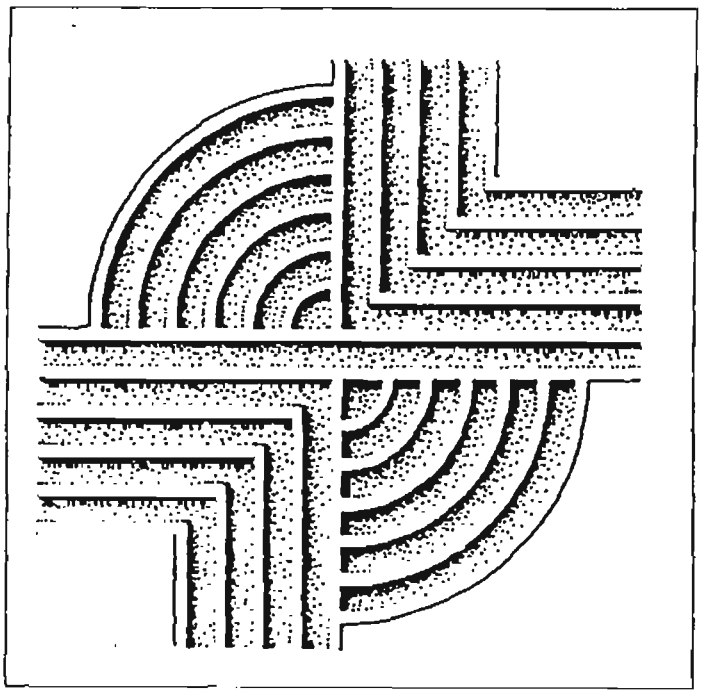
GRAVE INVENTORY AND PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WALKER FAMILY CEMETERY, GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 248

GRAVE INVENTORY AND PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WALKER FAMILY CEMETERY, GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

The Walker Family Cemetery has been known to genealogists at least since its recordation in 1957 by the Colonial Dames, although it is almost certain that like many "family cemeteries" it has been locally known since it first began to be used in the mid-nineteenth century. It is situated in eastern Greenville County on Roper Mountain Road, about 5 miles from downtown Greenville. The cemetery, situated on a ridgetop, incorporates an area of approximately 0.2 acres. The portion within a cast iron fence measures only 54 by 46 feet, or about 0.06 acre — the remainder of the cemetery is situated outside the enclose, primarily to the west.

In early February 1998 Southern Bell requested that Chicora Foundation conduct a survey of the cemetery to identify and map all of the graves present. Initially it was thought that the bulk of the cemetery was within the fenced area, although graves might extend outside in some areas. As work progressed, unmarked graves were found both within the fenced area and also outside, extending the cemetery about 30 feet to the west, 20 feet to the north and south, and 10 feet to the east. A total of 110 individuals were identified buried in the cemetery — 33 inside the enclosure and 77 outside. The research revealed 78 unmarked graves identified using a penetrometer and 32 graves which were marked by stones, monuments, or other markers. A plan of the cemetery was produced, with each monument or grave assigned a unique tracking number and marked using surveyors pin flags. This plan also included other significant cemetery features, such as roads, fences, terraces, and prominent vegetation.

Chicora Foundation used a standardized form to record essential information concerning each burial, including inscriptions on the monument or marker, grave orientation, and condition. These provide basic information on all of the marked (as well as unmarked) graves and will serve to help track the condition of the cemetery.

The form also allowed the condition of each monument to be briefly evaluated. Assessments took into consideration such problems as soiling, physical damage, tilting or topping. Previous repairs would also have been noted, although we found little evidence of previous maintenance or repair activities.

While Southern Bell does not own the property within the fence, and their concern is focused on boundaries, this report includes a section which is designed to provide some minimal guidance for efforts to restore and maintain the cemetery.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We want to thank, first and foremost, Mr. Buddy Johnson, Jr., the Manager of Southern Bell Telecommunication's South Carolina and North Carolina Real Estate Negotiation division. We appreciate his interest in ensuring the protection of this cemetery and also his confidence in Chicora Foundation. He was also very patient with us as the winter weather delayed the project until early spring.

We also want to thank the staff of the South Caroliniana Library that helped us identify the previous cemetery surveys for Greenville County, as well as Mr. Keith Derting at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for his assistance in recording the cemetery.

It is also crucial that we acknowledge the advice, friendship, and support of other colleagues involves in cemetery preservation, including Ms. Lynn Strangstad of Stone Faces and Sacred Spaces in Mineral Point, Wisconsin and Ms. Sharyn Thompson with the Center for Historic Cemeteries Preservation.

INTRODUCTION

Background

In late January Mr. Buddy Johnson, Jr. with BellSouth Telecommunications contacted Chicora, asking us to conduct a survey of the Walker Family Cemetery, situated on property which they owned in Greenville County. The work would include a survey of both marked and unmarked burials in the cemetery, coupled with comprehensive mapping of all graves, development of a site plan, as well as an index of the graves. The work was primarily directly to ensuring the accurate limits of the cemetery were understood and prevent any damage from development activities which might take place on the property.

Chicora Foundation responded to the request in late January 1998, outlining a detailed process of survey using a penetrometer, mapping using a laser transit, collection of detailed grave information using a standardized form, and preparation of a cemetery index and report. This proposal was approved by BellSouth in early February. The work, however, could not be conducted until late March because of the extensive amount of rain that delayed other projects.

The research at the cemetery was anticipated to require up to 9 person days, depending on the exact number of graves actually present. The field research was conducted between March 30 and April 1, with a total of 4 person days spent during this initial, and primary, effort. An additional two person days were later spent in the field checking, and refining, the field map. As a consequence, the cemetery research required a total of 6 person days.

As part of the project, we anticipate questions concerning the long-term preservation of the cemetery and the appropriate approaches to making it more attractive to the public. As a result, this report includes some very preliminary recommendations on the cemetery's preservation.

Once out of the field, we anticipated that the compilation of the cemetery forms, production of the site plan, and preparation of the index would require about 4 person days. This estimate was correct and no major problems were encountered in the preparation of this study.

This project did not involve any historical research concerning the cemetery or the individuals with which it appears to be associated. Additional historical background is, however, available in *A Heritage Resources Management Plan for Greenville County, South Carolina: Our Gift to the Future* (Trinkley et al. 1995). This study also recorded the cemetery, identifying it as site 14 on the Mauldin topographic sheet. As such it was one of the 3,164 sites identified in the county as having cultural significance. Furthermore, we also consulted the previous cemetery surveys available for Greenville County. This was fortuitous since we found that not only did these previous studies dramatically underestimate the number of burials and size of the cemetery, they also contained several inaccuracies.

The first published survey identifies the site as the "Walker Graveyard" or "Cem. No, 33," noting that it is situated:

> on Roper Mt. Rd., across from General Electric plant (1969) and the old Lynn Walker place, was occupied by Mrs. Charles Mays in 1957 when Colonial Dames copies the cemetery. In 1968, it was revisited and recopies by the Historical Society committee (Whitmire 1976:n.p.).

The text goes on to observe that:

> Mrs. Mary C. Simms Oliphant

> said the only historical interest of the Walker graveyard appears to be the fact that Lynn Walker (1772-18290 is said to have been the builder of the house of Mrs. Charles F. Mayes across the road from the graveyard . . . one of the very early houses of Greenville County. His son, Lynn, Jr., is said to have built the John Norwood, Jr. house on Pelham Road (Whitmire 1976:n.p.).

Of course, the Walker house is no longer standing across the road — the area is now dominated by apartment buildings. Nevertheless, Whitmire notes that the cemetery contains 15 graves (shown in Table 1).

Table 1.
Comparison of Surveys for the Walker Cemetery

Identified Grave	Whitmire	Greenville Genealogical	Chicora
William B. Walker	✔	✔	missing
Thomas Walker	not recorded	✔	✔
John H. Walker	recorded as Watson	✔	✔
Minerva Walker	✔	✔	✔
Thomas A. Walker	✔	✔	✔
Jesse P. Boyce Walker	✔	✔	✔
Isaac Walker	✔	✔	✔
Harriet Walker	✔	✔	✔
Mary E. Walker	✔	✔	✔
Manson Walker	✔	✔	✔
Isaac Sloan Walker	✔	✔	✔
Susan Walker	✔	✔	✔
Lyn Walker	✔	✔	✔
John Watson	✔	✔	✔
Amanda M. Hornbuckle	recorded as Annie	✔	✔
J.W., large hand-made stone	✔	not recorded	missing

The second cemetery survey is that produced in 1979 (Greenville Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society 1979). This study identifies the site as the "Walker Family Cemetery" and places it on the:

> left side Roper Mountain Road 3/10 mile from Intersection Roper Mountain Road and Garlington Road (Greenville Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society 1979).

No other history is offered, although this survey also identified 15 graves (see Table 1).

When Table 1 is examined, it becomes clear that the initial Whitmire study made several major transcription errors — recording Amanda as Annie and recording John H. Walker as a Watson. In addition, the study curiously failed to record the grave of Thomas Walker, infant son of Abner and Mary F. Walker. Nevertheless, the study did report on the presence of a large, "hand-made" stone (which we assume means hand-carved, bearing the initials, "J.W." This stone was no longer present in 1978 and is not present today.

The recordation conducted by the genealogical society is very accurate, although the J.W. stone was either not recorded or was already missing by the time of their survey.

Regrettably, both of the earlier studies provide only name and date information. They fail to provide any information on the type of stone, or the exact wording. This is a major failing of genealogical recordation. Being concerning primarily with names and dates, much other cultural information is ignored. Unfortunately, this is often the only opportunity to collect this data and, if passed, over, it may completely disappear. This is certainly the case with the J.W. stone, as well as the stone for William B. Walker, which is no longer present at the cemetery and is assumed to be stolen.

The Setting

The Walker Cemetery is situated south of Roper Mountain Road, about 0.3 mile west of its intersection with Garlington Road (Figure 1). About five miles east-south of downtown Greenville, the area is being rapidly developed. The change between 1995 and 1998 is dramatic and documents the progressive urban pressure on

Figure 1. Location of the Walker Cemetery in eastern Greenville County (base map is USGS Mauldin 7.5').

the countryside surrounding Greenville.

The central UTM coordinates for the cemetery are E382420 N3855500. Today the cemetery borders Roper Mountain road to the north and is surrounded by BellSouth property to the east, west, and south. The owner of the cemetery is listed on the surveyed plat as T. Walter Brashier, who also owns the surrounding land. He apparently acquired the property from W.R. Williams, Jr. in 1988 (Freeland & Associates Survey for Bell South Communications, Inc., dated December 19, 1997).

The cemetery, according to the USGS topographic map, is situated on a northwest ridge slope at an elevation of about 925 feet. In actuality the topography is slightly more complex, with the graveyard occupying a small knoll or ridge nose, with the topography dropping to the north, east, and west. Only to the south is the ground relatively flat. These topographic features almost certainly contributed to the site limits.

The Walker Cemetery is today most easily accessed by climbing the bank of Roper Mountain road, although their is a dirt road running along the east side of the cemetery and originating to the south. This road terminates at a sewer easement which has been cut through the property along the edge of the highway and picks up again at the northwest corner of the cemetery running off to the west. Someone has laid down a gravel pathway from the sewer easement (and access from Roper Mountain Road) for about 15 feet to the gate of the fenced cemetery area. Besides this there are no paths in the cemetery, which is likely the way it was when in active use.

While the sewer itself is perhaps 50 feet from the cemetery, the construction corridor likely impacted at least a few of the graves. In a similar manner, efforts to make the dirt road to the east more passible by laying down gravel have likely also impacted a few of the burials on this side.

The cemetery is largely in leaf litter, with a number of pines, oaks, and other hardwoods scattered both inside and outside of the fenced area. Examination of aerial photographs for the area has helped to document its changing conditions. The 1938 aerials suggest that the cemetery area may have been about 100 to 130 feet square (or about 0.3 acre), with woods to west. To the east and southeast, however, the area was plowed and under cultivation. With the last marked grave representing a 1906 burial, it's likely that by the 1930s the cemetery, while known, was considered inactive. By 1970 the cemetery is no longer distinct and the area is entirely wooded.

The soils in the cemetery are classified as Cataula sandy loams. Found on slopes of 2 to 6%, these soils have lost between 25% and 75% of their original soil surface through accelerated erosion. As a result, the remaining A horizon is typically very shallow, if found at all. Consequently, a light brown, grayish brown or yellowish gray loam with occasional gravel may be found to depths of about 0.4 foot, overlying upwards of 1.2 foot of red clay (Camp 1975:11).

These conditions are almost identical to those observed in the course of our work at the Walker Cemetery. On the ridge top we found, at most, about 0.3 foot of a grayish brown loam overlying a firm red clay. Erosion in the road bed around the edges of the cemetery has exposed a quantity of native gravel, while the sewer excavations produced decomposing gneiss.

Although we have no clear documentary or oral history information, it is likely that the cemetery as it exists today is very much what it looked like during much of its use period. It is, of course, likely that originally very few trees were present in or around the cemetery. Those found today are perhaps 30 years old, indicating several periods of clear cutting and reforestation.

In general, researchers talk of the evolution of eighteenth century graveyards into nineteenth century cemeteries, largely governed by the philosophy of the rural cemetery movement. The early graveyards may be described as stark, dominated by harsh symbolism and overwhelming reminders that death overtakes all. In general they are laid out in open areas with very harsh lines of aligned graves, and generally small monuments. Although these early graveyards were very common

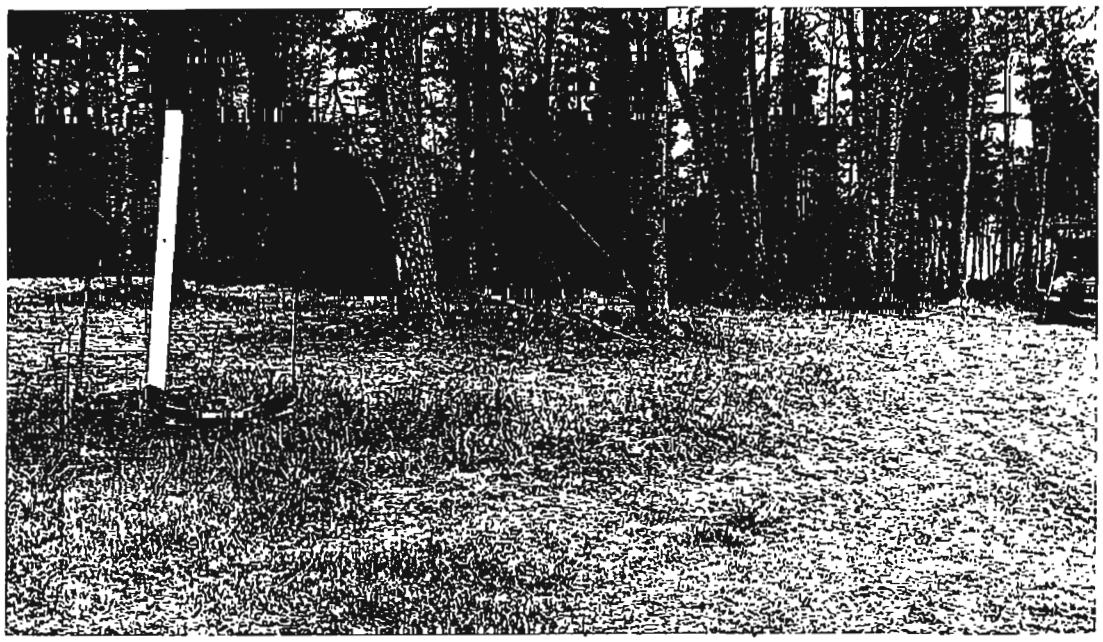

Figure 2. View of the Walker Cemetery from the northeast, looking up the ridge.

Figure 3. View of the fenced portion of the cemetery, from the edge of the Roper Mountain Road cut, looking south.

in rural areas, they are frequently associated with urban settings, since to some degree the rural cemetery movement began out of the health concerns associated with the overcrowded and malodorous urban graveyard. Fearful that the vast number of putrefying bodies were emitting noxious gases, there was a desire to move the dead out into the countryside, probably without realizing that there were already numerous graveyards at country churches.

Consequently, the rural cemetery movement was born in the nineteenth century. The new graveyards, known as cemeteries, would allow space and order, tranquillity, and the ability to, in the words of one author, allow monumental self-aggrandizement (Skinner 1977:258). As another remarks:

> Even the name, *cemetery* instead of *graveyard*, is a significant difference. A burying-ground or graveyard is a place where the dead are buried. The word *cemetery* has entirely different meaning, as its etymology is revealing. It is traced by Ernest Klein to late Latin *coemeterium*, which derives from the Greek word meaning *to put to sleep*, which in turn is related to the wording meaning *place to lie down, bed* (Remes 1979:52).

The rural cemetery was, after all, a place of respite, where entire families would go for the afternoon. The movement thoroughly masked the concept of death, making these cemeteries landscaped gardens.

While these changes designed to create "legacies of imperishable moral wealth" were occurring in many urban areas, the *real* rural areas probably saw relatively few changes. It is clear that the "harshness" of the Walker Cemetery was not tempered by the creation of winding pathways, small ponds, or scenic overlooks.

It is tempting to dismiss the difference as rural areas like Greenville being so far removed, so much in the backwaters, that important trends such as the rural cemetery movement simply passed the areas by. And certainly, we know that this may be partially correct — towns like Greenville and Spartanburg *were* very far removed from New York or even Charleston, South Carolina.

Yet the truth is probably much more complex — and interesting. Historian David Hackett Fischer notes that British folkways and cultural values were transported to America nearly intact, creating a series of different cultures. The backcountry highlanders can trace their roots to North Britain and the border counties of England and Scotland (Fischer 1989:605-615).

These people might be called militant Christians and they showed a strong attachment to what was called "New Light Christianity" in the eighteenth century. They believed in "free grace" and had the habit of gathering in "field meetings." Their view of death was also simple and perhaps even blunt. They realized that the secular consequences were as important as the sacred. They had no use for either the obsessive behavior of the Puritans or the ritual of the Anglicans. Fischer notes that the highlanders:

> knew death intimately as the cruel and violent destroyer of life, and they also knew how capricious it could be. The main thing was to cultivate courage in the face of these cosmic uncertainties (Fischer 1989:699).

It seems unlikely that such people would find any great comfort in hiding the face of death in pleasant meadows, rustic arbors, and graceful ponds. Graveyards suited their purposes and recognized the finality, and certainty, of death. In the words of Robert Burns:

> I've seen yon weary winter-sun
> Twice Forty Times return,
> And ev'ry time has added proofs

That Man was made to mourn.[1]

This stood in stark contrast to the Anglican view of death that gave rise to the Rural Cemetery movement (Fischer 1989:326-333).

Therefore, the Walker Cemetery was probably always stark. Situated on a hill, the earliest graves were aligned and marked with small fieldstones, only a few of which were perhaps carved with simple information (the missing "J.W." stone may be one such example. These rows, while paying lip service to the Christian concern with east-west orientation, were at many graveyards more carefully aligned to the topography in an effort to minimize erosion. At the Walker Cemetery the orientations perhaps reflect attention to topography, although it seems likely that much of the variation may be the result of using the sun for orientation. There would likely have been no pathways and certainly no garden areas. There is, simply put, no hint of an effort to make death seem anything other than what it is.

Understanding this cultural outlook of the early families using the Walker Cemetery is important in any restoration efforts, since it is essential to respect these feelings and perceptions. It would be wrong to create a reconstruction or restoration that integrated vast displays of landscaping and inspirational symbolism. That was simply not the highland way of death.

[1] "Man Was Made to Mourn," *The Poetical Works of Robert Burns*(Oxford 1960), 316.

METHODS

Identification of Graves

There are a variety of forensic techniques which are used to locate graves. These range from very simple and relatively inexpensive to very complex and costly.

Perhaps the simplest of all techniques is the visual inspection of the cemetery. Under oblique or raking light it is often possible to observe a number of depressions representing sunken grave shafts. As the coffin and human remains decompose the ground sinks. In older cemeteries, where there isn't a constant maintenance program to fill these depressions and vaults aren't used to prevent sinking, they provide clear evidence of previous burials. These depressions can usually be confirmed as graves through an examination of the consistency of their magnetic orientation (with Christian graves usually oriented roughly east-west). This visual inspection may be aided by other graveyard features, such as seemingly insignificant plantings.

At the Walker Cemetery the field investigations did begin with a pedestrian survey to locate marked graves. Each identifiable monument was flagged, but not (at this time) numbered. We were reluctant, however, to rely on this technique for the identification of unmarked graves since it appeared that the area had been logged at least one in past and this disturbance may have hidden graves. Plus there was a very deep leaf litter which made the visual identification of depressions difficult.

Almost as simple as visual inspection is the use of a tile probe to detect either buried stone markers or the grave shaft itself. Just as the depressions become filled with leaf litter which gradually mulches into loam, so too can markers be covered over with soil, gradually becoming buried through time. A probe (a metal or fiberglass rod with a handle) can be pushed into the soil to detect these buried markers. In addition, the probe can also be used to detect the different fill of grave shafts. Areas where the soil has been excavated, and then backfilled, will not be as compacted as areas where the soil has never been disturbed. Skilled use of a probe can allow an investigator to distinguish those areas where there is less compact soil from those areas where there is undisturbed subsoil. This technique is particularly useful in the Piedmont or Mountains where the subsoil is rather stiff clay — the difference between the subsoil and fill is typically obvious.

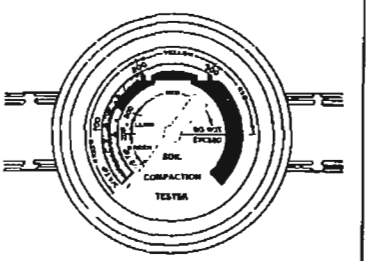

Figure 4. Penetrometer dial showing psi ranges.

At the Walker Cemetery the use of a metal probe was very useful in searching for foot stones or fragments of stones. This technique, however, was not used for the identification of burials, primarily because it is not quantifiable and relies heavily on the experience and judgement of the investigator.

More precise is the use of a hand penetrometer, which measures soil compaction in pounds per square inch (psi) (Figure 4). It operates on the same fundamental principle as a probe: areas of excavated soil, no matter how well compacted by hand, will never have the same soil compaction as undisturbed soils. While the probe relies on judgement and the "feel" of the soil, the penetrometer provides psi readings, allowing some degree of quantification.

Figure 5. Identified graves north of the fenced portion of the Walker Cemetery, with the sewer easement to the right side of the photograph.

Throughout this study a DICKEY-john penetrometer was used. To ensure consistency, only one individual was responsible for its use. In order to calibrate the penetrometer, work began by investigating known graves (i.e., depressions with associated monuments). We discovered that there were differences in the compaction of the soils associated with the graveyard and those to the east (in the road area) and to the north (in the construction zone of the sewer line). In the general cemetery area the maximum compaction was about 225 to 250 psi, while the soils in both the road and the sewer easement frequently exhibit compaction of 275 to 300 psi or higher. Graves, however, were found to have compaction of 200 psi *or less*. In fact, many of the graves exhibited a psi range of 125 to 150 psi.

In general, the process of identification relied on using the penetrometer at 1.0 foot intervals on a transect perpendicular to the grave outlines (i.e., typically running about north-south). This allowed the sides of individual graves to be defined, helping to distinguish individual graves when they were closely set together (as was occasionally the case).

As graves were identified, the head and foot of the grave was quickly found by taking additional penetrometer readings to the right and left (east and west) of the centerline. A pin flag was then placed at the head and foot of the grave. As anyone who has worked with multiple graves will attest, after a short while the number of pin flags becomes overwhelming and it is almost impossible to determine individual graves. To make the marking clearer, we ran surveyor's flagging between the two pin flags to clearly mark individual graves (Figure 5).

There were some cases, probably less than 5% of all those identified, where precise location of the grave was difficult to determine. An effort was made to resolve such problems by decreasing the distance between the penetrometer readings, making multiple passes across the grave to better define the sides, and comparing the readings to adjacent non-grave areas. In most cases it was possible to resolve the uncertainty. Where there was any doubt regarding the location of a grave we took a relatively liberal approach, since the goal was identify the anticipated outer edges to prevent development damage.

This approach does not mean that seemingly "blank" areas may, in spite of the testing, contain human remains. We are relatively certain that these open spaces are, in fact, vacant. The only way of determining this, however, would be to excavate the topsoil and search for a grave outline

in the subsoil.[1]

Although the penetrometer was originally intended to be used only in the central fenced area, measuring about 0.06 acre in size, and the immediately surrounding area, we began to realize that the number of unmarked graves was far in excess of what was anticipated. The penetrometer was used throughout the 0.2 acre that the cemetery was eventually found to cover. In the past we have found that we used about one penetrometer tip per 0.7 acre (Trinkley and Hacker 1997). In the Greenville clays a tip was used up within the 0.2 acres we examined.[2]

Although there are a variety of non-destructive techniques, such as ground penetrating radar (GPR), electromagnetics (EM), and resistivity/conductivity which can be employed to help identify grave locations, these techniques were not used. Most fundamentally, we believe that the simplest techniques appropriate to the circumstances should be used first, with complexity (and cost) increasing only when necessary. In the case of the Walker Cemetery, none of the systems seemed necessary, given the ability of the penetrometer to provide the necessary information.

In addition, the various geophysical techniques have been used sufficiently at such sites to have produced clear archaeological "footprints" that can be used to distinguish graves from tree holes or other natural features. As a result, it would be necessary to ground-truth the results, adding further (unnecessary, we believe) cost to the project.

Site Mapping and Grave Tracking

We originally anticipated completing the survey and then beginning the mapping. This would allow graves to be numbered consecutively and then mapped. As we have discovered that the survey can frequently take longer than anticipated, we decided to both survey and map simultaneously. This, however, required a technique to track the various graves. While not ideal, we had no choice but to number the graves as they were mapped. This resulted in a map with some internal inconsistency in numbering, but did allow us to maintain our schedule on the project.

A Topcon Total Station laser transit was set up over known cemetery features — typically fence corners previously identified by a professional land surveyor. Individual graves were then mapped by obtaining bearings and distances to the head of each grave, arbitrarily identified as the west end. Where graves were oriented in some direction other than east-west, the center-point of the grave was plotted.

As each grave was located the individual holding the prism numbered the head flag. Numbers were controlled by the operator of the transit and the two maintained contact by two-way radio. This helped prevent the occasional lapse of memory that at times results in duplicate numbers.

We have found that it is possible to map approximately 150 graves a day — a rate which was maintained at the Walker Cemetery, where there were relatively few trees or monuments blocking sights lines and the topograpy was relatively level.

The mapping also included a variety of additional cemetery features, which slowed work somewhat. We included major trees, roads, the fence lines, and the sewer easement.

The result of this effort is an overall map of the cemetery, identifying all of the marked and

[1] An alternative to excavation is coring. A slotted probe or gouge auger can be used to recover soil profiles. These can be used to determine if a grave shaft is present or if the subsoil is revealed in the profile. Although less intrusive, the ¾ to 1-inch samples can be difficult to interpret.

[2] The DICKEY-john penetrometer has replaceable tips and this information may be of interest to colleagues also using this instrument on large projects. In addition, the Dickey-john comes with two tip sizes — ½-inch for firm soils and ¾-inch for loose soils. In clayey soils only the ½-inch tip is appropriate. In sandy soils we have found that either tip works, although even under such conditions we are more satisfied with the results provided by the smaller tip.

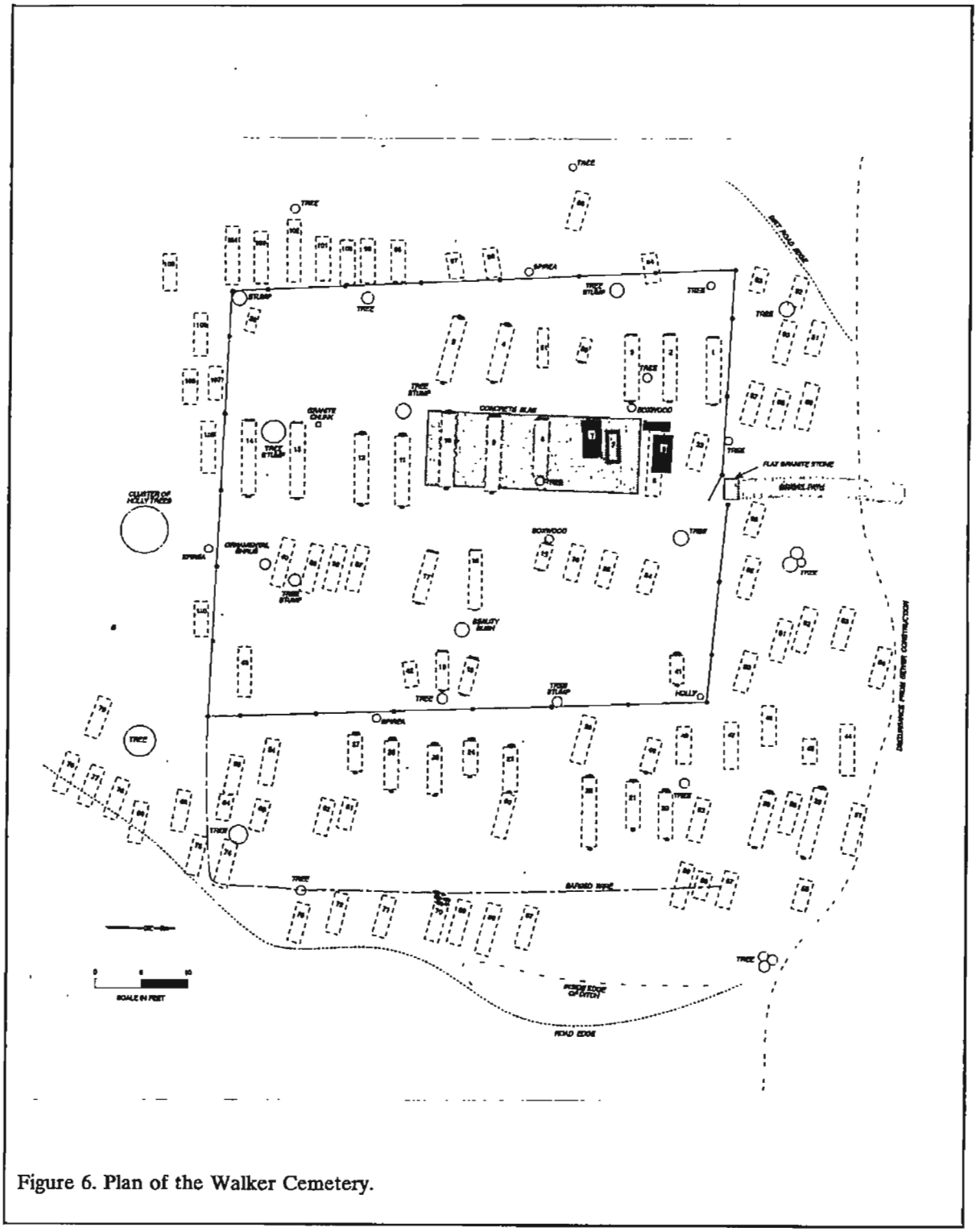

Figure 6. Plan of the Walker Cemetery.

unmarked graves. Each is numbered for tracking purposes. Figure 6 is a reduced version of the map.

Cemetery Field Survey

Although not required by the Scope, we felt it was critical to provide a record of any text on the extant monuments, as well as to provide a brief description. This is a fairly standard practice in projects such as this and we used our standard form.

This form provides essential information on the inscription, the carving technique, the material the stone is made of, the size of the stone, any decoration on the stone, the condition of the marker, the presence of a footstone, information on any coping or fencing which might be present, and information on the grave orientation. The form, in fact, provides far more information than requested by BellSouth, but we believe that in a few years this information may be of considerable importance. It will be especially useful if there is ever damage to any of the stones.

This form was completed by hand in the field after the graves were mapped and assigned a number. It was then transferred to a computerized form in Chicora's offices.

In addition to the form, photographs were also taken of representative monuments and are included on the backs of the appropriate forms. Although not done for every stone (because of the cost involved), we have provided a sample of six stones, representing about 50% of the marked graves. These six examples provide some indication of the variety of stones present in the cemetery.

A number of graves are represented by simple fieldstones — ranging from flat slabs of local stone set upright much like tablet (or tabletstone) markers to small lumps protruding only 0.3 foot or so above the ground surface. At many sites the former are most typically head stones while the latter are most often foot stones. This is not the case at the Walker Cemetery, where even small stones were used at the head. None of these stones appear to have been carved.

The cemetery also includes a number of very traditional tabletstones set in the soil, as well as tabletstones set in stone cradles or supports. At many sites these are buried flush with the ground, although at the Walker Cemetery they are largely above grade. In some literature these tabletstones are called dies or slabs. The cradles or supports are frequently called sockets. Although the exact terminology used is really unimportant, it is critical that everyone understands what is meant.

There are also examples of tabletstones set on raised bases. The tablet or die contains the carving, while the base is (at this particular cemetery) always uncarved .

Carving is of two principle types. Incised carving which might also be called engraving is characterized by being cut into the stone (this is designated by "carving" on the field form). Relief carving, in contrast, is done by removing the background, allowing the ornamentation or words to project forward from the surface (this is designated by "other" on the field form since it is very uncommon).

A very preliminary assessment of the monument's condition was also made during this study. Many of the monuments, to some degree, were weathered or eroded. This designation, however, was confined to those which evidence this problem in the extreme, of which there were few examples. Although very minor "sugaring" was observed in several marble monuments, none are in what might be described as critical condition. In addition, recent research by F. Guidobaldi (1981) reveals that atmospheric pollution must be quite severe to cause acidic erosion of limestones and marble. These conditions do not occur at the Walker Cemetery.

Problems such as "cracked" or "broken" are self-explanatory. The category, "in several fragments" was meant to distinguish those stones simply snapped off (i.e., "broken") from those that had greater damage and were in multiple pieces.

Vandalized denotes clear cases where there is wanton damage to stone and is not meant to include accidental damage, such as might occur

from over aggressive rubbing. It was gratifying, if not a little surprising, to note that none of the Walker Cemetery monuments evidenced any vandalism.

Disaligned is used to describe obelisks or other complex monuments which are no longer properly aligned. This may include monuments which are leaning, as well as monuments which have been twisted in some manner. It is not used to describe fallen monuments or monuments which have toppled components (these conditions are described under "Description of Gravemarker and Condition"). The descriptor, "previous repairs" is used when there was clear evidence of a previous conservation effort, whether professional or not. There was no clear evidence of previous repair efforts at Walker Cemetery, although it does appear that at some time a concrete pad was put down over a number of graves in the central portion of the fenced area.

The final generalized condition statement, "tablet base only," was used to denote missing monuments.

Other issues, as previously mentioned, were described in the section on the form entitled, "Description of the Gravemarker and Condition." In particular, it was in this section that observations concerning soiling were made. We found that a fairly large percentage of the stones in the cemetery were soiled.

Although such soiling is commonly viewed as a cosmetic issue (see, for example, Krontz 1979:87 or Burke et al. 1995:16), there is clear evidence that it can be damaging to marble and limestone markers (Strangstad 1988:60). Even granite markers, however, are not immune from damage. As Nicola Ashurst notes, the ability of lichen to hold moisture contributes to their ability to break down even more durable stone (Ashurst 1994:77).

RESULTS

The Cemetery and Its Expansion

The research at the Walker Cemetery has provided some very important general information. For example, we now know that there are 110 graves in the cemetery. Of the 110 burials, 70.9% (n=78) are unmarked and were found during the penetrometer study. The 32 marked burials are primarily designated by field stones (representing about 56% of the marked graves). Only 14 graves are designated by cut stones. Although the majority of the 78 unmarked graves are found on the east and northeast sides of the fenced cemetery, there are graves present on all four sides and 11 unmarked graves are found within the enclosure.

Turning to the graves marked in a manner to provide information on date of death, and age and sex of the individual, the cemetery provides some interesting demographic observations. Males are slightly more common (n=9) than females (n=5).

What is more interesting is that all of the females represented in the sample are adults — there are no female infants or children with markers. The age range for females is from 37 years to 78 years, with a mean death age of 59 years and a standard deviation of 15.9 years.

Males exhibit an age range from less than a month to 89 years at the time of death. The mean death age is 44 years and the standard deviation is 40.9 years, reflective of the wide range.

While admittedly a very small sample, it appears that male children, born to be both warriors and leaders of society, were considered more worthy of being memorialized than were female children. Historian David Hackett Fischer describes the "Backcountry gender ways," noting that frontier life did not bring equality. He comments:

> Backcountry families were decidedly male-dominant — much more so than in New England or the Delaware Valley. The male was expected to the be head of the household; his consort was required to do his bidding quietly, cheerfully and without complaint. . . . More than in other English-speaking cultures, the identity of backcountry women was submerged in the status of their husbands (Fischer 1989:676-677).

Although none of the stones list the deceased woman's husband at the head of the stone, all indicate that the woman was the "wife of" some particular individual. In contrast, none of the deceased males are described in terms of being the "husband of" a female.

If the infants are removed from the sample then the five males exhibit an average age at death of 78 years, compared to about 60 years for the females. This difference, again assuming that the small sample size is reliable, may be ascribed to the hazards of childbirth faced by females.

The marked graves range from 1854 to 1906. There seems to be no special organization within the enclosure. Graves from the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century are found in the central concrete pad area (representing the second row), the third row, and the fourth row.

There are only two certain husband-wife associations in the cemetery, marked by graves 13 and 14, and graves 16 and 17. In these cases the husbands are buried on both the right and left side of their wives. While it is likely that there is a relationship between graves 1 - 3, this is not documented by the research conducted for the project.

Grave orientations range from about 256° to 294°. There is no apparent patterning, except that graves 76 through 79, clustered at the southeast edge of the cemetery, are the only ones with orientations between 286° and 294°. Where stones with dates are available, it appears that those with an orientation between 266° and 274° may date from the winter or early spring, while those with orientations from 276° through 284° may date to the late spring through early summer. Such orientations are likely the result of using the sun to orient the grave, although other factors may certainly have played a role, including proximity to other recently dug graves and nearby vegetation.

There is no clear evidence of cemetery expansion since all of the stones with carving are found within the cemetery fence. It seems, however, that the site core may originally have been slightly more to the east. The fence, measuring about 53 by 46 feet, is clearly a late addition to the cemetery, reflecting an effort to further memorialize or perhaps protect the extant stones. At least one grave (94) predates the fence, which runs through the middle of the burial. At some point after the cast iron fence was erected, the protection offered was expanded to the east through the use of at least two strands of barbed wire. This added an area measuring about 20 by 53 feet, although it, too, runs across several burials. The secondary fence was probably an effort to mark the cemetery to keep farming activities or cattle off the graves.

Within the past few years it is likely that at least a portion of the cemetery has been damaged or destroyed by sewer construction. Graves are found up to, and partially within the disturbed area to the north. Beyond, toward the road, the soil compaction is too great to allow the use of a penetrometer and it is not possible to identify any additional graves in the construction zone. To the east it appears that the temporary road has also been constructed up to the very edge of the graves. Graves 66, 76, 77, and 78 are partially within the road area, while others are within a foot or so of the road. The large amounts of gravel dumped on the road side and used for the road make the use of the penetrometer impossible. No graves were identified, however, on the east side of this temporary road.

Recommendations for Preservation Efforts

Our recommendations for preservation efforts fall into two general categories. One deals with the preservation of the cemetery as a whole, encompassing such issues as lawn maintenance, establishing roads and paths, landscaping, and so forth. The other deals with the preservation of the individual stones or monuments, focusing on treatments issues such as cleaning and long-term conservation efforts. Of course the two are somewhat inter-related: if lawn care activities are inappropriate and damage the stones then additional conservation efforts will be needed. Nevertheless, the first can be best understood as overview or preventative issues, taking care of the entire cemetery, while the second may be viewed as grave specific.

Although it was not part of our current scope to develop a preservation plan for the cemetery, we offer these general recommendations in the hope that the cemetery can be preserved to ensure its integrity and historic context.

But like all preservation projects, that integrity and context has changed over time. When we speak about preserving a site we have to understand that we are talking about freezing the site in time and that often the point we select is entirely arbitrary. We can, for example, preserve the site as it looked in 1896 or how it looked a hundred years later in 1996. If not arbitrary, the choice is often simply a matter of either personal bias (we may like one period better than another) or availability of information (we may have more documentation concerning one period or another).

We have attempted to minimize the problems associated with selected a target date by, first, focusing on preservation issues that are appropriate regardless of time period, and second, focusing on as wide a time span as possible, in this case encompassing the mid to late nineteenth century. This period has been chosen for two primary reasons. The first is that the majority of the graves appear to fall into this period. Second, this period reflects a time for which there is

relatively little documented history of burial practices or cemetery layout in the upcountry of South Carolina. It is therefore important to preserve those examples which still exist, such as the Walker Cemetery..

Cemetery Maintenance

One of the foremost rules in any preservation program is *to do no harm*. Too often maintenance on cemeteries is similar, or identical, to that provided residential houses or public parks. It is far too aggressive in many cases and does more harm than good. Maintenance activities should be sensitive to the special nature of cemeteries. Not only do they require special care, but they must also be recognized as sacred places.

A second very important rule in preservation work at cemeteries is that the wishes of the deceased and their family must always be respected. It is inappropriate to change the layout of a cemetery plot, its fencing, its plantings, or its general appearance. In the absence of clear and convincing evidence to the contrary, one must always assume that cemetery plots look the way they do because of the wishes of either the individual buried there or the immediate family.

With these concerns in mind there are a number of important landscaping issues. They are outlined here with, where necessary, brief explanations.

Keep the cemetery free from vegetation. It is likely that during the period of use the cemetery lacked overstory vegetation. The trees that are present today are all very recent, probably self-seeding within the last 30 years. Prior to that the landscape would have been open and the only understory vegetation would have been those plants intentionally incorporated into the graveyard. Today there is evidence of beauty-berry (also known as French mulberry, *Callicarpa americana*), boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), and spirea (*Spiraea* sp.). During this survey much of the volunteer understory was removed, although the trees were left in place. These trees, and those in the area immediately around the cemetery, should be carefully removed, ensuring that no harm comes to the cemetery plants. Not only will this return the cemetery to something more closely resembling its original appearance, but it will serve to protect the stones and fence from damage cause by tree falls and random growth. Reducing the vegetation and leaf litter will also reduce the potential of the cemetery being damaged by a forest fire. Once the trees are removed and the heavy leaf litter is removed, native ground covers and/or grass will be given a chance to cover the cemetery.

Do not mow immediately next to stones. Instead, use a nylon string trimmer. Mowers, no matter how well handled, will damage stones either by hitting them, or running over parts. Once the overstory is removed it is likely that grasses will begin to cover the cemetery landscape and plans should be developed for their maintenance.

All mowers used on the cemetery must be equipped with rubber guards. The blade guard must be in good condition. Rubber guards should be fitted on those portions of the mower which can come into contact with the stones. This will prevent damage, or help minimize damage, should the mower accidentally impact a stone. If a commercial firm is used to mow the cemetery and they do not have permanently installed rubber bumpers, temporary bumpers can be quickly installed using half sections of pipe insulation duct taped to the mower assembly. In addition, no mower should be used which is missing its blade guard. Not only is such a mower more likely to cause serious damage to any stone it might hit, but the operator and anyone nearby is at risk of very serious injury.

Consider the use of historically appropriate ground covers in areas where mowing is difficult. While mowing in tight spaces can be made easier by using small mower heads, this takes additional time. There may be some areas where mowing, done by a commercial firm, is too expensive. In such areas, rather than allow strict care standards to lapse, the caretakers should consider the use of historically appropriate ground covers or clovers that do not require mowing.

Absolutely no commercial herbicides should be allowed in the vicinity of the stones. All

herbicides contain salts which can cause serious damage to stones. There is unfortunately some bad advice circulating which suggests using herbicides to prevent lichen growth on stone. This approach will cause extensive long-term damage to stone and is totally inappropriate. The only appropriate use of herbicides is when they are used to kill large poisonous vines or to prevent stumps adjacent to stones from re-sprouting. In such cases the herbicide should ideally be in the form of a paste applied directly to the vegetation. It should not be allowed to come into contact with any nearby stones. If there are small plants that also require removal, such as stinging nettles, the herbicide should be carefully sprayed only on the offending plant.

Carefully consider the ramifications of fertilizers. The increased growth resulting from fertilizers only accentuates labor problems associated with mowing. If the mowed grass is left in place it will greatly reduce the drain of nitrogen and potash. As a result, we do not recommend the application of fertilizers to cemeteries such as this one. In those very rare and unusual situations where fertilizer becomes necessary, it is absolutely essential that it be applied in a manner that avoids it coming into contact with stones. In particular, it should not be broadcast by hand or applied using broadcast spreaders since both techniques allow the fertilizer to fall on stone monuments. Appropriate for use are push or backpack spreaders that allow the fertilizer to freely flow to the ground, providing the operator with control of placement.

In general terms, no stone should ever be moved for the convenience of maintenance. South Carolina has laws governing cemetery monuments and we do not offer this as legal advice — only as a preservation concern. Stones should not be moved to make maintenance easier, to allow paths to be built, or to make the cemetery "look better."

The caregivers should post rules on the use of the cemetery. Every cemetery should have a "notice board" placed in a convenient and accessible spot. Some care should be taken in deciding what information will be provided and the exact wording. In general, however, it is appropriate to indicate who controls the cemetery and rules for its use. It may, for example, be wise to discourage visitors after dusk. There may be specific wording that is required by state law in order to prosecute individuals for vandalism or trespass. We recommend that the caregivers consult with an attorney concerning the appropriate wording. Once the wording is decided on, the sign should be designed for ease of use. We recommend against efforts to make the board look rustic. Instead, it is best to keep the lettering simple and easy to read. Black letters on a cream-colored background show up well.

Care of Individual Monuments

Under no circumstances should the cemetery markers be cleaned using power washers or commercial products. Although frequently recommended by monument companies, such efforts are entirely too aggressive for historic stones and the damage can be exceptional. Where cleaning is necessary it should be conducted by trained individuals using appropriate conservation procedures. In general, these will include using large volumes of low pressure water, very gentle soaps, and only soft brushes and wood sticks.

No biocides should be used on the stones. Lichen and other biological growths will re-occur and the cleaning of stones must be viewed as part of site maintenance. There are no safe biocides or techniques to keep lichen from growing back.

No waterproof coatings or other chemicals should be routinely applied to the stones. There are a variety of proprietary compounds that make claims on their ability to "preserve" stone through waterproofing. In most cases these claims are undependable and the products may actually cause far more damage than they prevent. Coatings should be avoided.

Routine straightening of stones should be avoided. Every time a stone is moved there is the potential for damage. As a result, it is important to question the need for stone realignment. If the stone is a threat to itself (i.e., if it may topple and break) or if it is a threat to others (i.e., if children playing near it may cause it to fall) then it should

be straightened. Otherwise, slightly out of alignment stones are part of the charm and ambiance of old cemeteries. Efforts to make places like the Walker Cemetery look "new" and "modern" should be resisted. Not only are such appearances out of character, but the efforts may endanger the cemetery's monuments.

No stone should be recarved to make the lettering more readable. Through time all stone weathers — even granite. And through time the lettering of stones will become less distinct. The caregivers should resist suggestions to recarve the stones, deepening the letters. Typically the workmanship is less careful than the original and the approach defaces the original stone. Although the monument can be replaced with a new stone, this too degrades the overall appearance of the cemetery and should be avoided if at all possible. Now that a complete inventory has been conducted of the cemetery, it will always be possible to determine grave locations and names of individuals. Consequently, the pressure to maintain stones in pristine condition may be reduced.

Stone treatments should be appropriate, sensitive to the original material, and do no harm. We recognize that this last recommendation is rather general, but it includes all of the essential advice for the long-term care of the monuments. Any treatment being considered should be evaluated against these ideals. First, is it an appropriate treatment? By this we mean that it should solve the basic problem without trying to make the stone new. Recasting stones is possible, but it should be done only under extreme circumstances since the original stone is nearly always better (more appropriate) than a replacement stone. Second, is the treatment sensitive to the original material? The treatment should retain the original fabric of the monument with a minimal amount of repair or replacement. It should also not change the appearance or color of the monument. And finally, is the proposed treatment likely to do no harm? Treatments should be conservative, rather than radical, recognizing that it is often impossible to fully understand the reaction of the stone to the work being considered. Ideally in conservation we speak of treatments being reversible. Since this is not always possible, especially with stone, it is even more critical to carefully consider the long-range consequences of any proposed treatment.

The Cast Iron Fence

Currently, the cast iron fence exhibits a number of very serious problems. In several areas trees have fallen on the fence, causing extensive crushing and twisting (Figure 7). In one area a tree has been allowed to grow up next to the fence, distorting its alignment. Decorative portions have been either vandalized or damaged by the vegetation. There are also numerous areas where connectors have corroded, reducing support for the fence segments (Figure 8).

The fence should be restored, not only to preserve the ambience of the cemetery, but also to help ensure the protection of the graves it encloses. Sections of the fence may need to be removed and straightened. Lost elements may need to be recast and replaced. Loose or missing connectors will need to be replaced with stainless steel fittings. Finally, the entire fence will need to be cleaned and repainted, preferably with a volatile corrosion inhibitor.

Proposed Treatments

We recommended minimal treatments for the Walker Cemetery. These recommendations are briefly outlined below.

- All of the stones should be cleaned using low pressure water and non-ionic detergents.
- There are two stones for which we recommended straightening and, where appropriate, reattachment to their bases.
- In three cases we recommended repair of broken monuments using nylon rods and epoxy resin. Some infill of missing stone fragments may be necessary for structural support.

Figure 7. Portion of the cast iron fence damaged by a falling tree. View to the south-southeast.

Figure 8. Example of missing or corroded connectors for the cast iron fence surrounding the cemetery.

- We recommended treatment and repair of the fence surrounding the cemetery.

In every case we recommend the least invasive treatment and the approach which is most likely to retain the original fabric and appearance of the monument.

Summary

The Walker Cemetery is an exceptionally well preserved example of a rural Piedmont graveyard. The research at the cemetery by Chicora Foundation identified 110 individuals buried there, with burials beginning at least by 1854. A penetrometer identified 78 unmarked burials extending out from the fenced section in all directions, although the bulk are to the east and northeast.

Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland note that cemeteries are ordinarily not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places since the "sense of reverence and devout sentiment" that is frequently associated with them "can overshadow objective evaluation" (Potter and Boland 1992:1). To be considered for nomination a cemetery must not only meet at least one of the four normal criteria, but most also meet the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D relating to graves and cemeteries.

Based on the available information, we believe that the Walker Cemetery is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (that the property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and also under Criterion D (that the property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history).

Under Criterion A the Walker Cemetery is significant since it represents an important aspect of the local community, being one of the earliest cemeteries in this portion of Greenville County. It reflects the mores of the community, as well as their strong attachment to the region. Perhaps more importantly, the Walker Cemetery is representative of the upland cemeteries begun long before the Rural Cemetery movement and which continued to be used even as urban areas made the philosophical switch from graveyards to cemeteries. It reflects the cultural background of the highlanders and their views of death — focusing on burial practices that were simple and final.

Criteria Consideration D specifies that a cemetery is eligible if its significance is based on age, on distinctive design features, or on its association with historic events. Moreover, Potter and Boland observe:

> when a burying ground is of sufficient age and scope to represent more [than commemorating family members and spiritual beliefs], such as patterns of early settlement or the values of a society generally, National Register Criteria Consideration D provides for its eligibility (Potter and Boland 1992:16).

They go on to explain that a cemetery which "embodies the principles of an aesthetic movement or tradition of design and monumentation through its overall plan and landscaping, its grave markers and funerary sculpture" (Potter and Boland 1992:17) would be considered eligible.

This is certainly the case at the Walker Cemetery where the graveyard is representative of a very distinct ethnic group. Its organization and development around the hilltop, as well as its early focus on impermanent markers and fieldstones, all contribute to a plan with origins in the English Border Counties.

Under Criterion D, the Walker Cemetery is recognized as significant because of the data it can provide on mortuary practices during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The extensive research has revealed that the data sets at the site include the physical arrangement of the burials, the funerary monuments, and the demographic data.

Bone is known to be present in several of the earliest burials on the hilltop, based on the results of the penetrometer research. This means that the graves can provide a wealth of forensic and anthropological data. Research is possible into questions of diet, health and disease, stature, and aging. Dr. Ted Rathbun, a leading forensic anthropologist, noted a number of years ago:

> Not only are many segments of the population omitted from typical historical sources, but the skeletal remains provide empirical evidence directly relevant to broad historical issues in health, nutrition and soil customs. The biological history of our nation has received insufficient attention (Rathbun 1985:208).

Although not documented by this study, it is highly likely that bioarchaeological data are also present, including coffin remains, coffin hardware, clothing or shroud remains, and items which may have been included in the coffin or grave shaft. Their existence is posited since bone, typically less likely to be preserved, is known to occur at the site. These remains have the ability to address a broad range of questions on mortuary customs and practices — about which very little information is available for the nineteenth century highlanders. Even where other lines of evidence exist, their validity and accuracy can be better evaluated when it is compared to the physical evidence available in the cemetery.

It is important to emphasize that it does not matter there are no plans to excavate the Walker Cemetery. Its significance is based on what we *reasonably expect to be present should excavation take place.*

The Walker Cemetery is an important site in the heritage of the Roper Mountain region of Greenville County and its deserves not only the protection of the landowners, but also the recognition of being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 1 **Section #** _____ **Lot #** _____ **Photo #** _____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Isaac

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

ISAAC WALKER
BORN
NOV. 17, 1809
DIED
MAR. 30, 1895

A Christian husband and father

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: X marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other: _____

Gravestone Size: Height: 2.9' Width: 1.34' Thickness: 0.17'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized X disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name: _____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: good, stable condition. Some staining. Granite fieldstone just to right in front of stone. Slightly leaning forward. Footstone has damage in both corners.

Footstone: material: marble design/initials: _____

Coping: material: _____ design: _____

Fencing: material: _____ design: _____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 274

Marker faces what direction: E

Grave Goods: _____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 2 **Section #**_____ **Lot #**_____ **Photo #**_____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Harriet

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

HARRIET WALKER
Died
July 23, 1890
Aged
about 64

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: X marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other:_____

Gravestone Size: Height: 2.04' Width: 1.0' Thickness: 0.16'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized X disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name:_____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: Stable, good condition; leaning to east. Footstone in similar condition.

Footstone: material: marble design/initials:_____

Coping: material:_____ design:_____

Fencing: material:_____ design:_____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 98

Marker faces what direction: west

Grave Goods:_____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 3 **Section #** _____ **Lot #** _____ **Photo #** _____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Mary E.

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

MARY E. [surrounded by floral motif, relief carved
WIFE OF
I.W. WALKER.
Born
June 13, 1831
Died
February 4, 1882.

She was a kind and
good wife

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted X other: relief carving

Gravemarker Material: X marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other: _____

Gravestone Size: Height: 2.1' Width: 1.05' Thickness: 0.18'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands X flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name: _____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: good, stable condition. Some staining and lichen growth.

Footstone: material: marble design/initials: _____

Coping: material: _____ design: _____

Fencing: material: _____ design: _____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 98

Marker faces what direction: west

Grave Goods: _____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 6 **Section #** _____ **Lot #** _____ **Photo #** _____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Thomas A.

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

THOM[AS] A. WALKER
BORN
July []3, 181[]
DIED
June 29, 1871

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted X other: name relief carved

Gravemarker Material: X marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other: _____

Gravestone Size: Height: 2.6' Width: 1.7' Thickness: 0.23'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands X flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: (floral spray on left of inscription)

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked X broken X several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name: _____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: tablet is in four pieces on the ground; base is tilted to the east. Monument is heavily covered with lichen growth. Both are heavily stained. Two part base: 0.35 x 2.5 x 1.0 and 0.45 x 2.0 x 0.70.

Footstone: material: _____ design/initials: _____

Coping: material: _____ design: _____

Fencing: material: _____ design: _____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 276

Marker faces what direction: east

Grave Goods: _____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 7 **Section #**_____ **Lot #**_____ **Photo #**_____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Jesse P. Boyce

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

IN
memory of
JESSE P. BOYCE [WA]LKER
[]
of
[]. []. [WA]LKER
Born [ ] 16, 1859
Died [ ] 1, 1863
Aged [ ] years 14 days
But Jesus said suffer little children and
Forbid them not to come unto me for of
Such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

[ ] denotes missing or heavily fragmented areas

Inscription Technique: _X_ carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: _X_ marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ___ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood _X_ other: box sides are of granite

Gravestone Size: Height: 4.0' Width: 2.10' Thickness: 0.15'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: _X_ weathered/eroded __ cracked _X_ broken _X_ several fragments _X_ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name:_____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: Box tomb of granite with slab on ground to south of tomb, in at least 15 fragments. The box tomb walls are misaligned and tilting. It appears that there has been some interior disturbance. The stone slab is eroded and stained

Footstone: material:_____ design/initials:_____

Coping: material:_____ design:_____

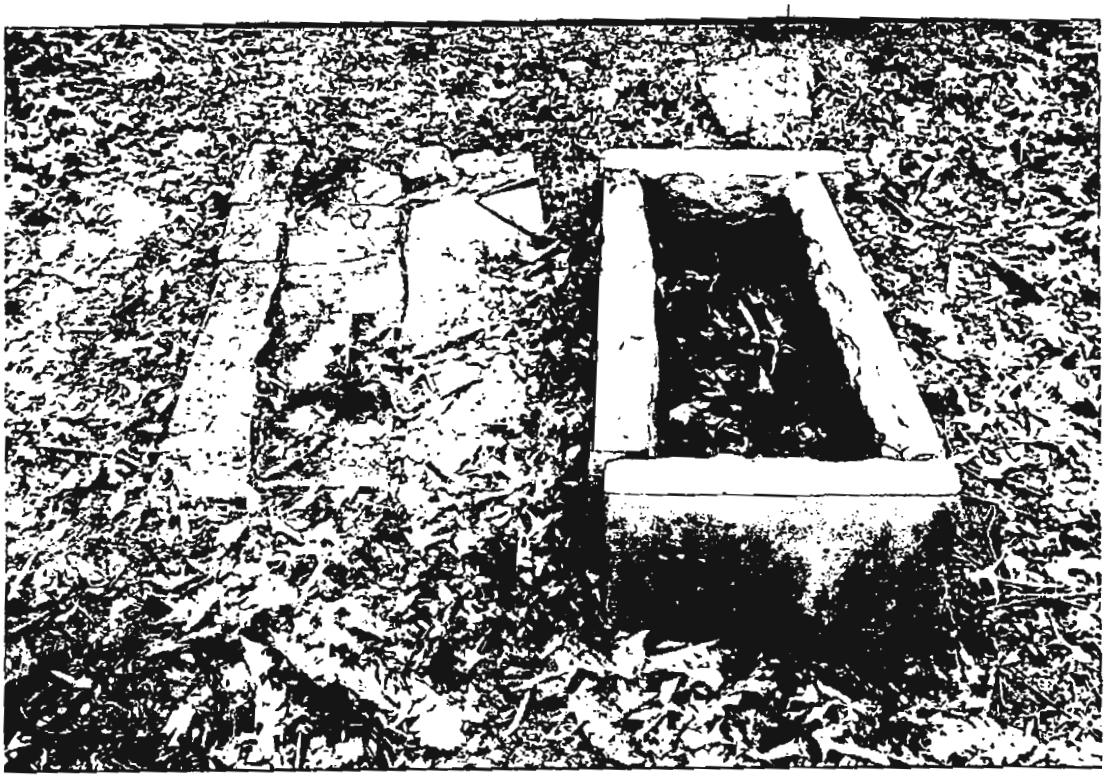
Fencing: material:_____ design:_____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 278

Marker faces what direction: east

Grave Goods:_____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98



CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 8 **Section #** _____ **Lot #** _____ **Photo #** _____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Susan

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

SACRED • TO • THE
MEMORY • OF
SUSAN • WALKER
BORN . 11. OCT • 1773
DIED. 6. JAN • 1841

Note: carving is very crude, perhaps inexperienced or apprentice carver

Inscription Technique: _X_ carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: __ marble _X_ granite __ sandstone __ slate ___ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other: _____

Gravestone Size: Height: 3.55' Width: 1.21' Thickness: 0.24'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name: _____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: good, stable condition. Tilting to the west.

Footstone: material: _____ design/initials: _____

Coping: material: _____ design: _____

Fencing: material: _____ design: _____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 100

Marker faces what direction: west

Grave Goods: _____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 9 **Section #** _____ **Lot #** _____ **Photo #** _____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Lyn

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

SACRED
TO
THE MEMORY
OF
LYN • WALKER
BORN • 9 MARCH 1778
DIED • 3 SEPT. 1859

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: __ marble X granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other: _____

Gravestone Size: Height: 3.8' Width: 1.46' Thickness: 0.25'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name: _____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: good, stable condition. Tilting slightly to the west. Heavy lichen and staining. Stone is nearly identical in carving and style to #8

Footstone: material: fieldstone design/initials: _____

Coping: material: _____ design: _____

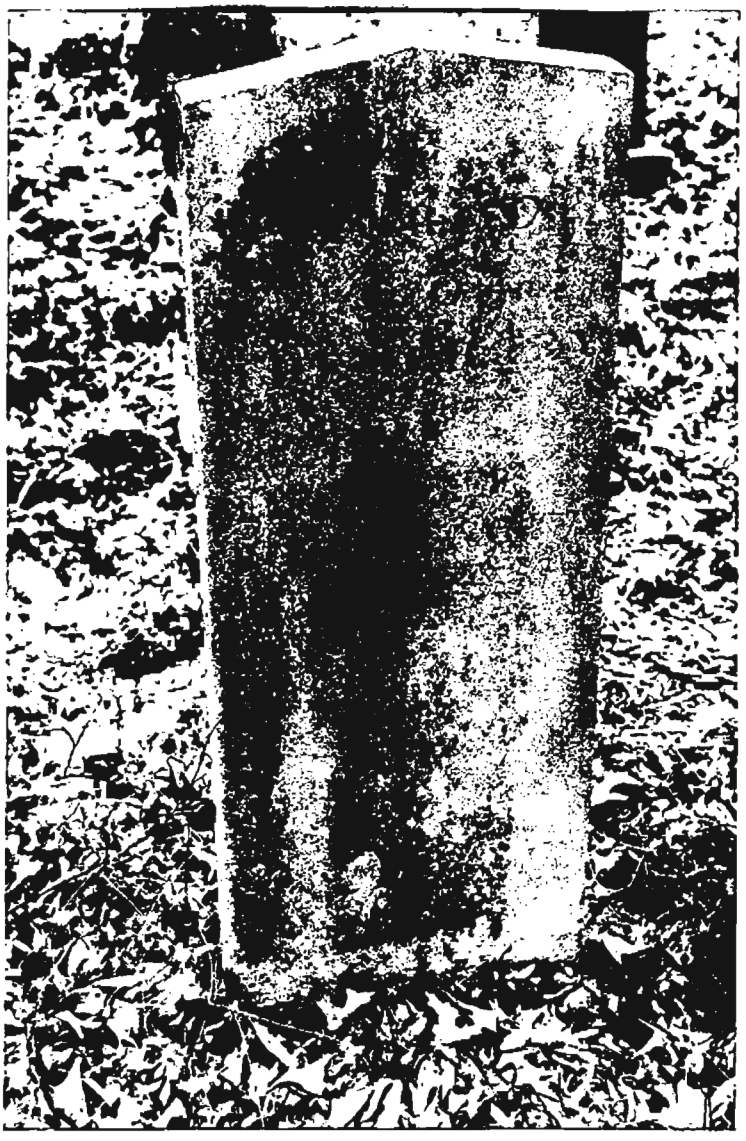
Fencing: material: _____ design: _____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 100

Marker faces what direction: west

Grave Goods: _____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98



CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 13 **Section #** _____ **Lot #** _____ **Photo #** _____

Name(s) on Marker: Watson, John

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

IN
MEMORY OF
JOHN WATSON
BORN
DECEMBER : 6 : 1806
DIED
AUGUST : 17 : 1879

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: __ marble X granite __ sandstone __ slate ___ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other: _____

Gravestone Size: Height: _____ Width: _____ Thickness: _____

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name: _____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: 1 crack at center top. Both head and footstones are stained with some lichen growth.

Footstone: material: granite design/initials: carved I.W.

Coping: material: _____ design: _____

Fencing: material: _____ design: _____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 98

Marker faces what direction: west

Grave Goods: _____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 14 **Section #** _____ **Lot #** _____ **Photo #** _____

Name(s) on Marker: Hornbuckle, Amanda M.

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

AMANDA M. HORNBUCKLE
wife of
JOHN WATSON,
Born
June 28, 1810
Died
Mar. 25, 1888

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: X marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ___ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other: _____

Gravestone Size: Height: 2.2' Width: 1.2' Thickness: 0.19'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked X broken __ several fragments __ vandalized X disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name: _____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: Heavily stained, some lichen growth, chip on reverse top right, tilting to the west

Footstone: material: marble design/initials: _____

Coping: material: _____ design: _____

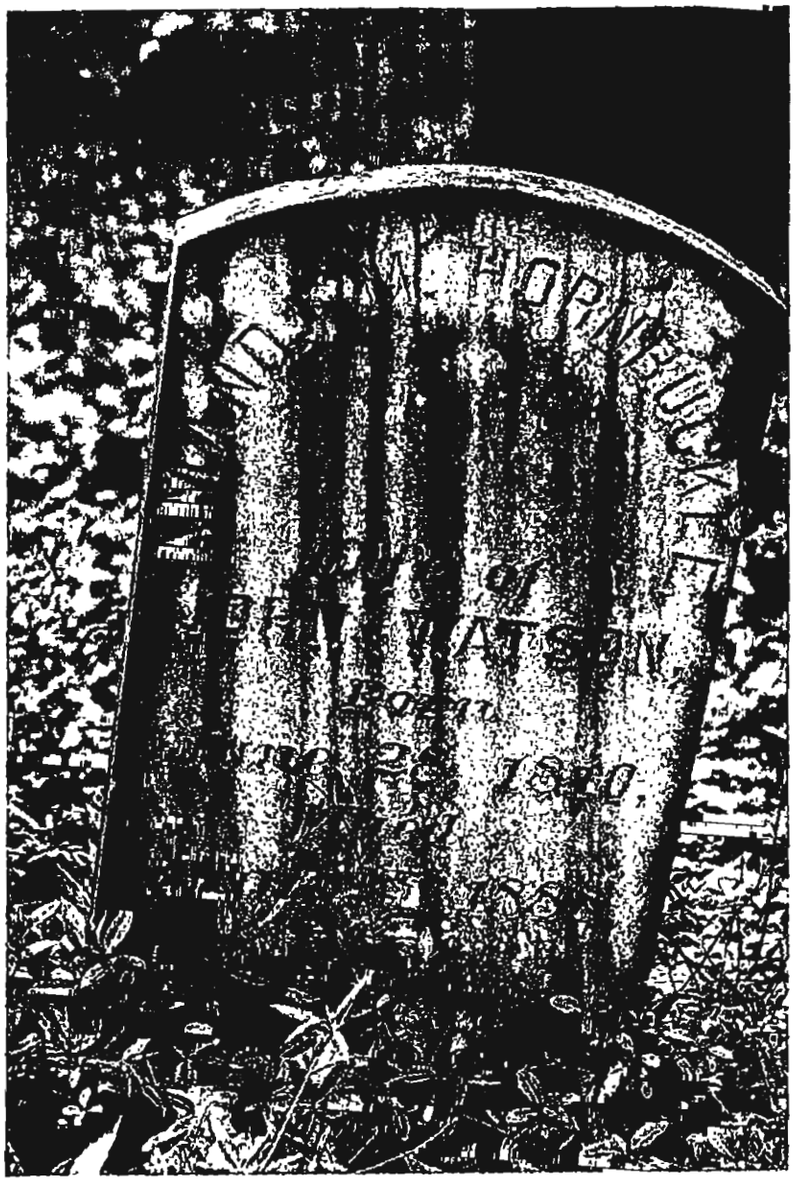
Fencing: material: _____ design: _____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 90

Marker faces what direction: west

Grave Goods: _____

Surveyor: _____ **Date:** _____


HOPKINS
OF
WATSON

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 16 **Section #**_____ **Lot #**_____ **Photo #**_____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Minerva

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

INN
MEMORY OF
MINERVA
WALKER WIFE
OF JOHN H.
WALKER
BORN DEC 28
1817
DIED DEC 3
1854

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: __ marble X granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other:_____

Gravestone Size: Height: 3.7' Width: 1.25' Thickness: 0.3'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name:_____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: stained, some lichen growth, otherwise good, stable condition.

Footstone: material: granite design/initials:_____

Coping: material:_____ design:_____

Fencing: material:_____ design:_____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 92

Marker faces what direction: west

Grave Goods:_____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 17 **Section #**_____ **Lot #**_____ **Photo #**_____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, John H.

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

In memory of
John H. Walker
Born
Jan. 17, 1817.
Died
May 28, 1906,

At rest but not forgotten

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: X marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other:_____

Gravestone Size: Height: 2.47' Width: 1.5' Thickness: 0.17'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name:_____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: good, stable condition. Some lichen and staining. Sites on base measuring 0.7' (h) x 1.57' (l) x 0.88' (th).

Footstone: material: marble design/initials:_____

Coping: material:_____ design:_____

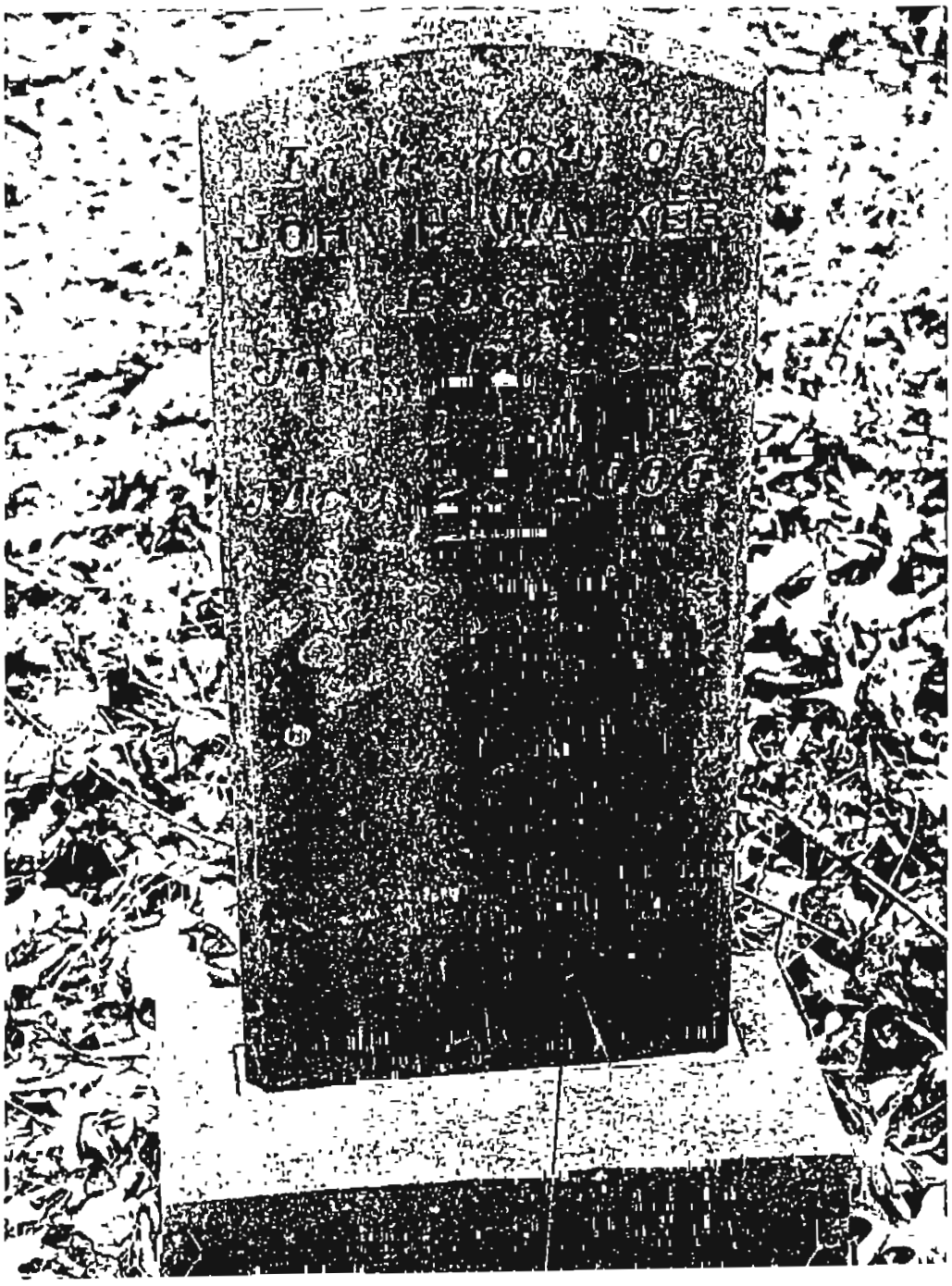
Fencing: material:_____ design:_____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 280

Marker faces what direction: east

Grave Goods:_____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98



CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # 18 **Section #**_____ **Lot #**_____ **Photo #**_____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Thomas

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

THOMAS
SON OF
ABNER & MARY F.
WALKER
BORN
DEC. 9, 1860
DIED
JAN 8, 1861

Mothers Baby

Inscription Technique: _X_ carved __ painted _X_ other: last line relief c.

Gravemarker Material: _X_ marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other:_____

Gravestone Size: Height: 1.55' Width: 0.65' Thickness: 0.17'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic _X_ other: raised border on top and two sides

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name:_____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: good, stable condition. Stained with lichen growth. Footstone tilting south. Base loose on ground.

Footstone: material: marble design/initials:_____

Coping: material:_____ design:_____

Fencing: material:_____ design:_____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present): 282

Marker faces what direction: East

Grave Goods:_____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** March 30, 1998

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # none **Section #**_____ **Lot #**_____ **Photo #**_____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Isaac

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

ISAAC SLOAN
Son of
I.W. & M.E. WALKER
Born
Sept. 25, 1870
Died
Oct. 24, 1873.

[As]leep in Jesus blessed sleep,
[ ] in which none ever wake
[ ] weep.

Inscription Technique: _X_ carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: __ marble _X_ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other:_____

Gravestone Size: Height: 1.08' Width: 0.84' Thickness: 0.17'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: _X_ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name:_____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: stone found piled with other broken or disassociated stones. Stained, lichen growth, some erosion or mechanical damage. This probably is the headstone for grave 30.

Footstone: material:_____ design/initials:_____

Coping: material:_____ design:_____

Fencing: material:_____ design:_____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present):_____

Marker faces what direction:_____

Grave Goods:_____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.
CEMETERY FIELD SURVEY SHEET — INDIVIDUAL MARKER

Grave # none **Section #**_____ **Lot #**_____ **Photo #**_____

Name(s) on Marker: Walker, Manson

Inscription (use / to indicate line breaks, [ ] to indicate gaps, and [xxxx] to indicate probable words. Capitalization (including initial capitalization), punctuation, and spelling should be identical to the grave stone):

MANSON
son of
I.W. & M.E. WALKER
born
May 22. 1877,
died
Dec 26, 1877
Asleep in Jesus peaceful rest,
Whose waking is supremely
blest.

Inscription Technique: X carved __ painted __ other: _____

Gravemarker Material: X marble __ granite __ sandstone __ slate ____ other stone __ cast iron __ white bronze __ wood __ other:_____

Gravestone Size: Height: 1.2' Width: 0.84' Thickness: 0.17'

Gravemarker Design Features: __ willow and urn __ Latin cross __ cross and crown __ Bible __ hands __ flowers __ lamb __ dove __ inverted torch __ masonic __ other: _____

Condition of Gravemarker: __ weathered/eroded __ cracked __ broken __ several fragments __ vandalized __ disaligned __ previous repairs __ tablet base only

Stonecutter's name:_____

Description of Gravemarker and Condition: Footstone is damaged, headstone is in good, stable condition. Both were at one time probably associated with grave 30.

Footstone: material: marble design/initials: [ ]. W.

Coping: material:_____ design:_____

Fencing: material:_____ design:_____

Grave Orientation (taken facing stone or monument, if present):_____

Marker faces what direction:_____

Grave Goods:_____

Surveyor: DH **Date:** 3/30/98