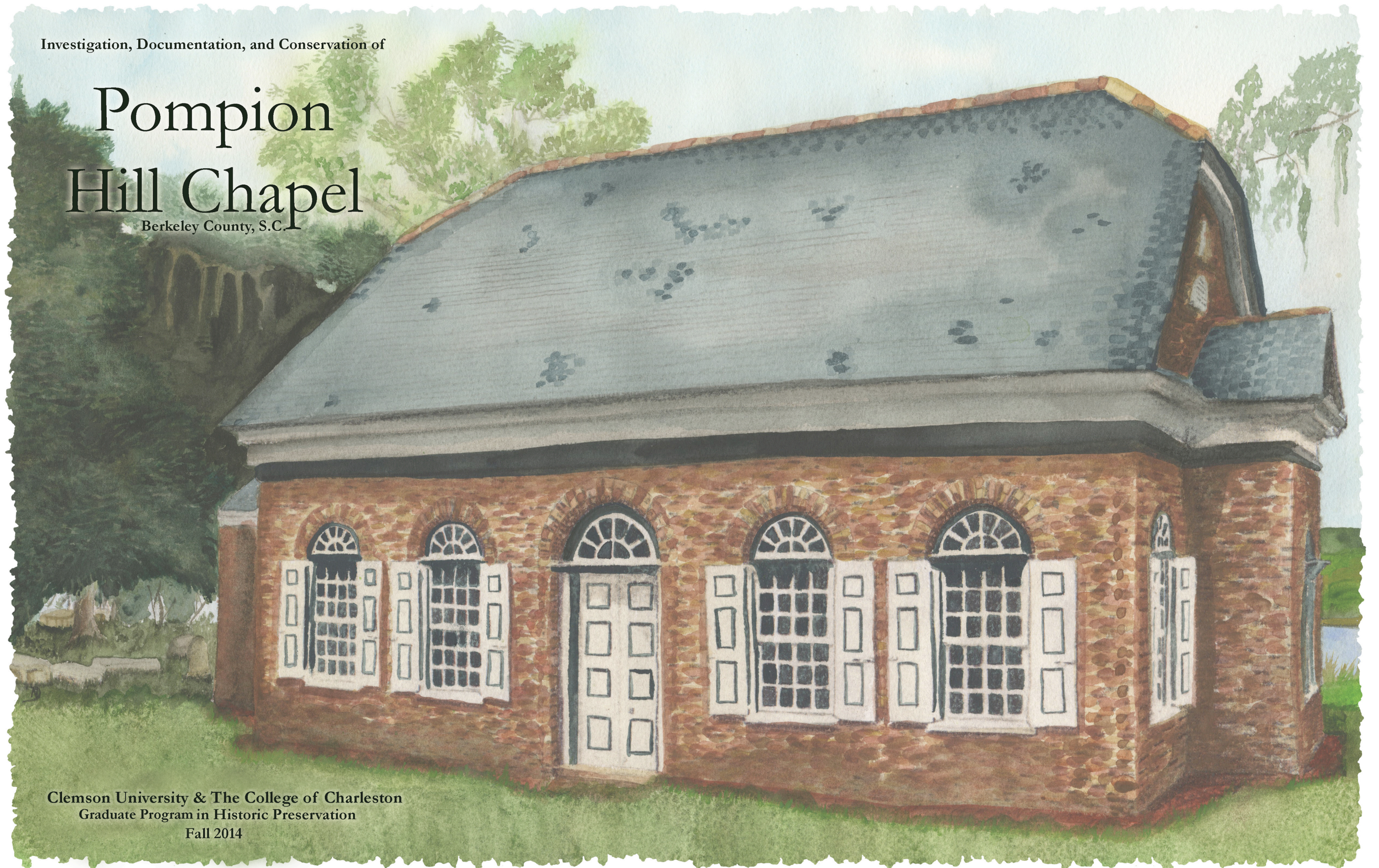


Investigation, Documentation, and Conservation of

Pompion Hill Chapel

Berkeley County, S.C.

Clemson University & The College of Charleston
Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
Fall 2014



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Masters of Science in Historic Preservation Class of 2016 run through the joint program of Clemson University and the College of Charleston would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the following individuals and groups: the Cohen family, the Vestry Council of Pompion Hill Chapel, the South Carolina Episcopal Dioceses, Professors Amalia Leifeste, Kristopher King, Frances Ford, Andrew Kohr, and Teaching Assistants Amber Anderson and Sarah Sanders. We would also like to thank the following persons and institutions: Carter C. Hudgins – Deputy Director of Drayton Hall for the use of their Trimble total station. Willie Graham – curator of architectural collections at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in the department of architectural and archaeological research. The British Petroleum Chemical Company and their property engineers; Mark Shearer from the National Park Service. Mrs. Martha Wilcox-Garrett for her preliminary churchyard investigations.



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INTRODUCTION



INVESTIGATION, DOCUMENTATION & CONSERVATION: POMPION HILL CHAPEL

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The enclosed compilation is the documentation, architectural investigation, and proposed conservation assessment of Pompion Hill Chapel, completed by the Clemson University/College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Class of 2016. Professors Frances Ford, Kristopher King, Andrew Kohr, Amalia Leifeste, and Teaching Assistants Sarah Sanders and Amber Anderson led full investigation of the chapel and its grounds.

Chapel: Over the course of three months the chapel structure was measured leading to a full rendition of the chapel to scale in AutoCAD using these measurements and information gathered on site. Drawings will be submitted to the American Historic Buildings Survey.

Landscape: Professor Andrew Kohr led a supervised onsite day with a total station, for the class to document the landscape surrounding the chapel. Using the total station, the various landmarks on the property including mature trees, the churchyard, and the building's context within the landscape were captured.

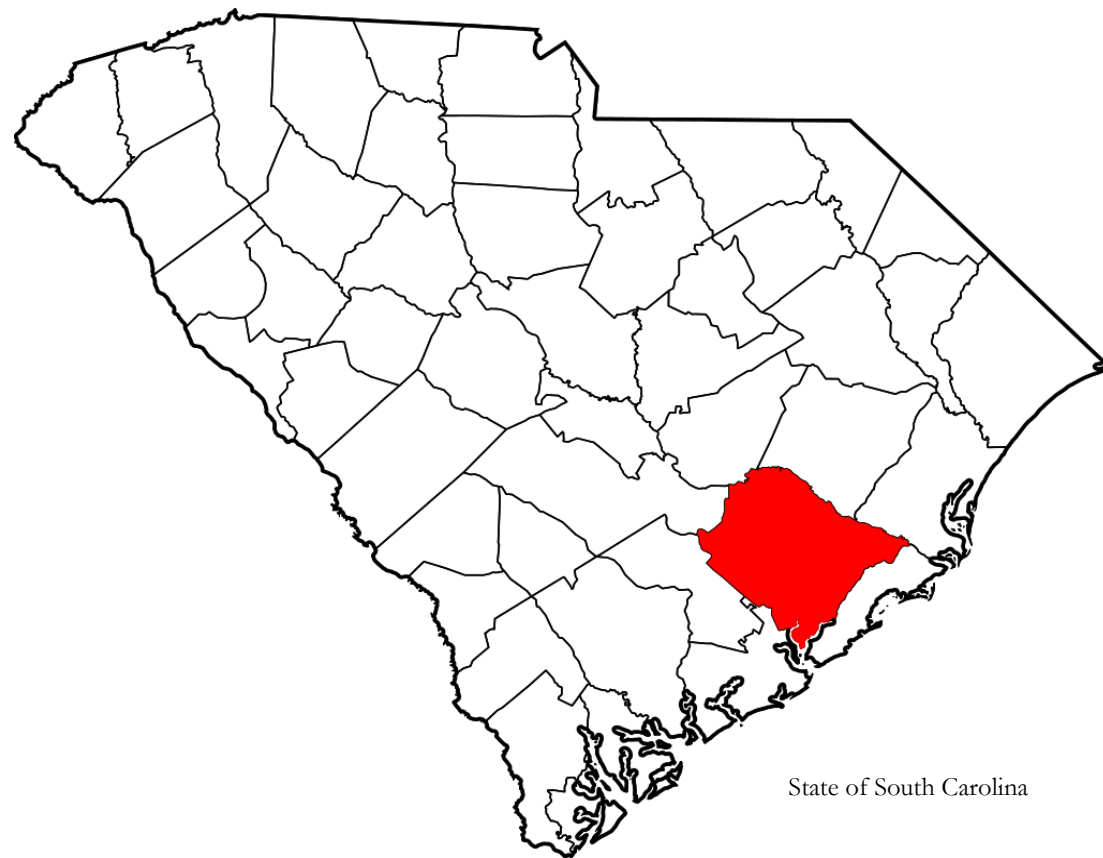
Cemetery: The class documented and prepared an overall condition report for each tombstone throughout the cemetery with the advisement of Professor Frances Ford. The class used the condition reports to assess damages and determine which stones were candidates for repair. Damaged tombstones were repaired and reconstructed using a variety of techniques.

Architectural drawings, conservation assessments, and landscape plans are included herein.



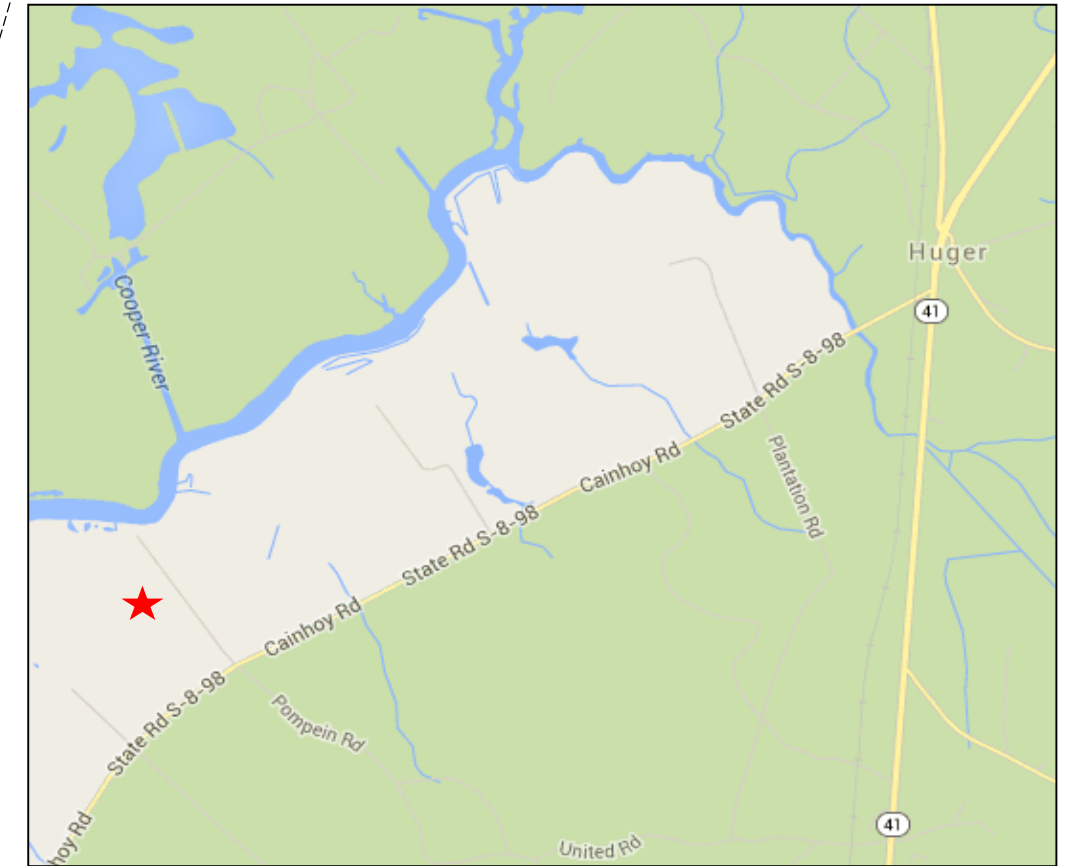
Pompion exterior from churchyard

MAPS



LOCATION

The following maps give the general location of Pompion Hill Chapel within the geographical region of South Carolina. The location of Berkeley County is shaded in red in the map above. The map to the right depicts Pompion Hill Chapel within Berkeley County and its access by Cainhoy Road. The chapel is located 0.5 miles southwest of junction of State Routes 41 and 402.



Pompion detail image: Google Maps



HISTORY



POMPION HILL: A HISTORY

In 1703 Anglicans in what would become St. Thomas Parish, chose a spot called ‘Pompion Hill’ on the Cooper River to erect their framed church of cypress. Pompion Hill Chapel was one of three rural parish churches, along with Goose Creek and St. James Santee, to be constructed between 1670 and 1706 (Nelson 60). The thirty-foot square building was a testament to Christopher Wren’s auditory plan, which prioritized the centrality of the pulpit over the more ‘Popish’ rituals of the Catholic faith (Addleshaw and Etchelles). Indeed, many South Carolinians during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries sought absolution through the word and not the blood. The Church Act of 1706 established the Anglican Church as the state religion of the Carolina Colony. A parish system was established as part and parcel of this Anglicanization of the colony. By default, the existing chapel at Pompion Hill became St. Thomas’ Parish Church. A frame church was a modest sanctuary, nonetheless, in 1728 the liturgical space was “well furnished with a pulpit, a pulpit cloath, a Cushion, a Reading Desk, convenient seats, a Communion Table, a Table Cloath and Table Linnen.” (Nelson 60).

For rural believers, chapels of ease served the function of ‘easing’ the burden of having to travel from plantations and outlying areas into the city and town centers of the colonial landscape. Instead they were able to worship near their homes, albeit on a much less frequent basis. Rural rectors and ministers were required to rotate services throughout the liturgical calendar.

Timber-framing does not endure in the humid, wet Lowcountry environment. By mid-eighteenth century the lifecourse of the cypress frame was coming to a close. Plans were devised to replace the building with a brick edifice. In 1763 the parish vestry of the now merged St. Thomas and St. Denis parish approved the erection of a new chapel. They chose two men for this task. Zachariah Villeponteux, a Huguenot, was allocated £3000 to construct the carcass of the structure. After the shell was erected, the vestry then enlisted William Axson, at the cost of £1000 “to finish and adorn the Inside in a decent of complete manner” (Nelson 126). Axson would later partner with Villeponteux’s nephew Francis to erect another chapel of ease in St. Stephen’s Parish in 1767. At Pompion both Villeponteux and Axson left signature bricks on the northern and southern facades of the building. Nelson argues these signature bricks, along with others left at churches across the Low Country, shows the growing importance of colonial builders as designers of liturgical spaces (Nelson 126). Both Axson and Villeponteux drew from architectural guides written by John Gibbes and others. They also infused Lowcountry vernacular tradition into their designs. For example Pompion Hill a the five by three bay structure, exhibits classic Georgian principles of symmetry and the windows and doors follow principles of ordered proportion; twice as tall as they are wide (see Nelson for discussion). At the same time the Flemish bond brickwork, transomed windows shutters, and mortar joints exude local Lowcountry vernacular building practices (Lounsbury 2007). The building plan merges earlier sixteenth- and seventeenth-spatial hierarchy within a post-Restoration plan in that the chancel projects gently from the body of the nave. Thus Pompion Hill demonstrated the convergence of the Catholic-inspired Longitudinal plan with Wren’s auditory designs.



1920s view of Pompion Hill Chapel



Detail of Villeponteaux signature brick

POMPION HILL: A HISTORY

The eighteenth-century fittings included a wine-stem pulpit, plate number 114 from Batty Langley's *Workman's Treasury of Designs*. A simple reading desk sits under the pulpit, a common feature of rural South Carolina Anglican spaces—a stark contrast to the imposing triple-decker arrangements of Virginia and Maryland. Today raised paneled wall encloses the pulpit and desk. This is a reproduction but likely indicative of eighteenth-century practice. To the east, a slight altar step and balustrade rail are a nod to the Laudian respect still afforded to the altar and chancel in the eighteenth century (see Fincham and Tyacke). The altar itself would have been nothing more than a plain table, of cypress or more poignantly cedar, adorned with a cloth. Set within a cove, the chancel is lit by a Palladian window. A baptismal font stood at the aisle crossing as the symbol of the entrance into the Church corpus following the sprinkling of water. The interior likely featured paneled box pews during this initial phase. While no longer present, a comparable Lowcountry example survives at nearby St. James Santee, near McClellanville, South Carolina.

The church was renovated in the mid-nineteenth century (c.1840). The interior walls were furred out and a new layer of plaster was applied. The wood cornice which adorned the walls from the mid-eighteenth century was removed and replaced with a run-plaster cornice. Remnants of this original cornice were identified during recent renovations. The original box pews were also removed in 1840 and replaced with the existing benches with 'unusual arms' (Lounsbury 2007). Photographs from the 1920s attest to these pews being painted white, however, recent interpretations argue that some pews were painted white and others brown, to denote the benches for whites and blacks. In the 1840s an attached vestry room was added to the western end of the nave. It is connected through a door to the north of the pulpit along the western wall. The vestry featured opposing doors on the northern and southern facades of which only the southern door survives. This addition has failed and been rebuilt in several campaigns, most recently in the 1970s. Extensive restoration work took place in the mid-2000's coupled with paint and plaster analysis.



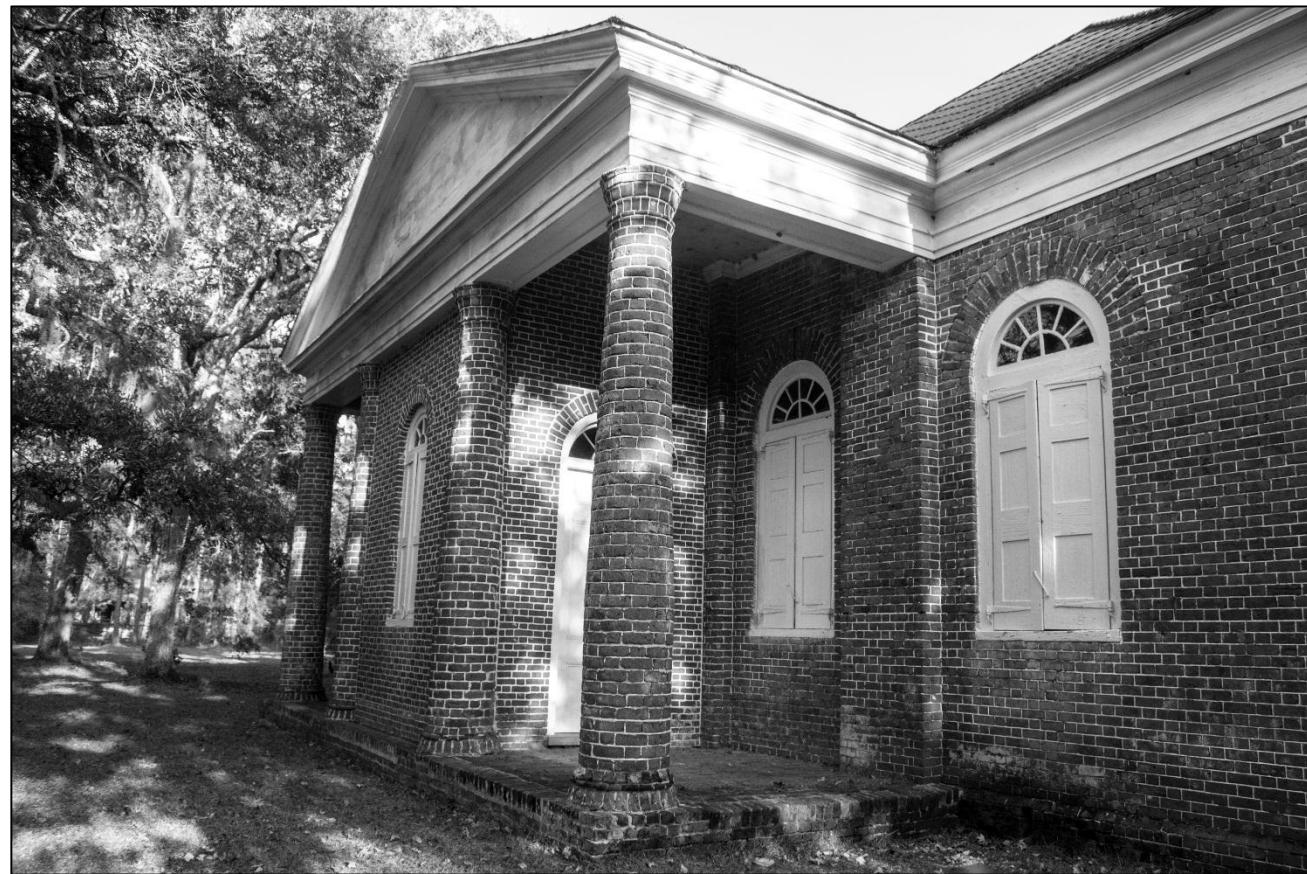
Interior of St. James Santee



Pompion Hill Chapel, 1920s

SPACES OF FAITH: EARLY MODERN ANGLICAN CHURCHES

Early Modern Anglicanism merged religious practice and state authority. Churches, chapels, and spaces of faith were manifestations of not only the Christian God but also the Monarchy. Such blending of church and state was often executed by an intermingling of religious and royal iconography on the interior of churches (Upton 55). An extension of this multi-faceted role of religion in the early modern world, ecclesiastical spaces were not only holy spaces but also indexes of social hierarchy and sorting (Lounsbury 1991). Where one sat and with whom one worshiped was an outward signal of one's social position. In the New World churches were opportunities for the civil and religious authorities to mark and lay claim to once indigenous-occupied landscapes and also a stage on which the colonial elite could perform and reinforce their status through face-to-face relations. While architectural historians have debated the degree to which Anglican spaces were more holy or more profane settings (see differing opinions in Nelson 2008 and Upton 1986), in truth the interiors of English colonial churches and chapels were hybrid spaces, personifications of both religious and social conversations and debates—a reflection of the dynamic flows of society itself.



Exterior of St. James Santee



West end of nearby St. Thomas & St Denis

SPACES OF FAITH: EARLY MODERN ANGLICAN CHURCHES



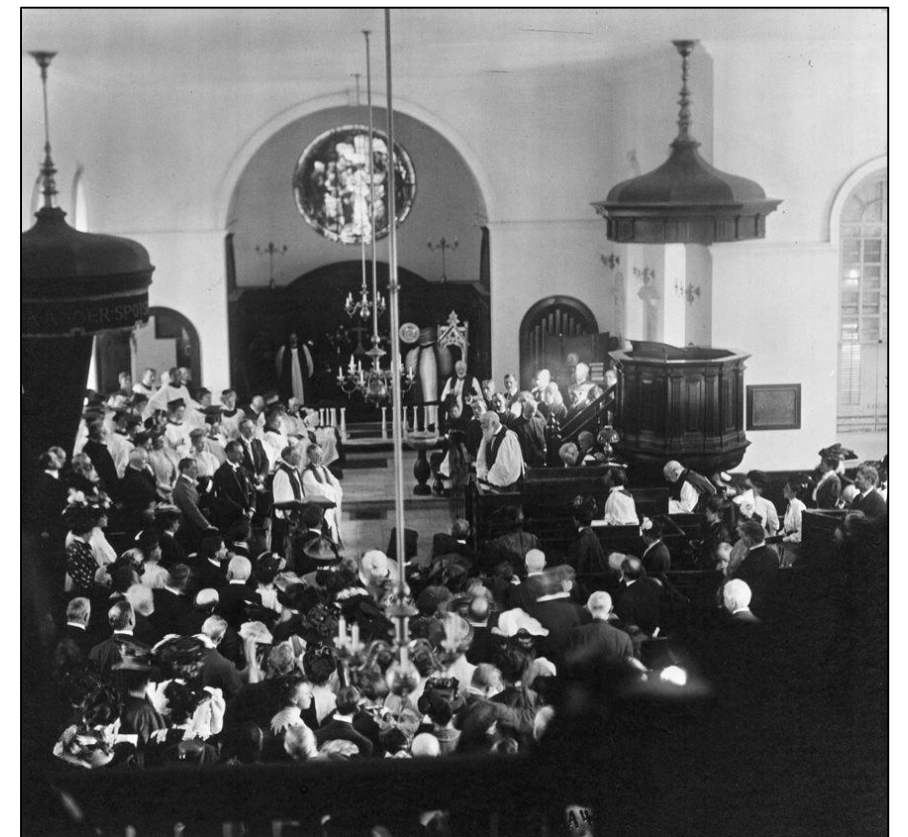
Pulpit and western end of Pompion Hill nave, 1920s

The fittings and furnishings of Pompion Hill Chapel and other Anglican spaces are a reflection of the religious conversation of the eighteenth century. The placement of chancel, font, pulpit, and pew were all laden with sacred meaning. The ordering of the interior spaces signaled the prominence of various aspects of worship. The greatest tensions of this period were the debate between word and blood, scripture and sacrament. Often 18th-century spaces gave prominence to the pulpit, verse over altar. For example, at Christ Church (c. 1735) in Lancaster County and Aquia Church (c.1751) in Stafford County Virginia, their triple-decker pulpits rise dramatically from the nave floor to give prominence to scripture. At Pompion the elevation of the pulpit is modest at best. The wine-stem pulpit rises eloquently, not forcefully from the western end. Anglicans often arranged the pews and aisles of interiors to orient parishioners toward the pulpit and away from the altar and chancel— such was the push

back against Catholic practices. Greek and Latin cross plans (a modern turn of phrase) expanded transepts off the main aisle to enlarge spaces around a centralized pulpit and moved the chancel and altar backstage, a mere footnote. The Latin cross plan of Bruton Parish church in Williamsburg Virginia illustrates this arrangement. Such extremes were forgone at Pompion in favor of order and balance in the liturgical setting. Instead, the liturgical foci of service—pulpit, baptismal font, and altar were brought into balance for a unified line of visual juxtaposition of service. This distinguishes the building from contemporary liturgical arrangements which often placed the pulpit along the northern or southern walls.

Socially, Anglican spaces were a vehicle to the visual mapping of colonial society. While the city churches of the Low Country were monumental public edifices of densely packed urban environments, rural parish churches and chapels of ease, 'eased' the plantation aristocracy and rural colonial settlers of the burden having to journey to Charleston, Georgetown, or Savannah for their ecclesiastical needs. Services in these remote environs were irregular, yet they offered intimate and convenient spaces for the exercises of faith. Still too, their intimate nature and the limited attendance meant that local social hierarchies were produced at a heightened scale at the parish level. Still too, the attendance of services by enslaved Africans, who often had to sit in sills or listen through open windows, further inculcated early modern notions of racial power and the chattel slavery system.

Early Modern Anglican churches were encoded with messages and meanings of both sacred and profane. It is only through the understandings of these meanings can the complex choreography and setting of Anglican worship in the eighteenth and nineteenth century can best be understood. Together with its fellow parish churches and chapels of ease, Pompion Hill Chapel contributes to the rich understanding of South Carolinian religious practice.



Interior of Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, VA, 1907

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES



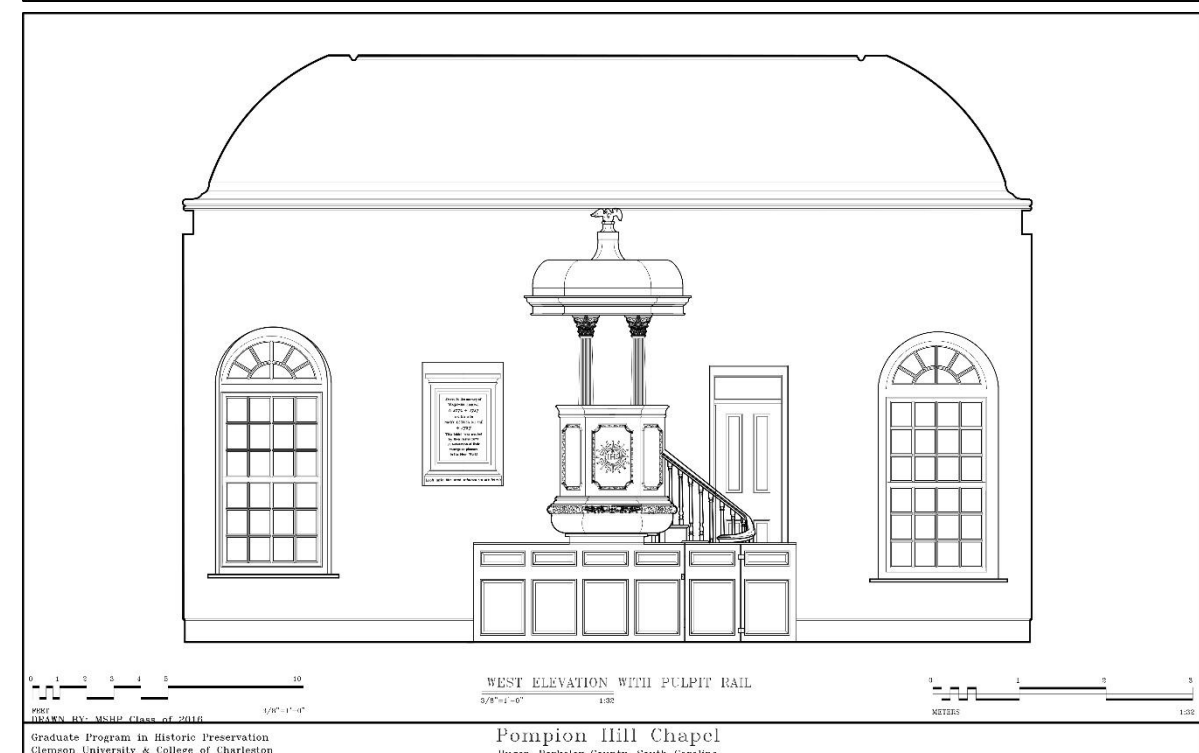
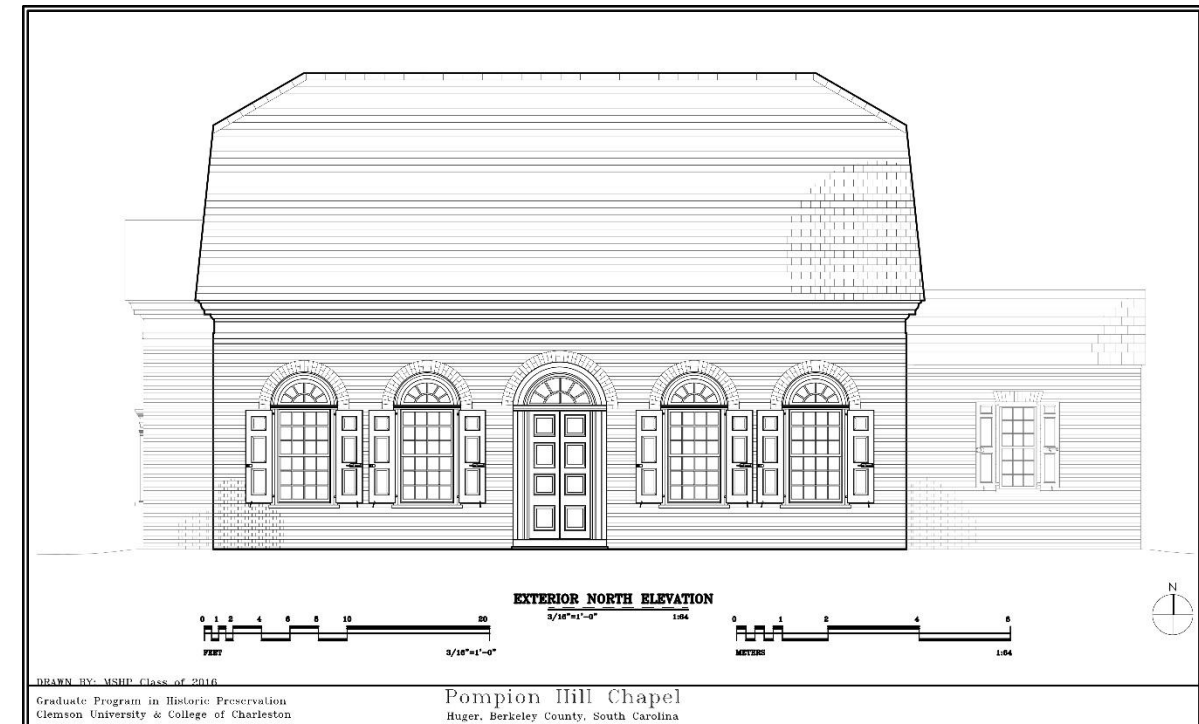
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

ARCHITECTURE

- Exterior
 - Auditory nave with projecting chancel
 - Jerkin head roof
 - Attached vestry
 - Georgian fenestration
- Interior
 - Coved ceiling and apsidal chancel
 - Wine-stem pulpit
 - Herringbone brick floor
 - Chancel rail and step



Exterior view of chancel and north wall



Above: North exterior elevation, CAD drawing

Below: West interior elevation of pulpit, CAD drawing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

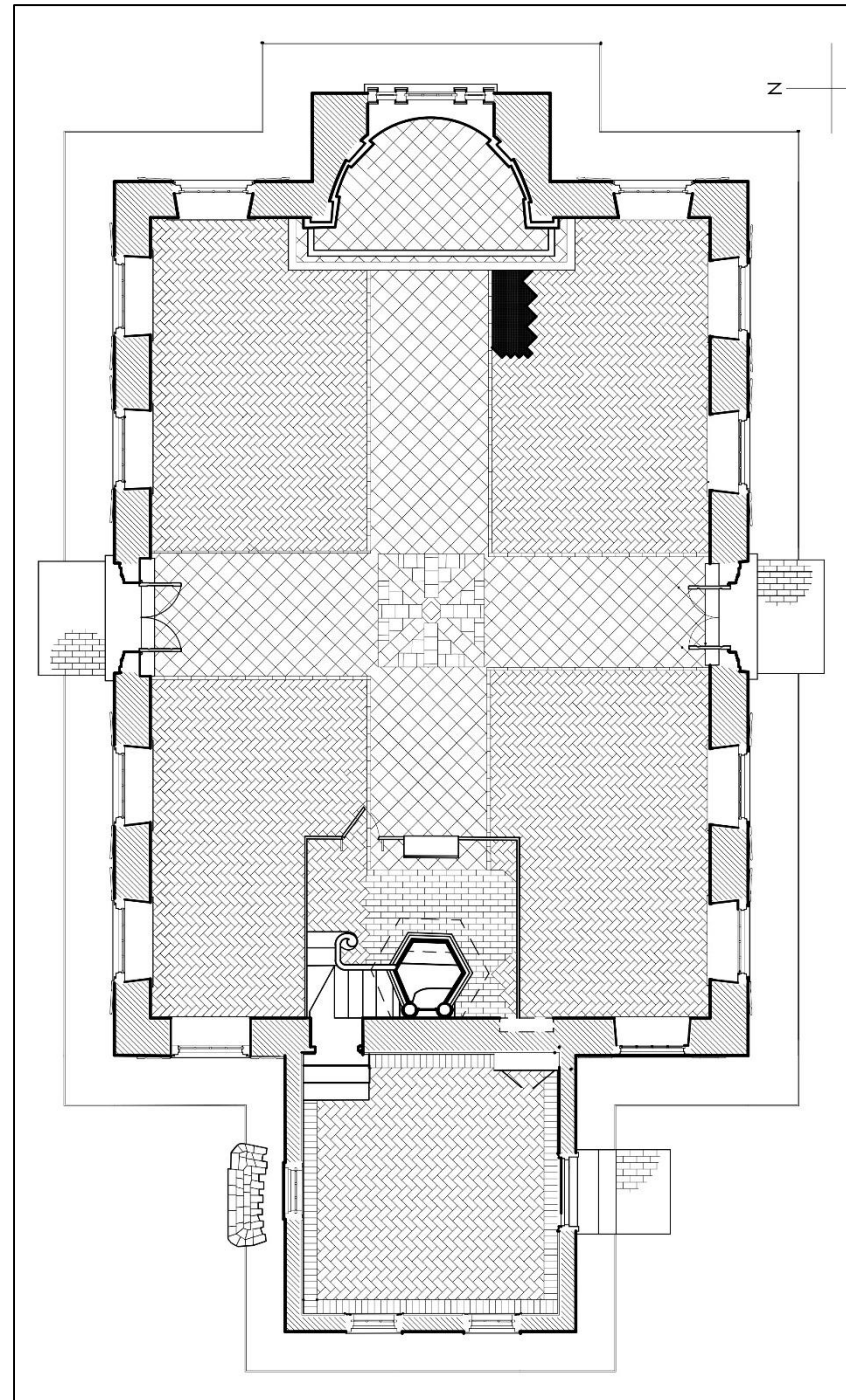
EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Pompion Hill Chapel is located in Berkley County, South Carolina, off of Cainhoy Road/State Road S-8-98 along the Cooper River. The building is set back 0.4 miles from the main road. The main approach today is down a dirt road cut through a forested area. The building's east-west axis is set parallel to the Cooper River and includes an adjacent cemetery to the west.

The building is of brick construction, set in a Flemish bond, and is one story in height. The nave of the chapel measures 35'-2 3/4" on the north-south axis and 48'-7" on the east-west axis and is topped with a slate jerkin head roof. The chancel, which protrudes from the east elevation of the building, is centered on the building and measures 4'-11" east to west and 13'-2 3/4" north to south. The vestry extends from the west elevation and measures 15'-4 1/4" east to west and 16'-1 7/8" north to south. The vestry is centered on the west elevation just as the chancel is on the front of the building. The chancel is topped with a gable roof connecting to the nave with a pent eave. The vestry is topped with a slate gable roof.

ROOF

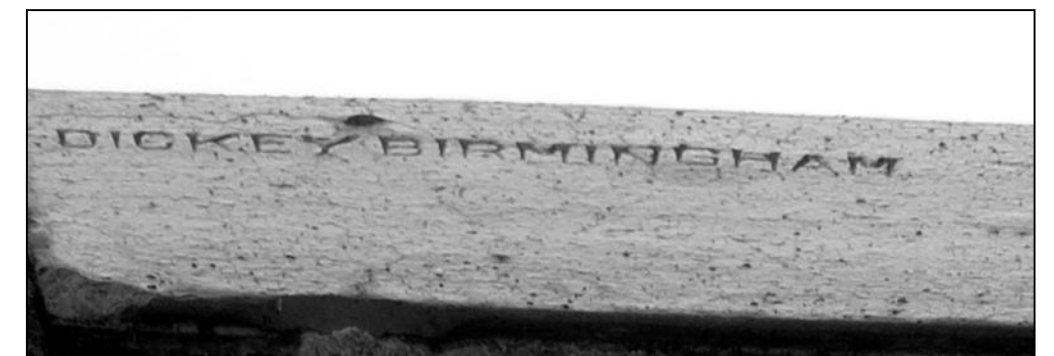
Pompion Hill's jerkin head roof is one of its defining architectural features. The truncated hipped slate roof is book-ended by a gabled chancel projection to the east and a gabled vestry abutment to the west; the east end also has a pent eave between the primary cornice and the jerkin head. The roofs of the nave and chancel projection are comprised primarily of imported Welsh slates, which appear to be original to the building. The pent eave of the northeastern corner of the nave, however, has North American slate as a part of a rebuilding campaign in 2005. The vestry roof is composed of North American slate. The ridges of the nave chancel projection and vestry are topped by terracotta caps that are mortared together. Closer inspection of the ridge caps reveals that they are stamped with "Dickey Birmingham." These appear to be early twentieth century replacements from the W.S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company which was established in Kansas City Missouri in 1885.



Floor plan of Pompion Hill Chapel



Jerkin head roof as seen from the south façade



Terracotta ridge tile with "Dickey Birmingham" stamp

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

DOORS & WINDOWS

The majority of the windows and doors in the nave of Pompion Hill are original. The principal entryways are through large, wooden double doors. Following Georgian principles of symmetry and proportion each door is twice as tall as it is wide. Each door has four raised panels, alternating squares and rectangles, arranged in a single column. The hardware on the doors and windows are most likely original as well. The rim-locks on both the north and south entry doors are in excellent condition and are both fully operational. The north and



Northern entrance

south entries are secured by a vertical bolt latch mounted at the top of the door.

The windows are fully operational, resting in the original wooden tracks. The windows are 4'-3" in width and 6'-8 3/4" in height with an additional 2'-4 3/4" to the top of the compass head. Wooden arms within the window encasement were most likely a later addition that allows the window to be supported while raised. All windows in the chapel are recessed into the interior plaster walls and feature original wooden sills.

The vestry building was torn down and restored in the 1970s, using the original brick for reconstruction. The exterior door and interior doors leading into the vestry, which was reconstructed in the 1970s, are modern. The exterior door features a modern lock, and the interior door features a box lock. The windows in the vestry are modern as well, most likely put in around the 1970s, with modern tab locks.

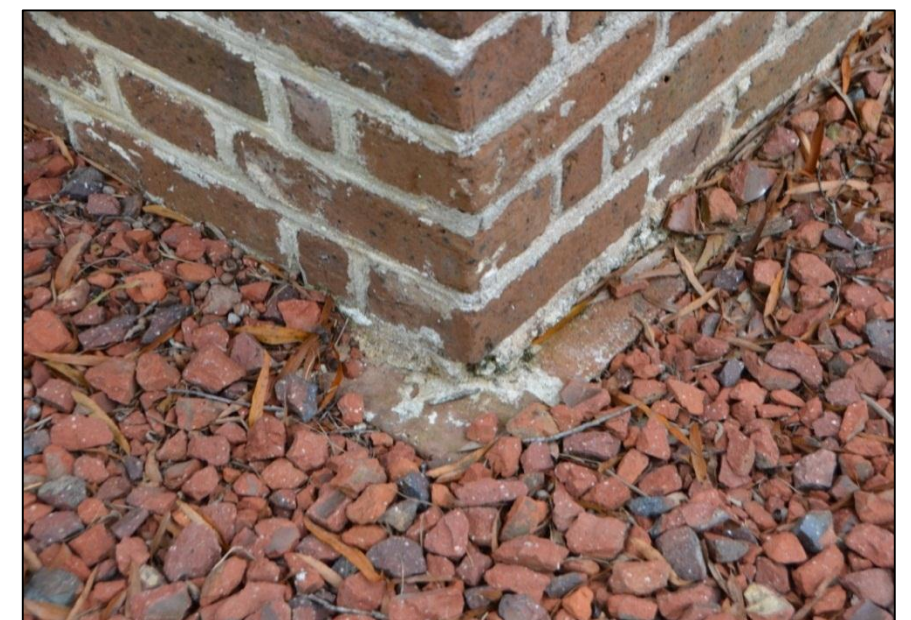


Detail of shutter showing paint scheme and bolt

The paneled shutters flanking the windows are constructed with pinned, through-tenon joints, and they are hung on wrought iron strap hinges. The rails, stiles, and panels of the doors and shutters are painted white. The beveled edges of the panels are painted dark grey. The characteristic grey and white paint scheme is repeated throughout various details of the chapel such as the door surrounds and window trim. Paint conservator Susan Buck discovered this original and unusual paint scheme through paint analysis as part of the 2007 restoration (Buck, 12).

FOUNDATION

The foundation of Pompion Hill Chapel is constructed of brick and rests atop spread footers. As the site is in situ, the date of foundation is almost certainly concurrent with the original build date of the chapel. The type and origin of brick used for the foundation is then likely to be of the same source used in the construction of the building's additional masonry; concluding that the bricks are also locally sourced and produced. The age of the structure's foundation has been researched based on the known date of the chapel's construction and on the physical characteristics evident in the observable brick masonry. A straightforward drip irrigation system and 2'-9" French drain were installed around the perimeter of the building as part of the 2007 restoration.



Detail of footer and French drain system along perimeter of the building

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

PLASTER WALLS & CEILING

The interior walls and ceiling of the building are covered entirely in plaster with a coved ceiling that measures 21'-7 7/8" in height. The walls are about 15'-11 1/4" in height topped with a heavy 1'-3/8" cornice that continues around the perimeter of the room, breaking only where the chancel breaks out of the main room mass on the east side.

Originally the interior walls were plaster applied directly to the load bearing masonry walls. According to Carl Lounsbury's 2007 architectural analysis, the walls were probably furred out and plastered in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century (Lounsbury). The walls are currently plaster over lath. The original Georgian wood cornice was also replaced by a plaster cornice at the same time. Above the cornice, the walls ascend to a plaster cove 4'-8 1/4" high, which terminates at a slender 4" strip of plaster molding running around the perimeter of the ceiling. The ceiling within the molding is flat and in the same plane as the top of the cove.

FLOORS

The floors of Pompion Hill Chapel are made of brick. The majority of the flooring is original, however there are portions that have been replaced in the pulpit and the northeast corner of the southeast quadrant. The central aisles form a cross and the bricks are 9" x 9" squares laid so that their sides are at forty-five degree angles to the long axes of the aisles. The north-south running aisles connect the two main entrances to Pompion Hill; the east-west running aisles connect the pulpit and the chancel, the two liturgical centers of the chapel. These bricks were donated by Gabriel Manigault, the grandfather and namesake of the architect who designed the Joseph Manigault House. The four quadrants outside of the cross are herringbone pattern. These quadrants delineate the placement of pews within the chapel. There is one row of 9" x 2" bricks dividing the two patterns. The intersection of the aisles has an intricate pattern of bricks in the shape of the Union Jack.

The vestry has the same herringbone pattern with a border of headers whose stretchers run perpendicular to the wall. These bricks are bonded

with Portland cement. The area within the pulpit railing has been replaced with running courses of brick.



View of cornice, cove ceiling, and additional molding



NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS

The north and south interior elevations are mirror images of one another. Double doors are centered in each façade and act as the principle entrances into the chapel. Each door has iron HL hinges at the top and bottom. The doors are flanked by two twelve over twelve compass head windows on each side.



South interior elevation

VESTRY

The vestry abuts the west exterior wall of the chapel. It is entered from the chapel by a door raised above the plane of the chapel floor and approached by the pulpit stairs. The door into chapel is a flat panel door with a rim lock on the vestry side. The vestry is almost square measuring from the interior 14'-7 3/8" east to west and 14'-3 7/8" north to south. The vestry is also covered entirely in wood paneling with panels of various sizes, in no particular order, and a bead measuring 11/16" set between each panel. Underneath the chair rail, which sits about 3' off of the floor, the paneling is run horizontally. At the top of the wall is a 4" crown molding.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

In the southeast corner of the room there is a built-in cabinet that is 3'-7 1/2" wide, north to south, and 1" deep, east to west. The room has three six over six windows, one centered on the north wall and two evenly spaced on the west wall. The south wall has one exterior modern door with modern hardware. This door leads outside to a small stoop that is covered by a shed roof.



Exterior view of vestry

CHANCEL & EAST ELEVATION

The chancel is an apse centered in the east wall flanked by two compass head windows. The chancel floor is elevated 3 1/4" above the rest of the chapel. This elevated platform, referred to in this study as the chancel step, protrudes 2'-11 1/8" from the interior east wall. A Palladian window is centered in the apse. The Palladian window consists of a nine over nine center compass head sash window flanked by two four paned sidelights. Each sidelight is flanked by two engaged fluted pilasters. Each pair of pilasters is crowned with a 1'-5 1/2" entablature made up of a plain architrave, architrave, a decorative frieze, and a cornice including a



East interior elevation and chancel rail detail

dentil molding. There are two fluted engaged pilasters on Palladian window, evenly spaced around the semicircular wall of the chancel. The pilasters run from the chancel floor up 13'-3 3/8" to their capitals, topped with an elaborate 1'-6 1/8" cornice that curves along the wall of the apse.

A chair rail runs around the wall of the apse. The pilasters, cornice, and chair rail are all made of wood. A railing with turned spindles runs around the inside perimeter of the chancel step. A gate is centered in the long side of the chancel rail. As part of the 2007 paint analysis, Susan Buck discovered the engaged pilasters, cornice, chair rail, and chancel rail were originally painted a dark red-brown (Buck, 12). This paint scheme was recreated as part of the 2007 restoration.



Palladian window of the chancel

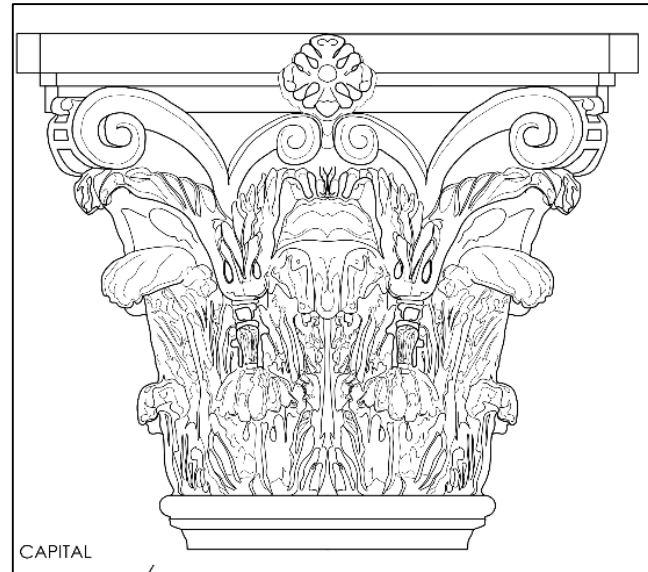
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

PULPIT & WEST ELEVATION

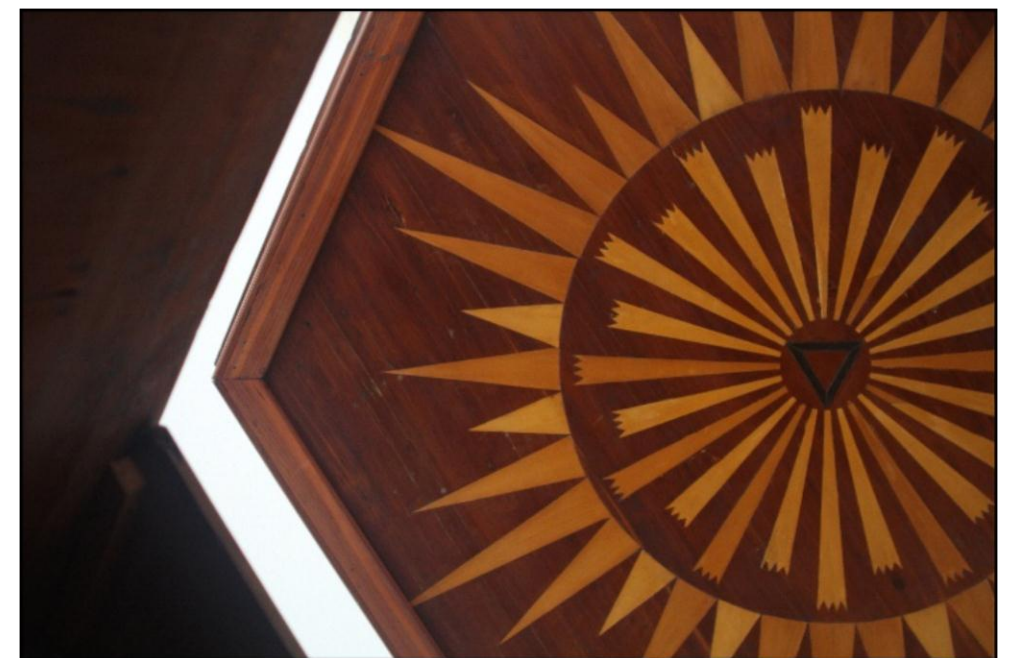
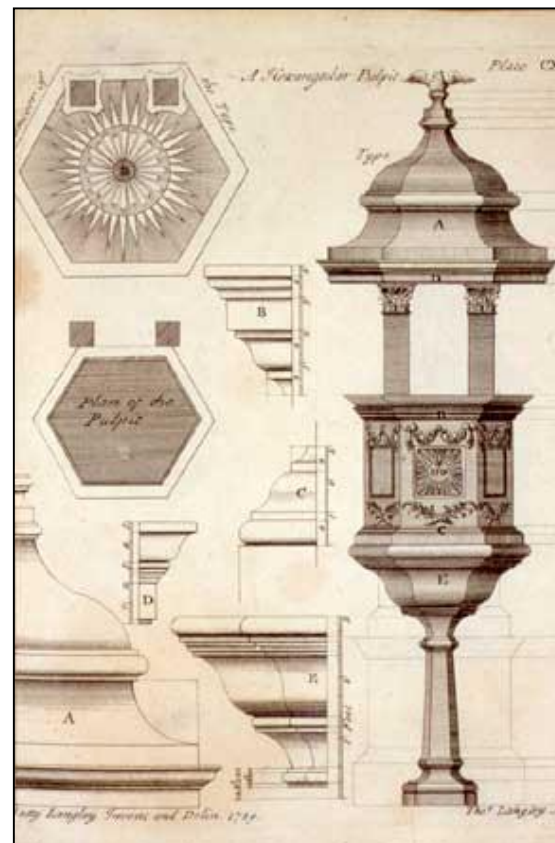
The pulpit is centered on the west interior elevation. It is a modified version of a pulpit pattern in the Batty Langley pattern book and is strikingly similar to the pulpit in St. Michael's Episcopal Church located in Charleston, South Carolina. The pulpit box is hexagonal in shape with paneled sides. The center panel is inlaid with an elaborate *IHS* monogram. The sounding board is supported by two wooden Corinthian columns. It has an ogee shaped roof topped with a carved dove finial, a simplified version of the ogee roof in the Batty Langley pattern book. The sun motif inlay in the pulpit soffit is an exact replica of the same feature in Batty Langley. The pulpit is raised and a curved wooden stair with turned balusters leads up to the north side of the pulpit. The pulpit is constructed of cedar, a wood chosen for its biblical connotations, namely in reference to the cedars of Lebanon mentioned again and again throughout the Old and New Testaments.

The pulpit is contained in a 10' 1/2" x 11'-11 1/8" square enclosure surrounded by a low wooden paneled wall. A 2' -3/8" wide gate lies north of center on the eastern wall of the enclosure.

A door leading to the vestry is cut into the west elevation 8'-10 3/4" from the north interior wall. The door is raised above the chapel floor and is accessed by the pulpit stairs. The west elevation includes two compass head twelve over twelve windows symmetrically placed on either side of the pulpit.



AutoCAD drawing of Corinthian column capital



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

METHODOLOGY

The class visited Pompion Hill Chapel six times for the documentation process. Students measured the building according to Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standards with rigid and cloth tape measures, molding combs, and a measuring pole. Students completed scaled hand drawings in the field and converted these drawings to computer generated renderings using AutoCAD software. The class also photographed the site extensively. Intricate details that could not be measured using conventional methods were photographed and traced using AutoCAD software.



Far Right: measuring oxeye window
on east elevation
Bottom left: students measuring
window on east elevation
Right: student photographing south
elevation



ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION



ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION

CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING SYSTEMS

The following survey is a conditions report of Pompion Hill Chapel. The scope of this investigation is limited to six assessment reports: the roof, foundation, interior flooring, bricks, doors and windows.

Evaluating each system, the materials are graded on historic and structural integrity. The evidence was gained through non-invasive techniques. In the event of repairs on the chapel, new information should be gathered. The survey focused on documenting the current and existing conditions of the physical elements. Overall, the building systems that serve to protect the integrity of the building are in good and functioning order.



View of chapel from churchyard

ROOF

There is some debate to the original roof construction of Pompion Hill Chapel. However, it is known by the 1840s that a slate roof was present on the structure. Over one hundred and fifty years the weight of the slates on the roof system undermined the integrity of the superstructure. To combat these failures, in 2007 a campaign of truss reinforcement was under taken by Craig Bennett in conjunction with Glen Keyes's architectural restoration. This new system reinforced the existing trusses to stabilize the roof; today both the original Welsh and later American slate are still present on the structure.

As a result of Bennett's intervention, the roof structure appears to be in good condition. The survey, however, was hindered with limited access to this area of the building. Further research should reveal a more accurate assessment. Beyond the nave, the chancel projection appears to be in good condition. The flashing on the interface between the nave and projection is intact, and successfully sheets water away; additionally the flashing present on the eastern face pent eave is in good working order.

The vestry, is another story. The vestry, due to an improper cold joint, improper maintenance of the flashing, and water intrusion is pulling away from the chapel. This is the most serious condition discovered with the structure. There appears to be significant water intrusion on the interior in the growing gap between the nave and vestry.

The flashing on the building's eastern end is of high quality and does a good job creating a water-tight barrier; its color indicates that it was replaced recently, likely in 2005. The flashing on the vestry end is in worse shape; it appears to be either older or of inferior quality to that on the eastern end. It does a poor job creating a sealed barrier between the nave and the vestry, all a product of the vestry structure pulling away from the nave.

The terra cotta ridge caps are in good condition and holding their position. Held together by mortar, there appears to have been at least one re-pointing campaign using Portland cement that should be monitored (the use of Portland on these joints likely coincides with the rebuilding of the vestry using a Portland mortar).



A detail of the flashing on the chancel. This shows the arch supporting the bay below.



There is both American and Welsh slate on the building.



A detail of the flashing on the vestry.



A detail of the ridge cap on the vestry.

FOUNDATION

The chapel's brick foundation is original and has faithfully supported the building for nearly three hundred years. The foundation has failed in several instances over the building's life history. The primary issue on the banks of the Cooper River is abstraction—the removal of water from the soil which creates an unstable medium in which the building sits. In the 2000s a severe Lowcountry drought brought these issues to the fore, especially in the northeastern corner of the nave.

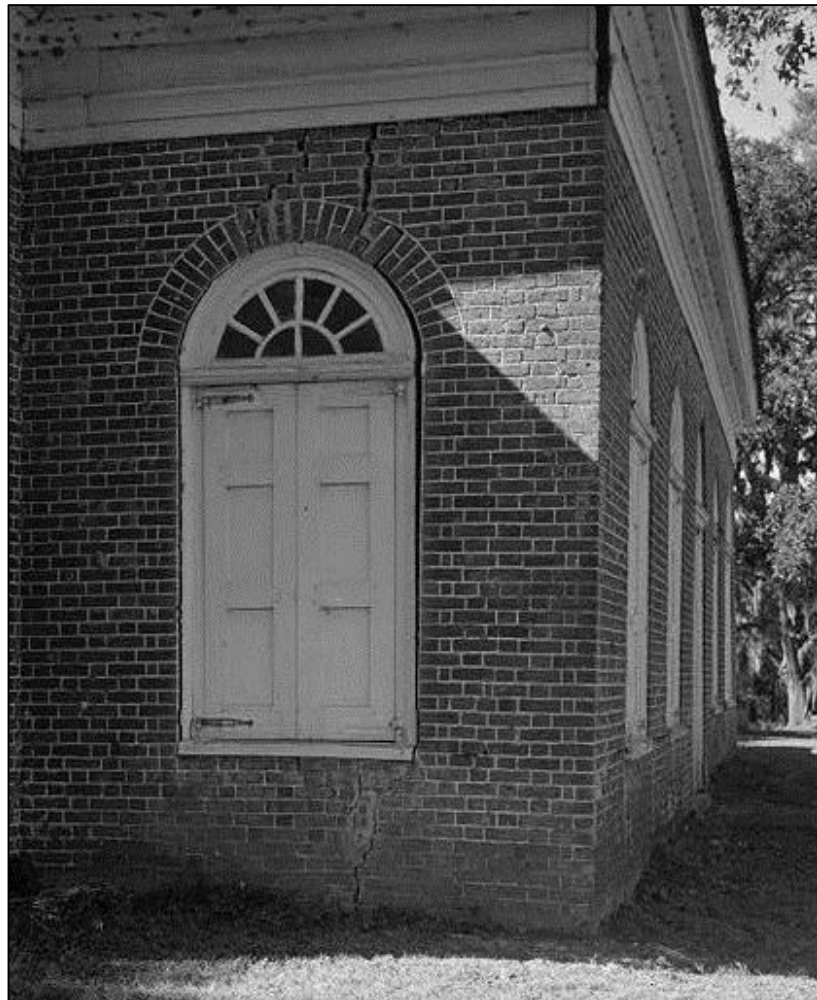
To protect the foundation, a two-part mechanism was installed in 2007. First, an irrigation system maintains a consistent level of saturation in soil. Excess standing water is then wicked away by a French drain system present around the perimeter of the structure.

The French Drain is an aggregate-filled trench above a piped channel. Excess water seeps into the aggregate and is then diverted at a safe distance away from the foundation.

The foundation is in excellent condition, and should continue as such long as both systems are in place and in working order. There is minor bio-growth especially along the southern wall which receives little consistent sunlight. This however is not a major concern.



The French Drain surrounds the perimeter of the building.



This 1930 image depicts the northeast corner prior to the installation of the French drain and irrigation system.



The vestry shows remnants of a walkway in the French Drain.



The NE corner as it is today. The French Drain surrounds the perimeter of the building.

FLOORING

The original brick floor of the 18th-century chapel is still present today; they are in good working order as a result of the building's limited use. The floors consists of both tile pavers and rectangular bricks arranged in a herringbone pattern. Overall the bricks are in good condition throughout the space. Those in the chancel and eastern sections of the structure receive little foot traffic save for bi-annual services. The mortar joints in the herring bone pattern are in good condition. The bricks in and around the pulpit are worn, but remain stable and in good working order. The more recent 19th-century brick flooring of the vestry room is worn as well due to its use as a storage space by the vestry, however they remain functional. The primary problematic area are in the crossing aisles. Some of the bricks are deteriorated. This is due to an inferior firing process resulting in a powdering effect.



Far Left: This 1930s image shows unpainted pews over the herring bone patterned brick.

Middle: The Chancel features well preserved floor, due to the limited foot traffic.

Above: The flooring today is deteriorated in the main walkways. The variations of color present are signs of wear.

BRICK & MORTAR

The survey of the masonry exterior walls searched for signs of deterioration and failure. The bricks that compose the structure of Pompion Hill Chapel are original, even in the renovated areas. The masonry requires careful consideration, as this is a true character defining feature. The bricks offer a wide color palate and, in several areas, evidence of the original ribbon mortar joint is present.

Pompion Chapel features three primary masonry construction campaigns—initial construction (c. 1763); reconstruction of the Northeast corner following foundation failure; rebuilding of the attached vestry (c. 1970). The survey provides evidence for approximately twelve repointing campaigns.

The repointing campaigns consisted of a diverse range of mortar compositions. While most used appropriate mortar, some employed high concentrations of Portland cement. As a result some areas show signs of stress as the Portland expands beyond the mortar beds; cracks have occurred on the affected bricks. These cracks allow water intrusion, which could degrade the wall's structural integrity.

Like the foundation, bio-growth is also present around the exterior. Primarily located near ground level in areas with limited sun exposure, this issue suggests the bricks are holding moisture. Nonetheless, the current bio-growth present is not an imminent hazard.



Mason Mark bricks are visible on the building near the doorways. There is also some 'historic graffiti' on the structure, occurring mostly behind shutters.



Above is a detail of the bricks. The masonry walls are constructed in a Flemish Bond Pattern with a ribbon joint.



The use of Portland cement has caused bricks to crack.



There is bio-growth present on the perimeter of the building.



This is a current photograph of the Northeastern corner. This corner failed; most likely due to the arched window.



This is a historic images of one of the main entryways prior to renovation.

WINDOWS & DOORS

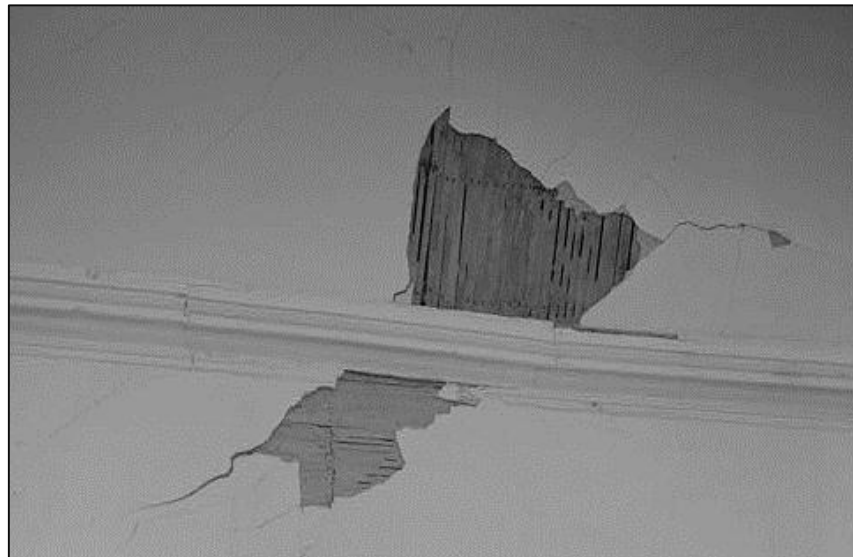
The chapel boasts ten 12 over 12 operable sash windows. The windows still slide in the original track. Each are in good condition with limited pane replacements over their life history. The muntins are also in good working order and painted. The same is true for the transom windows. While the transom shutters have been temporarily removed, the glass and tracery are in excellent shape. The modern nine over nine windows in the vestry are in good working order.

The Palladian window at the building's east chancel end is in good order. It is unclear whether the frames of this eastern fenestration have been replaced wholesale in the 19th century, despite this mystery, the current nine over 9 central portal with transom and sidelight are in excellent condition. Finally, the chancel oxeye is in good condition upon inspection from a ladder.

The chapel doors feature original and operable hardware. Twice as tall as they are wide, the weight of these doors may create stress on the door frames. The exterior door of the vestry is not original. It has a modern locking mechanism. The doors are all in good condition.



The windows are in excellent condition.



PLASTER

Plaster over lath has adorned the interior of Pompion Hill from the building's inception. While Low Country churches such as St. Michael's and St. Phillips featured painted ciel scenes with clouds and cherubs, there is no evidence of a painted ceiling at Pompion. It conformed to a more austere white cove aesthetic. The cornice was originally plaster, however this was replaced with a wood cornice during one of the 19th-century renovations. The wood cornice was subsequently removed and a run-plaster cornice was applied in the 20th-century.

The plaster cove ceiling has been a constant issue, much a result of the consistent pull of gravity. Photographs from the early 20th document its failure along the interior southern wall and around the chancel apse. During the 2005 renovation the entire plaster ceiling was replaced. While access to the roof was not possible, some of the original plaster is perhaps still present between the split lath. The photographs here demonstrate the plaster failures and repairs during the 20th century.

Left: These images show previous plaster failures at Pompion Hill Chapel. The lath and masonry is visible underneath.

Right: The 2007 renovations of the chapel allowed investigative demolition to occur. This provided data to recomplete the original plaster cornice.



A CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE

PHASE ONE: 1703-1763 FRAME CHURCH

The original structure on the site was erected in 1703. The building was timber-framed using local cypress. The plan was thirty-foot square. Unfortunately, no evidence of this building has been uncovered to date, however, future archaeological investigations could potentially uncover evidence for this original structure.

PHASE TWO: 1763-1840 BRICK EDIFICE

In 1763 the current bricked edifice was erected over two years (1763–1765). There is some debate as to whether the building originally had a wood shingle roof. The recent restoration work uncovered potential such evidence. Nonetheless, during this period a slate roof was installed on the nave roof. During this period the church was also furnished the current pulpit, altar, font, and box pews (now no longer present).

PHASE THREE: 1840 REMODELLING

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the building was extensively renovated. The walls were furred out, the plaster was replaced, and the wood cornice was removed in favor of a plaster run cornice. It was during this remodeling that the vestry was attached to the chapel's western end. The smaller square structure featured opposing doors on the northern and southern facades. A doorway was added to the north of the pulpit along the western wall. The vestry features a gable roof with North American slates.

PHASE FOUR: c. 1933 PLASTER REPAIRS

After the Historic American Buildings Survey documented the building through photographs in 1933, minor plaster repairs were undertaken by the vestry.

PHASE FIVE: 1970 VESTRY REPAIRS

In 1970s the vestry building was in disrepair. The vestry council made funding the reconstruction of the vestry from the original nineteenth-century bricks. The floor remained intact, however all four walls were bonded using Portland cement. The builders altered the original form of the addition; only the southern door was reconstructed.

PHASE SIX: 2007 Restoration

In 2007, the latest restoration project on the chapel began. The roof trusses were reinforced, relieving much of the strain on the compass-headed windows and the roof system write large. The two-part measures to combat soil abstract was implemented—the irrigation and French drain systems. Paint and plaster analysis were completed. The result allowed the vestry to reinterpret the interior color scheme and exterior shutter palette.

LANDSCAPE



CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

LANDSCAPE

- Uninterrupted viewshed of the Cooper River and the surrounding marsh lands
- Long and narrow approach to the Pompion Hill Chapel through a wooded area
- Secluded location in regards to major populated areas
- Adjacent churchyard with burials dating from the eighteenth century to present day
- Cedar trees planted within the graveyard
- Mature trees of various species located across the site



Left: View of south elevation of the chapel from the access road

Above: Cooper River viewshed, Cypress tree located near obelisk gravestone

Below: Long approach looking towards Cainhoj Road, adjacent cemetery to the west of the chapel



LANDSCAPE

INTRODUCTION

Located on a bank overlooking the Cooper River, Pompion Hill Chapel provides a simplistic yet beautiful landscape. A variety of tree species ranging from Mulberry to hardwoods encompass the grounds. The landscape boasts a graveyard and magnificent Georgian chapel. The site is significant not only for the elements it contains, but also because it has been virtually untouched in the last three centuries.

METHODOLOGY

In the study of the greater landscape of Pompion Hill this semester under the direction of Andrew Kohr, the class used various methods to ascertain the facets of the landscape. Students used a Total Station to survey the landscape as a whole. Recording corners of the building and gravestones, as well as tree placements, to construct a site plan. A Total Station is a piece of survey equipment which uses laser and prism technology to measure the angle and distance at which that point returns; it measures and computes both distance and elevation. The equipment can then coordinate multiple measurements and process the data for the user, therefore expediting surveys and increasing accuracy.

RECORDING TECHNIQUES

Using photographs, mature tree measurements, and hand measurements to supplement the total station site plan in documenting the landscape. After a training with the Colonial Williamsburg curator of architecture, Willie Graham, students photographed the site from the cardinal directions and captured what they decided were the important features of the building and landscape. Some images included the river or cemetery as a primary focus, while others included a large portion of the woods, or the chapel. Students then compiled digital images, which are included in this report. Tree diameters and their canopy size were documented in order to better understand which trees might be older or significantly placed. Hand measurements were taken of all the chapel dimensions, except the roof system which was not accessible, and were recorded first in the field using graphite and paper and then drafted in AutoCAD.

LANDSCAPES REVEALED


It is important to study landscapes because they give insight into the use, the intent and the condition of buildings. The remnants of the dock and the proximity to the water indicates a prominent river-access point. The lack of space between the chapel and the cemetery indicates a relationship between the parishioners and the cemetery suggests that they probably used that space as a gathering or social area (Upton, 203). The relative sizes of tree trunks allowed students to identify which trees had been planted in association with a specific burial, as well as to infer approaches to the site. In learning which trees might be the oldest, in that they would have a larger trunk and canopy circumference, it is better understood what trees are the most significant.

Landscapes also allow one to look at the intent and conditions of a site, purely based on the layout. Pompion Hill had the cemetery on the west side of the chapel, which was common for Anglican churches. Landscapes can reveal causes for the condition of a building as well. In looking at the overall landscape of Pompion Hill, the Total Station and investigations done by the students provided context for the chapel investigations and grave stone conservation.




South facade from access road


LEGEND




MAGNOLIA TREE



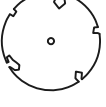
MULBERRY




PINE TREE




LIVE OAK



HARDWOOD



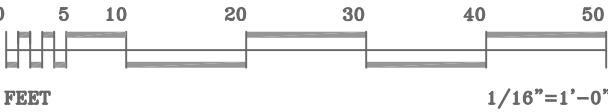
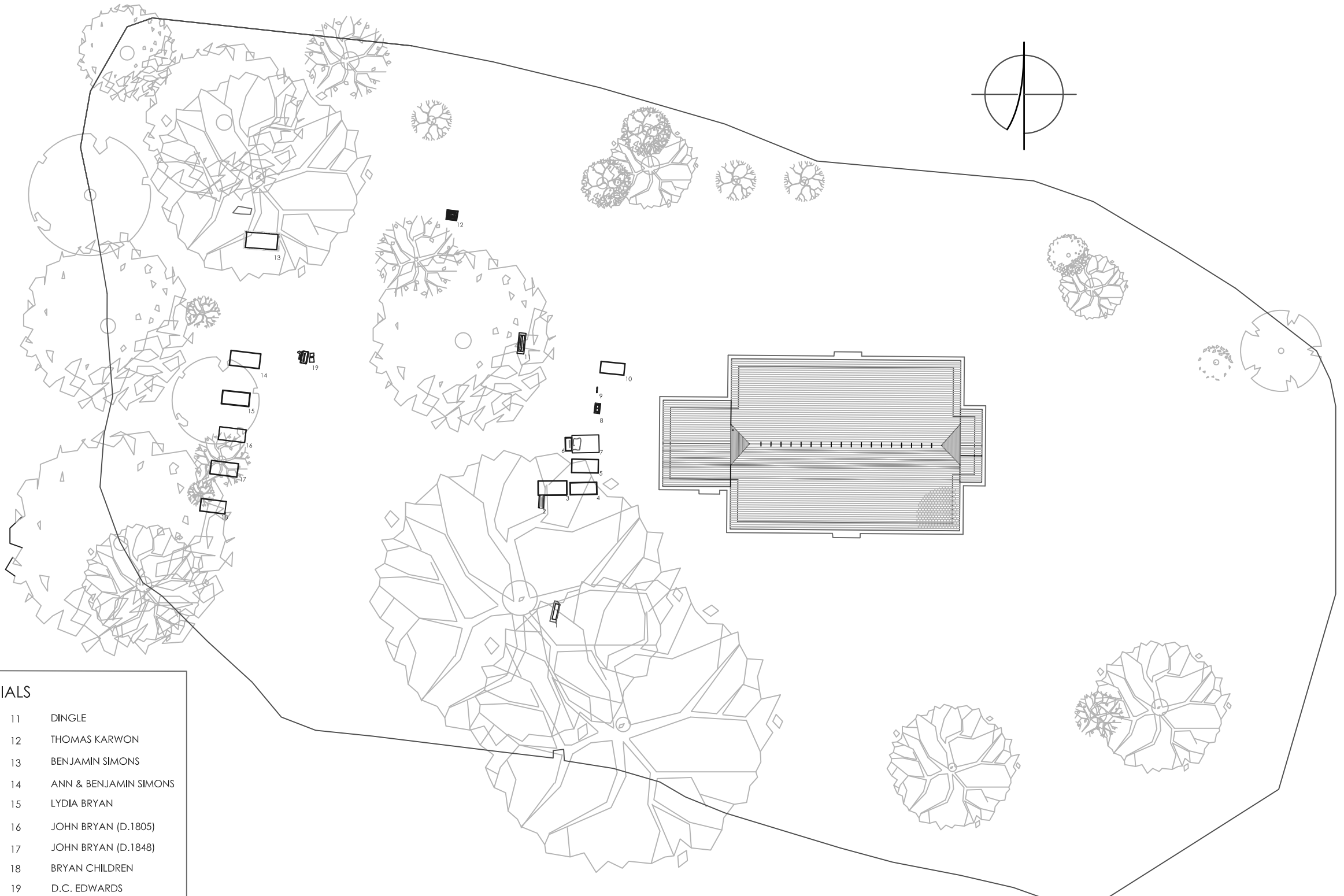
WHITE OAK



RED OAK

MEMORIALS

1	DANIEL EDWARD	11	DINGLE
2	WILLIAM POSTELL INGRAHAM SR	12	THOMAS KARWON
3	WILLIAM POSTELL INGRAHAM JR	13	BENJAMIN SIMONS
4	HANNAH HARLESTON INGARAHAM	14	ANN & BENJAMIN SIMONS
5	ROBERT HASELL QUASH EDWARD	15	LYDIA BRYAN
6 & 7	FRANCIS DALLAS QUASH	16	JOHN BRYAN (D.1805)
8	JOHN HARLESTON	17	JOHN BRYAN (D.1848)
9	SARAH QUASH HARLESTON	18	BRYAN CHILDREN
10	ELIZABETH HARLESTON	19	D.C. EDWARDS



DRAWN BY: MSHP Class of 2016

Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
Clemson University & College of Charleston

POMPION HILL CHAPEL BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONSERVATION



CONSERVATION

GRAVEYARD

The graveyard is located to the west of the chapel. It has a mixture of box tombs and gravestones. The earliest gravestone dates to 1770 and the latest date is 1970. Margaret Wilcox Garrett completed a survey of the graveyard in June 2009. This report lists the names and burial dates from the Rev. Robert Clute's death records that he collected. There are nineteen stones plotted but there could be more uncovered through investigation. In this report, each stone is given a plot number and that are used currently; the graveyard is still active.

METHODOLOGY

An initial survey was conducted to ascertain the conditions of each stone. The plot numbers from the 2009 report are the numbers used on the forms. Each stone was first assessed then transcribed. Stones were then surveyed and cleaned. Cleaning was undertaken utilizing the mildest methods first, water and a synthetic brush. Next, Photo-Flo, a non-ionic solution that is non soluble, was used with a brush on the stone. After this process the stone is rinsed with water making sure no residue remains on the stone. Also, careful consideration was taken to wash off the soapy substance from the stone before it dried. It is important to use non-ionic solutions to prevent damage of the stones. Many chemicals on the market today will destroy a stone because it is soaked into the composition of the stone. After cleaning, each plot has its own intervention and future recommendations listed in each conditions report.

INTERVENTION

Interventions should only happen if it is completely necessary to the survival of the stone and improves its stability. Some interventions to the stones are epoxy, jahn, and straightening repairs. The stone epoxy was used to attach broken stone together, such as parts of ledger stones set on top of a box tomb. Jahn is a vapor permeable substance that is used to fill in cracks of stone. It can be of any color and is applied with a metal spatula. Once the crack is filled the jahn is smoothed to be flush with the stone. Another intervention was the straightening a stone by putting it back in plumb. This was done by digging down the bottom corners below grade. There was enough soil taken out to allow movement and to add a sturdy foundation students applied quick cement underneath the



Students survey stones.

stone. A crane straightened the stone was up out of the ground enough for the cement to be poured underneath to make level. The remaining soil was packed around the stone.

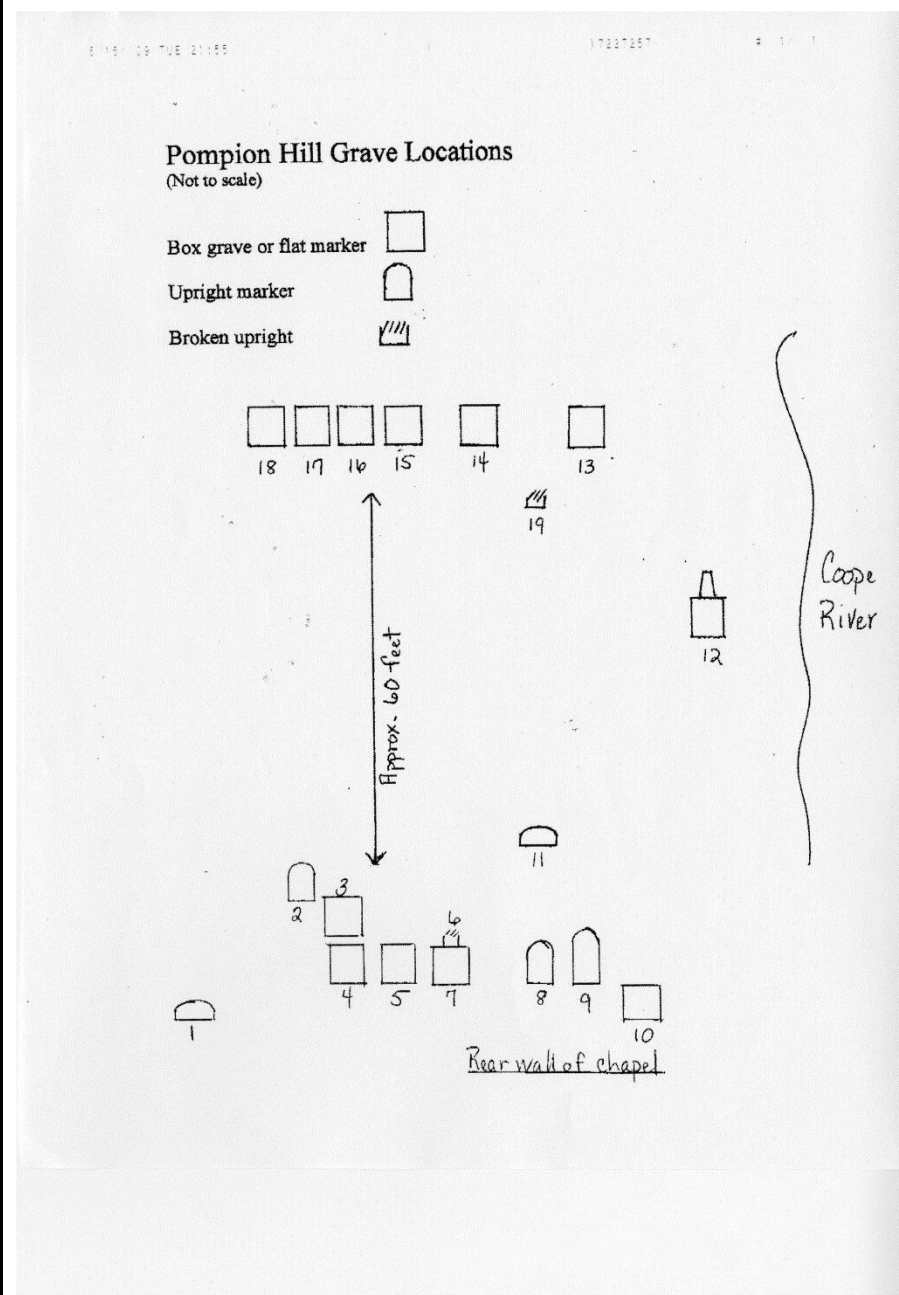
Also, a box tomb needed a new foundation and the ledger needed to be put back together. Plot number 5 received a new foundation of cement. The original brick was laid with historic mortar made up of one part white Portland cement, one part white masons lime, and 6 parts sand. Repointing historic mortar is added to the joints. Lastly, the ledger was put back together with epoxy and laid back on box.

FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

The stones surveyed are in stable condition. Before any further interventions are done, one should check the stones for their condition and if they can handle more treatments. A routine monitoring should be in place. These are located in the cemetery survey forms. There are depressions in the ground around the graveyard that need further investigation that could lead to unmarked or previously marked graves.



Graveyard looking west.



Grave Locator



Applying Jahn to crack on ledge stone



Applying Jahn



Applying
Jahn to
crack on
ledge stone

PLOT #5 ROBERT HASELL QUASH & ROBERT HARLESTON INGRAHAM



Before Intervention



New foundation laid



New foundation laid



Original bricks used



Brick built back up to form the base of the box tomb

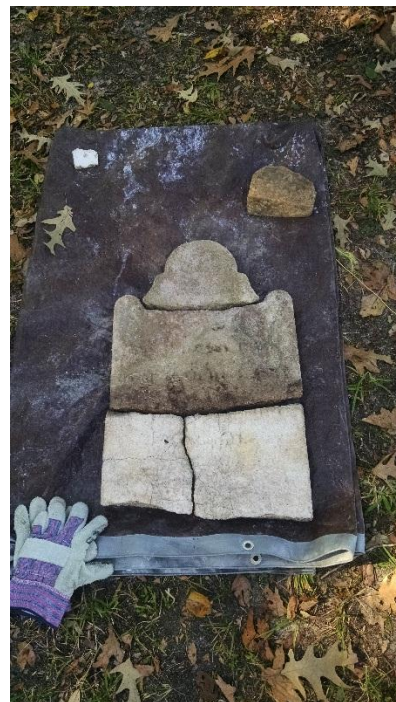
PLOT #19 D.C. EDWARD



The stone as found.



Rods are inserted into the base and epoxy applied between base and tablet



The pieces laid out in form.



Pieces secured together with epoxy with a NHL lime and sad back.
Carbon fiber rods inserted in bottom.



Finished result, boards soon removed once stable.

PLOT #8 JOHN HARLESTON

Out Of Plumb



Prior to intervention



Digging down to bottom of base



Lifting the Stone with Crane



Plumb and level

Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United States of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N

Longitude: 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: December 4, 2014

Surveyor: Jessica Fortney

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: no number

Name(s) on marker: Richard H. Tucker

Earliest date of internment: 2011

Description:

Memorial Function

Overall dimensions in inches

Surface texture

Central monument

_____Height

Rough hewn

Grave marker

_____Width

Smooth

_____Depth

Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench

Flush marker

Monolithic tablet

Relief carving

Boulder

Footstone

_____horizontal

Sarcophagus

Canopy

Headstone

_____vertical

Sculpture

Column

Ledger stone

Obelisk

Shaft

Cross

Marker

Pedestal

Table

Tablet

Urn

Describe: metal frame with paper inside

Number of stones:

Carving/Inscribing

Inscribed text

Raised text

Front

Top

Front

Top

Front

Top

Back

Sides

back

Sides

Back

Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material

Base material

Joint material

Metal elements

Bronze

no base

mortar

type_____

Granite

granite

lead

plaque

Limestone

limestone

caulk

urn

Marble

marble

other:

other:

Other:

other:

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:

Overall condition:

Clean/no soiling

memorial out of plumb

Light soiling

memorial out of position

encroaching plants

Moderate soiling, biological growth

foundation visible

displaced by roots

Dark soiling, biological growth

missing pieces

overhanging plants/trees

Heavy soiling and staining

loose stones

evidence of vandalism

broken stones

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other:

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:

Please record all the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

Richard H. Tucker
Thursday, March 23, 1961
Thursday, October 27, 2011

Recommended treatment:

It is not a stone and the paper may deteriorate. The metal frame in the future may deteriorate.

As Found:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United State of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N

Longitude: 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: December 4, 2014

Surveyor: Jessica Fortney

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: 1

Name(s) on marker: Daniel Edward & Eleanor Ball Combe

Earliest date of internment: 1945

Description:

Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches	Surface texture	Orientation
Central monument	1.8.4 Height	Rough hewn (top & side)	
Grave marker	4.1.6 Width	Smooth (front & back)	
	1.4.2 Depth	Polished	

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	_____horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	_____vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Describe:

Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing	Inscribed text	Raised text
Front Top	Front Top	Front Top
Back Sides	back Sides	Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other:		

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb
Light soiling	memorial out of position
Moderate soiling, biological growth	foundation visible
Dark soiling, biological growth	missing pieces
Heavy soiling and staining	loose stones
	broken stones

encroaching plants

displaced by roots

overhanging plants/trees

evidence of vandalism

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other:

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Headstone sinking in to ground on north side

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:

Please record all the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

COMBE

DANIEL EDWARD
SOUTH CAROLINA
PVT 317 FIELD ARTY
81 DIV
SEPTEMBER 9, 1887
APRIL 23, 1845

ELEANOR BALL
DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAMS JAMES AND
MARY GIBBS BALL
OF
LIMERICK PLANTATION
MAY 11, 1878 – MAY 6, 1970

Recommended treatment:

The recommended treatment is to bring the headstone back level with the ground and back to a level state. It is sinking on the north side. It needs to be dug down to the bottom of the base, lifted up, a new sturdier foundation placed, and put back in a level state.

As Found:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United States of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33°5'11.19" N

Longitude: 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: December 4, 2014

Surveyor: Jessica Fortney

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: 2

Name(s) on marker: William Postell Ingraham Jr.

Earliest date of internment: 1875

Description:

Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches	Surface texture
Central monument	4.1.3 Height	Rough hewn
Grave marker	2.7.4 Width	Smooth
	1.3.0 Depth	Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	_____horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	_____vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Describe:

Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing	Inscribed text	Raised text
Front Top	Front Top	Front Top
Back Sides	back Sides	Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark: D.A. Walker

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other:		

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb
Light soiling	memorial out of position
Moderate soiling, biological growth	foundation visible
Dark soiling, biological growth	missing pieces
Heavy soiling and staining	loose stones
	broken stones

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other:

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:

Please record all the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

IN MEMORIAM

W^M POSTELL INGRAHAM J^R.

Born 10th December 1848

Died 12th March 1875

“Blessed one the dead who die in the Lord.”

Recommended treatment:

The recommended treatment is cleaning the stone and removing the biogrowth. Also, monitor with rest of graveyard.

As Found:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United State of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33°5'11.19" N

Longitude: 79°50'25.12" W

Date of Survey: December 4, 2014

Surveyor: Jessica Fortney

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: 3

Name(s) on marker: William Postell Ingraham

Earliest date of internment: 1869

Description:

Memorial FunctionOverall dimensions in inchesSurface texture

Central monument2.6.6 HeightRough hewn

Grave marker2.7.0 WidthSmooth

5.11.4 DepthPolished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

BenchFlush markerMonolithic tabletRelief carving

BoulderFootstonehorizontalSarcophagus

CanopyHeadstoneverticalSculpture

ColumnLedger stoneObeliskShaft

CrossMarkerPedestalTable

Urn

Describe: Box tomb made of marble and ledger stone of marble

Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing		Inscribed text		Raised text	
Front	Top	Front	Top	Front	Top
Back	Sides	back	Sides	Back	Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other: Brick		

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb
Light soiling	memorial out of position
Moderate soiling, biological growth	encroaching plants
Dark soiling, biological growth	foundation visible
Heavy soiling and staining	displaced by roots
	missing pieces
	overhanging plants/trees
	loose stones
	evidence of vandalism
	broken stones

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other: New Mortar Joints

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:

Please record all the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

SACRED
To the Memory of
W^M POSTELL INGRAHAM.
Who was born
28th July 1809
and died
28th Feby. 1869

Recommended treatment: The recommended treatment is to clean the stone and base. Also, continue to monitor for any changes.

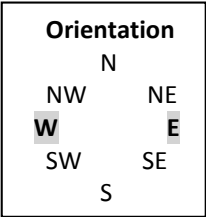
As Found:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County, South Carolina
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5’11.19” N **Longitude:** 79°50’25.12”W

Date of Survey: October 27, 2014 **Surveyor:** Meghan White
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #:** 4
Name(s) on marker: Hannah Harleston Ingraham
Earliest date of internment: 1857

Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches		Surface texture
Central monument	Ledger	2.5.3 Height	Rough hewn
Grave marker	3.0.0	2.7.4 Width	Smooth
	6.0.4	5.9.5 Depth	Polished
Design Elements: (circle all that apply)			
Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn



Describe: Gravestone #4 is a box tomb made of red-hued marble. The ledger is composed of a written inscription in sunken relief. The only adornment is a carved line at the bottom of and parallel to the inscription. The edges of the ledger are beveled and extend slightly over the base of the tomb. The base is composed of narrow gothic arches in sunken relief on all corners. The short sides are decorated with several squares inside one another, while the longer sides are adorned with a rectangle with several more carved inside. The base is situated on a slab. A brick foundation, likely more recent than the erection of the tomb, is partially visible above ground.

Number of stones: 11					
Carving/Inscribing		Inscribed text		Raised text	
Front	Top	Front	Top	Front	Top
Back	Sides	back	Sides	Back	Sides
Maker's (carvers) mark					

Materials:			
Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other: none
Other:	other:		

Condition:		
Overall Cleanliness:		
Clean/no soiling		
Light soiling		
Moderate soiling, biological growth		
Dark soiling, biological growth		
Heavy soiling and staining		
	Overall condition:	
	memorial out of plumb	
	memorial out of position	encroaching plants
	foundation visible	displaced by roots
	missing pieces	overhanging plants/trees
	loose stones	evidence of vandalism
	broken stones	

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other: The brick and mortar foundation is likely newer than the box tomb.

Describe any conditions which may require repair: On the ledger there is a small crack that may be filled in to prevent further damage. There is also missing mortar holding the ledger to the base, as well as each side of the base to each other. The foundation is sinking as well. Water prevention may help prevent the pieces of the box tomb from further coming apart.

Condition of inscription:
1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) **Traces** 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

1 TO THE MEMORY
2 of
3 HANNAH HARLESTON INGRAHAM
4 wife of
5 Wm POSTELL INGRAHAM
6 Died 11th October 1867
7 Aged 35 years 8 months
8 and 22 days
9 []

Recommended treatment: The crack on the ledger should be monitored, as it is a hairline fracture now, but has the possibility of becoming deeper. All of the stone pieces are missing mortar in places. Slight pressure on the base pieces revealed that they are separate from each other—some can be pushed inward. Reapplying mortar to the pieces would prevent them from moving and would also prevent water damage. The box tomb is not drastically out of plumb, but the foundation, which is uneven, should be monitored. Further uneven sinking would require righting the foundation.

Intervention: The box tomb was cleaned with Photo-Flo and water to remove dirt, grime, and insects.

As Found:



After Cleaning:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United States of America

City, town, community or township: Berkley County, South Carolina

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33°5' 11.19"N

Longitude: 79° 50' 25.12" W

Date of Survey: October 28, 2014

Surveyor: Rachel Walling

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: 5

Name(s) on marker: Robert Hasell Quash & Robert Harleston Ingraham

Earliest date of internment: 1846

Description:

Memorial Function

Overall dimensions in inches

Surface texture

Central monument

Ledger: 0.2.0 Height Box: 0.9.4 Height

Rough hewn

Grave marker

3.0.0 Width 2.10.1 Width

Smooth

5.11.2 Depth 5.8.7 Depth

Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench

Flush marker

Monolithic tablet

Relief carving

Boulder

Footstone

_____horizontal

Sarcophagus

Canopy

Headstone

_____vertical

Sculpture

Column

Ledger stone

Obelisk

Shaft

Cross

Marker

Pedestal

Table

Tablet

Urn

Describe: Top marble stone ledger on brick base

Number of stones: One single ledger stone

Carving/Inscribing

Inscribed text

Raised text

Front Top

Front Top

Front Top

Back Sides

back Sides

Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material

Base material

Joint material

Metal elements

Bronze

no base

mortar

type_____

Granite

granite

lead

plaque

Limestone

limestone

caulk

urn

Marble

marble

other:

other:

Other:

other: brick

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:

Overall condition:

Clean/no soiling

memorial out of plumb

Light soiling

memorial out of position

encroaching plants

Moderate soiling, biological growth

foundation visible

displaced by roots

Dark soiling, biological growth

missing pieces

overhanging plants/trees

Heavy soiling and staining

loose stones

evidence of vandalism

broken stones

Past repairs:

The brick base was rebuilt at some point in its history.

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

The top marble ledger stone is broken into 3 pieces and the brick base is missing mortar in large areas.

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

1. SACRED

2. To the Memory of

3. ROBERT HASELL QUASH.

4. who departed this life

5. on the 9th of November 1846.

6. aged 60 years 7 months 7 days.

7. He did justly, loved mercy and walked

8. humbly with his God.

9. _____

10. In the same grave

11. rest the mortal remains of

12. ROBERT HARLESTON INGRAHAM

13. Infant son of

14. William Postell and H. Harleston Ingraham

15. who died on 24th January 1848,

16. Aged 6 months 2 weeks 3 days.

17. Of such is the kingdom of God.

18. _____

Intervention:

The top marble ledger stone was cleaned with a gentle cleanser. The top ledger stone was then be removed for safety and the brick base dismantled. The bricks are to be salvaged for rebuilding the box and have all past mortar chiseled off. A concrete slab was constructed. The box was rebuilt using bedding mortar and then pointed using pointing mortar. The box also had an interior structure built to support the weight of the ledger stone and prevent further cracking. To do this, we constructed a center support down the length of the box lengthwise and widthwise. Once the box set and pointed the pieces of the ledger stone were put back in place. The ledger stone was epoxied together and held with clamps to set. The cracks in the stone then were filled with jahn and smoothed out to a finished look.

Recommended treatment: Monitor repairs made and watch for biogrowth and soiling.

As Found:



After Repair:



Intervention:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5’ 11.19” N **Longitude:** 79° 50’ 25.12” W
Date of Survey: October 27, 2014 **Surveyor:** John W. Evangelist
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #:** 6 & 7
Name(s) on marker: Francis Dallas Quash Senr.
Earliest date of internment: 1857

Description:

Memorial Function	Box tomb dimensions in inches	Surface texture	Headstone Dimensions
Central monument	6.0.7 Height	Rough hewn	3.9.0 Height
Grave marker	4.1.0 Width	Smooth	3.1.0 Width
	6. 4.3 Depth	Polished	1.6.0 Depth

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	_____horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	_____vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Orientation

N

NWNE

WES

SWSE

S

Describe:

Box tomb with three slate slabs in place of one full tablet. A headstone once stood at the front of box tomb, but now lays crumbled on the first slab of slate. The base and half of the original headstone still remain.

Number of stones: 2

Carving/Inscribing	Inscribed text	Raised text
Front Top	Front Top	Front Top
Back Sides	back Sides	Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:

Other: Slate Tablets

other: Brick on box & base of headstone

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb
Light soiling	memorial out of position
Moderate soiling, biological growth	foundation visible
Dark soiling, biological growth	missing pieces
Heavy soiling and staining	loose stones
	broken stones

encroaching plants

displaced by roots

overhanging plants/trees

evidence of vandalism

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other: Tablet replaced with (3) slate tabelts, each approximately 2’ veritically and 4’ horizontally covering box tomb.
Headstone has remnants of adhesive, cement, and a stucco/mortar mix.

Describe any conditions which may require repair: Base is crumbling, and the headstone has detached and is laying on box tomb in multiple pieces.

Condition of inscription:
1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed, headstone in fragments and missing pieces.

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using [] :

No. 6

Our father
Francis Dallas
Quash Senr.
Born 19th Decr 1793
Died 17th (broken) 1857
Aged 63 years, 1 month
And 29 days
“In death lamented
As in life beloved”

No. 7

(No inscription. Attached with mortar to and possibly part of No. 6)

Recommended treatment: For the headstone: Repair with steel braces and piece back together as best as possible. Because of stone width, not able to drill or use rods. For the base, chisel the crumbling stucco away, leaving brick base exposed.

As Found:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United States of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33° 5’ 11.19” N

Longitude: 79° 50’ 25.12” W

Date of Survey: October 28, 2014

Surveyor: N. Doddington

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: 8

Name(s) on marker: John Harleston

Earliest date of internment: 1877

Description:

Memorial FunctionOverall dimensions in inchesSurface texture

Central monument

Grave marker

0.2.3*0.6.4*2.6.3

2.2.0*1.9.4*1.6.0

1.2.4*0.9.4*0.6.0

Height

Width

Depth

Rough hewn

Smooth

Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench

Boulder

Canopy

Column

Cross

Flush marker

Footstone

Headstone

Ledger stone

Marker

Monolithic tablet

horizontal

vertical

Obelisk

Pedestal

Relief carving

Sarcophagus

Sculpture

Shaft

Table

Tablet

Urn

Orientation

N

NWNE

WWE

SWSE

S

Describe: The monument sits on a base and a sub-base. The marble monument stone has a Maltese cross with two ferns draping from the top of the cross carved into the very top of the stone. The very top of the stone has two scrolls that meet the box surrounding the main inscription. The top of the stone is carved to follow the shape of these scrolls, with a raised upside-down acorn shape between the two curves. The corners of the front surface of the stone below this design is chamfered from the section slightly before the top decorative detail, down to a few inches above the bottom of the stone. The main inscription area has a rectangular cartouche of rusticated stone about 1” wide. The bottom of the cartouche is in line with the end point of the chamfer on the corners. The inscription itself sits high within this field. The base, immediately below the monument stone, is also made of marble. It is flat directly under the monument, then gentle slopes away from each side, much as a mansard or hip roof or a house. The sub-base, which may be marble or granite, is angled in much the same way.

Number of stones: 3

Carving/Inscribing

Front

Back

Inscribed text

Front

back

Raised text

Front

Back

Maker's (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material

Base material

Joint material

Metal elements

Bronze

Granite

Limestone

Marble

Other:

no base

granite

limestone

marble

other:

mortar

lead

caulk

other: pinned; unknown if

metal or fiberglass rods were used

type

plaque

urn

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:

Clean/no soiling

Light soiling

Moderate soiling, biological growth

Overall condition:

memorial out of plumb

memorial out of position

foundation visible

encroaching plants- evidence of

climbing vine: removed previously

displaced by roots

Dark soiling, biological growth

Heavy soiling and staining

missing pieces

loose stones

broken stones

overhanging plants/trees

evidence of vandalism

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings: pins, unknown if metal or fiberglass

Other:

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Monument chipped on exposed corners. Monument leans considerably.

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:

Please record all the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

JOHN HARLESTON

BORN NOV. 15. 1805

DIED AUG. 26, 1877.

Recommended treatment:

It is recommended that the stones have the biological growth gently removed followed by a thorough cleansing. Application of a biocide is recommended as well. The monument should be righted to prevent damage to the pics, as well as for aesthetic considerations. There are various chips of the marble on the exposed corners. These chips are minor and strictly aesthetic, which calls for monitoring at this time.

49

As found-



Cleaning Process:

The first day on site was dedicated to cleaning. Wooden tongue depressors and popsicle sticks were used on the wetted stones to gently coax off the lichen that had grown on the surface. This growth was concentrated on the rear and sides of the stone. The stones were then washed with pure water and gently scrubbed with a nylon brush. This was followed by a cleaning with Photo Flo, a gentle product that is not absorbed into the stone.

After basic cleaning-



The second site day was given over to preparing for righting the stone. The soil in front of the East elevation was dug down from corner to corner to the bottom of the sub-base. The side opposite had a small amount of soil removed to give the stone space to move. The soil in front of the North elevation was also excavated to the bottom of the sub-base, with some soil removed from the South elevation to allow for movement. After a test where the stone was manually adjusted, a decision was made to wait until the crane was on site to plumb and level the stone.

After digging/preparation for righting-



On the last day on site, the crane was set up directly over the stone. A nylon strap, connected to the pulley, was coaxed under the sub-base and the stone was lifted. As two persons did the work of lifting the stone, the stone was checked for plumb and level. Once the stone was determined to be in proper position, dry mortar mix was worked under the sub base, packed in a tightly as possible. The mortar mix will absorb water from the surrounding soil, activating it and hardening in position. After the mortar mix was put in place, the stone was wedged up with a long iron bar so that the nylon strap could be removed. The stone was gently set back down and re-checked for plumb. Once the crane was removed, the surface soil that had been excavated was used to re-fill the area around the sub-base and tamped into place. The stone was then treated with a biocide to help keep biological growth from forming again.

-Crane to lift the stone



-After righting and biocide application.



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County, South Carolina
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N **Longitude:** 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey October 28, 2014 **Surveyor** Meredith Wilson
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #** 9
Name(s) on marker Mrs. Sarah Harleston and Elizabeth Pinckney Harleston
Earliest date of internment 1821

Description:				<div>Orientation</div> <div><div>N</div><div>NWNE</div><div>WSE</div><div>S</div></div>
Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches		Surface texture	
Central monument	4.9.5	Height	Rough hewn	
Grave marker	2.0.0	Width	Smooth	
	0.2.6	Depth	Polished	
Design Elements: (circle all that apply)				
Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving	
Boulder	Footstone	horizontal	Sarcophagus	
Canopy	Headstone	vertical	Sculpture	
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft	
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table	
			Tablet	
			Urn	

Describe: The monument is a simple, monolithic headstone. The top is an elaborated ogee. The engravings are very simple; the only ornamental engraving is the word “Sacred” and “Also of,” which are done in interlocking gothic style letters. There is no visible makers mark.

Number of stones: 1					
Carving/Inscribing		Inscribed text		Raised text	
Front	Top	Front	Top	Front	Top
Back	Sides	back	Sides	Back	Sides
Maker's (carvers) mark none visible					

Materials: (circle all that apply)			
Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other: none	other: none
Other:	other:		

Condition: (circle all that apply)			
Overall Cleanliness:		Overall condition:	
Clean/no soiling		memorial out of plumb	
Light soiling		memorial out of position	encroaching plants
Moderate soiling, biological growth		foundation visible	displaced by roots
Dark soiling, biological growth		missing pieces	overhanging plants/trees
Heavy soiling and staining		loose stones	evidence of vandalism
		broken stones	

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other: a few minor cracks appear to have been filled with either jahn or mortar
Describe any conditions which may require repair:
The monument is leaning to the west, should be righted. Hairline cracks at the base of the monument, on the south side of the monument, go all the way through the monument, from the east to west face – should be stabilized and filled with jahn.

ondition of inscription:
1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed
Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

Sacred
To the Memory of
MRS SARAH HARLESTON
Daughter of
ROBT AND CONSTANTIA QUASH
AND WIFE OF WILL HARLESTON
She died on the 31st August 1821,
aged 48 years and 5 months.
She filled the circle allotted to her
with ease dignity and usefulness.
To a strong mind and sound judgment
She added a most feeling and kind
heart. When left a widow with a young
And tender family around her
She presided over them with such
maternal solicitude as secured to
her authority, Obedience, to herself,
the sincerest and most lasting affection.
Also of
ELIZABETH PINCKNEY HARLESTON
Eldest daughter of
WILL^M AND SARAH HARLESTON
Who departed this life in July 1800
Aged 1 years
She also Claims the record of our
sorrow, for she was a sweet engaging
Child and promised much, though
her days were few in number
and of short duration.

Recommended treatment:

The monument is leaning to the west and should be righted. Hairline cracks at the base of the monument, on the south side of the monument, go all the way through the monument, from the east to west face; these should be stabilized and filled with jahn. The monument has been cleaned, but no repairs have been made.



West Elevation, before cleaning.
Note staining and biogrowth



East elevation, before cleaning.
Note staining.



Hairline cracks that penetrate stone all the way from the east face to the west face.



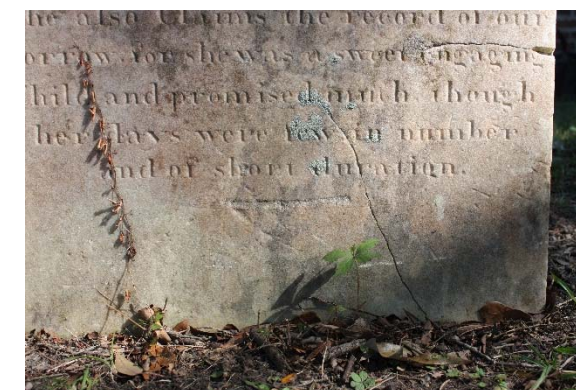
Monument is out of plumb, leans toward the east. (north elevation)



Cracks running down south elevation.
Similar cracks also run down north elevation.



Chipped edge of stone on east elevation.





West elevation after cleaning. Staining and biogrowth are greatly reduced.

Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N **Longitude:** 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: December 4, 2014 **Surveyor:** Jessica Fortney
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #:** 10
Name(s) on marker: Elizabeth Harleston
Earliest date of internment: 1790

Description:

Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches	Surface texture
Central monument	0.7.5 Height	Rough hewn
Grave marker	2.10.0 Width	Smooth
	5.10.1 Depth	Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	_____horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	_____vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Orientation

N

NWNE

WES

S

Describe: brick box tomb with stone ledger

Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing	Inscribed text	Raised text
Front Top	Front Top	Front Top
Back Sides	back Sides	Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark:

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other: brick		

Condition: (circle all that apply)
Overall Cleanliness:
Clean/no soiling
Light soiling
Moderate soiling, biological growthfoundation visible
Dark soiling, biological growth
Heavy soiling and staining

Overall condition:
memorial out of plumb
memorial out of position
displaced by roots
missing pieces
loose stones
broken stones

encroaching plants
overhanging plants/trees
evidence of vandalism

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other: brick box with new mortar joints
Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Condition of inscription:
1) Mint 2) **Clear but worn** 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

Infscribed.
To the Memory of
ELIZABETH HARLESTON,
Wife of WILLIAM HARLESTON.
and Daughter of
Roger & Frances Sufanna Pinkney.
who was born 9th of January 1772
married 9th of December 1789
And died
the 26th September 1790.
Aged 18 Years & 8 months

Recommended treatment: The recommended treatment is to clean the stone and monitor with rest of graveyard.

As Found:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N **Longitude:** 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: December 4, 2014 **Surveyor:** Jessica Fortney
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #:** 11
Name(s) on marker: Edward von Siebold & Marie Guerin Ball Dingle
Earliest date of internment: 1963

Description:			
Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches	Surface texture	Orientation N NW NE W E SW SE S
Central monument	2.0.0 Height	Rough hewn (top & side)	
Grave marker	1.6.0 Width	Smooth (front & back)	
	4.6.5 Depth	Polished	
Design Elements: (circle all that apply)			
Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	_____horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	_____vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Describe:
Number of stones: 1
Carving/Inscribing

Front	Top	Inscribed text	Raised text
Back	Sides	Front Top back Sides	Front Top Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark:

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other:		

Condition: (circle all that apply)
Overall Cleanliness:

Clean/no soiling	Overall condition:
Light soiling	memorial out of plumb
Moderate soiling, biological growth	memorial out of position
Dark soiling, biological growth	foundation visible
Heavy soiling and staining	missing pieces
	loose stones
	broken stones

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other:
Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Condition of inscription:
1) **Mint** 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

DINGLE	
EDWARD von SIEBOLD	MARIE GUERIN BALL
OCTOBER 18, 1893	NOVEMBER 21, 1881
APRIL 21, 1975	JUNE 25, 1963

Recommended treatment: The recommended treatment is to have the biogrowth removed and monitor with the graveyard.

As Found:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County, South Carolina
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private Status: Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N Longitude: 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: October 28, 2014 Surveyor: Jessica Fortney
Information from Cemetery records: Plot #: 12
Name(s) on marker: Thomas Karwon Esqr
Earliest date of internment: 1820

Description:

Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches	Surface texture
Central monument	6.2.0 Height	Rough hewn
Grave marker	2.7.0 Width	Smooth
	2.7.0 Depth	Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	X vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Describe: Obelisk atop multiple bases

Number of stones: 11 with brick foundation

Carving/Inscribing

Front	Top	Inscribed text	Raised text
Back	Sides	back	Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark: T. WALKER

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other:		

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb
Light soiling	memorial out of position
Moderate soiling, biological growth	foundation visible
Dark soiling, biological growth	missing pieces
Heavy soiling and staining	loose stones
	broken stones

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other:

Describe any conditions, which may require repair: Base is pulling away from monument. Several small cracks, broken corners and top has been shifted

Condition of inscription:
1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record all the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

Sacred
To the Memory of
THOMAS KARWON ESQR
A Native of South Carolina
who died on the 15th July
1820
Aged 76 years
And for upwards of 30 years a
Resident of this Parish

T. WALKER

Recommended treatment: Light cleaning needs to occur. Monument is currently stable in condition could be repositioned into proper placement. Small cracks and broken corners could be repaired.

Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County, South Carolina
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N **Longitude:** 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: October 28, 2014 **Surveyor:** B. Fortenberry
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #:** 13
Name(s) on marker: Benjamin Simons; Catherine Simons
Earliest date of internment: 1789

Description:			
Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches	Surface texture	Orientation
Central monument	2.9.0 Height	Rough hewn	N
Grave marker	5.8.4 Width	Smooth	NW NE
	2.11.0 Depth	Polished	W E
			SW SE
			S

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	X horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	X vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Describe: Box tomb with sealing horizontal ledger. Box is stucco over brick with brownstone foundation. Second stone marker installed upright on eastern wall of box, possibly original marker.

Number of stones: 2			
Carving/Inscribing		Inscribed text	Raised text
Front	Top	Front	Top
Back	Sides	back	Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark: T. Walker

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other: stucco over brick for box; brownstone for foundation		

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:	
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb	
Light soiling	memorial out of position	encroaching plants
Moderate soiling, biological growth	foundation visible	displaced by roots
Dark soiling, biological growth	missing pieces	overhanging plants/trees
Heavy soiling and staining	loose stones	evidence of vandalism
	broken stones	

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other: Portland repair to reposition ledge. Portland repairs also on the north and south faces of the box. Stucco repair on the base (now failing). Extensive stucco/mortar repair on the north side of the box.

Describe any conditions which may require repair: Memorial needs cleaning. Immediate repairs not needed. However, in the future corner of brick foundation on northeast side is loose and could be replaced. A few holes also present in the stucco. Joint

between front stone and box could be repaired. Joints of foundation could be repointed; as was done on the western brownstone on the southwest joint.

Condition of inscription:
1) Mint 2) **Clear but worn** 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

Ledge Inscription



Lies sacredly deposited the remains
of
BENJAMIN SIMONS
who departed this life
on the 7th day of December 1789
in the 53rd year of his age
Together with six children
AND
CATHERINE SIMONS
His Consort
who at the age of 79 years and 9 months

Front Box Marker

BENJAMIN SIMONS
died December 1789
Aged 52 years

died beloved and regretted
the 8th of November 1820
and to whose memories this monument
is erected in affectionate embrace by
JONATHAN LUCAS
Lo, soft remembrance drops a pious tear
and holy Friendship a mourner here



Recommended treatment: Thorough Cleaning

As Found:



After:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33° 5’11.19” N **Longitude:** 79°50’25.12” W

Date of Survey: October 27, 2014 **Surveyor:** Jessica Fortney
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #:** 14
Name(s) on marker: Memorial for Ann and Benjamin Simons
Earliest date of internment: 1754

Description:

Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches		Surface texture
Central monument	1.10.0	Height	Rough hewn
Grave marker	2.11.4	Width	Smooth
	5.11.0	Depth	Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet	Relief carving
Boulder	Footstone	_____horizontal	Sarcophagus
Canopy	Headstone	_____vertical	Sculpture
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk	Shaft
Cross	Marker	Pedestal	Table
			Tablet
			Urn

Orientation

N

NWNE

WES

S

Describe: Box tomb with ledger stone on top
Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing		Inscribed text		Raised text	
Front	Top	Front	Top	Front	Top
Back	Sides	back	Sides	Back	Sides

Maker’s (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other: Brick		

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:	
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb	encroaching plants
Light soiling	memorial out of position	displaced by roots
Moderate soiling, biological growth	foundation visible	overhanging plants/trees
Dark soiling, biological growth	missing pieces	evidence of vandalism
Heavy soiling and staining	loose stones	
	broken stones	

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other: The box tomb looks as if it was rebuilt before with new mortar joints and newly repointed

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) **Mostly decipherable** 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

- 1: Near this spot
- 2: were buried remains of
- 3: ANN SIMONS
- 4: wife of
- 5: BENJAMINS SIMONS
- 6: and daughter of
- 7: EDWARD and MARY
- 8: KEATING
- 9: who died 20th April
- 10: 1754
- 11: Aged 56 years
- 12: and
- 13: BENJAMIN SIMONS
- 14: her husband who died the
- 15: 30th April 1772
- 16: Aged 59 years.
- 17: This monument is erected to their
- 18: [mission] in their affectionate
- 19: and only surviving son
- 20: 1890

Recommended treatment:
The recommended treatment is cleaning. The ledger stone is still in tact and the box tomb foundation is newly rebuilt with new mortar.

Before:



After:



Future Recommendation:

Future Recommendations are to watch the the elevation of the foundation. The foundation might be affected by the close tree roots. Also, to watch the damage overhanging trees might cause the ledger stone. The overhanging trees will most likely cause the stone to be cleaned again.

Intervention:

First, the leger stone was scrubbed with a brush with water to get off as much dirt and biogrowth as possible. Next, the ledger stone was scrubbed with a brush with Photo Flo soap and water. The remaining soap was then washed off with water so no traces were left on the stone. The box brick and mortar did not have a treatment.

Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United States of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33° 5'11.19" N

Longitude: 79° 50'25.12" W

Date of Survey: October 28, 2014

Surveyor: Haley Schriber

Information from Cemetery records:

Name(s) on marker: Mrs. Lydia Bryan

Earliest date of internment: 1843

Description:

Memorial Function

Overall dimensions in inches

Surface texture

Central monument

2.4.5

Height

Grave marker

3.0.2

Width

6.0.5

Depth

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench

Flush marker

Monolithic tablet

Relief carving

Boulder

Footstone

_____horizontal

Sarcophagus

Canopy

Headstone

_____vertical

Sculpture

Column

Ledger stone

Obelisk

Shaft

Cross

Marker

Pedestal

Table

Tablet

Urn

Orientation

N

NW

NE

W

E

SW

SE

S

Describe: Box tomb with ledger, carved columns and panels

Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing

Inscribed text

Raised text

Front

Top

Front

Top

Front

Top

Back

Sides

back

Sides

Back

Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark J. White

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material

Base material

Joint material

Metal elements

Bronze

no base

mortar

type_____

Granite

granite

lead

plaque

Limestone

limestone

caulk

urn

Marble

marble

other:

other:

Other:

other: brick

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:

Overall condition:

Clean/no soiling

memorial out of plumb

encroaching plants

Light soiling

memorial out of position

displaced by roots

Moderate soiling, biological growth

foundation visible

overhanging plants/trees

Dark soiling, biological growth

missing pieces

evidence of vandalism

Heavy soiling and staining

loose stones

broken stones

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other: Cement in between ledger and box

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Deterioration of columns (sugaring)

Cracks allowing water to enter the box

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:

Please record all the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

1. "THOU shalt come to thy grave in a full age,

2. Like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his Season."

3. JOB V. 26.

4. The Mortal Remains of

5. MRS. LYDIA BRYAN,

6. Repose beneath this Stone.

7. She was the Wife of

8. JOHN BRYAN, Of Campvere,

9. And Daughter of

10. ELIAS, AND LYDIA BALL, Of Kensington

11. She departed this life 29th January 1843,

12. Aged Eighty Six years, and 16 Days. [Italics]

13. Having fulfilled the relative duties

14. Of Daughter, Sister, Wife, Parent, Friend,

15. And Mistress,

16. In a manner becoming an eminently pious,

17. Steadfastly devoted

18. And truly humble Christian,

19. Who adorned the doctrine of GOD,

20. Her Savior in all things.

21. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord!

22. Yea saith the Spirit,

23. That they may rest from their labors,

24. And their works do follow them."

25. This Marble has been erected to her Memory

26. By her affectionate and afflicted Son.

27.J. WHITE

Recommended treatment:

I recommend a good cleaning to the ledger and box as well an application of stone epoxy and clamps to help minimize intake of moisture. Jahn and a brush should also be used to seal the crack across the ledger of the box tomb.

After this initial treatment, I recommend continuing to check on the Jahn application for weak points and a reapplication if necessary. Next, the columns and sides of the box should be cleaned with Photo Flo to remove bio growth and other materials from aging. If there is a sealant for sugaring, this needs to be applied to the columns as well.

63

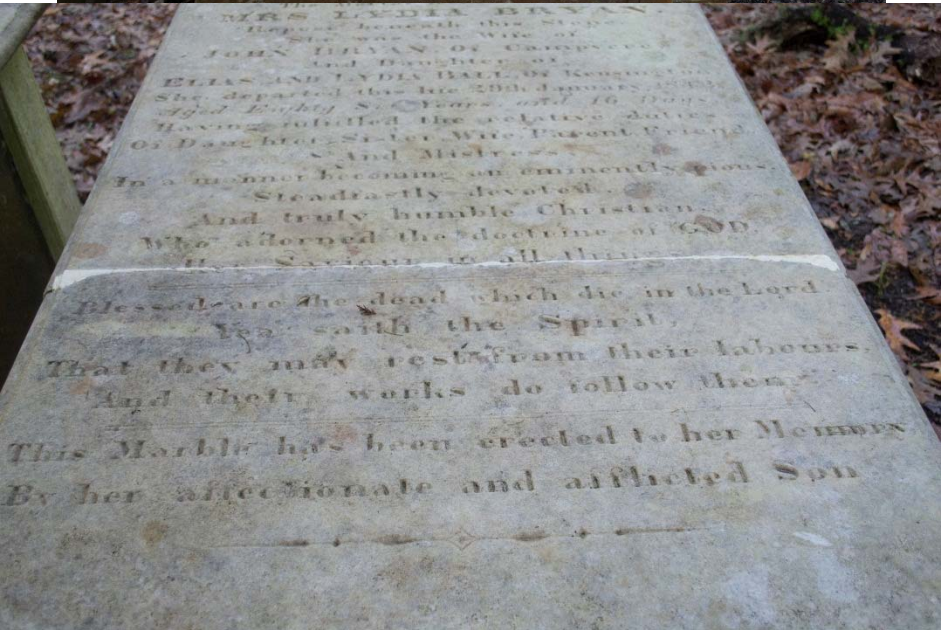
Supplies needed:

- Stone epoxy
- Clamps
- Brush
- Jahn
- Photo Flo

Before:



After:



Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United States of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33°5’ 11.19”W

Longitude: 79°50’ 25.12”W

Date of Survey: October 28, 2014

Surveyor: Anna Simpkins

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: 16

Name(s) on marker: John Bryan

Earliest date of internment: 1805

Description:

Memorial Function

Overall dimensions in inches

Surface texture

Central monument

2.3.2 Height

Rough hewn

Grave marker

2.11.4 Width

Smooth

6.0.4 Depth

Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench

Flush marker

Monolithic tablet

Relief carving

Boulder

Footstone

_____horizontal

Sarcophagus

Canopy

Headstone

_____vertical

Sculpture

Column

Ledger stone

Obelisk

Shaft

Cross

Marker

Pedestal

Table

Tablet

Urn

Orientation

N

NW NE

W E

SW SE

S

Describe: The grave is a box tomb rising 27 1/4in off of the ground. The foundation is brownstone with white marble sides and ledger stone. The west end marble corners of the tomb were replaced during a past repair with a material that appears to be a cast stone painted white to resemble the marble of the remainder of the tomb. The marble sides of the box are tinted an auburn color because of bio growth. The ledger stone is in good condition with the text almost entirely decipherable. Some sugaring is occurring around the edges of the ledger. The ground around the tomb sounds very hollow, especially when wet so care should be taken when maneuvering around the stone.

Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing

Inscribed text

Raised text

Front Top

Front Top

Front Top

Back Sides

back Sides

Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material

Base material

Joint material

Metal elements

Bronze

no base

mortar

type_____

Granite

granite

lead

plaque

Limestone

limestone

caulk

urn

Marble

marble

other:

other:

Other:

other: Brownstone

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:

Overall condition:

Clean/no soiling

memorial out of plumb

Light soiling

memorial out of position

encroaching plants

Moderate soiling, biological growth

foundation visible

displaced by roots

Dark soiling, biological growth

missing pieces

overhanging plants/trees

Heavy soiling and staining

loose stones

evidence of vandalism

broken stones

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other:

-West end columns – material unknown

-portions of cracked area on south wall had previously been filled with epoxy

Describe any conditions which may require repair:
-x shape and 2 vertical cracks running height of south facade
-2 hairline cracks through length of ledger
-a semicircular portion of the ledger is missing near the SW corner, roughly 7 inches in diameter, the missing piece has not been located.

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) Traces 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

1. Sacred to [italics]

2. the MEMORY of [script]

3. JOHN BRYAN

4. OF CAMPERE IN THIS PARISH: [curving]

5. whose remains are deposited bene-

6. ath this stone.

7. He was the son of Michael Bryan and

8. Elizabeth Wood, was born at New Castle

9. in England, and died on the 10th day of No-

10. vember 1805, aged 51 years and 11 months.

11. Having been a resident of this

12. parish for 28 years.

13. He did justly, loved mercy,

14. and walked humbly with his God.

15. [script makers name]

16. CHARLESTON [centered]

Recommended treatment:

The ledger stone and marble sides of the tomb should be cleaned using water and a soft bristle brush. Photo flo soap may aid in removing some of the staining caused by bio growth. The cracking on the south side should be filled with jahn to prevent further moisture from getting inside and causing further cracking. There are two hairline cracks running the length of the marble ledger. These cracks are currently fairly thin and do not appear to be causing any structural strain for the tomb. At present, I would recommend that these cracks be left as-is. The stone missing from the ledger has not been located; since the missing piece does not interfere with the text and also does not appear to be a structural issue, it too should be left as-is.

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Intervention:

The ledger stone and sides were first cleaned with a soft bristle brush and water. Photo flo soap was used second to remove further staining that had been left by bio growth. Treatment to the ledger stone was completed after the cleaning. The cracking in the south façade was filled with jahn.

and foundation all appear to be intact. If moveable, the ledger stone could be shifted slightly to place it back at an accurate 90° angle with the box.



brownstone was separating from the box. A thicker version of the brownstone Jahn was then applied on top to reform the natural shelf of the stone. A metal scalpel was used to gently form the Jahn into a smooth curve resembling the natural shape of the stone. The combination of these procedures should stop additional water from flowing into the cracks, further pushing the brownstone away from the tomb box, causing sheets to sheer off.



Intervention Report:

Several concerning issues were addressed with the tombstone on November 11th and November 18th, 2014. The ledger stone was cleaned with a soft brush, water, and mild soap, including photo-flo to address the accumulation of dirt. Biological growth was also removed from the ledger with the brush. This successfully helped to make the inscription more legible. A small crack, about 4 inches long on the southeast side near the makers mark was addressed. The crack was cleaned with water and a soft brush. Jahn was then applied first in a more liquid form to fill the crack, then in a thicker consistency to seal the crack and filling. After drying, the Jahn was gently scraped level with the stone. A brownstone Jahn was applied to the northwest and southwest vertical sides of the box tomb where the brownstone was beginning to delaminate. Again, a more liquid form of the Jahn was carefully “dripped” into the cracks where the

Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard

Country: United States of America

City, town, community or township: Berkeley County

Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel

Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina

Classification: Private

Status: Active

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)

Latitude: 33° 5'11.19" N

Longitude: 79° 50' 25.12" W

Date of Survey: October 28, 2014

Surveyor: Michelle Thompson

Information from Cemetery records:

Plot #: 18

Name(s) on marker: John, Solomon Legare, Jonathan Lucas, Susan Hayne (Children of John and Eliza Bryan)

Earliest date of internment: 1817

Description:

Memorial Function

Overall dimensions in inches

Surface texture

Central monument

1.5.7 Height

Rough hewn

Grave marker

2.11.3 Width

Smooth

6.0.0 Depth

Polished

Design Elements: (circle all that apply)

Bench

Flush marker

Monolithic tablet

Relief carving

Boulder

Footstone

_____horizontal

Sarcophagus

Canopy

Headstone

_____vertical

Sculpture

Column

Ledger stone

Obelisk

Shaft

Cross

Marker

Pedestal

Table

Tablet

Urn

Orientation

N

NW NE

W E

SW SE

S

Describe: Brick base box tomb with marble ledger. Ledger has carved text inscription with figure of an angel and trumpet.

Number of stones: 1

Carving/Inscribing

Inscribed text

Raised text

Front Top

Front Top

Front Top

Back Sides

back Sides

Back Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark: Illegible text in carved ribbon with Charleston underneath.

Materials: (circle all that apply)

Primary material

Base material

Joint material

Metal elements

Bronze

no base

mortar

type_____

Granite

granite

lead

plaque

Limestone

limestone

caulk

urn

Marble

marble

other:

other:

Other:

other: Brick

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:

Overall condition:

Clean/no soiling

memorial out of plumb

encroaching plants

Light soiling

memorial out of position

displaced by roots

Moderate soiling, biological growth

foundation visible

overhanging plants/trees

Dark soiling, biological growth

missing pieces

evidence of vandalism

Heavy soiling and staining

loose stones

broken stones

Past repairs:

Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings

Other:

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

Ledger is severely cracked through, with large, loose, and or missing pieces. Extent of soiling and bio growth is so advanced as to make the text inscribed essentially illegible. Encroaching tree has been planted too close to tomb as evidenced by roots growing upward from within tomb.

Condition of inscription:

1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) **Traces** 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribed Inscription:

BENEATH
THIS STONE

are deposited the remains of four lovely child

ren of John and Eliza Bryan of Campvere in
this Parish

JOHN their first son departed this life on the 12th

Day of December 1821 aged 8 years 6 months and 22 days

Equally remarkable for the graces of his person, the

warming sweetness of his disposition and manner

and the early improvements of a most promising capacity

All who loved him, all who knew him admired

(Loved?) which out [] his years

[] child beloved! Long (broken) thy early (maybe: bier)

Shall fond affection Pour the []ent tear?

Long shall we mourn the destiny which gave

Thy youth and virtues to the silent grave

Though we deplore our loss and wish it less

Yet we would kiss the rod and acquiesce

A savior's blood shall supersede our fears
And love parental justify our tears.

SOLOMON LEGARE their second son died the 21st

Day of November 1817 aged 2 years and 9 months

JONATHAN LUCAS their third son died on the 3rd

Day of July 1817 aged nine days

SUSAN HAYNE their fifth daughter died the 5th

Day of December 1822 aged 6 weeks

HAPPY INFANTS!
EARLY BLEST!
Rest in peaceful
slumbers rest
Lasting only and divine
Is an innocence like thine

(Carver's mark is a simple ribbon. Within the ribbon is the inscription *Charleston)

Recommended treatment:

The tomb was found to be in considerable state of disrepair, especially with regards to the condition of the ledger. A deep and thorough scrubbing of the top side of the ledger - initially with water, and then if necessary using a soap solution - should comprise the initial step towards treatment. Large, loose fragments of the ledger should be lifted and set aside in order to thoroughly clean the cement on which the ledger rests. Edges of the ledger pieces should be thoroughly cleaned with a dry brush in order to prepare them for adherence. Vines growing upwards from within the tomb should be trimmed back or eliminated. Initially, a two-part epoxy will be used to reattach larger fragments of the ledger to one another. Once cured, visible cracks should be mended with the application of jahn.



Condition as Found

Intervention:

The top surface of ledger was cleaned thoroughly using only brush and water. Bio-growth and soiling were greatly eliminated in this simple process, taking the incised text of the ledger from nearly indecipherable to clear legibility and revealing low-relief carvings of an angel and trumpet near the top corners of the ledger. Next, large, loose portions of the cleansed ledger were carefully set aside to allow brush and water cleaning of the cement base on which the ledger rests. Roots and vines growing upwards from within were then gently pulled and removed where visible. A dry brush and small wire brush were used to clean and prep the edges of the large disarticulated portions of the ledger for a two-part epoxy binding. The epoxy mixture was applied to these edges, reattached, and then clamped to set. Acetone was used to eliminate any evidence of epoxy mistakenly bonded to the surface of the ledger. Once the epoxy mixture had cured, a two-step jahn application was applied to the surface cracks of the ledger, left to dry and then carefully smoothed flush. The surface of the ledger was then wiped clean with water and a soft sponge.



During Initial Surface Cleaning



Application of Jahn

Future Repair Initiatives:

Future repairs should entail a similar process described above. Regular inspection and scheduled maintenance, especially monitoring for early indication of surface cracking to the ledger, would likely help to prevent a similar state of disrepair in the future. Early signs of cracking should be repaired promptly using with jahn.



Finished Stone

Name of cemetery: Pompion Hill Chapel Graveyard
Country: United States of America
City, town, community or township: Berkeley County
Specific location: Pompion Hill Chapel
Property owned by: Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina
Classification: Private **Status:** Active
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: (quadrangle)
Latitude: 33°5'11.19"N **Longitude:** 79°50'25.12"W

Date of Survey: October 29, 2014 **Surveyor:** Jean Stoll
Information from Cemetery records: **Plot #:** 19
Name(s) on marker: D.C. Edward
Earliest date of internment: 1846

Description:		
Memorial Function	Overall dimensions in inches	Surface texture
Central monument	_____Height	Rough hewn
Grave marker	_____Width	Smooth
	_____Depth	Polished
Design Elements: (circle all that apply)		
Bench	Flush marker	Monolithic tablet
Boulder	Footstone	_____horizontal
Canopy	Headstone	_____vertical
Column	Ledger stone	Obelisk
Cross	Marker	Pedestal
		Relief carving
		Sarcophagus
		Sculpture
		Shaft
		Table
		Tablet
		Urn

Describe: Marker is in 5 pieces (base still in the ground). A piece that was associated with the group does not fit.
Number of stones: 1 in pieces

Carving/Inscribing		Inscribed text		Raised text N/A	
Front	Top	Front	Top	Front	Top
Back	Sides	back	Sides	Back	Sides

Maker's (carvers) mark:

Materials: (circle all that apply)			
Primary material	Base material	Joint material	Metal elements
Bronze	no base	mortar	type_____
Granite	granite	lead	plaque
Limestone	limestone	caulk	urn
Marble	marble	other:	other:
Other:	other: Brick		

Condition: (circle all that apply)

Overall Cleanliness:	Overall condition:
Clean/no soiling	memorial out of plumb
Light soiling	memorial out of position
Moderate soiling, biological growth	foundation visible
Dark soiling, biological growth	missing pieces
Heavy soiling and staining	loose stones
	broken stones
	encroaching plants
	displaced by roots
	overhanging plants/trees
	evidence of vandalism

Past repairs:
Cement-Adhesive-iron pins-iron braces/cramps-stucco-mortar-encased-rebuilt-coatings
Other: 3 courses of brick in foundation, covered with a soft cement. No other repairs apparent.

Describe any conditions which may require repair:

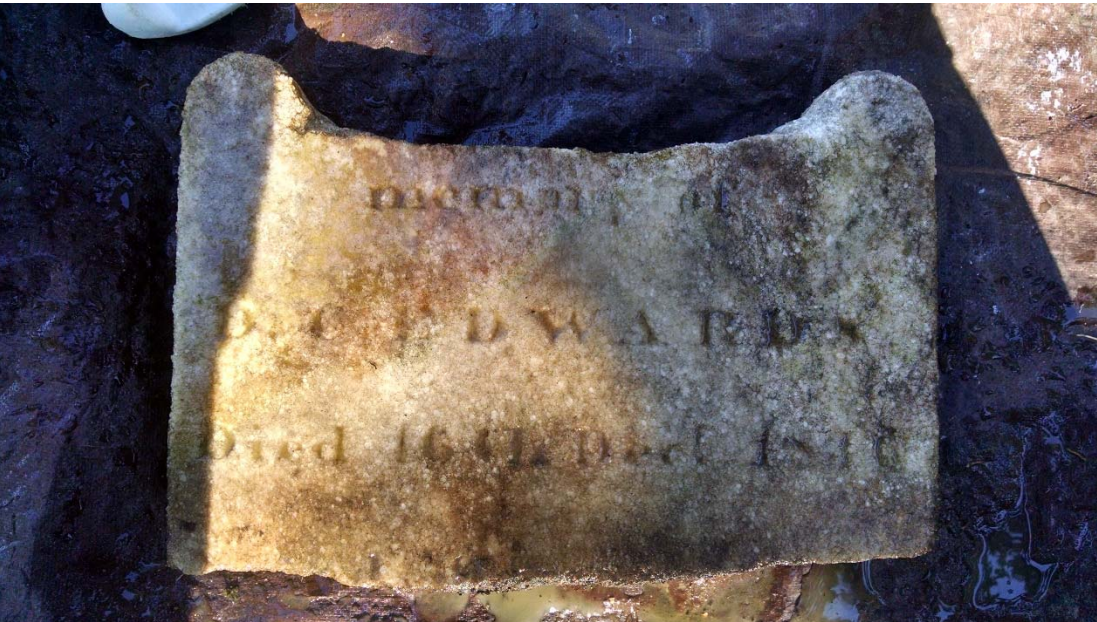
The base out of plumb and has an exposed brick foundation. The headstone is in fragments and there is heavy sugaring on areas of the fragments.

Condition of inscription:
1) Mint 2) Clear but worn 3) Mostly decipherable 4) **Traces** 5) Illegible or destroyed

Transcribe inscription:
Please record **all** the information for each grave marker, as it appears on the marker. Using the correct capitol/ lower case letters, words per line, and dates as carved. Make no abbreviations unless used on the marker. Make note of any symbols and stone carver signature. Indicate lost information by using []

(The first and last lines are very difficult to decipher, but are reconstructed from an Internet search showing this was a favorite verse on children's graves.)

Sacred to the
memory of
D.C. EDWARD
Died 16 th Dec 18(46?)



Recommended treatment:
It is recommended that the base be re-leveled, and the brick base be repointed and re-covered. Reattach the three fragments to the base and each other using epoxy fiberglass rods, and support with stainless steel channels or a one inch stainless steel encased back to strengthen the stones.

As Found:



After Intervention:



Intervention: The broken pieces were cleaned on site, and then brought to the conservation lab where the interior joints were cleaned to receive Akemi Apox 2010 stone epoxy and clamped to set. The areas of loss in the areas of the breaks were filled with Jahn masonry repair material. Two carbon fiber rods were attached with epoxy to the stone back and a 1 1/2" dam was created around the stone with wood and lead tape. A mixture of NHL lime and fine sand (1/2) was filled into the frame and allowed to dry. Out at the site, holes were drilled into the base on site to receive the carbon fiber rods. Epoxy was used to join the remaining horizontal break and secure the rods into the base and NHL lime and sand was mixed and applied to finish the backing at the bottom of the stone.

CONCLUSION



RECOMMENDATIONS

PRESERVATION STRATEGY

The chapel has undergone both major and minor changes in its 250 year history. In the 1970s, the vestry was disassembled and reconstructed using the original brick. In the mid-2000s the chapel suffered substantial structural failures. Soil abstraction, primarily in the north east corner of the structure, precipitated the need for reconstruction of the wall and entire interior re-plastering.

In order for Pompion Hill Chapel to remain in its current stable condition, it is imperative that the structure's maintenance schedule continue to be regular and comprehensive. Annual inspection of the roof, brick and mortar joints, irrigation and French drain systems are necessary for the continued survival of the structure. A more thorough inspection of the structure should be completed after severe weather events. Neglect will lead to more serious and costly issues. Care should be taken to make any necessary repairs with historically appropriate materials prolonging the building's architectural integrity. It is suggested that a joint venture be formed between the Clemson University graduate preservation program and the College of Charleston undergraduate program. This would allow for a collaborative learning environment between the programs to undertake habitual maintenance of the structure and site.

FOUNDATION

The French drain and irrigation drip system work to keep moisture levels stable in the clay soil beneath the chapel, preventing oversaturation or abstraction. Special attention needs to be paid to these two systems to ensure they are functioning properly and maintaining consistent soil conditions underground for the strength of the foundation.

ROOF

It is recommended that the slate roof tiles are inspected annually for any slippage and delamination, and to identify replacement candidates. The ridge caps should also be inspected annually for any movement and the joints should be repointed with lime mortar when needed, replacing the existing Portland. Roof sheathing and the condition of the trusses should be inspected on the same schedule to assess moisture intrusion.

BRICK & MORTAR

The brick and mortar should be consistently monitored for water damage, water intrusion, cracking, settling, or additional structural issues caused by mortar failures. When repointing, an appropriate lime mortar should be used. Special attention should be paid to the cold joint between the vestry and the west wall of the chapel. The vestry is visibly separating from the main structure. Replacement of the vestry flashing would provide temporary relief; however, this is a larger structural issue and needs to be monitored.

WINDOWS & DOORS

The windows, doors, and hardware of the chapel are original to the structure and are in operating condition. The exterior door and windows of the vestry were a later addition, being replaced in the 1970s reconstruction. As of now, there is no visible damage or wood rot. It is recommended that the windows, doors, and hardware are monitored in the future for signs of deterioration.



Exterior view of chapel from churchyard

RECOMMENDATIONS

PLASTER

The plaster in the chapel is not original. It was repaired and replaced in the mid-2000s after structural and water damage to the chapel. Plaster and paint analyses were carried out at this time. While there are no major issues with the plaster at present, it is recommended that the several small cracks in the plaster of the north wall are monitored.

FLOORING

The flooring in the chapel is not in pristine condition. Bricks in at the crossing are ‘salmoning,’ a process caused by an imperfect firing process. However, to keep the historic integrity of the building, the failing bricks should be left in place due to the fact that the chapel is used so infrequently. The interior of the chapel should be routinely treated for insects that push sand up between the bricks causing a shifting in the floor arrangement.

MOVING FORWARD

Preservation of the chapel through routine maintenance, intervention in structural failures, and the site’s remote location has resulted in its pristine condition. For the condition of the chapel to be maintained and for historic integrity to be preserved, the use of the site should continue as is. The site is currently closed to the public with religious services held twice a year by invitation only. The class has considered alternative uses for the site, but ultimately recommend that introducing a use other than worship space to Pompion Hill will detract from the historic integrity and would cause need for increased security, general, and structural maintenance. However, being such an historically and architecturally significant structure, it is suggested that there should be increased public access to Pompion Hill without compromising the condition of the building and the site.

To increase this access while still protecting the site, we recommend the creation of a website for Pompion Hill Chapel. The most thorough and educational method to portray the site to the public and to researchers would be through an interactive and virtual architectural rendering. Similar strategies have been employed by Drayton Hall to recreate

interiors and recently by the Chesapeake Conservancy to show the negative impact of installing a power line across the James River in Virginia. To create a virtual model for Pompion Hill, the structure and site would need to be laser scanned with points entered into a point cloud, creating a three-dimensional digital model. The website would incorporate an interactive history of Anglican chapels of ease in the southeastern United States as well as specific history of Pompion Hill. Inclusion of site maps would provide context as to the location of landscaping and structures on site without giving specifics on where the site is located. This would be necessary for security purposes and combating groups visiting the site unsupervised. Measured architectural drawings of the structures and landscape and churchyard have been completed and would also be available digitally on the website. Detail and general photographs provide additional context and opportunity for exploration of the site. The combination of these features will provide researchers and interested persons access to information, images and history of Pompion Hill without concern for potential negative effects of opening the site to the public.

A similar program has been implemented at Hobcaw Barony, a privately owned research reserve near Georgetown, South Carolina. The site allows digital exploration of the property; the grounds, the house, rice fields, and a clam bank. The site is interactive, providing 360° views of interior spaces and virtual walkthroughs of the grounds. The site is accessible at www.betweenthewaters.org.

RESEARCH

Future avenues of interpretive research might shed more light on the elements of construction, building phases, and material sources. These might include 3D laser scanning of the interior, exterior, and roof system, mortar analysis to determine the composition of the various campaigns, and X-ray florescence of a sample of bricks to determine their composition and their potential origin



Exterior view of the south elevation and chancel

SIGNIFICANCE



Chancel and east end of the jerkin head roof

POMPION HILL

Pompion Hill Chapel was listed on the National Register in 1970. The quality of workmanship and original fabric make the chapel a prime candidate for further study of Anglican architecture in the southeastern United States. Pompion Hill is one of South Carolina's best-preserved Chapels of Ease. This chapel is known for its Georgian architecture and unaltered interior and exterior; it is significant in regards to its purpose as a country parish, and additionally through the components of religion, seclusion, architectural and material preservation, and craftsmanship of the pulpit.

RELIGION

The Chapel at Pompion Hill is the best surviving example of Anglican rural parish church architecture in the Lowcountry if not the Western Hemisphere. While its holistic design is indicative of common English church-building practices of the early modern colonial period, the Flemish bond, mortar details, and transomed shutters distinguish it as a product of Lowcountry vernacular traditions. Its interior fittings remain largely intact, save the nineteenth century pew bench replacements. Nonetheless, its design is a materialization of the 18th-century Anglican liturgical focus on a balance of scripture and sacraments; the juxtaposition of the altar with the pulpit on the east and west ends of the building respectively, highlights this tension. Pompion's liturgical setting can be viewed as a material conversation the workers take from Anglican religious practice both after the English Restoration and in the North American colonies.

SECLUSION

The remoteness of the site and infrequent use since the twentieth century contributes to its original and pristine environment. Pompion Hill Chapel is located on a remote stretch of the Cooper River, isolated from major population centers. The seclusion and distance from Cainhoy Road have contributed to keeping the building, landscape, and churchyard unaltered over the last 250 years. The site is

experienced today, much as it has been for all of its history, with uninterrupted views of the natural landscape and no modern conveniences. The land across the Cooper River is a wildlife preserve and national forest surrounds the general area. The structure cannot be seen from Cainhoy Road and a locked gate limits access to the property.

ARCHITECTURE & MATERIAL PRESERVATION

The Chapel of Ease was constructed in 1763 and most original construction materials remain intact. Original bricks were reused when reconstructing the vestry in the 1970s, and the northeast corner when it split from the main structure. The doors, windows, and door hardware of the chapel are all original. The deliberate act of not installing mechanical, plumbing, or electrical systems within the chapel contributes to the natural preservation of the building. The structure exists in the environment that it was originally constructed to exist in; it has not been forced to negatively adjust to new building technology. This in turn allows visitors to experience the site in the same conditions as the original congregation might have.

PULPIT

The detail of the pulpit is modeled after and comparable to that of St. Michael's in Charleston. The entire pulpit was replicated from the Batty Langley pattern book, plate 114; this illustrates the connection of the Anglican Church in Colonial America to England. Since such an elaborate piece is found in a secluded chapel of ease it demonstrates the pride and material wealth that the plantation owners and parishioners invested in this structure.

SIGNIFICANCE

CONCLUSION

Over the course of the semester, the class has learned and experienced the significance of Pompion Hill Chapel through architectural documentation of the entire chapel structure and grave markers, landscape surveys using a total station, and stone cleaning and repair within the churchyard. When brought together, these components create a complete assessment of Pompion Hill Chapel as it stands today.

Our recommendations for Pompion Hill Chapel encompass site maintenance, scheduled building inspections, routine security checks, and virtual access to the site. While it is recognized that a website for the site could bring unwanted public exposure or create security concerns, if the Vestry Council agrees that Pompion Hill deserves more recognition, a website and virtual fly through would provide this access without compromising the historic integrity and superior preservation of the site, while providing researchers with access to a Chapel of Ease.

This Georgian chapel is an incredible example of eighteenth century Anglican architecture. The stable condition and relatively unaltered fabric of the structure provide visitors and researchers alike with an experience similar to that of the original parishioners nearly 250 years ago. The site's isolation from large populations demonstrates the historic need for a chapel of ease, and presently has contributed to its pristine state and material preservation. To ensure that this site exists for generations to come, attention needs to be paid to its continued maintenance and conservation.



MSHP Class of 2016 on site

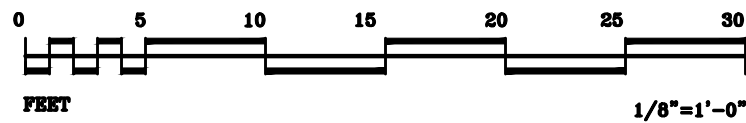
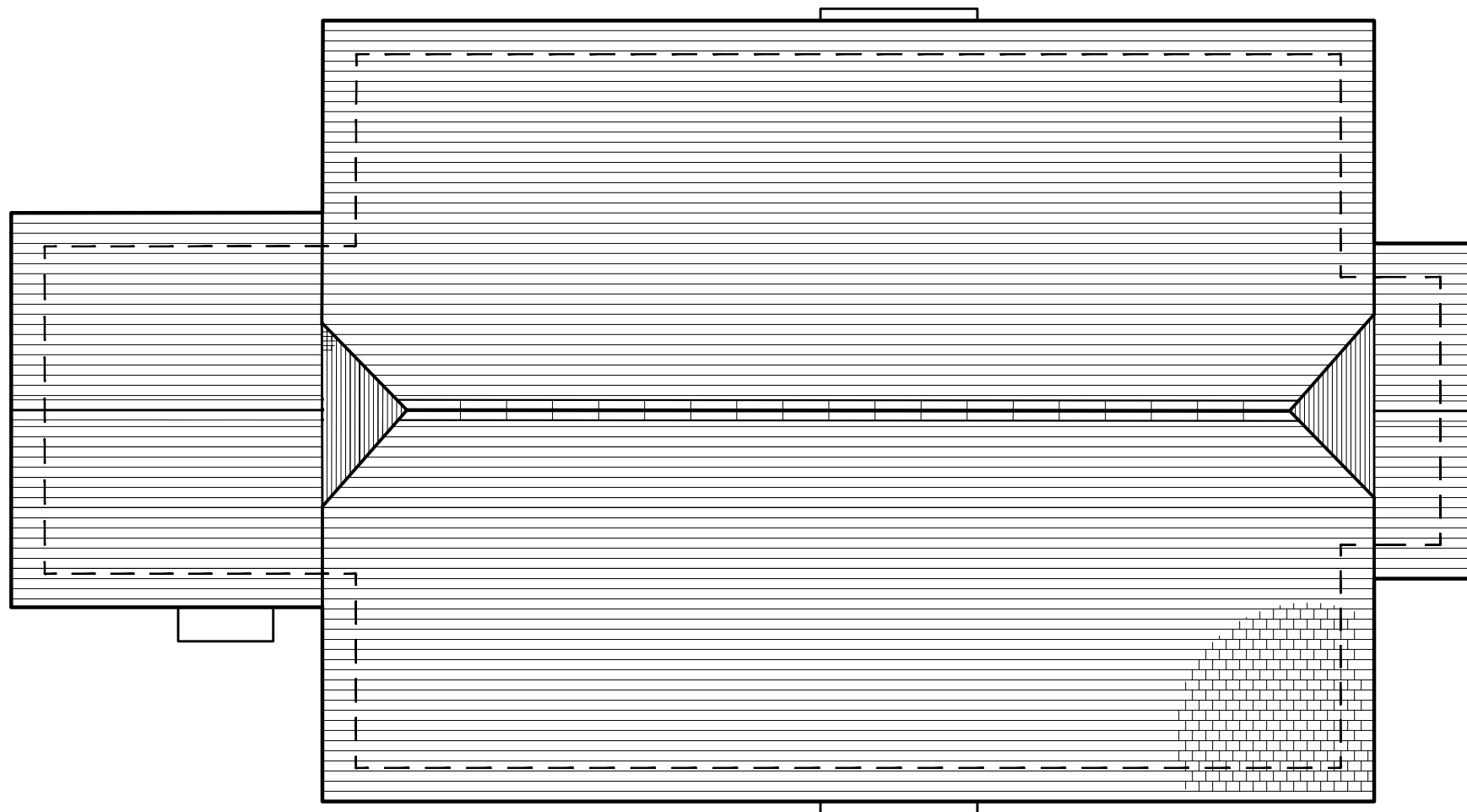
RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL	IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain current security features:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Implement further features if a website is created for the site
SITE MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Routine maintenance of grounds (e.g. mowing and pest control).• Upkeep of French drain and irrigation• Increase maintenance of churchyard<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Monitor for cracking and future failures of stones and tomb foundations○ Implement routine schedule for conservation specialist to make necessary repairs
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monthly walkthroughs of the structure noting areas of concern that may need closer monitoring<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Form relationship with undergraduate program for regular monitoring• Walkthroughs following major weather systems are recommended• General cleaning of interior spaces to remove insects
EXTERIOR MAINTENANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor building for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Mortar failures and new cracks in bricks○ Shifted slate roof tiles○ Wood rot on muntins, cornice, sills and shutters• Monitor of French drain

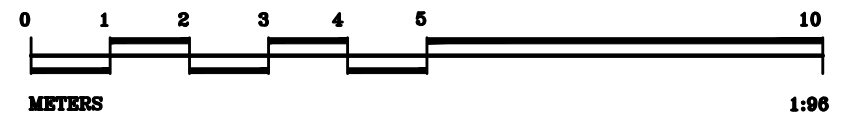
INTERPRETIVE	IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
INCREASE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a website for Pompion Hill Chapel.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Can be aligned with preservation program or thesis○ Complete laser scan of the site and structure to create a virtual fly through for access to historical information and interior and exterior spaces of a Chapel of Ease○ Incorporate history of chapel and site○ Map of property locating structure and graves on site in relation to the Cooper River○ Include architectural drawings of structure and site

AUTOCAD DRAWINGS





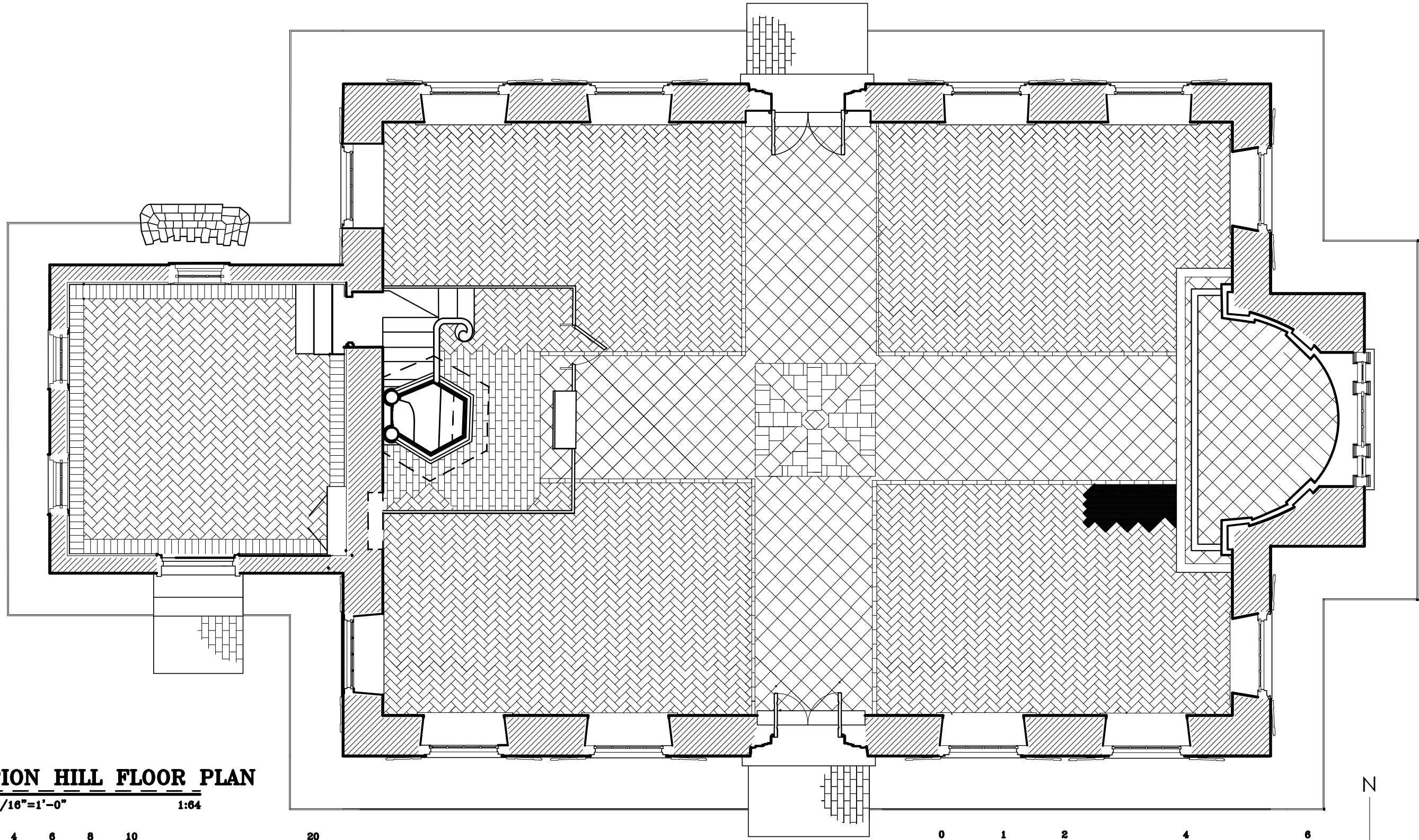
ROOF PLAN
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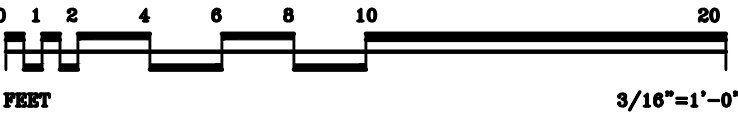
Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
Clemson University & College of Charleston

Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



POMPION HILL FLOOR PLAN

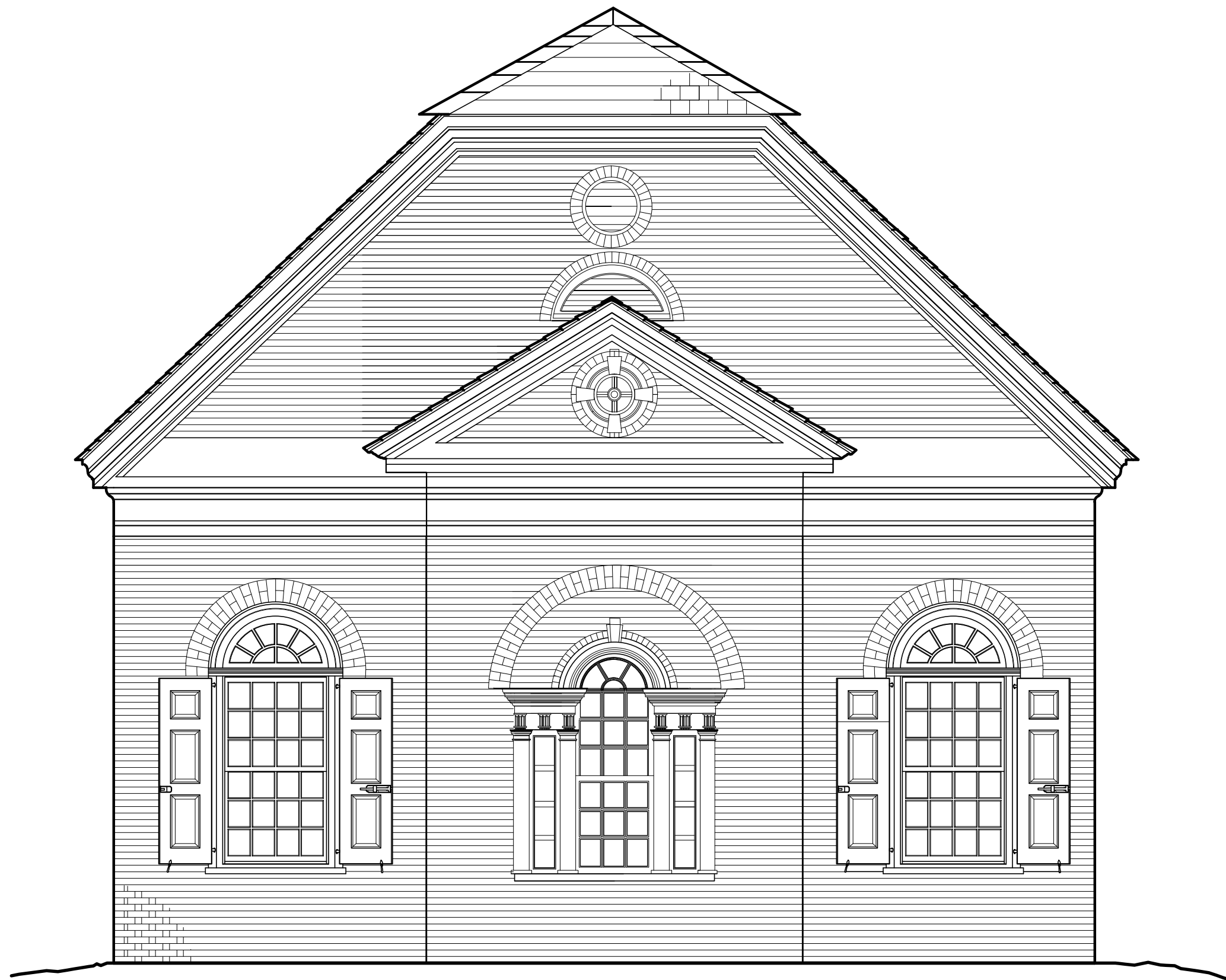
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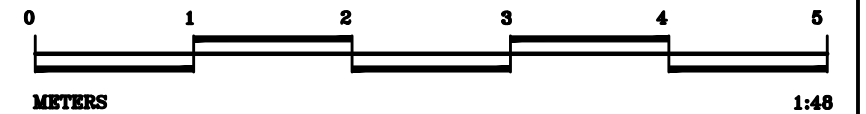
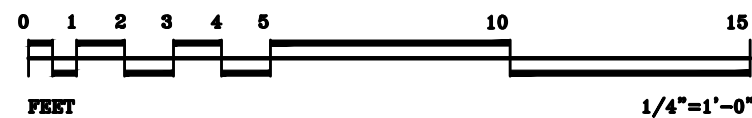
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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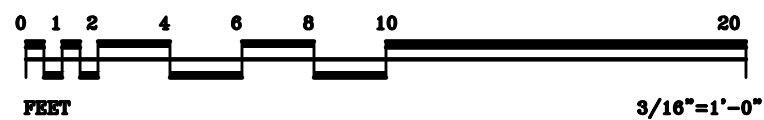
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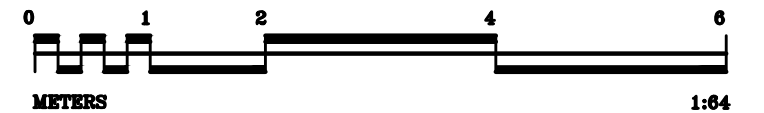
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EXTERIOR SOUTH ELEVATION
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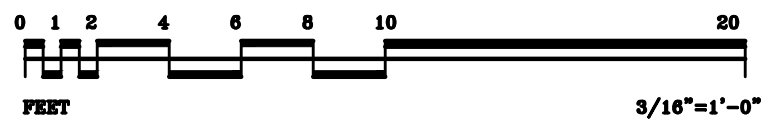
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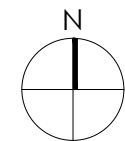
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EXTERIOR NORTH ELEVATION



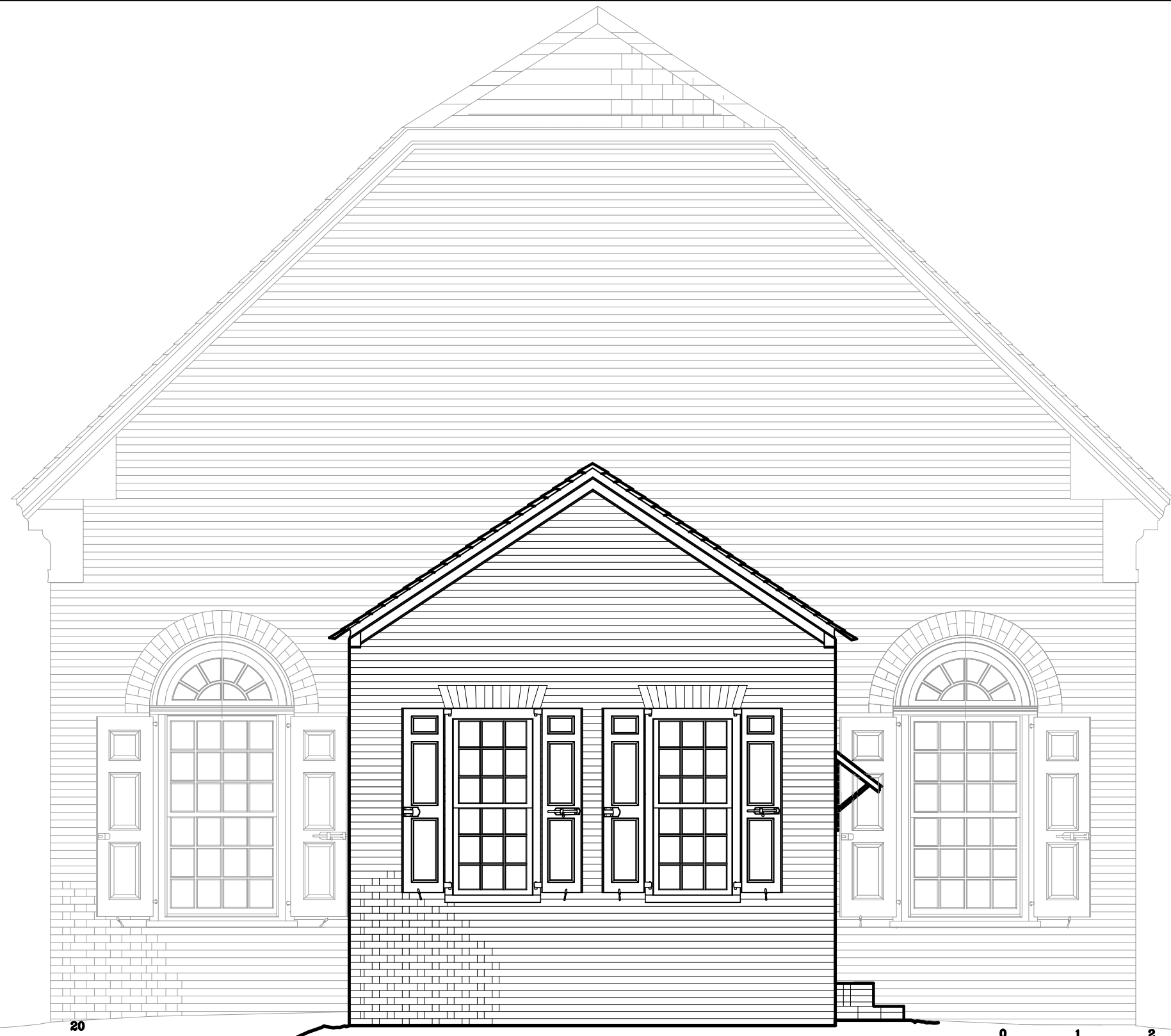
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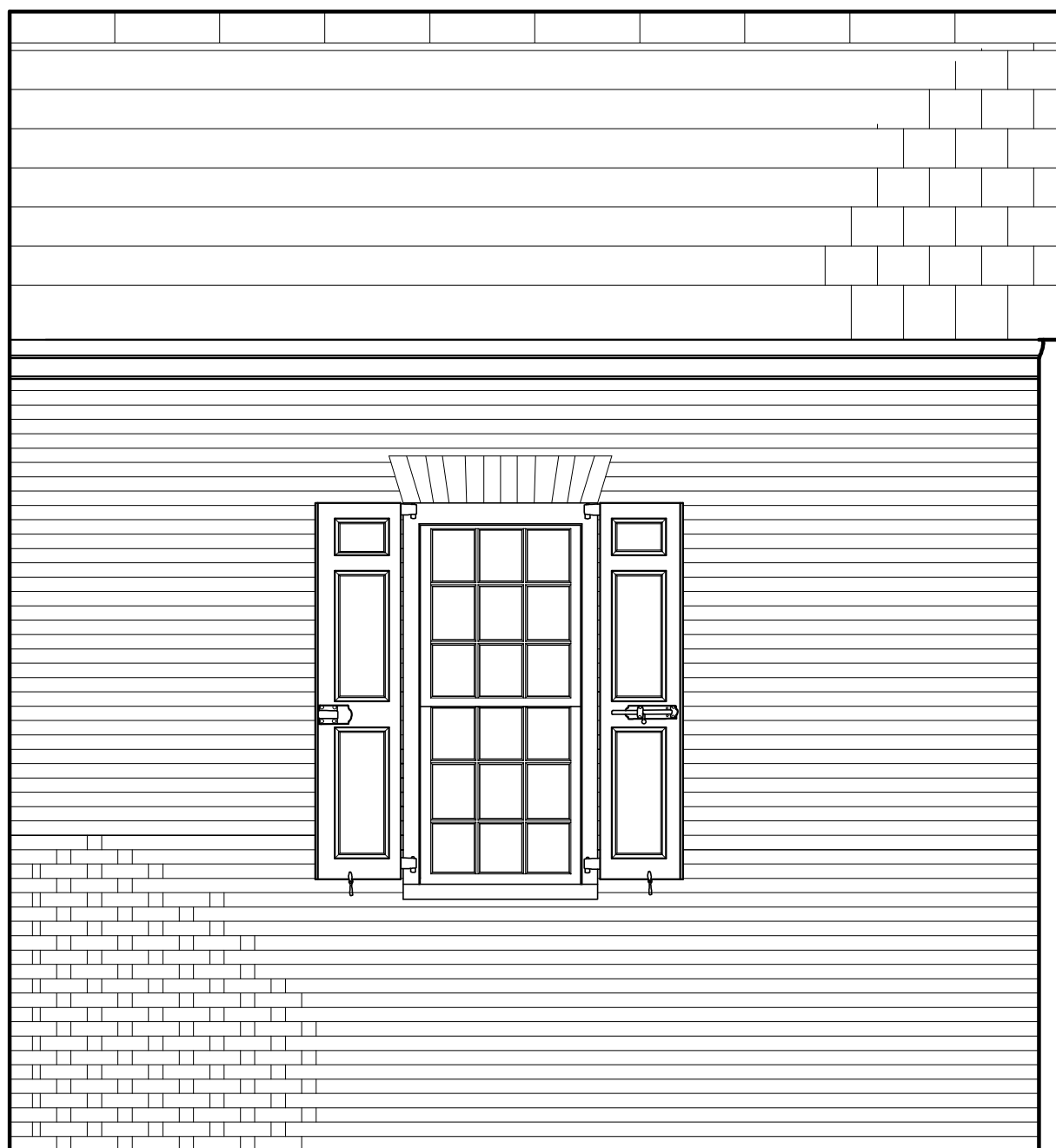
VESTRY WEST EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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METERS
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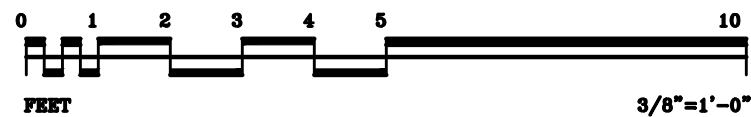
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



VESTRY NORTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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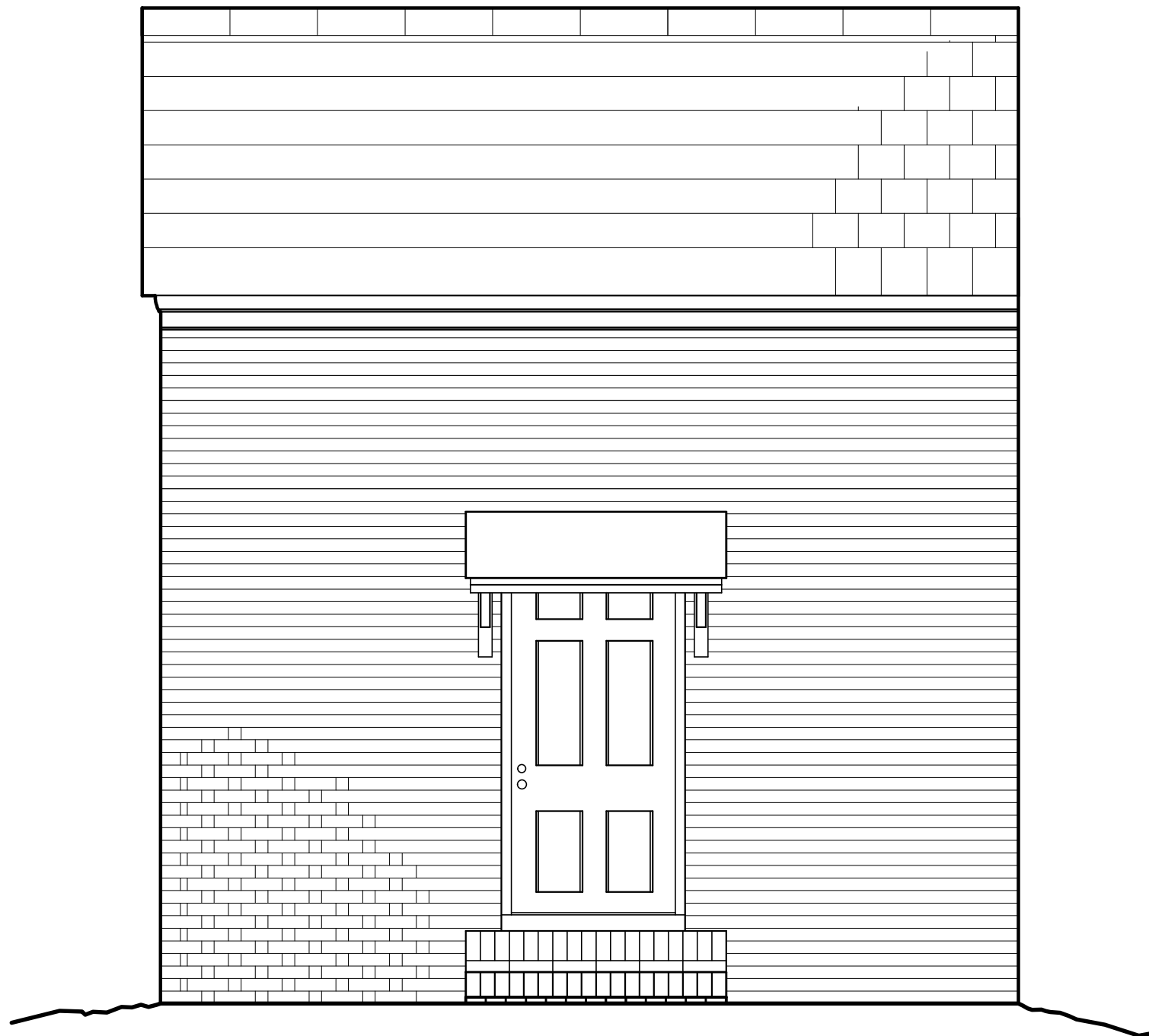
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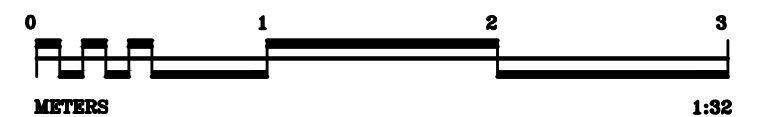
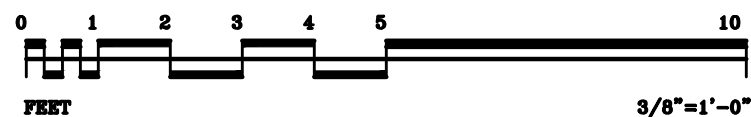
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



VESTRY SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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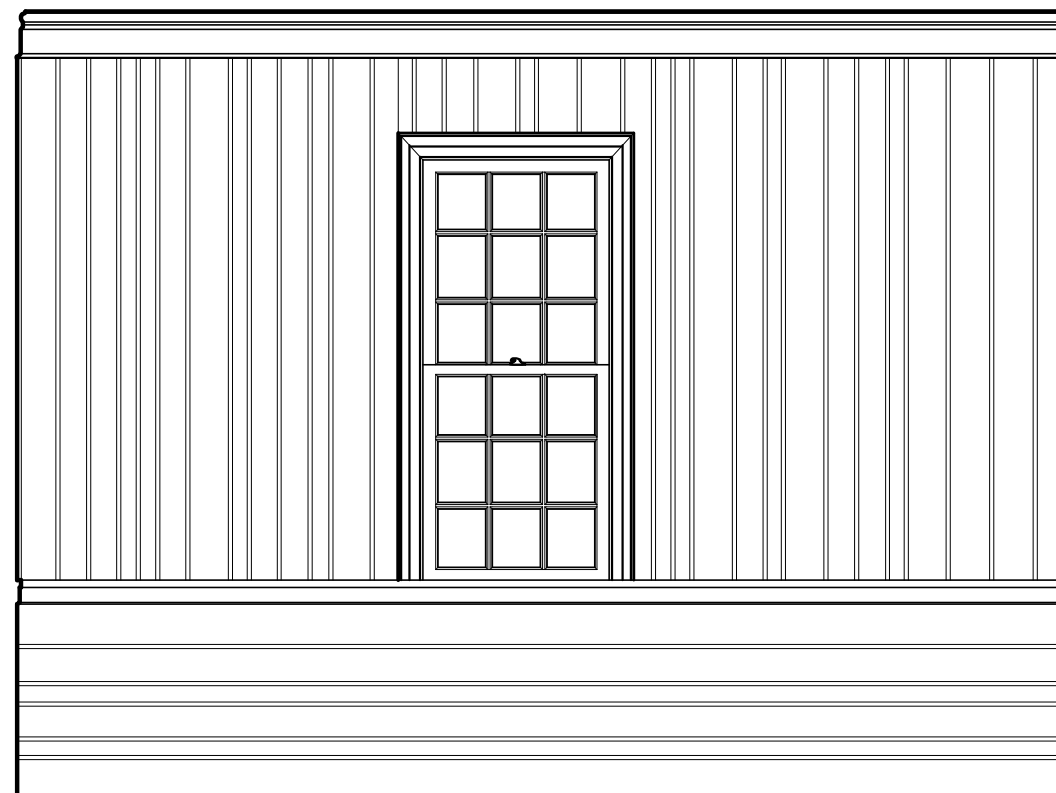
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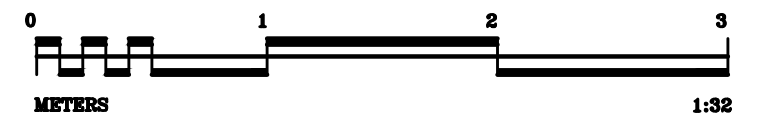
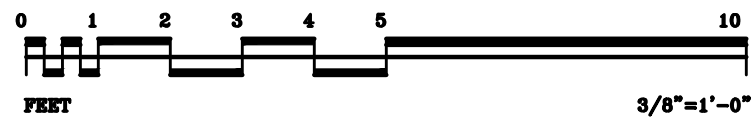
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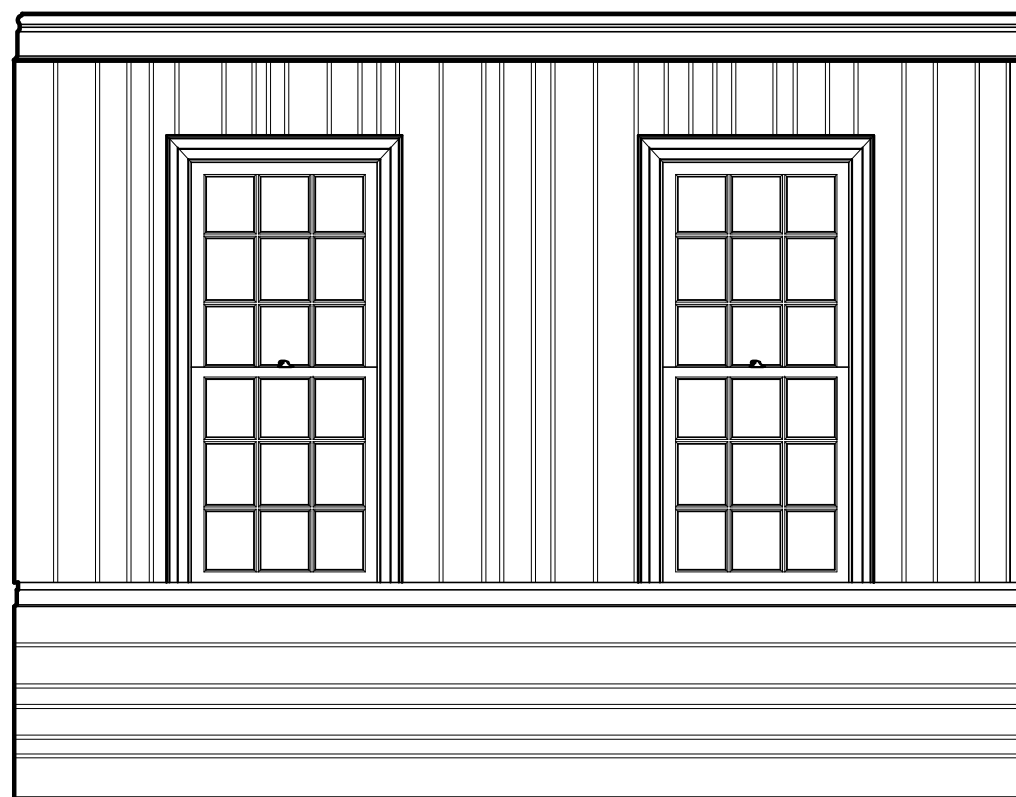
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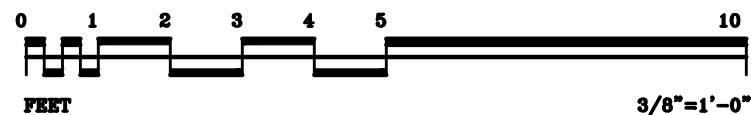
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Pompion Hill Chapel
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VESTRY WEST INTERIOR ELEVATION
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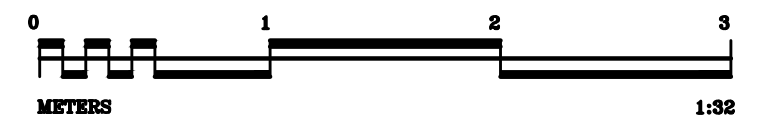
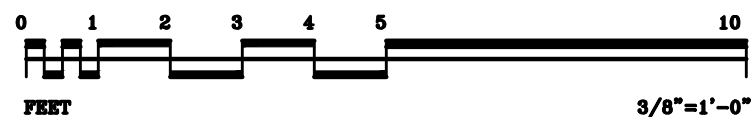
Pompion Hill Chapel
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VESTRY EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION

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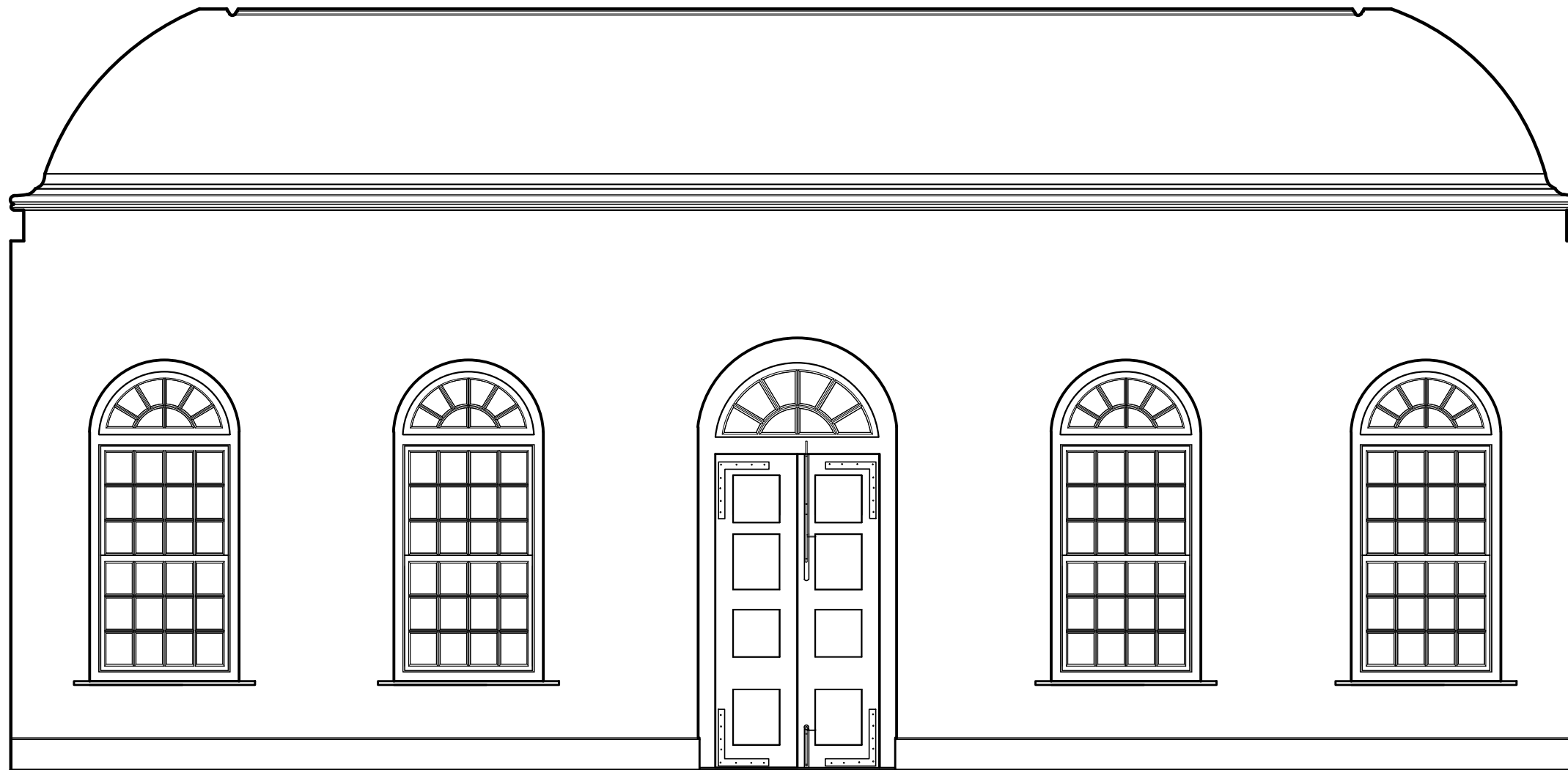
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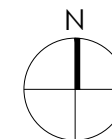
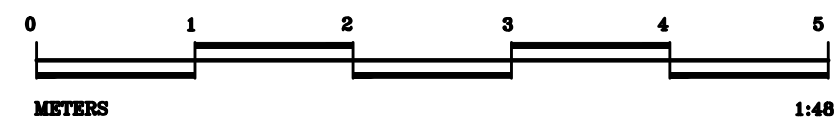
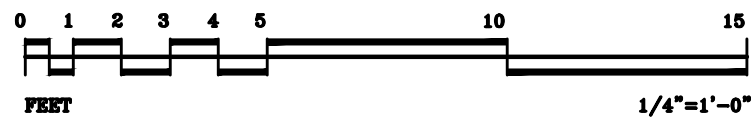
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Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



INTERIOR NORTH ELEVATION

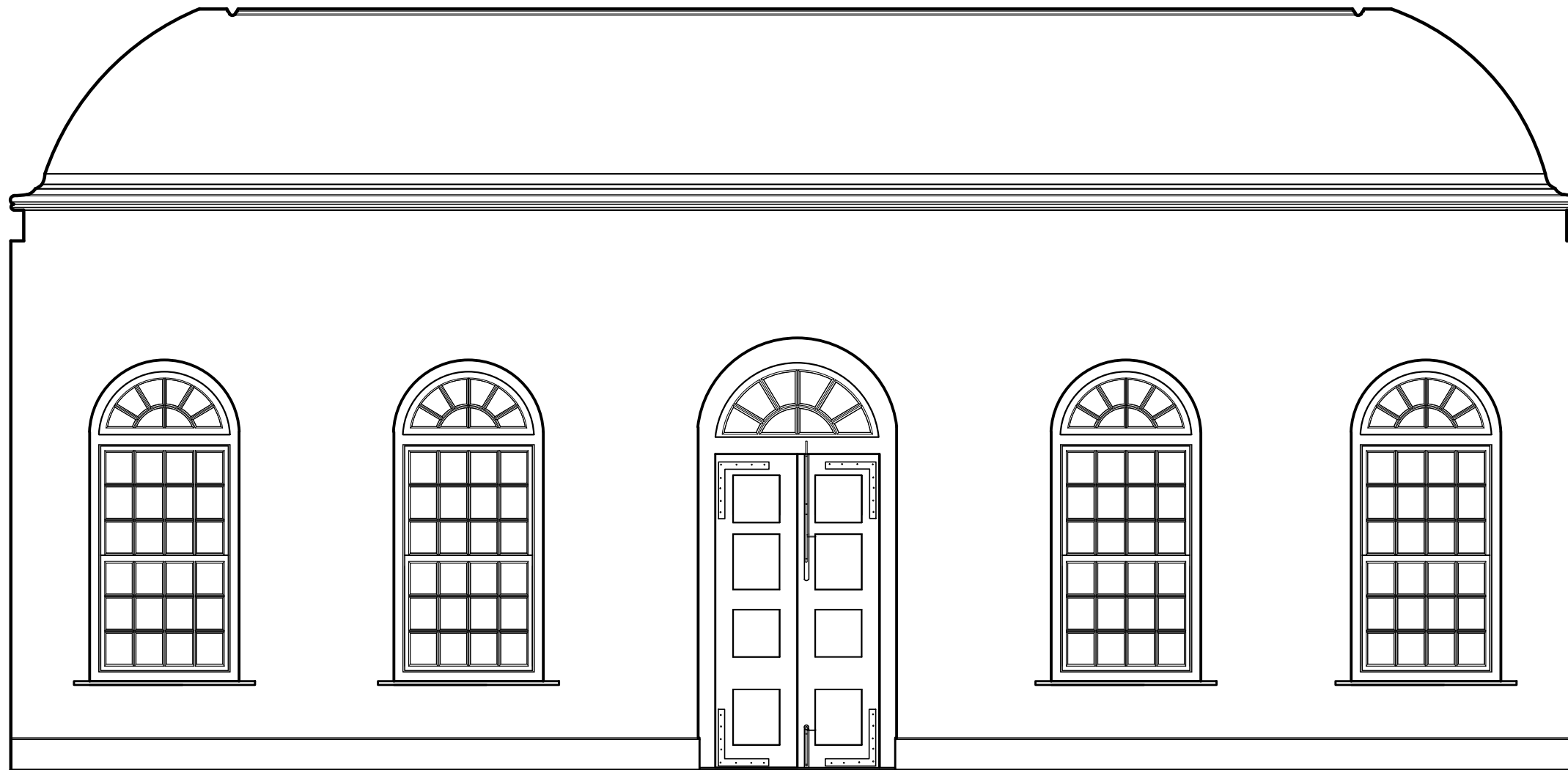
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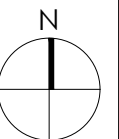
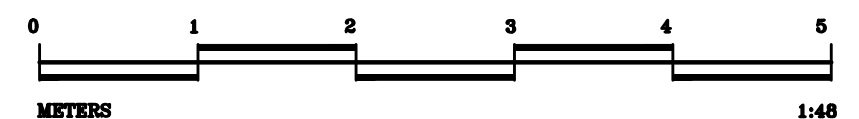
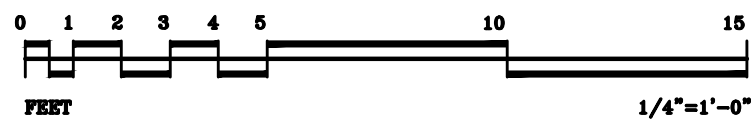
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Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



INTERIOR SOUTH ELEVATION

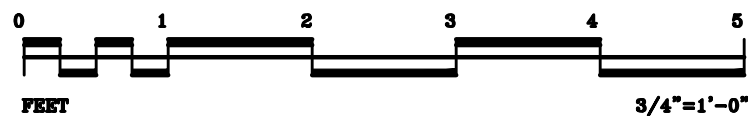
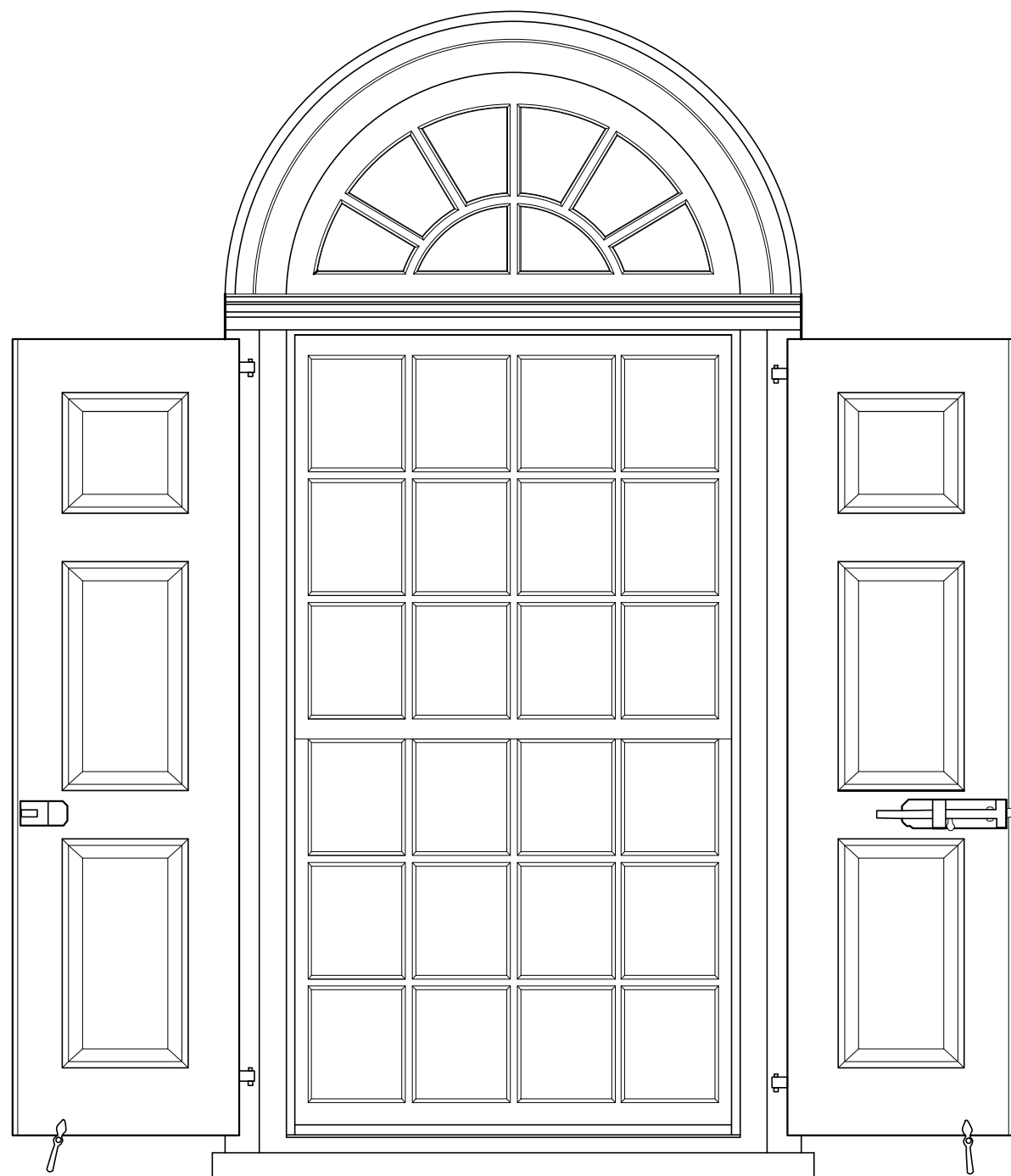
$\frac{1}{4}"=1'-0"$ 1:48



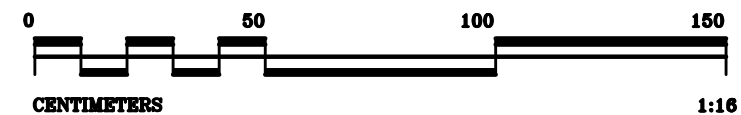
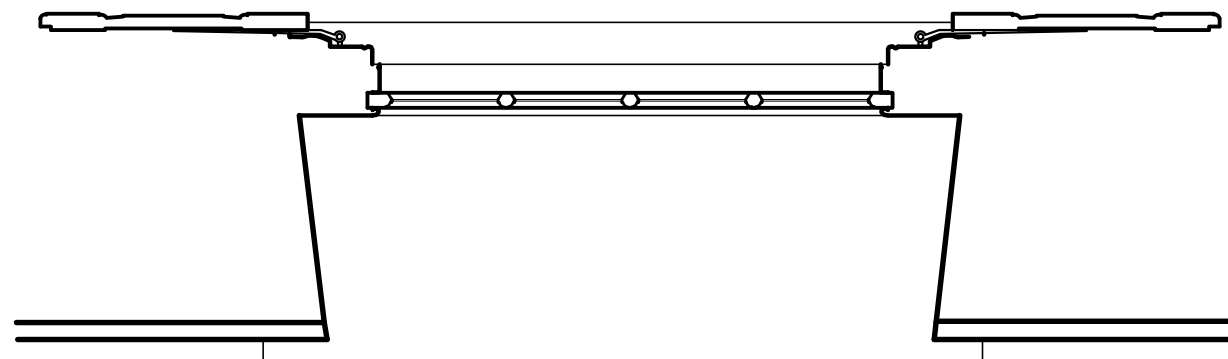
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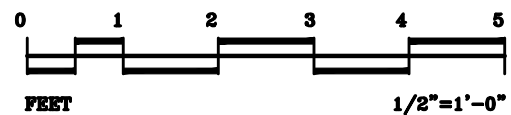
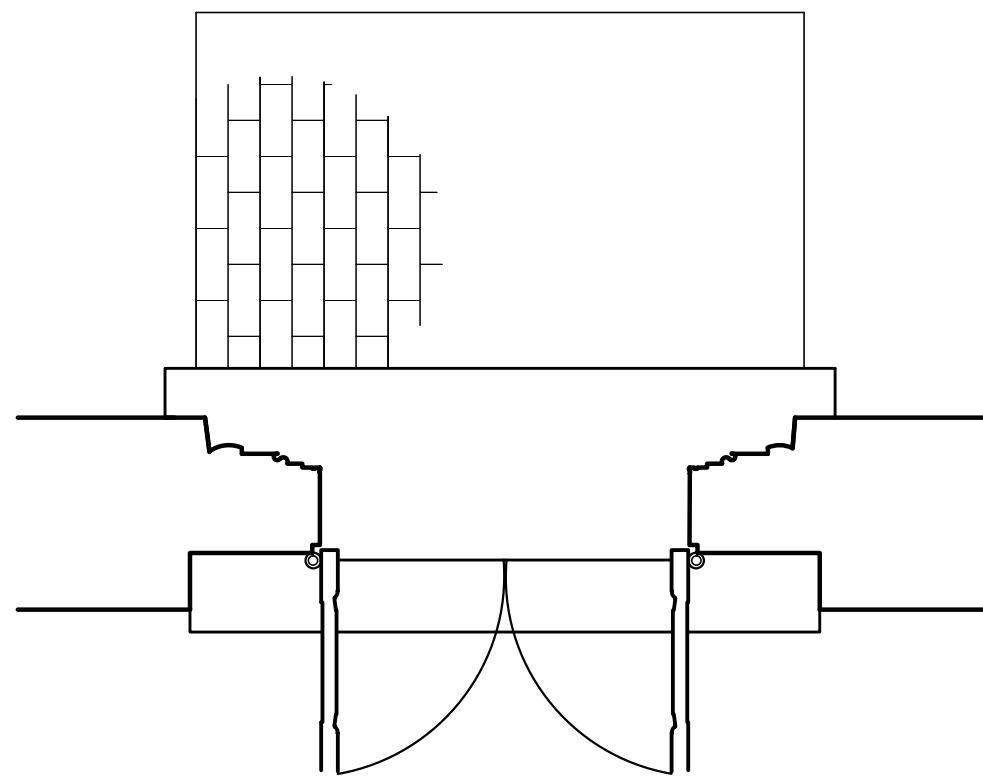
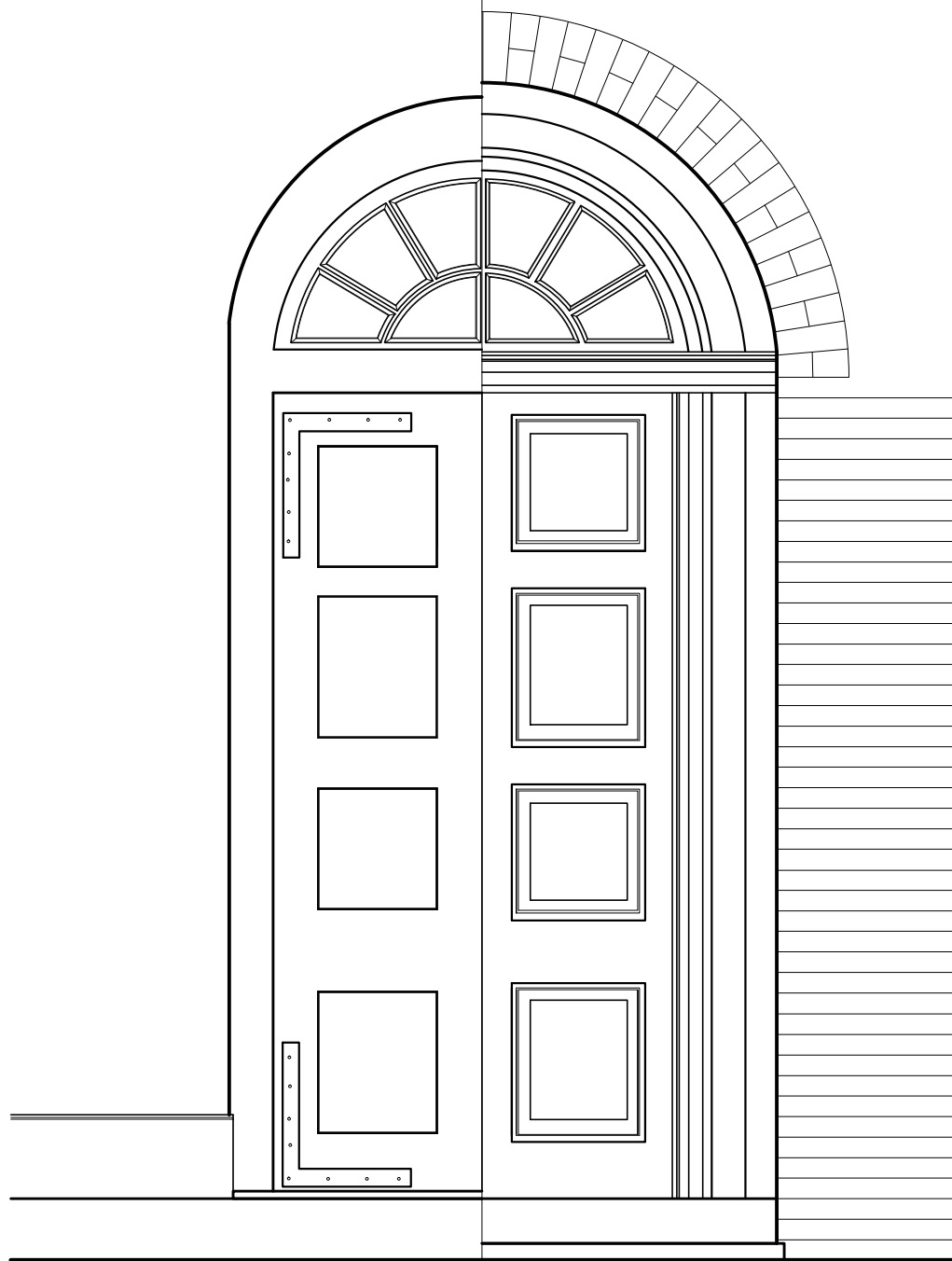
WINDOW DETAILS
3/4\"=1'-0\" 1:16



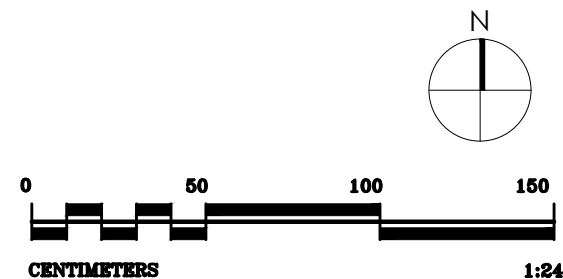
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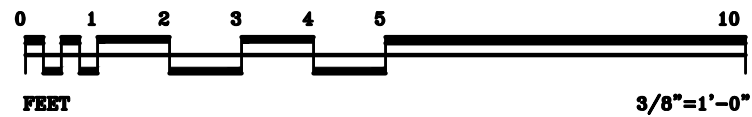
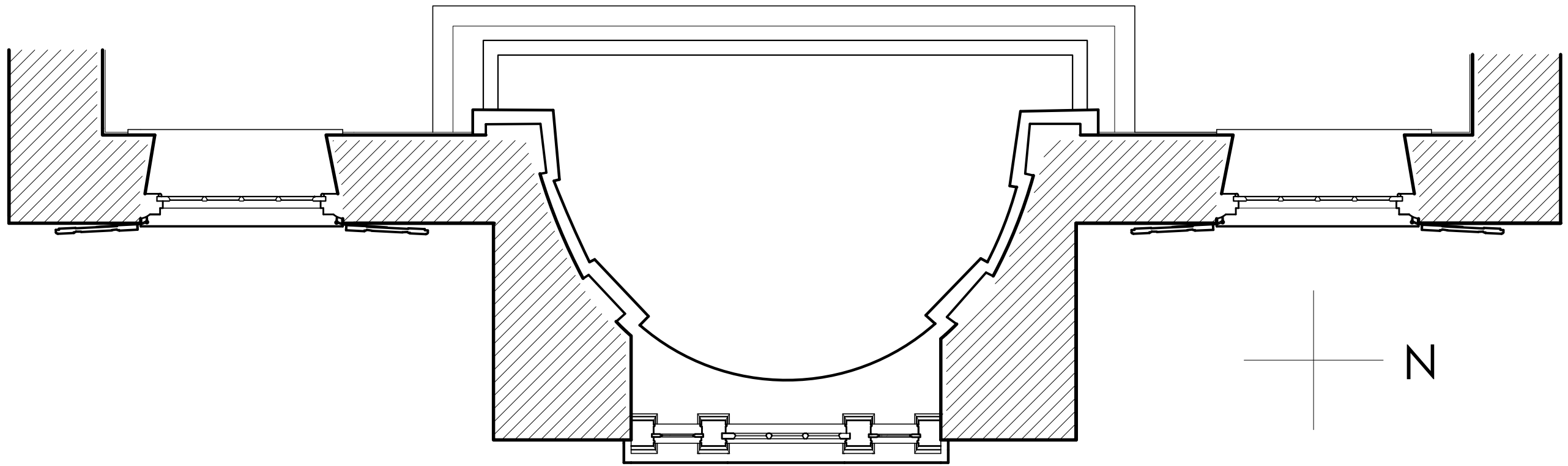
DOOR DETAILS
1/2"=1'-0" 1:24



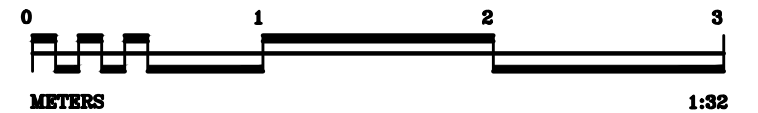
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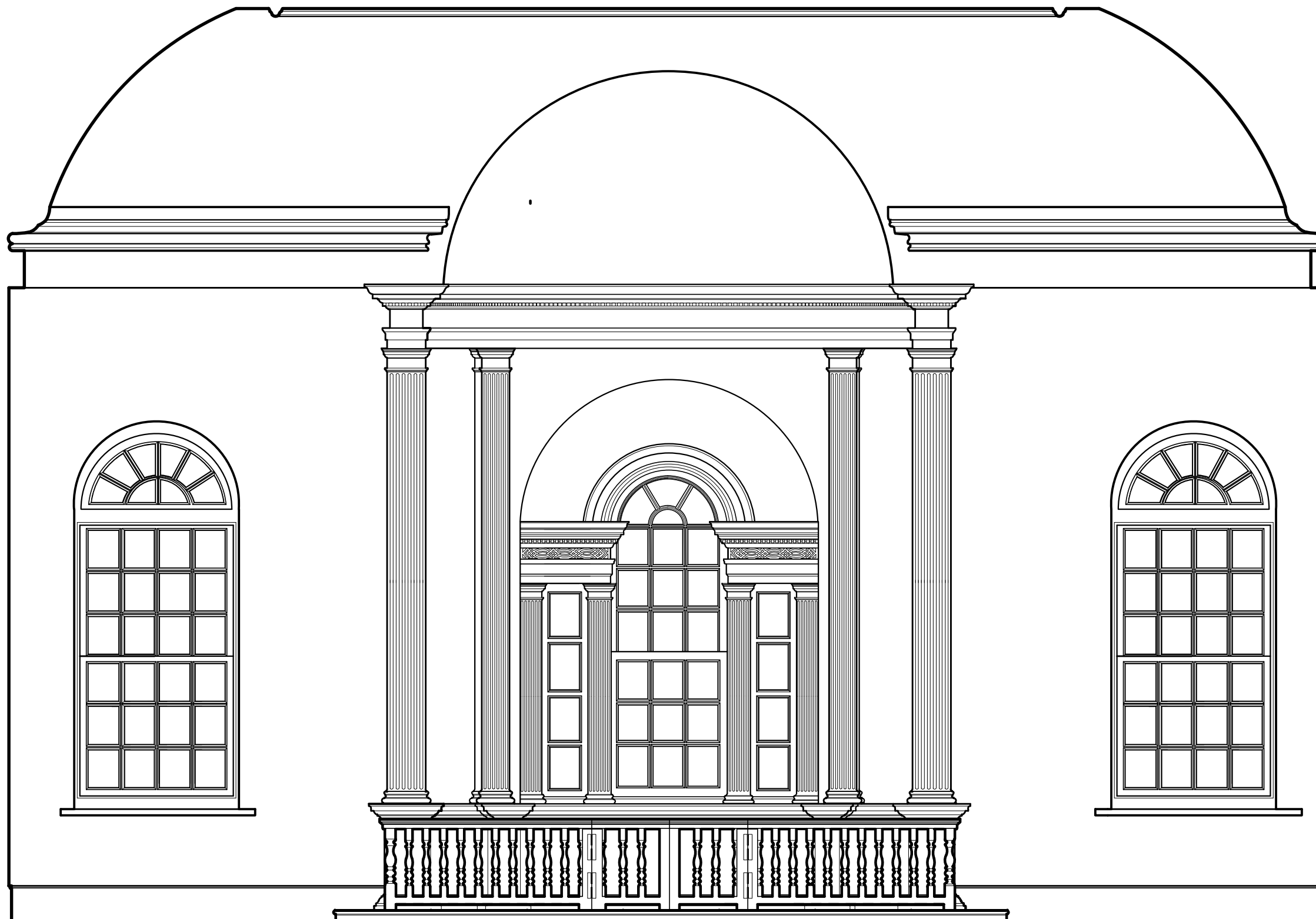
CHANCEL PLAN
3/8"=1'-0" 1:32



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0 1 2 3 4 5 10
 FEET
 3/8"=1'-0"

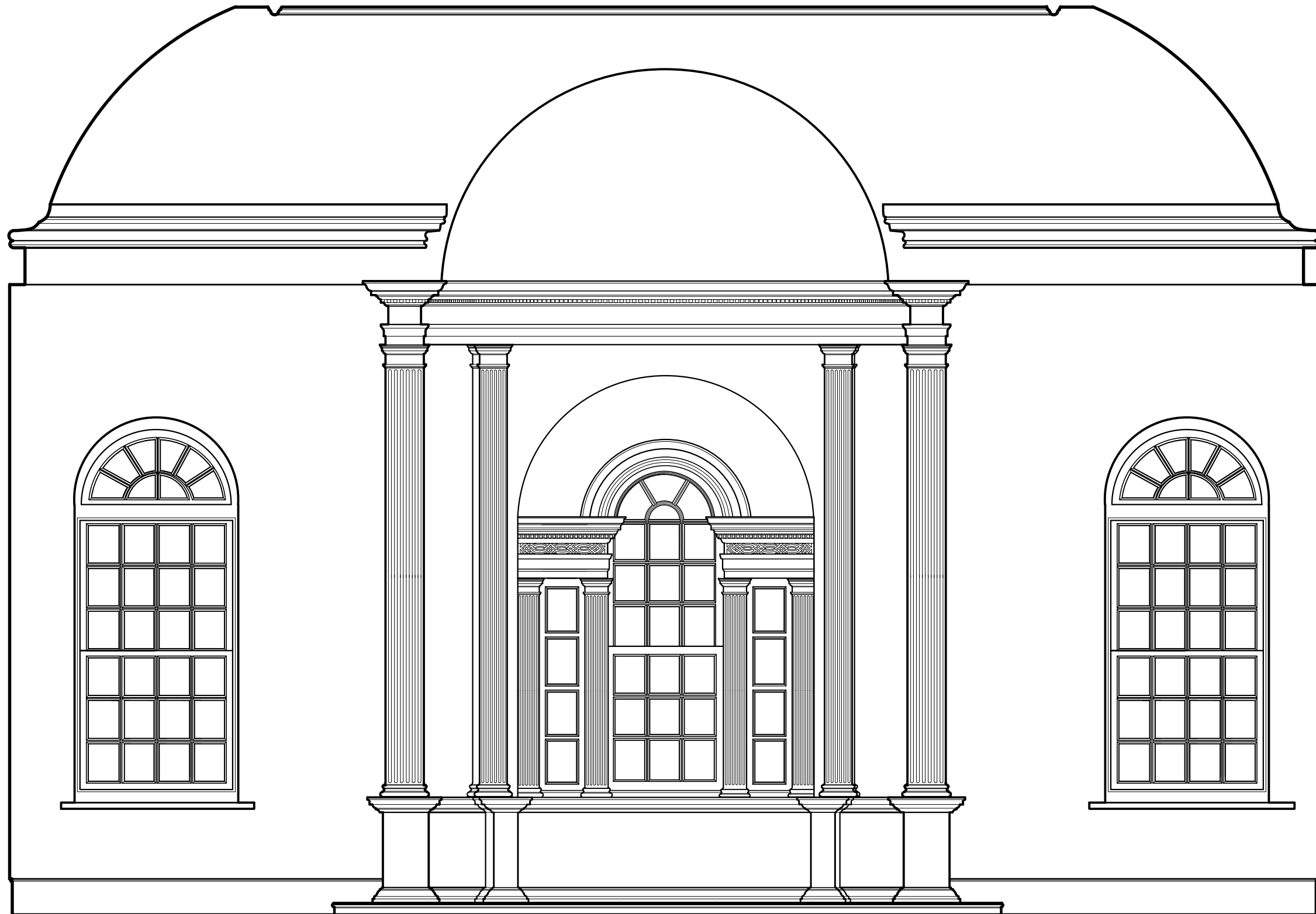
EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION
 3/8"=1'-0" 1:32

0 1 2 3
 METERS
 1:32

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0 1 2 3 4 5 10
 FEET 3/8"=1'-0"

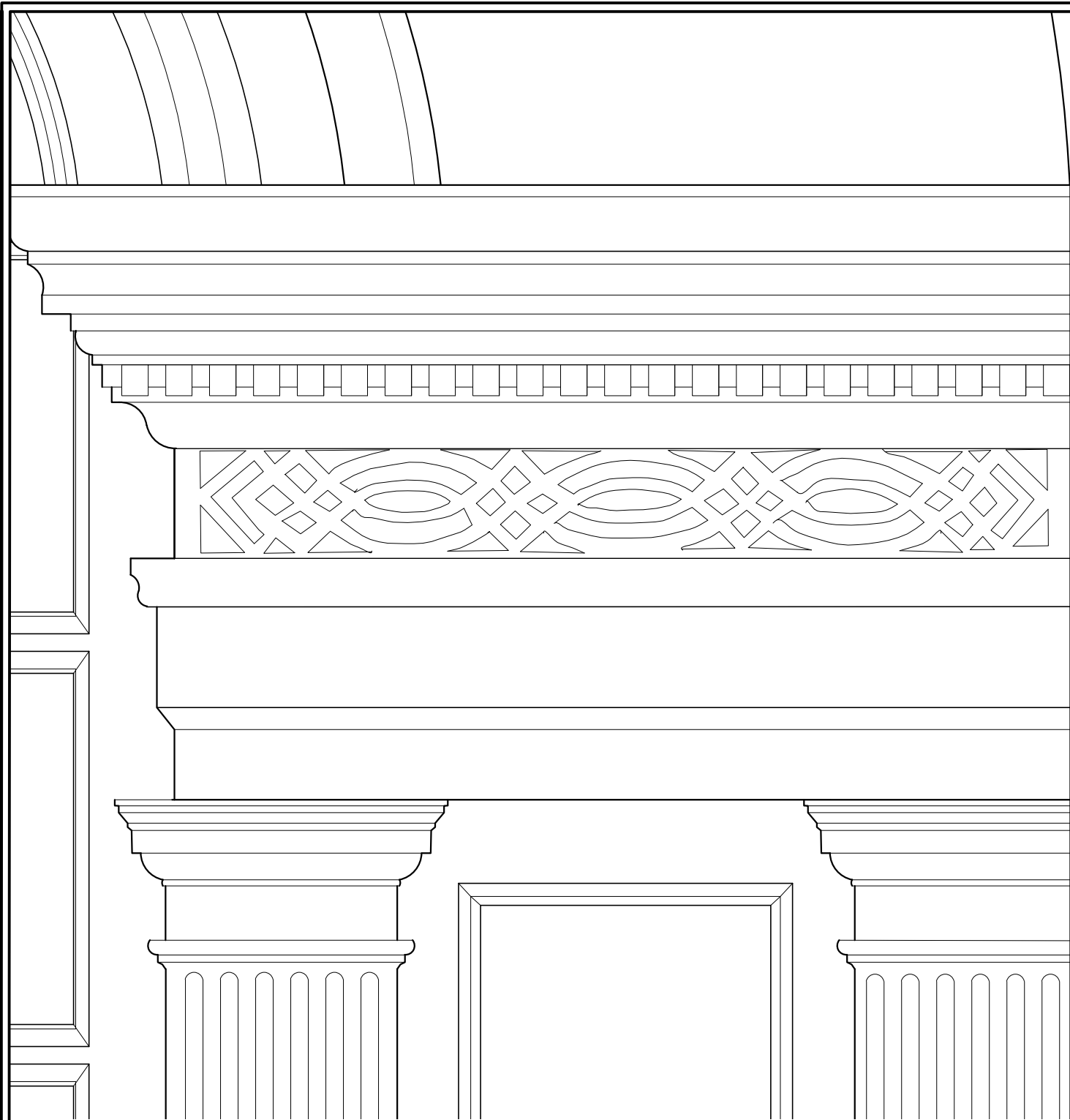
INTERIOR EAST ELEVATION WITHOUT CHANCEL RAIL
 3/8"=1'-0" 1:32

0 1 2 3
 METERS 1:32

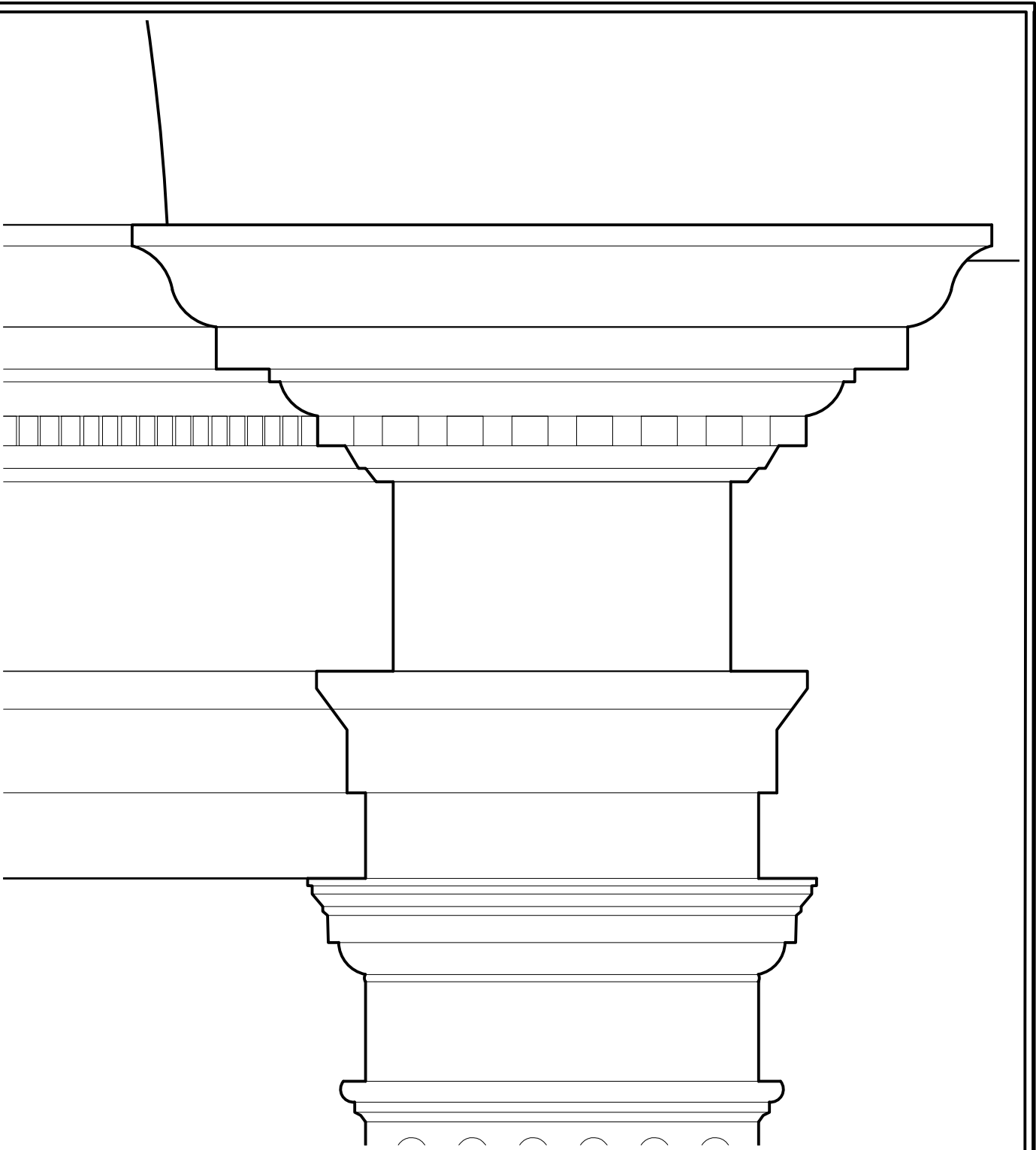
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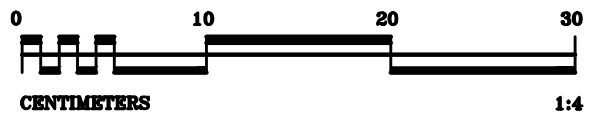
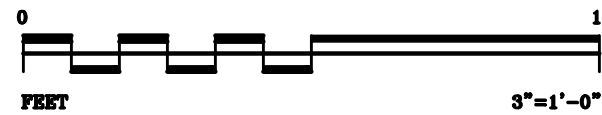
Pompion Hill Chapel
 Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina

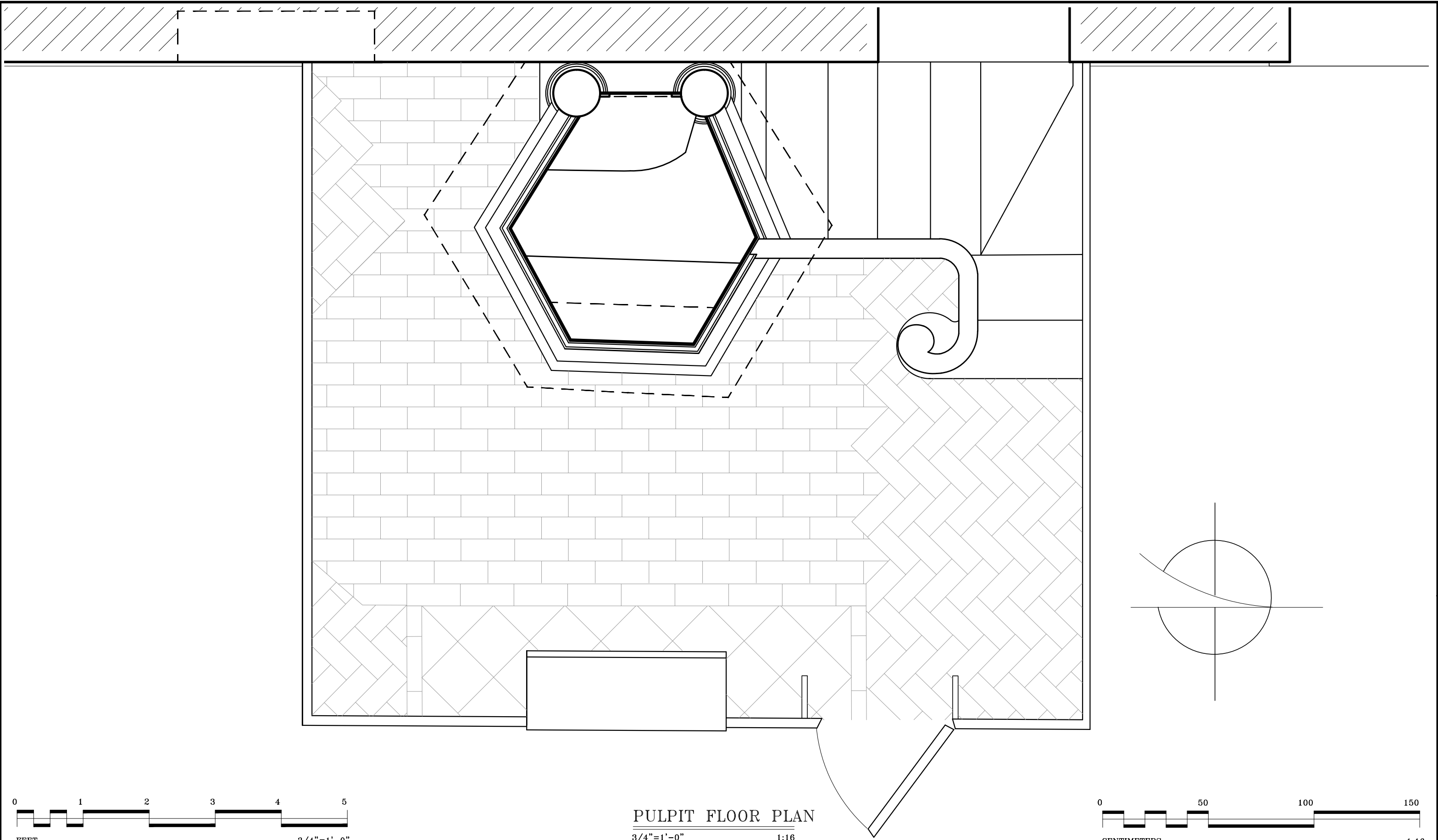


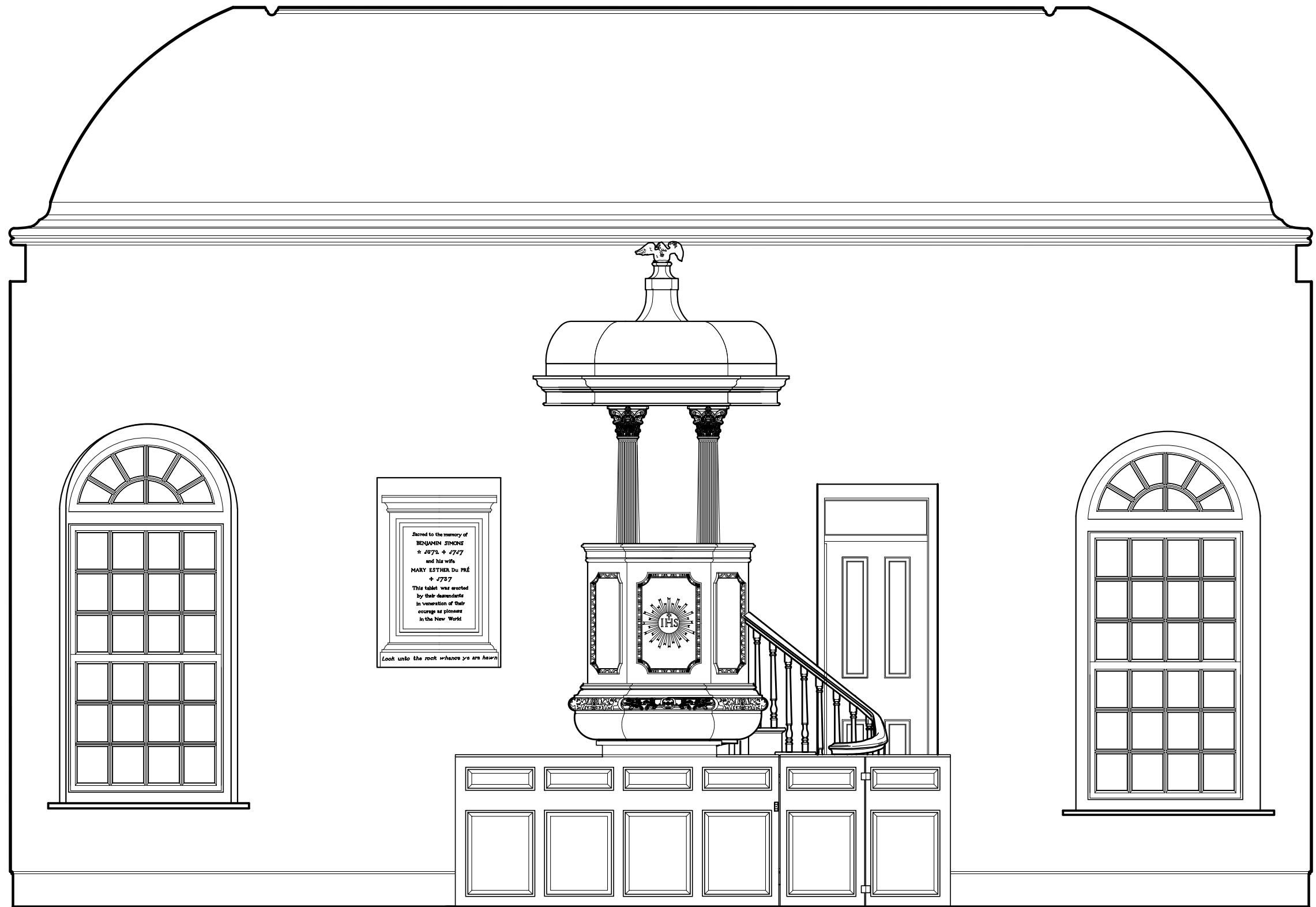
PALLADIAN ENTABLATURE DETAIL



ENGAGED PILASTER CAPITAL DETAIL







Sacred to the memory of
BENJAMIN STIMENS
+ 1672 + 1717
and his wife
MARY ESTHER Du PRÉ
+ 1737
This tablet was erected
by their descendants
in veneration of their
courage as pioneers
in the New World
Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn

WEST ELEVATION WITH PULPIT RAIL

3/8"=1'-0"

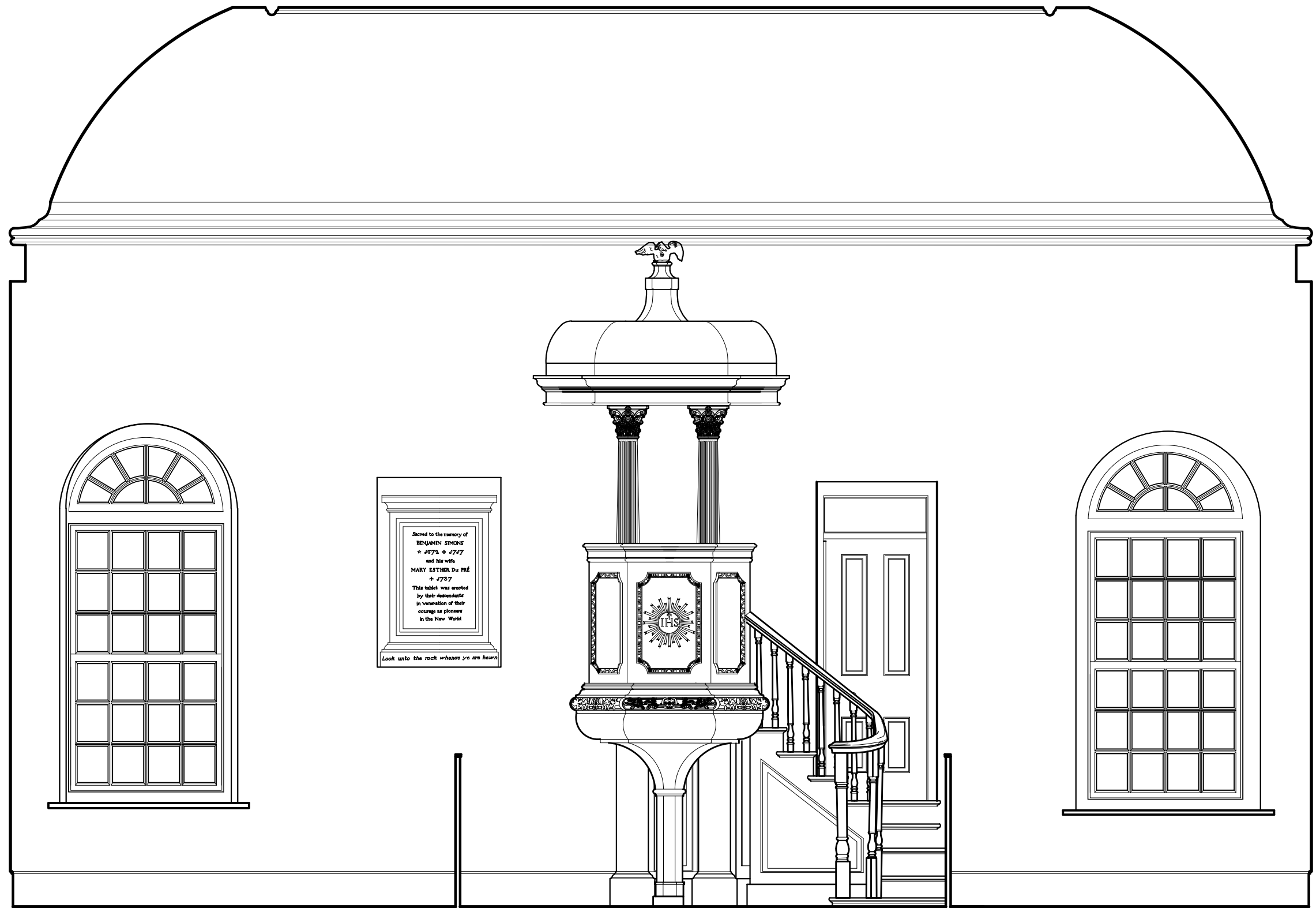
1:32



FEET
DRAWN BY: MSHP Class of 2016
3/8"=1'-0"



METERS
1:32

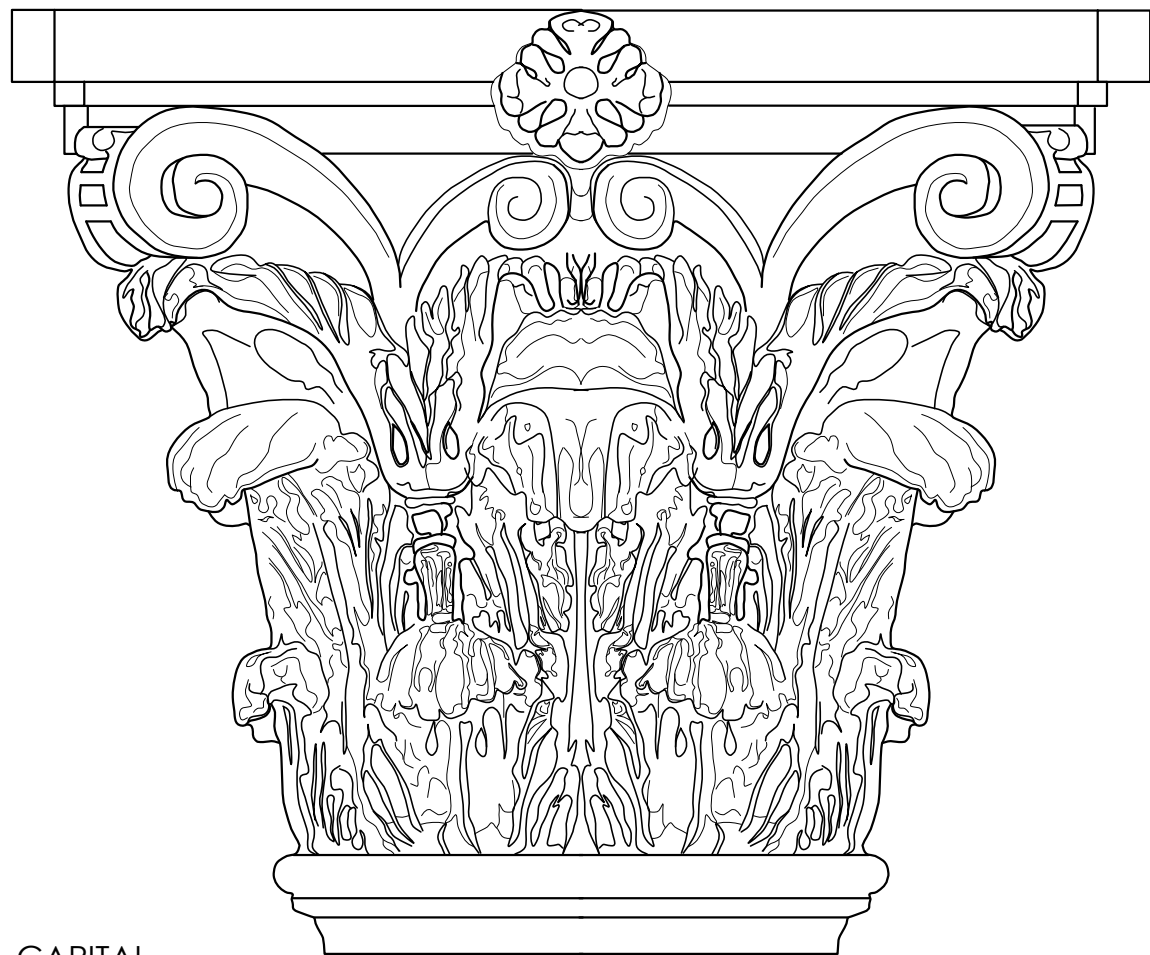


Dedicated to the memory of
 BENJAMIN SIMONS
 + 1672 + 1747
 and his wife
 MARY ESTHER DU PRÉ
 + 1727
 This tablet was erected
 by their descendants
 in veneration of their
 courage as pioneers
 in the New World
 Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn

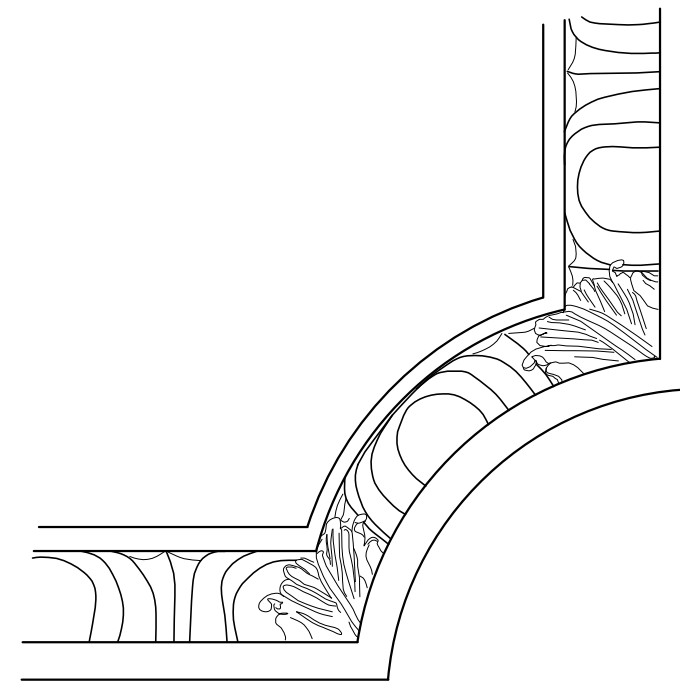
0 1 2 3 4 5 10
 FEET
 3/8"=1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION WITHOUT PULPIT RAIL
 3/8"=1'-0" 1:32

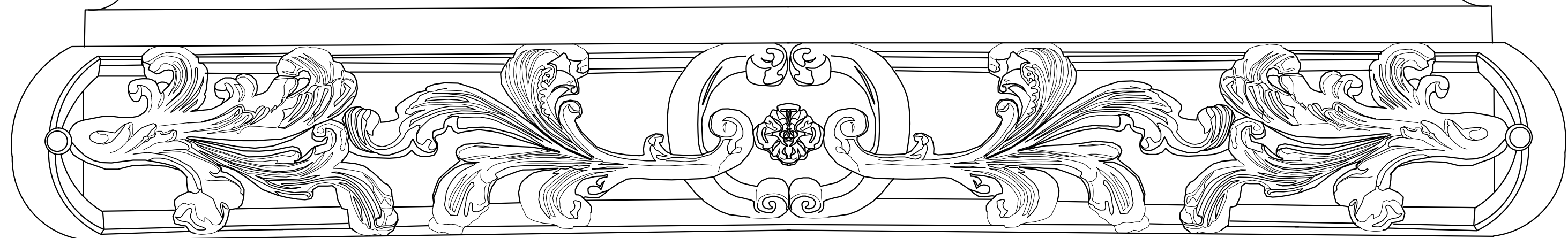
0 1 2 3
 METERS
 1:32



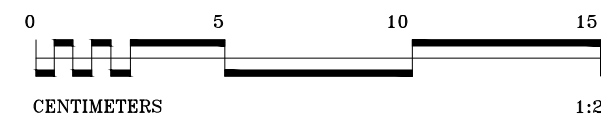
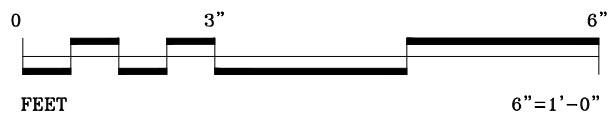
CAPITAL



CARTOUCHE CORNER



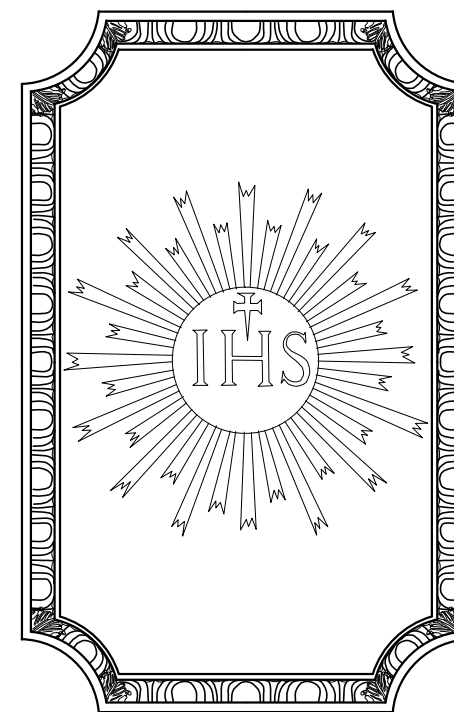
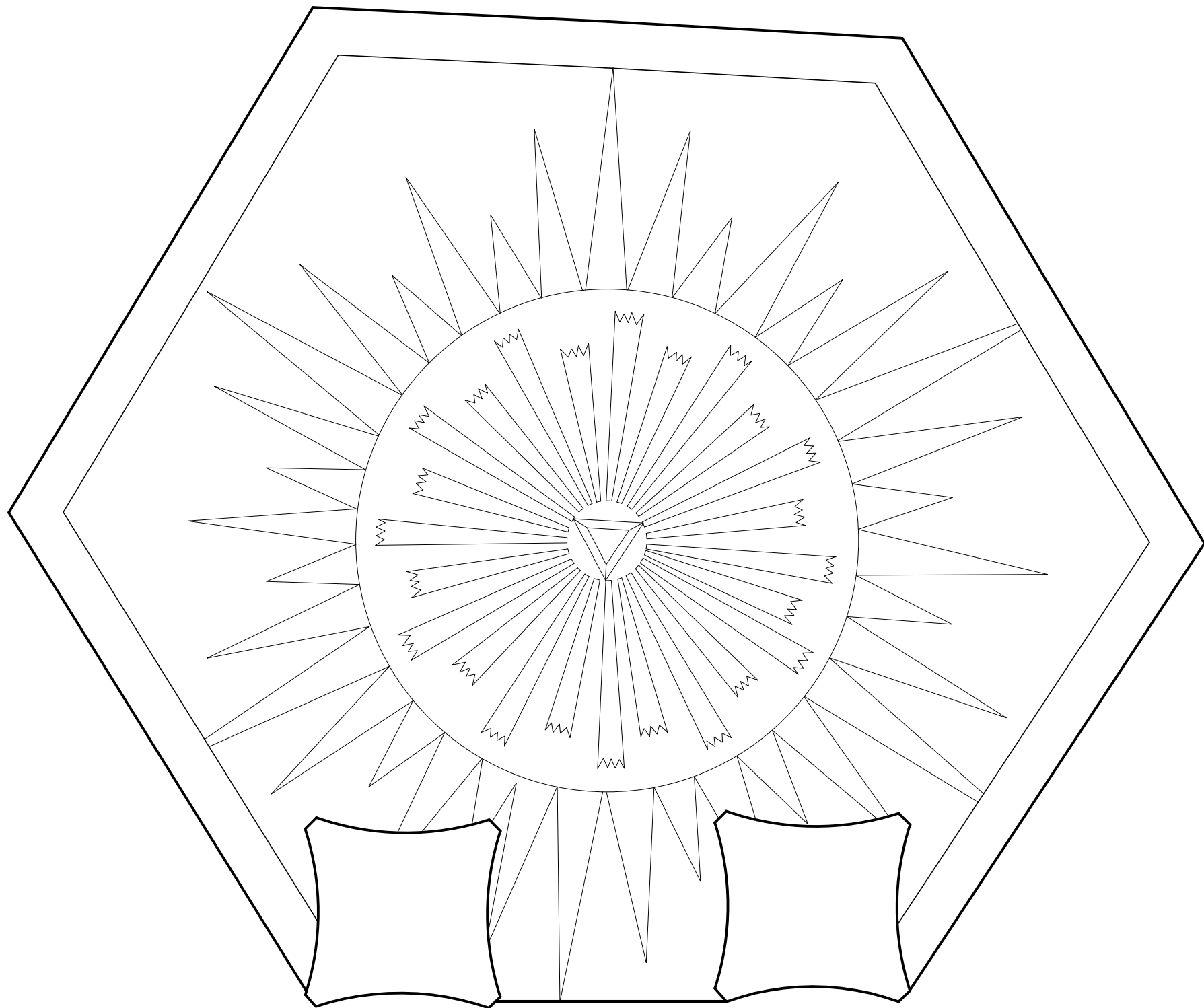
CARVED PULPIT BASE DETAIL



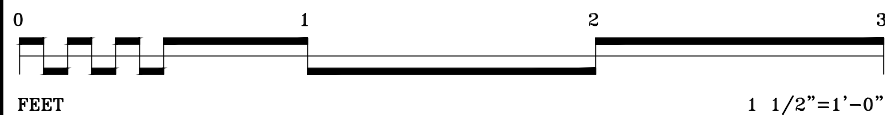
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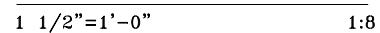
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



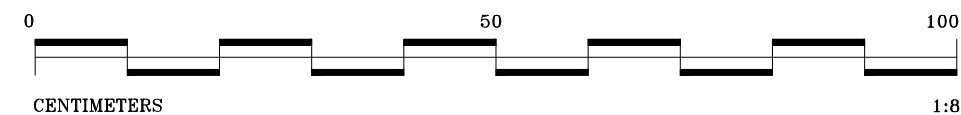
PULPIT REFLECTED CEILING



DETAILS 2



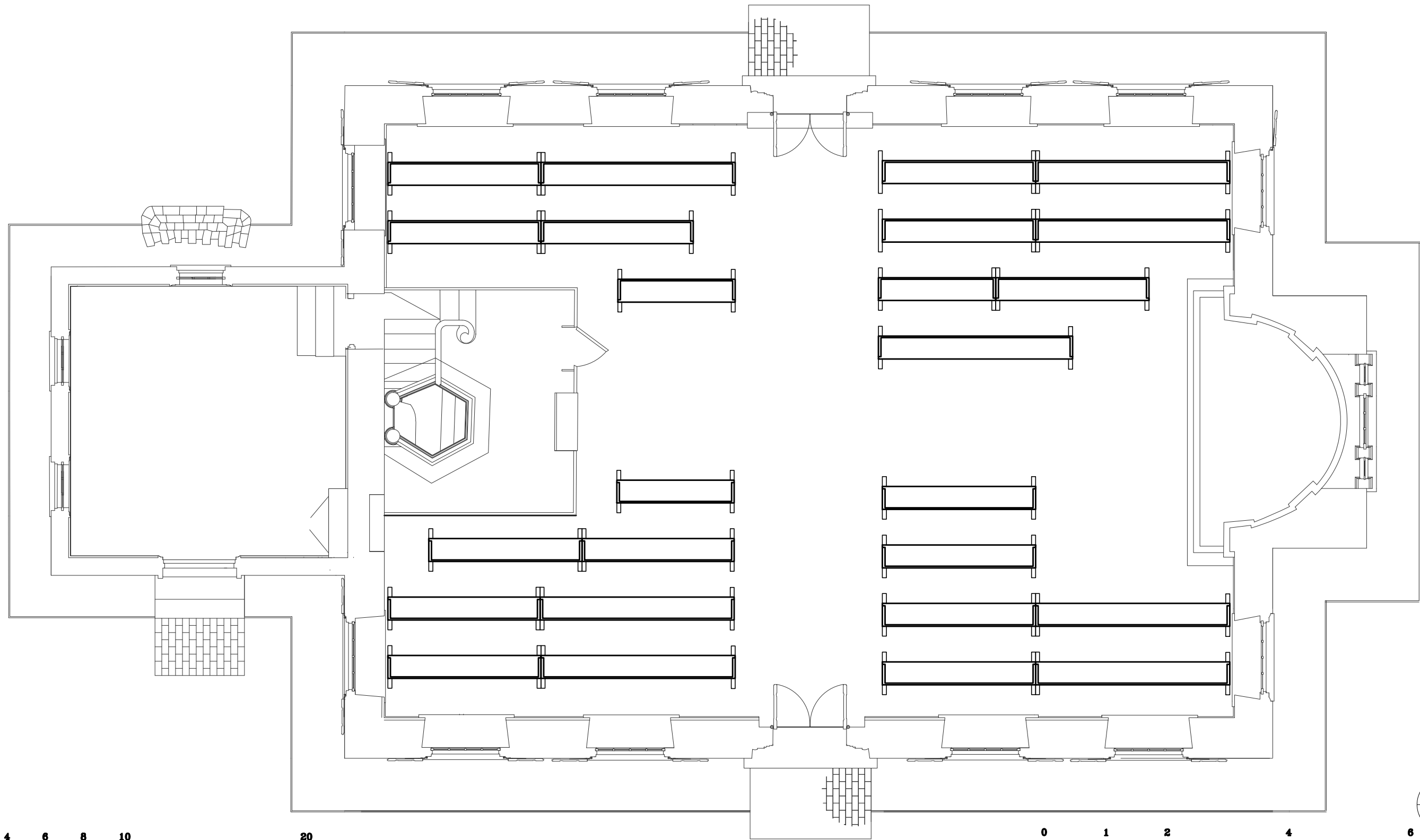
IHS INLAY



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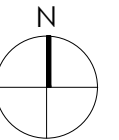
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



0 1 2 4 6 8 10 20
FEET
3/16"=1'-0"

PEW PLAN
3/16"=1'-0" 1:64

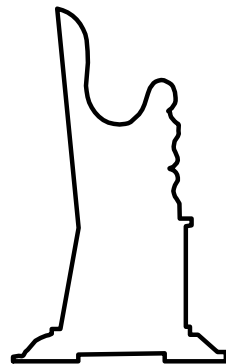
0 1 2 4 6
METERS
1:64



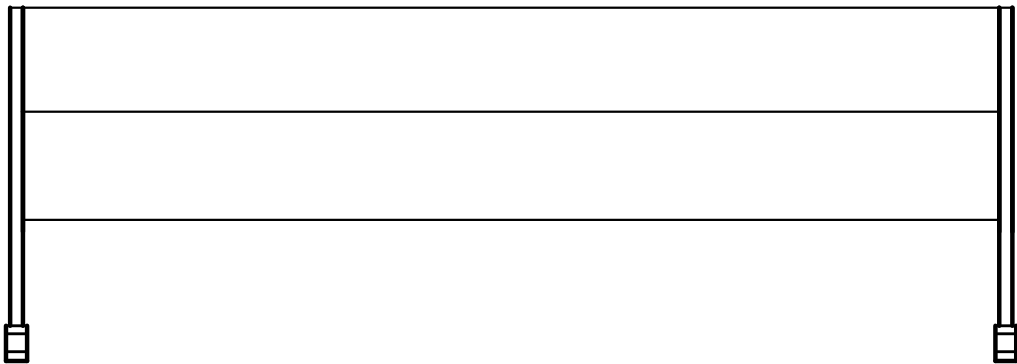
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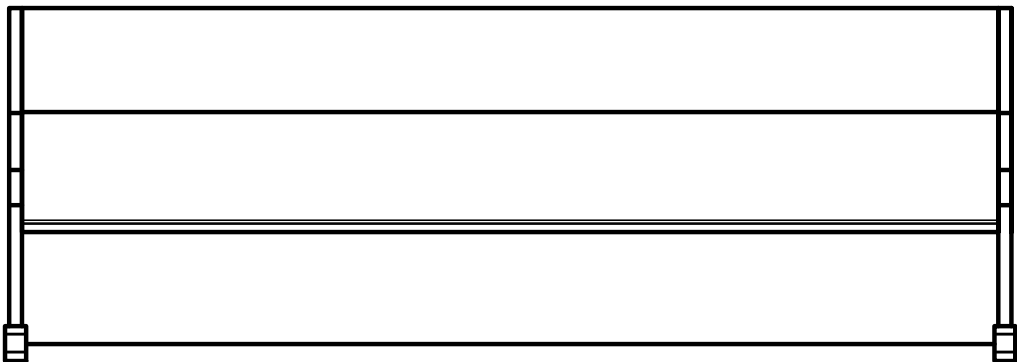
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina



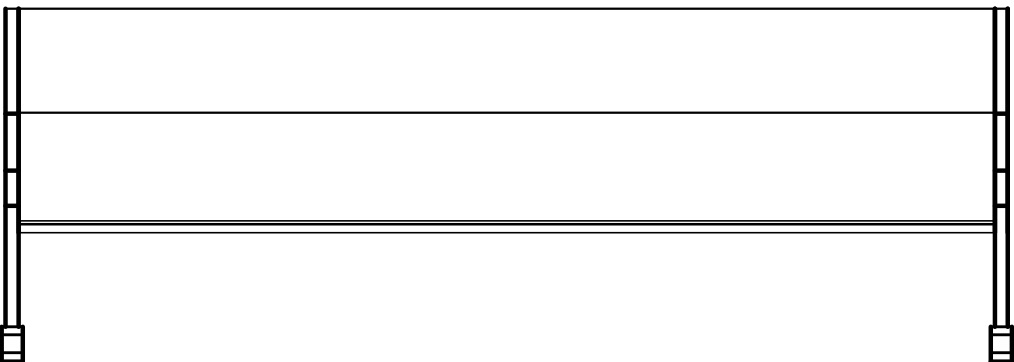
Pew Side Elevation



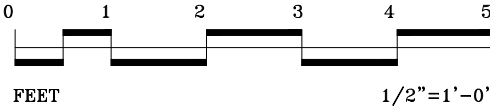
Pew Back Elevation



Pew Front Elevation, Closed Base



Pew Front Elevation, Open Base



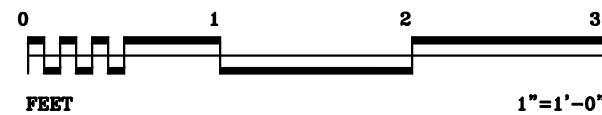
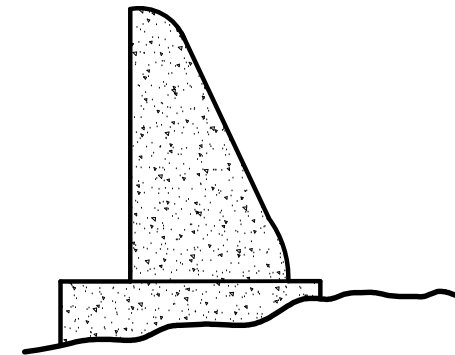
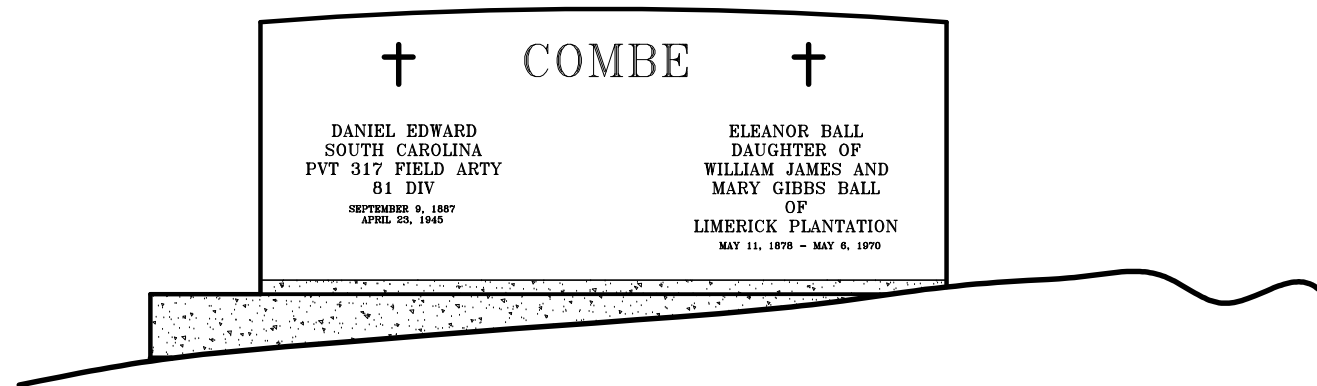
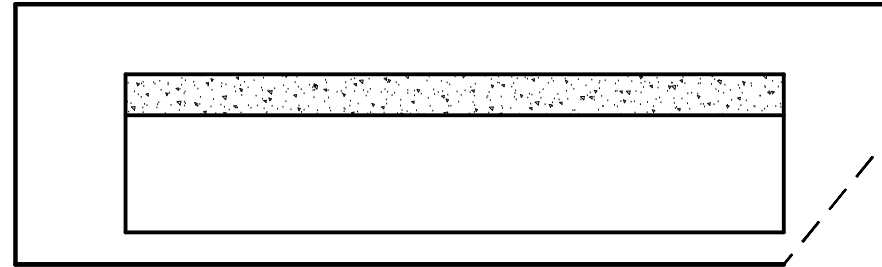
PEW DETIALS
1/2"=1'-0" 1:24



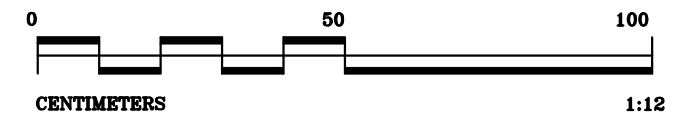
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DANIEL & ELEANOR COMBE GRAVESTONE

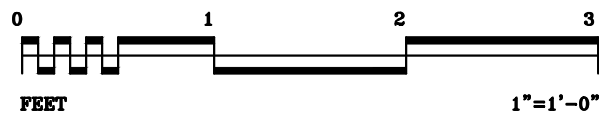
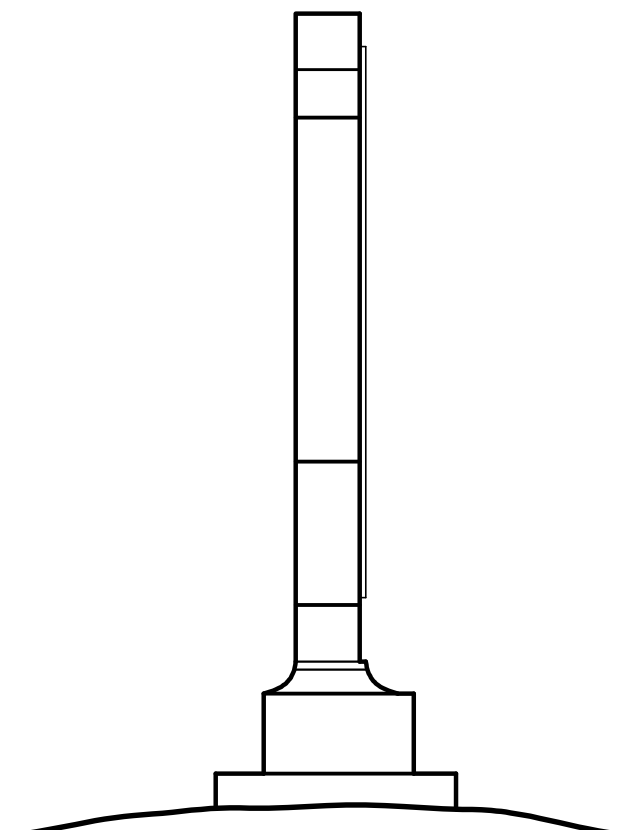
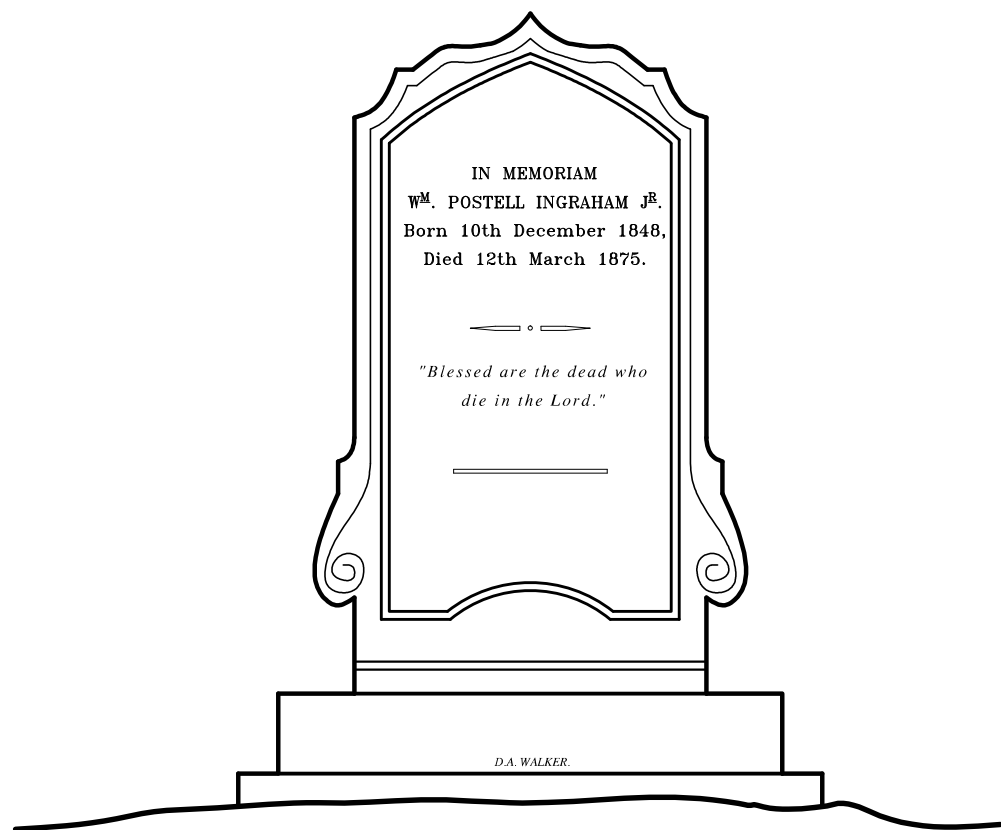
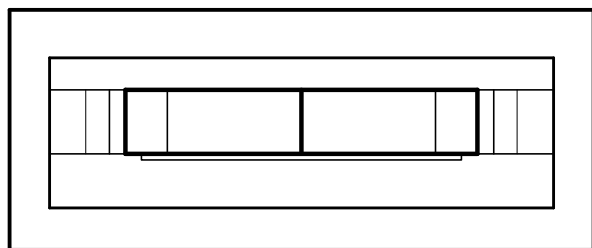


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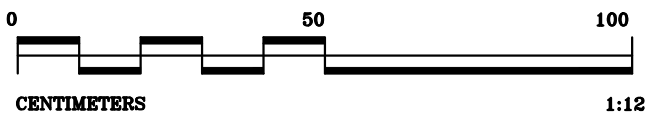
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GRAVESTONE #1



Wm. POSTELL INGRAHAM Jr. GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12

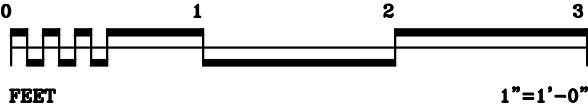
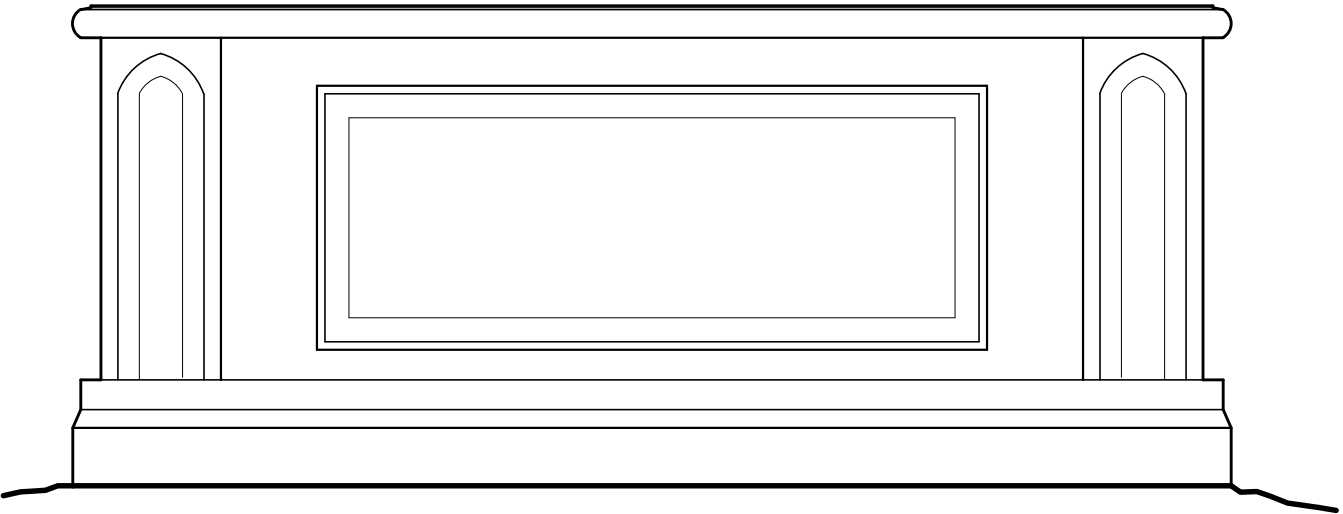
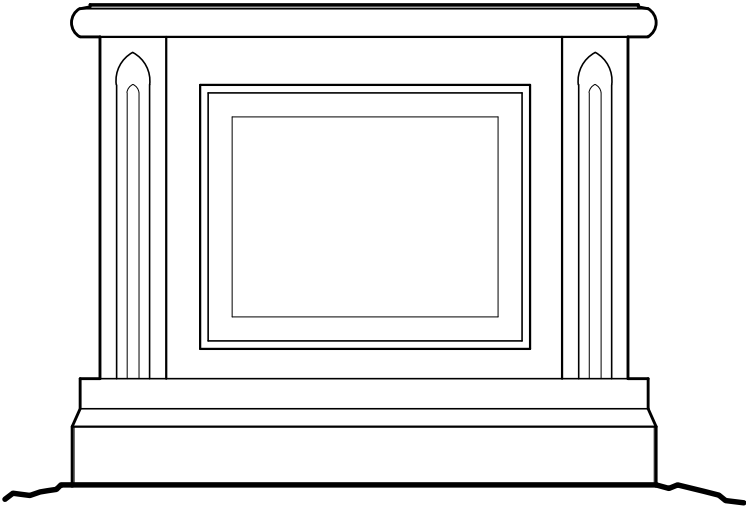
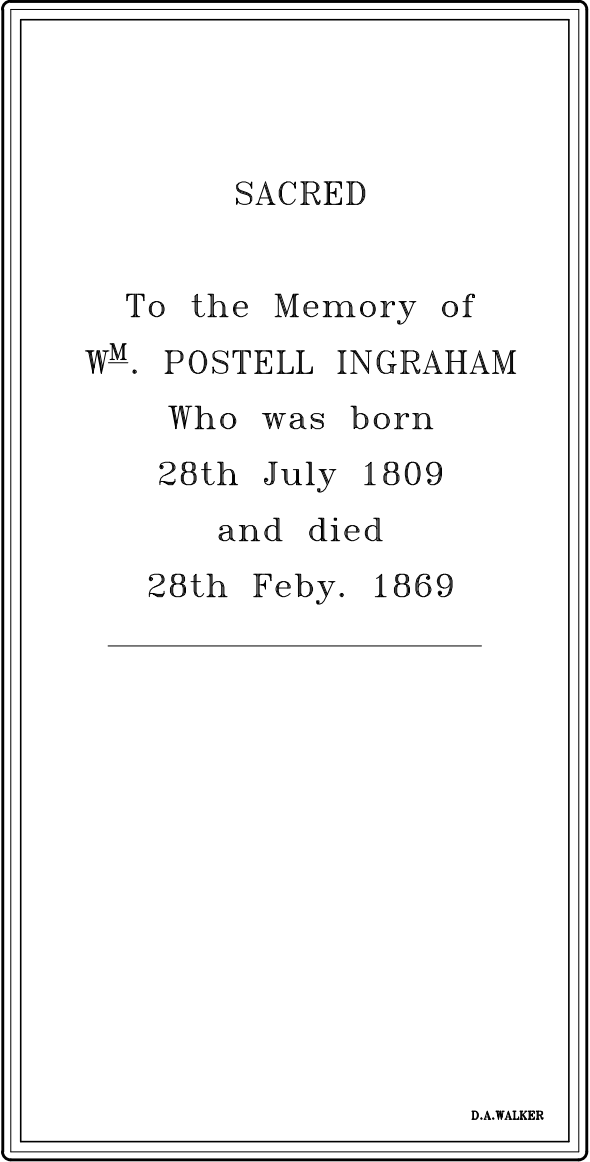


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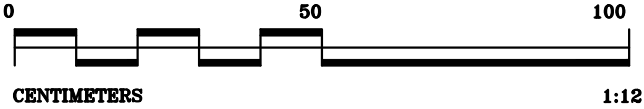
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina

GRAVESTONE #2



Wm. Postell Ingraham Gravestone

1"=1'-0" 1:12

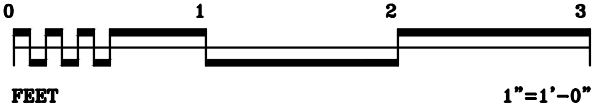
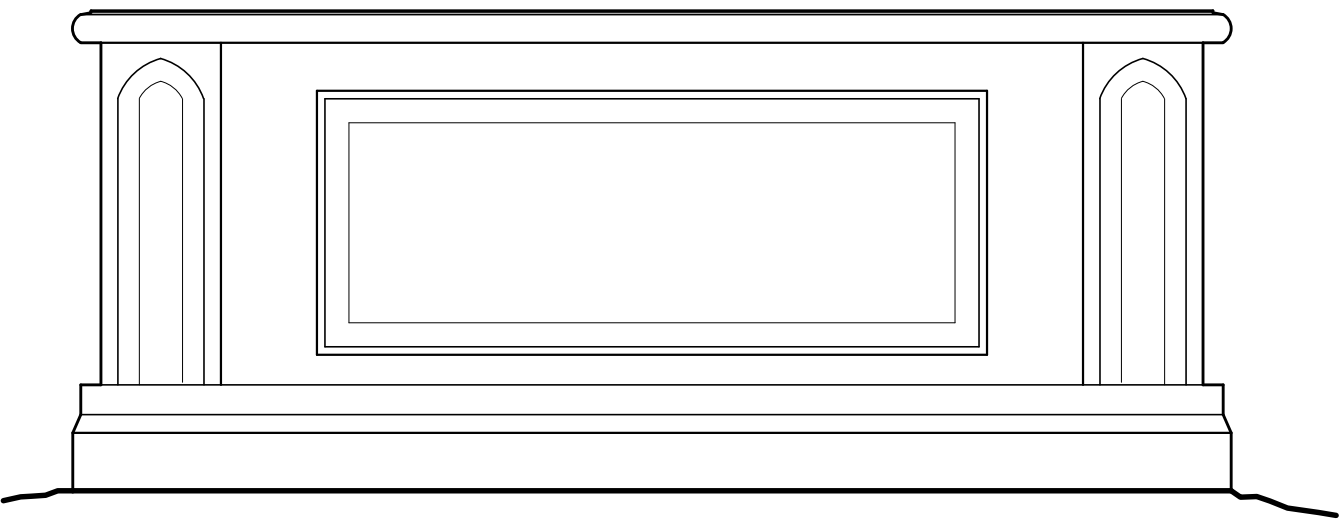
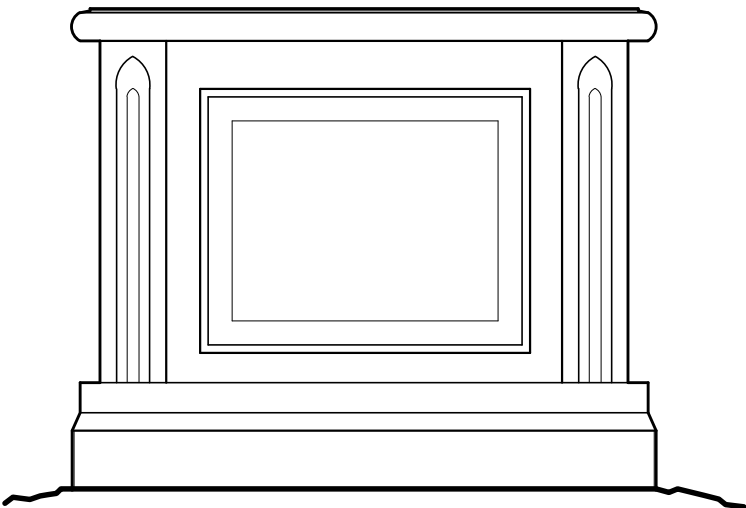
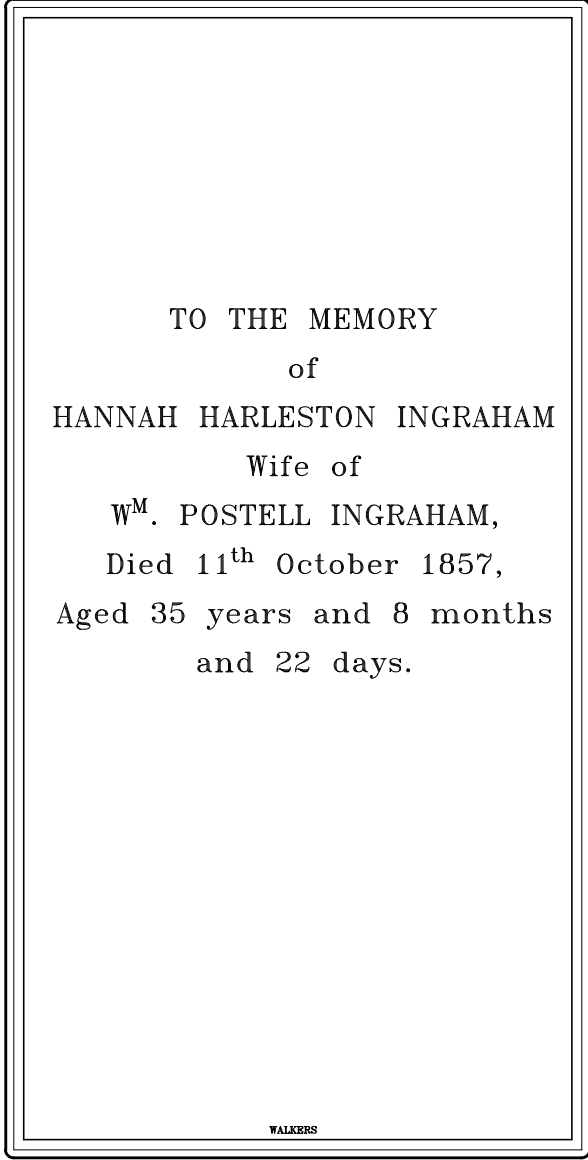


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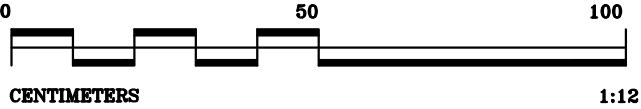
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina

GRAVESTONE #3



HANNAH HARLESTON INGRAHAM GRAVESTONE

1"=1'-0" 1:12

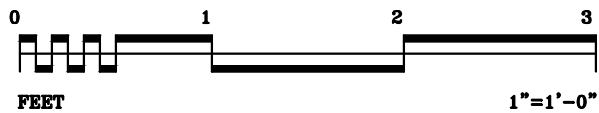
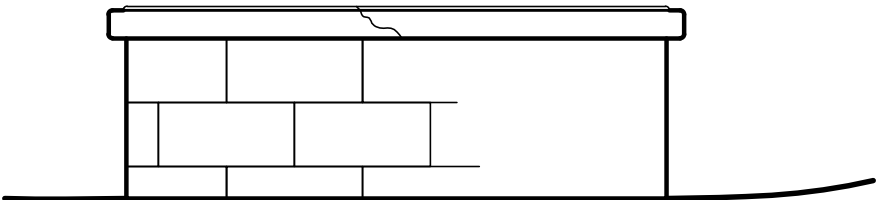
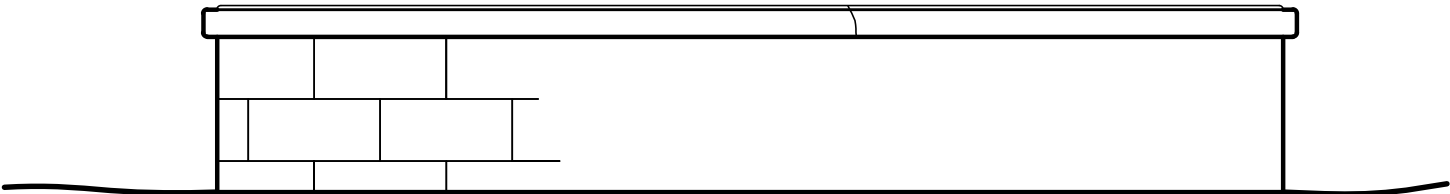
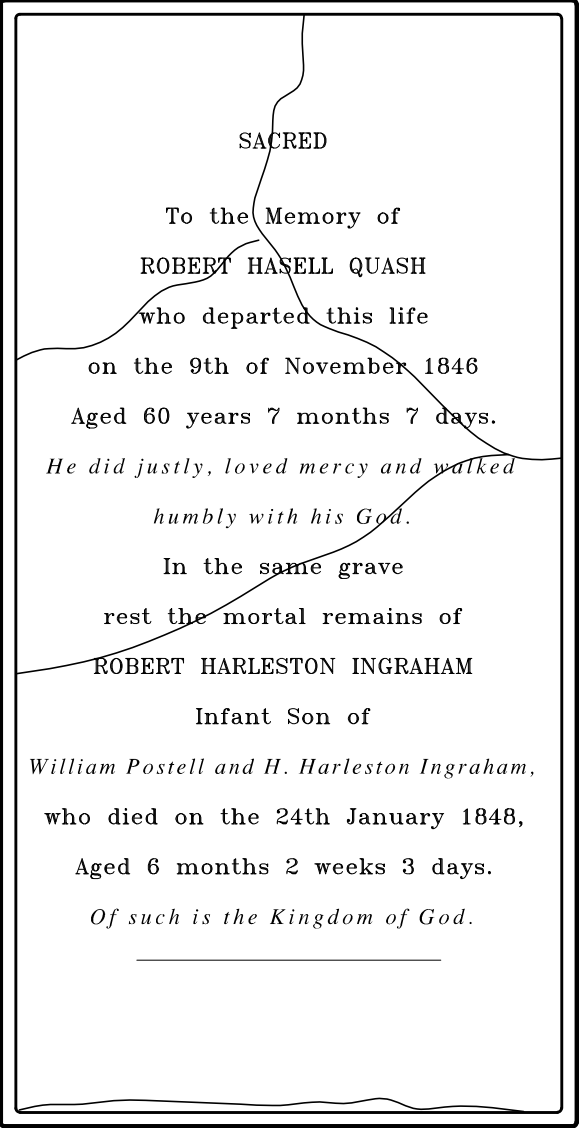


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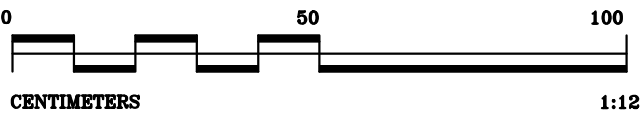
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina

GRAVESTONE #4



ROBERT HASELL QUASH GRAVESTONE

1"=1'-0" 1:12

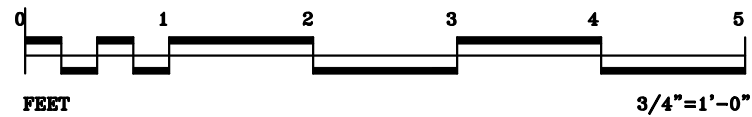
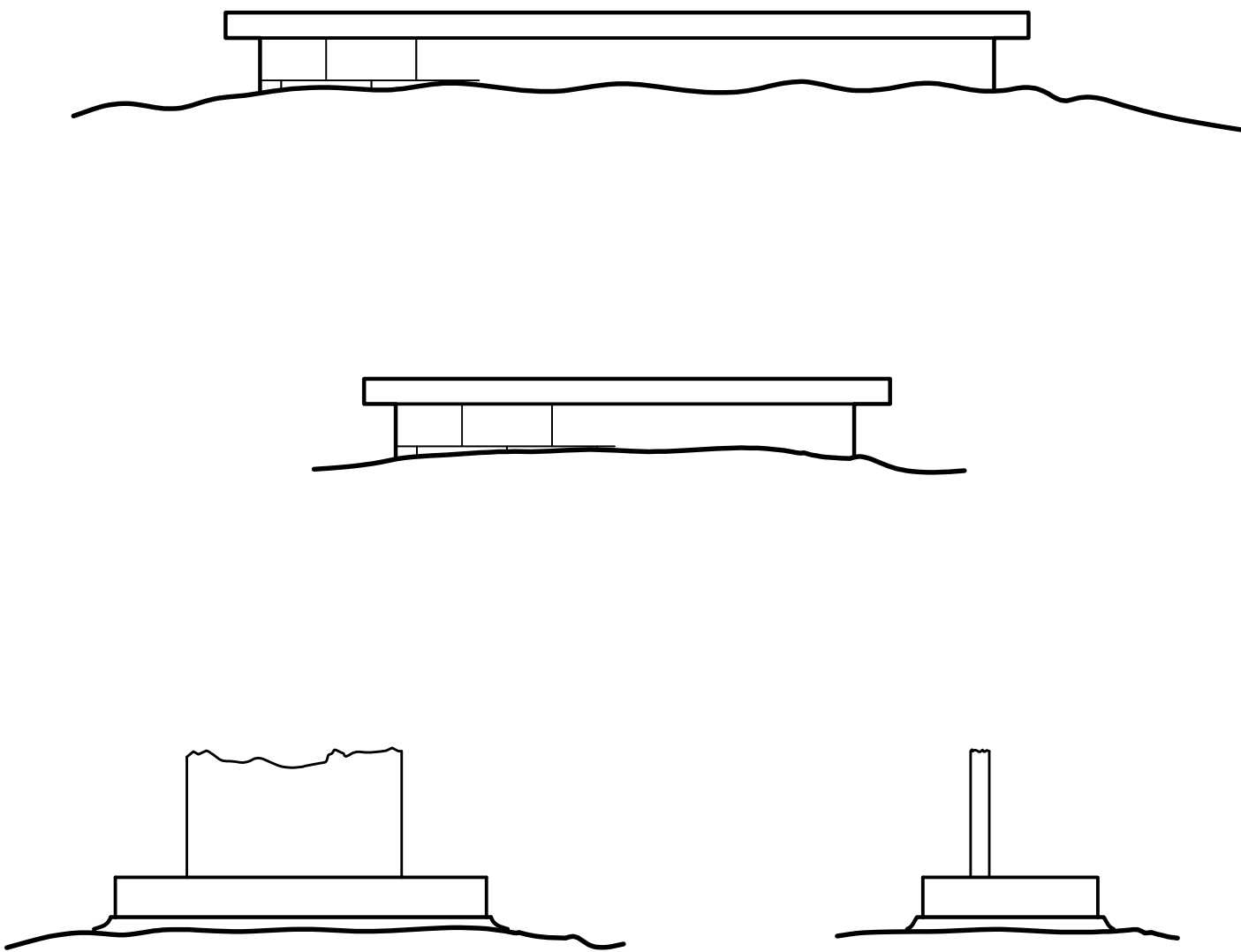
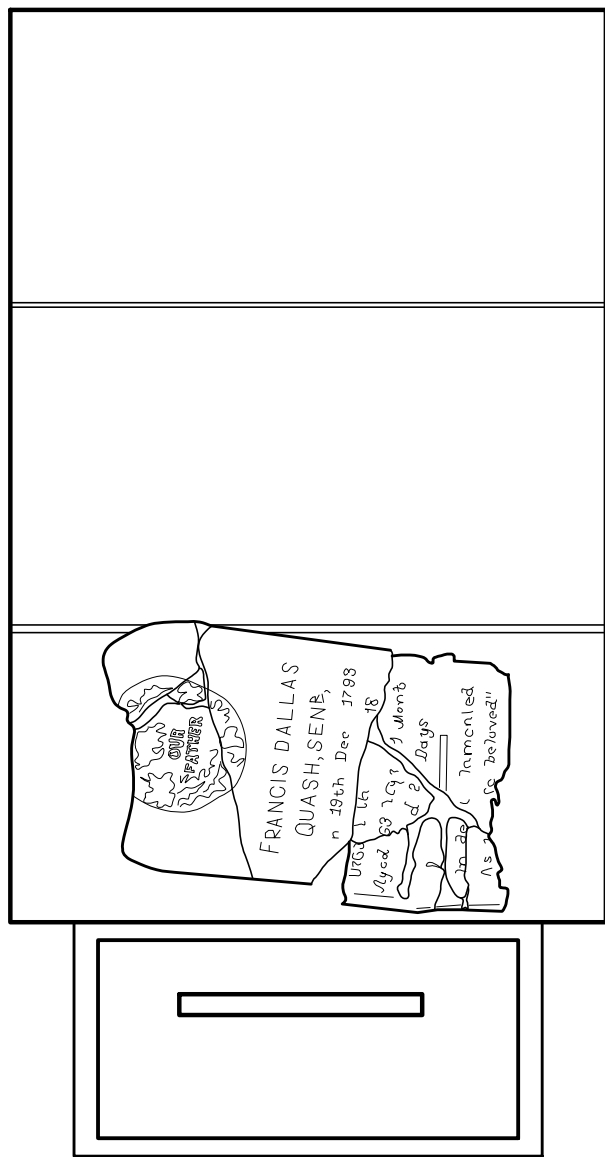


DRAWN BY: MSHP Class of 2016

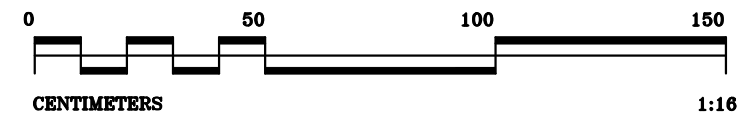
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Charleston, South Carolina

Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina

GRAVESTONE #5



FRANCIS QUASH GRAVESTONE
3/4\"=1'-0\" 1:16

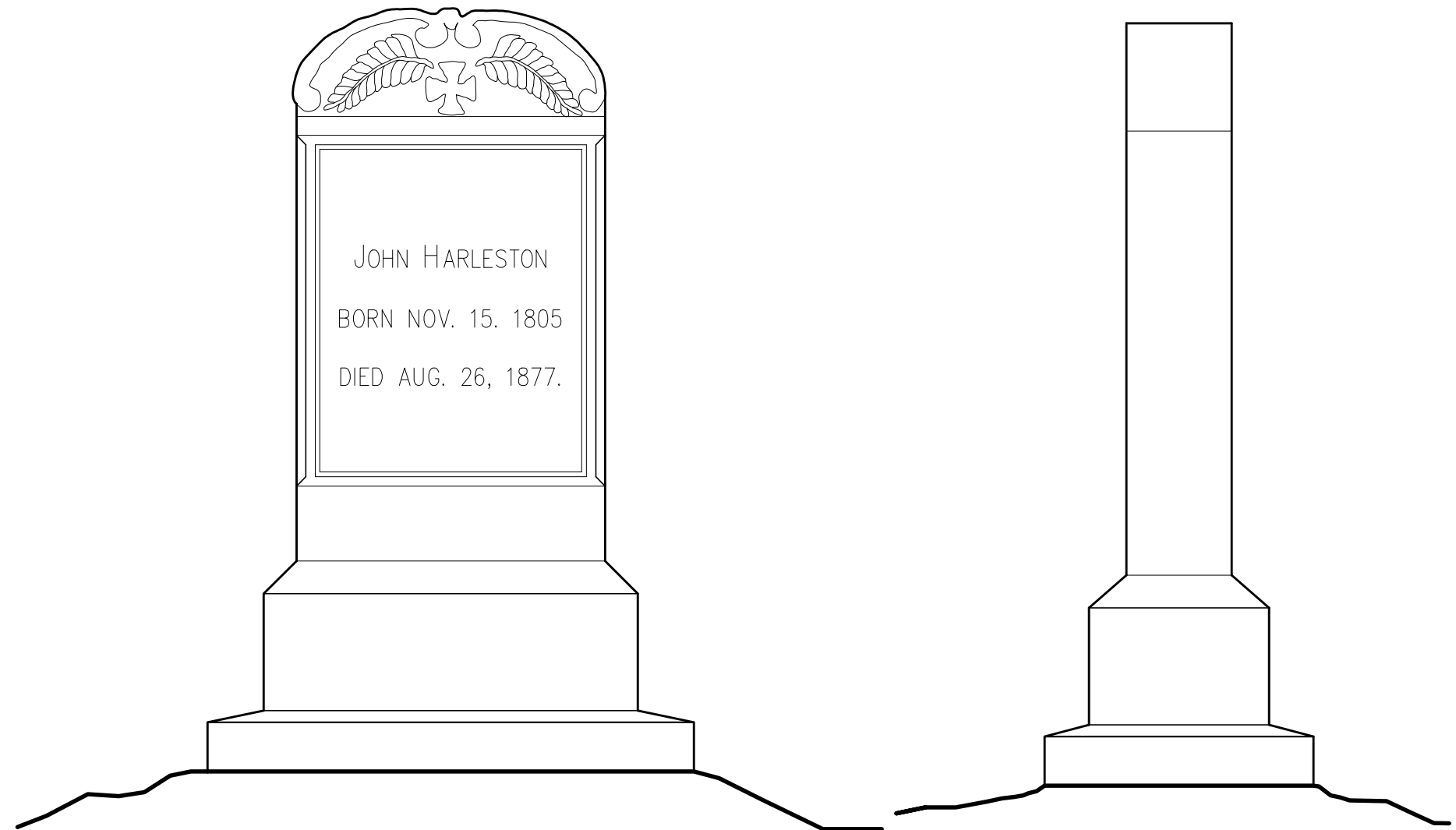
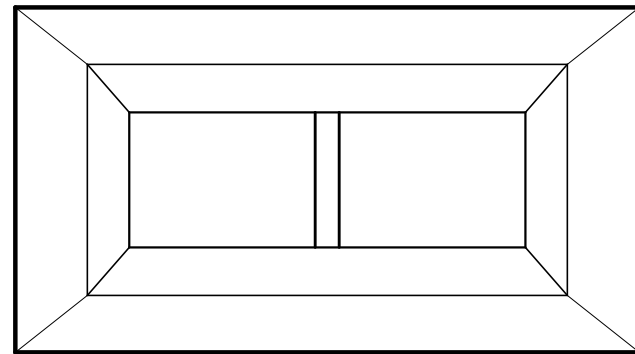


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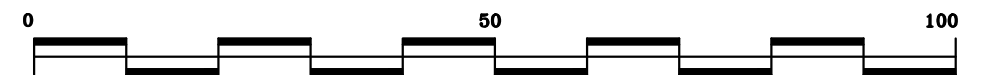
GRAVESTONES #6 & #7



FEET

1 1/2"=1'-0"

JOHN HARLESTON GRAVESTONE
1 1/2"=1'-0" 1:8



CENTIMETERS

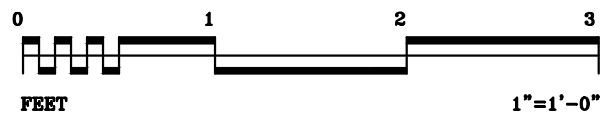
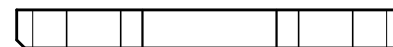
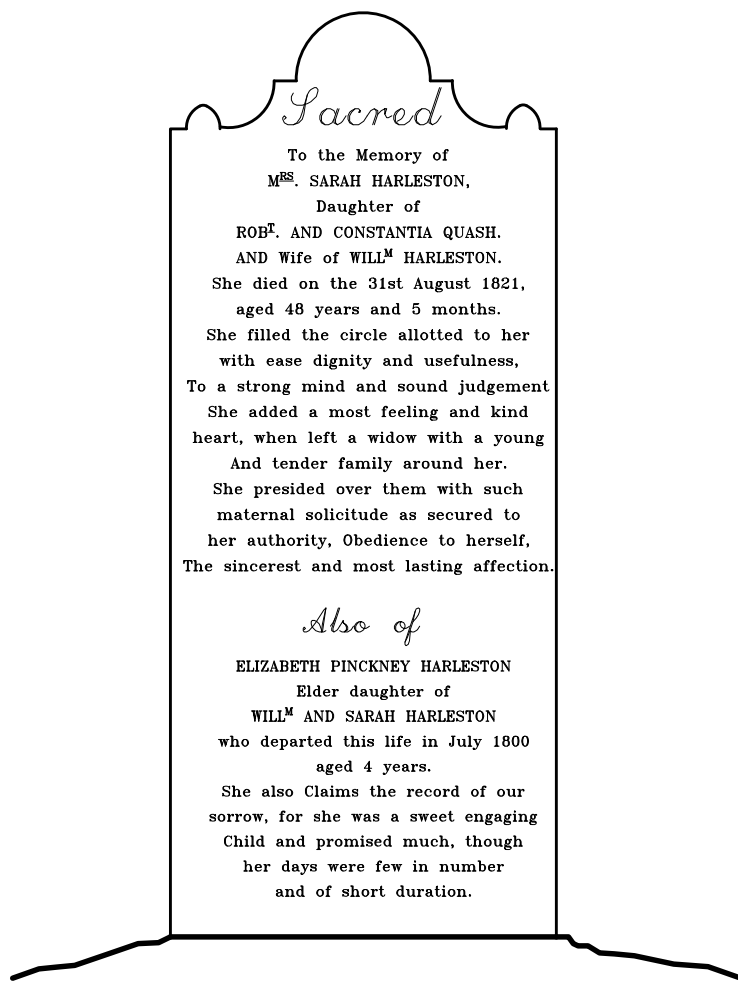
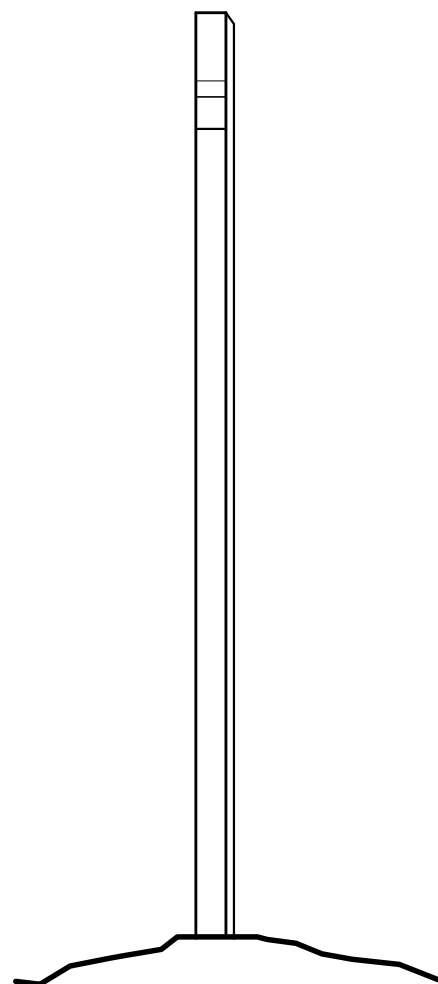
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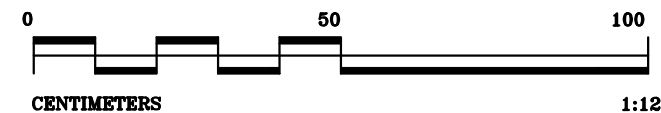
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GRAVESTONE #8



SARAH & ELIZABETH HARLESTON GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12



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Charleston, South Carolina

Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina

GRAVESTONE #9

Inferibed.

To the Memory of

ELIZABETH HARLESTON,

Wife of WILLIAM HARLESTON.

and Daughter of

Roger & Frances Sufanna Pinckney.

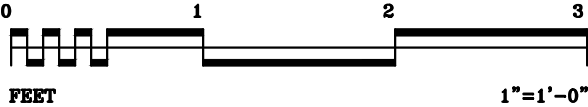
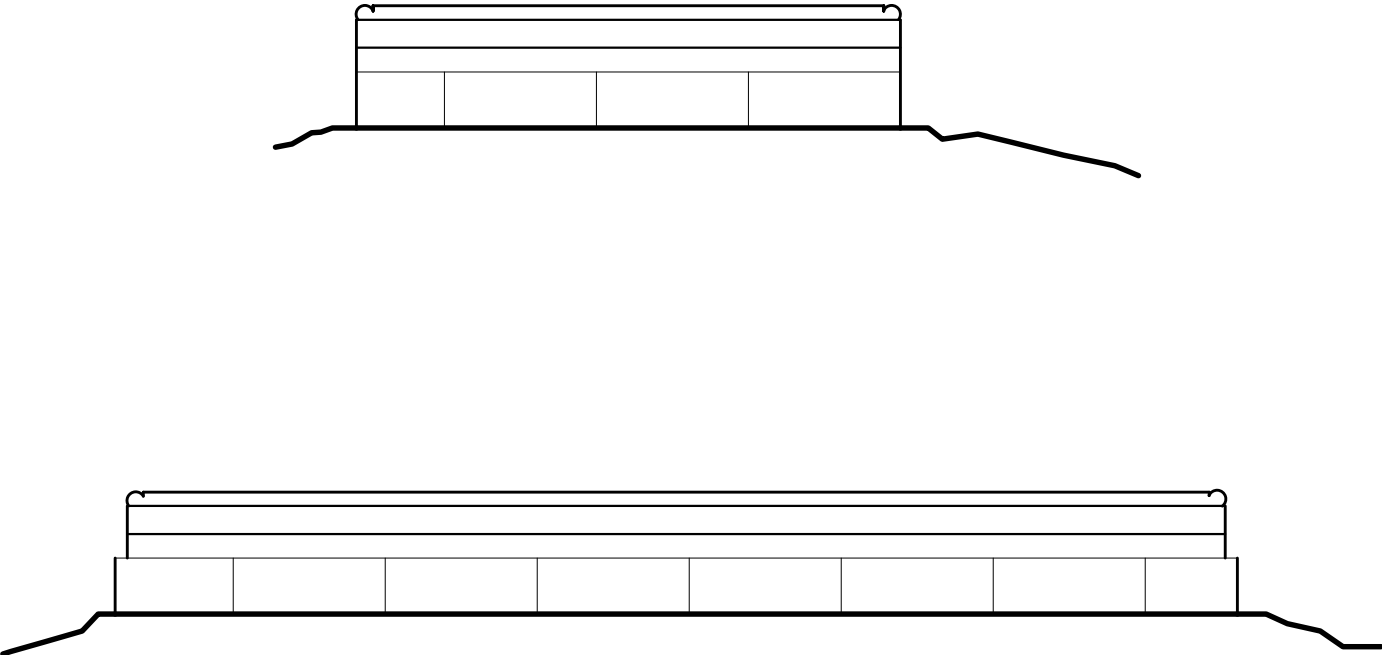
who was born 9th of January 1772

married 9th of December 1789

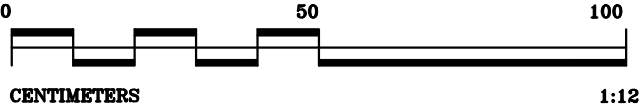
And died

the 26th September 1790.

Aged 18 Years & 8 months.



ELIZABETH HARLESTON, GRAVESTONE

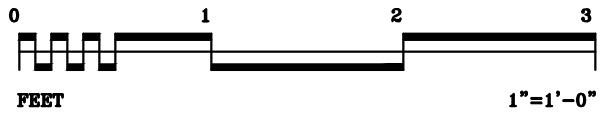
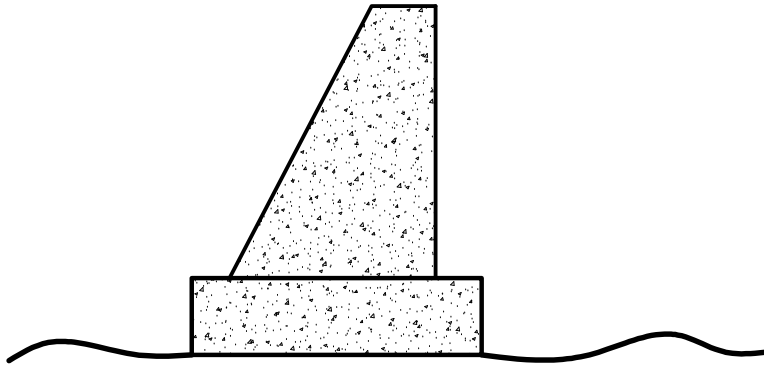
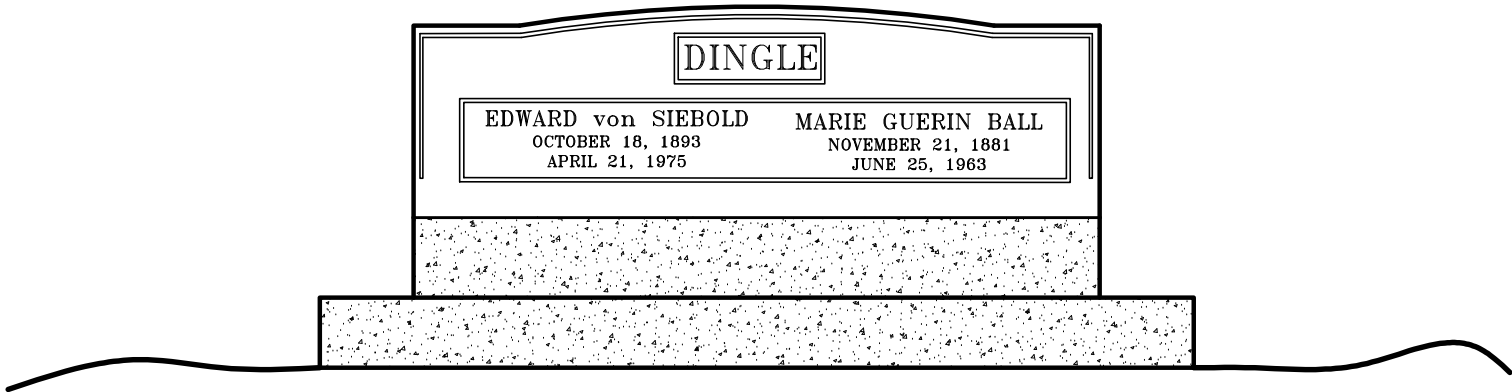
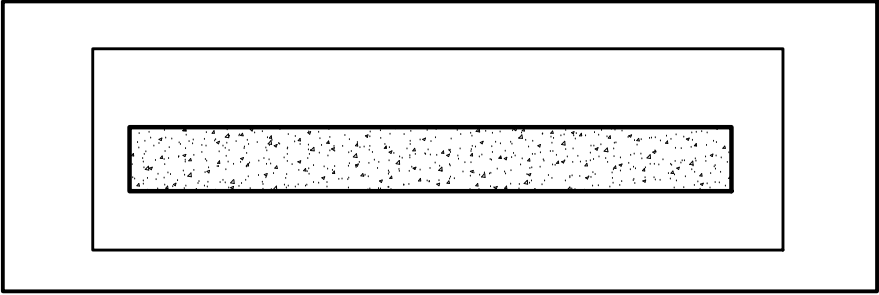


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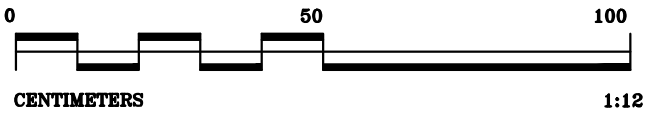
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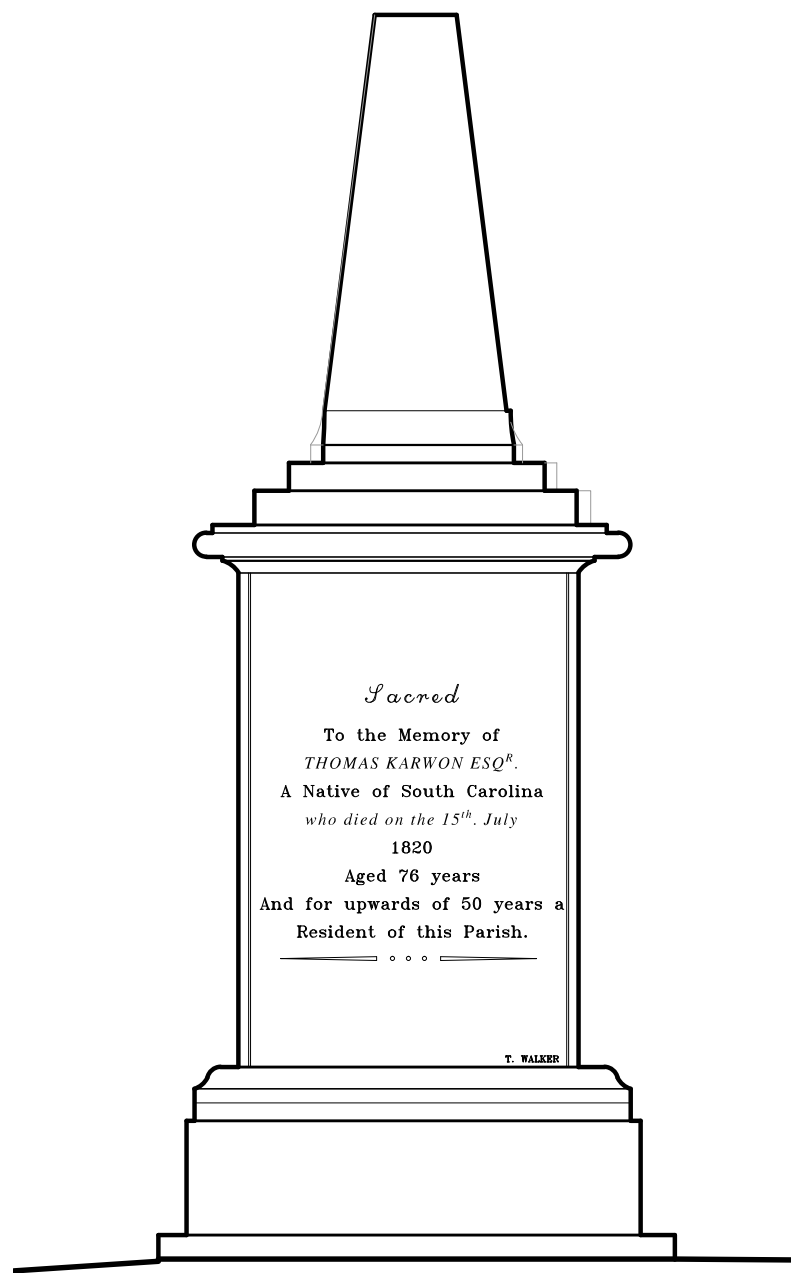
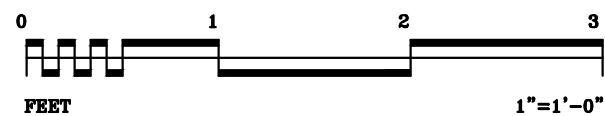
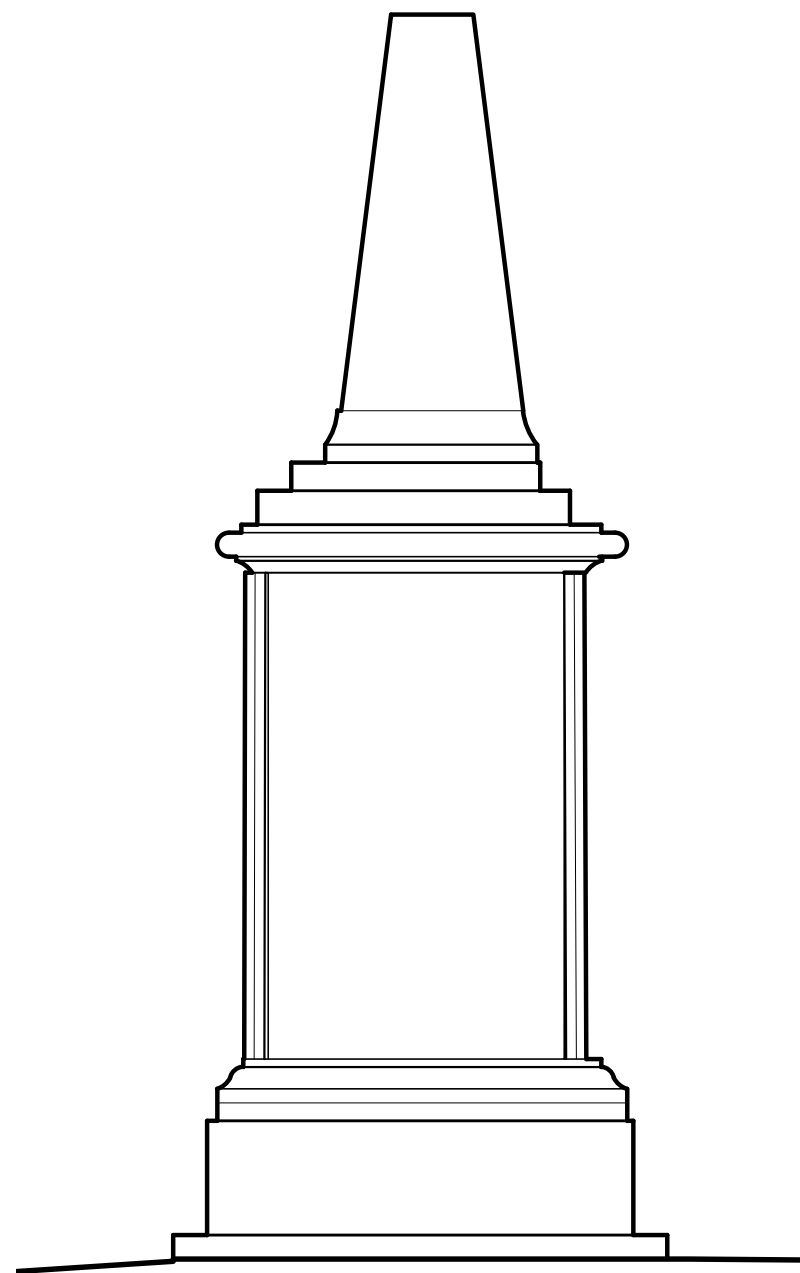
GRAVESTONE #10



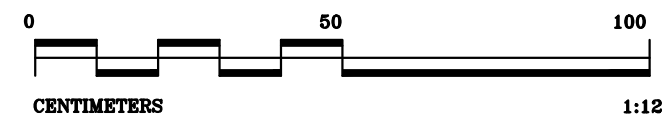
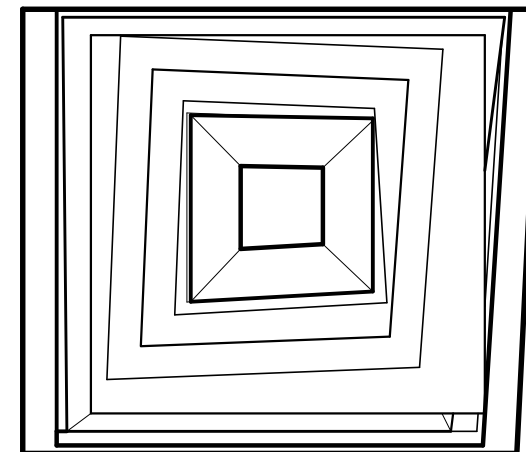
EDWARD & MARIE DINGLE GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12



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THOMAS KARWON GRAVESTONE
 1"=1'-0" 1:12

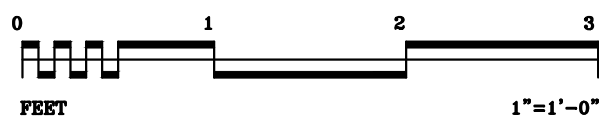
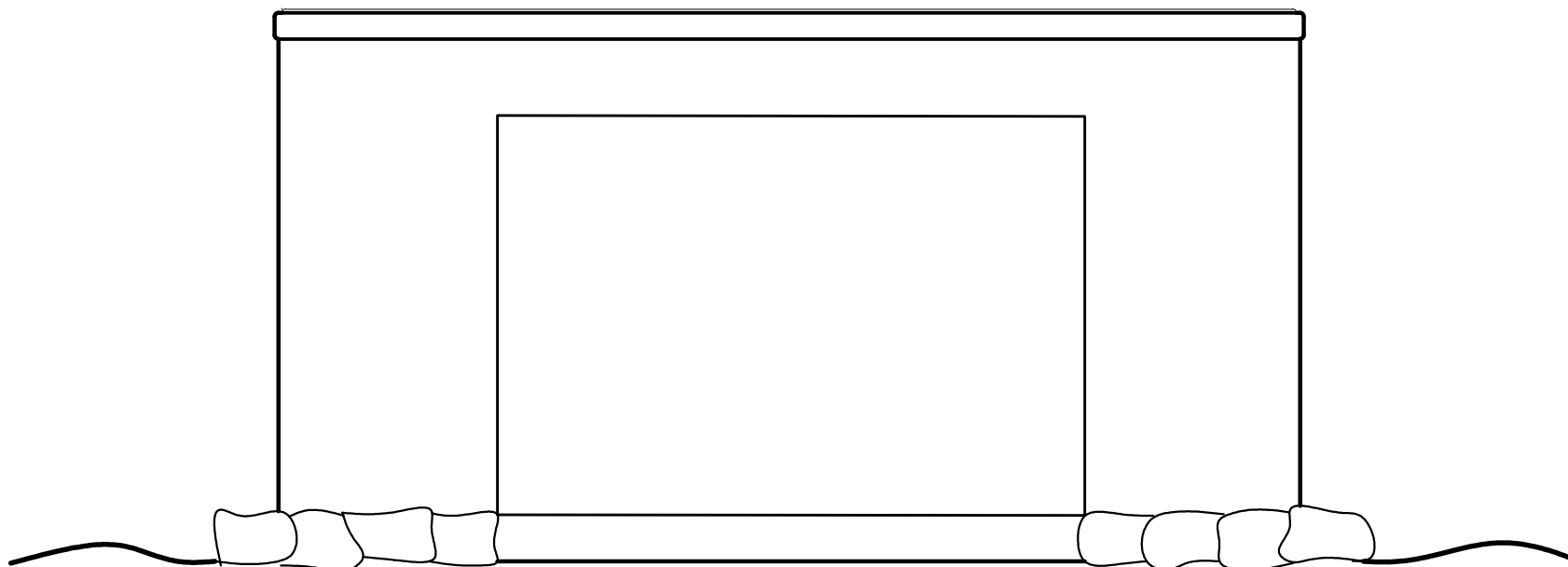
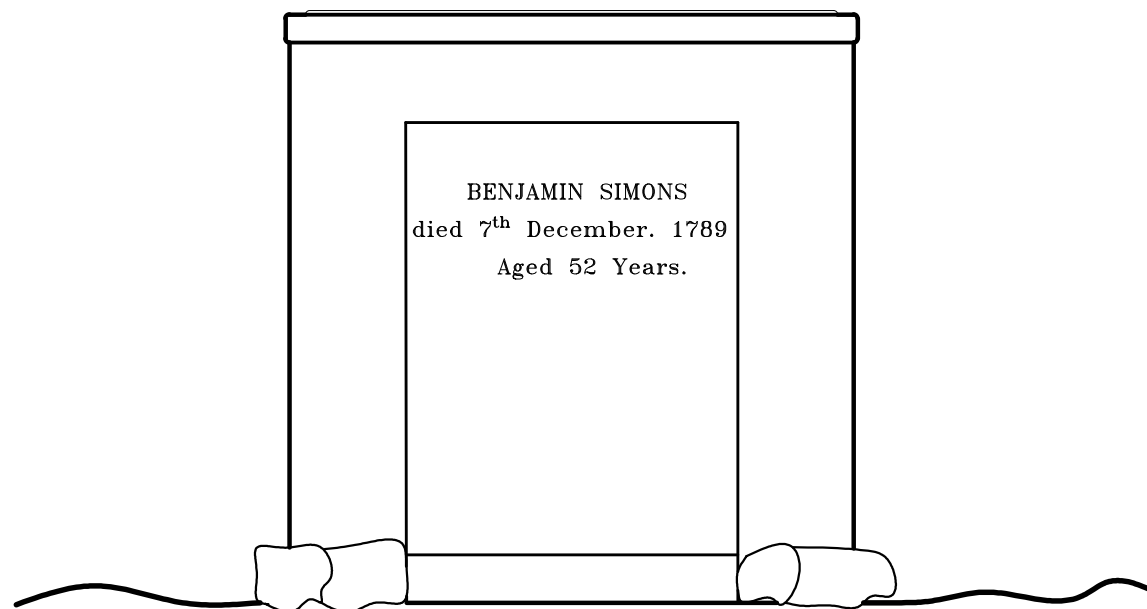
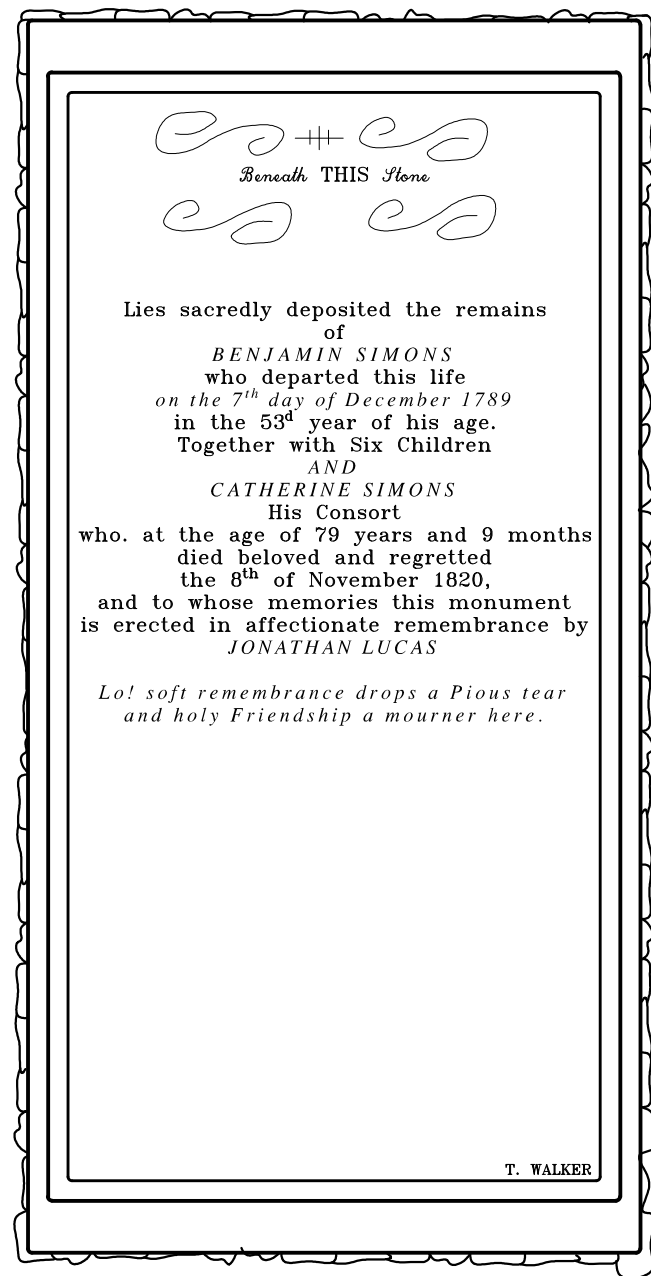


DRAWN BY: MSHP Class of 2016

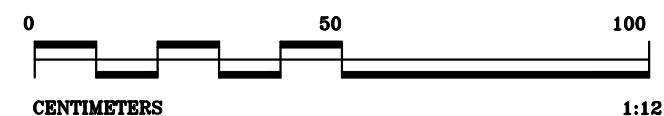
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GRAVESTONE #12



BENJAMIN SIMONS GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12



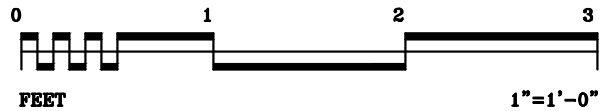
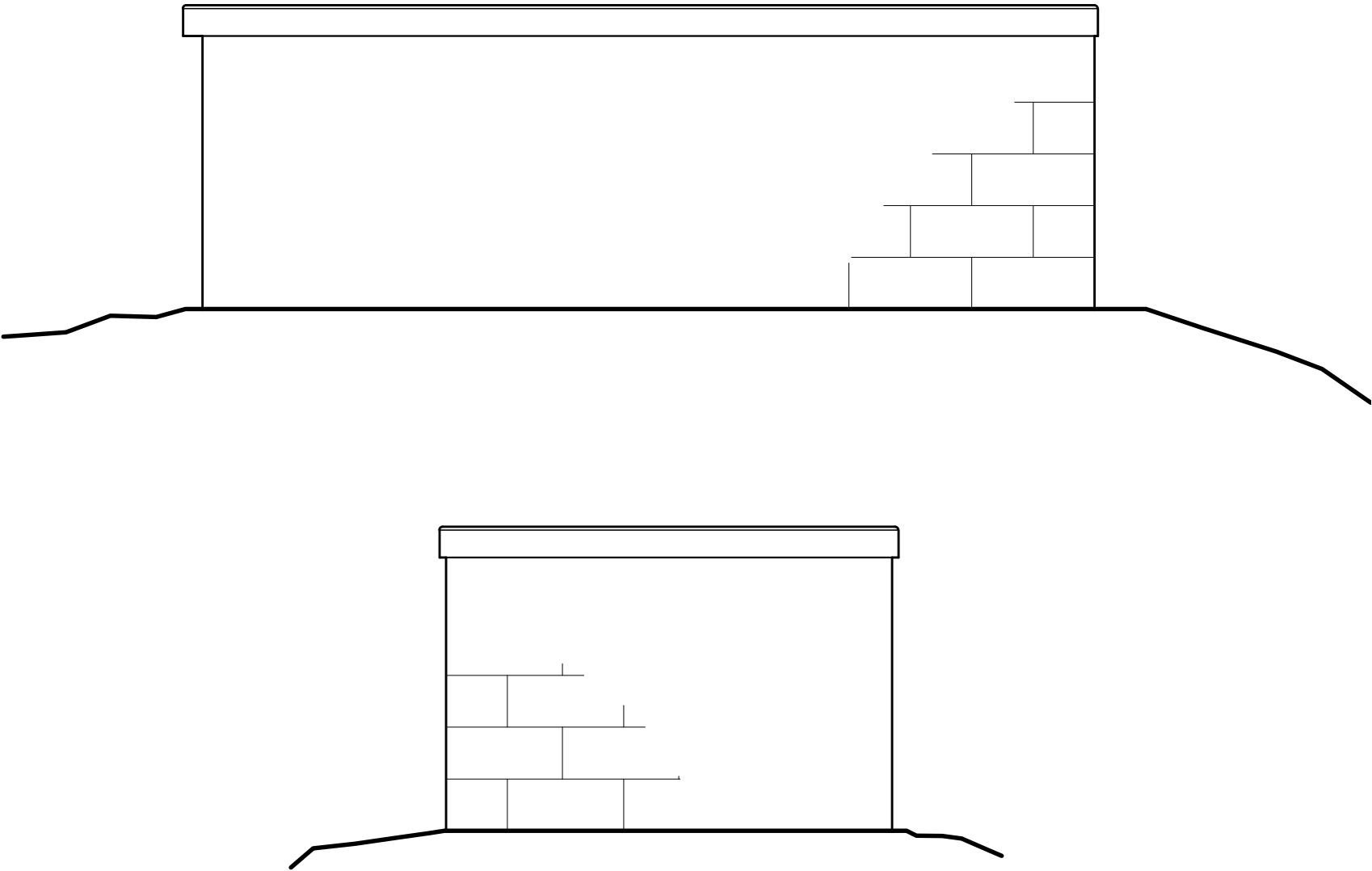
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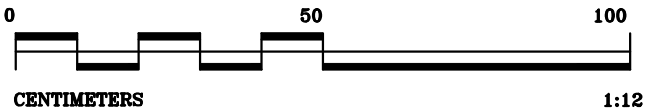
Pompion Hill Chapel
Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina

GRAVESTONE #13

+++
Near THIS spot
were buried the remains of
ANN SIMONS
wife of
BENJAMIN SIMONS
and daughter of
EDWARD and MARY
KETTING;
who died 20th. April
1754
Aged 56 years
and
BENJAMIN SIMONS
her husband who died the
30th. April 1772,
Aged 59 year.
This Monument is erected to their
memory by their affectionate
and only surviving Son
1820.



ANN & BENJAMIN SIMONS GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12



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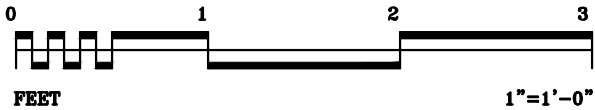
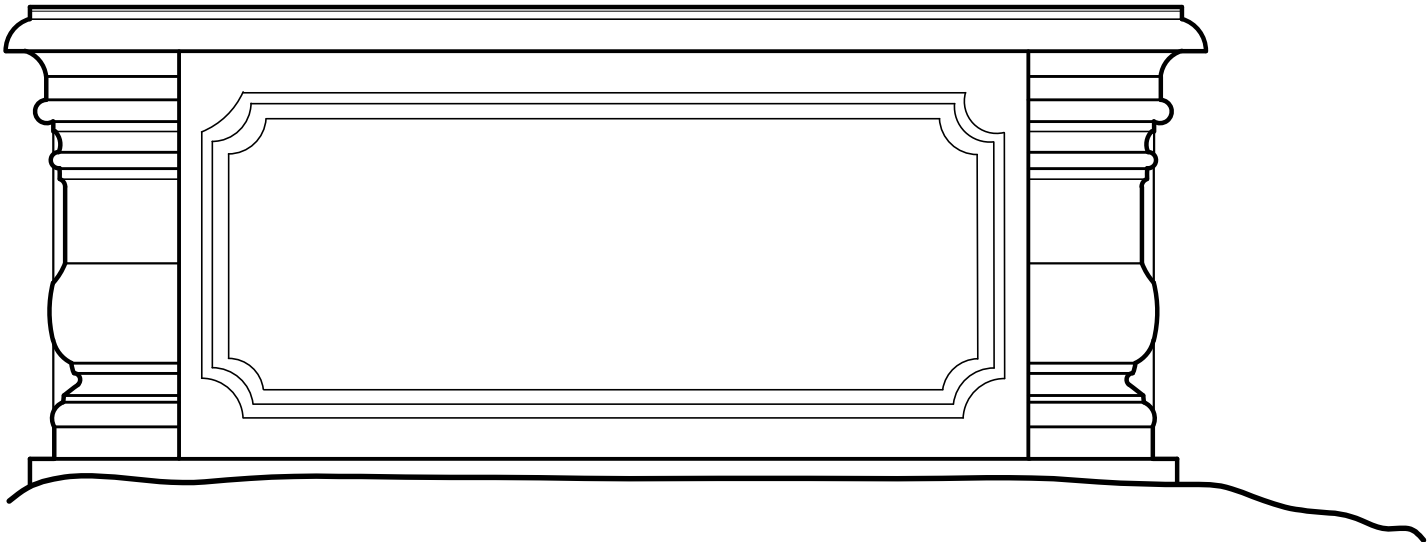
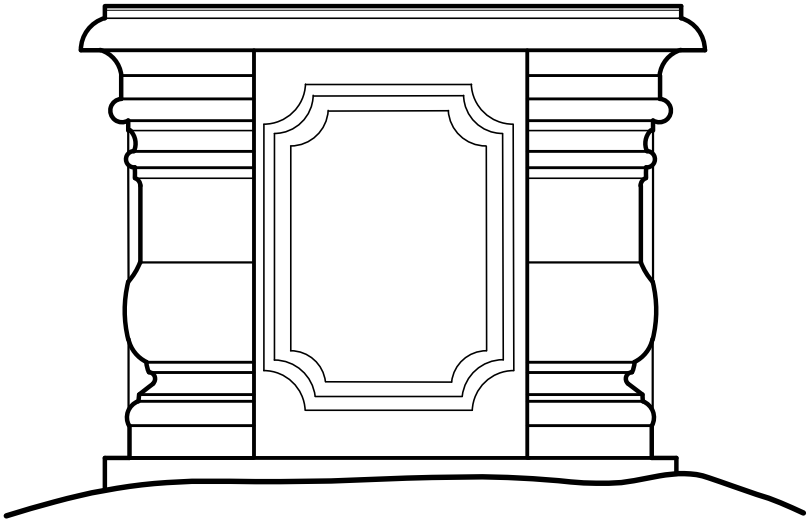
"THOU shalt come to thy grave in a full age,
Like as a shock of Corn cometh in, in his Season."
JOB V. 26.

The Mortal Remains of
MRS LYDIA BRYAN,
Repose beneath this Stone.
She was the Wife of
JOHN BRYAN, Of Campvere,
And Daughter of
ELIAS, AND LYDIA BALL Of Kensington.
She departed this life 29th January 1843,
Aged Eighty Two Years, and 16 Days.
Having fulfilled the relative duties
Of Daughter, Sister, Wife, Parent, Friend,
And Mistress,
In a manner becoming an eminently pious,
Steadfastly devoted,
And truly humble Christian,
Who adorned the doctrine of GOD,
Her Savior in all things.

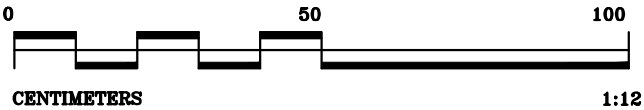
"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord!
Yea saith the Spirit,
That they may rest from their labours,
And their works do follow them."

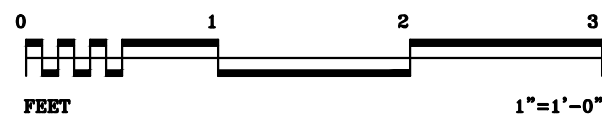
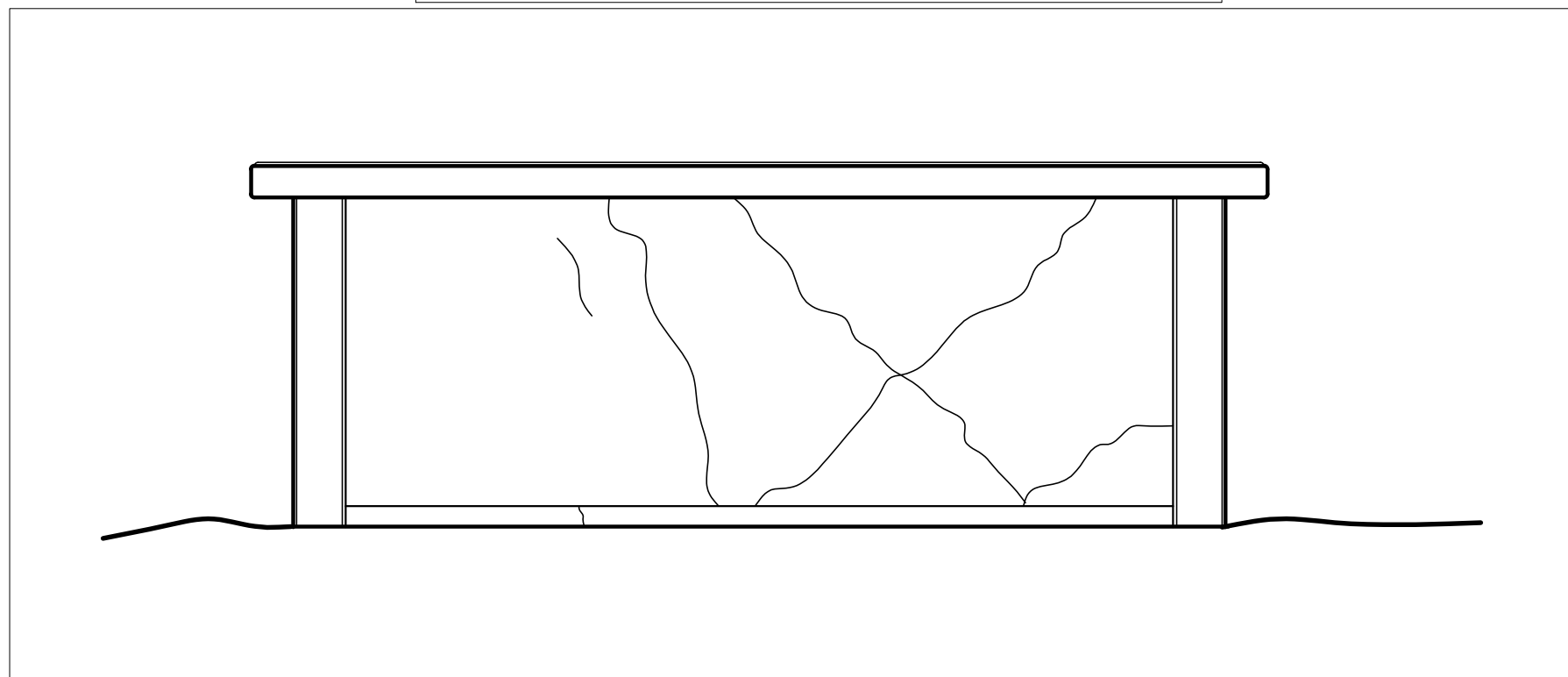
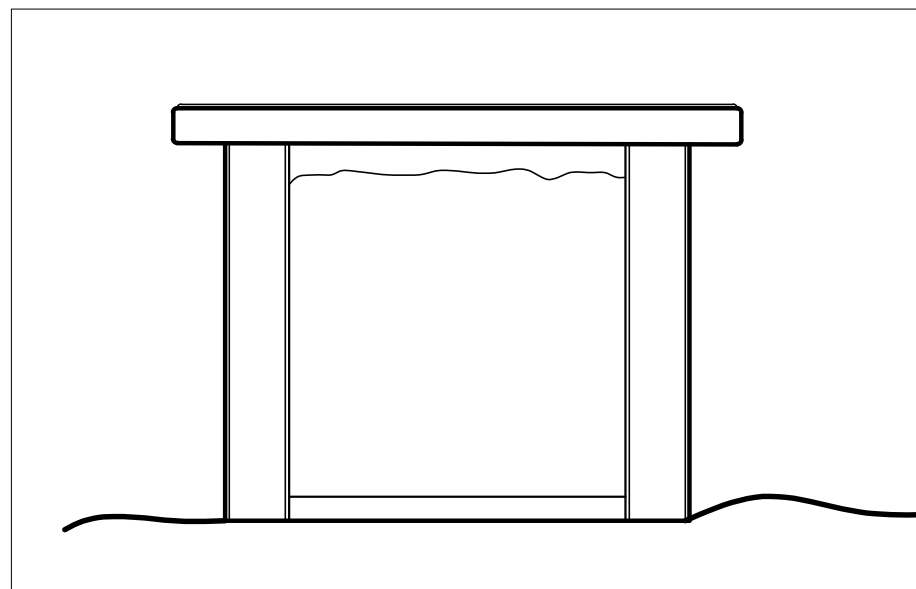
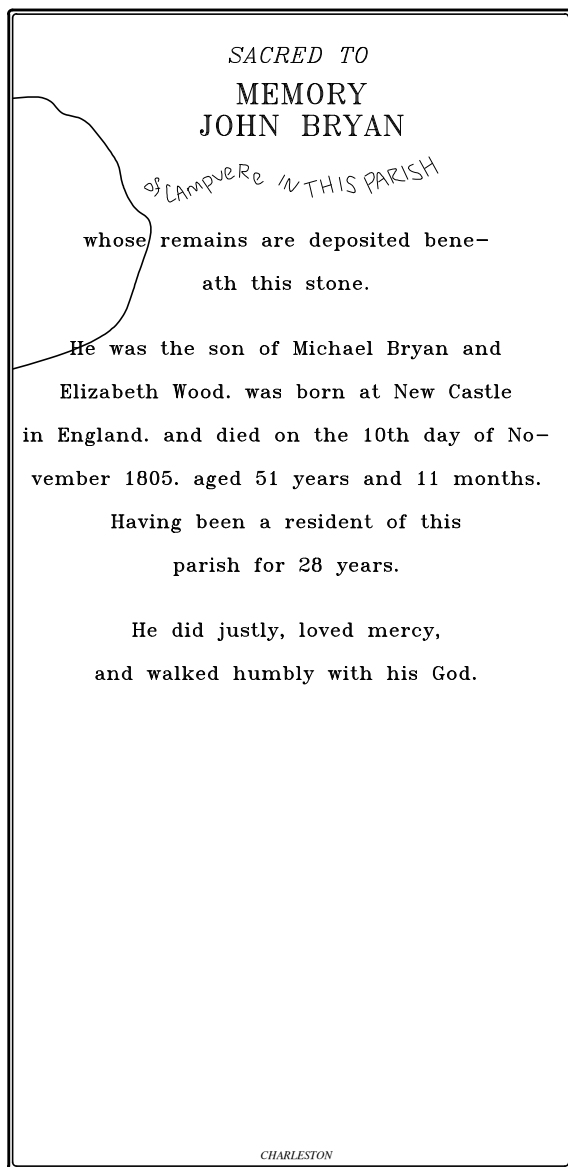
This Marble has been erected to her Memory
By her affectionate and afflicted Son.

J. WHITE.

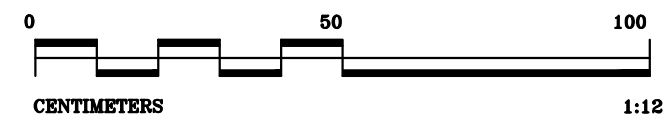


LYDIA BRYAN GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12





JOHN BRYAN, 1805 GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12



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GRAVESTONE #16



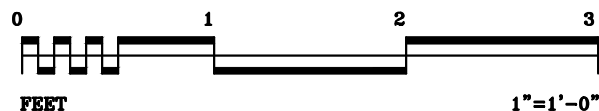
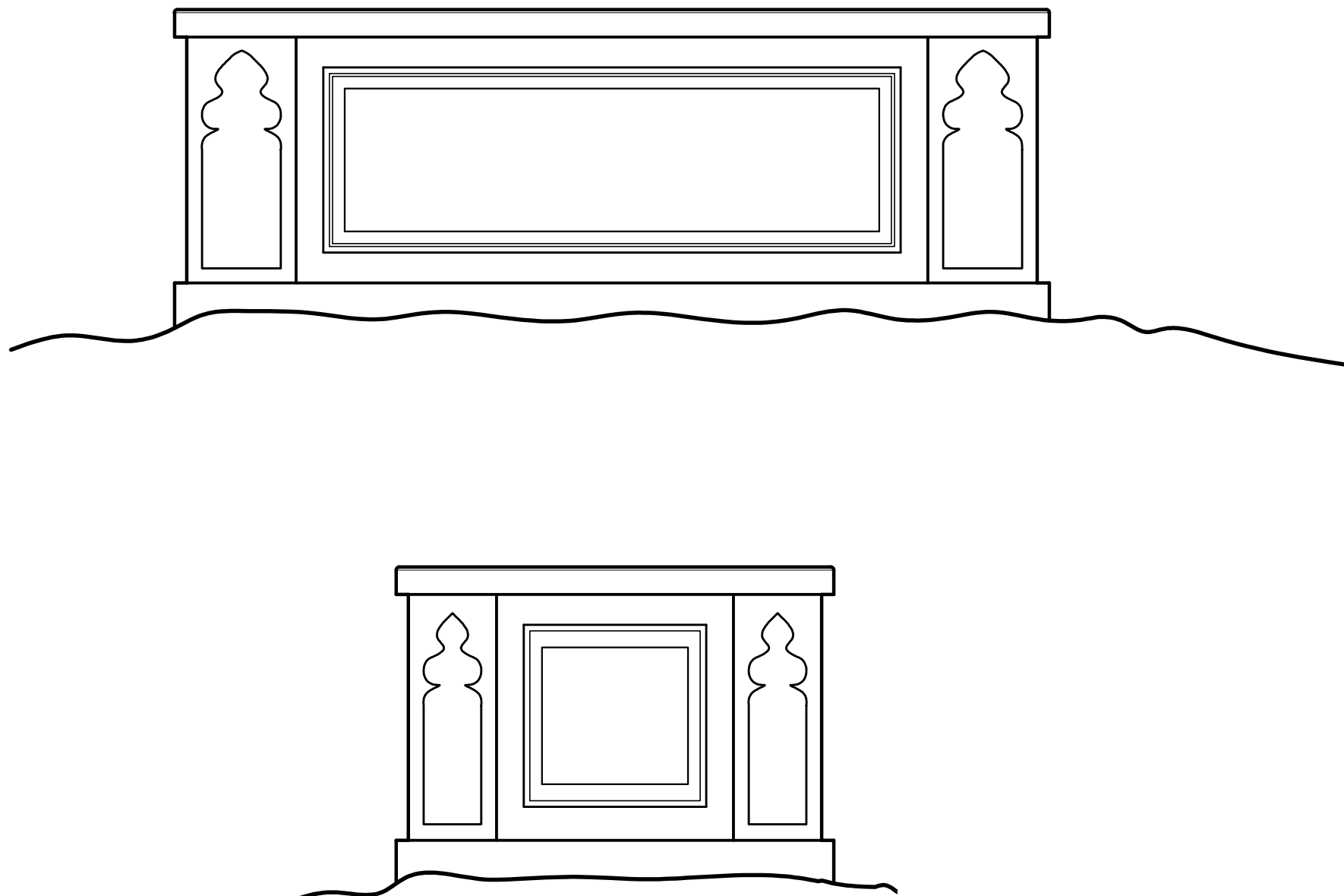
To the Memory of
JOHN BRYAN
Of CampVere in this Parish.
Son of
JOHN AND LYDIA BRYAN.
He was born 18th July 1791,
Was Married 28th Nov. r 1810,
TO ELIZA CATHERINE LEGARE.
And died on the 14th April 1848.
The generous virtues of his Life are deeply
Graven on the hearts of a numerous posterity
The cold Marble therefore need not record them.
The storms of Life were ended by a Calm,
Happy and triumphant Death.

*"Tho'l pass thro' the valley of the shadow of death
I will fear no evil: thy rod and thy staff, they shall
COMFORT ME."*

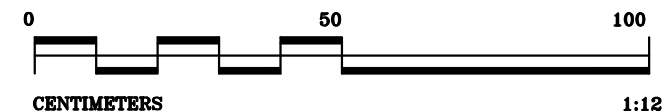
In evidence of their affectionate regard for
His Memory, this Monument is erected by his
THIRTEEN SURVIVING CHILDREN

NEAR This spot are also interred the remains
Of Three Infant Children.

W.T. WHITE.



JOHN BRYAN, 1848 GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12

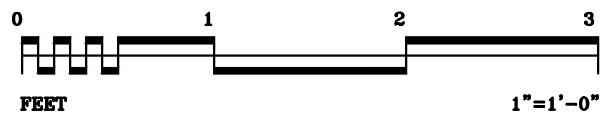
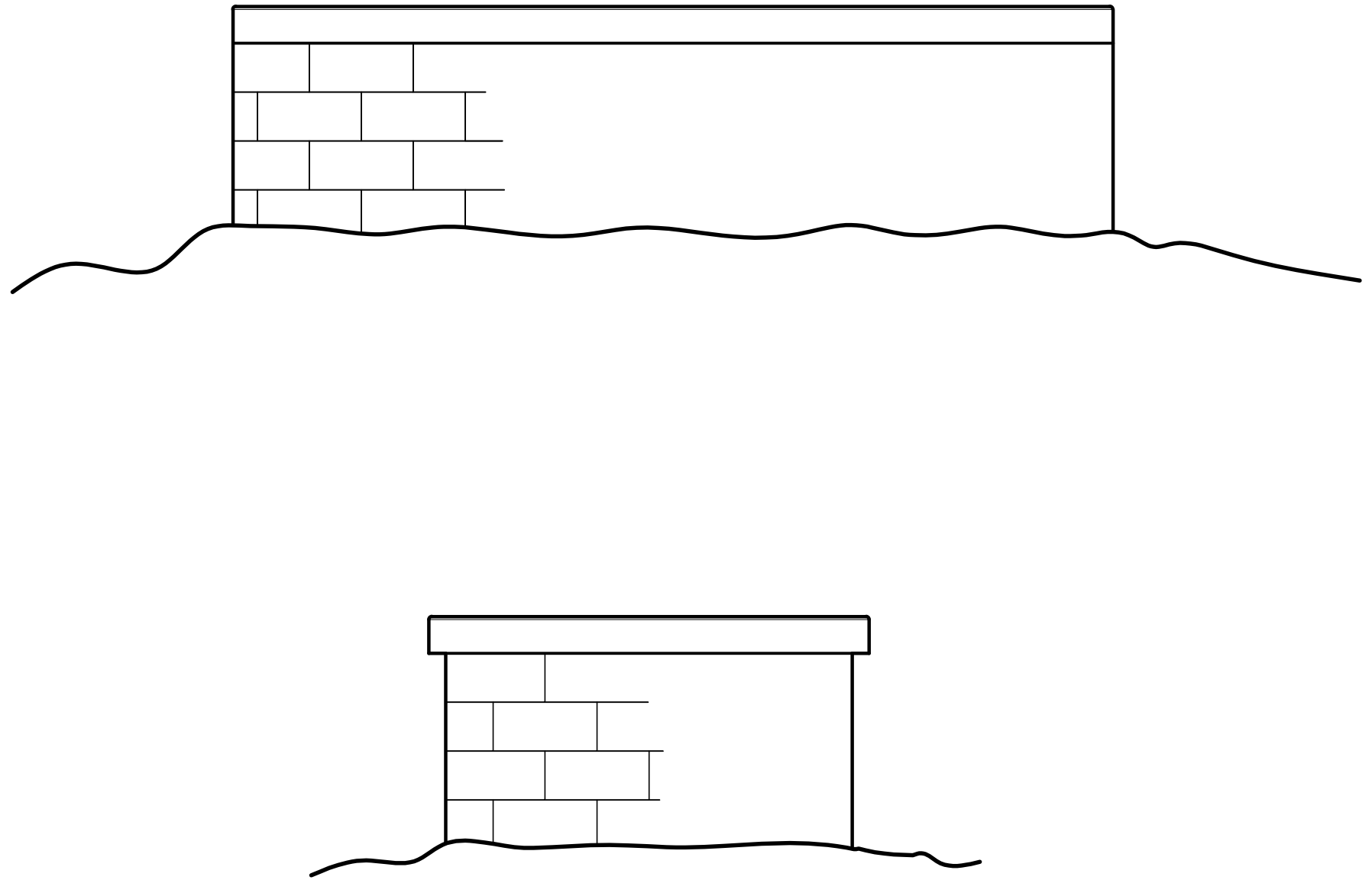
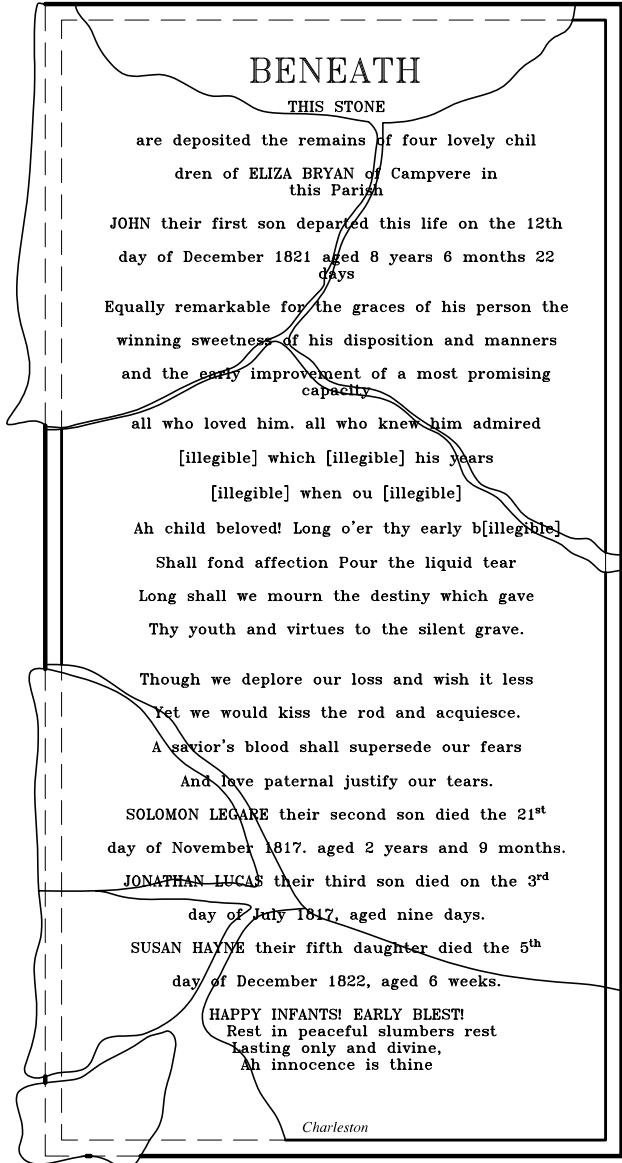


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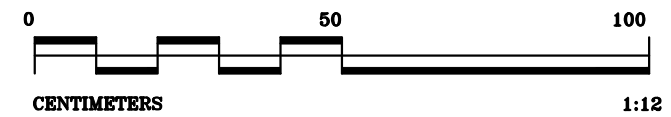
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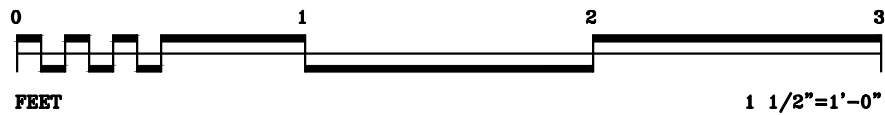
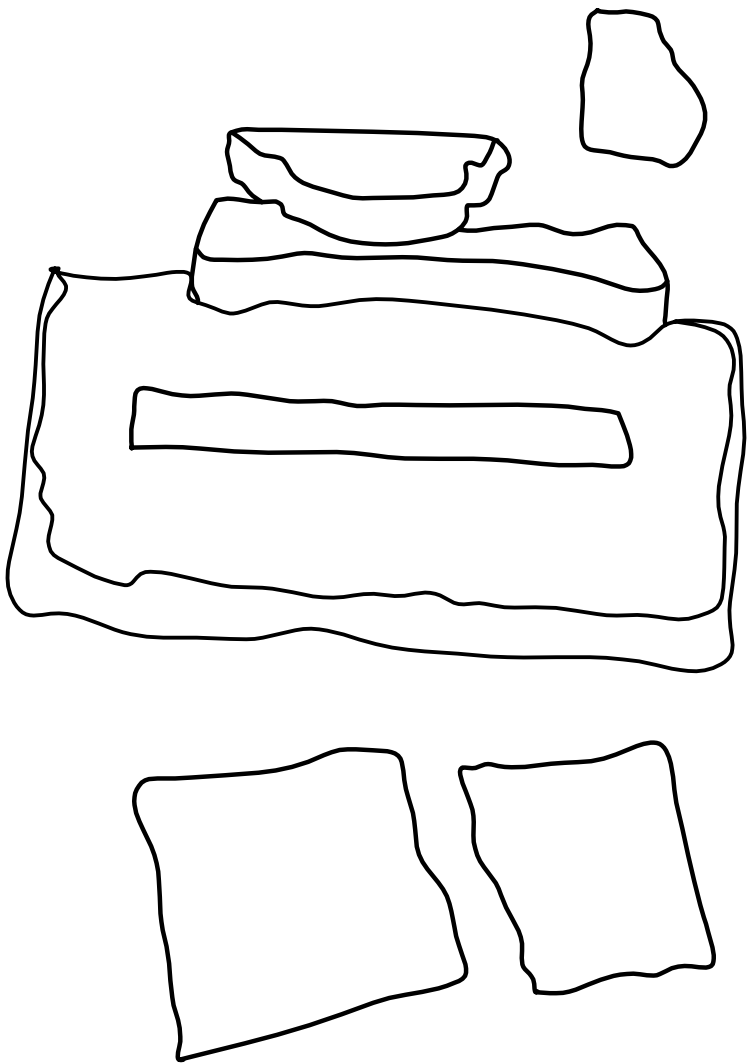
GRAVESTONE #17



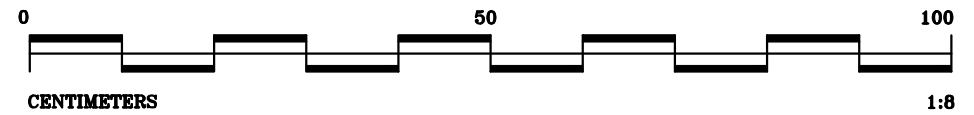
BRYAN CHILDREN GRAVESTONE
1"=1'-0" 1:12



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RUBBLE GRAVESTONE
1 1/2"=1'-0" 1:8



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GRAVESTONE #19

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