

Maine Cemetery Trampers' Companion

STONE TYPES

Slate - This is a fine-grained metamorphic rock which is usually some shade of gray but may range from reddish to bluish or greenish in hue. It began as mud and with increasing pressure, became clay, then shale. Slate is noted for being composed of thin, usually fairly smooth, layers which can be easily cleaved apart. Slate is slowly destroyed if water can get between the layers. How well these layers adhere to one another determines the longevity of the stone as the freezing and thawing action slowly breaks up the stone along the layers of which it is composed.

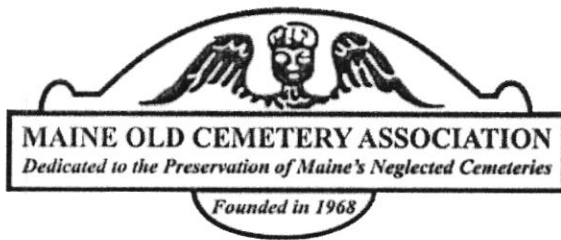
Marble - This is a fine-grained metamorphic rock which can be found in any number of colors and hues, though bright white was preferred for marker stone use. It resembles in many ways a block of sugar in appearance, though not in hardness, and is fine to medium-grained. Marble began as limestone, a sedimentary rock, which through exposure to high pressures was transformed into marble. This type of stone is the most susceptible to the increase of acidity in our rain. Many of these stones are now weathering rapidly, having weathered more in the last 20 years than in the previous 100 years.

Granite - This is a very hard stone which takes a high polish and is very resistant to weathering. It is an igneous rock which is medium to coarse-grained and comes in a rainbow of colors. It is principally composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica. Granite is now the stone type of choice but was little used in the past other than in some local areas. Very few old granite marker stones are found in our cemeteries other than those used as base stones or curbing.

Others - Several other stone types were occasionally used but have a short life in our tough climate.

Sandstone or Brownstone - This is a coarse-grained, sedimentary rock which is reddish to brown in color. It is a very soft stone which is composed of rounded quartz grains stuck together by another far softer material. This composition results in the rock being quite porous, allows water to penetrate it, and so it tends to break apart in a short time due to the repeated freezing and thawing to which it is exposed in a typical Maine winter.

Limestone - This is a fine-grained sedimentary rock which is white to yellowish in color and quite soft. It was occasionally used to carve gravestones but was ill-suited for this as it is slowly dissolved by water.



[Home](#) > [Preserving](#) > [Cleaning Gravestones](#) > D/2

D/2 Biological Solution

D/2 Biological Solution removes organic growth from most surfaces. It lasts a minimum of five (5) times longer than bleach, peroxides, and powerwashing. D/2 is safe to use near grass and most landscape plantings. It is a safe, easy to use liquid that removes a broad spectrum of biological deposits from hard environmental surfaces. A contact time of only one or two minutes will loosen most fungal and algal deposits with manual scrubbing and is typically sufficient for excellent results.

Growth of bacteria, fungi, algae, lichens, and mosses contributes significantly to the degradation of many types of construction materials, and can be disfiguring. D/2 can be utilized to control this problem on outdoor sculptures, monuments, decorative fountains, gravestones, and tombs. Biological growth found on some individual building features - such as parapets and zones of ground contact - or materials can also be treated with D/2, although it is not a general purpose architectural cleaner.

Product highlights

- Necessary contact time is only 1 to 2 minutes
- Keeps surfaces clean for a minimum of one year in most cases
- Safe for landscape plantings and grass
- No detrimental effects on masonry
- Non-toxic and biodegradable.
- No special requirements for handling and storage.

Application Procedures

- Apply D/2 Biological Solution with a pump sprayer.
- Scrub surface thoroughly with a non-metallic, short fibered soft bristle scrub brush.
- Allow the undiluted D/2 to remain on the surface for 1 to 2 minutes, then apply additional D/2 to maintain a wet surface.
- Lightly mist with water and continue scrubbing.
- Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
- Rinse with a hose or pump sprayer.
- Heavy biological deposits can be removed by manually scraping using wooden or plastic tools immediately before misting.
- For lighter deposits, D/2 can be diluted with water from 1:1 to 1:4 parts water by volume. Perform small tests to determine whether dilutions will provide effective removal of growth.
- For optimal antibacterial action, dilutions should remain on the surface for 2 to 10 minutes. Apply the dilution(s) as described above: apply, scrub, wait, reapply, mist, then scrub again and rinse. Prepare fresh dilutions daily.

[D/2 Biological Solution: Learn More](#)

38



D/2 Biological Solution

Discover the D/2 difference!

D/2 Biological Solution is a biodegradable, easy to use liquid that removes stains from mold, algae, mildew, lichens and air pollutants. It is effective on marble, granite, limestone, brownstone, travertine, masonry, terra cotta, concrete, stucco, wood, and other architectural surfaces including monuments, sculpture and headstones. A contact time of only 10 to 15 minutes followed by scrubbing with a soft nylon or natural bristle brush will loosen most biological and air pollutant staining.

D/2 Biological Solution is effective for removing harmful biological and air pollutant staining from many building materials including masonry, marble, granite, limestone, brownstone, travertine, terra cotta, concrete, stucco, wood, canvas and vinyl & aluminum siding.

Features and Benefits

- **Fast acting:** 10 to 15 minutes contact time for great results.
- **Biodegradable**
- **Contains no acids, salts, or chlorine**
- **pH neutral**
- **Will not etch metals or glass**
- **Safer to use around plantings**
- **Is not a hazardous material and requires no special handling or protection**
- **Use full strength, no in-field mixing required**
- **Shelf life of 5 years**

Application Procedures

Always do a spot test sample before proceeding with project. D/2 works best when air and surface temperatures are 45°F or above. Use D/2 undiluted for best results. In the event of

excessive plant exposure, rinse all plants and water in all planted ground areas.

Immediate Result Method

1. Apply D/2 Biological Solution with a brush, roller, hand pump sprayer (garden style pump sprayer) or low pressure power sprayer.
2. Allow undiluted D/2 to remain on the surface 10-15 minutes.
3. Apply additional D/2 as necessary to maintain a wet surface.
4. Scrub with soft nylon or natural bristle brush. **DO NOT USE METAL BRUSH.**
5. Lightly mist with water and continue scrubbing.
6. Rinse thoroughly with clean, potable water.

No Scrub/No Rinse Method

1. Apply D/2 Biological Solution with a brush or pump sprayer to a dry surface. Do not pre-wet the surface.
2. Allow to dry. Repeat if there are heavy biological deposits.

D/2 works with the elements and results occur within one week to one month depending on severity of growth and weather conditions. The surface will become cleaner over time as the subsurface biological growth dies and releases.

Safety Information

D/2 Biological Solution is non-mutagenic, and contains no carcinogenic compounds as defined by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. It is considered essentially non-toxic by swallowing, as it has an oral LD50 of 2.0 g/kg of body weight. No special ventilation is required during use.

3C

Packaging and Coverage

D/2 Biological Solution is available in 1 gallon and 5 gallon containers, and 55 gallon drums. The area that can be treated with one gallon of D/2 will vary considerably as a function of the nature and extent of biological deposits, as well as the physical characteristics of the surface. Typical coverage to remove medium deposits will vary from 250 to 350 square feet per gallon.

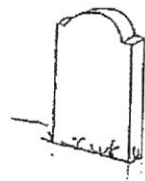
Technical Data

Physical Form Transparent, low viscosity liquid
Color Almost colorless
pH 9.5
Specific Gravity 1.01g/cc
Solubility in Water Complete
Vapor Pressure 25 mm Hg @ 20°C

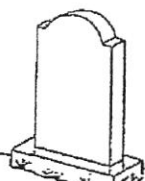
Notice: The information contained herein is based on our own research and the research of others, and it is provided solely as a service to help users. It is believed to be accurate to the best of our knowledge. However, no guarantee of its accuracy can be made, and it is not intended to serve as the basis for determining this product's suitability in any particular situation. For this reason, purchasers are responsible to make their own tests and assume all risks associated with using this product.

10/2012

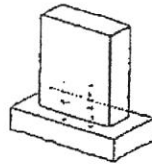
QUICK FIELD GUIDE TO MONUMENT TYPES



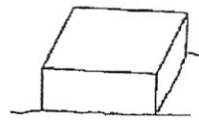
HEADSTONE



DIE IN SOCKET



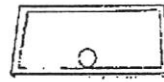
DIE ON BASE



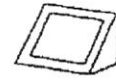
RAISED TOP



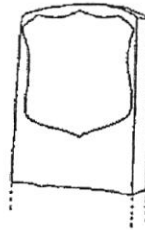
FOOTSTONE



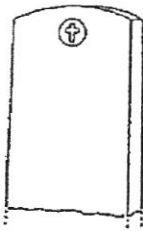
LAWN-TYPE
MARKER



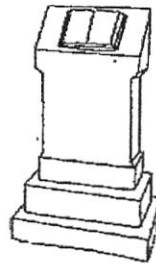
PLAQUE MARKER



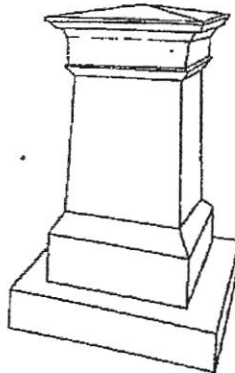
GOVT ISSUE -
CIVIL WAR TYPE



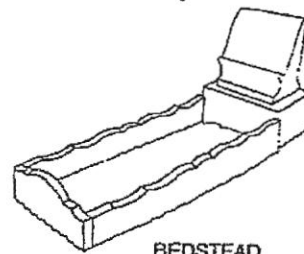
GOVT ISSUE -
GENERAL TYPE



PULPIT MARKER



DIE, BASE & CAP



BEDSTEAD

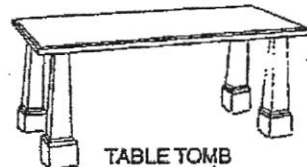
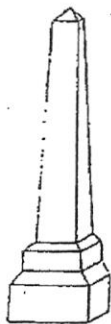
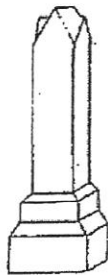


TABLE TOMB



OBELISK



PEDESTAL TOMB -
VAULTED ROOF



PEDESTAL TOMB -
URN

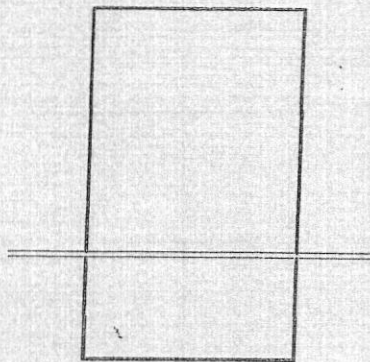


BOX TOMB

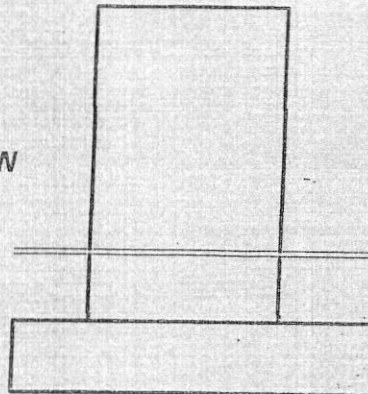


LEDGER

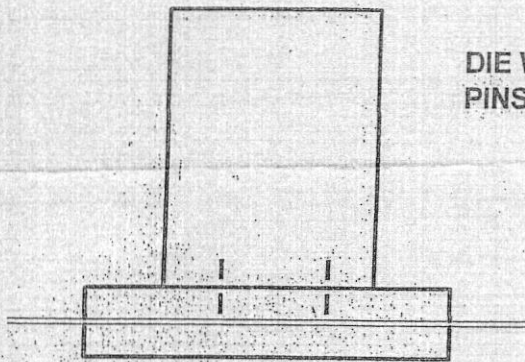
SOME METHODS USED TO SET GRAVESTONES



TABLET
30% | BELOW
SOIL LINE



TABLET
BASE BELOW
SOIL LINE



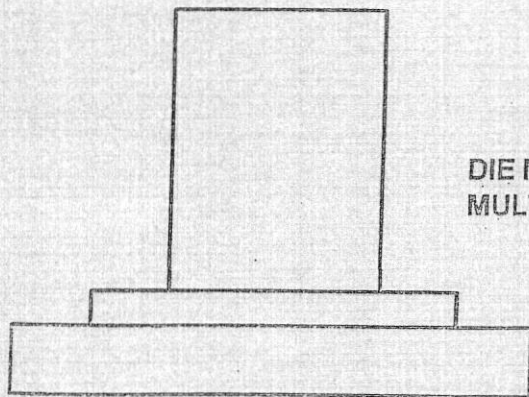
DIE WITH
PINS



DIE WITH
TENON TO FIT
INTO MORTISE



BASE WITH
MORTISE



DIE MOUNTED ON
MULTIPLE BASES

SYMBOLS ON GRAVESTONES AND THEIR INTERPRETATIONS

Collection from Barbara Rotundo, Laurel Gabel, Francis Duval

Provided to you by Gravestone Girls

ANIMALS		Sphinx	Strength and protection, guards entrances
Ant	Christian industry	Squirrel	Christian forethought, spiritual striving
Bats (rare)	The Underworld	Stag	Same as Hart
Birds	Souls	FIGURES	
Birds flying	Flight of the soul back to God	Angel	Messenger between God & man, guide
Butterfly	Resurrection, Christian metamorphosis	Angel, flying	Rebirth, guardian angel
Chrysalis	Christian metamorphosis, resurrection	Angel, trumpeting	Call to the Resurrection
Cock	Vigilance, St. Peter	Angel, weeping	Grief
Dove, descending	Holy Ghost	Breasts	The Divine, nourishing fluid of the soul (17 th c.), the church, the ministry, the nourishment of the soul
Dove, peace	Innocence, purity, messenger of God carrying soul to Heaven (7 doves = Holy Spirit)	Child, sleeping	Victorian death motif
Eagle	Fierceness, ascension; the heavenly conveyor, national emblem of the United States, the military professional, Civil War casualties	Death's Head, winged	Mortality
Eagle, winged	St. John, The Evangelist	Effigies	The soul
Egg	Regeneration	Effigies, crowned	Personal reward of righteousness
Fish	Christ, plentifulness	Effigies, winged	The flight of the soul
Fox	Cruelty, cunning	Father Time	Mortality, the Grim Reaper
Frog	Resurrection	Four Evangelists	Matthew (winged man), Mark (winged lion), Luke (winged ox), John (winged eagle)
Hart	The faithful thirsting for God	Hand of God, pointing downward	Mortality, sudden death
Lamb	Christ, Redeemer, meekness, sacrifice, child, innocence, most common 19 th century child's marker	Hand of God, pointing upward	The reward of the righteous, confirmation of life after death
Lamb, with banner	Resurrection	Hands	Devotion, prayer
Lion	Strength, courage, royalty, power, guardian, fallen hero	Handshakes	Farewell to earthly existence
Lion, winged	St. Mark, The Evangelist	Hands, clasped	In death as in life, the devotion of these two is not destroyed
Ox, winged	St. Luke, The Evangelist	Imps (some winged, some not)	Doing funeral related tasks, mortality
Peacock	Immortality, eternity, resurrection, incorruptibility of the flesh	Man (winged)	St. John, The Evangelist
Pelican	Feeds young with own blood, redemption through Christ	Trumpeters	Heralds of the resurrection
Phoenix	Immortality, baptism	Woman, weeping/mourning	Recalls myth of Niobe whom the gods turned to stone as she wept for her slain children
Ram	Sacrifice	LATIN PHRASES	
Rooster	The Awakening from the fall from grace, repentance	Fugit Hora	"hours are fleeting", "time flies"
Sheep & goats	Christians & non-believers	IHS	Monogram or symbol representing the Greek contraction of "Jesus", sometimes regarded as an abbreviation of the Latin phrase "Jesus, Savior of Men"
Serpent	Symbol of Death	INRI	Often seen on a banner of latin cross, "Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum", Latin~Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews (John 12:19-22)
Snake	Sin, Satan, fall of man	Memento mori	"remember death"
Snake, hooped	Eternity	Tempus erat	"time is gone", "time has run out"
Snake w/tail in mouth	Called Oroubourus, eternity, unity	XP (Chi Rho)	First two Greek letters of the word Christ

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<i>THINGS</i>		Gate	Departure from life, entrance to Heaven, Death
Alpha and Omega	First & last letters of the Greek alphabet symbolizing the beginning & end of all things. Revelations 22:13	Globe, winged	Disc symbolic of Creator, wings represent "God over all"
Anchor	Hope, life eternal, may indicate seafaring profession	Harp or lyre	Heavenly music, joy, assoc. w/David & the Psalms. St. Cecilia, patron saint of musicians, poets/poetry, emblem of Ireland
Anvil	Martyrdom	Heart	Charity, the soul in bliss, the abode of the soul love of Christ
Arch	Triumph, victory in Death	Heart, Anchor & Cross	Charity, Hope, Faith
Ark	Church, salvation	Horns	Resurrection
Ark of Noah (rare)	Refuge, salvation	Hourglass, winged	Swift passage of earthly time
Armor	Protection from evil	Incense	Worship, prayer, adoration
Arrow	Martyrdom, mortality	Keys, crossed	St. Peter
Arrow, quiver of	War-like	Ladder	Passion, Jacob, aspiration
Banner	Victory, triumph	Lamp	Word of God, truth, knowledge, good works
Battle axe	Martyrdom	Lance	Martyrdom
Bells	Call to worship	Muskets (rare)	Military profession, professional huntsman
Bibles	Resurrection through the scripture, the clergy	Nimbus	Circle or disk around arms of cross, crown of thorns, eternity
Book, bible	Wisdom	Orbs, as celestial bodies	The reward of resurrection
Books, stacked	Knowledge	Orbs, as effigies	The soul
Branch, severed	Mortality	Pallbearers	Mortality
Candle	Flame, life	Palls	Mortality
Candlestick	Christ, devotion	Picks and shovels	Mortality
Celtic cross	Circle on it symbolizes eternity	Portals	Passageways to the eternal journey
Circle	Eternity, or Earth	Portraits	Stylized likeness of the deceased, the idea of being human
Clock (rare)	Passage of time, mortality	Pyramid	Symbolic of death
Clouds	The Divine above	Rock	Steadfastness of Christ, stability
Coats of Arms & Crests	Lineage, status	Rosary	Devotion to Mary
Coffin	Mortality	Scythe	Time, the divine harvest
Colum, broken	Sorrow, broken life	Shell	Pilgrimage, baptism of Christ
Columns, doors	Heavenly entrance	Shell, scallop	Pilgrim, pilgrim's journey, resurrection
Crescent moon	Virgin	Ship	The Church
Cross	Salvation	Ship's profile	The seafaring profession
Cross w/rays of rising sun	Glory	Shrine	Wisdom, knowledge
Cross w/winding sheet	Descent from cross	Skeletons	Mortality, death
Crown	Reward of faithful, victory, triumph, glory, righteousness, resurrection	Skull	Death, sin
Crown on Cross	Sovereignty of Christ	Skull, winged	Flight of the soul from mortal man
Crozier	Bishop	Skull & crossbones	Mortality
Cup	Eucharist	Star	Birth, life of Christ
Darts	Mortality, darts of death	Star, five-pointed	Star of Bethlehem, Star of Jacob, divine guidance and protection
Drapery over anything	Sorrow, mourning	Star, six-pointed	The Father, creation, heavenly wisdom
Field artillery (rare)	The military profession	Sun	God or Son
Finger, pointing up	Way to Heaven	Sun, setting	Death
Flame	Eternity	Sun, rising	Resurrection, renewed life
Fleur-de-Lis	Virgin, Trinity	Suns, moons, stars	Reward of the resurrection
Fylfot	Variant of Christian cross	Sword	Martyrdom, courage, warfare
Garlands	Victory in Death	Swords, crossed	High ranking military person

SYMBOLS ON GRAVESTONES AND THEIR INTERPRETATIONS

Collection from Barbara Rotundo, Laurel Gabel, Francis Duval

Provided to you by Gravestone Girls

Three points/three leaves/three of anything	Trinity	Thistle	of Scottish descent, the inevitability of death, remembrance
Tombs	Mortality	Tree	Faith, life, the Tree of Life
Torch	Zeal, enlightenment	Tree, felled	Mortality
Torch, inverted	Extinction of life, death, mourning	Tree, trunk/broken	Premature death, the fragility of life
Torch, upright	Immortality, liberty, upright life, the scholastic world, the betrayal of Christ	Vine	Christian church, Christ, wine, the symbolic blood of Jesus, the sacraments
Trumpet	Day of judgment, resurrection	Wheat, sheaves	The divine harvest
Urn	Soul, mortality	Willow, weeping	Grief, death (carried at Masonic funerals), earthly sorrow, the symbolic tree of human sadness, Nature's lament
Winged wheel	Holy spirit	Wreath	Victory in death, indestructible crown worn by the triumphant Christian, eternity
Yoke	Burden-bearing, service, patience	Wreath, worn by skull	Victory of death over life
TREES AND PLANTS		Yew	Immortality
Almond	Favor from God, Virgin birth		
Apple	Sin, Eve		
Bellflower	Gratitude		
Bouquets	Condolences, grief		
Buds	Renewal of life		
Cedar	Strong, faith, length of days, success		
Cypress	Sorrow, death, eternal life, Roman symbol for mourning		
Easter lily	Modern flower, symbol of resurrection		
Evergreens	Immortality		
Flower	Brevity of earthly existence, sorrow, certain flowers may symbolize emotions, aspirations, attitudes ~ both religious and secular		
Flower, broken	Fragility of life, premature death		
Fruit	Eternal plenty		
Fruit & vine	Jesus Christ, the Christian church		
Gourds	The coming to be and passing away of all earthly matters		
Ivy	Abiding memory, friendship, fidelity		
Laurel	Victory, triumph, glory		
Lily, lilies	Resurrection, purity		
Lotus	Egyptian water lily and ornament		
Oak	Supernatural power and strength, eternity		
Olive	Peace, healing faith		
Palm	Spiritual victory over death, martyrdom, reward of the righteous, peace, a plant whose leaves resemble a hand		
Pineapple	Hospitality		
Pomegranate	Immortality, resurrection, unity, nourishment of the soul		
Poppy	Symbolic of sleep, therefore, death		
Roses	Condolence, sorrow, the brevity of earthly existence, of English descent ~ the Tudor rose		
Sheaves of wheat	Time, the divine harvest		
Strawberry	Righteousness, humility		

How to Interpret Gravestone Abbreviations

Below are abbreviations that are commonly found on gravestones, indicating membership within an organization. Next to the abbreviation is the full name of the organization and where possible a link to that organization's website.

- AONMS - Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine
- AASR - Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite
- AF&AM - Ancient Free & Accepted Masons
- ALOH - American Legion of Honor
- AMD - Allied Masonic Degrees of USA
- AMOS - Ancient Mystic Order of Samaritans
- AMVETS - American Veterans
- AOF - Ancient Order Of Foresters
- AOFB - Angelic Order of Fairy Bells
- AOH -Ancient Order Of Hibernians
- AOKMC - Ancient Order Of Knights of Mystic Chain
- AOM - Ancient Order of Mysteries
- AOUIW -Ancient Order Of United Workmen
- BARE - Benefit Association of Railway Employees
- BAY - Brotherhood of American Yeomen
- B of LF&E - Brotherhood of Local Firemen and Engineers
- BPOE - Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
- BPOEW - Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World
- CBKA - Commandery Benevolent Knights Association
- CE - Christian Endeavor
- CG - California Grays
- CBKA - Commandery Benevolent Knights Association
- CCTAS - Crusaders- Catholic Total Abstinence Society
- CDA - Catholic Daughters of America
- CFUA - Croatian Fraternal Union of America
- CK of A - Catholic Knights of America
- COOF - Catholic Order of Foresters
- CSA - Czechoslovak Society of America
- CTAS - Catholic Total Abstinence Society
- CTAUOA - Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America
- DAR - Daughters of The American Revolution
- DOKK - Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan
- DOP - Degree of Pocahontas
- DUV - Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War
- EBA - Emerald Beneficial Association
- F&AM - Free and Accepted Masons
- F of A - Foresters of America
- FAA - Free and Accepted Americans
- FHC - The Encampment
- FMC - Fraternal Mystic Circle
- FOAST - Fraternal order of Alaska State Troopers

- FOE - Fraternal Order of Eagles
- FOF - Fraternal Order of Firefighters
- FOO - Fraternal Order Orioles
- FOP - Fraternal Order of Police
- FRA - Fraternal Reserve Association
- GALSTPTR - German American Legion of St. Peter
- GAR - Grand Army of the Republic
- GUO of OF - Grand United Order of Odd Fellows
- IBBH - International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths & Helpers
- IFSC - International Firefighters Square Club
- IHSV - Order of the Red Cross of Constantine
- ILEOSC - International Law Enforcement Officers Square Club
- IOA - International order of Alhambra
- IOBA - Independent Order of Birth Abraham
- IODE - Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire
- IODE - Independent Order Daughters of the Empire
- IOF - Independent Order of Foresters
- IOGT - Independent Order of Good Templars
- IOHH - International Order of Hoo-Hoo
- IOI - Independent Order of Immaculates
- IOKP - Independent Order of Knights of Pythias
- IOOF - Independent Order of Odd Fellows
- IOSL - Independent Order of St. Luke
- IOR - Independent Order of Rebekahs
- IOR - Independent Order of Rechabites
- IORG - International Order of Rainbow Girls
- IORM - Improved Order of Redmen
- IOV - Independent Order of Vikings
- ISH - Independent Sons of Honor
- IUOM - Independent United Order of Mechanics
- JAOUW - Junior Order-Ancient Order of United Workmen
- JOUAM -Junior Order-Order of United American Mechanics
- KC , K of C - Knights of Columbus
- KFM, K of FM - Knights of Father Matthew
- KG, KSTG - Knights of St. George
- KGE - Knights of Golden Eagle
- KGL - Knight Grand Legion
- KHC - Knights of Holy Cross
- KM - Knights of Malta (Masonic) -OR- Knights Militant
- KMC - Knights of Mystic Chain
- KOTM - Knights of the Macabees of the World
- KPC - Knights of Peter Claver
- KP, K of P - Knights of Pythias
- KKK - Knights of Klu-Klux Klan
- KSC - Knights of St. Columbkille
- KSF - Knights of Sherwood Forest
- KSL - Knights of St. Lawrence
- KSTG - Knights of St. George

- KSTI - Knights of St. Ignatius
- KSTJ - Knights of St. Joseph
- KSTM - Knights of St. Martin
- KSTP - Knights of St. Paul -OR- Knights of St. Peter
- KSTT - Knights of St. Thomas
- KT - Knights of Tabor -OR- Knights Tempar (Masonic)
- KWM - Knights of Wise Men
- KWSN - Knights Who Say Ni
- K of L - Knights of Loyola
- K of H - Knights of Honor
- K of P - Knights of Pythias
- K of SJ - Knights of St. John
- K of STP - Knights of St. Patrick -OR- Knights of Richard Petty
- K of STW - Knights of St. Wencelas
- K of T - Knights of Tabor
- LAOH - Ladies Ancient Order of Hibernians
- LAPM - Ladies Auxiliary Patriarchs Militant
- LAW - League of American Wheelmen
- LEA - Ladies Encampment Auxiliary
- LK of A - Loyal Knights of America
- LMLOA - The Loyal Mystic Legion of America
- LOBB - Loyal Order Beer Buffalo
- LOL or LOOL - Loyal Order Orange Lodge
- LOM - Legion of the Moose
- LOOM - Loyal Order of Moose
- MM - Modern Maccabees
- MOLLUS - Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States
- MOPH - Military Order of the Purple Heart
- MOS&B - Military Order of the Stars and Bars
- MOVPER - Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanter Realm
- MRA - Royal Arcanum
- MWA - Modern Woodsmen of America
- NEOP - New England Order of Protection
- NIWA - National Indian War Veterans
- NOK - New Order of knights
- NS - National Sojourner
- NSCDA - National Society of the Colonial Dames of America
- NSGW - Native Sons of the Golden West
- NW - Neighbors of Woodcraft
- O of A - Order of Amaranth
- O of L - Order of Leibowitz
- OC - Order of Calanthe
- OD - Order of DeMolay
- ODHS - Order der Hermann's Sohns, Sisters of the Federation
- OES - Order of Eastern Star
- OGC - Order of the Golden Chain
- OGC - Order of the Golden Circle
- OGT - Order of Good Times

- OO - Order of Owls
- ORC - Order of the Red Cross
- ORM - Order of Red Men
- OS - Order of Sparta
- OSC - Order of Scottish Clans
- OSH - Order of the Sons of Herman (Texas)
- OSIA - Order of the Sons of Italy in America
- OSM - Order of the Secret Monitor
- OTK - Order of the True Kindred
- OUAM - Order of United American Mechanics
- OWSJ - Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem
- PDQBAS - Royal order of the Knights of Whoopie
- PH - Found on military graves, it means that this person received a Purple heart in Combat.
- PM - Patriarchs Militant (Independent Order of Odd Fellows)
- POSA - Patriotic Order of the Sons of America
- RIP - requiescat in pace, Latin for REST IN PEACE
- RK - Roman Knights
- RMBI - Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution
- RMIB - Royal Masonic Institution for Boys
- RNA - Royal Neighbors of America
- ROJ - Royal Order of Jesters
- ROS - Royal Order of Scotland
- RSM - Royal and Select Masters
- RSTV - Rite of St. Vaclara -OR - Rite of St. Vita
- MRA - Royal Arcanum
- RAM - Royal Arch Masons
- RO-AUN - Rosicruian Order
- SBCL - Saint Bonifazius Catholic Union
- SBL - Society B. Lafayette
- SCV - Sons of the Confederate Veterans
- SAR - Sisters of the American Revolution
- SAR - Sons of the American Revolution
- SNA-AUM - Shrine of North America
- SRIA - Societas Rosicruciani in Anglia
- SV - Sons of Veterans
- TCL - Tall Cedars of Lebanon
- TH - Temple of Honor-Independent Order of Odd Fellows
- UCV - United Confederate Veterans
- UDC - United Daughters of The Confederacy
- UFL - Union Fraternal League
- UORM - United Order of Red men
- UR - The Uniform Ranks designation.
- USWV - United Spanish War Veterans
- VFW - Veterans of Foreign Wars
- VMC - Royal Arcanum
- WOTM - Women of the Moose
- WOW - Woodmen of the World

I. Obtaining permission

A. Check with:

1. Town Official
2. Sexton (Church)
3. Cemetery Association/Committee
4. Descendants of the deceased
5. Landowner
 - a.) ancient burying grounds (Handout #1)
 - 1.) Private cemetery established before 1880

II. Evaluating condition of stone

A. What is the stone made of? (Handout #2)

1. Slate
 - a.) Usually gray
 - b.) Made of layers that can split with freezing and thawing
 - c.) Used from the 1600's to the early 1900's
 2. Marble
 - a.) White (with exceptions, ex. Thomaston black marble)
 - b.) Sugaring
 - c.) Used from late 1700's to about 1930
 3. Granite
 - a.) Very hard, usually highly polished
 - b.) Widely used today
 - c.) Used from the 1860's to the present
 4. Sandstone
 - a.) Sedimentary rock that is very soft and dissolves quickly
 - b.) Not many left
 - c.) Do not clean
 5. White Bronze/Zinc
 - a.) Metal and hollow
 - b.) Cheaper alternative to granite that was only made by one company
 - c.) Used from 1874-1914
 - d.) Do not clean
- ### B. Evaluate stone's condition
1. Is it leaning?
 2. Is the base loose
 3. Is it cracked?
 4. Is it flaking?
 5. Has it been previously repaired?
- ### C. Does the stone need to be cleaned?

1. Is the inscription clearly readable?
2. Objective: the removal of ambient soiling, and biological material (algae, moss, lichen)
3. Stones (marble) will not get back to bright white, like new condition
 - a.) White means damaged

III. Cleaning the stone

A. What to bring:

1. Natural or soft bristled brush
2. Toothbrush
3. Wooden craft sticks
4. Spray bottle/pump sprayer
5. Kneeling pad (optional)
6. Gloves (optional)
7. Pails
8. Many gallons of clean water
9. D2 (optional)

B. Remove loose, dry material with soft bristled brush

C. Wet entire stone

D. Scrub with brush

1. Clean the sides and back of the stone first, then the front.
 - a.) Why?
2. Wash from the bottom up
 - a.) avoids streaking
 - b.) small, circular motions
3. Spray with D2 before scrubbing (optional)
 - a.) a little goes a long way
 - b.) a stone will get pretty clean with just water as well

E. Change water often

F. Clean out carved areas with toothbrush or wooden stick

G. Rinse generously until water runs clear

1. Pump sprayer

IV. D2 (Handout #4) *(A.N. Harris)*

A. Biological solution

1. Removes organic growth from most surfaces

B. Contact time (for Gravestone cleaning) 1-2 minutes

C. Keeps surface clean for a minimum of 1 year

D. No special handling requirements

E. Safe for plants and grass

F. A little goes a long way

1. About \$50 a gallon

V. Don'ts

A. DO NOT USE POWERWASHERS

1. Only on modern granites stones

B. DO NOT USE ACID OR ACID BASED SOLUTIONS

1. D2 or water only is recommended.

C. DO NOT USE ABRASIVES

1. Ex. Sandblasting

D. DO NOT USE METAL OR WIRE BRUSHES

1. Natural or soft bristle only
2. Face test

**E. DO NOT USE BLEACH OR ANY OTHER
HOUSEHOLD CLEANER**

**F. DO NOT TOUCH STONES THAT ARE
COMPROMISED**

1. Flaking
2. Crumbling
3. Weakened or cracked

G. DO NOT CLEAN STONES OFTEN

1. No matter how careful you are, some loss will occur.
2. 3-5 years

H. DO NOT USE SEALERS OR PROTECTIVE COATINGS

1. The stone must breathe

I. Use your better judgement

1. If in doubt, DO NOT CLEAN IT
2. Do no harm

Title 13: CORPORATIONS

Part 2: CORPORATIONS WITHOUT CAPITAL

Chapter 83: CEMETERY CORPORATIONS

Subchapter 2: BURYING GROUNDS

Article 2: DUTIES OF TOWN OR COUNTY

§1101-B

§1101-A. Definition

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings. [2003, c. 421, §1 (AMD).]

1. Ancient burying ground. "Ancient burying ground" means a private cemetery established before 1880.

[1999, c. 700, §2 (NEW) .]

2. Columbarium. "Columbarium" means a structure or room or space in a mausoleum or other building containing niches or recesses for disposition of cremated human remains.

[2003, c. 421, §1 (NEW) .]

3. Community mausoleum. "Community mausoleum" means an aboveground structure designed for entombment of human remains of the general public, as opposed to the entombment of the remains of family members in a privately owned, family mausoleum of no more than 6 crypts.

[2003, c. 421, §1 (NEW) .]

4. Public burying ground. "Public burying ground" means a burying ground or cemetery in which any person may be buried without regard to religious or other affiliation and includes a cemetery owned and operated by a municipality, a cemetery corporation or a cemetery association.

[2013, c. 524, §2 (NEW) .]

SECTION HISTORY

1999, c. 700, §2 (NEW). 2003, c. 421, §1 (AMD). 2013, c. 524, §2 (AMD).