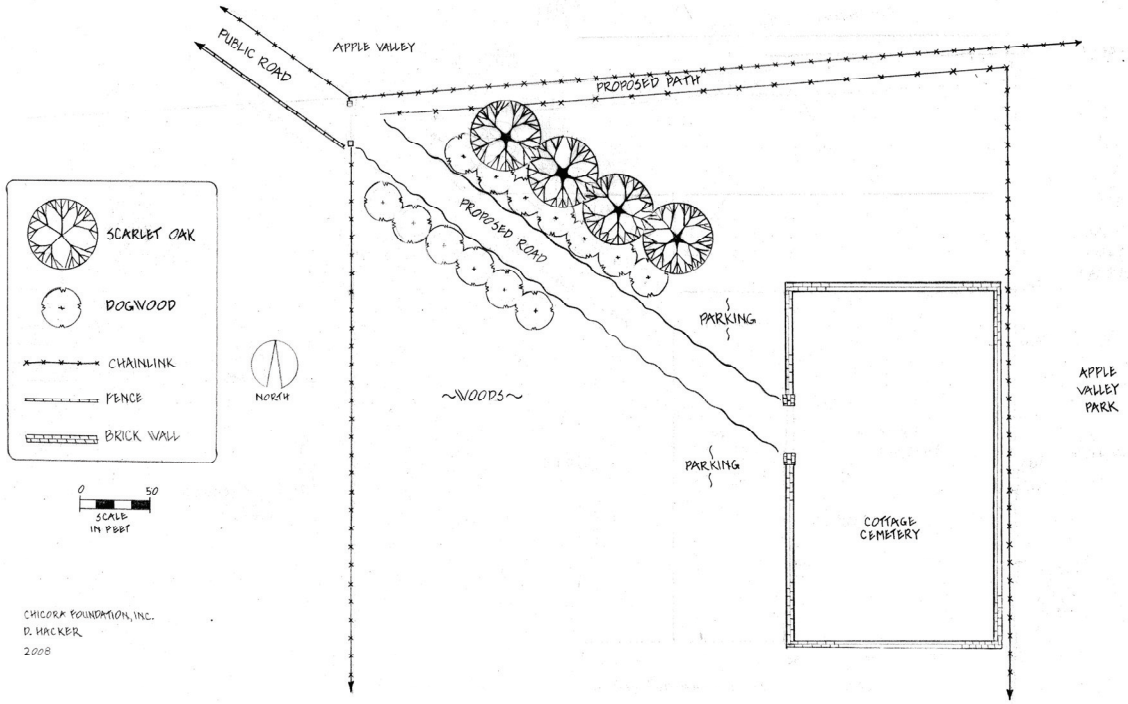
PRESERVATION PLAN AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COTTAGE CEMETERY, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA



Chicora Research Contribution 483

PRESERVATION PLAN AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COTTAGE CEMETERY, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Use of the Cottage Cemetery apparently began during the first decade of the nineteenth century and the cemetery continues in use today. It has been historically used by the Eve, Fitzsimons, Hampton, Cunningham, Carmichael, Campbell, Smith, and Longstreet families. The cemetery, which measures about 90 by 120 feet, is surrounded by a low brick wall. It is situated in an area southeast of Augusta that has been overtaken by industrial development, as well as a small housing complex. Unfortunately, the graveyard has seen multiple episodes of significant vandalism, focusing on the destruction of the individual monuments.

Recently the cemetery received attention when alumni of the Virginia Military Institute, Augusta Chapter, cleaned the property. A non-profit organization, Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc., was recently formed to oversee the repair and preservation of the cemetery. Chicora Foundation was contacted by this organization to provide an assessment of the cemetery and to offer recommendations concerning the repair of various monuments. This report outlines our recommendations.

Initial steps involve the Board fully understanding preservation standards and procedures, such as the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation. Many seeming difficult or complex preservation decisions can be simplified by applying these standards in the decision making process.

Another critical issue is stabilizing the site, particularly minimizing the potential for additional vandalism. We recommend a multi-prong approach that includes enlisting the aid of the community, putting pressure on local law enforcement to routinely patrol the site, and organizing volunteers to visit the property on a routine basis. We also recommend repair of the fence separating the cemetery from the adjacent Apple Valley Park, as well as working with Augusta-Richmond County to establish a third entrance to the park on its western side, using a corridor on the north edge of the cemetery. We also recommend thinning the cemetery lot vegetation toward Marvin Griffin Road.

We believe these steps, coupled with routine care to prevent the cemetery from appearing abandoned and uncared for, will dramatically reduce the threat of vandalism. If necessary, the "target" can be further "hardened" by the installation of a motion activated camera and voice recording to record activities at the site.

In terms of the landscape, we propose the removal of a variety of cherry laurels and hackberry trees that endanger the cemetery and are not historically significant. We also recommend that the oaks in the cemetery be pruned by a ISA certified arborist. These trees, as well as the three crepe myrtles in the cemetery, are a significant component of the historic landscape today and should be protected.

We do not propose any plantings in the cemetery; it is, however, necessary to aggressively rid the cemetery of greenbrier and poison ivy. We provide guidance on methods to achieve this goal. We believe that mulching the property is a suitable approach to minimize maintenance and long-term expenditures by the organization.

We recommend that the entrance road off Winesap Way be retained. This is far less expensive than the creation of a new roadway and believe the existing road provides easier and safer access than any alternative. The public road should be cleaned, vegetation removed, and the roadway graveled. Once on the cemetery grounds, we recommend that the roadway be straightened and offer recommendations for plantings to soften the roadway and help blend the road with the property.

We have also conducted an assessment of the damaged or defaced stones in the cemetery, providing Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. with treatment proposals that provide information on the cost of the recommended conservation treatments.

The recommended work at Cottage Cemetery will require a budget of approximately $170,000. Of this, about $103,000 will be needed for the repair of the stones in the cemetery.

The activities we propose as immediate needs – for the current calendar or fiscal year – have a cost of about $29,500. This work includes background activities in preparation for conservation treatments (the first year conservation budget is only $3,400).

The next phase, to be implemented with the next two to three years, includes the bulk of the stone repair – about $90,000.

The third phase budget is approximately $26,300.

Beyond 2010, the caretakers will need to allocate about $3,000 a year for routine maintenance – perhaps more for other repairs or educational activities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

The Project

For several years descendents of those buried in the Cottage Cemetery have been concerned about the condition of the cemetery and its long-term preservation ("Families Join Together to Save Aging Cemetery," *Augusta Chronicle*, February 6, 2008). Alumni of the Virginia Military Institute, Augusta Chapter, learned that Cottage Cemetery was the burial location of W.S. Carmichael, a VMI cadet who fought in the New Market Civil war battle. In November 2004 the group cleaned the cemetery in order to hold a New Market Day ceremony at the property in May 2005. In October 2007, a non-profit friends' group, Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. was created to oversee the work.

Chicora Foundation was asked to provide a proposal to assess the cemetery and provide recommendations for its long-term stabilization and repair. A proposal was provided in August 2007 and with the formalization of the friends' group we were asked to schedule a visit to the property. The assessment was conducted by the authors, Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Debi Hacker, on April 4, 2008. The primary contact for the work has been Ms. Anne Sherman.

The cemetery is situated on the southeastern edge of the City of Augusta, about 2 miles southwest of the intersection of the Bobby Jones Expressway and the Doug Barnard Parkway (Figure 1). It is also about 2.5 miles from Augusta's Bush Field Airport, and just to the west of the 1,500 acre Phinizy Swamp Wildlife Management Area.

The work was to include two specific tasks. The most significant, or primary component, was the assessment of the cemetery. This would examine a broad range of preservation topics, including not only maintenance of the landscape, but also security, pedestrian and vehicular access, vandalism, signage, and other issues involving the long-term preservation of the graveyard. The assessment would also provide broad recom-

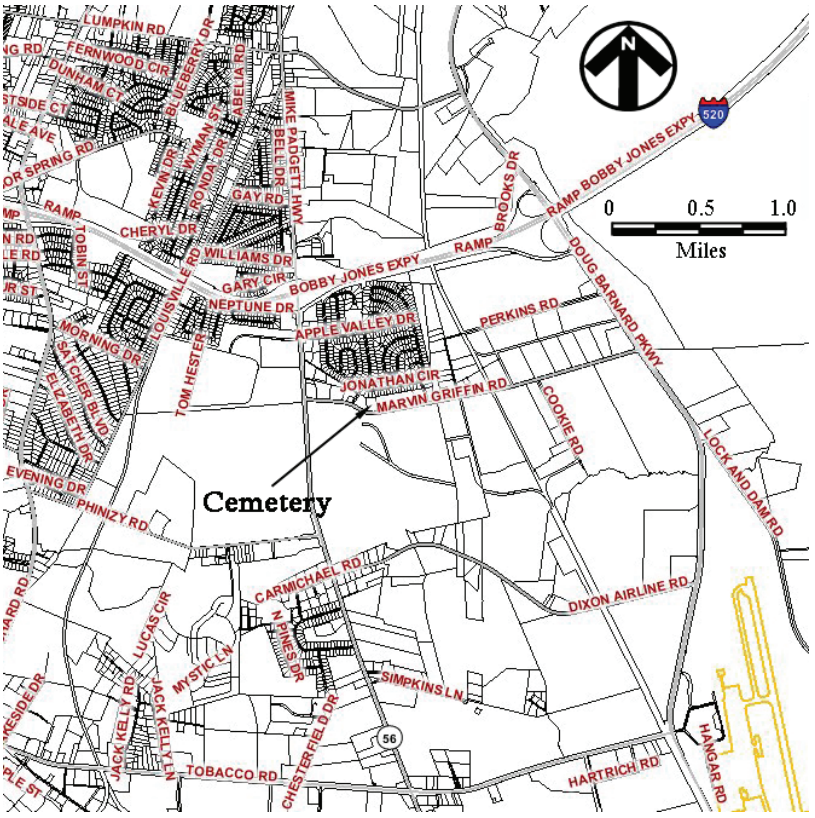

Figure 1. Cottage Cemetery on the southeast side of Augusta.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

mendations regarding future conservation efforts. This primary goal forms the bulk of this study.

The second task was to conduct a stone-by-stone assessment, allowing detailed conservation treatment recommendations to be made. This information would allow the group to more accurately develop its budget and raise funds for work at the cemetery. The treatment recommendations are provided as Appendix 2 of this report.

Not included in the tasks was additional historical research, any repair of damaged features, or any formal stake-holder meetings.

Preservation Fundamentals

Preservation is not an especially difficult concept to grasp, although the key principles are not always clearly articulated. The fundamental concepts are well presented in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation (see Table 1).

This document reminds us – at least at a general level – of what caregivers need to be thinking about as they begin a cemetery preservation plan. Those responsible for the care of the Cottage Cemetery should be intimately familiar with the eight critical issues it outlines.

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

Caregivers must work diligently to understand – and retain – the historic character of the cemetery. In other words, they must look at the cemetery with a new vision and ask themselves, "what gives this cemetery its unique, historical character?" Perhaps it is the landscape, the old and stately trees, the large boxwoods, the magnificent arborvitae. Perhaps it is the very large proportion of complex

monuments, or the exceptional slate markers. It may simply be that it is a unique representation of a cemetery type rarely seen in a rapidly developing urban setting. Whatever it is, those undertaking its care and preservation become the guardians responsible for making certain those elements are protected and enhanced (whether they are particularly appealing to the caregivers or not).

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

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

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

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

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

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

These are especially critical issues in the case of the Cottage Cemetery since there is evidence that a number of these standards have been violated over the history of the property. Modifications have taken place with no documentation, leaving caregivers guessing as to the nature of the work, the reason it was done, how it was conducted, and even who did the work. Original fabric has been extensively

vandalized. Even the landscape has been compromised by development activities on surrounding parcels.

Figure 2. Aerial imagery of the Cottage cemetery and the surrounding area.

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

The Cemetery Location, Setting, and Context

The cemetery is situated about 550 feet east of the intersection of Marvin Griffin and Road and Winesap Way, in what is sometimes called the Westover or Southside area. It is accessed by way of a small, unnamed public road that runs off Winesap Way to the southeast. The cemetery (parcel 134-1-002-00-0), which is surrounded by a brick wall, measures approximately 90 by 120 feet. It is situated along the east side of a 1.665 acre parcel (Figure 2). Although the topography in the cemetery is level, the ground in the area slopes to the east and northeast, toward the Savannah River.

To the north, bordering the cemetery property, is the Apple Valley neighborhood. To the east is the new Apple Valley Park, operated by Augusta-Richmond County (Figure 3). To the west is an industrial storage yard, owned by Lewis R. Brian. The cemetery property fronts Marvin Griffen Road, a major four lane highway. To the south is a 240 acre Proctor and Gamble plant. The Georgia State Hospital is situated to the west of Mike Padgett Highway (Old Savannah Highway, or GA 56).

The cemetery is Census Tract 105.11, Block Group 2. This area is 60.8% African American (Augusta's African American population accounts for 31.3%) and has a median household income of $33,397, very close to the citywide median income. About 15% of the families in this area fall below the poverty level and nearly three-quarters of the population have less than a college degree. Nearly 97% of the housing units are occupied, and only 32.5% of the housing consists of rental units (the city-wide average is 42%).

The cemetery setting is not idyllic, being wedged between a housing subdivision, an

Figure 3. Area surrounding the cemetery. Top, Apple Valley neighborhood; Middle, view along Winesap Way toward the Protor & Gamble plant; Bottom, entrance to the cemetery off Winesap.

Figure 4. View of Apple Valley Park looking west, Cottage Cemetery in the background.

industrial site, a park, and a major highway. However, the park has a relatively green setting and the planners located a low-impact grassed area adjacent to the cemetery (see Figure 4). The cemetery property itself also offers some buffer from the highway to the south and the nearby industrial settings. This buffer is a critical feature in lowering the visual and noise impacts on the cemetery.

The cemetery itself is dominated by a generally intact and well preserved brick wall that not only defines its boundaries, but also helps to control visual impacts. Tremendous improvement is seen in the control of vegetation (compare Figure 5 with the cemetery's appearance in 2001). Within the fence, however, the cemetery evidences extensive damage – much from previous vandalism, although neglect is also evident. It is the condition of the landscape and the individual stones that are the limiting factor in the overall appearance of the cemetery.

Vegetation within the cemetery is limited. All of the existing trees except one cluster of beautiful crepe myrtle are native and likely accidental plantings. Several cedars were at one time present, but have been cut down.

The layout of the cemetery is typical for family graveyards with the burials neatly arranged in a formal pattern of eight north-south rows. There are areas lacking stones – these may have unmarked burials or they may have one time been densely vegetated. There is much evidence of an earlier restoration effort, including abundant simple epoxy repairs (virtually all have failed) and some use of Portland cement mortar (primarily on wall repairs, which are still standing).


Figure 5. Interior of the cemetery showing its deteriorated condition. View to the east.

Figure 6. View of the cemetery in 2001 prior to being cleaned by the Augusta Chapter of VMI Alumni.

Factors Affecting the Landscape Character

Augusta is the county seat of Richmond County and is one of the three consolidated cities in Georgia.

The fall line or transition between the coastal plain and piedmont runs through Richmond County and Augusta. As a result, the area is dominated by the irregular, gently rolling, dissected terrain. Elevations in the county range from 100 feet along the Savannah River to over 500 feet above mean sea level in the vicinity of Fort Gordon. The elevation in the immediate area of the cemetery is about 155 feet.

The soils at the Cottage Cemetery are classified as the Chewacla-Chastain Association. These are floodplain soils that can be poorly drained. They have a surface layer of grayish-brown loam that grades into a clay or sandy clay loam. Adjacent to the east is the Dogue-Urban Land Complex (although the park has cut several feet of soil). These are deep, well drained soils that are commonly found on marine terraces. The surface soils are loams or silt loams, usually found on clay or clay loams.

Augusta's climate is classified as humid subtropical, with the city experiencing mild winters and humid summers. The average high temperature for the summer months is 91°F, the average low temperature is 68°F. The average high temperature for the winter months is 59°F, the average low temperature is 34°F.

Figure 7 reveals that the cemetery is just within USDA plant hardiness zone 7B, where the average annual minimum temperature is 5 to 10°F.

The annual Augusta precipitation is about 46 inches, ranging from a normal high of 4.7 inches in March to a low of around 2.5 inches in November. Light snow is occasional, usually occurring in January and February. There is, however, considerable variation in precipitation over the past 100 years, with periods of noticeable drought (Figure 8). Generally wet weather was typical from about 2002 through 2005, but has been replaced by a deepening drought over the past several years. Currently much of Georgia is classified as in a drought, with Augusta identified as in stage D-1 drought (moderate; this is considerably improved from last summer,

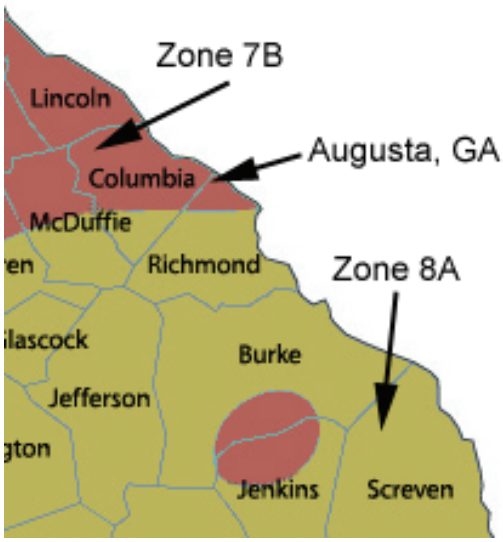

Figure 7. USDA plant hardiness zone for the Augusta-Richmond County area.

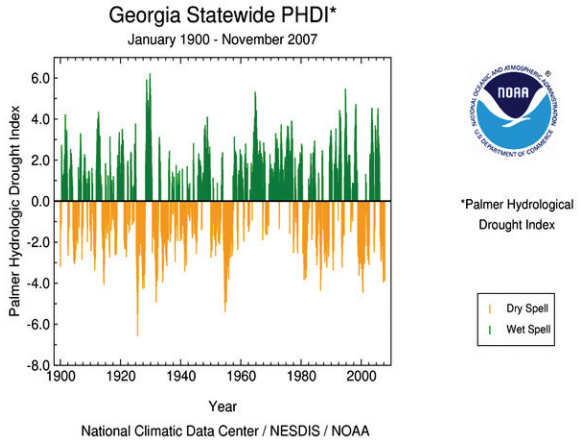

Figure 8. Statewide drought index.

when Augusta was in a severe, D-4 drought). The NOAA Long-Term Drought Indicator suggests Augusta will continue to see dry conditions, although not to the extent of this past summer.

Recommendations

All board members of the Cottage Cemetery friends group, volunteers, and affiliated organizations should become familiar with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation.

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

All conservation (i.e., repair work) of monuments should be conducted by conservators who subscribe to the American Institute for Conservation of Artistic and Historic Works (AIC) Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct.

HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

This assessment was not tasked with conducting additional research, so this account relies on a brief few paragraphs provided by the Project Manager, Ms. Anne Sherman to provide a context for the assessment and recommendations offered.

The cemetery is reported to be on property of "The Cottage," Capt. Oswell (sometimes Oswald) Eve, Jr.'s summer home. Situated only a few miles further was "Frog Hall," his winter home on the Savannah River across from Beech Island. Another research reports the name of the plantation as "Forest Hall," while a third reports that the plantation was called "Goodale." Goodale is actually the plantation of Christopher Fitzsimmons. Fitzsimmons did allow his brother-in-law, Oswell Eve, to move in, but this was apparently not Eve's plantation (http://www.historicproperties.com/detail.asp?detail_key=Seaug010).

Oswell Eve arrived from Charleston in 1800, but we have been unable to find him in any census for South Carolina or Georgia. His brother, Joseph, however, first appears in the 1810 census for St. Philips in Charleston. By 1820 Joseph Eve is found in Richmond County, Augusta, and the 1830 census, taken shortly after Oswell's death, reports a household of seven whites and 20 African American slaves. They were the sons of Oswell Eve, Sr. a mariner and ship chandler.[1]

Ms. Sherman recounts that the first burial was that of an infant, Aphra Watkins Eve, in 1808 (this monument is reported in the 1933 Reese transcriptions). In contrast, a 1911 news article reported that the first burial was Augusta Belinda Eve in 1803 (see also http: / / freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~edmundmoody/ps05/ps05_111.html).[2] The ledger that reportedly marked her grave was by that time already missing. A third version is reported by Sibley Jennings who comments that the first burial took place in 1804 and that the cemetery was "adjacent to the house" (www.cottagecemetery.org/memoirs.html).

In 1826 Eve deeded approximately 2 acres of land for use as a family cemetery. He died three years later, with his will probated September 28, 1829 (Georgia History Collections of the D. A. R. Books, vol. 2, p.308, Richmond County, Georgia).

Through the years this area has been used by descendants of Oswell Eve and Joseph Eve, Oswell's brother, as an extended family burial ground. The 1911 article notes that the Eves, Fitzsimons, Hamptons, Cunninghams, Carmichaels, Campbells, Smiths, and Longstreets all intermarried until the various families "have become as one." It also reports that the cemetery had just recently been cleaned, the stones "polished," and the "cemetery can be seen today, between the trees, from the road."

Another 1911 article reports that Gov. George Walton was buried "in the Cottage Cemetery, seven miles from Augusta on the old Savannah Road" in 1803. His body, however,

[1] Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., *Patriot-Improvers: Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society*. Vol. 1. (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1997), 465.

[2] "Cemetery Holds Interest and History of Augusta." *Augusta Chronicle*, January 15, 1911, pg. 12.

was later removed "to be placed under the Green street monument, opposite the court house, together with those of Lyman Hall."[3] The remains of Button Gwinnett, Georgia's third signer of the Declaration of Independence, could not be found.

Newspaper articles from the *Augusta Chronicle* also reveal some time lag between an individual's death and the erection of a monument. For example, an April 3, 1898 article announces, "A handsome monument of Georgia marble has been placed in position in the Cottage cemetery in memory of Mr. Anderson W. Carmichael." Carmichael, however, had died 32 months earlier. In another example, an August 7, 1898 article announced the setting of a monument for Dr. Edward Eve. There were two, Edward Joseph, who died in 1896, and Edward Armstrong, who died in 1877. Although such delays are often assumed, rarely is there such convincing evidence.

Recommendations

For so historic a cemetery, the historical records are incomplete and poorly documented. Information and citations should be gathered to document the original purchase of the land, the setting aside of the cemetery, the court case to reserve the access, and other aspects of the cemetery's history.

Additional research should be devoted to more specific land-use activities in an effort to better document the construction and repair of the cemetery wall, and various repair episodes.

The cemetery may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria B (association with the lives of persons of significance in the past), C (embodiment of distinctive characteristics), and D (information potential). Criteria B would need to meet Criteria Consideration C or D. Listing on the National Register does not guarantee funding; Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. will need to determine if potential funding sources find listing a requirement.

It may be useful to examine the familial connections between those buried in the cemetery, as well as those family members buried elsewhere. Was the community "open" or "closed"? What decisions entered into burial in this cemetery, as opposed to other options in Augusta?

[3] "State and City's Work of D.A.R." *Augusta Chronicle*, November 5, 1911, pg. 6.

ACCESS AND PEDESTRIAN ISSUES

Circulation and Roadways

The cemetery is situated on the eastern edge of a large wooded lot. Access is by way of what is identified as a public road with a 20 foot right-of-way running east-southeast off Winesap Way. The roadway is not paved, and the actual cleared width is barely 12 feet.

The roadway borders the rear yards of Apple Valley residences to the north. Along this boundary there is a 4-foot residential quality chain link fence. The fence has been allowed to grow up heavily, until about half of the 20-foot right-of-way has been lost.

To the south is a dilapidated and leaning fence associated with the adjoining property of Lewis R. Brian. This fence has not been maintained and is partially overtaken by vegetation. There is much trash and the fence over most of its length lacks screening (which is present, along with generally good maintenance, on the Winesap Way boundary). About a third of the fence appears to be undermined and is leaning into the roadway.

This public roadway enters the cemetery property at the northwest corner as a straight corridor. This entrance to the cemetery property is marked by two large granite posts, today largely hidden by vegetation and a residential quality 5-foot chain link fence. There are double gates at this entrance, but they do not appear functional.

Once on the cemetery property the access road begins to curve to the east, creating a blind spot. It is therefore impossible to see the cemetery on the entrance road – or to see the exit once in the cemetery proper.

There is no accessible parking at the cemetery and when multiple vehicles are present, they park wherever they can find space. Similarly, there is no easy turn-around at the cemetery.

The road itself is in fair condition. It is a soil road and much of it, being little used, is in grass. About midway on the public right-of-way there is a low spot that appears to hold water during rains. Once on cemetery property the road, while compact, is little more than a trail.

The cemetery itself lacks any roadways. Although the break in the brick wall is today of sufficient width to allow vehicular access, this is a modern alteration. Earlier photographs show the fence had only a pedestrian gate – sufficient only to allow access to the funeral party carrying the coffin.

Access Options

Caregivers have advanced the idea of abandoning the existing road and, instead, creating a new access off Marvin Griffin Road. We would prefer to see the existing access maintained and improved. We believe that this not only would maintain the existing historic fabric, but would ultimately be less costly. We also believe that the improving of access can also be integrated with pedestrian issues discussed below.

Briefly, we would like to see the existing 20-foot corridor opened to at least 18 feet, allowing 2-feet of vegetative buffer along the border with the Apple Valley lots. This would entail the cutting and removing of the vegetation.

Figure 9. Access road and conditions. Top, condition of road, vegetation, and fence to south of the road; Middle, entrance looking out toward Winesap Way; Bottom, parking at entrance to the cemetery.

We also recommend that the property owner to the south be contacted and that he be asked to repair and shield his property. It does not seem unreasonable to request that he maintain the fence along this public way in the same manner as his fence is maintained along Winesap Way. With the vegetation removed, the fence repaired, and screening installed, this southern boundary would be dramatically improved.

Once on the cemetery property we recommend that the road be straightened and the corridor be increased to match the 18 feet cleared on the public right-of-way. This would provide a clear view of the cemetery upon entering – and a clear view of the exit upon leaving.

The roadway should be graded, crowned, and graveled. This quality of roadway is entirely appropriate for the low use the cemetery receives, but will greatly improve the appearance of the property.

We also recommend that the roadway be flanked with easy to maintain and historically appropriate vegetation – such as alternating oak and dogwood.

Pedestrian Access and Sidewalks

There are no sidewalks along Winesap Way and none were observed in the Apple Valley community. The cemetery, given its remote and industrial setting, is also an unlikely destination for tourists. In spite of this, there does appear be a noticeable amount of pedestrian traffic.

We are told that with the opening of the Apple Valley Park by Augusta Recreation and Parks a number of youth have begun walking down the public road, cutting through the cemetery, and climbing over the adjoining cemetery brick wall and park chain link fence, in order to access the park.

The park design allowed only two access points – one for pedestrian and vehicular traffic off Marvin Griffin Road and another for pedestrian traffic off Pippin Road. No provision was allowed for access from the west – creating a scenario where there is much traffic through the cemetery.

Not only is this activity disrespectful to the cemetery, it is causing additional damage to the cemetery wall, and it creates additional ground compaction that will interfere with efforts to establish a permanent landscape. In addition, it places those responsible for the cemetery at risk of liability should an individual injure themselves on the cemetery tract.

For legitimate users, once at the cemetery, the access point is clear and convenient. Within the cemetery walls there are no defined pathways and none would have been present historically.

Although use is low and we do not recommend pathways, the caregivers must be aware that vegetation such as groundcover and stumps, combined with broken stones and other debris, can create hazards and increase the potential for liability. Absent pathways and signage, there may also be a tendency for the poorly informed visitor to walk on fallen markers, causing additional damage.

Park Access Options

We believe that attempting to stop pedestrians from using the cemetery to access the park will result in additional damage to the cemetery. A better alternative, we believe, is to provide convenient park access by donating a walkway along the northern edge of the cemetery property to the city.

A walkway approximately 4 feet in width (4 feet walkway and 4 feet plantings and fencing) along the 225 foot northern boundary would require only the donation of less than 0.05 acre.

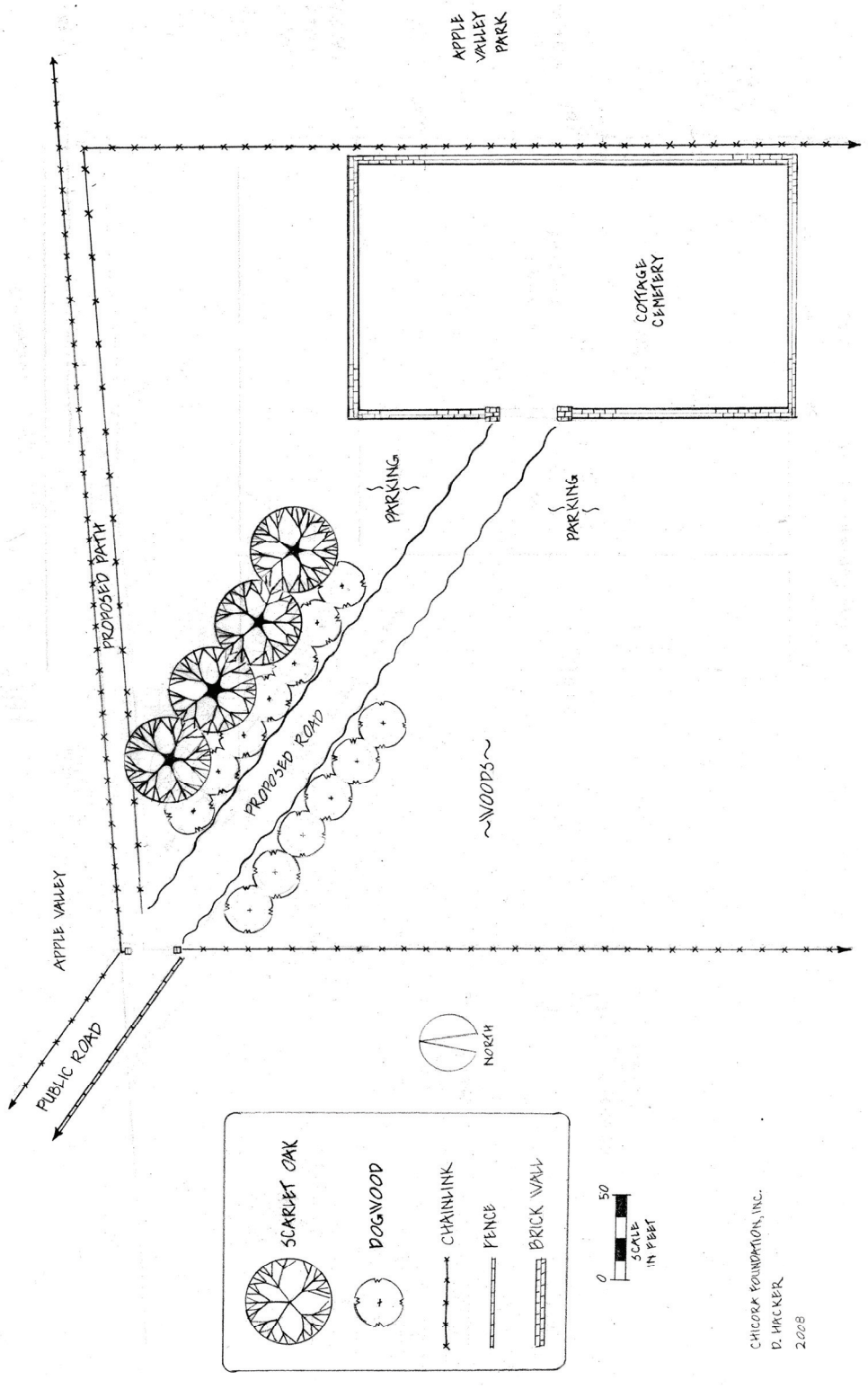

Figure 10. Suggested road design and planting layout for the entrance to the cemetery.

In exchange for the property, the city should be expected to build the pathway – beginning at Winesap Way and extending to the park – fence it, provide appropriate landscaping, and maintain it.

This would provide park access that is more convenient and safer than cutting through the cemetery. We believe it would resolve much of the current inappropriate cemetery use.

Universal Access

The ADA or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 is generally not interpreted to apply to cemeteries by the Department of Justice. Efforts to make the cemetery accessible would be extremely difficult and would almost certainly change the historical character of the cemetery and its landscape.

We believe that reasonable accommodation can be provided by having photographs and other information on-line. This would allow a virtual tour of the cemetery and would make the experience more broadly accessible.

Recommendations

We recommend that the existing access to the cemetery be maintained. It should, however, be modified by increasing the cleared right-of-way to approximately 18 feet, leaving about 2-feet of buffer adjacent to the Apple Valley homes.

The road from the entrance to the cemetery should be straightened. The road should be graded and graveled. The road should be planted to soften its appearance and create a more interesting visual effect.

An 8-foot strip along the northern edge of the road and cemetery should be given to the city to create an alternative entrance to Apple Valley Park. This will minimize pedestrians cutting through the cemetery to access the park.

An effort should be made to provide better parking at the cemetery. This effort, however, should have a minimum intrusion, physically and visually, on the cemetery.

Pathways within the cemetery should be avoided, at least at the present time. They are both historically inaccurate for a family graveyard and are not justified by the low visitation. The caregivers, however, must continue to control the dense groundcover in the cemetery, which is a significant trip hazard.

LIGHTING AND SECURITY ISSUES

Vandalism

There is no doubt that the Cottage Cemetery has suffered extensive vandalism. Stones are broken, ledgers are shattered, parts of different monuments are widely scattered, and several stones have been defaced with graffiti. When this vandalism occurred, however, is more difficult to determine.

A number of the stones have been improperly repaired and these repairs have failed. Thus, their initial damage may have occurred about a decade ago. A review of the *Augusta Chronicle* archives failed to reveal news articles reporting damage to the cemetery and oral history accounts are uncertain.

The FBI reports that over the period from 1991 through 2000, property crimes in Augusta declined. This, however, may be misleading since it is based on the arrest rate, not the number of reported incidents. In contrast, Sterling's Crime Report for 30906 (the

Figure 11. Examples of vandalism in the cemetery include toppling of monuments, breaking of monuments, and spray painted graffiti.

zip code for the cemetery area) classifies the level of property crime (on a scale of 1, low to 10, high) at 6. Moving to the east (zip code 30901) property crime increases to 8; moving to the west (zip code 30815) property crime decreases to 4. The national average is 3.

Until recently, however, problems were rarely noted and likely were never reported. Visitation was so infrequent that the cemetery was virtually abandoned. Now, however, there is more activity and with vegetation being reduced, it is likely that inappropriate use of the cemetery will be reduced. We did not, for example, see any indication of obviously recent damage.

A critical issue is the manner in which the damages are reported and then handled. In a historic cemetery, vandalism amounts to loss of historic fabric. Repairs are either very costly or, at times, not possible regardless of the funds available. Thus, it is critical that the caregivers develop a form – and a policy – specific to the tracking of damage in the cemetery. This form should identify:

- What was damaged, with specific information concerning each stone, including the name and lot/plot?
- How was the stone damaged (toppled, broken into, number of fragments, scratched, etc.)?
- Where is the stone now (was the broken stone gathered up for storage, if so, where).
- An estimate of when the damage occurred. This should routinely include the last time the stone was known to be undamaged.
- An estimate – from a conservator – of the extent of the damage and cost for repair.
- A photograph of the damaged stone.
- When police were notified.
- When police responded and took a report.
- The outcome of the police investigation.

It is critical that the caregivers report each and every case of vandalism, regardless of extent, to the police. The caregivers should also educate the police concerning the historical value of these stones and the financial cost of the damage to ensure that law enforcement takes the reports seriously. If the damage is recent, the police should be expected to assign crime scene investigators to collect evidence. This evidence may include shoe prints in soil or on stones, discarded beverage containers with finger prints, collection of evidence such as cigarettes, and collection of any eye witness accounts. The police should be expected to assign an investigator and this investigator should be expected to treat this as a real crime deserving of real investigatory efforts. Failure to do so will result in continued vandalism and the eventual loss of so much historic fabric that the cemetery will no longer be worthy of historical recognition.

Another issue which stands out is the importance of frequent visitation by caregivers. The board should seek volunteers that would routinely visit the cemetery on different days and different time periods. Each visit should be recorded to assist in identifying the time that any damage took place. The visibility of these visits will be a significant deterrent to vandalism.

Of equal importance is the necessity to maintain the cemetery – controlling vegetation, removing trash, and showing constant attention. If the cemetery looks abandoned the potential for vandalism increases. If the cemetery appears cared for, vandalism may not cease, but it will decline – especially if cases of vandalism are

reported to the police and adequately investigated.

It is also critical that the cemetery begin receiving police patrols.

The caregivers should have meetings with the police and city council to ensure that the cemetery is placed on routine patrols. During patrols through the Apple Valley neighborhood, the police should visit the cemetery. The ease (and thus frequency) will increase if the recommendations previously offered for road improvements are acted on.

It is only through this consistent presence of both law enforcement and the public that vandalism will be reduced.

Figure 12. Example of thick vegetation beyond the cemetery.

Neighborhood Involvement

There are neighbors in the Apple Valley community whose yards back up on the cemetery. They have a vested interest in keeping their neighborhood safe, as well as having additional police presence.

These individuals should be contacted by the caregivers and asked to help pay particular attention to the cemetery. They should be encouraged to call law enforcement should they hear or see any unusual or suspicious activities in the cemetery. This neighborhood involvement is a critical supplement to routine police patrols. The neighbors could also be instrumental in putting pressure on the city council to increase patrols in this area.

The key is to have public involvement keeping an eye on the cemetery. The unexpected public presence will, over time, assist in deterring inappropriate behavior.

Cemetery Lighting

Lighting is sometimes seen as reducing vandalism. There are two problems with approach. The first is that Cottage Cemetery would not have been lighted historically. Thus, the introduction of lighting detracts from the historical integrity of the property, changing the historic fabric. The second problem is that lighting is only useful if there is someone guarding the property, using the lighting to identify problems. At the present time this does not appear to be the case.

The Role of Vegetation

In the past the cemetery has been heavily overgrown and this vegetation has reduced visibility and made the cemetery appear abandoned. Such abandonment encourages inappropriate behaviors and provides cover.

It is critical that not only is the vegetation keep at the current level, but even improved. The better the visibility, the less likely criminals will seek out the property.

To this end, we recommend thinning the vegetation between the cemetery and Marvin Griffin Road. This does not mean clear cutting

or even moderate removal. What we suggest is that the understory be removed and trees smaller than perhaps 2-inches also be removed. The Augusta-Richmond County Tree Ordinance does not appear to affect such activities on private property, so there should be no issue with this limited undertaking.

With the wooded area opened, it will be easier to see activities in the woods and this should help minimize inappropriate uses and activities.

Hardening the Target

There has been some discussion of additional fencing or gating and the role it might play in reducing vandalism.

Fencing cemeteries, especially small graveyards, creates the impression of a fortress. It alienates visitors, putting them at a distance from the resources. It also creates another feature requiring ongoing maintenance.

Figure 13. Dilapidated chain link fence between the cemetery and park, showing loss of the barbwire and damage from the tree.

In addition, the cemetery is partially fenced currently and this has not substantially reduced individuals cutting through the property to the Apple Valley Park.

Consequently, we believe that the approaches we have previously outlined – for example, creating a direct and maintained route to the park, maintaining open vegetation, increasing neighborhood involvement, and obtaining additional police patrols – are far more effective means of protection.

As an exception to these general statements, we do believe that the fence between the park and cemetery should be maintained. It can be one component in the effort to deter individuals cutting through the cemetery, if properly maintained.

At the present time the fence is in poor condition. The top rail has been damaged by a large tree. The three-wire 45° barbarms which were once on the fence have been removed, probably through a combination of poor maintenance and vandalism.

This tree must be removed (discussed in the following landscape section) and the fence repaired. This will entail repair or replacement of the top pipe rail, reinstallation of barbarms and barbed wire (as a less expensive alternative, universal barbarms can be attached using brace bands), and retensioning the fabric.

We understand that the existing gate, while latched, is not locked. The fence and gate significantly detract from the granite entrance posts. Consideration should be given to possibly removing the gate and fence, once the other recommended steps have been

taken. This would promote a more open and inviting appearance. Alternatively, we recommend that the gate be redesigned to minimize its impact on the entrance and the granite posts. This may be possible by enlarging the gate so it doesn't cover the posts – or by moving it toward the cemetery perhaps 10 feet, allowing the granite posts to better define the entrance.

Figure 14. Example of the Q-Star Flashcam 880.

Another option for hardening cemetery targets is the use of video and photographic imaging technologies. At the high end are systems such as VistaScape – an automated wide-area surveillance system that detects, tracks, and classifies objects in real time on a computer screen. If an object violates a policy set by the user, the software streams live video of the alarm event to the display and can also send wireless alerts to law enforcement personnel. Although an ideal solution, the cost makes such system beyond the reach of most cemeteries.

An alternative, however, is the Flashcam by Q-Star Technology (http://www.qstartech.com). This self-contained digital system is motion activated; a photograph is taken (a flash unit allows night photographs at 100 feet), and a customized recorded announcement is played. Units are solar powered, eliminating the need for electrical connections. Photographs are high resolution and time/dated stamped. Units can be downloaded wirelessly. Although not inexpensive, they are among the most affordable solutions for cemeteries facing on-going vandalism and theft problems. We do not recommend this approach, however, unless there is clear evidence of ongoing vandalism.

Recommendations

The caregivers should develop a policy and a form for identifying, reporting, and responding to damage, vandalism, and theft within the cemetery.

There must be routine police patrols at the cemetery. These should occur at least once per week, with special attention paid to weekends and holidays (especially holidays such as Halloween). The caregivers should supplement these police patrols, especially on weekends.

The caregivers should seek to involve adjacent neighbors of the graveyard, especially those whose property backs up on the cemetery.

The fence between the cemetery and park must be repaired. This includes the removal of several trees and reinstallation of barbed wire.

Maintenance should be continued and improved to eliminate vegetation that would hide illegal and inappropriate activities on the cemetery property. We recommend some thinning of the woods to the south of the cemetery, toward Marvin Griffin Road.

We do not encourage additional lighting since its benefits are ambiguous. Similarly, enclosing the property with fencing should be a last effort since it will significantly alter the appearance of the property and reduce public access.

A potentially useful means of hardening the cemetery target is the installation of a surveillance system such as Q-Star Technology's Flashcam.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

Cemetery Trees

Current Conditions

The cemetery today contains 16 trees. Six are oak (*Quercus* sp.), three are crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), and seven are cherry laurels (*Prunus caroliniana*). Outside the cemetery wall, but in very close proximity are four additional trees – two oaks, one cherry laurel, and one hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis)*.

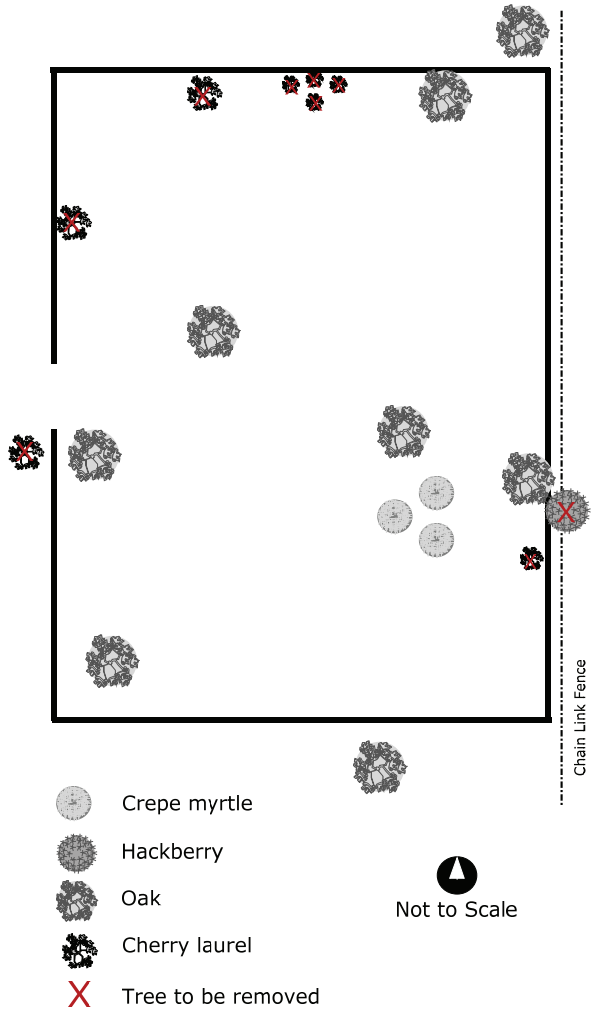

Figure 15. Sketch of the cemetery showing trees to be removed.

The cherry laurel exhibits characteristics, such as its high tolerance, fast growth, and easy seeding, that make it considered an invasive plant by many (the University of Florida IFAS Extension considers it a weedy native, and it is classified as invasive on Forest Service lands). The hackberry also self-seeds and is considered invasive. It suffers from a variety of problems under the best of circumstances, including significant surface roots that can lift sidewalks, weak collar formation, susceptibility to breakage, and large amounts of litter.

As a result, we recommend that all of the cherry laurels and the one hackberry be removed.

Given the location of the trees in proximity to the wall and cemetery, we recommend that all be removed as soon as practical. The removals should be conducted by an ISA certified arborist (see Table 2). The trees should be cut as close to the ground as possible and, once cut, the stumps should be scored and painted with an undiluted brush herbicide such as Roundup®.

We do not recommend replanting for any of the trees that are removed. The cemetery will continue to have six very attractive oaks, as well as the three crepe myrtles. This provides adequate vegetation to maintain the historic appearance of the cemetery.

Table 2.
ISA Certified Arborists in the Augusta area

Barrett, George	Barrett Tree Co., Augusta	706-650-0333
Edmonds, Brian		706-737-2965
Frazier, Kirby		706-821-1670
Frischknecht, Henry	Empire Tree & Turf, Augusta	706-854-0926
Ligon, Brian	Big Dog Stump & Tree, Augusta	706-831-3943
Lowery, Leonard	Empire Tree & Turf, Augusta	706-339-0550
McMillan, Daniel	UAP Timberland, Augusta	706-863-0936
Simkins, Leroy	Simkins Land Co., Augusta	706-722-0272

There has been some discussion concerning the removal of additional trees that are close to the brick wall. We do not recommend this action. These are very large and historic trees. Their removal would dramatically affect the appearance of the cemetery and it would take a decade for a replanted tree to begin to fill-in the loss.

A better approach is to plant two or three new trees in safe locations, allow them to grow, while monitoring the wall. Then, perhaps in 5-10 years, the one or two trees in proximity to the wall could be removed.

Maintenance Issues

In lieu of removing those oaks in proximity to the wall, we recommend that they be carefully maintained and cared for. This will improve their health and appearance, and reduce their potential to damage the cemetery.

Maintenance involves at least four basic issues: watering, fertilization, pruning, and pest control.

It is unlikely that the caregivers for the Cottage Cemetery will be able to routinely water newly planted trees. While relying on rainfall after initial planting is typically acceptable, the previous summer drought makes it imperative that water is provided over the first year. A good choice is the use of water rings or bladders for the newly planted trees. These typically store about 20 gallons of water, gradually releasing it over 48 hours or longer.

While shoot growth (growth occurring in the present year) and foliage color are often used as indicators of nutrient deficiency, the best indicator of whether fertilization is necessary is a soil test. Samples should be taken every 3 to 5 years to determine whether any macro or micronutrients are lacking.

Based on the recommendations of a certified arborist, the caregivers should then anticipate periodic fertilization (possibly including adjustment of pH through liming and the addition of soil amendments). Fertilization should be conducted on the basis of need and excess fertilization can damage trees; nevertheless, the ISA position is that, "tree fertilization should be done in accordance with ANSI A300 standards."[1] These ANSI A300 (Part 2)-1998 standards represent the standard of care of the industry. This is why proactive involvement by certified arborists in cemetery maintenance will be useful.

Fertilization is typically accomplished through deep root fertilization – an approach where the liquid fertilizer is injected into the soil with a probe, usually 6 to 12-inches below the surface at a spacing of about 2 to 3 feet. This process not only provides fertilization, but also some aeration of the soil. An alternative approach used a drill to excavate holes in a similar pattern which are then filled with a granular fertilizer. Either is acceptable. The ANSI 300 standards allow foliar applications, injections, or implants only when soil application is impractical or ineffective.

It is best to fertilize trees when they are actively growing and have available water to help absorb nutrients. In Augusta this is typically from the spring, after new leaves emerge, through mid-season. Fertilizer should

[1] Sharon J. Lilly, *Arborists' Certification Study Guide*. (Champaign, Illinois: International Society of Arboriculture, 2001):47.

not be applied late in the season or during periods of drought.

In a cemetery setting organic fertilizers should be the primary choice. These materials, such as cottonseed meal and bone meal, have much lower salt indices than inorganic fertilizers – resulting in reduced salt uptake by monuments. This is important since salts cause staining, spalling, and deterioration of marbles, sandstones, brick, and even granites. In addition, organic fertilizers have a slower release rate and are easy on the root systems.

Trees should be pruned in such a manner as to preserve the natural character of the plant and in accordance with ANSI A300

Figure 16. Example of a cherry laurel that should be removed from the cemetery.

(Part 1) - 2001 standards.

In pruning, branches should always be cut just beyond the branch collar (an extension of the main stem) and not flush with the trunk. Large branches should be removed with three cuts to prevent tearing of the bark which can weaken the branch and lead to disease. All pruning within the cemetery should be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist, preferably one who is also an ISA Certified Tree Worker/Climber Specialist (see Table 1).

Common landscape shrubs, like crape myrtle, are often pruned as tree forms. The best time to begin a tree form is in late winter before spring growth begins. It is easiest to start a tree form from a 1-year-old plant, but you can also use older, mature plants. Select one to three of the most vigorous growing trunks or upright branches (depending on the number of main trunks desired) and prune all other upright (vertical) branches to ground level. Remove lateral branches that are less than 4 feet off the ground along the main trunk and thin the canopy by getting rid of inward growing branches or branches that cross one another.

Perhaps the most important pruning issue with these crepe myrtles is to resist any advice to top the trees. This results in permanent disfigurement. The Cottage Cemetery is very fortunate to have such beautiful, old trees and they should be carefully tended to.

Trees should be inspected for potential threats to monuments, as well as general health. Ideally these inspections should be made yearly and after any storm where the winds exceed 55 mph. They should be pruned to remove potentially hazardous dead wood on a yearly basis, but safe pruning every 5 years by a certified arborist is acceptable. Plywood shelters or timber cribbing should be used as necessary to protect stones and monuments during the pruning process. Rigging and/or a crane must be used to minimize the potential for damage to stones or the landscape.

Under no circumstances are tree climbers (hooks, spikes, gaffs) to be worn while ascending, descending, or working in trees to be pruned.

Selection Issues

Should it be necessary to replant (or replace) trees, a few words are appropriate concerning selection. Cemeteries, in general, have historically been dominated by large deciduous trees, although evergreens such as cedar are also very common. They provide a distinctly inviting image for visitors and passersby. These trees also provide some visual separation from adjacent buildings – especially in cluttered urban environments.

Figure 17. Fragments of stones found piled in the woods beyond the brick wall. These should be carefully collected and stored.

There are, however, few studies of the species found in family cemeteries – at least partially because these small graveyards were rarely planned. Most vegetation was likely indigenous, occurring naturally. Plantings were likely sparse and often do not survive to be documented today.

All other factors being equal – today's plantings should focus on those tree species that are known to have been used historically. While diversification may be acceptable, it should not dilute the original design or intent (if known). Therefore, we urge care in selecting additional plantings, focusing on a small number of historically appropriate trees to maintain the historical integrity of the cemetery.

We recommend the use of Eastern red cedars at the Cottage Cemetery. They are historically appropriate, will produce no litter, and once established are drought tolerant.

Trees should be replanted as older ones are removed and a general effort should be made to plan for future tree replacement, perhaps using a mix of fast-growing but short-lived trees intermixed with slow-growing but long-lived trees to create a planned appearance. It is also appropriate to plan replacement trees in anticipation of their need, allowing them an opportunity to become established before the diseased or damaged tree is removed.

Planting Issues

Locations chosen for planting should not interfere with gravestones or other features. Issues of security should also be considered and the use of small trees that obscure eye level views should generally be limited or avoided.

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

Shrubbery

There is currently no shrubbery in the Cottage Cemetery and we do not recommend that any be planted. We see no indication that it was used historically (the crepe myrtles being the only exception). The addition of shrubbery would change the landscape character – and add an element that would require additional maintenance.

Area Surrounding the Cemetery

We have previously recommended that the woods surrounding the cemetery be thinned.

This would involve the removal of understory vegetation and trees 2-inches and less dbh.[2]

Opening the woods will improve visibility and improve the health of the trees on the site. Thinning gives crowns and root systems room to spread and the ability to use ground nourishment and sunlight. After thinning, the remaining trees grow larger and mature more quickly.

We observed several piles of discarded stone fragments around the edge of the cemetery – as though the fragments were tossed out of the cemetery during previous cleaning episodes. These materials must be carefully collected and stored. The thinning of the surrounding woods may uncover additional fragments useful in the repair efforts.

Groundcover

The cemetery today lacks turfgrass or any other groundcover; for years it has been essentially abandoned to second growth scrub. Today notable plants include poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) and common greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*).

There are no selective herbicides that allow you to chemically control woody vines growing among broadleaf ornamentals. In addition, all herbicides (including those discussed below) contain salts that can be damaging to stone monuments and brickwork.

Cultural controls include hand weeding and repeated cultivation. Cutting the stems at the soil line does not control these weeds since they will re-grow from rootstocks. Cutting the vine at the soil line and then treating the young re-growth with a systemic herbicide is an option in a cemetery setting where there are stones that can be damage or where there may be desirable plants.

Contact herbicides (such as diquat or pelargonic acid) are rarely effective since the plant relies on the root reserves for long-term survival. Physical barriers, such as mulch, are also ineffective.

Chemical control is limited to non-selective post-emergence herbicides, with Roundup Pro® being the compound of choice since it translocates to roots of perennial vines.[3] However, you may need to make repeated applications to completely kill a perennial vine with a deep, well-established root system. It is necessary to use a directed or shielded spray to avoid contact with the bark of desirable plants, as well as to avoid stones.

Figure 18. Poison ivy growing along the cemetery wall.

In general, the optimum time to apply Roundup is in late summer to early fall (this range of times is greater in warmer climates), but before frost. One exception is greenbrier, where spring applications are necessary because its older leaves apparently do not readily absorb the chemical. You also can apply Roundup to cut stems or stumps, or inject it into stems, for controlling individual plants. You should make

[2] Tree dbh is outside bark diameter at breast height. Breast height is defined as 4.5 feet above the forest floor on the uphill side of the tree.

[3] Roundup Pro® is 41% glyphosate.

such treatments to actively growing vines immediately after cutting the stem.

We recommend that the caregivers avoid plantings in the cemetery. Turfgrass would be very labor intensive and would not thrive because of the heavy shade. It would also not be historically appropriate. Groundcovers such as vinca (*Vinca* spp.), while perhaps appropriate, would be difficult (and costly) to establish and pose a significant tripping hazard to pedestrians. Dwarf mondo grass (*Ophiopogon japonicas*) is a viable alternative to turfgrass, but it would also be difficult and costly to establish in such a large setting.

As an alternative, we recommend that a more natural forest floor be promoted through the use of light mulching. Augusta's Solid Waste Department sells mulch to commercial firms at the rate of $15/ton. It may provide mulch free, or at a discount, to Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. This is about half to a third of the wholesale price of mulch, but the value depends on the quality – and this should be examined. As an alternative, the vegetation removed from around the cemetery can be chipped on site and used within the cemetery. A chipper for this purpose can be rented – caregivers would make up this cost by eliminating the solid waste haulage and disposal fee, as well as the cost of purchasing mulch.

The cemetery will require approximately 18-25 tons for a 3-inch uniform layer, with an allowance of between 30-50% for the monuments on-site.

One noxious growth is under control, the mulch will help maintain a relatively clean cemetery with minimal maintenance.

Long-Term Cemetery Maintenance

The use of cedars and mulch will significantly limit the amount of landscape maintenance necessary at the cemetery. However, some periodic care will be required, so the caregivers should anticipate allocation of perhaps $3,000/year toward upkeep activities.

Recommendations

An ISA Certified Arborist should be retained to remove all of the cherry laurels and the one hackberry tree currently in and adjacent to the cemetery.

An ISA Certified Arborist should also evaluate the oaks remaining in the cemetery and perform pruning as necessary for the health and appearance of the trees.
We do not recommend the planting of shrubbery since such material was likely not historically appropriate, will increase the level of maintenance, and may pose security concerns.

Steps should be taken to remove the woody vines in the cemetery. This work may require 1-2 years and may be ongoing with conservation efforts. Once the woody vegetation is under control we recommend the installation of about 3-inches of mulch to help control weedy species.

The woods surrounding the cemetery should be thinned. The removed vegetation should be chipped and used in the cemetery as mulch.

Piles of stone debris from the woods should be carefully stored for use during repair/conservation efforts within the cemetery.

An appropriate long-term cemetery landscape maintenance agreement should be forged to ensure that the cemetery remains in acceptable condition.

OTHER MAINTENANCE ISSUES

Signage

At the present time the cemetery lacks any signage – this should be corrected.

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

Identification signage might include the name of the cemetery and might also include the cemetery's date of founding or historic significance (i.e., listed on the National Register). This can be combined with regulatory signage, discussed below.

Regulatory signage specifies laws, regulations, or expected standards of behavior. We recommend that the caregivers develop signage dealing, minimally, with these issues (perhaps with some modifications of language as might be needed):

- This is a private cemetery. Visitors are welcomed, but proper conduct is expected at all times. Absolutely no alcoholic beverages, fireworks, or fire arms are allowed in the cemetery.
- Many of the stones in this cemetery are very old, fragile, and may be easily damaged. Please refrain from leaning, sitting, or climbing on any monument or mausoleum. All children must be escorted by an adult. No stone rubbings are permitted.
- No pets are allowed in the cemetery.
- No plantings are allowed within the cemetery and the plantings deemed inappropriate, diseased, or damaging the cemetery will be removed.
- For additional information concerning maintenance issues, please contact the _____ at _____. In case of emergency contact _____.

This signage should be installed in a visible location, consistent with the anticipated path of those visiting the cemetery. We recommend either on the entrance road or at the cemetery wall opening. Ideally, the signage would be placed in both locations.

Signage can be made out of a broad range of materials. For this relatively isolated location, we recommend a simple and durable material – such as metal. It may be that the city sign shop would be willing to prepare signage at cost. Otherwise, there is certainly a sign shop that is capable of creating the signage.

The last two types of signage are informational (for example, directional signs) and interpretative (information on historic people buried in the cemetery). Neither is immediately necessary and, if eventually placed, should not obscure or detract from the more important regulatory signage.

Trash

For years the Cottage Cemetery received little attention. That, coupled with its proximity to both commercial and residential areas, resulted in considerable trash being present. Today the area has been extensively cleaned and the trash problem is significantly reduced.

Figure 19. Photo showing the original gate and columns.

Nevertheless, we did notice trash around the cemetery and on the road into the cemetery. It is very important that trash be removed on a regular basis since this will reduce the likelihood of the problem growing. This is something that volunteers can do while they are at the cemetery checking on its condition.

We do not recommend the installation of trash cans since the caregivers have no ability to maintain such receptacles. Nor is the cemetery so intensively used that these should be necessary.

The Cemetery Wall

The history of this wall is not known, although we have previously mentioned that it has seen several episodes of repair or reworking. For example, an historic photograph shows the fence with a simple picket style iron gate. Scaling to the adjacent brick suggest that the entrance was about 5 feet in width.[1] Today this opening is twice that and the reworking of the brick can be clearly seen in both the brickwork and its associated mortar.

At least two additional areas of new brickwork are clearly visible – one along the center of the east wall and a second at the northeast corner. In both cases the bonding pattern has been lost and the brick has been laid using a hard Portland cement mortar, rather than the relatively soft lime-based mortar of the original wall.

Figure 20. Two areas of wall repair. Note the light colored (new) mortar and the loss of the original bonding pattern. Note also on the left photo areas of brickwork requiring repointing, as well as sections of old wall lying on the ground.

[1] There is also evidence of what appears to be a marble name plaque to the right (south) of the gate, although by the time of the photograph it looks as though the marble is gone, leaving only the underlying mortar.

Figure 21. Brick pile along the west cemetery wall.

In spite of these alterations the wall is in generally good condition. There are areas where repointing would be appropriate. There are also some areas where cracks are visible in the wall, although it is not clear if this is a continuing problem.

We recommend that the wall be monitored, but do not believe that any immediate actions are necessary. The brick rubble, consisting of wall sections, as well as a large pile dumped along the west wall north of the gate, should be cleaned and stored safely (off-site). The caregivers are extremely fortunate that these brick have not been stolen; they will almost certainly be needed for future repairs.

Figure 22. Example of badly damaged and heavily fragmented monument.

Stone Fragments

As previous photographs have shown, with the damage in the cemetery there are a very large number of stone fragments. Many are of a size that we can be reasonably certain they are associated with the remainder of the monument. Others, however, are so badly damaged and in such small fragments, that it is difficult to determine their origin. Many of these smaller fragments have simply been piled up in various locations.

The overall appearance of the cemetery is one of abandonment – an issue to be addressed in a following section on appropriate conservation measures. The piling of these stones, while keeping them on-site and readily available for repair efforts, also exposes them to the risk of additional loss and damage.

The caregivers should realistically evaluate their fund raising abilities and determine how long it will be before conservation efforts may begin. If the repair of monuments is more than a year away, it may be appropriate to collect these smaller fragments, noting their original location, and place them in secure storage.

Recommendations

Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. should develop regulatory signage for use at the cemetery. This signage should minimally

deal with proper care of the monuments, prohibiting rubbings and warning visitors of their fragile condition; it should prohibit certain behaviors and actions, such as use of alcoholic beverages; and it should include contact and emergency information.

Regulatory signage may be combined with identification signage, as long as the rules are clear and not lost. Informational and interpretive signage are not recommended for the cemetery at the present time.

Care should be taken to ensure that the cemetery remains trash free. We recommend that those visiting the cemetery to check on its condition spend a few minutes collecting obvious trash during each visit.

The wall should be monitored on a yearly basis for signs of additional damage or defects, such as cracking or loss of mortar. No repair, however, is recommended at this time.

The scattered brick in the cemetery should be collected, cleaned, and stored off-site for future repair use. If left on-site, it may be lost to theft.

Depending on how quickly conservation efforts will begin, it may also be appropriate to collect, document, and store the more heavily damaged monuments to prevent loss of the fragments.

CONSERVATION ISSUES

What is Conservation?

Conservation is *not* restoration. Restoration means, very simply, making something "like new." Restoration implies dramatic changes of the historic fabric, including the elimination of fabric that does not "fit" the current "restoration plan." Restoration is inherently destructive of patina and what makes a property historic in the first place. The "restorer" of a property will know nothing of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation and care even less.

One of the most important early writings was that of nineteenth century art critic and observer John Ruskin. In *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* published in 1849 and in particular, "The Lamp of Memory," Ruskin introduces us to the issue of trusteeship where he explains,

> it is again no question of expediency or feeling whether we shall preserve the buildings of past times or not. We have no right whatever to touch them. They are not ours. They belong partly to those who built them, and partly to all the generations of mankind who are to follow us.

Ruskin also crisply stated the difference between restoration and repair, noting that "restoration" means,

> the most total destruction which a building can suffer: a destruction out of which no remnants can be gathered: a destruction accompanied with false description of the thing destroyed.

In contrast conservation can be defined as preservation from loss, depletion, waste, or harm. Conservation seeks to limit natural deterioration.

Conservation will respect the historic fabric, examine the variety of options available, and select those that pose the least potential threat to the property. Conservation will ensure complete documentation, whether it is of cleaning, painting, or repair. Conservation will ensure that the work done today does not affect our ability to treat the object tomorrow.

Standard for Conservation Work

As Ruskin stated, Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. is the steward of this cemetery, holding what belonged to past generations in trust for future generations. As such the members of that organization bear a great responsibility for ensuring that no harm comes to the properties during their watch.

One way to ensure the long-term preservation of these properties is to ensure that all work meets or exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation, discussed on pages 2-3 of this study.

Another critical requirement is that the caregivers ensure that any work performed in the cemetery – whether it involves the repair of brick work, the cleaning of a stone, or the reconstruction of a heavily damage monument, is conducted by a trained conservator who subscribes to the Standards of Practice and Code of Ethics of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC).

These Standards cover such issues as:

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

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

General Conservation Procedures

Brickwork and Repointing

Repairs should always begin with photographing the structure as it exists in order to completely document the original fabric and construction details. Only the unsound brickwork should be removed, stopping as soon as sound material is encountered. Repair should, as far as possible, use similar brick, mortar, joints, and tooling. Brick should match in size, hardness, texture, and color. Mortar should match the original in color, texture, and most importantly, strength.[1]

Historic bricks are often far softer than modern examples. The use of a modern hard cement mortar will cause extensive damage to this soft brick as one expands more rapidly than the other. Mortar should always be designed to deteriorate more quickly (it should be sacrificial, meaning the use of high lime mortars) than the brick since it can be readily replaced through pointing.

All repointing should minimally meet or exceed the specifications established by *Preservation Briefs 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings*.

New mortar must conform to the following criteria: (1) it must match the historic mortar in color, texture, and tooling, (2) it must have greater vapor permeability and be softer than the masonry units, and (3) it must be as vapor permeable and as soft as the original mortar.

To achieve these criteria it may be necessary to have a conservator conduct a mortar analysis. It is also inappropriate to specify a single mortar that is appropriate for all preservation work, since a variety of time periods and original mortars may be present at the Cottage cemetery. However, in general, the

[1] While historically appropriate mortars can be mixed, typically as a 1:2 or 1:3 ratio of either lime putty or NHL 2 or 3.5 with sand, recently prepackaged mixes have been marketed. These products are superior when large jobs are undertaken, since they assure that the materials and mix are consistent. They are available from Virginia Lime Works (Mix-n-Go) and Cathedral Stone (Restomix).

mortar should be high in lime and low in compressive strength. A natural hydraulic lime (NHL) or air lime would generally be specified for such work. For example, an air lime or NHL 3.5 might be mixed at the ratio of 0:1:3 for much repointing work at these properties. The sand selection would be especially critical since that additive would primarily determine the final color (and texture) of the mortar.

Existing joints would need to be raked out to a depth 2.5 times their width. Thus, a 3/8-inch joint would need to be raked out to a minimum depth of 15/16-inch (typically expressed as 1-inch). The repointing mortar, generally mixed somewhat dry to minimize shrinkage and reduce cleaning efforts, would be firmly packed in the thoroughly cleaned and moistened joint using lifts no deeper than 1¼-inches.

Marble Repair

In most cases gravestones are fragile and their repair is delicate work. There are many commercial products on the market, used by many commercial stone companies, which are totally inappropriate for historic stone.

Appropriate conservation treatment will usually involve drilling and pinning, carefully aligning the two fragments. Threaded 316 stainless steel rod (or occasionally nylon) and epoxy adhesives formulated for the specific stone are used in this type of repair. Diameters and lengths of pins vary with the individual application, depending on the nature of the break, the thickness of the stone, its condition, and its expected post-repair treatment.

Sometimes pins are not used in a misguided or misinformed effort to save time and money. Instead the pieces are simply joined using a continuous bead of epoxy or some other adhesive. Experience indicates that for a long-lasting repair, particularly in structural applications, use of pins is usually necessary. Moreover, most adhesives are far stronger than the stone itself, meaning that failure of the repair is likely to cause additional damage to the stone.

We see many examples of "simple epoxy repairs" at Cottage Cemetery. Virtually all have failed, often resulting in additional damage to the stone.

Figure 23. Failed epoxy repair.

After many such repairs it will be necessary to fill the voids with a natural cementitious composite stone material resembling the original as closely as possible in texture, color, porosity, and strength. This type of repair may be used to fill gaps or losses in marble and is often used to help slow scaling of bedded sandstone exposed to the elements.

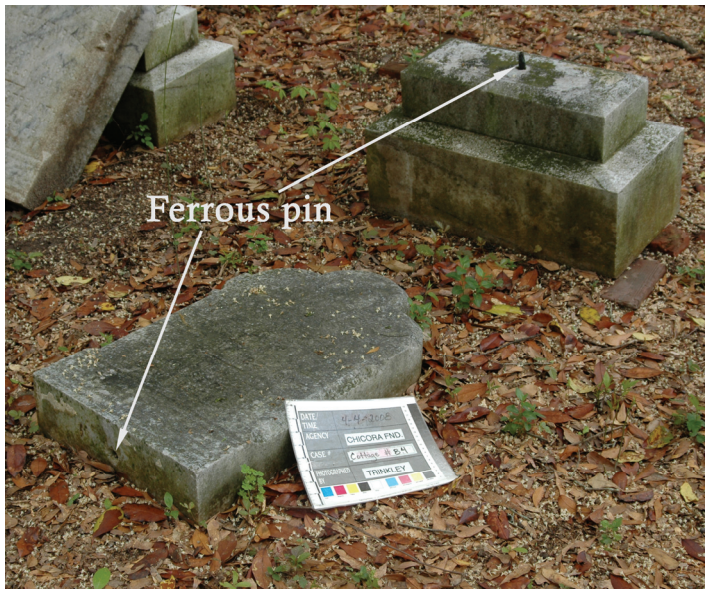

Figure 24. Example of a ferrous pin in a die on base stone.

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

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

All infill work should be conducted by a trained conservator. The Jahn products, in fact, require certification in their use through Cathedral Stone.

It is also common to find die on base monuments attached using ferrous pins. Over time these pins corrode, causing what is known as iron or corrosion jacking. The corrosion scale occupies up to 10 times the volume of the original pin. This causes tensile stress in the surrounding stone, often leading to the cracking and eventually breakage of the stone.

Appropriate repair involves the use of a diamond core drill to remove the embedded ferrous pin and its replacement with a stainless steel pin prior to the reassembly of the monument.

Another common problem seen at Cottage Cemetery is the failure of poorly built brick box tombs. These are clearly modern introductions using modern materials. Unfortunately, the walls are only one brick in wydth (4-inches thick). This failed to provide the support necessary for long-term stability.

The failure of these box tombs exposes the ledgers (at least those that are still in good condition) to the potential for damage. Thus, they should receive a high priority for repair. The walls can be repaired as originally laid, although a double-wydth wall would be a better alternative. In any event, the repair of these walls is necessary not only for the appearance of the cemetery, but also to provide appropriate means of resetting the ledgers.

Treatment proposals for the damaged stones in the cemetery are provided as Appendix 2 of this study.

As a general rule, historic fabric should be preserved, repaired, and reused whenever possible. Only as a last resort should historic fabric be replaced by new fabric.

With that said, it is important to realize that many of the monuments in the Cottage Cemetery have been heavily damaged. For several, the damage is very extensive and the fragments – at least those observed during this assessment – are very small. It is our opinion that for several markers repair *is not feasible* – either in terms of the current technology or in terms of the costs associated. For these we

Figure 25. Examples of collapsing brick box tombs that require repair.

recommend simple, flush-to-ground granite ledgers that reproduce the original inscriptions.

Cleaning of Monuments

A significant amount of damage may result from inappropriate cleaning techniques. The most common cleaning technique is the use of a bleach product – probably because bleach (either sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite) is widely available and inexpensive. It is, nevertheless, unacceptable for historic monuments.

Table 3 discusses problems with a variety of "common" stone cleaning processes widely used by commercial firms and the public. Providing this sort of information to families who have loved ones buried in the cemetery may help deter abusive cleaning. Cleaning is also often largely an aesthetic issue. Too often aggressive cleaning removes not only soil, but also the patina of age – leaving monuments that no longer appear historic. Consequently, cleaning should be conducted no more frequently than perhaps once every 5 years.

The safest product for cleaning is simply low pressure (less than 90 psi) water and a soft bristle brush. When some other assistance is needed a product that has been found safe for most stones is D/2 Architectural Antimicrobial distributed by Cathedral Stone.

Table 3.
Comparison of Different Cleaning Techniques

Cleaning Technique	Potential Harm to Stone	Health/Safety Issues
Sand Blasting	Erodes stone; highly abrasive; will destroy detail and lettering over time	Exposure to marble dust is a source of the fatal lung disease silicosis
Pressure Washers	High pressure abrades stone. This can be exacerbated by inexperienced users. Pressures should not exceed 90 psi.	None, unless chemicals are added or high temperature water is used.
Acid Cleaning	Creates an unnatural surface on the stone; deposits iron compounds that will stain the stone; deposits soluble salts that damage the stone	Acids are highly corrosive, requiring personal protective equipment under mandatory OSHA laws; may kill grass and surrounding vegetation
Sodium Hypochlorite & Calcium Hypochlorite (household and swimming pool bleach)	Will form soluble salts, which will reappear as whitish efflorescence; can cause yellowing; some salts are acidic	Respiratory irritant; can cause eye injury; strong oxidizer; can decompose to hazardous gasses
Hydrogen Peroxide	Often causes distinctive reddish discolorations; will etch polished marble and limestone	Severe skin and eye irritant
Ammonium Hydroxide	Repeated use may lead to discoloration through precipitation of hydroxides	Respiratory, skin, and eye irritant
D/2 Architectural Antimicrobial	No known adverse effects, has been in use for nearly 10 years	No special precautions required for use, handling, or storage

Recommendations

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

There are a variety of different types of damage observed in the cemetery. Treatment proposals for each stone are provided as Appendix 2.

For those stones that cannot be repaired, we recommend replicating their original inscriptions on granite ledgers laid flush-to-ground. This ensures that the grave continues to be marked using the historic inscription, but the new stones do not detract from the character of the historic cemetery.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUNDING

With limited funds it is often critical that organizations establish priorities for cemetery conservation/preservation projects, ensuring that the most critical issues are dealt with first. There are different methods for assigning priorities; here we have simply organized the recommendations in a logical progression, but have not assigned any time frame since we are not familiar with the funding levels available to the Friends.

The costs are based on the best information available at this time. Some are derived from previous projects; others are determined using Means Site Work and Landscape Cost Data. All estimates are 2008$. We recommend that local costs be evaluated since there may be significant differences.

Table 4.
Prioritization of Recommendations

Priority	Task	Cost
First – this fiscal or calendar year	1.1 All board members of Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc., volunteers, and affiliated organizations should become familiar with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation.	n/c
	1.2 All decisions regarding modifications, alterations, additions, or other actions affecting the Cottage cemetery should be carefully evaluated against the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation.	n/c
	1.3 The board should affirm that all conservation (i.e., repair work) of monuments should be conducted by conservators who subscribe to the American Institute for Conservation of Artistic and Historic Works (AIC) Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct.	n/c
	1.4 An 8-foot strip along the northern edge of the road and cemetery should be given to the city to create an alternative entrance to Apple Valley Park. This will minimize pedestrians cutting through the cemetery to access the park.	n/c
	1.5 The caregivers should develop a policy and a form for identifying, reporting, and responding to damage, vandalism, and theft within the cemetery.	n/c
	1.6 There must be routine police patrols at the cemetery. These should occur at least once per week, with special attention paid to weekends and holidays (especially holidays such as Halloween). The caregivers should supplement these police patrols, especially on weekends.	n/c
	1.7 The caregivers should seek to involve adjacent neighbors of the graveyard, especially those whose property backs up on the cemetery.	n/c
	1.8 We do not encourage additional lighting since its benefits are ambiguous. Similarly, enclosing the property with fencing should be a last effort since it will significantly alter the appearance of the property and reduce public access.	n/c
	1.9 An ISA Certified Arborist should be retained to remove all of the cherry laurels and the one hackberry tree currently in and adjacent to the cemetery. This arborist should also evaluate the oaks remaining in the cemetery and perform pruning as necessary for the health and appearance of the trees.	$8,000
	1.10 We do not recommend the planting of shrubbery since such material was likely not historically appropriate, will increase the level of maintenance, and may pose security concerns.	n/c
	1.11 Piles of stone debris from the woods should be carefully stored for use during repair/conservation efforts within the cemetery.	$4,000

Table 4, cont.
Prioritization of Recommendations

Priority	Task	Cost
First – this fiscal or calendar year	1.12 The scattered brick in the cemetery should be collected, cleaned, and stored off-site for future repair use. If left on-site, it may be lost to theft.	$500
	1.13 Depending on how quickly conservation efforts will begin, it may also be appropriate to collect, document, and store the more heavily damaged monuments to prevent loss of the fragments.	$3,500
	1.14 Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. should develop regulatory signage for use at the cemetery. This signage should minimally deal with proper care of the monuments, prohibiting rubbings and warning visitors of their fragile condition; it should prohibit certain behaviors and actions, such as use of alcoholic beverages; and it should include contact and emergency information.Regulatory signage may be combined with identification signage, as long as the rules are clear and not lost. Informational and interpretive signage are not recommended for the cemetery at the present time.	$2,000
	1.15 Care should be taken to ensure that the cemetery remains trash free. We recommend that those visiting the cemetery to check on its condition spend a few minutes collecting obvious trash during each visit.	n/c
	1.16 High priority conservation treatments (not including travel, per diem, or lodging)	$3,400
	1.17 The fence between the cemetery and park must be repaired. This includes the removal of several trees and reinstallation of barbed wire.	$4,500
Second – over next 2 to 3 years	2.1 Second priority conservation treatments (not including travel, per diem, or lodging)	$76,080
	2.2 Steps should be taken to remove the woody vines in the cemetery. This work may require 1-2 years and may be ongoing with conservation efforts. Once the woody vegetation is under control we recommend the installation of about 3-inches of mulch to help control weedy species.	$3,000
	2.3 Maintenance should be continued and improved to eliminate vegetation that would hide illegal and inappropriate activities on the cemetery property. We recommend some thinning of the woods to the south of the cemetery, toward Marvin Griffin Road. The removed vegetation should be chipped and used in the cemetery as mulch.	$5,500
	2.4 Pathways within the cemetery should be avoided, at least at the present time. They are both historically inaccurate for a family graveyard and are not justified by the low visitation. The caregivers, however, must continue to control the dense groundcover in the cemetery, which is a significant trip hazard.	n/c
	2.5 We recommend that the existing access to the cemetery be maintained. It should, however, be modified by increasing to cleared right-of-way to approximately 18 feet, leaving about 2-feet of buffer adjacent to the Apple Valley homes. The road should be graveled.	$3,300
	2.6 The road from the entrance to the cemetery should be straightened. The road should be graded and graveled. The road should be planted to soften its appearance and create a more interesting visual effect.	$8,500
	2.7 An appropriate long-term cemetery landscape maintenance agreement should be forged to ensure that the cemetery remains in acceptable condition.	$3,000 yearly
Third – over next 3 to 5 years	3.1 An effort should be made to provide better parking at the cemetery. This effort, however, should have a minimum intrusion, physically and visually, on the cemetery.	$3,000
	3.2 The wall should be monitored on a yearly basis for signs of additional damage or defects, such as cracking or loss of mortar. No repair, however, is recommended at this time.	$500 yearly
	3.3 Information and citations should be gathered to document the original purchase of the land, the setting aside of the cemetery, the court case to reserve the access, and other aspects of the cemetery's history. Additional research should be devoted to more specific land-use activities in an effort to better document the construction and repair of the cemetery wall, and various repair episodes.	volunteers

Table 4, cont.
Prioritization of Recommendations

Priority	Task	Cost
Third – over next 3 to 5 years	3.4 For those stones that cannot be repaired, we recommend replicating their original inscriptions on granite ledgers laid flush-to-ground. This ensures that the grave continues to be marked using the historic inscription, but the new stones do not detract from the character of the historic cemetery.	ca. $4,000
	3.5 The cemetery may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria B (association with the lives of persons of significance in the past), C (embodiment of distinctive characteristics), and D (information potential). Criteria B would need to meet Criteria Consideration C or D. Listing on the National Register does not guarantee funding; Augusta's Historic Cottage Cemetery, Inc. will need to determine if potential funding sources find listing a requirement.	$3,000
	3.6 Third priority conservation treatments.	$2,100
	3.7 If vandalism remains an issue, we recommend the installation of a surveillance system such as Q-Star Technology's Flashcam.	$6,500

Conservation costs do not include travel, per diem, or lodging.

Table 4 reveals that the projected conservation costs for Cottage Cemetery are approximately $81,580, not including travel, per diem, and lodging. These are among the most critical costs associated with the preservation efforts since the work must be conducted if the cemetery is to remain a viable historic site. Failure to undertake the necessary work will result in the continued deterioration of the site, until it ultimately ceases to exist.

Other costs associated with the recommended work total $73,700. Combined, we project a budget of not less than $147,480. This does not provide for inflation, nor does it provide for the total cost of conservation. If these are added, then the total budget for the five years outlined would be approximately $206,700.

This figure is actually very close to the $210,000 projected by the organization for their categories of restoration and landscaping.

It is critical, however, to maintain momentum – there must be a perception of progress. It will be easier to raise funds if visitors can see that work is being accomplished. Therefore, there may be wisdom in shifting some of the phase 2 conservation work to phase 1. Seeing stones reset, seeing three or four monuments repaired, is likely to encourage additional support from family members.

APPENDIX 1.

MICHAEL TRINKLEY

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Education/Training

1974	B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia
1976	M.A., Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
1980	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
1997	Non-Destructive Investigative Techniques for Cultural Resource Management, NPS Workshop, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott, Kansas (geophysical techniques)
1999	Jahn Installer Workshop, Cathedral Stone Products, Inc., Jessup, Maryland (3 days) (certified installer 9906811-SC)
2001	Preservation & Care of Brownstone Buildings, Technology & Conservation Conference, Boston, Massachusetts
2003	Lime Mortar Workshop, U.S. Heritage, Chicago, Illinois
2004	Preservation Masonry Workshop, School for the Building Arts, Charleston, SC (2 days)
2005	International Lime Conference, Orlando, Florida
2005	Edison Coatings Workshop, Richmond, Virginia (1 day)
2005	Historic Masonry Preservation Workshop, John Lambert, Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, Mt. Carroll, Illinois (1 week)
2005	Preservation Masonry Workshop, College for the Building Arts, Charleston, SC (2 days)
2005	Masonry Analysis & Testing Workshop, Berkowitz and Jablonski, Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, Mt. Carroll, Illinois (1 week)
2005	Jahn 4-Hour Workshop, Cathedral Stone Products, Columbia, SC

2006	Stone Carving and Restoration Workshop, Traditional Building Skills Institute, Snow College, Ephraim, Utah (3 days)
2007	Integrally Colored Concrete Workshop, Ron Blank & Associates, AIA Continuing Education, Columbia, SC

Memberships

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works
US/ICOMOS – Brick, Masonry & Ceramics Committee
Association of Preservation Technology
Preservation Trades Network
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Association of Gravestone Studies

Abstract of Cemetery Conservation/Preservation Experience (not inclusive of legal/archaeological experience):

1992	Reviewer of National Trust for Historic Preservation publication on historic cemeteries publication by Lynette Strangstad.
1998-99	Principal Investigator, Survey and Documentation of African-American cemeteries in Petersburg, Virginia. Including mapping, grave location, and development of historic context. (with Preservation Consultants, Charleston, SC).
1998-99	Conservation activities, Maple Grove Cemetery, Maple Grove United Methodist Church, Waynesville, North Carolina.
1999	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, Virginia Association of Museums, Petersburg, Virginia.
1999	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, Georgia Local History Conference, Augusta, Georgia.
2000	Consultation regarding maintenance and clearing of Ricefield's Woodville Cemetery, Georgetown County, South Carolina.
2000	Invited Speaker, Cemetery Conservation Techniques, Historic Cemetery Preservation Workshop, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.
2000	Preservation assessment, Summerville Cemetery, Augusta, Georgia.
2001	Assessment and preservation plan for Glenwood Cemetery, Thomaston, Georgia.
2001	Reconnaissance survey of cemeteries in Richland County, South Carolina.
2001	Preservation guidelines for St. Paul's Cemetery, Augusta, Georgia.

2001	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, Restoration International Trade Event, New Orleans, La.
2001	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, National Preservation Institute, Washington, D.C.
2002-2003	Conservation program, Old Waxhaws Presbyterian Cemetery, Lancaster County, South Carolina.
2003	Treatment of markers at the Vardeman Cemetery, Lincoln County, Kentucky.
2003	Consultation concerning cemetery walls and pathways, Maple Grove Cemetery, Waynesville, North Carolina.
2003	Invited Speaker, Preservation of African American Cemeteries Conference, 2003, Helena, Arkansas.
2003	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, Washington County, Georgia Historical Society, Sandersville, Georgia.
2003	Preservation assessment, Old City Cemetery, Sandersville, Georgia
2003	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, National Preservation Institute, Washington, D.C.
2003	Treatment of markers at Oakview and Riverside cemeteries; examination of burial vaults in white and African American sections, City of Albany, Georgia (FEMA funded).
2003	Preservation assessment, Historic Cemeteries at Five Cemeteries, Bannack State Park, Bannack, Montana
2003	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, Bannack State Park, Bannack, Montana
2003	Consultation concerning cemetery brick wall, Midway Church, Midway, Georgia.
2004	Treatment of markers at Richardson Cemetery, Clarendon County, South Carolina.
2004	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, National Preservation Institute, Washington, D.C.
2004	Treatment of markers at Maple Grove Cemetery, Waynesville, North Carolina.
2004	Consultation regarding State Historical Marker, Roseville Cemetery, Florence County, South Carolina.
2004	Consultation regarding the Mary Musgrove Monument, Musgrove Mill State Park, Laurens County, South Carolina.

2004	Invited Speaker, Cemetery Preservation Workshop, SC Genealogical Society Annual Meeting, Walterboro, South Carolina.
2004	Treatment of markers at Wrightsboro Cemetery, Thomson, Georgia.
2005	Treatment of markers at Pon Pon Cemetery, Colleton County, South Carolina.
2005	Treatment of markers at Walnut Grove Plantation, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.
2005	Consultant on cemetery fence theft, Save Austin's Cemeteries, Austin, Texas.
2005	Treatment of markers at Richardson Cemetery (Second Phase), Clarendon County, South Carolina.
2005	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, National Preservation Institute, Washington, D.C.
2005	Treatment of marker in Oakview Cemetery, Albany, Georgia.
2005	Treatment of markers at Trinity Cathedral, Columbia, SC.
2005	Preliminary preservation recommendations, Randolph Cemetery, Columbia, SC.
2005	Treatment of markers in Presbyterian Cemetery, Union, SC.
2005	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, Save Oklahoma's Cemeteries, Muskogee, Oklahoma.
2005	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, National Preservation Institute, Las Vegas, New Mexico.
2005	Treatment of marker, Reynolds Homestead, Critz, Virginia.
2005	Assessment and preservation plan for Lewis Cemetery, King and Queen County, Virginia. King and Queen County Historical Society.
2006	Treatment of markers in Presbyterian Cemetery, Union, SC (second phase).
2006	Assessment and preservation plan for Pine Lawn Memorial Gardens, Aiken, South Carolina. SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
2006	Assessment of Unadilla Cemetery, Unadilla, Georgia.
2006	Invited Speaker, Planning a Cemetery Preservation Project, People and Places: South Carolina's Seventh Annual Statewide Historic Preservation Conference, SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.
2006	Assessment and Preservation Plan, Memory Hill Cemetery, Milledgeville, Georgia.

2006	Assessment and Preservation Plan, Springwood Cemetery, City of Greenville & Friends of Springwood Cemetery, Greenville, South Carolina.
2006	Invited Speaker, Cemetery Rehab, South Carolina Landmark Conference, SC Department of Archives and History, Aiken, South Carolina.
2006	Assessment, Town of Dedham, MA cemetery, Vollmer Associates, Boston.
2006	Assessment and Preservation Plan, Naval Medical Cemetery Portsmouth Cemetery, Portsmouth, Virginia.
2006	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, National Preservation Institute, Washington, D.C.
2006	Invited Speaker, Preservation Needs at Greenville's Springwood Cemetery, Greenville Chapter of SC Genealogical Society, Greenville, South Carolina.
2006	Preparation of landscape plan, Randolph Cemetery, Columbia, South Carolina.
2006	Treatment of markers in the Cason Plot, Long Creek Baptist Church, Warrenton, Georgia.
2006	Treatment of markers in the Watson Plot, Thomson City Cemetery, Thomson, Georgia.
2006	Treatment of markers at Trinity Cathedral, Columbia, South Carolina (second phase).
2006	Assessment and Preservation Plan, Old Athens Cemetery, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.
2006	Preparation of Treatment Plan, Terrell Tomb, Sparta, Georgia.
2006	Emergency conservation treatment, Settler's Cemetery, City of Charlotte, North Carolina.
2006-2007	Preservation Assessment and Recordation, St. Elizabeth's Cemetery, Washington, DC (for General Services Administration).
2006-2007	Preservation Assessment, three Raleigh Cemeteries, Raleigh, North Carolina.
2007	Historic research, Randolph Cemetery, Columbia, South Carolina.
2007	Treatment of Monuments at Laurelwood Cemetery, Rock Hill, South Carolina.
2007	Assessment of markers, Machpelah Cemetery, Lincoln County, North Carolina.
2007	Assessment of Moss Family Cemetery, Stanly County, North Carolina.
2007	Treatment of Monuments at the Old Athens Cemetery, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

2007	Treatment of markers at Trinity Cathedral, Columbia, South Carolina (third phase).
2007	Invited Speaker, Annual Conference of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission, Mars Bluff, South Carolina.
2007	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, National Preservation Institute, Greensboro, North Carolina.
2007	Treatment of markers at Machpelah Cemetery, Lincoln County, North Carolina.
2007	Assessment of markers, St. Johns Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.
2007	Preservation Assessment, Village Cemetery, Newberry, South Carolina.
2007	Instructor, Cemetery Preservation: Making Good Choices Workshop, Lincolnton Historical Society, Lincolnton, North Carolina.
2007	Treatment of markers, Settler's Cemetery, Charlotte, North Carolina.
2007	Assessment of markers, Unitarian Church Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina.
2007	Preparation of Conservation Scope of Work, Chalmette National Cemetery, Louisiana (for Lord, Aeck & Sargent, Ann Arbor, Michigan).
2007	Preservation Assessment and Assessment of markers, Mann Family Cemetery, North Attleboro, Massachusetts.
2007	Treatment of the Pringle Vault, City Cemetery, Sandersville, Georgia.
2007	Assessment of the Plunk Family Cemetery, Lincolnton, North Carolina.
2007	Assessment of City Cemetery, South Bend, Indiana.
2007	Assessment of Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama.
2007	Treatment of the Middleton family vault, Middleton Plantation, Dorchester County, South Carolina.
2007	Treatment of ledgers in family cemetery, Augusta, Georgia.
2007-2008	Treatment of markers at Richardson Cemetery, Clarendon County, South Carolina (third phase).
2008	Assessment of three city cemeteries, Thomasville, Georgia.
2008	Assessment of Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, Georgia.
2008	Assessment, South View Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia.

2008 Treatment of Mitchem Family Cemetery stones, Clarendon County, South Carolina.

2008 Preparation of Conservation Scope of Work (brick, iron, stucco), Chalmette National Cemetery, Louisiana (for Lord, Aeck & Sargent, Ann Arbor, Michigan).

2008 Treatment of stones at Unitarian Church Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina (first phase).

2008 Treatment of vandalized stone at Trinity Cathedral Church Cemetery, Columbia, South Carolina.

2008 Consultant, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Southern Field Office, Tornado damage at Oak View Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia.

National Register Nominations of Cemeteries

1999 Preliminary Multi-Property Nomination, African American Cemeteries of Petersburg, Virginia. Submitted to Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia (with Sarah Fick, Preservation Consultants).

2000 National Register Nomination, King Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Submitted to South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2002 National Register Nomination, Scanlonville or Remley Point Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Submitted to South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2005 Preliminary Information Form – Hopkins Family Cemetery, Richland County, South Carolina. Submitted to South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2007 Preliminary Information Form – Harts Bluff African American Cemetery, Wadmalaw Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Submitted to South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department

APPENDIX 2.

CONSERVATION TREATMENT PROPOSALS

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 1

Name: Margaret Elizabeth Schley **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $850
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 2 & 3**

Name: Emma Schley & Robert E. Schley **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: brick surround

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

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

Cost: $1,400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 4

Name: Robert E. Cunningham **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $900
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 5

Name: Mary Eliza Eve Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $650
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 6**

Name: John Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: paint

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $300
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 7

Name: Oswell Eve Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $950
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 8

Name: John Edgar **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $2,100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 9**

Name: Anna Edgar **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $850
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 10

Name: Eliza Isabel Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☒ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $650
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 11**

Name: Louisa Smith Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: column/pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $950
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 12

Name: Robert D. Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $950
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 13

Name: W. S. Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $550
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 14

Name: Sallie Cunningham **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $600
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 15

Name: Willie Cunningham **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $700
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 16

Name: Charles Cunningham **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $850
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 17

Name: Anna W. Cunningham **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $850

Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 18

Name: Emmeline Eve Smith **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☒ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 19

Name: William H. Smith **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 20 & 21

Name: William Wyberg Smith & Leonides Watkins Smith

Material: ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☒ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: (stone 20 only; stone 21 not identified at this time)

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 22

Name: Ann Pritchard Eve Cunningham **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: may requie filling of box to support repaired ledger.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,800
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 23

Name: Charles Cunningham & John Brownlee Cunningham **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:
Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: will need to fill box with sand to support ledger repairs.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,800
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 24

Name: Owen Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $650
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 25-31**

Name: Fitzsimons, Carmichael, Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: brick surround

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: 27 may be irreparable

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $2,900
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 32**

Name: unknown **Material:** ☐ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☒ other: UID conglomerate

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 33**

Name: unknown **Material:** ☐ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: surround

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 4

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

Cost: n/c

Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 35**

Name: Paul Eve Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $800
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 36**

Name: Robert Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 37**

Name: Catherine E. Fitzsimons Whitehead **Material:** ☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☒ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $600
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 38**

Name: Ellen Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: (1) attempt to identify fragments for complete repair; (2) otherwise, reset ledger (which is largely complete) on box base and document. Cost shown for (2) only.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 39**

Name: Paul Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: ledger appears intact, but threatened by lack of support.

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

Priority: 1

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

Cost: $1,050
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 40

Name: Christopher Fitzsimons. Jr. **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: box may require filling with sand to support repair of ledger.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** **41**

Name: Catherine Pritchard Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☒ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: **1**

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

Cost: **$1,300**
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 42

Name: Christopher Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 43**

Name: Oswell Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☒ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: fill box with sand to support repaired ledger.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 44

Name: Aphra Ann Prtichard Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: box deteriorating and putting ledger, currently intact, at risk.

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 1

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

Cost: $1,050
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 45**

Name: Elizabeth Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: brick surround

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $300
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 46

Name: Sarah Eve Adams & John S. Adams **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $950
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 47**

Name: Maria Fitzsimons Eve Bones **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: stabilize base, collect & store fragments; consider using flush marker to reproduce inscriptions

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

Priority: 2/5

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

Cost: $300
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 48

Name: John Bones **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: stabilize foundation, collect and store fragments; consider using flush marker to reproduce inscription.

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

Priority: 2/5

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

Cost: $300
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 49**

Name: Mary Brown Bones **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,300
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 51**

Name: Anderson W. Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $700
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 52**

Name: Elizabeth Eve Longstreet Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:
Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $700
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 53**

Name: Edgar Adams Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $850
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 54**

Name: J. Randolph Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: slant top

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 55**

Name: George Okeeffe Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: box will require internal support; will need to be filled with sand to support ledger repair; uncertain in all fragments are present (cost based on present assumptions).

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $2,500
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 56

Name: Hampton Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 57**

Name: Edward Fisher Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $650
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 58**

Name: Anna Hampton Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: remove vegetation; box will need to be filled with sand to support ledger.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,600
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 59-61**

Name: Longstreet **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: brick surround

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $2,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 62

Name: Martha Henrietta Eve Longstreet & Maria Bones Longstreet **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: reset brick coping in mass, if possible.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,000
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 63**

Name: Emma Eve Longstreet Sibley **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $600
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 64**

Name: P. Alston Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: treatment dependent on recovering base of stone which is not immediately visible.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $650
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 65**

Name: Little Mattie **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: treatment dependent on finding upper portion of stone.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $900
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 66**

Name: J. Bones Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $700
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 67

Name: C. Hampton Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $700
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 68**

Name: O.P. Fitzsimons & Mary B. Fitzsimons **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: partially reset with blocks that need to be removed – this will necessitate listing column.

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☒ other: spray paint

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 69**

Name: John C. Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: treatment is dependent on finding fragments

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $950
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 70

Name: Henri Augusta Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: reset, but did not include all sections of the pedestal.

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $900
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 71**

Name: John Edgar Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: pedestal

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 72

Name: Mary Roma Eve Campbell **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☒ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: attempt to locate and replace cradle foot.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $950
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 73**

Name: James C. Carmichael **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: ability to repair depends on the soundness of the stone.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 74

Name: Robert Joseph Campbell **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $850
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 75**

Name: Francis W. Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: ability to repair depends on the soundness of the stone.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 76

Name: Dr. Jospeh Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $550
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 77

Name: Hannah Singleterry Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☒ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☒ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: box may need to be filled to support ledger

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,050
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 79

Name: William Ross Dow **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 3

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

Cost: $600
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 80**

Name: Louisa Matilda Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $850
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 81**

Name: Catherine Watkins Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☒ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $900
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 82

Name: Joseph C. Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 83**

Name: William O. Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: attempt to locate missing portion.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $950
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 84**

Name: Mary Augusta Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $600
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 85**

Name: Margaret Henrietta Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $550
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 86**

Name: Maria Louisa Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $550
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 87**

Name: Dr. Edward Joseph Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cross

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 88**

Name: Sarah Jane Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,000
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 89**

Name: Dr. Edward Armstrong Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: stone need additional evaluation with breaks so close to the bottom, where pins are required for resetting in the socket.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,400
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 90&91

Name: Henry Campbell Eve & Frank Eve **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $700
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 92**

Name: Sara A. Carmichael Williams **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $800
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 93**

Name: M. Susan Hall Smith, et al. **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☒ infill ☒ other: cradle repairs dependent on identifying missing elements.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 94**

Name: Catherine Eve Watkins Campbell **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: cradle repair is dependent on identifying missing elements.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 95**

Name: Robert Campbell **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☒ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: stabilize foundation, collect and store fragments; consider using flush marker to reproduce inscription.

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

Priority: 2/5

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

Cost: $300
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 96**

Name: Dr. Anderson Paul Longstreet **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☒ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☐ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: stabilize foundation, collect and store fragments; consider using flush marker to reproduce inscription.

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

Priority: 2/5

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

Cost: $200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 97**

Name: Mary Carmichael Longstreet **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 98**

Name: Laura Ayer Longstreet **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $900
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot: 99**

Name: Hannah Bones Longstreet **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: cradle

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,100
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** 100

Name: Aphra Longstreet Ketchum **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☒ other: obelisk

Existing Condition

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

Deterioration: ☐ broken ☐ cracked ☐ losses ☐ flaking/sugaring ☐ ferrous pins ☐ brass pins ☐ delamination/detachment ☐ spalling ☐ missing fragments ☒ other: can't assess the top 24% - buried in soil.

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

Treatment: ☐ core drill ☒ drill and pin ☐ simple adhesive repair ☐ injection grout ☐ replace bricks ☐ mortar ☐ repoint ☐ infill ☒ other: proposal assumes no additional damage.

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $1,200
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** A

Name: Carmichael **Material:** ☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☐ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☒ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $500
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** B

Name: **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☒ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☒ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $500
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** C

Name: Gilbert Longstreet **Material:** ☒ marble ☐ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☒ headstone ☐ footstone ☐ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☒ reset/level in ground ☐ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☐ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $800
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cottage Cemetery, Augusta, GA
Monument Treatment Proposal

Section: **Plot:** D

Name: Henrietta W. Long **Material:** ☐ marble ☒ granite ☐ brick ☐ other:

Type: ☐ headstone ☐ footstone ☒ die on base ☐ tab in socket ☐ box ☐ other:

Existing Condition

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

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

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

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

Soiling: ☒ biological ☐ staining ☐ efflorescence ☐ other:

Treatment Strategy

Position: ☐ reset/level in ground ☒ reset/level to existing base ☐ construct new base ☐ resquare ☐ possible new base required ☐ stabilize foundation ☐ reset with 0:1:3 mix ☒ reset with compound

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

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

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

Priority: 2

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

Cost: $300
Not including travel, per diem, lodging

Cemetery Preservation Plans

Historical Research

Identification of Grave Locations and Mapping

Condition Assessments

Treatment of Stone and Ironwork

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