Acknowledgements

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So live, that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable caravan, which moves to that mysterious realm, where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unaltering trust, approach thy grave, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

—"Thanatopsis" by William Cullen Bryant

Dedicated to George Alexander and Evelyn Masden Jones who taught me to love the past
Background

Cemeteries dot the urban and rural landscape of America. The grave markers—from the humble field stone to the ornate mausoleum—honor the dead. Cemeteries were prominent in the lives of our ancestors. They can be found on the outskirts of towns, clustered around churches, or on knolls behind rural homesteads. The word cemetery derives from the Latin word cemeterium, a sleeping place. Burial grounds remind us, just as they did our ancestors, of the transitory nature of life. In a cemetery, death is neither out of sight nor out of mind.

Cemetery inscriptions and symbols often echoed this theme:

As you are now,
So once was I
As I am now,
So you must be.
So prepare for death
And follow me.

Cemeteries hold genealogical information and more. Archaeological studies have uncovered ancient burial sites that tell us much about past cultures—about the Egyptians, who mummified remains and built massive pyramids; about horsemen on the steppes of Mongolia, who buried their honored dead beneath mounds of earth; about the Greeks and Romans, who often carved representations of the deceased in marble. In Genesis, we read that Abraham buried Sarah in a cave he had purchased as a burying place.¹

Early settlers here faced starvation, extreme weather, a hostile environment, high infant mortality, and disease. Studies of graveyards, their tombstones, and the inscriptions reflect the impact these factors had on those settlers and also on the way the people who came after them lived, died, and viewed life. In short, graveyards offer a distinctive insight into the life and times of those who have gone before us.2

Early graveyards
Many early burial sites are anonymous, marked sometimes with uncarved fieldstones and sometimes only with wooden planks, now destroyed by time and the elements. Later, during the Civil War, wooden boards often marked a soldier’s remains, which were eventually dug up and reburied in established cemeteries.
The earliest cemeteries were small family plots or churchyards. Early land and probate records sometimes mention these family plots. When Isaac Porcher and his wife, Claude, deeded property to Francis Le Jan in 1712, for example, they reserved “for themselves and their Children the privilege of having their Corps after their Decease brought to the burying place already erected upon the said plantation.” Slate was the stone of choice for seventeenth-century tombstone engravers. It cut finely, left sharp white incisions, and was durable—it withstood the ravages of cold and water better than marble.

The earliest gravestones or tombstones bore simple inscriptions. Later, pictorial representations appeared. Gravestones, therefore, fall into three categories:

1. Iconic—they carry a pictorial representation.
2. Non-iconic—they carry text only.
3. A combination of icon and text—they carry both picture and text (epitaph).

Mid- and late-eighteenth-century graveyards

Cultural environment and religious preferences influenced gravestone design. In the eighteenth century, New England stone cutters and British motifs influenced the design of lowcountry grave stones. One of the earliest tombstones of English origin is Anne Scott’s 1740 stone in St. Philips churchyard in Charleston. Pictorial representations, however, were few in number until the late-eighteenth century. The stone of the Savage children in the Circular Churchyard in Charleston is one exception.

Charleston graveyards hold most of South Carolina’s surviving eighteenth-century iconic tombstones. Henry Emmes of Boston even signed his stones by way of advertisement. By 1773, stone carvers were advertising in the Charleston newspapers.

Burials continued to take place in family plots and in churchyards until the nineteenth century. Many who were buried in rural and in city churchyards were placed in unmarked graves. The poor in
cities were buried in potters fields or in other burial sites set aside for the poor. Slaves on plantations were buried in the plantation’s slave cemetery, their resting place, if noted at all, marked with a fieldstone. Families on farms and plantations normally had family plots. They contained family members of direct descent, relatives by marriage, and, occasionally, several generations. Today, these family burial sites are, perhaps, the most endangered. Land that once was cleared for farming is now forested. Overgrown cemeteries are difficult to locate. Trees and their roots damage the surviving tombstones. In addition, these sites are threatened when mature trees are logged, or when land is cleared for development.

The rural cemetery
In the nineteenth century, the idea of designing cemeteries as gardens or parks seized the public imagination. This “Rural Cemetery” movement began in America in 1831 with the establishment of
Mount Auburn in Boston, Massachusetts, and coincided with an effort to soften the stark reality of death by emphasizing the tomb as a place of refuge from the hustle and bustle of life. The shift from city cemeteries to large, park-like, rural creations came at a time when churchyards were congested and cemeteries were perceived as threats to public health. A report in 1859 to the City Council of Charleston deplored the reuse of burial plots and cited two 1825 reports to the vestry of St. Philips Church, which stated that within three years, a “body and coffin” would have decayed enough to allow another burial in the same space. The 1859 report further alleged that although there were only 275 tombs and monuments at St. Philips, the site, which had been used for burials for a hundred years, had had “about seven thousand bodies...placed there.” The perceived danger to health was believed to be the result of noxious gases escaping from decaying bodies through the sandy soil.

Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston and Elmwood Cemetery in Columbia belong to the tradition of rural cemeteries. In 1849, the Magnolia Cemetery Company of Charleston established Magnolia Cemetery,

St. Philip’s from the Old Church Yard, Charleston, S.C. Library of Congress, Detroit Publishing Co., Photograph Collection, LC-D4-500324 DLC.
the first rural cemetery in South Carolina. Some burials there predate its 1850 dedication. Elmwood Cemetery in Columbia was incorporated in 1854.

The garden, or rural, cemeteries were laid out with walkways, streets, flowers, and trees. The dead lined the streets just as in life—the rich in ornate mausolea, and the poor under simple headstones. The Victorians saw the tomb as a final home—a place for the living to visit the dead. Commenting on the creation of Mount Auburn, Justice Joseph Story, in 1831, said it was built “to provide a home there with our friends.” The dead, he continued, should not “sleep their last sleep in the land of strangers.” It was in this century that the word cemetery, with its connotation of sleeping, came into use.

Many older graves have both headstones and footstones. The footstone is smaller and often uncarved, though it sometimes carries initials. Between the two stones, which are closely analogous to the headboard and footboard of a bed, lay the earthly bed for the deceased—a reflection of the survivors’ belief that the deceased was “sleeping” until the final resurrection.

Summary
Through the years, cemeteries have borne testimony to the vagaries of life and to man’s continuing struggle to manipulate the unknown frontier of death. They exist in endless variety, their stones commemorating the dead and reflecting the values of those who mourned them. They are an informative resource for classroom study.

The following pages suggest research strategies and provide additional information for interpreting and understanding cemeteries.
African American burial grounds

The first African American emigrants to South Carolina were probably buried in family plots or churchyards. Some plantation cemeteries appear on old land records. Fieldstones and other grave markings may aid in their location. Some cemeteries like the Brown Cemetery in Maryville may have evolved from earlier plantation cemeteries. The pattern for burials in seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries was one of segregation.

As early as 1746, the South Carolina legislature designated a two-acre tract in Charleston as an African American “burying ground.” To secure appropriate burial space, African Americans in the towns established churches and burial societies. In 1817, for example, a group of African American Methodists petitioned the South Carolina General Assembly to acquire two lots in Wraggborough “as a place of interment for themselves and their descendants; the present burial ground being inadequate.” As a result, the number of African American cemeteries in Charleston proliferated; by 1859 there were seventeen African American burial grounds there. At the same time, there were thirty burial grounds in Charleston for white inhabitants, a Strangers Cemetery for transients, and a Potters Field for the indigent of both races.

African American burial customs reflect the West and Central African origins of the early South Carolinians. Some of these customs include ringing the grave with sea shells and decorating it with

African American graves in Magnolia Cemetery, Aiken, SC. Library of Congress, Detroit Publishing Co. Photograph Collection, LC-D418-9369 DLC.
the deceased’s possessions. Possessions include glassware, toys, occupational tools, and medicine. According to the Bakonga view of the world, there is a land of the living and a land of the dead separated by water. To ensure the deceased does not return for a favorite object, graves are decorated with items that the deceased may need in the next life. Some household goods—pitchers, pots, glasses and the like—may be inverted or broken to “free the spirit within the object.” The custom of including a clock face showing the time of death may blend African American and European traditions.

Locating and plotting cemeteries

Today, large memorial gardens or municipal cemeteries serve many communities. Churchyards are also frequent burial sites. To locate family or abandoned cemeteries, researchers use deeds, topographical and other maps and plats, and oral history.

Once you locate a family cemetery or an abandoned cemetery, plot it. Measure the length and breadth; use a compass to determine its orientation; and draw a diagram showing the bounds of the cemetery and the location of the graves. Traditionally, bodies are buried facing east. Knowing this makes it easier to orient graves. In plotting, include marked and unmarked graves and show their relationship to each other. Graveyards are changing environments. Gravestones may be broken or fall and become buried. Trees and other vegetation will cover abandoned or poorly maintained cemeteries. To obtain a more complete picture of the graveyard, students can use a metal pole to locate buried gravestones or unmarked graves.

"✝ marks the spot."
Symbols often represent cemeteries on maps. York Co., 1971, South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation. SCDAH.

Churchyard of the original Stony Creek Presbyterian Church, Hutson & Todd, Prince William Parish, 90.
Inscriptions

The word “inscription” derives from the Latin inscriptus, to write upon. It usually denotes something written or engraved on a solid substance. An epitaph is a particular type of inscription. Epitaphs are writings in honor of the deceased. In western culture, epitaphs date from the Greek Anthology of the seventh century and are an ancient form of literature. The wording of epitaphs attempts to express a sense of loss and connect the deceased to the living. Inscriptions, therefore, range from the simple “here lies” to quotations from the Bible, or poems and verses especially composed for the occasion. Inscriptions may record name, birth and death dates, age at time of death, birthplace, place of death, cause of death, occupation, or family relationship. Inscriptions may be crudely cut, include only initials and a date, or be elaborately inscribed. Lettering often is Roman or Italic in style.

Brushing old stones with a soft plastic brush and water will clear it of moss, lichen and other debris and make the inscriptions more legible. While gravestone rubbing is popular, conservationists warn that it can damage the gravestones. In any case, tombstone rubbing should never be undertaken without first obtaining permission from the owners of the cemetery.
A rare example of a tombstone engraved on both sides (for back see next page). William Richardson’s marker, Waxhaw Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Lancaster Co., S.C. SHPO, National Register files, SCDAH.
Iconography

The symbols on gravestones offer clues to the date of the burial, the carver of the stone, the national origin of the deceased, and the beliefs and world view of the deceased. Because many early settlers took the biblical admonition against graven images seriously, tombstones became a legitimate and major outlet for artistic drives.24

Popular symbols and their meaning:

Angels—represent the spiritual realm—spiritual messengers or personal guardians.25

Book—the book of life, symbolizes mortality. For example, Alexander Peronneau, Jr. (1747), Circular Congregational Churchyard, Charleston.26

Angel writing in the Book of Life. Ellen Turner Monument, 1898, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, SC. SHPO, National Register Files, SCDAH.
Cross—death and resurrection. The cross appears in different forms—Celtic, St. Andrews, and so forth. It can be a motif or the actual shape of the tombstone.

Dove—represented the Holy Spirit.27

Flowers, fruits, and vegetables—flowers like mayflowers and dogwood, vegetables like ears of corn, and fruits like figs represent the seasons of life, its temporality, and, for Christians, everlasting life.28 See also, rose.
Furniture—household items like chairs, benches, and beds suggest death is a temporary absence. 29
Hand—either the hand of God reaching down to the departed, a hand pointing toward heaven, or two hands clasped. 30
Hourglass—sands of a lifetime have run out—allotted time of life. 31
Lamb—Lamb of God, usually marks a child’s grave. 32
Rose—“traditionally associated with Christian love and purity” and always depicted without thorns. See for example, John Graham (1793) St. Philips Churchyard, Charleston. 33
Sickle—emblem of time. 34
Sun/sunburst—rising sun represents life after death; setting sun, death. 35
Urn and mourner—grief, loss of a loved one; a popular memorial motif introduced into Charleston in the 1790s. The emblems can appear either separately or with the willow tree. See for example, Jacob Massis (1801) St. John’s Lutheran Churchyard, Charleston. 37
Willow—loss of a loved one. 38

Winged Cherub—an outgrowth of the earlier death’s head, or winged skull, the winged cherub, popular in the late-eighteenth century, represents a heaven-bound soul.39

Winged Skull or Death’s Head—popular from mid-seventeenth through mid-eighteenth century, represents death with the hope of resurrection.40

Other symbols or motifs—reflected occupation, fraternal organization (Woodmen of the World, Masonic lodge, and so forth), or military service.41

Gravestone materials

Gravestone materials include wood, fieldstones, slate, sandstone, marble, granite, or any stone quarried nearby or available in the vicinity. Slate, the most durable, holds an inscription longest. Sandstone is easy to carve but flakes, and marble is soft and cracks easily. Metal markers, especially cast or wrought iron, were used in the 1870s and 1880s. Sandblasted zinc appeared c.1910. Other materials include ceramics and cement. Granite gained wide acceptance in the nineteenth century. In South Carolina, there are even ceramic tombstones.

Form

Gravestones may assume a variety of shapes. The earliest were fieldstones or vertical slabs. Tops of the vertical stones may be arched, rounded, squared, or otherwise shaped. In the nineteenth century, box tombs or burial slabs were common. Contrary to popular belief, the deceased is interred under ground even with box tombs. Mausolea, which resemble small houses of different architectural styles, reflect the wealth of the deceased and are often found in the park-like settings of the rural movement cemeteries. Other stones may resemble crosses, obelisks, tree trunks, or hearts. Gravestones can be square, rectangular, or other geometric shapes.
Classroom activities

These activities are planned for class field trips. They can be adapted to classroom use, however, by substituting photographs or drawings of gravestones for the field trips.

1. The 1902 Sears & Roebuck Catalog lists a variety of marble gravestones (page 25), all available through the mail. Visit cemeteries in your area to see if any of these stones were used in your community. Compare the 1902 monument costs with costs of a gravestone today. As a follow-up, assign students to investigate the history of Sears & Roebuck and its impact upon American consumerism.

2. Ask students to research and to write a brief biographical sketch of a family, an individual, or a group of individuals. Many cemeteries and churches have records of individuals buried there. Churches may also have lists of baptisms and members. Libraries often hold newspapers, which can be checked for obituaries or news articles on epidemics and accidents. Many cities have city directories, which list inhabitants with their occupations and addresses. The 1850 and later U. S. Census schedules list members of a household, age, sex, race, and birthplace. Many libraries and archives have copies of these schedules or can borrow them through interlibrary loan.

3. List birthplaces, occupations, or causes of death if given. Several individuals with the same birthplace would suggest they are members of a family or group of families who emigrated together. What countries of origin are represented in the cemetery? Rank them in order by frequency. What does this information indicate about the ethnic composition and lifestyles of the community?

4. Prepare tables showing birth and death dates by sex and time period. Calculate the average age for men and women in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Evaluate the results. Answer the following questions: Did men live longer in the nineteenth century? What factors might explain your answer? What is the burial ratio of children to adults? If a number of individuals died around the same time, identify the factors that could be at work. Where could the student find additional information?

5. How many gravestones honor veterans? Which wars are represented? What percentage of the veterans actually died in military service?

6. Analyze the inscriptions. Note various terms of interest. For example, the word RELICT means widow or, occasionally, widower; a CONSORT is a living spouse; but a WIFE may be living or dead. Ages may be given in years, months, and days or as a number. “Aged 57” can mean either in the 57th year or after the individual’s 56th birthday. The letters AE are an abbreviation for the Latin aetatis, years of life. Use a dictionary to define unfamiliar terms. Note the capitalization. Important words are often capitalized.

   Notice the lettering and carving. Early inscriptions are often crudely cut. What poems, biblical verses, or phrases appear on the stones? Is the inscription simple or elaborate? Witty epitaphs were often the vogue in English or Scots Irish cemeteries. The Germans preferred simple, direct inscriptions, such as “Here lies the body of . . . ” or “In memory of . . . ”.

7. For smaller cemeteries, students can inventory and transcribe the inscriptions. The finished product could be donated to a local library, archives, or historical society. To enhance the record-keeping, consider photographing the inscriptions. For the best results, use slow exposure film and photograph the inscriptions from different angles, preferably at different times of the day. Mirrors or new, shiny baking sheets can be used to reflect the sun’s rays and enhance the legibility of inscriptions. In recording the inscriptions, students should indicate whether the cemetery houses one or many families. Transcribe the entries carefully. Weathering, the style of cutting, and other factors will make chisel strokes age differently. As a result, students may have difficulty deciphering 3s from 5s or 8s from 3s.

   If plotting the graveyard, identify the inscriptions with the burial site marked on the plat.

8. If permission is obtained, students can prepare rubbings with large crayons and sheets of newsprint. Carefully tape the paper to secure a better image, but tape it to the back not the front of the stone to reduce the risk of damage to the stone. Alternately, students can sketch interesting or unusual grave markers.
9. Ask each student to design his or her own monument, reflecting personal interests, and to write an appropriate epitaph, reflecting his or her own life and how he or she wants to be remembered.

10. Using the Walhalla Cemetery register of owners and plat (pages 32 and 33), identify the owners of numbered grave plots on the plat of the cemetery. What information on ownership not found on the register does the plat contain?

11. Compare the sample Sanborn map (page 36), the topographic map and highway map (page 14) with the McCrady Plats (pages 34 and 35). How could these sources be used to locate and identify cemeteries?

12. Inscriptions are sandblasted on modern monuments. Older texts were carved with chisel and mallet. Visit a memorial garden. Note the uniformity of layout, marker design, and inscriptions. What does this cemetery development indicate about how Americans view death and the dead or indicate about twentieth-century American culture?

13. In your community, where are cemeteries located? What do these locations say about the settlement of your community? Do men lay out cemeteries on sloping ground, hill tops, or does terrain have any impact on the choice? Who owns the cemetery; who owns the land around it?

14. Collect and identify leaves from the plants and trees in the cemetery. Have any of the shrubs or trees damaged the tombstones? If so, how?
15. Identify a cemetery and assign students to inventory the gravestones, using the Cemetery Inventory Form on page 27.

16. Complete cemetery word puzzle on page 28 and define terms used.

17. Using the tombstone components on page 28, label the parts of the Dunlap gravestone on page 29.

Notes
3. Records of the Auditor General, Memorials (Copy Series), v. 2, 76-79. SCDAH.
7. Combs, 29.
8. Ibid., 3, 6.
19. Records of the General Assembly, Petitions, ND #3997; Committee Reports, 1817, #113.
20. Report of the Committee of the City Council of Charleston upon Interments within the City, 26-27.
23. George and Nelson, 1.
24. Ibid., xii.
25. “For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee, in all thy ways.” Psalm 91:11 (KJV).
27. Ibid., 205.
29. Combs, 188.
32. Pratt, iv.
33. Combs, 201, 204.
34. Ibid., 203.
35. Pratt, iv.
36. Ibid.
37. Combs, 183-84.
38. Pratt, iv.
40. Ibid., 11-12.
41. Horton, 4.
42. Pratt, iv; Horton, 3.
43. Horton, 3-4.
44. Weitzman, 89.
Cemetery Inventory Form: complete for each gravestone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cemetery Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Marker Inscription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**FORM (Mark one)**

1. **Vertical**
   - a) ![Vertical a]
   - b) ![Vertical b]
   - c) ![Vertical c]
   - d) ![Vertical d]
   - e) other (please sketch)

2. **Ground**
   - a) box tomb ![Box Tomb]
   - b) flat ![Flat]
   - c) other (please sketch)

3. **Obelisk**
   - a) plain ![Plain Obelisk]
   - b) ornamented ![Ornamented Obelisk]
   - c) other (please sketch)

4. **Cross**
   - a) ![Cross a]
   - b) ![Cross b]
   - c) ![Cross c]
   - d) other (please sketch)

5. **Mausoleum**

6. **Other** (please sketch)

**INSCRIPTION**

1. **Lettering**
   - a) Raised
   - b) Incised
   - c) Both

2. **Style of Lettering**
   - a) Roman
   - b) Italic
   - c) Other

3. **Marker Orientation**
   - a) East
   - b) West
   - c) North
   - d) South

**MOTIF** (Circle all that apply)

- a) None
- b) Angel
- c) Cross
- d) Hand
- e) Urn
- f) Willow
- g) Bible/book
- h) Rose
- i) Other (Please sketch and/or describe)

**DIMENSIONS**

- Height:
- Width:

Word Search

Directions: Find and circle the eighteen words listed below. The words may appear vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.


Parts of a tombstone

Adapted by Tim Beshaw from Combs, 211-12.
Gravestone of Dr. Samuel C. Dunlap, d.1810. Waxhaw Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Lancaster County, SC. SHPO, National Register Files, SCDAH.
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  Suggested study questions ....................................................................... 56
## Walhalla cemetery register of owners

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Source: Records of the City of Walhalla, SC. Walhalla Cemetery Plat, Roll D898, Frame 36, SCDAH.
Walhalla cemetery plat

Source: Records of the City of Walhalla, Walhalla Cemetery Plat, Roll D898, Frame 31, SCDAH.
Source: Records of Charleston County, SC. McCrady Plats, No. 215, SCDAH. As early as 1768 (Act No. 966) South Carolina established a separate burying ground in Charleston for “strangers and transient persons.”
McCrady Plat No. 2

Source: Records of Charleston County, SC, McCrady Plats. SCDAH. Growth may threaten urban cemeteries. For a similar situation, see Petition of the Citizens of Lancaster, page 37.
Sanborn Map of Columbia

Columbia City Block containing First Presbyterian Church. Source: Sanborn Map Company Fire Insurance Map of Columbia, SC. Frame 7. SCDAH.
To the Honorable, the Senate, and
House of Representatives, of the
Legislature of South Carolina.

The undersigned citizens of the
Village of Lancaster, would respectfully
request you to agree, that before the passage of the Act of the
Legislature, incorporating the said Village,
the Commissioners of Roads, were required
to keep the streets of the same, as laid off,
according to the plan of the Village, open,
and in repair, and by the charte of incor-
poration of said Village, all the powers
of the Commissioners of Roads, in relation
to the keeping open the streets of said
Village, were vested in, and transferred to
the Commissioners of Streets, and by a
subsequent Act of Incorporation, was
vested in, and transferred, to the Intendant
and Town Council, of said Village.
Your Petitioners would represent, that
the Village of Lancaster, according to
the original plan thereof, was laid off
by parallel streets, and cross streets, running
in every direction, equidistant from the Court
House, at the extreme limits of the same,
where, therefore there are no boundary,
or outside cross streets. Your Petitioners
then further represent, that for many years past,
there has been a graveyard, in and upon
the line of the East End of Arch Street,
beyond, its intersection by Market Street,
that being the outside cross street of the Village.

in that direction, and between that point, and the extreme limits of the last end of Arch Street which has been kept enclosed, as a burial ground, in which he buried there, the bodies of several white persons, and among them, two of the grand children of our esteemed and worthy fellow citizen, Captain Wm. McKenna.

your Petitioners would further represent, that during the past year the Grand Jury of Lancaster District (without a knowledge of a grave yard being situated at the place above represented) presented the fence across Arch Street, beyond its intersection, by Market Street, which encloses this grave yard, as an obstruction, and recommended its removal; whereupon the court (alike ignorant of the same fact) passed an order thereupon, requiring the Intendant, and Town Council to abate the obstruction by removing said fence, and upon failure to do so, that they do show cause, why they should not be indicted. Therefore when the Intendant and Town Council, in compliance with a petition of the citizens of the Village, showed for cause, why they had not abated said obstruction, the foregoing facts, when the court dismissed the Rule against them, your Petitioners feel it to be a duty, they owe to themselves, to humanity, and to the memory of the dead, who lie buried in Arch Street, to declare, that in their opinion, the memory of the dead should ever be held clear.

and regarded there, that the graves in which their bones are interred are consecrated to their memories, and should not be mistfully invaded, or unfeeling trampled under foot, by the opening out of said street, where said grave yard is situated, more especially, as there exist no public necessity for it, and no public or private benefit can result from it; the same at the termination of said street, as well as on both sides of it, being owned by Captain Wm. McKenna, and all in words, and now enclosed. Your Petitioners would therefore pray, that the 7th section, of the Act of incorporation of the Village of Lancaster, passed the 15th day of December, 1846, be so altered and amended, by giving power and authority, to Captain Wm. McKenna, to close up the east and of said street, from the point where it is intersected by Market Street, to 500 feet limit, according to the original plan of the Village, so as to enclose the grave yard, lying and being in said on the line of said street, situated between those points, and your Petitioners shall ever pray, all of which is respectfully submitted.
To the Honorable, the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the Legislature of South Carolina—

The undersigned Citizens, of the Village of Lancaster, would respectfully represent unto your Honorable Body, that before the passage of the Act of the Legislature, incorporating said village, the Commissioners of Roads, were required to keep the streets of the same, as laid off, according to the plan of the village, open, and in repair, and by the charter of incorporation of said village, all the powers of the Commissioners of Roads, in relation to the keeping open the streets of said village, was vested in, and transferred, to the Commissioners of Streets, and by a subsequent Act of Incorporation, was vested in, and transferred to the Intendant and Town Council, of said village— your Petitioners would represent, that the village of Lancaster, according to the original plan thereof, was laid off, by parallel streets, and cross streets, running in every direction, equidistant, from the Court House except, that at the extreme limits of the same, where, there are no boundary, or outside cross streets— your Petitioners would further represent that for many years past, there has been a Grave yard, in, and upon the line, of the East end of Arch Street, beyond, its intersection, by Market Street, that being the outside cross Street of the village, in that direction, and between that point, and the extreme limits of the East end of Arch Street, which has been kept enclosed, as a burial ground, in which lie buried there, the Bodies of several white Persons, and among them two, of the Grandchildren of our esteemed and worthy Fellow Citizen Captain Wm McKenna— your Petitioners would further represent, that during the past year, the Grand Jury of Lancaster District (without a knowledge of a Grave yard being situated at the place above represented) presented the fence across Arch Street, beyond its intersection, by Market Street, & which encloses this grave yard, as an obstruction, and recommended its removal, whereupon, the Court (alike ignorant of the same facts) passed an order thereupon, requiring the Intendant and Town Council, to abate the obstruction, by removing said fence, and upon failure to do so, that they do shew cause, why they should not be indicted therefore, when the Intendant and Town Council, in compliance with a Petition of the Citizens of the Village, shewed for cause, why they had not abated said obstruction, the foregoing facts, when the Court dismissed the Rule against them— your Petitioners feel it to be a duty, they owe to themselves, to humanity, and to the memory of the dead, who lie buried, in Arch Street, to declare, that in their opinion, the memory of the dead, should ever be held dear, and regarded sacred, that the graves in which their bones are interred, are consecrated to their memories, and should not be ruthlessly invaded, and unfeelingly trodden under foot by the opening out of said street, where said Grave yard is situated; more especially, as there exist no public necessity for it, and no public or private benefit can result from it, the land at the termination of said street, as well, as on both sides of it, being owned by Captain Wm McKenna and all in woods, and now enclosed. Your Petitioners would therefore pray that the 7th section, of the Act of Incorporation, of the Village of Lancaster, passed, the 18th day of December, 1840, be so altered and amended, by giving power and authority to Captain Wm McKenna to close up the East end of Arch Street, from the point where it is intersected by Market Street, to its eastern most limit, according to the original plan of the Village, so as to enclose the Grave yard, lying and being, in and on the line of Arch Street, situate between those points— all of which is respectfully submitted—

Suggested Study Questions
1. State the problem in your own words.
2. What action is requested?
3. What arguments are presented to support the request?
4. Do you think the petitioners were successful? Why or why not?
Source: Conveyance, William W. Lang to the Town of Camden, Kershaw County Deeds, Bk. 1, 133–34. SCDAH. Signatures omitted.
Conveyance of William W. Lang, p. 2

Source: Conveyance, William W. Lang to the Town of Camden, Kershaw County Deeds, Bk. 1, 133–34. SCDAH.
Know All Men By These Presents, That I William W Lang of the Town of Camden in the State aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty two Dollars to me in hand paid by John Boykin Intendant, and John D. Winn, John S Andre, Thomas J. Wethers and William E Johnson Wardens of the Town of Camden in the State aforesaid for and in behalf of the said Town of Camden, have granted, bargained, sold and released and by these presents do grant bargain, sell, and release unto the Said Town of Camden all and singular that piece or parcel of Land, lying and being in the Town of Camden, containing three acres and twelve perches, bounded to the north by Meeting Street and a tract of land, known as the Quakers Ground, to the West by Gorden Street to the South by Wateree Street, and to the east by Campbell Street, also all that other piece or parcel of land containing one rood & twenty four Perches, bounded to the north West, and South West by land belonging to William W Lang, to the South East by land belonging to the Town of Camden, and by the Quakers Ground, the pieces or parcels of land containing together three acres and one rood and thirty six perches more or less all of which by a reference to the plat hereunto annexed will more fully and at large appear. That part of the plat coloured Green representing the two pieces or parcels of land intended to be hereby conveyed. Together With all and singular the rights members heriditaments and and appurtanances to the said premises belonging or in anywise incident or appertaining. To Have And to Hold all and singular the premises beforementioned unto the Said Town of Camden and its assigns forever. And I do hereby— myself and my heirs executors and administrators do Warrant and forever defend all and singular the aforementioned premises unto the said Town of Camden, and its assigns, against myself and my heirs, and against all persons whosoever lawfully claiming the same or to Claim any part thereof. Witness my hand and Seal, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and in the fifty seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed Sealed & delivered in the presence of

Suggested Study Questions
1. Use a dictionary to define intendant and warden.
2. What are the Intendent and Wardens of Camden doing in this document? Why?
3. Describe the property involved.
4. If a rood equals 1/4 acre and a perch is the square of 5 1/2 yards, how much land is being sold?
5. What additional information would you like to know?
To the Honorable the Senate
and House of Representatives of the
State of South Carolina.

The subscriber petitioner: William Perry, William Thompson, and Columbus Gage
Elders, for themselves and others
Their associates and members of the Presbyterian Church of Gooseville
Union District, South Carolina.

Respectfully showeth, that they have

Received, given public notice as required by law, they would apply to your
Honorable Bodies at the present

Session for the passage of an
Act of Incorporation for their
Church and congregation, which said
Notice properly certified is Gosnott
announced.

Yours Petitioners would further
show that many years ago an Alexander Macebeth conveyed by deed of
Conveyance to "The Crown of the Presby-
terian Church of Gooseville in Trust
for the congregation, an acre of land
for a House and burial ground," that
Since then a great number of souls
have been allowed, as well members
as others, who were strangers. That

Petition from William Perry, et al, p. 2

Their recently the aforesaid congregation, from uncleared the house and burying ground within a substantial fence, and clearing the land that representatives of those whose remains are thus cared for, should bear an equitable portion of the cost necessary for continuing and keeping in repair said ground. They ask legislative aid for that purpose.

Therefore your petitioners pray an act of decreed portion with the usual rights, power, privilege, and franchise, that a special power be given to the representatives of those whose remains are now, or may hereafter be buried within the enclosure, to a reasonable extent may be granted to your petitioners and their successors in office for the purpose above said.

And your petitioners shall ever pray it.

To the Honorable The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina

The humble petition of William Perry William Thompson and Christopher Gage Elders, for themselves and other their associate members of the Presbyterian Church of Unionville Union District South Carolina Respectfully sheweth; That they have given public notice as required by that they would apply to your Honorable Bodies at the present session for the passage of an act of Incorporation for their Church and congregation, which said notice properly certified is herewith annexed.

Your petitioners would further show that many years ago one Alexander Macbeth conveyed by deed of conveyance to “the Elders of the presbyterian church of Unionville in trust for the congregation, one acre of land for a House and burying Ground” That since then a great number of burials have been allowed, as well members as others who were strangers. That recently the aforesaid congregation have enclosed the House and Burying ground with a substantial fence, and dressing it but just that the representatives of those whose remains are there cared for should bear an equitable portion of the cost necessary for continuing and keeping in repair said Inclosure they ask Legislative aid for that purpose

Therefore your petitioners pray an act of Incorporation with the usual rights, powers privileges and franchises

That a special power to assess the representatives of those whose remains are now, or may hereafter be buried within their inclosure to a reasonable extent may be granted to your petitioners and their successors in office for the purposes aforesaid

And your petitioners shall ever pray & c

Suggested Study Questions
1. Describe the document.
2. What light does it shed on the care of burial grounds?
3. What do William Perry, William Thompson, and Columbus Gage ask? Why?
To the Honorable the President and
Other members of the Senate of the State
of South Carolina—

The humble Petition of John J. Chappell, whoseelt unitcl yours, honorable Sirs,

That in obedience to an Act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid passed on the
nineteenth day of December in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and five entitled an act to repeal
an act of the General Assembly of this
State entitled, an act for the better regulating the streets and markets of the town
of Columbia, and to incorporate the said town, the hundred and twenty
of the said town, and certain in whom that power
was vested by the said act did contain
for and convey to your Petitioner by
Deed bearing date the 5th day of
September in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and seven
four lots of each one half acre, is
being one half of the square which had
been previously to keeping of the aforesaid act used as a burying ground,
and bounded by Washington, Marion, Bull and
streets in the plan
of the said town.

Source: Petition of John J. Chappell, Records of the General Assembly, Petitions, 1807, No. 131, SCDAH.
Petition from John J. Chappell, p. 2

That from the appearance of the said said and
Wardens famed and in fact from the intent
and meaning of the aforesaid Act your
Petitioner was under a belief that the
said Square would ye long be used as
a bunging ground, but that another Square
which had been set apart by the Intendant
and Wardens for that purpose would be the
place of Intemper and that under
This persuasion your Petitioner purchased
the aforesaid lots with a view of building
on them. But upon Petitioner is sorry
to find that notwithstanding the object
of the legislature was to devise the aforesaid
Square as a bunging ground and
act. To that end to the wish of a large
majority, (your Petitioner might say of almost
all the inhabitants) of the said Square that
the aforesaid Square should no longer
be used as a bunging Grounds, and withstanding
the Intendant and Wardens had
passed an ordinance prohibiting it
further use as aforesaid, yet from the
very limited extent of their Power they
cannot enforce obedience to their Ord
ances, the extent of their Power in
enacting Penal ordinances being but
Five bore Dollars.

Source: Petition of John J. Chappell, Records of the General Assembly, Petitions, 1807, No. 131, SCDAH.
That unless the wishes of the Legislature
Intendant and Wardens, and of the Inha
bitants of the same, are carried into
execution, your Petitioners object in pur
chasing the aforementioned lots, will be
defeated, for it would be very difficult to
situate a dwelling house on a lot so con
tiguous to a place of interment, where
it would be impossible to have water
For these reasons it is because
no inconvenience can accrue to the
Inhabitants of the Town, on that
account seeing the Intendant and
Wardens have already set apart
another Square in a more suitable
part of the Town for a Burial ground
Your Petitioner begs your Honorable
Body to have a Law imposing such
a penalty on those who shall hereafter
attempt to bury on the aforementioned
lots as will prevent the evil.

And your Petitioners will ever,

John J. Chappell

Transcription of Petition from John J. Chappell

To the Honorable the President and Other members of the Senate of the State of South Carolina—

The humble Petition of John J Chappell shewth unto your honorable Body.

That in obedience to an Act of the General Assembly of the state aforesaid passed on the nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five entitled an act to repeal an act of the General Assembly of this State entitled an act for the better regulating the streets and markets of the Town of Columbia and to Incorporate the said Town. The Intendant and Wardens of the said Town in whom that power is vested by the said act did contract for and convey to your Petitioner by deed bearing date the 5th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and seven four lots of each an half acre, it being one half of the square which had been previously to passing of the aforesaid act used as a burying ground and bounded by Washington Marion Bull and streets in the plan of the said Town. That from the assurance of the Intendant and Wardens aforesaid and in fact from the intent and meaning of the aforesaid Act your Petitioner was under a belief that the said Square would no longer be used as a burying ground; but that another square which had been set apart by the Intendant and Wardens for that purpose would be the place of Interment and that this persuasion your Petitioner purchased the aforesaid lots with a view of settling on them. But your Petitioner is sorry to find that notwithstanding the object of the Legislature was to disuse the aforesaid square as a burying ground and notwithstanding it is the wish of a large majority, (your Petitioner might say of almost all the Inhabitants) of the said Town that the aforesaid Square should no longer be used as a burying ground, and notwithstanding the Intendant and wardens have passed an ordinance prohibiting it's further use as aforesaid yet from the very limited extent of their Power they cannot enforce obedience to their ordinance, the extent of their Power in enacting Penal ordinances being but Twelve Dollars. That unless the wishes of the Legislature Intendant and Wardens, and of the Inhabitants aforesaid, and the intention of the Legislature should be carried into execution your Petitioner's object in purchasing the aforesaid lots will be defeated, for he would be very loth to erect a dwelling House on a Lot so contiguous to a place of Interment, where it would be impossible to have good water—For these Reasons & because no inconvenience can accrue to the Inhabitants of the Town on that account seeing the intendant and wardens have already set apart another Square in a more suitable part of the Town for a Burying ground Your Petitioner begs your Honourable Body to pass a law imposing such a penalty on those who shall hereafter attempt to bury on the aforesaid square as will prevent the Evil.

And your Petitioner will ever pray

Suggested Study Questions
1. Why was Mr. Chappell upset?
2. What did he want to do?
3. Why was he opposed to living next door to a cemetery? Would that bother you?
4. Using the Sanborn map of Columbia on page 36, what currently occupies the block bounded by Washington, Marion, Bull, and Lady streets?
Petition from the Citizens of Newberry

To the Honorable the Speaker & Members of the
House of Representatives of South Carolina.

The Petition of the undersigned, citizens of Newberry, showeth,
That a number of years since, (1861) George W. Cofield, dedicated a
lot of land, for the Town of Newberry, for a public burial ground—
That afterward, the ground proving too small—having been completely
filled up by graves—on the year 1841, the citizens of Newberry,
by subscription, purchased from John Caldwell, Sr., two acres of
land, more or less, immediately adjoining and nearly surrounding
the first mentioned lot, the title to which was drawn to The
Town Council of Newberry, who propose to convey it to Judge John
B. O’Dell, Chancellor, J. Johnston, Sr., P. B. Ruff, James Rain,
Robert Stewart, R. B. Higgins, J. J. McMorris, John H. Harrington,
Silas Johnston, Robert B. Holman, John W. McMorris, James W. Williams,
in trust for the benefit of the Newberry Cemetery Association—That
the ground has been extensively occupied as a burial-ground, but owing
to the fact that the Council, being elected annually, felt little or
no interest in the matter, and there being no person appointed to
take charge of it, the ground has never been enclosed, nor in any
way improved—

Therefore, your Petitioners pray that Judge John Bolten O’Dell, Chancellor
J. Johnston, Sr., P. B. Ruff, James Rain, Robert Stewart, Francis B.
Higgins, Edward J. McMorris, William H. Harrington, Silas Johnston, Robert
B. Holman, William W. McMorris, James W. Williams, their associates & successors,
may be incorporated as a body politic by the name of the Newberry
Cemetery Association, with all the rights & privileges of bodies politic, whose
duty it shall be to take charge of the above-mentioned lot of land, together
with such additional ground as they may deem expedient to purchase.
That they may have the right to hold property (personal and real) to the
amount of twenty thousand dollars—And the power to make all
bylaws, rules and regulations necessary for the government of their
body.

And your Petitioners will pray .

Source: Petition from the Citizens of Newberry, Records of the General Assembly, Petitions, ND, No. 4006. SCDAH.
Signatures omitted.
Transcription of Petition from the Citizens of Newberry

To the Honorable the Speaker & members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina

The Petition of the undersigned, citizens of Newberry, sheweth, that a number of years since (1806) George McCleless dedicated a lot of land, for the town of Newberry, for a public burial-ground that, afterwards, the ground proving too small—having been completely taken up by graves—in the year 1846, the citizens of Newberry, by subscription, purchased from John Caldwell, Sr. two acres of land, more or less, immediately adjoining and nearly surrounding the first mentioned lot, the title to which was drawn to the Town Council of Newberry, who propose to convey it to Judge John B. O'Neill, Chancellor J. Johnston, Dr. P. B. Ruff, Simeon Fair, Robert Stewart, F. B. Higgins, E. Y. McMorries, Wm. H. Harrington, Silas Johnston, Rob. B. Holman, William W. McMorries & Jas. H. Williams in trust for the benefit of the Newberry Cemetery Association:—That the ground has been extensively occupied as a burial-ground, but owing to the facts, that the Council, being elected annually, feel little or no interest in the matter, and there being no person appointed to take charge of it, the ground has never been enclosed nor in any way improved—

Wherefore, your Petitioners pray that Judge John Belton O'Neill, Chancellor Job Johnston, Dr. Pressley B. Ruff, Simeon Fair, Robert Stewart, Francis B. Higgins, Edward Y. McMorries, William H. Harrington, Silas Johnston, Robert B. Holman, William W. McMorries, James H. Williams, their associates & successors may be incorporated as a body politic, by the name & style of the Newberry Cemetery Association, with all the rights & privileges of bodies politic, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the above mentioned lot of land, together with such additional ground as they may deem it expedient to purchase—that they may have the right to hold property (personal and real) to the amount of twenty thousand dollars—and the power to make all by-laws, rules and regulations necessary for the government of their body

And your Petitioners will pray & c.

Suggested Study Questions

1. What does this document say about the condition of the Newberry burial ground?
2. What do the requestors (petitioners) propose?
3. Why was the Newberry Town Council not interested in the burial ground?
To
The Honorable the President and Members of the Senate

The humble Petition of Andrew Wallace & Co.,
Brooks, M. W. Barlow, J. M. Ralston, C. B. LaPorte, W. A. Reddell,
H. N. H. Barlow, C. N. N. W. Walker, J. H. Parker, T. H. Hayes,
J. E. Jones, W. H. Ralston, W. B. B. Lanier, & W. M. Ireland, their agents
respectfully sheweth unto your Honor Body, that they have united themselves together for the purpose of establishing a public Cemetery near the town of Columbia.

That the increasing population of the town, the already crowded conditions of many of the Churchyards, the generally received opinion as to their unsanitary state, render the establishment of a public Cemetery within the corporate limits of the town, as a matter highly important and necessary.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable Body with due regard make an act making them a Body politic and corporate in name and style of the Common & Cemetery Company with all the franchises incident to Corporations and your petitioners will ever pray to

Source: Petition from Andrew Wallace et al., Records of the General Assembly, Petitions, ND, No. 4004. SCDAH. Signatures omitted.
To
The Honorable the President and Members of the Senate—

The humble petition of Andw Wallace President J A. Crawford vice president & J B Davis John Fisher T. W. Radcliffe M. LaBorde C A Bedell W H Hampton Jr V S Blanding, C. Neuffer W W Walker J W Parker J V Lyles Wm Glaze Jas S Scott Wm Reynolds Wm Wallace H P Dougal H Davis R Bryce & Jno Bauskett Directors and their associates respectfully sheweth unto your Honorable body that they have united themselves together for the purpose of establishing a public Cemetery near the town of Columbia.

That the increasing population of the town, the already crowded condition of many of the Church yards, the generally received opinion as to their unwholesomeness, render the establishment of a public Cemetery without the corporate limits of the town, as a matter highly important and necessary—

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable body will pass an act making them a body politic and corporate in Law under the name and style of the Elmwood Cemetery Company, with all the powers usually incident to Corporations. And your petitioners will ever pray & c.

Suggested Study Questions
1. Using a dictionary, define the word cemetery.
2. What do the petitioners request? Why?
3. Do you think the S. C. General Assembly approved this petition? Where could you go to find out?
4. Use your library and other sources to locate information on the petitioners.
Petition from Free Persons of Color

To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina:

The humble Petition of the subscribers respectfully sheweth:

That your Petitioners who are free persons of color on behalf of themselves and others of the religious sect or denomination called Methodists in the city of Charleston, are about of purchasing two lots of land to be appropriated as a place of interment for themselves and their descendants, the present burial ground being inadequate for that purpose — That the said lots are situated in the Village of Strayt's Bridge in the vicinity of Charleston, adjoining each other, and contain each in front on the South forty feet, and one hundred and twenty eight feet in depth, more or less — That these lots being beyond the limits of the city, your Petitioners are informed that it is not possible to obtain the sanction of your honorable body to appropriate the same for the purposes aforesaid — Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that they may be authorized and empowered to purchase and use the said lots as a place of burial for themselves, and their descendants, under such regulations and restrictions as your honorable body may think proper to prescribe — And your Petitioners do in duty bound, will ever pray and so forth.

Transcription of Petition from Free Persons of Color

To the honorable, the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina—
The humble Petition of the subscribers
Respectfully Sheweth
That your Petitioners, who are free persons of color, on behalf of themselves and others of the religious sect or denomination called Methodists, in the City of Charleston, are desirous of purchasing two lots of land to be appropriated as a place of interment for themselves and their descendants; the present burial ground being inadequate for that purpose—That the said lots are situated in the Village of Wraggs Borough in the vicinity of Charleston, adjoining each other, and contain each in front, on Judith Street, forty feet, and one hundred and twenty eight feet in depth, more or less—That these lots being beyond the limits of the City, your Petitioners are informed, that it is necessary to obtain the sanction of your honorable body to appropriate the same for the purposes aforesaid—Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that they may be authorized and empowered to purchase and use the said lots, as a place of burial for themselves, and their descendants, under such regulations and restrictions, as your honorable body may think proper to prescribe—And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray and so forth—

Suggested Study Questions
1. Who are the petitioners?
2. Why are they petitioning?
3. What do the petitioners want?
4. Where is the site?
5. What else would you like to know about the petitioners?
Final resting places of the great and near-great in South Carolina: a selection

Anderson
   Presbyterian Cemetery, James L. Orr (governor)

Beech Island
   Redcliffe, James Henry Hammond (governor and US senator)

Beaufort
   St. Helena Episcopal Church, John "Tuscarora Jack" Barnwell (leader of SC forces in the Tuscarora War)
   Tabernacle Baptist Church, Robert Smalls (Civil War hero and US congressman)

Camden
   Knight's Hill, Mary Boykin Chesnut (Civil War diarist)

Charleston
   The Citadel, Gen. Mark Clark (World War II hero and commandant of the Citadel)
   Windsor Hill Plantation, William Moultrie (Revolutionary War general and governor)
   First Baptist Church, Richard Furman (Baptist leader)
   Huguenot Church, Saint Julien Ravenel (scientist)
   Independent (Congregational) Church, David Ramsay (physician and historian)
   Magnolia, Langdon Cheves (1776-1856, Speaker of the US House of Representatives); George A. Trenholm (secretary of the treasury, CSA); William Gregg (1800-1867, founder of Graniteville Mill); William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870, author)

Tombstone of William Gilmore Simms, noted South Carolina man of letters, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, SC. SHPO, National Register Files, SCDAH.
Middleton Place, Arthur Middleton (signer of the Declaration of Independence)
St. Lawrence Cemetery, Francis Warrington Dawson (journalist/founder, News & Courier)
St. Michael's Church, John Rutledge (SC president, signer of the US Constitution, and chief justice of the US Supreme Court), Robert Young Hayne (US senator known for Hayne-Webster debates), Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (signer of the US Constitution)

Columbia
Elmwood Cemetery, Narciso G. Gonzales (journalist/founder, The State newspaper)
First Presbyterian Church, Ann Pamela Cunningham (preserver of Mount Vernon), Jonathan Maxcy (first president, University of South Carolina)
St. Peter's Catholic Church, John R. Niernsee (architect of the South Carolina State House)
Trinity Cathedral, Wade Hampton (1818–1902, Civil War general and governor), James Francis Byrnes (governor and US Supreme Court justice), Henry Timrod (poet laureate of the Confederacy)

Denny's Crossroads (Saluda County)
?Butler Family Cemetery, Pierce M. Butler (governor and commander of the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican War)

Edgefield
First Baptist Church, Preston S. Brooks (US congressman who caned Charles Sumner), Francis W. Pickens (governor)

Fort Mill
Unity Church, Elliot White Springs (industrialist)

Fort Motte
St. Matthews Episcopal Church, Julia Peterkin (novelist, Pulitzer Prize winner for Scarlet Sister Mary)

Georgetown
Baptist Church, Joseph H. Rainey (first African American to serve in the US Congress from SC)
Screven Family Cemetery, Elisha Screven (founder of Georgetown)

Honea Path
Barkers Creek Church, Olin D. Johnston (governor and US senator)

Lake City
Restlawn Cemetery, Ronald E. McNair (astronaut killed on the Challenger)

Lancaster
Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, Andrew Jackson, Sr. (father of President Andrew Jackson); Gen. William Richardson Davie (founder of the University of North Carolina), see page 21.

Moncks Corner
Trappist Monastery of Our Lady of Mepkin, Henry Laurens (Revolutionary-era leader, president of the Continental Congress), Henry R. Luce (editor of Time), Clare Booth Luce (US senator)
Pendleton
St. Paul's Church, Barnard Elliott Bee (Civil War general who gave Thomas J. Jackson the nickname "Stonewall")

Pickens - Anderson County Line
Old Stone Church, Andrew Pickens ("The Wizard Owl," Revolutionary War general)

St. Luke's Parish
White Hall, Thomas L. Heyward (signer of the Declaration of Independence)

St. Stephen
Belle Isle, Francis Marion ("The Swamp Fox," Revolutionary War general)
Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, L. Mendel Rivers (US congressman)

Sheldon
Old Sheldon Church, William Bull (lt. governor)

Spartanburg
Magnolia Cemetery, William "Singin' Billy" Walker (author of the Southern Harmony)

Stateburg
Church of the Holy Cross, Joel R. Poinsett (diplomat who introduced the poinsettia to the US) "South Mount," Thomas Sumter ("The Gamecock," Revolutionary War general)

Trenton
Ebenezer Baptist Church, Benjamin R. Tillman (governor and US senator)

Walterboro
Hayne Hall, Isaac Hayne ( Revolutionary War leader executed by the British)

Sources
National Register of Historic Places, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
Published cemetery inscriptions in SC:
A Selected Bibliography
Dolly Wells

ABBEVILLE COUNTY
Young, Pauline. Tombstone Inscriptions of Old Little River Church, Founded 1791, Abbeville, S.C. Np., Nd.

AIKEN COUNTY

ANDERSON COUNTY

BARNWELL COUNTY

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort County Epitaphs: Jewish Cemetery, Old Sheldon, St. Peter’s Church Graveyard, Unnamed. . . . (Typescript), ca. 1960.

BERKELEY COUNTY

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LANCASTER COUNTY

LAURENS COUNTY

LEE COUNTY

LEXINGTON COUNTY


MCCORMICK COUNTY


MARION COUNTY

MARLBORO COUNTY

NEWBERRY COUNTY

OCONEE COUNTY

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

PICKENS COUNTY


RICHLAND COUNTY


SPARTANBURG COUNTY


SUMTER COUNTY


UNION COUNTY
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY


YORK COUNTY
