Site Plan Drawing Notes:

A. Adjustment to elevation building depth to properly fit site. The western wall was moved approximately 10’ east.
B. North-east future point has been adjusted 3’ due to location of point on top of wall and limitations of surveying equipment.
C. Area east of new addition has been paved with brick pavers subsequent to survey.
D. Datum line extending to Meeting Street for referencing continuation of site plan.

LEGEND

- Gravel
- Wood Spans
- Insulated Foundation
- Concrete Foundation
- Brick Pavement
- Blaze/Sign
- Bulletin Board
- East Hall
- Choir Hall
- Gravel
- Curb
- Catch Drain
- Grouting

UTILITIES

- Plumbing
- Electric Conduct
- Gas Conduct
- Telephone Conduct
- Water Supply
- Electrical Light
- Fire alarm

PLANT MATERIAL

- Asparagus
- Holly Fens
- Money Grass
- Rosemary
- Tea Clive
- Asalea
- Burnt Holly
- Weeds
- Spurge
- Monkey Grass

FINAL SITE PLAN

LANCE HALL & ADDITION

G. Brown & Associates, A MILLER & FREED

11-09-07

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
NOTES
1. Green mat as top of roof on green building.
2. Ground floor approximately green, house wall and cornice lost at X.
3. Plumbing upset early rear access to the building.
4. Door relocated as indicated.
5. Roofing runs up the west annex to the building.
6. Elevator shaft building lost a fourth floor above.
7. Measurement during site has some slight errors.
8. Building to 20’-0" but measurement not included with the other errors.

LEGEND
- Glass Block
- Cedar Shingles
- Barely visible
- Steel Rolling Door

Scale 1:120

LANCE HALL

SOUTH ELEVATION

NEW ADDITION ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

NORTH
WE ARE UNSURE ABOUT THE WIDTH OF THE WALL BESIDE THE STAIRS BECAUSE THE ELEVATOR PROHIBITS US FROM MEASURING IT.
THE SIDING OF THE EDUCATIONAL BUILDING IS WOOD WITH STEEL STUDS.
THE FIRST FLOOR'S FLOOR IS MADE OF CONCRETE.
THE SECOND FLOOR HAS HARD WOOD FLOORING.
TOE MOLDING RUNS ALONG THE ROOMS AT 3/4" OF AN INCH.
THE WALLS AROUND THE ELEVATOR AND STAIRS IS STUCCO OVER C.M.U.
NOTES
1) Missing two tanks because of lost notes
2) Not to scale will provide file on an attached CD
3) Front of Lance Hall designed by the other sitework team
THE NEW WING'S WINDOWS AND DOORS

PROPOSAL

THE WINDOWS IN THE NEW WIND OF LANCE HALL ARE INSULATED GLASS UNITS, OR IGU. THESE WINDOWS ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPE WITH TWO LAYERS OF GLASS. THE SPACE BETWEEN THE TWO PIECES OF GLASS CAN HAVE OXYGEN, ARGON, AND KRYPTON, IT ALSO HAS A THIN LAYER OF MEDAL WIRE THAT RUNS THROUGH THE SPACE WHICH REFLECTS HEAT BACK INTO THE INTERIOR, IF ONE OF THE LAYERS IS BROKEN THEN THE ENTIRE WINDOW HAS TO BE REPLACED. ALSO THE GASES CAN LEAK OUT OF THE WINDOW IF IT IS NOT INSTALLED PROPERLY. THIS OFTEN CAUSES DISCOLORATION OR MISTING IN THE GLASS. IT CAN ALSO HAPPEN IF THE PERIMETER OF THE SEALED UNIT IS NOT VENTILATED EFFECTIVELY OR IF HOLE OR CRACKS DEVELOP. THE WINDOWS OF THE NEW ADDITION SHOULD HAVE A WARRANTY OF AT LEAST TEN YEARS. IF THIS DISCOLORATION OCCURS THEN THE WINDOWS WILL ALSO HAVE TO BE REPAIRED BECAUSE THEY ARE NO LONGER EFFECTIVE. THE BEST WAY TO MAKE SURE THAT THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN IS TO KEEP THE INSULATION STRIPS CLEAN. IF THEY ARE RUINED THE WINDOWS WILL START LEAKING. AFTER THE WARRANTY IS EXPIRED THE STRIPS SHOULD BE MONITORED OFTEN AND IF NECESSARY REPLACED.

NOTES

- THE DOOR JAMB AND THE WINDOW JAMB ARE THE SAME
- THERE ARE TWO DIFFERENT SCALES
- WINDOW ONE IS BREATH THE DOOR AND WINDOW TWO IS NEXT TWO WINDOW NUMBER ONE
- ALL JAMBS ARE METAL, PAINTED BLACK ON THE OUTSIDE AND WHITE ON THE INSIDE
- DOORS ARE METAL WITH AND INNER GLASS PANEL
- ALL GLASS IS MADE OF IGU
- NEED TO MEASURE WHERE THE DOOR MEETS THE JAMB AND THE WIDTH OF THE DOOR
- I ALSO NEED TO MEASURE WHERE THE DOOR Knob IS ON THE DOOR.
ELEVATION, SECTION, AND JAMB OF THE SECOND STORY DOOR OF LANCE HALL (RIGHT SIDE)

Maintenance of door and window on the second story of Lance Hall (Right Side)

The door on the second story of Lance Hall is a wood door with 8 uniform glass panels in it. The door was put in with the new glass addition to make an entranceway connecting the hall of the new addition to the old Lance Hall. The door and glass on the door are in excellent condition since they are new. The paint is smooth and appears to be uniform, and the baseboard on the door is in good condition. When adding a new house to a historic building, it is necessary that this door will preserve the historic character of Lance Hall. It maintains original molding, colors, and materials used on one of the oldest houses in the School of the First Floor. It does not significantly impact the historic character of Lance Hall, although it is very clear that the door is brand new and not original. In terms of maintaining this door, there should be regular maintenance that checks the condition of paint, frames, wood, hardware, door jamb, as well as the overall door. The amount of paint and glass through the door needs to be considered; since there are glass panels on the door, there will be considerable heat gain and loss. It would be energy efficient to put in a blind or shade over the door to reduce this. Gasketing and weather-stripping should also be applied to the door as necessary.

With a new door, maintaining the paint condition of occasional cleaning to remove dirt, mud, and insects. To clean paint or wood, use only soap and detergent and should do so with care. If you require sanding to the door, use care!! If not done properly, it will damage the wood door. Use sandpaper and finish with two coats of polyurethane. To avoid getting the paint on the door, you could wear gloves or use a vacuum to remove it.

The door also has a 6-pane window above it that has multiple panes and less light. Although it does not open and does not have a very defined view. This window is more in line with the door below and appears to be an original part of Lance Hall. This window is in good condition, although none of the paint around the window frame has been to crack a little bit. It may not be necessary to repaint in these areas since historic windows tend to have multiple layers of paint on them. By carefully observing these sections of cracked paint it may look better and reduce the clarity of the paint.

Using chemical paint removers can help this process since they soften and dissolve the paint making it easy to scrape off by hand. When identifying the damaged paint surfaces, always consider the location, whether it is a trim, doors, windows, or exterior paint. This will help determine the best treatment approach. This window could also use some gentle cleaning to get rid of dirt. Using water and detergent would be gentle and get the paint looking fresh again. Since this window is an older deed, there should be periodic checks for wood rot and dampness. Condition of the paint, frame, and glass to ensure proper upkeep.

OUTSIDE ELEVATION

INSIDE ELEVATION

SECTION AA

NOTES

1. The measurements for these drawings were taken 9/26/07 - 9/27/07
2. The section cut and jamb are indicated by the dotted lines and arrows on the outside elevation
3. The materials for the door are wood and glass. I do not know what the door handle is made out of.

SCHEDULE

[Table with data]

SCHEDULE 1

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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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LANCE HALL & ADDITION
MELTING STREET - CHARLESTON, SC

HISTORIC DISTRICT PROJECTS
HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION PLANNING

DESIGNER: DANIUS COLLIER

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"
DETAIL OF THE WEST FAÇADE DOOR

HISTORIC WOODWORKING AND FINISHES

This door is constructed of essentially two frame and panel doors laminated together. The interior is stained pine and the exterior is a painted hardwood; probably oak or mahogany. The frame of the door is constructed of vertical styles and horizontal rails that are joined by mortises and through tenons. The panels are sandwiched between the rails and decorated with trim molding.

This door is typical of the architectural styling of the building, and is probably original to the 19th century construction. This door was probably constructed by a skilled craftsman without the use of modern machinery. The joinery and the moldings are hand hewn using only planes, chisels and saws.

The finish on the interior is likely some sort of natural penetrating oil, such as linseed or tung. The exterior finish was probably originally a lead based paint, but has likely been sealed by a modern coat. It is unknown whether the color is original without a paint sample. Routine maintenance is essential in the conservation of these historic finishes.
LANCE HALL NORTHERN EXTERIOR DOOR DETAIL

NOTES:
1. DOOR CONSISTS OF 15 PANELS 2 OF WHICH ARE GLASS
2. KICKPLATE ON DOOR MADE OF BRASS
3. HARDWARE ON DOOR OF UNKNOWN COMPOSITION
4. DOOR THICKNESS IS 0 – 1 ¾

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

LEGEND:
- MASONRY WALL
- WOOD DETAIL
- GLASS

SECTION ON "A-A"

FULL SIZE DETAILS OF DOOR AND MOULDING.

INTERIOR VIEW

EXTERIOR VIEW
SIGNIFICANCE:

ALTHOUGH THE SIDE DOOR OF LANCE HALL IS NOT HISTORIC, ITS PLACEMENT IS VERY SIGNIFICANT. IT ALLOWS EASY ACCESS TO THE NEW GREEN ADDITION. THIS RELATIVELY NEW DOOR REPLACES ONE OF THE WINDOWS. THIS IS EVIDENT DUE TO A SHUTTERING THAT REMAINS, ALONG WITH MANY NOTICEABLE MARKS ON THE MASONRY. THE TRUE SUCCESS OF THIS DOOR IS ARGUABLE. SOME FACTORS INCLUDE THE SIZE, LOCATION, STYLE AND WHETHER OR NOT THE DOOR HARMONIZES WITH THE OTHER HISTORIC FEATURES OF LANCE HALL. DOES THIS DOOR TRULY CREATE A SMOOTH TRANSITION FROM LANCE HALL TO ITS NEW ADDITION?

RECOMMENDATIONS:

ALTHOUGH THIS DOOR ACCOMMODATES THE MODERN LOOK OF THE NEW GREEN ADDITION, THE DOOR LACKS TRUE HARMONY WITH THE HISTORIC LANCE HALL. THE DOOR HAS A HISTORIC LOOK. THERE IS AN INSCRIPTION DOWN THE CENTER TO SIMULATE TWO PANELS SIMILAR TO THE HISTORIC DOORS AROUND DOWNTOWN CHARLESTON.

COORDINATE WITH THE PROPORTIONS OF LANCE HALL, THE PROPORTIONS OF THE WINDOWS, AND THE PROPORTIONS OF THE MASONRY TO ACHIEVE HARMONY ON THE CHURCH SITE.

A LARGER DOOR OPENING AND A DESCRIPTION CHURCH GUESTS MORE SUCCESSFULL. A TWO DOOR SPANNING, SIMILAR TO FRENCH DOORS ARE AN OPTION.

ALSO, THE DOOR IS A RELATIVELY CRAMMED SPACE IN TERMS OF WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBILITY. KEEPING THE MASONRY ON THE MASONRY AND THE SHUTTERING IS AN EXCELLENT WAY TO EXPRESS THE OLD BUILDING WITH THE NEW. IT CONSERVES HOW THE HISTORIC SITES AND THE HISTORIC CHURCH ATTRACTS.

CATEGORIZATION OF DOOR:

A DOOR IS NOT CONSIDERED A TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOOR. IT HAS A VERTICAL RIBBON OF FOUR WINDOWS GIVING IT A ROMAN OR AN ANARCHISTIC FEEL. It has no decorative crown on the exterior, but instead has a very simple, unadorned, glazing. IT MIGHT CONSIST OF TISSUE GLAZING, BUT ALSO HAS TWO SQUARE PANELS AT THE BOTTOM.

THE INTERIOR OF THE DOOR HAS SOME CROWN MOLDING SURROUNDING THE DOOR.

ACHIEVING A MORE CLASSICAL FEELING ON THE INSIDE, THE ARCHITRAVE TRIM IS DRAWN TO SCALE AT THE FAR LEFT. THIS ADDS SOME WARMTH AND CHARACTER TO THE INTERIOR, YET THE SIMPLICITY OF THE DOOR AND ITS SURROUNDINGS ON THE EXTERIOR COMBINE WITH THE MODERN NEW GREEN ADDITION.


EXISTING STRUCTURE LIGHTING

The current exterior lighting of Lanne Hall needs to be upgraded. The lamps in the existing fixtures need to be replaced with ones that reflect the Greek Revival style of the building. The current lighting was more of a Victorian style with scaled-up designs around the lamp fixture. The current fixture is placed in the center of the house. These posts are on the north and south sides of the front of Lanne Hall. The exterior lighting fixtures are proposed to be new ones considering the existing structure. Proposed new exterior lighting for this historic structure will include the existing hurricane lamp. The new post lamp structure does not reflect the Greek Revival style. The current lamp system is set up for gas or electric attendants. The current lamp system will be replaced with the gas line and the gas line will be concentrated on the side of Lanne Hall according to site regulations.

EXTERIOR LIGHTING OBJECTIVES

1. To give a visual experience to the buildings' night visitors.
2. To enhance the building's architectural features by projecting shadows on the building.
3. To provide an element of security for visitors and residents.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Several improvements can be made to the lighting of the historic structure. The first is to replace the current lamps with a modern reproduction of Greek Revival style. For a more effective, lighter, air-cooled fixture. The building is to recognize the natural gas to the building. Although this would probably involve several thousand dollars in duct installation as well. Low voltage spotlights are suggested in the surrounding trees and posts of Lanne Hall can also improve the aesthetics of the building.

The proposed light fixtures are from Charleston Gas Light Company. The lamps are designed to be energy efficient.

GREEN LIGHTING OPTIONS

1. Replace the lamp with a fixture from Green Lighting Company to save electrical and gas lighting cost and reduce building energy costs.
2. Replace the lamp with a fixture that is energy efficient and reduces energy costs.
3. Replace the lamp with a fixture that is energy efficient and reduces energy costs.
4. Replace the lamp with a fixture that is energy efficient and reduces energy costs.
5. Replace the lamp with a fixture that is energy efficient and reduces energy costs.

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

- charlestonlampcompany.com: Offers a selection of historic and modern lighting fixtures.
- charlestonlampcompany.com: Provides information on energy-efficient lighting options.
- charlestonlampcompany.com: Offers a comprehensive list of lighting options and provides information on energy-efficient lighting.
- charlestonlampcompany.com: Provides a list of vendors and distributors of energy-efficient lighting fixtures.

LAMPS POST FROM WWW.LAMPSLAMPS.COM $85.00
Marble is a soft and porous metamorphic rock. It is composed of either calcite or dolomite. Its composition makes it both easy to clean, yet unsuitable to withstand mechanical abrasion. Marble is a light-colored rock which easily shows rust stains. Heavy water work along the marble stairs of Lance Hall makes the marble show discoloration of the stains higher.

To remove rust stains, a simple solution of household bleach and warm water can be applied to the marble. Another solution that can be used is to mix 1 part vinegar with 1 part water and apply to the stain. This is important to note that heavy acidic solutions could cause etching on the marble due to its soft composition. The proper care for marble stairs is essential to their classic beauty.
NOTES:

Problem: Split marble & corrosion of wrought iron at base of newel post. Possible solutions: Repair, not replace.

Solution: 1. Fill cracks with epoxy solution. 2. (Preferred) Install a dowel through the marble, similar to a thomstone repair. Source for iron restoration can be found at [http://www.vinylwindowswork.com/ironwork.htm]

Note: Details often came from public plan books. Thought to have designed by Mills, similar to Manigault House on Meeting Street.

Materials:
- Wrought Iron
- Marble
- Stucco
DETAIL OF COLUMN AT LANCE HALL

THE ARCHITECTURE OF ROBERT MILLS

LANCE HALL IS A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE GEORGIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE. IT IS AN IMPROVED Version of the Colonial Style of the 17th and 18th centuries. The architecture is characterized by its simplicity and elegance, with a strong emphasis on symmetry and proportion. The USE OF GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE WOULD CATCH ON IN THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH, WHERE THE GEORGIAN STYLE WOULD BECOME THE DOMINANT STYLE IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

NOTES

1. All measurements above are exact estimates due to the condition of the building.
2. Steel rods visible inside column frame were used for the construction of the column.
3. Circumference of column is 10'-8".
4. Circumference of column at base is approximately 9'-8".
5. Measurements are approximate due to the condition of the building.

MATERIALS

- MARBLE
- STUCCO
- WOOD
- CONCRETE
Lance Hall Wrought Iron Details

Wrought Iron Maintenance

Much of the wrought iron work on Lance Hall and the surrounding property is in great need of maintenance and repair due to its age and little attention given to it. On the building, the railings have been painted over, most likely as quick solutions to repairing rust spots and other issues. The metal will last longer and look better without any paint on the surface because the paint builds up in small spots making the important details.

The safest way to remove the paint is to use chemical agents and steam cleaning. This will restore it to the metal's original appearance. To repair the rust spots it is necessary to physically remove the iron detail from its location and restore the metal. When the metal heats it will expand but the rust will not causing it to loosen from the metal allowing it to be brushed off. This will not alter the structural qualities of the metal or the appearance other than improving it. The most important thing to take note of when cleaning iron is the high lead content, proper care must be taken to not inhale or ingest dust or vapors when working with the metal.

Notes

- Scale 1"=1'-0"
- Selected various sections of iron work
- Did not focus on the stairs other than guideline, thus did not get measurements
- Lamp head is estimated measurements because it is not original and wanted to focus on original structures
**WROUGHT IRON ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL**

**PRESERVATION PLAN**

- Wrought iron is characterized by its layered structure which gives it a unique texture.
- Its texture is due to the fact that wrought iron contains less than 2% carbon and is a non-alloyed steel.
- Considered a soft but tough metal which is weather resistant and capable of being forged into simple geometric shapes.
- Individual pieces are either riveted or welded together.
- Wrought iron in need of repair is now replaced with mild steel.
- Mild steel, like wrought iron, contains a low level of carbon.
- Although mild steel is not as resistant to corrosion as wrought iron, it is more straightforward and easier to repair. Some treatments are potentially dangerous and should be performed by professionals.
- The preservation of historic ironwork, whether a major or minor repair, is the recommended approach for replacement.
- When possible, all repairs should be reversible.
- The most effective way to preserve architectural ironwork is to maintain a protective coat of paint on the metal.
- Before applying paint, it's important to analyze the existing paint to ensure it is properly recommended.

**NOTES**

- FIG. 1 IS NOT DRAWN TO 3/4" TO SCALE
- SECTION OF FENCE IS NOT DRAWN TO SCALE
Notes:

Cast Iron became popular in the 1850's after James Bogardus introduced the cast iron store front. Noted for its durability, Cast iron is an alloy with a high carbon content that makes it more resistant to corrosion than either wrought iron or steel. However unlike wrought iron or steel, Cast iron is very hard and brittle and has little tensile strength. Cast iron elements are usually very uniform in appearance, are often displayed in repetition and are usually bolted or screwed together as they do not respond well to welding.

This gate is not original to the site however it is a good example of early cast ironwork. Part of a much larger perimeter fence that aligns along Meeting St. the fence also contains another larger gate. The fence and gate are painted black and the fence is situated upon a brick base covered with cast iron. This cast iron and brick base has fallen into disrepair and has broken or fallen off. The significance of this gate is the fact that it aligns to the center of Lance Hall and there used to be a pathway linking the street to the building. This gate is raised off the sidewalk by 8 inches with a slab of granite. Other than the base of the fence it is in good condition. Proper maintenance will ensure that this important gate will stand the test of time.
HOW SUSTAINABLE IS IPE WOOD?

Ipe is a tropical hardwood tree which belongs to the tabebuia genus that ranges from northern Mexico to northern Argentina. Most of the ipe wood used today is of the tabebuia serratifolia family, a tree that grows in the Brazilian rainforest. The tree can grow up to one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet tall and can have trunk diameters between two to six feet. Tabebuia trees are known for their flowers that they produce. The wood color can range from a brown to blackish heartwood olive and has light to dark stripes.

Ipe is used because of its strength and durability qualities. The wood is said to have a lifespan of over twenty five years. Some other qualities of ipe are its natural resistance to fire, ability to resist decay, termites, and marine borers. For these reasons, ipe wood is supposed to be used in an environmentally responsible choice for your new decking and other uses. Because the wood is a natural repellent of rot, decay, insects, and mold, the use of toxic chemicals that are present in other lumber products does not need to be used. The long lifespan of ipe wood means that the wood does not need to be replaced as often as other lumber, which means lesser trees will be used.

Ipe wood can be used for a number of different purposes, including but not limited to decking, shingles, home siding, industrial flooring, turnery, tool handles and decorative veneers. However, because the wood is so strong it is very difficult to work with. The easiest way to work with ipe wood is to order precut lumber pieces, because the wood can be impossible to work with hand tools.

While ipe wood does have its benefits, there is a negative side to using ipe for your lumber needs. Ipe comes from the Brazilian rainforest, an area that is greatly affected by slash and burn practices. Ipe wood typically grows in densities of one to two trees per acre and for every ipe tree cut, an estimated twenty eight other trees must be cut and thrown away. A density of one to two trees an acre means that a huge area of the rainforest must be used to produce a significant amount of lumber. Manufactures of ipe lumber typically state that the wood they use comes from a sustainable forest, but who really knows. Because the Amazon rainforest is such an important ecosystem, environmentalists believe that logging should not be permitted. While it does last longer than other lumber, it is worth clear cutting the rainforest to use ipe wood.
LANCE HALL GREEN ADDITION
IRON WORK DETAIL

NOTES

Electricity is the single largest controllable operating cost in a building. Lighting makes up 20 percent of energy use in buildings. Optimizing energy performance is a means to lessen the carbon impact on the environment, that means costs to create energy.

Lower watt light bulbs such as the compact fluorescent bulb and LED lamps can greatly lower electric dependency over time. On average, replacing incandescent bulbs with compact LED lights will save 65 percent on energy cost and will last 25 times longer.

LED lamps fit in a regular Edison socket. They replace incandescent bulbs from 60-90 watts and only one watt for your motion sensors. These are available for lights using 60 watts or more and using more than 60 lumens.

LEGEND

- Copper
- Stainless Steel
- Ipe Wood

SCALE

1" = 1'-0"

IRON DETAIL LOOKING EAST

SIDE VIEW IRON DETAIL
THE MONUMENT TOMBSTONE OF
MR. & MRS. FLUD

TO THE MEMORY OF
OUR BROTHER W. SIMON FLUD...DIED ON THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, IN THE 35TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
AND
MRS. MARTHA JANE FLUD...DECEASED ON THE 1ST MARCH, IN THE 32ND YEAR OF HER AGE.

FRONT VIEW
SIDE VIEW
OVERHEAD VIEW

MATERIALS
- MARBLE
- BRICK

NOTES
1. THE SIZE OF THE TOMBSTONE IS NOT EXACT, BUT
2. THE SIZING ON THE TOMBSTONE IS ALSO NOT
3. COMPLETELY TO SCALE, BUT THE PLACEMENT AND
   SIZE IS ESTIMATED ACCORDING TO A SIZED
   PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TOMBSTONE.

SCALE

[Diagram of the monument with measurements and notations]

[Text about the monument and its significance]
ELEVATION
SCALE 2'-10"}

SIDE VIEW
SCALE 2'-10"

DETAIL OF 1887 GRAVESTONE
THIS GRAVESTONE IS LOCATED
IN THE CEMETERY OF THE CIRCULAR
CHURCH, ONE OF THE OLDEST
BURIAL GROUNDS IN CHARLESTON

BY M. J. Brown
SIMONDS FAMILY TOMB

THE TOMB IS LOCATED TO THE SOUTH OF CIRCULAR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN

IT IS A ROCK AND BRICK STRUCTURE

IT IS 22 FEET WIDE AND 12 FEET DEEP

IN SPITE OF LACK OF REPAIRS, THE TOMB LIFE CAN BE SEEN TODAY

THE SIMONDS FAMILY TOMB HOUCH THE BODIES OF ISRAEL SIMONDS AND HIS WIFE

THE SLOTS SPACE FOR FUTURE CLOSERS

THE SIMONDS FAMILY WAS THE OWNER OF THE ORIGIONAL LOT ON WHICH CIRCULAR CHURCH WAS

AS IT IS TODAY THE STRUCTURE IS IN NEED OF

REPAIRS WHICH INCLUDE REPOINTING AND REPARING AND Replacement Of Damaged Masonry

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<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<th>HISTORY</th>
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<td>NOV 18, 2001</td>
<td>MEETING STREET咝rine, SC</td>
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LEGEND

MARKED LOCATION

CONSTRUCTION SITE

MARKED BY:

CITY OF ROCKPORT

CONSTRUCTION PLANS
AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF TOMBSTONE PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE IS THE USE OF APPROPRIATE CLEANING MATERIALS AND METHODS. MATERIALS SUCH AS STONE, MARBLE, GRANITE, SLATE, ETC. REQUIRES DIFFERENT TREATMENT IN ORDER TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE AND LEAST DETERMINING. THE CARE OF MARBLE, MARBLE BANDING, ETC., IS NOT THE SAME AS THE CARE OF BOOK  MARBLE HANDLING COMES UPON THE TYKES SINGLE APPEARANCE AND CAREFUL HANDLING ARE NECESSARY.

- WATER
- CALCIUM HYDROXIDE
- MANGANESE DIOXIDE
- STARCH PAPER PUT UP ON STIRRUP STRIPS
- A SOFT RUBBER BRUSH

INCORRECT CLEANING CAN HARM OR INTERFERENCE WITH THE EFFECT OF PRESERVATION. THE FOLLOWING ARE IMPORTANT TIPS THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED:

1. **TEST THE ENTIRE CLEANING MATERIAL IN A CONSPICUOUS AREA BEFORE COVERING THE ENTIRE TOMBSTONE.**
2. **ALWAYS PREVENT LEAKS BY USING A LEAK PREVENT CLOTH MATERIAL FOR ANY CHEMICALS USED.**
3. **CLEAN FROM THE BOTTOM UP TO PREVENT STAINING.**
4. **RINSE, RINSE, RINSE! WITH WATER TO REMOVE ALL CHEMICALS AND RESIDUE.**
5. **DISPOSE OF ALL USED CHEMICALS OR SOLVENTS IN A PROPER MANNER.**

THE TOMBSTONE OF EDMUND GREEN IS A TRIBUTE TO A MAN WHO LIVED IN THE CIRCULAR CHURCH IN CHARLESTON, SC. ITS PRESENCE ON THE GRAVEYARD IS A TESTAMENT TO THE VALOR AND RESPECT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY. THIS MARBLE IS ENGRAVED WITH A Message OF RESPECT TO EDMUND GREEN.
The gravestone of Martha Wright presents a simple portrait as its iconography. The bust of a woman, presumably that of Martha Wright, is the centerpiece of the stone. Portraitures were relatively common for gravestones of the time.

The creation of portrait stones often came from a set of elaborate techniques; often the features of the individual are derived from one common formula for carving. "Because many Carvers repeatedly used certain motifs and styles of carving, study has shown that the faces of many of the 'portraits' are nearly identical." The portrait on Wright's gravestone may not even resemble what she looked like; the use of certain formulas for gravestone creation might, however, illustrate her most significant characteristics.

**Preservation**

The gravestone appears to be in relatively good shape for its age. The writing on the stone is legible, and the slate is in good condition. There is, however, a large crack on the back of the structure that allows the viewer to see what is beneath the outer surface of slate. This might call for repairs later on, but at this time the most proper treatment is cleaning.

Since the structure is made of slate, there are certain procedures that need to take place for its cleaning. First, the current methods of cleaning must stop. Currently, the gravestone is being pressure washed, although slate holds up fairly well under extreme conditions, daily pressure washing is not good for the constitution of the structure.

There are several solutions for cleaning slate: clean water, non-ionic detergent, and biocide solution. The easiest method of cleaning might be gentle brushing with clean water. The structure does not appear to need cleaning with the non-ionic detergent or the biocide solution. This can only be judged by the preservationist. Since the writing is legible and the details of the portrait are clear, clean water and brushing are the only methods of cleaning necessary at this time.

*Iconography of the gravestone: [http://www.cemophoto.aqa.ch/eng/History/iconography.htm]*

*Notes*

- Line discolored on back view represents blemishes and cracks.
- Back of gravestone chipped away above roughly triangular shaped base.
Here lies Buried the Body of Mrs. Martha Wright Wife to Mr. William Wright who Departed this Life 9th 20th September 1744 Aged 21 Years

There are many forces that threaten the survival of the Circular Congregational Church's gravestones and gravestones. Development, erosion, natural weathering, neglect, vandalism, creating cabins, and even the good, yet ignorant, intentions of our takers can have permanent damage to some of the most historic relics of the City of Charleston. It is vital to understand the proper preservation techniques when caring for such as old gravestone.

Caring for Gravestones

- Only professional conservators of gravestones should be called upon to make repairs. Unqualified volunteers trying to make repairs can cause even more damage.
- If break or crack occurs, it is important to call for help as soon as possible to avoid further damage.
- Pieces of stone (fragments that have fallen off should always be saved and documented. Before removing them to a safe place for keeping, make documentation of the gravestone it belongs to, and its historical significance.
- Documentation is extremely important to the historic value of gravestones. Only those elements such as inscriptions and dates that have been documented.
- Cleaning a gravestone is achieved by the "like uses" appearance taken away from its historic integrity. Stain and breaks from natural weathering should be kept on site.
- Only stones in good condition and structurally sound should be cleaned. Only those stones to remove stains and discoloration;
- Cleaning solutions with high acidity should not be used. High-pressure water sprays should never be used. Instead, use a sponge to remove the stains and break the surface of the stone.
- To remove dirt, use a soft brush and dust. To clean away debris and dirt, use a soft cloth called "suede". Once all debris is removed, rinse the stone in water, then dry the stone. If further cleaning is required, a non-toxic detergent can be used. This kind of detergent will not harm any visible residue.
- Household cleaning products should never be used.

The Circular Congregational Church Gravestones:

- Is thought to be the oldest burying ground in Charleston.
- Over 900 gravestones remain in the graveyard, with 725 persons named on these stones, and another 400 named persons documented in the church records.
- The oldest inscribed grave dates to 1729. The oldest inscribed grave dates to 1729.
- The oldest unmarked tomb in the graveyard, an empty lot (or "necro") is a sculpture in the corner of the Graveyard. (The only person buried here, it was the last resting place of the widow of the last bishop of the church after her husband's death in 1713.)
- The cemetery, known as the July 1740, was used as a burial ground for the Circular Congregational Church's dead. It was later used as a cemetery for the First Baptist Church. It was abandoned in 1798 and reburied in the Circular Congregational Church.
- The oldest gravestones in the cemetery are made of slate, and were shipped here from New England by families of the deceased. The Circular Congregational Church gravestones contain the earliest examples of portraiture in all of South Carolina.

Dated: No.1174

Graveyard #1744

Martha Wright

Wife to William Wright

Died: 1744

Aged 21 Years

Detail of a Grave
THE RUDDOCK MONUMENT

OVERHEAD VIEW

SIDE VIEW

FRONT VIEW

NOTES
1. Dimensions in feet and inches.
2. Our Children
3. Stone Material
4. Monument Name
5. Monument Location
6. Monument Dedication
7. Monument Design
8. Monument Construction

LEGEND
• MARBLE
• ROCK

SCALE 1"=8'

Winston McCormick
Gravestone of Ruddock Children
Winston McCormick
09.28.2007
Here lies Buried the Body of Mrs Desire Peronneau Wife to Mr Henry Peronneau Who Departed this life Decemb 30th Anno Dom 1740 Aged 60 Years

CLEANING PROCEDURE

When dealing with old and fragile tombstones, it is very important to take great care and exercise caution when cleaning or performing maintenance procedures. The damaged part should be examined, and the person performing the procedures should have a sound knowledge of the type and care required for the following processes:

1. Evaluate the condition of the tombstone. If there are any cracks, holes, or stains, cleaning should not be attempted.
2. Locate and determine the nature of the staining
   a. Carbonaceous or wax
   b. Grease or oil
   c. Organic matter
   d. Molds or mildew
   e. Salt

3. Attempt to remove the stain with the least invasive method: gentle, clear water rinsing.
4. If a simple water rinse is not effective, a more aggressive approach may be used to clean the stain. Be sure to use the detergent as well as the cleaning procedure, with or without stains.
5. Use a suitable solution with a pre-made cleaning agent. This removes the risk of complications and eliminates the difficulty of the stain.
6. To avoid staining, clean the tombstone to dry to prevent the formation of water and detergent residue.
7. Do not allow the detergent to dry on the tombstone - be sure and never thoroughly to prevent further damage.

If all these steps are followed, the tombstone may be cleaned without much compensation to its longevity.

*Note: Tannic acid is recommended for cleaning slate tombstones. They securely contain general scaling due to their superior weathering properties. They prevent the formation of a soluble salt in the tombstone, as they are extremely dense. These solutions, such as Ross's Pink in Kodich products, are found through conservation, jackets, and photographic supplies.
INSCRIPTION

HERE LYES BURIED M.
JOHN VANDERHORST (SON OF CAPT. JOHN VAN DERHORST & MARGARET, HIS WIFE) WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 1ST OF OCT. 1740 IN Y 22RD YEAR OF HIS AGE.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF LANCE HALL

1. MEASUREMENTS TAKEN 9-06-07
2. PLAN IS OF A BASEMENT LEVEL OF A ONE STORY BUILDING ON A RAISED BASEMENT.
3. STUCCO ON BRICK WALL
4. WE WERE UNABLE TO ACCESS THE CLOSETS ON THE FIRST FLOOR. THEREFORE, THE DEPTH IS ESTIMATED.
5. STAIRS HAVE A TYPICAL WIDTH OF 0'-10 1/2"
RESTORATION OF SOUTH DOOR TO CIRCULAR CONGREGATIONAL
(HANDICAPPED ENTRANCE)

NOTES

NEW THRESHOLD OF TREATED CEDAR PUT IN
NEW SEAL PUT IN AS WELL AS DOOR JAM OF TREATED DOOR'S
COPPER FLASHING USED DIRECTLY ABOVE SEAL ON THE
BOTTOM OF THE DOOR AND BETWEEN THE DOOR AND THE
JAM ON THE TOP
BRICKS WERE REPOINTED AND COVERED BACK UP
LEFT HAND DOOR WAS MADE EVEN WITH RIGHT DOOR USING
TREATED WOOD
MISSING HINGE WAS REPLACED
EVEN THOUGH COPPER FLASHING WILL PROTECT FROM
MOISTURE PROBLEMS Drippings INTO DOOR AND MORE
IMPORTANTLY INSECT DAMAGED THEY STILL NEED TO FIND A
WAY TO CHANNEL WATER AWAY FROM THE FRONT OF THE
DOOR BECAUSE THE FLAT AREA THERE ALLOWS FOR WATER
TO POOL UP AND RIT

Legend

WOOD
STONE
IRON
COPPER

Brick pre-pointwork
Concrete troubling moisture problem.

Scale 1" = 3"
LANECE HALL
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

NOTES:
- FLOORS DESIGNATED TO BE
  AFFORESTED 1'4".
- TRAVERSE ON 2ND FLOOR, REPRESENTED
  BY PASSING LAMP.
- WALLS MAY BE FAINT ON 1ST AND
  2ND FLOOR IN PLAN.
- TRAVERSE ON 1ST FLOOR IN WOOD.
- HEIGHT OF PICTOGRAMS TO BE DETERMINED
  TO SCALE FROM THE DRAWING.
- FLOORS IN CIRCLES/DIAMONDS ARE
  PROBABLY OLD LIGHT SOURCES.
- TOOLS ON BOTTOM OF FIRST FLOOR
  EXTERIOR ZONE (DETAIL) IN BEAM.

SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

LEGEND:
- BEAVERS: FLOOR
- VANILLA: WOOD
- GUSH: FINE

1ST FLOOR
NORTH ELEVATION

2ND FLOOR
EAST ELEVATION

1ST FLOOR SIDE EXTERIOR DOOR
DETAIL

2ND FLOOR WINDOW DETAIL

DETAIL: SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"