0974, before treatment

Figure 124: 0974, tablet with pins

Figure 125: 0974, reattaching tablet

Figure 126: 0974, artifact discovered

Figure 127: 0974, after treatment
Diagram 21: 0974, Jane M. Garner marker

Mrs. Jane M. Garner
Aged
67 years & 2 months

Well done good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.
St. Matt. XXV 23.

Entered [illeg.] rest Nov. 6, 1900.

Diagram 21: 0974, Jane M. Garner marker

\(\frac{1}{4}\)-inch threaded rod \(\frac{1}{8}\)-inch threaded rod
Figure 128: 0980/0981, C.W. Dunlap marker, before treatment

Figure 129: 0980/0981, C.W. Dunlap marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Elder C.W. Dunlap is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The concrete marker consists of four parts (base, pedestal, plinth, and cross) and is adorned with flowers, a cross, and hands shaking. The inscription is on the pedestal. The base measures 7½-inches in height, 18¼-inches in width, and 17-inches in depth; the pedestal measures 22¼-inches in height, 10¼-inches in width, and 9¾-inches in depth; and the combined height of the plinth and cross is 36½-inches and the width of the plinth is 8¼-inches and its depth is 7¼-inches.

The pedestal was no longer connected to the base and plinth and cross, leaving the pedestal, plinth and cross lying on the ground and the base upside down. The marker had been previously repaired; mortar attached a broken corner of the cross and attached the cross to the plinth, though out of line. One arm of the cross was broken and there was material missing.

TREATMENT
All of the pieces were carefully excavated and cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address additional biological growth, the concrete was cleaned with D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry concrete at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

Because the cross was no longer in line with the plinth, the two were separated and all previous repair material was chipped or ground away. The arms of the cross were unstable where it had broken. In order to arrest movement in this location, two pins (alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ¼-inch in diameter) were put into place. The conservator drilled one hole and cut a channel perpendicular to the break within the area of loss on the backside. A 3-inch long pin in the drilled hole and 2½-inch pin in the channel were secured with SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the epoxy was thinned with Acetone and it was injected into the break to fill any inner void and stabilize the stone.

The concrete base was reset on a level bed of gravel and sand, approximately 2-inches deep. The remainder of the marker was then reassembled. The conservator drilled holes in the center of base, pedestal, plinth, and cross. Three alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ½-inch in diameter and 8-inches in length between the base and pedestal and ⅛-inch in diameter and 5-inches in length between the pedestal and plinth and cross, connected the sections. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. (Refer to Diagram 22 for pin locations). Microcracks within the marker were address by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe.

Once the marker was repaired, the areas of loss were filled with Jahn Concrete Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The concrete was prepared by creating a shoulder a minimum of ⅛-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The areas to be patched were moistened with clean water, at which point Jahn M90 S1-CR was applied. The patches were screeded to the appropriate surface level. The Repair Mortar was then tinted with
dry pigments and potassium silicate. The joints between each section were pointed with Jahn Repair Mortar.

Figure 130: 0980/0981, before treatment

Figure 131: 0980/0981, removing mortar repairs

Figure 132: 0980/0981, out of line cross

Figure 133: 0980/0981, injecting epoxy
Figure 134: 0980/0981, reassembling marker

Figure 135: 0980/0981, applying repair mortar

Figure 136: 0980/0981, after treatment
Diagram 22: 0980/0981, C.W. Dunlap marker

ELDER C.W. DUNLAP
BORN JAN.1,1868
DIED OCT.30,1922
A LOVING HUSBAND A DEVOTED FATHER.
A MINISTER AME CHURCH 30 YRS.

Diagram 22: 0980/0981, C.W. Dunlap marker

$\frac{1}{4}$-inch threaded rod  $\frac{1}{8}$-inch threaded rod  $\frac{1}{2}$-inch threaded rod
0986 ~ Ellen Inghren

Figure 137: 0986, Ellen P. Inghrem marker, before treatment

Figure 138: 0986, Ellen P. Inghrem marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Ellen P. Inghren is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The granite raised top style marker is irregular in shape with rusticated sides. Its approximate measurements are 25-inches in height, 18-inches in width, and 10½-inches in depth. The marker was partially lying on the ground.

TREATMENT
The marker was excavated and the remaining hole was filled with approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand and then leveled. Dirt and biological growth were removed from the marker by washing the granite. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. To address any additional biological growth, the granite was cleaned with D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry granite at full strength. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. The marker was then reset on its new foundation.
MOTHER
ELLEN P. INGHREM
DIED JAN. 23, 1926

Diagram 23: 0986, Ellen P. Inghrem marker
0990 ~ REV. JESSE D. LYKES

Figure 142: 0990, Jesse D. Lykes marker, before treatment

Figure 143: 0990, Jesse D. Lykes marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Rev. Jesse Lykes is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marker is a fine-grained marble sub-base, base and cross. The sub-base measures 3½-inches in height, 34-inches in width, and 10-inches in depth; the base measures 10¼-inches in height, 24-inches in width, and 10-inches in depth; the cross measures 32¼-inches in height, 18-inches in width (at the arms of the cross), and 3-inches in depth. The cross was broken into three pieces; the bottom section was still attached to the base and the upper sections were lying on the ground. The base was not level and all of the marble was blackened with biological growth.

TREATMENT
The sub-base and base were carefully excavated and all of the marble was cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. The extensive amount of biological growth necessitated the use of D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. This process was repeated as necessary.

The base was reset on a level foundation of approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand to promote drainage. The broken marble was then pinned back together. The conservator drilled holes midway on the vertical of the breaks. One alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rod, ⅜-inch in diameter and 5-inches long, was used to connect the holes across each break. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces of the marble. (Refer to Diagram 24 for pin locations).

Once the marker was repaired and reinstalled, the area of loss was filled with Jahn Marble Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The marble was prepared by using a Dremel to create a shoulder approximately ¼-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The area to be patched was moistened with clean water at which point the Repair Mortar was applied. A mix of colors was used to better match the marble; this consisted of Jahn M120 S1-MA (white) and Jahn M120 28355-MA-3 (buff). The Repair Mortar was further tinted with dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding stone.

Microcracks within the marker were address by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe. The joint between the cross and the base was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 144: 0990, before treatment

Figure 145: 0990, reassembling marker

Figure 146: 0990, after treatment
Diagram 24: 0990, Jesse D. Lykes marker

REV. JESSE D. LYKES

BORN
April 11, 1883
Died Oct. 24, 1912

\( \frac{3}{8} \)-inch threaded rod
Figure 147: 1005, Perry Kennedy marker, before treatment

Figure 148: 1005, Perry Kennedy marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Perry Kennedy is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery, at the side of the looped road. The marker consists of a marble base, marble rounduptop headstone, marble footstone, and remains of a brick wall. The base measures 8-inches in height, 16⅛-inches in width, and 8¼-inches in depth; the headstone measures 14¼-inches in height, 12-inches in width, and 3¼-inches in depth. The base was sitting on top of the ground and while pins are still secure in the base they are no longer attached to the headstone. The recent removal of a tree stump beside the marker has caused the marble footstone to sit askew in the ground and brick from a boundary wall to be jumbled in the remaining hole.

TREATMENT
While the base and headstone were above ground, the footstone was still in place. This marble was carefully excavated. All of the elements were then cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Biological growth necessitated an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

The existing wall consisted of two stretching courses atop a brick bonding foundation course. It did not appear that the brick had been mortared together. In order to rebuild the small boundary wall, the outline of the wall was marked and all of the bricks were excavated and cleaned. The ground from the marker to the road was graded to further fill in the hole remaining from the tree stump. An inadequate number of bricks were discovered to rebuild the wall in its original fashion. Therefore to avoid adding bricks not original to the site and to create a more stable wall, a slightly different design was employed. A foundation of Quikrete Crack Resistant Concrete was poured. The grade of the land at the western end necessitated a step down of the foundation and creation of an additional half course of brick at this end. Two stretching courses of brick was laid atop of the foundation and was set and pointed with Holcim Mortamix Type N Mortar, Oyster White. The new wall is approximately 94-inches long and 34-inches wide with a cross wall at the west end. The wall was cleaned as necessary to remove excess lime on the brick from the new mortar. Vana Trol®, an acidic cleaner, was diluted with clean water at a ratio of 1:6. The surface of the brick was wet with water and solution was applied and lightly agitated with nylon bristle brushes. After a dwell time of approximately 2 minutes, the brick was thoroughly rinsed with clean water.

The headstone was reattached to the base using the existing pins. The pins were secured into the holes using Sikadur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the top of the base and bottom of the headstone. (Refer to Diagram 25 for pin locations). The joint between the base and headstone was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar. A new hole was dug for the base, filled with 2-inches of gravel and sand to promote drainage. The marker was set into the hole. The footstone was also reset in its original location.
While excavating the footstone, ceramic, glass, shell, and iron artifacts were discovered. These were photographed and reburied where they were found.
Figure 155: 1005, artifacts discovered

Figure 157: 1005, building new brick wall

Figure 156: 1005, artifacts discovered

Figure 158: 1005, footstone

Figure 159: 1005, after treatment

Figure 160: 1005, after treatment
Diagram 25: 1005, Perry Kennedy marker

Historic Randolph Cemetery
Columbia, SC

October 7, 2011

Kreilick Conservation, LLC

Diagram 25: 1005, Perry Kennedy marker

PERRY KENNEDY

BORN
May 28, 1902.

DIED
July 17, 1904.

Asleep in Jesus.
1013/1016 ~ Girlie Nesbit

Figure 161: 1013/1016, Girlie Nesbit marker, before treatment

Figure 162: 1013/1016, Girlie Nesbit marker, after treatment
**CONDITION**

The marker for Girlie Nesbit is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The marker consists of a concrete base, plinth, headstone and bedstead (original thought to be marker #1016). The headstone is adorned with a dove, a lamb, and the plinth with shaking hands. The base measures 8½-inches in height, 24-inches in width, and 13-inches in depth; the plinth measures 3¾-inches in height, 20-inches in width, and 9-inches in depth; the headstone measures 28½-inches in height, 15½-inches in width, and 4-inches in depth. At the time of the survey, the headstone was broken into three pieces and lying on its side approximately 4-feet from the mostly buried bedstead.

**TREATMENT**

While the bedstead and headstone had been surveyed in 2007 as two different markers (1013 and 1016) the similarity of the concrete grain led to the belief that they were related. The bedstead was carefully excavated and laid out, leaving an opening on the west end in which the base of the headstone fit into perfectly.

All of the concrete pieces were cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Biological growth necessitated an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry concrete at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.

A new hole was dug at the west end of the excavated bedstead for the base. The hole was filled with approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand and leveled. The base was set here and the broken concrete was then pinned back together. The conservator drilled holes midway on the vertical of the breaks. Alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods were used to connect the holes across the breaks. One pin ¼-inch in diameter and 5-inches long connected the bottom of the headstone to the smaller middle section and again to the upper section. The large missing portion across the middle led to the use of a longer pin, ⅜-inch in diameter and 14-inches long, to span the opening. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces of the marble. (Refer to Diagram 26 for pin locations).

A level foundation of approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand followed by approximately 2-inches of Quikrete Crack Resistant Concrete was poured for the bedstead. The bedstead pieces were set on a bed of Premium Pre-Mixed Mortar Mix & Go from Virginia Lime Works.

Once the marker was repaired, the areas of loss were filled with Jahn Concrete Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The concrete was prepared by using a Dremel to create a shoulder a minimum of an ⅛-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The areas to be patched were moistened with clean water, at which point Jahn M90 S1-CR was applied. The patches were sculpted to the appropriate surface level. The Repair Mortar was further tinted with dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding concrete.
Figure 163: 1013/1016, before treatment

Figure 164: 1013/1016, bedstead before treatment

Figure 165: 1013/1016, excavated bedstead

Figure 166: 1013/1016, cleaning headstone

Figure 167: 1013/1016, reassembling headstone

Figure 168: 1013/1016, pouring foundation
Figure 169: 1013/1016, repair mortar application in process

Figure 170: 1013/1016, setting bedstead

Figure 171: 1013/1016, after treatment

Figure 172: 1013/1016, after treatment
GIRLIE NESBIT
DEC 8 1898
MARCH 9 1928
NE IS THE FACE
WE LOVED SO DEAR
[ILLEG] S THE SW-
EET VOICE WE LOVED
TO HEAR BUT MORE
SWEET MEMO
LINE IN T
OF THE [ILLEG]
YOU DEAR
FATHER HOUS
SISTE & CHILDREN

Diagram 26: 1013/1016, Girlie Nesbit marker

$\frac{1}{4}$-inch threaded rod

$\frac{3}{8}$-inch threaded rod
Figure 173: 1014, Caroline Louisa Cooper marker, before treatment

Figure 174: 1014, Caroline Louisa Cooper marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Carolina Louisa Cooper is located in the northeast quadrant near the looped road. The marble sub-base measures approximately 2-inches in height, 32-inches in width and 10-inches in depth; the marble base measures 7-inches in height, 22¼-inches in width, and 8-inches in depth; the roundtop marble tablet measures 31⅜-inches in height, 18-inches in width, and 2-inches in depth. The tablet was broken from the die in socket base and was also broken into three pieces. All sections of the marker were spread out along a nearby boundary wall and were partially buried.

TREATMENT
The tablet pieces and base were cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Biological growth necessitated an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry marble at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide. The existing ferrous pins in the base were removed by either simply pulling them out or drilling into the surrounding marble to loosen them. The pins were turned over to the CRBRC.

Because the marker pieces were spread out along a nearby boundary wall, its historic location was unknown. A map of a ground penetrating radar survey completed in 2009 indicated that there is a burial between Markers #1013/1016 and #1015. Because the marble marker of #1014 would logically not be far from its original location, it was decided that it belonged between #1013/1016 and #1015. A new hole, in line with the other markers, was dug for the sub-base and base and it was filled with approximately 2-inches of gravel and sand and was leveled.

The broken marble was pinned back together. The conservator drilled holes midway on the vertical of the breaks. Five alloy 316 stainless steel threaded rods, ¼-inch in diameter and 4-inches long and ⅜-inch in diameter and 6-inches long, were used to connect the holes across the breaks. The pins were secured into the holes using SikaDur® 31 Epoxy. Additionally, the conservator spread a thin layer of the epoxy on the broken faces of the marble. (Refer to Diagram 27 for pin locations).

Once the marker was repaired and reinstalled, the areas of loss were filled with Jahn Marble Repair Mortar to prevent water infiltration and create a more cohesive surface appearance. The marble was prepared by using a Dremel to create a shoulder approximately ⅛-inch in depth for the patch material to effectively key into. The areas to be patched were moistened with clean water, at which point the Repair Mortar was applied. A mix of colors was used to better match the marble; this consisted of Jahn M120 28357-MA-5 (dark gray), Jahn M120 28356-MA-2 (light gray) and Jahn M120 S1-MA (white). The patches were screeded to the appropriate surface level. The Repair Mortar was further tinted with dry pigments and potassium silicate to blend with the surrounding stone.

Microcracks within the marker were addressed by grouting to limit water infiltration. After wetting the cracks, the grout, Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout, was inserted into the voids using a syringe. The joint between the tablet and base was pointed using Jahn Repair Mortar.
Figure 175: 1014, before treatment

Figure 176: 1014, removing ferrous pins

Figure 177: 1014, drilling pin holes

Figure 178: 1014, base set in line with other markers

Figure 179: 1014, preparing tablet for repair mortar

Figure 180: 1014, after treatment
IN MEMORY
OF
MY DEVOTED MOTHER
CAROLINE LOUISA
COOPER
BORN JAN. 1848
DIED OCT. 27, 1916

Gone Mother but not forgotten
Sleep on and rest thy weary
Soul.
I loved you but God loved thee best.

Diagram 27: 1014, Caroline Louisa Cooper marker

1/4-inch threaded rod  3/8-inch threaded rod
Figure 181: 1015, Ernest Quarles Garnes marker, before treatment

Figure 182: 1015, Ernest Quarles Garnes marker, after treatment
CONDITION
The marker for Ernest Quarles Garnes is located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery. The granite raised top style marker is approximately 6-inches in height, 28⅞-inches in width, and 15¼-inches in depth. The marker was slightly sunken into the ground.

TREATMENT
To raise the marker it was excavated. As this process began, it was discovered that the granite was attached to a large, broken concrete foundation. All pieces of the foundation were excavated and surface dirt was removed to ensure that there was no inscription on the surface. The pieces of the foundation and headstone were placed back onto a higher, level surface of dirt and gravel. The foundation was then reburied by 2 to 4-inches of dirt.

Once the foundation was reset, the granite headstone was cleaned of dirt and biological growth. A solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap was prepared using approximately ½-ounce of soap to 1-gallon of water. The solution was applied to the pre-wet surface and scrubbed using nylon bristle brushes. The surface was then thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove all traces of the detergent. Any biological growth was removed with an additional cleaning using D/2 Biological Solution. The biocide was applied to the dry granite at full strength and agitated using nylon bristle brushes. The solution was scrubbed periodically for approximately 5 minutes before thoroughly rinsing with clean water to remove all traces of the biocide.
Figure 185: 1015, artifacts discovered

Figure 186: 1015, artifacts discovered

Figure 187: 1015, artifacts discovered

Figure 188: 1015, concrete foundation excavated

Figure 189: 1015, concrete foundation reassembled

Figure 200: 1015, after treatment
ERNEST QUARLES GARNES

1873  1944

BY FOREIGN HANDS THY HUMBLE GRAVE ADORN’D.

Diagram 28: 1015, Ernest Quarles Garnes marker
MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

To ensure the continued success of the conservation treatment over time, a regular maintenance plan should be implemented. Annually, the markers should be inspected for damage or deterioration. Photograph and note all observations.

Every 2 years, the markers should be washed using a gentle detergent (i.e. Vulpex Liquid Soap) and clean water. The markers should be pre-wet and the solution applied and agitated with nylon bristle brushes. All detergent should be thoroughly rinsed from the surfaces with low pressure, clean water. Biological growth found should be treated with a biocide (i.e. Cathedral Stone’s D/2 Biological Solution).

The ground surrounding the markers should also be maintained. Any activity (i.e. weed wackers, mowing, etc.) that occurs near the markers should be done with care to avoid damage to the bases and ledgers. Any roots visible near the markers should be removed to prevent impact on the bases.

Additionally, it is recommended that the off-balance marble tablet of marker #0001.01 (Simon and Ariadna Miller) receive an external support frame.
APPENDIX A: MATERIALS

Alloy 316 Stainless Steel Threaded Rod
Distributed by McMaster-Carr
9630 Norwalk Blvd.
Santa Fe Springs, CA  90054-0960
(562) 463-4277
http://www.mcmaster.com

Conservare® HCT
Conservare® HCT Finishing Rinse
ProSoCo, Inc.
3741 Greenway Circle
Lawrence, KS  66046
(800) 255-4255
http://www.prosoco.com

D/2 Biological Solution
Manufactured by Simple Green
(562) 795-6000
http://www.simplegreen.com
Distributed by Cathedral Stone
7266 Park Circle Drive
Hanover, MD  21076
(800) 684-0901
http://www.cathedralstone.com

Holcim Mortamix Masonry Cement Type N
Holcim (US) Inc.
6211 North Ann Arbor Road
P.O. Box 122
Dundee, MI  48131
(800) 854-4656
http://www.holcim.us

Jahn Masonry Repair M30 Micro Injection Grout
Jahn M90 S1-CR Concrete Repair Mortar
Jahn M120 S1-MA Marble Repair Mortar
Jahn M120 28355-MA-3 Marble Repair Mortar
Jahn M120 28356-MA-2 Marble Repair Mortar
Jahn M120 28357-MA-5 Marble Repair Mortar
Jahn M160 Granite and Bluestone Repair Mortar
Cathedral Stone
7266 Park Circle Drive
Hanover, MD  21076
(800) 684-0901
http://www.cathedralstone.com

Mortar Tinting Powders and Pigments Light Buff, Dark Red, Cave Gray, Black, Brown, Red, White

Plastic shims
Distributed by McMaster-Carr
9630 Norwalk Blvd.
Santa Fe Springs, CA  90054-0960
(562) 463-4277
http://www.mcmaster.com

Premium Pre-Mixed Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar
Virginia Lime Works
111 Highview Drive
Madison Heights, VA  24572-2712
(434) 929-8113
http://www.virginialimeworks.com

Quikrete Crack Resistant Concrete Mix
The QUIKRETE Companies
One Securities Centre
3490 Piedmont Road, NE
Suite 1300
Atlanta, GA  30305
(404) 634-9100
http://www.quikrete.com

SikaDur® 31 Epoxy
Sika Corporation
201 Polito Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ  07071
(800) 933-7452
http://www.sikaconstruction.com

Silin AZ Fixative (potassium silicate)
Cathedral Stone
7266 Park Circle Drive
Hanover, MD  21076
(800) 684-0901
http://www.cathedralstone.com
Vana Trol®
Prosoco, Inc.
3741 Greenway Circle
Lawrence, KS 66046
(800) 255-4255
http://www.prosoco.com

Vulpex Liquid Soap
Available from TALAS
20 West 20th Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10011
(212) 219-0770
http://www.talasonline.com