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A Condition Assessment of the Old Island at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina

Sarah Kollar

Clemson University, kollarsa@gmail.com

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A Condition Assessment of the Old Island at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South
Carolina

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate School of
Clemson University &
the College of Charleston

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science
Historic Preservation

by
Sarah Elizabeth Kollar
May 2009

Accepted by:
Jonathan Poston, Committee Chair
Frances Ford
Ralph Muldrow
Robert Russell

Abstract

Cemeteries face a number of condition problems, both naturally and through human destruction. Without protection, historic cemeteries will eventually be diminished or lost. Magnolia Cemetery of Charleston, South Carolina, is one of the many cemeteries facing various preservation problems. In an attempt to assist the cemetery, the failing conditions assessment of the Old Island section of Magnolia highlights the major problems of the area.

The Old Island is a section of Magnolia Cemetery located in the rear of the cemetery that has clearly defined boundaries with marsh and a small lake surrounding it. Plus, many of the people buried in this area are members of leading Charlestonian families, such as the Drayton's, Middleton's and Pinckney's. For these reasons, the Old Island was used for this study.

The changing attitude towards death and graveyards is developed through the history of both rural cemeteries and Magnolia Cemetery (Chapter 1). Then a map of the Old Island (Appendix 3), along with a condition survey of every gravestone (Appendix 6) was done. With this information the Old Island was examined: chronicling who is buried there, and documenting types of gravestones and their motifs (Chapter 2). With the knowledge of who is buried at the Old Island, research was done to know more about the people. It was determined that the people whose graves constitute many of the Old Island's, were from some of the elite Charlestonian families and thus largely the upper class (Chapter 3).

The condition survey was analyzed to determine that the gravestones and their plot enclosures face thirteen conditions (Chapter 4); collapse, loss, fragmentation, cracking, open/missing joints, degradation, biological growth, vegetation, soiling, sinking, erosion, corrosion and metallic staining. Plus, several of the gravestones have received poorly done repairs or have been vandalized.

Proper repair of gravestones is significant to the stone's conservation so as not to further damage the stone, for this reason it was included in this study (Chapter 5). This includes the cleaning of gravestones, removal of vegetation, repair of collapsed or fragmented stones, metal and stone fragments, resetting stones and metallic staining. This information will be useful when the actual conservation of the Old Island occurs.

Overall, the attempt of this study is to provide useful information for not only the conservation of the Old Island but to aid the future condition assessment of the rest of Magnolia Cemetery. It is hoped that the rapid deterioration of the gravestones at the Old Island and Magnolia Cemetery will be halted so that future generations can enjoy the site.

Acknowledgements

Very special thanks to my parents, Bob and Sandy Kollar for all of their support and encouragement while writing my thesis as well as throughout my education.

I wish to thank my advisor Jonathan Poston, Frances Ford and Ralph Muldrow and the rest of the historic preservation professors for their assistance during this experience. I would also like to thank Meagan Baco and Laura Burghardt for their help in measuring the Old Island.

Thank you to all the others who provided endless support.

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Chapter 1 Brief History of Rural Cemeteries

Much can be learned through cemeteries: a tombstone inscription can show migration, lifespan and religious views while the style of the tombstone and the cemetery's location exhibit societal attitude towards death.¹ These are just a few of the many things we can learn from cemeteries. However, the styles of gravestones and the location of cemeteries have changed over the years, evolving as people's attitudes towards death changed. *In Small Things Forgotten* James Deetz stated "the mortuary art of colonial Anglo-America is unique in providing us with a tightly controlled body of material in which to observe stylistic change in material culture, and to relate this change to changes in the society that produced it."²

In Colonial America, burials were located in four distinct patterns. The first were in isolated places and had no design. These were used by the early settlers.³ When settlers became more established so did their burials. This burial location was on family farms and was sometimes also used by neighboring families.⁴ With the construction of new churches came graveyards which were located alongside the church. Some were also buried beneath the church in vaults.⁵ Lastly, is the potter's field. Here people not

¹ Frank G. Matero and Judy Peters, "Survey Methodology for the Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds and Cemeteries," *APT Bulletin* 34, no. 2/3 (2003): 38.

² James Deetz, *In Small Things Forgotten; The Archaeology of Early American Life* (Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1977), 89.

³ David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity; Cemeteries in American History* (Baltimore & London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 13.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

accepted at other locations could be buried. These locations were used especially during epidemics and were often abandoned afterwards.⁶

In America from about 1680 to the mid 19th – century, three different gravestone motifs could be seen in these churchyard or family burial grounds, the winged death's head, the winged cherub, and the urn and willow.⁷ Through both the motif and the inscriptions on the gravestones, the gradual change in attitude towards death can be seen. Despite this slowly changing attitude, graveyards were still seen as nothing more than necessities that were usually avoided.⁸

With the rapidly increasing population in the early 19th century, graveyards became overpopulated. This did not help the already unattractive appearance of the graveyard or the poor sanitation.⁹ In some extreme cases in dealing with overpopulation in churchyard cemeteries, coffins stood in tiers or were entirely moved to different locations.¹⁰ These issues along with improved technology and transportation aided in changing people's attitudes towards cemeteries as well as their outlook on death.¹¹ Sanitation was a widespread issue in urban environments with the filthy streets and poor drinking water quality. Epidemics also raged, especially in southern cities that experienced longer warm seasons that were feeding grounds for

⁶ Sloane, 13 – 14.

⁷ Deetz, 95 - 98.

⁸ French, 39.

⁹ French, 42.

¹⁰ Edmund V. Gillon Jr., *Victorian Cemetery Art* (New York: Dover Publications Inc., 1972), v-vi.

¹¹ McGahee, 7.

diseases.¹² Plus, it was often believed that graveyards emitted gasses that carried diseases.¹³

The change in attitude towards death can be seen in how people showed remorse at the loss of a person rather than their hope or fear of heaven and hell.¹⁴ Cemeteries also exhibited this changing attitude. Victorian epitaphs left behind the blunt style of the 18th – century and were instead cheerful; saying such things as the deceased was “asleep.”¹⁵ Also, the material of the markers changed, going from stones such as gray slate and wood to a white marble.¹⁶

Mount Auburn and the Rural Cemetery

The changing of attitudes towards death, burial and sanitation is apparent with the construction of Mount Auburn Cemetery in 1831.¹⁷ Following French and English models Mount Auburn Cemetery, located outside of Cambridge, Massachusetts, created an entirely new concept in America and became the standard for future cemeteries. Since the cemetery was not associated to a church it was maintained through fees. Also, the grounds were landscaped to provide nice paths and views for visitors to enjoy that were not available in the much avoided graveyards.¹⁸

¹² David R. Goldfield, “The Business of Health Planning: Disease Prevention in the Old South,” *Southern Historical Association*, vol. 42, no. 4 (Nov., 1976): 557.

¹³ Sloane, 11.

¹⁴ James A. Hijjiya, “Gravestones and Attitudes Toward Death: A Brief History,” *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 127, no. 5 (Oct. 14, 1983): 354.

¹⁵ Gillon, vii.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ French, 38.

¹⁸ Gillon, vii.

At the opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery, Joseph Story gave a dedication, in which he stated; “earthly remains will still retain the tender regard of those whom we leave behind,” and “our place of burial will be remembered by generations.”¹⁹ Henry Bellows went further in expressing the change in attitude towards cemeteries at the Harvard Exhibition on October 18, 1831, when he stated that rural cemeteries “are not for the dead. They are for the living.”²⁰ After its apparent success, Mount Auburn became the precedent for all of the rural cemeteries that began popping up all over the nation during the mid 19th – century.²¹

During the Victorian period, in which the rural cemetery rose in popularity, new trends and iconography were used. Many tombstones began using images to symbolize what the deceased had accomplished in life.²² The quantity of space that rural cemeteries possessed, allowed for a variety of tombstone designs and sizes.²³ Previously, only the powerful or wealthy were able to have their desired tombstones, whereas the new rural cemetery allowed for the average person to have what they desired.²⁴ Another feature of rural cemeteries was the enclosing of individual family plots with fences. Iron was the desired material for fences, which aided in the boom of ornamental ironwork.²⁵ This changed somewhat during the 1850s when curbstones

¹⁹ Hijjiya, 354.

²⁰ Thomas Bender, “The ‘Rural’ Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and the Appeal of Nature,” *The New England Quarterly*, vol. 47, no. 2 (June 1974): 197.

²¹ French, 38.

²² Gillon, ix-xi.

²³ Gillon, iv.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ French, 51.

became the design of choice, using granite and other such stone to enclose the family plot.²⁶

Mid 19th – and 20th – Century Tombstone Styles

One of the styles of tombstones that are typically seen in rural cemeteries is monumental style. This style was popular circa 1840 – 1920.²⁷ The period of



Figure 1.1: Harrietta Anne Fuller's Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

monumental saw a wide range of gravestone motifs, which was a break from the previous styles or death heads, cherubs and urn and willow gravestones.²⁸ The intention of gravestones in this style was to remind people of a deceased's past life, rather than our own mortality.²⁹ The design and size of the tombstones were often unique in themselves, which drew attention to them and the departed whom they stood over.³⁰ Tombstones could include such motifs as "emblems of the deceased's profession; imitations of natural objects; gothic arches like windows from cathedrals; Egyptian or classical columns, the latter type often broken at the top; crosses – showing the degradation of anti-Papist inhibitions; statues of angels; sculptures (for children's graves) of lambs, doves and

²⁶ French, 52.

²⁷ Hijjiya, 341.

²⁸ Ibid, 355.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

cradles; and geometric spheres and boxes.”³¹ Harrietta Anne Fuller’s tombstone (figure 1.1) shows this classical column motif that is broken at the top.

The modern plain style, popular circa 1900 – 2001, is also present in rural cemeteries.³² This type of tombstone can be seen in all periods, but it is during the 20th century that it became extremely popular.³³

The modern plain style displays little detail or design which was a break from the very ornate monumental style. There is a lack of any type of ornamentation, with only a basic inscription present, as seen in Elizabeth Bonnoitt’s grave marker (figure 1.2).³⁴



Figure 1.2: Elizabeth Bonnoitt’s Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

Magnolia Cemetery

Magnolia Cemetery, located outside of downtown Charleston, South Carolina is the area’s first rural cemetery (appendix 1). Before becoming a cemetery, this area was a rice plantation dating back to the late 1700s, named Magnolia Umbria.³⁵ Upon the death of its owner, Colonel William Cunnigton, the land was divided up and sold. Then, in the mid 19th – century, Edward Sebring, G.N. Reynolds Jr., W.D. Porter, W.O. Dukes,

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid, 341.

³³ Ibid, 357.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ *Magnolia Cemetery* (SC: Magnolia Cemetery Trust), 4.

W.S. Walker and Frederick Richards founded Magnolia Cemetery.³⁶ By Act No. 4005 of the South Carolina Legislature, Magnolia Cemetery was chartered as a non-profit organization in 1850.³⁷ The landscape and layout of the cemetery was then designed by architects Edward C. Jones and his junior partner Francis D. Lee.³⁸

From its beginning, Magnolia Cemetery (appendix 2) was run as a company and continued this way for just over a century.³⁹ In 1954, a trust was formed “to ensure the preservation of the property’s heritage but, more importantly to address the ravages



Figure 1.3: Magnolia Cemetery Entrance Monument, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

that decades of war, weather and neglect had wrought.”⁴⁰ Nine Charlestonians formed this trust, which had 75 acres of land in its control.⁴¹ At the entrance of Magnolia is a pedestal obelisk (figure 1.3) honoring these men, along with others significant to the cemetery.

Magnolia Cemetery is the epitome of a rural cemetery, with its spacious acreage, winding paths, landscaped grounds and lakes. Also a wide variety of people are buried at Magnolia Cemetery, including

³⁶ Magnolia Cemetery Entrance Monument, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, circa 1902.

³⁷ National Register Form, 1969, 1.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Trust, 6.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ NR 1969, 1.

architects, authors, carpenters, physicians, elected officials, and many more.⁴² It is also the resting place for more than 1,700 Confederate soldiers, including five generals.⁴³ All three crews of the Confederate's Hunley were laid to rest at Magnolia Cemetery. The first crew of five men was reinterred here on March 25, 2000 after being discovered under the Citadel's football stadium, joining the second crew which had been buried on November 8, 1863.⁴⁴ This eight man crew also consisted of Captain Horace L. Hunley, the namesake of the submarine.⁴⁵ The final crew of eight, which had been lost at sea for about 130 years, was buried here on April 17, 2004.⁴⁶

People began to recognize the significance of Magnolia Cemetery in the late 1960s when a National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form was filled out.⁴⁷ Three years later, in 1972, a second nomination form was filled out.⁴⁸ On March 24, 1978, Magnolia Cemetery was officially recognized for its importance as a rural cemetery when it was listed on the National Register.⁴⁹

In the 1972 National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, the cemetery's deteriorating condition was mentioned. It stated; that "many of the iron gates and fences are deteriorating; much of the vegetation is overgrown; and many of

⁴² Trust, 6.

⁴³ Trust, 2.

⁴⁴ http://www.hunley.org/main_index.asp?CONTENT=press&ID=100 (accessed 17 February 2009).

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ NR 1969, 1.

⁴⁸ National Register Form 1972, 1.

⁴⁹ National Register Information System

http://WWW.NR.NPS.GOV/iwisapi/explorer.dii?IWS_SCHEMA=NRIS1&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000044 (accessed 13 February 2009).

the monuments and sculptures need attention.”⁵⁰ Since this nomination form was filled out, a ground crew began taking care of the vegetation.⁵¹ The vegetation is no longer overgrown and other than a few well-established trees the tombstones are not in serious danger of damage due to overgrowth. Despite the improvements that have been made to Magnolia Cemetery over the years, it still faces serious problems due to theft and vandalism.

⁵⁰ NR 1972, 2.

⁵¹ Marcia Beczynski, Magnolia Cemetery Trust employee, interview with the author, 16 January 2009.

Chapter 2 The Old Island

The Old Island (appendix 3) is located in the back of Magnolia Cemetery. Dirt roads provide access through three land bridges, two of which connect it to the rest of the cemetery. Surrounding the Old Island is mostly marshland with a small lake on its southern side. In itself, the Old Island perfectly represents a rural cemetery with its winding roads and landscaped grounds. Countless trees of differing ages and sizes dot the island along with a variety of shrubbery.

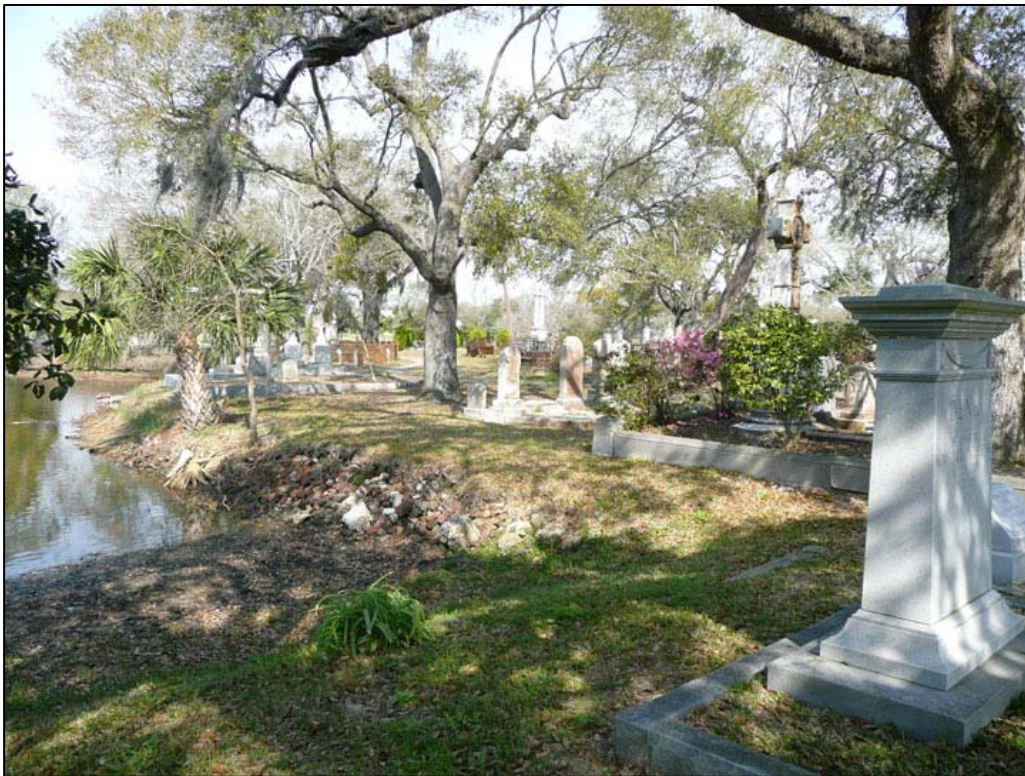


Figure 2.1: Lake along the Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

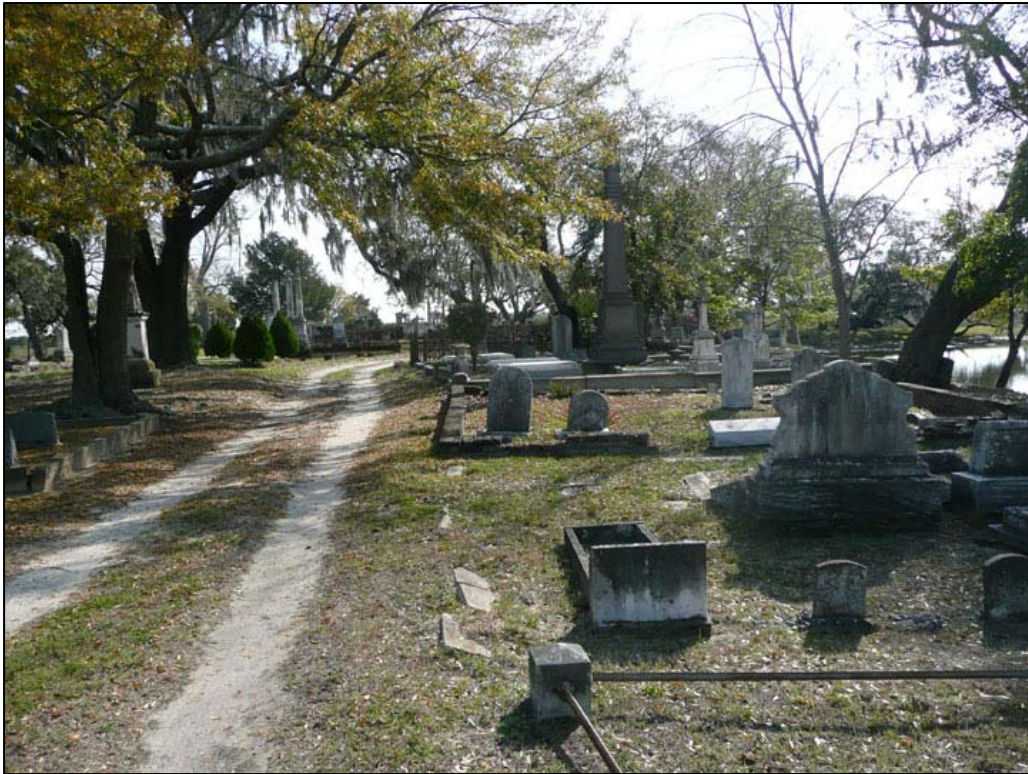
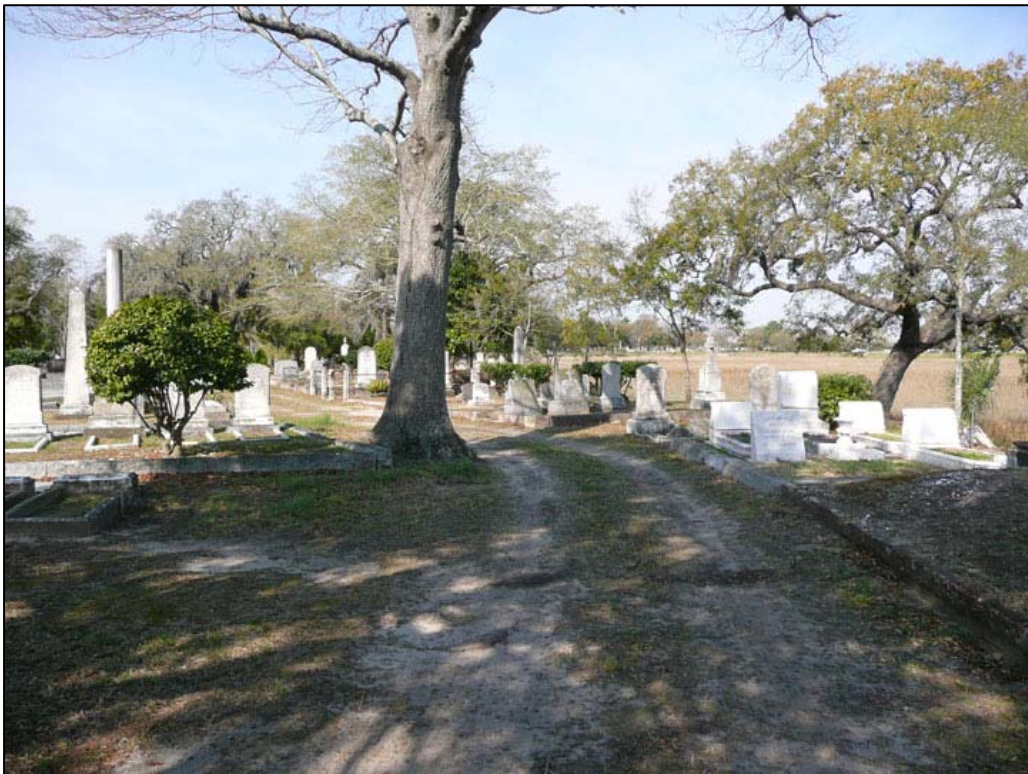


Figure 2.2: Lake along the Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

Figure 2.3: Marsh in relation to the Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.



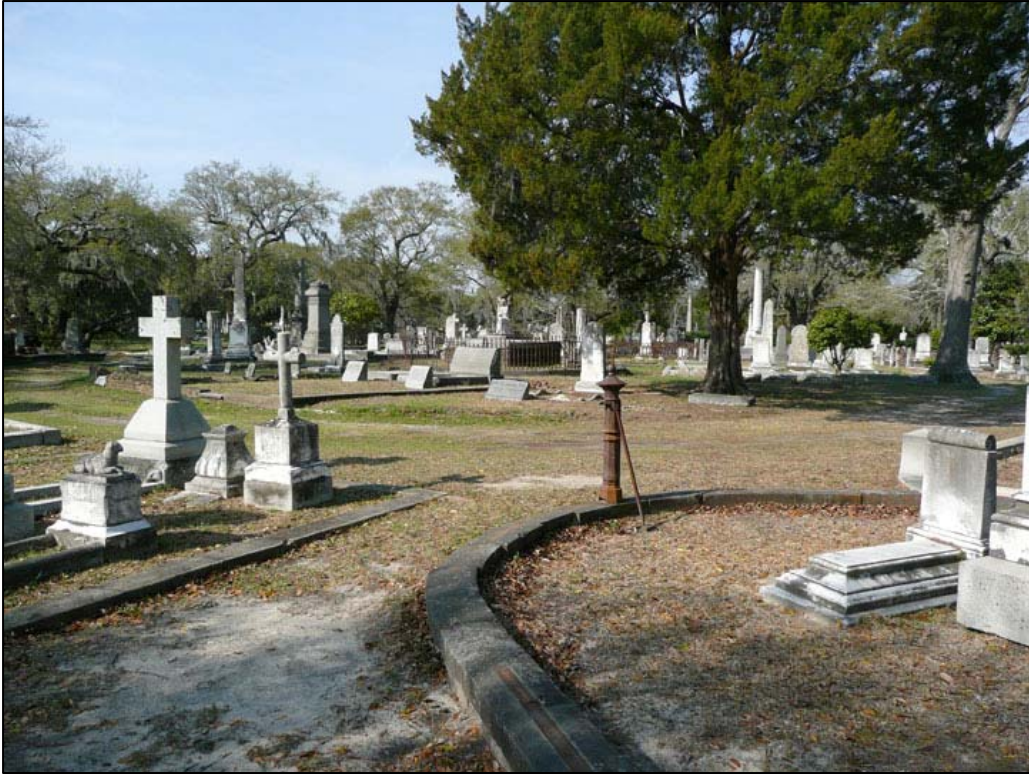


Figure 2.4: Center of the Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

Located on the Old Island are 61 plots with 337 marked gravestones and an additional 26 footstones. Of these known gravestones, there are a variety of types. Some are headstones, cradles, pedestal obelisk, pedestal columns, elevated tombs, ground tablets and crosses.

Typical of the period, many of the tombstones display a variety of inscriptions with sayings, Bible verses or descriptions of the deceased. Other than her parents' names and the date of her death, Loulie Rose Blake's gravestone states, "God's finger touched her and she slept."⁵² Charles Gignilial Gedding's tombstone has a quote from his mother; "With thy going went the sun from out my sky, leaving upon my path a night

⁵² Loulie Rose Blake Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1903.

eternally.”⁵³ The large cross marking the Bulow family (figure 2.5) shows another religious inscription with the Latin letters “IHS.” These three letters represent Jesus Christ, as they are the first three letters of his name when using the Greek alphabet.⁵⁴ While, Robert Stewart Bruns’ gravestone lists the Masonry positions he held of “Past Grand Master/ Past Grand High Priest and Past Eminent Commander.”⁵⁵ The variety of inscriptions continues with each tombstone.



Figure 2.5: Bulow Family Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

⁵³ Charles Gignillial Geddings Tombstone, Old Island Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1868.

⁵⁴ Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone; A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, 2004), 146.

⁵⁵ Robert Stewart Bruns Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1874.

Also characteristic to rural cemeteries are the tombstones with carvings such as flowers, flags, crowns and crosses. The amount of detail and relief of the carvings



Figure 2.7: Charles C. Lowndes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

varies from
tombstone
to
tombstone;
at the
entrance of



Figure 2.6: William D. Porter's Family Plot Enclosure, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

William D. Porter's family plot is a stone with a carving of flowers that exhibits very low relief (figure 2.6).⁵⁶ On the other hand is Charles C. Lowndes' 1893

⁵⁶ William D. Porter Plot Enclosure, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1883 – 1928.

tombstone (figure 2.7) in which the carving of flowers is in such a high relief that it is almost a sculpture itself.⁵⁷

Breaking from the flower theme is the flag carving on Seaborn Jones Colcock's tombstone (figure 2.8). This flag represents Colcock's involvement in World War I as an Army Field Clerk on American Expeditionary Forces.⁵⁸

Elizabeth E. Lebbly's tombstone (figure 2.9) displays a crown with a cross inside of it.⁵⁹ In this common late 19th century symbol, the crown represents victory and

the cross Christianity.⁶⁰ Also displaying a cross is the large pedestal obelisk of W. J. Bennett and his wife Sallie (figure 2.10). Like Charles C. Lowndes' flower carving, this cross was carved in a high relief.⁶¹



Figure 2.8: Seaborn Jones Colcock Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 2.9: Elizabeth E. Lebbly Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

⁵⁷ Charles C. Lowndes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1893.

⁵⁸ Seaborn Jones Colcock Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

⁵⁹ Elizabeth E. Lebbly Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1882.

⁶⁰ Keister, 113.

⁶¹ W. J. Bennett Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1854.

There is also more than one type of cross carving in the Old Island; W. J. Bennett's is a Latin cross in that it looks like a "t." This is the style of cross that is most associated with Christianity.⁶²

The Celtic cross is another type of cross seen in this area, as with Charles C. Lowndes' gravestone

(figure 2.7).⁶³ The arms of the cross are connected in this Celtic style with a circle or nimbus. This

cross is typically associated with a person's decent of Scottish or Irish ancestry.⁶⁴



Figure 2.10: W. J. Bennett Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by



Figure 2.11: Loulie Rose Blake Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

Not all gravestones on the Old Island are of the traditional headstone or cradle, instead, some feature sculpted figures. Typical of markers denoting a child's grave is the tombstone with a sculpted lamb, which was used on the gravestone of Loulie Rose Blake (figure 2.11). In this form, a lamb is typically a Christian symbol; however, Jewish and

Muslim cultures also use lambs symbolically.⁶⁵

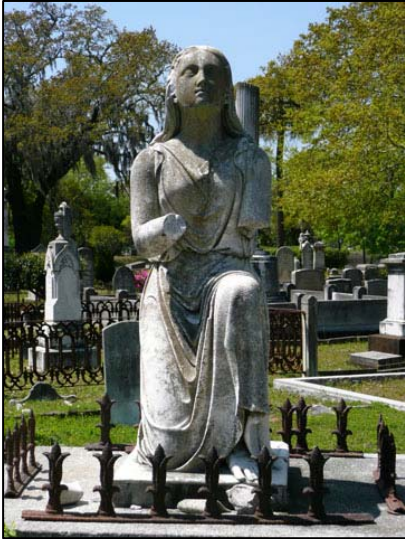
Loulie was a child who died on September 10,

⁶² Keister, 174-177.

⁶³ Charles C. Lowndes Tombstone, 1893.

⁶⁴ Keister, 177-179.

⁶⁵ Keister, 74.



1895.⁶⁶ Another sculpture in the Old Island is a praying woman on top of an elevated brick tomb (figure 2.12).

This is the tomb for T. A. Coffin.⁶⁷

Figure 2.12: T.A. Coffin Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

Gravestones don't always show the location of a burial, some are simply memorials. One such

instance of this is of Joseph Yates who, along with several other family members, passed away before the opening of Magnolia Cemetery.⁶⁸ This pedestal obelisk does list names

of people who are buried in this family plot, but they are buried with an individual marker showing their final resting place. Another memorial stone is the William E. Mikell gravestone (figure 2.13). This stone is both a marker of the burial location of William

Mikell and a memorial to his wife

Figure 2.13: William E. Mikell Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.



⁶⁶ Loulie Rose Blake Tombstone, 1895.

⁶⁷ T. A. Coffin Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

⁶⁸ Yates Family Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1944.

and daughter who were lost at sea aboard the S. S. Champion in 1879.⁶⁹

The earliest burial located on the Old Island took place in 1852 with the burial of Sarah Ann. The pedestal column residing over her burial site is the only one in her enclosed plot.⁷⁰ On the other end of the spectrum are the most recent burials of Thomas Leonard Owens and Katherine Muller Vaupel, both of whom were laid to rest in 2002. A slanted headstone marks Thomas Leonard Owens' gravesite while Katherine Muller Vaupel shares a double ground tablet with her husband, Ernest Walter Vaupel.⁷¹

Nearly every plot has some type of enclosure; this consists of either a



Figure 2.15: Barnwell Enclosure, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 2.14: Dr. J. S. Lawrence Enclosure, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

stone curb or a fence of stone, brick or cast iron. The Dr. J. S. Lawrence plot has a granite enclosure (figure 2.14) that is less than six inches high, making it a curb.⁷² Another granite enclosure was used at the Barnwell plot (figure 2.15). Unlike at the Lawrence plot, a higher stone enclosure, or fence is employed here.⁷³ The Allen Family plot also

⁶⁹ William E. Mikell and Family Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1879.

⁷⁰ Sarah Ann Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1852.

⁷¹ Thomas Leonard Owens Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 2002; Katherine Muller Vaupel and Ernest Walter Vaupel Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 2002.

⁷² Dr. J. S. Lawrence Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1899 – 1942.

uses a fence to enclose the area, this time with brick and a concrete top.⁷⁴

Finally, the metal fences can be seen by themselves, as with the Jervey Family plot (figure 2.16), or resting on top of stone.⁷⁵ Of the thirteen metal

fence enclosures on the Old Island,



Figure 2.16: Jervey Family Enclosure, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 2.17: T. A. Coffin Enclosure, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, S.C. Photograph taken by the author.

only three consisted of metal sunk in the earth, the rest of the metal fences stand on top of the stone as at the T. A. Coffin plot (figure 2.17). Here, the metal fence sits on top of a granite curb, or stone coping.⁷⁶

In itself, the Old Island has all the necessary characteristics to

define it as a rural cemetery. This alone makes the site significant as the changing attitudes towards death mark an important time in our nation's history. The people

⁷³ Barnwell Family Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1873 – 1961.

⁷⁴ Allen Family Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

⁷⁵ Jervey Family Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1875 – 1947.

⁷⁶ Fraser Family Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1880 – 1890.

who make up those buried in this area also make this location significant and they will be discussed in Chapter 3.

Chapter 3 People of the Old Island

Despite the 337 known gravestones on the Old Island, the people mostly come from the elite Charleston families. Many of the common occupations include planters, clerks, attorneys, physicians, factors and carpenters.⁷⁷ More specifically, the lives of Dr. Robert Leiby, Theodore DeHon Jervey, Charles J. Colcock, Dr. J. S. Lawrence, Lewis Reeves Gibbes and Henry Seabrook exhibit the similarities of those buried at the Old Island, through their occupations, social status, gravestones and those buried with them. Additionally, the many unmarried women buried on the Old Island may offer a brief glimpse of how Civil War casualties affected Charleston.

Dr. Robert Leiby

The son of Robert Leiby and Catherine Ann Grattan Leiby, Dr. Robert Leiby (figure 3.1) was born on June 1, 1805.⁷⁸ In 1826, Leiby graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston, and then became the acting Assistant Surgeon for the U.S. Army at



Figure 3.1: Dr. Robert Leiby. E. Detreville Ellis, *Nathaniel Leiby Patriot and Some of His Descendants*, 49. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

⁷⁷ James W. Hagy, *Directories for the City of Charleston, South Carolina: For the Years 1849, 1852, and 1855* (Baltimore, Maryland: Clearfield, 1998), 59.

⁷⁸ E. Detreville Ellis, "Nathaniel Leiby Patriot and Some of His Descendants" (1967), 45.

Fort Johnson on James Island, South Carolina.⁷⁹ At the time of this appointment, in 1827, there was a yellow fever outbreak.⁸⁰ Lebbly held the position of the Assistant Surgeon until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he became a surgeon for the Confederate States of America for nearly four years.⁸¹ Lebbly also held the positions of “Alderman, City Register, Port Physician, State Health Officer and Surgeon General of South Carolina.”⁸² A *Charleston News and Courier* article from January 8, 1881, announced Lebbly’s reappointment as Port Physician. This was a position which he held since 1868.⁸³ The article commends this reappointment stating; “Dr. Lebbly’s



Figure 3.2: Robert Lebbly M.D. Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1887. Photograph taken by the author.

reappointment is, therefore, not simply an acknowledgment of his merits, but the best thing that could be done for public service.”⁸⁴ When Lebbly passed away on February 18, 1887, his gravestone (figure 3.2) was executed in the modern plain style and simply stated his name, birth date and death date.

⁷⁹ Ellis, 46.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ellis, 46 – 47.

⁸³ “*The Port Physician*,” *Charleston News and Courier*, Jan 8, 1881, 2.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

Elizabeth Esther Rivers, Lebbys wife of 55 years, is buried beside him (figure 3.3). They were married on March 15, 1828 and had eleven children together.⁸⁵ Elizabeth was born on March 9, 1809 to Henry Starling Rivers and Esther Shaw Rivers.⁸⁶ At the age of 73, Elizabeth passed away on December 17, 1882. Marking her grave is a headstone, (figure 3.4) with the carving of a crown with a cross through it.⁸⁷ The inscription on the headstone called her “A devoted wife and mother.”⁸⁸



Figure 3.3: Dr. Robert Lebbys and Elizabeth Esther Rivers. E. Detreville Ellis, *Nathaniel Lebbys Patriot and Some of His Descendants*, 48. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.



Figure 3.4: Elizabeth Esther Rivers Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1882. Photograph taken by the author.

⁸⁵ Ellis, 45 – 46.

⁸⁶ Ellis, 46.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.



Figure 3.5: Kezia Violetta. E. Detreville Ellis, *Nathaniel Leiby Patriot and Some of His Descendants*, 50. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.



Figure 3.6: Kezia Violetta Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1902. Photograph taken by the author.

Two of Robert and Elizabeth’s children, Kezia Violetta (figure 3.5) and Minnie Mary

Selina Leiby Matthews are also buried in the Old Island. Kezia was born in 1842 and never married. She died in 1902, just shy of turning sixty.⁸⁹ Like her father’s gravestone, Kezia’s marker (figure 3.6) is in the modern style. Kezia was one of the many Charleston women during this time that never married. Many eligible, young men had died fighting in the Civil War, so women who may have married no longer had the opportunity.⁹⁰

Minnie was the youngest daughter of the Lebbys and married C. G. Matthews. She passed away on September 3, 1880, the inscription on her tombstone (figure 3.7) stated; “Memory will ever treasure the recollection of thy ennobling life, and love.”

⁸⁹ Ellis, 45.

⁹⁰ Christine Jacobson Carter, *Southern Single Blessedness: Unmarried Women in the Urban South, 1800 – 1865* (Urbana & Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2006), 153.



Also buried in the Lebbly plot is Dr. Robert Lebbly's grandson Andrew Frederick Lebbly and two Confederate Medical Officers. On Andrew's gravestone is the carver's signature, "E. R. White."⁹¹ The two Confederate officers also buried in the plot were from the First Louisiana Hospital and had died of yellow fever.⁹²

Figure 3.7: Minnie Mary Selina Matthews Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1880. Photograph taken by the author.

Theodore DeHon Jervey

Of Scottish descent, Theodore DeHon Jervey (figure 3.8) was born in Charleston, South Carolina on August 19, 1859 to Theodore DeHon Jervey and Anne Hume Simons.⁹³ His father had various jobs as "a factor, banker, and for a time, collector of customs of the port of Charleston."⁹⁴ All three of these members of the Jervey family are buried in the Old Island.

Following his graduation from the Virginia Military Institute in 1879, Jervey became an attorney. Jervey was the Assistant Solicitor "of the first judicial district of

⁹¹ Andrew Frederick Lebbly Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina.

⁹² Ellis, 58.

⁹³ *Men of Mark in South Carolina, Ideals of American Life: A Collection of Biographies of Leading Men of the State*, ed. J. C. Hemphill (Washington D.C.: Men of Mark Publishing Company, 1907), 186.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

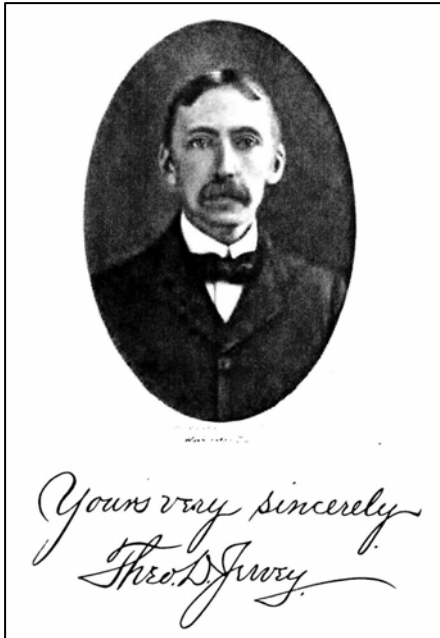


Figure 3.8: Theodore DeHon Jervey, *Men of Mark in South Carolina, Ideals of American Life: A Collection of Biographies of Leading Men of the State*, 186. Charleston County Library, South Carolina room.

South Carolina” for five years, followed by being the editorial writer for the “Charleston World.”⁹⁵ Then from 1891 to 1895, he served as the chairman of the city’s Democratic Executive Committee and was a delegate at the National Democratic Convention in 1892.⁹⁶

Jervey did not just work as an attorney; he was a “writer of fiction and historical works; pamphleteer; [and] historian.”⁹⁷ In 1905, Jervey’s *The Elder Brother* was published.⁹⁸ A review of the book, published in the *New York Times* on August

12, 1905, which stated “‘The Elder Brother’ tells (quite without recrimination as to the Federal policy) the story, political, social, and economic, of a Southern city during the period of Reconstruction.”⁹⁹ The article continued that “In short, the book, if it is not a novel to carry the reader along – it is not that – is an exceedingly valuable, truthful, and interesting study. There is certainly no other picture of the period which approaches it in these vital points.”¹⁰⁰

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ *Who’s Who in South Carolina 1934 – 1935*, ed. Scott Utsey Walker (Columbia, S.C.: Current Historical Association, 1935), 247.

⁹⁸ Thomas DeHon Jervey, *The Elder Brother* (Neale Publishing Company, 1905).

⁹⁹ “The South” *The New York Times*, August 12, 1905, BR528.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.



Figure 3.9: Theodore DeHon Jervey Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1947. Photograph taken by the author.

Jervey wrote several other books, including *Robert Y. Hayne and His Times* in 1909.¹⁰¹

With the passing of Theodore DeHon Jervey, in 1947, a headstone (figure 3.9) was erected to his memory

includes the epitaph, “One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward.”¹⁰² Jervey’s father, Thomas DeHon



Figure 3.10: Theodore DeHon Jervey Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1892. Photograph taken by the author.

Jervey’s grave also has a headstone while his mother,



Elizabeth’s grave, has a cradle. The inscription on his father’s headstone (figure 3.10) states: “His

fame, consigned to the keeping of that time. Which happily is not so much the tomb of virtue, as its shrine,

Figure 3.11: Elizabeth Heyward Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1906. Photograph taken by the author.

shall in the years to

¹⁰¹ Thomas D. Jervey, “Robert Y. Hayne and His Times” (NY: Macmillian Company, 1909), iii.

¹⁰² Thomas DeHon Jervy Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1947.

come, fire modest worth to noble ends.”¹⁰³ While his mother’s inscription (figure 3.11) states “And with the morn those angel faces smile which I have loved long since and lost awhile.”¹⁰⁴

Charles J. Colcock

Charles J. Colcock (figure 3.12) was laid to rest in a family plot in the Old Island. Included in this family group is his wife, Patti Lee Hay and daughter, Erroll Hay.¹⁰⁵ Colcock was born in Beaufort District, South Carolina on January 17, 1852, and educated at the Holy Communion Church Institute in Charleston, now known as Porter – Gaud Academy, the College of Charleston and Union College, Schenectady, New York.¹⁰⁶ At Union College, Colcock studied civil engineering, graduating in 1875.¹⁰⁷ Following his graduation, he became a tutor at Union College, a position which he held for three years. Colcock then returned to South Carolina and was a planter for several years.¹⁰⁸ In 1885, he began working at the Porter Academy,



Figure 3.12: Charles J. Colcock. *Men of Mark in South Carolina*, 73. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

¹⁰³ Thomas DeHon Jervey Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1892.

¹⁰⁴ Elizabeth Heyward Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1906.

¹⁰⁵ Colcock Family Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1862 – 1994.

¹⁰⁶ *Men of Mark in South Carolina*, 73.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid*, 73 – 75.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid*, 75.



Figure 3.13: Charles J. Colcock Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1919. Photograph taken by author.

Charleston, in the Mathematics and Sciences department. Colcock was promoted in 1890 to be headmaster of the academy, a position which he held for twelve years.¹⁰⁹ With Colcock’s death on March 31, 1919, a cradle (figure 3.13) was erected stating; “The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.”¹¹⁰

Figure 3.14: Patti Lee Hay Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1943. Photograph taken by the author.



Patti Lee Hay, married Colcock in December, 1893, and was buried next her husband following her death on August 26, 1943. The inscription on her headstone (figure 3.14) states; “Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Charles J. Colcock Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1919.



Figure 3.15: Erroll Hay Colcock Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1976. Photograph taken by the author.

have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him.”¹¹¹ Charles and Patti Colcock had two children together, one of whom, Erroll Hay Colcock, is buried beside them (figure 3.15).

Dr. J. S. Lawrence

Dr. J. S. Lawrence and his wife Charlotte rest in a plot together in the Old Island. Dr. Lawrence was born in 1848 and went on to be the president of the Charleston Consolidated Railway, Gas and Electric Company. He also founded, on the Isle of Palms, “one of the largest amusement parks in the country.”¹¹² Despite Lawrence’s many accomplishments, friends said he always modestly attributed his success to his associates.¹¹³

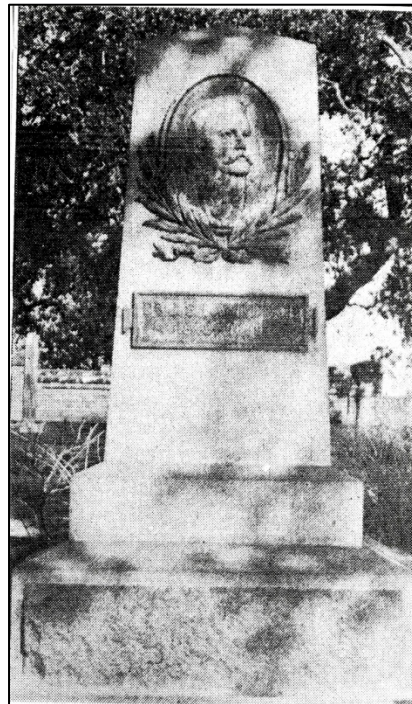


Figure 3.16: Dr. J. S. Lawrence Tombstone. J. V. N. Jr., “Know Your Charleston? Dr. Lawrence’s Tombstone,” *Charleston News and Courier*, 7 February 1938.

¹¹¹ Patti Lee Hay Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1943.

¹¹² *Street Railway Journal*, vol. xv, no. 9 (March 1899): 610.

Shortly after becoming the president of the Charleston Consolidated Railway, Gas and Electric Company, Lawrence became ill.¹¹⁴ In hopes of recovery, he went to Europe but his condition worsened. Returning to America, he died just five months after taking ill.¹¹⁵ His modest tombstone does not inform viewers of his many accomplishments. Instead it simply states his name, birth and death dates and there was a bas relief of his portrait.¹¹⁶ However, the portrait has since disappeared and was probably stolen (figure 3.16).¹¹⁷ Charlotte Lawrence's ground tablet sits behind her husband's and is in the modern plain style (figure 3.17).¹¹⁸



Figure 3.17: Dr. J. S. Lawrence Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

¹¹³ J. V. N. Jr., "Know Your Charleston? Dr. Lawrence's Tombstone" *Charleston News and Courier*, 7 February 1938.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁷ Dr. J. S. Lawrence Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1899.

¹¹⁸ Charlotte Lawrence Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1942.

Lewis Reeves Gibbes

Lewis Reeves Gibbes (figure 3.18) was born to Lewis Ladson and Maria Drayton Gibbes and was the eldest of eight.¹¹⁹ During his childhood, Gibbes parents acquired land and built Ashtabula Plantation in Pendleton, South Carolina and he attended the nearby Pendleton Academy, enrolling in 1823.¹²⁰ Four years later, he graduated with highest honors and enrolled in the South Carolina College.¹²¹ In December 1829, Gibbes delivered “the Salutatory Oration” and then received his baccalaureate.¹²²



Figure 3.18: Lewis Reeves Gibbes. Lester D. Stephens, *Science, Race, and Religion in the American South: John Bachman and the Charleston Circle of Naturalists; 1815 – 1895*, 111. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

Following this, he returned to Pendleton Academy to serve as headmaster, while apprenticing to his uncle, a physician.¹²³ Upon the death of his parents, Gibbes inherited Ashtabula and guardianship of his younger siblings.¹²⁴ However, he decided on further pursuit of his medicine studies and left the plantation to his brother Charles

¹¹⁹ Beatrice Naff Bailey “The Natural Education of Lewis R. Gibbes” *South Carolina Wildlife*, vol. 10 (Mar/Apr 2006): 11.

¹²⁰ Lester D. Stephens, *Science, Race, and Religion in the American South: John Bachman and the Charleston Circle of Naturalists; 1815 – 1895* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 2000), 101 – 102.

¹²¹ Stephens, 102.

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ Bailey, 12.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*

Drayton Gibbes.¹²⁵ Accordingly, Gibbes moved to Charleston to attend the South Carolina Medical College.¹²⁶

Gibbes, also an artist, drew numerous sketches at Drayton Hall in the 1840's. These included both interior and exterior sketches. One of the interior sketches was of the ceiling in the great hall. This was the second ceiling in this room and was in the Federal style displaying "urns, garlands and swags."¹²⁷ Another sketch Gibbes did was of



Figure 3.19: Lewis Reeves Gibbes and Anne Barnwell Gibbes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1899. Photograph taken by the author.

a small brick outbuilding.¹²⁸

After receiving his medical degree, Gibbes became the chair of Mathematics at the College of Charleston,¹²⁹ holding the position for forty-four years.¹³⁰ During this period, he published more than sixty articles in

Charleston newspapers. A common topic for these articles dealt with astronomical

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Stephens, 103.

¹²⁷ "A Peak into Drayton Hall's Rooms," <http://www.draytonhall.org/research/architecture/rooms.html> (accessed 14 April 2009).

¹²⁸ "Uncovering the Past Through Archeology," <http://www.draytonhall.org/preservation/archaeology/> (accessed 14 April 2009).

¹²⁹ Stephens, 106.

¹³⁰ Bailey, 12.

phenomena, but other topics included “meteorological information, an explanation of the phenomenon of dew, a fire plan for Charleston, and the importance of an agricultural and geological survey of the state.”¹³¹ Gibbes accomplishments and interests were varied and wide, but often focused in the scientific realm. After his death, Charles Pinckney stated “Lewis’ mind possessed the range of the telescope, and the variety of the kaleidoscope.”¹³² In an article celebrating the anniversary of his birthday, the *Charleston News and Courier* stated that he was “The first astronomer in the Southern states to calculate the orbit of a comet, he was praised by Agassiz, and during the War Between the States was commended for his skillful operation of the “Drummond Lights” on Morris and Sullivan’s Islands.”¹³³ Lewis Reeves Gibbes shares a gravestone with his wife, Anne Barnwell Gibbes. The inscription “The lips of the wise disperse knowledge” is carved on this monument (figure 3.19).¹³⁴

¹³¹ Stephens, 113.

¹³² Bailey, 13.

¹³³ “S.C. Birthday” *Charleston News and Courier*, 14 August 1948.

¹³⁴ Lewis Reeves Gibbes and Anne Barnwell Gibbes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1899.

Henry Seabrook

Henry Seabrook, of Edisto Island, was raised at Brookland Plantation.¹³⁵ Upon his father's, Ephraim, death in 1846, Henry inherited the property at the age of nine.¹³⁶ The outbreak of the Civil War, put Brookland plantation under hard times. In order to prevent their cotton from falling into enemy hands, Henry Seabrook among others burned their crops.¹³⁷ Also during the war, Seabrook served as a captain in the Confederate Army.¹³⁸ At the end of the war, he returned home to



Figure 3.20: Henry Seabrook Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1872. Photograph taken by the author.

restore his plantation, thus he applied for restoration on September 25, 1865.¹³⁹

Although he had already taken the amnesty oath, General Saxton turned Seabrook's

¹³⁵ SCiWay.net LLC "Brookland Plantation – Edisto Island – Charleston County" (2008) <http://south-carolina-plantations.com/charleston/brookland.html> (accessed 22 February 2009).

¹³⁶ Charles Spencer, *Edisto Island 1663 to 1860: Wild Eden to Cotton Aristocracy* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2008), 156.

¹³⁷ Charles Spencer, *Edisto Island 1861 to 2006: Ruin, Recovery and Rebirth* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2008), 19.

¹³⁸ Spencer, 82.

application down on October 9th.¹⁴⁰ Seabrook again applied for restoration on November 4th, this time submitting his application to Captain Ketchum. His application was accepted and he was given a certificate dated December 28, 1865.¹⁴¹ Despite the plantation's output of crops, Seabrook went bankrupt three short years later as a result of both the Civil War and the ensuing Reconstruction.¹⁴²

Henry Seabrook passed away during Reconstruction on July 8, 1872. The headstone (figure 3.20) marking his burial includes a popular late 19th century motif, a crown with a cross through it. Below the dates of his birth and death is an inscription reading; "In my hand no price I bring, simply to thy cross I cling."¹⁴³

Additional People Buried at the Old Island

In 1901, Charleston, South Carolina hosted the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.¹⁴⁴ During this event, many people were photographed. The following are the known people who attended the event and are buried at the Old Island.

Married to Middleton Guerard Fuller, Anne Eliza Brown shares a marker with her husband in the Brown family plot. Mrs. Fuller's photograph (figure 3.21) shows her around the age of thirty-four. She survived her husband who died in 1910 and passed

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² "Brookland Plantation."

¹⁴³ Henry Seabrook Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1872.

¹⁴⁴ *South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs*, prepared by Hugh James Fleming (The General Citizens Committee for the Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration, 1948), 1.

away at the age of 76 in 1943.¹⁴⁵ The couples cradle is located in the Fuller Plot on the Old Island (figure 3.22).



Figure 3.22: Anne Eliza Brown & Middleton Guerard Fuller Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1943. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 3.21: Anne Eliza Brown. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

¹⁴⁵ Middleton Guerard Fuller and Anne Eliza Brown Fuller Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1943.



Figure 3.22: Lane Mullally and Caroline H. Lowndes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1963. Photograph taken by the author.

Caroline H. Lowndes and her husband Lane Mullally, a physician, are buried in the Lowndes family plot.¹⁴⁶ The Mullally's also had owned the Nathaniel Russell

House, purchasing it in 1909.¹⁴⁷ Their joint headstone (figure 3.23) shows Lane Mullally's birth

and death dates of March 12, 1866 and March 24, 1920 respectively as well as Caroline's November 12, 1870 birth date and March 24, 1963 death date.¹⁴⁸ Mrs. Lane Mullally attended the 1901 Exposition as seen in her photograph (figure 3.24).

Figure 3.24: Caroline H. Lowndes. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.



¹⁴⁶ *Charleston City Directory; 1902 – 1903* (Charleston, South Carolina), 685.
¹⁴⁷ Interview with Valerie Perry, Associate Director of Museums, Historic Charleston Foundation, 14 April 2009.
¹⁴⁸ Lane Mullally and Caroline H. Lowndes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1963.

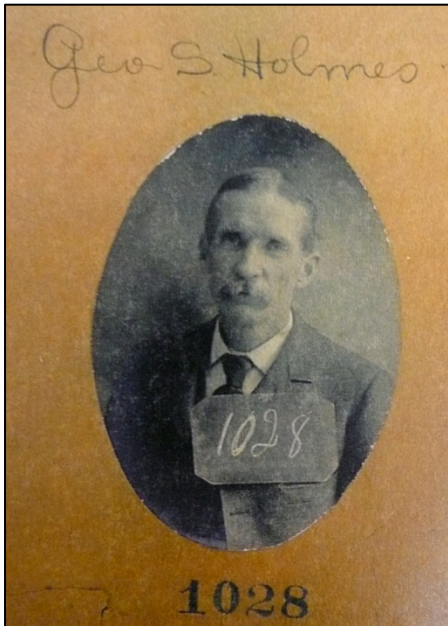


Figure 3.25: George Smith Holmes. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.



Figure 3.26: George Smith Holmes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1963. Photograph taken by the author.

George Smith Holmes (figure 3.25) was the son of Arthur Fisher Holmes and Amelia Severing Smith; he was born on November 30, 1849. Holmes was an attorney at law and practiced at 42 Broad Street.¹⁴⁹ Holmes died at the age of 72 on January 13, 1922. The cradle marking his burial location resides in the Holmes family plot (figure 3.26).¹⁵⁰

Charlotte Rebecca Holmes is also buried in the Holmes family plot; she is the daughter of George Smith Holmes and Mary Lane Burckmyer (figure 3.27). Charlotte lived in Charleston throughout her life, mostly at 1 Pitt Street.¹⁵¹ She was born on

¹⁴⁹ *City Directory 1902 – 1903*, 529.

¹⁵⁰ George Smith Holmes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1922.

¹⁵¹ *Charleston City Directory, 1932 – 1934* (Charleston, South Carolina), 146.

December 16, 1877 and lived to be 81, dying on August 24, 1959. Like her father, a cradle marks her burial location (figure 3.28).¹⁵²



Figure 3.27: Charlotte Holmes. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

Figure 3.28: Charlotte Rebecca Holmes Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1963. Photograph taken by the author.



In the Porcher family plot rests Miss Clelia Porcher Missroon (figure 3.29), a descendent of James Missroon who built the house that Historic Charleston Foundation now resides. Clelia was born in 1870 and lived to be 79, dying on November 13, 1949. The headstone honoring her is also bares the name Miss Clelia L. Porcher who died in

¹⁵² Charlotte Rebecca Holmes, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1959.

1924 (figure 3.30). Both Miss Missroon and Miss Porcher remained unmarried and lived together at 3 Lamboll Street.¹⁵³



Figure 3.29: Clelia Porcher Missroon. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.



Figure 3.30: Clelia Porcher Missroon Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1949. Photograph taken by the author.

Andrew Buist Murray (figure 3.31) was born to Scottish immigrants who died in 1857 when he was thirteen. At this time, Murray was admitted to the Charleston Orphan House.¹⁵⁴ Two years later, Washington Jefferson Bennett adopted Murray. Bennett owned Bennett’s Rice and Lumber Mills and gave Murray a position in the Mill. Murray rose through the ranks and eventually became a partner along with Bennett’s two sons.¹⁵⁵ In 1894, Murray took full control of the Mill until his retirement in 1912.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵³ *Charleston City Directory, 1920 – 1921* (Charleston, South Carolina), 423 & 467.

¹⁵⁴ “Andrew Buist Murray” *Charleston Magazine* (Sept 2004): 116.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

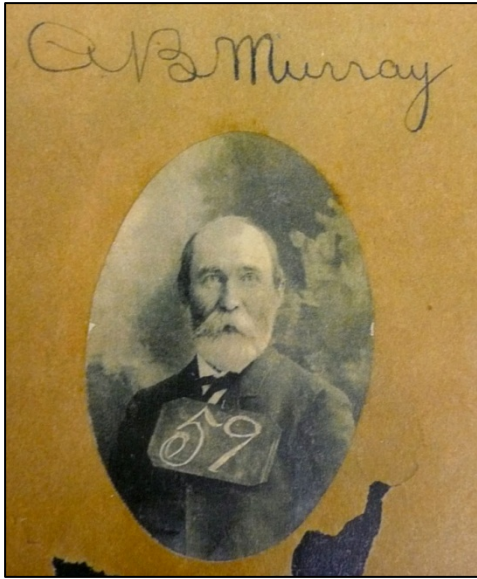


Figure 3.31: Andrew Buist Murray. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

Andrew Murray was also a well respected philanthropist. Some of the organizations he donated large sums of money to were the Charleston Orphan House, the College of Charleston, Murray Vocational High School and Murray Boulevard.¹⁵⁷ Working with him on many of these efforts was his wife, Mary Bennett, the daughter of his adopted father.¹⁵⁸

Following his death, M. Rutledge Rivers, Chairman of the Charleston Board of School

Commissioners said of Murray “No city ever had a truer friend. His gifts were lasting. He gave not for show, but for the good of mankind.”¹⁵⁹ Murray’s gravestone is an elevated tomb with a cross in relief. On the bottom of his gravestone (figure 3.32) is the inscription “The Lord bless thee and keep thee.”¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Patricia McKee, “Andrew B. Murray’s Magnificent Philanthropy,” *Charleston Mercury* (7 July 2008): 19.

¹⁵⁹ “Andrew Buist Murray.”

¹⁶⁰ Andrew Buist Murray Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1928.



Figure 3.32: Andrew Buist Murray Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1928. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 3.34: Emily Margaret Bennett Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1911. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 3.33: Emily Margaret Bennett. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

In the Bennett plot along with Andrew Murray is Emily Margaret Bennett (figure 3.33). She was born in February, 1858 and died at the age of 53 on March 2, 1911. Emily has a very similar gravestone to Murray, with a cross in relief on top of an elevated tomb. The inscription on the bottom of her gravestone (figure 3.34) states “The gift of God is eternal life.”¹⁶¹

¹⁶¹ Emily Margaret Bennett Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1911.



Figure 3.35: Minnie C. Bruns. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.



Figure 3.36: Minnie C. Bruns Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1940. Photograph taken by the author.

At about the age of 40, Minnie C. Bruns (figure 3.35) attended the West Indian Exposition. Bruns resided in Charleston and for over thirteen years lived at 61 Ashley Avenue.¹⁶² Her gravestone is in the modern plain style and sits in the Bruns family plot. The only inscription on this ground tablet (figure 3.36) is her name and lifespan, “1861-1940.”¹⁶³

Living to be a month shy of 102, Mary Waring Brown was born on March 25, 1875. As her gravestone (figure 3.37) states, she died on February 26, 1977, just 27 days short of turning 102. At the young age of 26, Mary’s photograph (figure 3.38) was taken

¹⁶² *Charleston City Directory, 1914 – 1916* (Charleston, South Carolina) 199.

¹⁶³ Minnie C. Bruns Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1940.

at the West Indian Exposition. At the time of her death, Mary Waring Brown was laid to rest in the Brown family plot.¹⁶⁴



Figure 3.37: Mary Waring Brown Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1977. Photograph taken by the author.

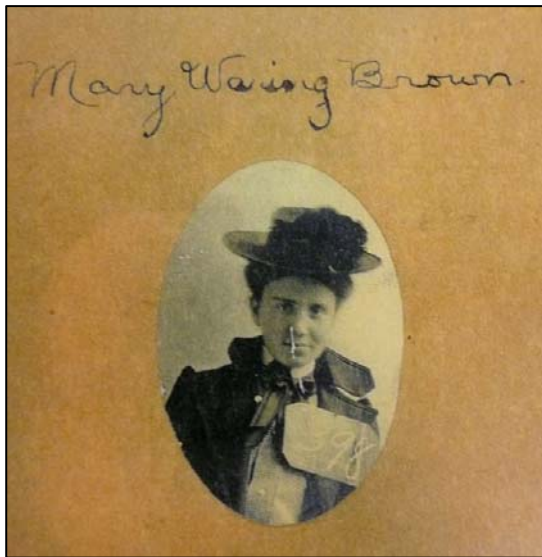


Figure 3.38: Mary Waring Brown. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

¹⁶⁴ Mary Waring Brown Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1977.



Figure 3.39: Julia Rose Raoul. South Carolina Inter – State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.



Figure 3.40: Julia Rose Raoul Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1958. Photograph taken by the author.

Julia Rose Raoul (figure 3.39) was born on January 28, 1861 and worked as a teacher at Coaft School.¹⁶⁵ Raoul died August 16, 1958, a cross and flowers adorn the top of her headstone, (figure 3.40) which is in the Raoul family plot. At the bottom of the headstone is the inscription “The Lord is my shepherd.”¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁵ *City Directory, 1902 – 1903*, 745.

¹⁶⁶ Julia Rose Raoul Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, 1958.

Chapter 4 Conditions of Gravestones and Enclosures

The gravestones and their enclosures have experienced a variety of problems; thirteen of these will be addressed. They consist of collapse, loss, fragmentation, cracking, open/missing joints, degradation, biological growth, vegetation, soiling, sinking, corrosion, metallic staining, erosion and previous repairs. A map of the Old Island shows the locations for each of these conditions and their severity in Appendix 4, while Appendix 3 has a key to the gravestone styles shown in the maps. To illustrate the severity of the conditions, a scale of one through five, with five being the worst, will be utilized.

Collapse



Figure 4.1: Geddings Plot Enclosure. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Forty-five plot enclosures and gravestones have experienced some type of collapse, which is shown on map 5.1. Over half of the fourteen metal fences have collapsed, one which is the Geddings' Family

plot's fence (figure 4.1). Recently T. A. Coffin's cast – iron fence collapsed in February

2009 (figure 4.2). Also, several gravestones have collapsed, such as the unknown cradle

located in the Alston plot

(figure 4.3). The headstone

connected to this collapsed

and broke in half making

any inscriptions on it

illegible without repair.¹⁶⁷



Figure 4.2:T. A. Coffin Plot Enclosure. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 4.3: Unknown Tombstone, Alston Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

¹⁶⁷ Unknown Tombstone at Alston plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

Loss



Figure 4.4: Geddings Plot Enclosure. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Map 5.2 shows how almost half of the 54 objects that have some type of loss are plot enclosures. Cast – iron fences especially have lost a significant amount of material. Not only has the Geddings Family plot fence

had problems with collapse, but also loss (figure 4.4). Most of this cast – iron fence has disappeared.

Julius A. Blake’s gravestone (figure 4.5) lost the top half of the marker. There was either some type of urn, cross, or sculpture on top. The only sign that there was something missing is the clear break line on top of the gravestone. Another gravestone (figure 4.6) missing a significant amount of



Figure 4.5: Julius A. Blake Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 4.6: Alfred Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

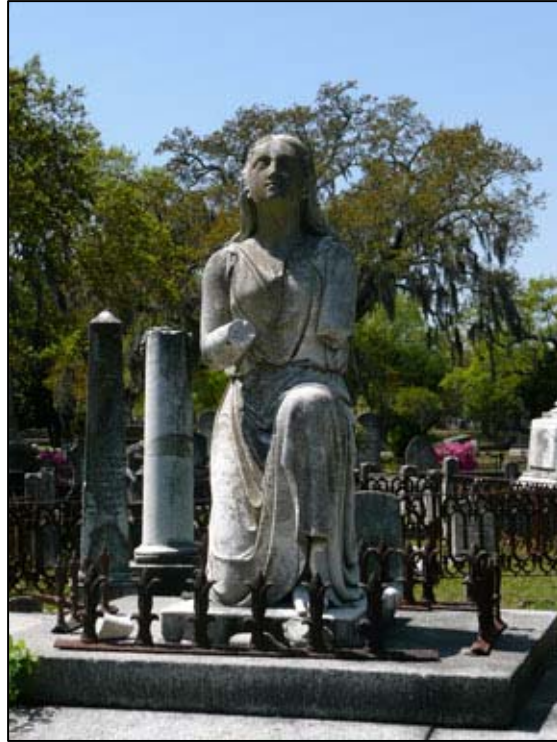


Figure 4.7: T. A. Coffin Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

material is in the Raoul plot marked

“Alfred.”¹⁶⁸ All that is remaining of this gravestone is a ball with small feet on top of it, thus a child-sized sculpture is missing. Less severe is the loss of the hands on the sculpture on T. A. Coffin’s gravestone. The wrists of the woman have also broken off but are sitting at the base of the sculpture, but the Bible that she was holding is gone (figure 4.7).

¹⁶⁸ Alfred Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.



Figure 4.8: Dr. J. S. Lawrence Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1899. Photograph taken by the author.

On a different note is the loss of ornamentation on Dr. J. S. Lawrence’s Tombstone (figure 4.8). The ornamentations shape can still clearly be seen on the stone but all other detail has been lost. However, in the *News and Courier* article “Know Your Charleston? Dr. Lawrence’s Tombstone” there is a photograph of the tombstone before the ornamentation was lost (figure 3.16). On the ornamentation was a carved portrait of Dr. Lawrence with a floral wreath and ribbon beneath it.¹⁶⁹

Fragmentation

Fragmentation has affected many of the plot enclosures. This can be seen at the Pinckney plot (figure 4.9). This plot’s curb has fragmented in many places,



Figure 4.9: Pinckney Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

¹⁶⁹ J. V. N. Jr.



Figure 4.10: Augustus Jervey Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

to the point of being hazardous to visitors and no longer clearly shows the outline of the plot. The child sized cradle for Augustus Jervey also has severe fragmentation (figure 4.10). It is so bad that the pieces are clumped together in a heap rather than in the position of a proper cradle. These two, along with the other 88

gravestones and enclosures that have fragmentation problems can be seen

in map 5.3.

Cracking

Of the seventy-four gravestones and enclosures that have cracking in their material, a majority of them are not serious, which is shown on map 5.4. Two plot enclosures have extensive cracking, the Blake Family plot (figure 4.11)



Figure 4.11: Blake Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

and the Mikell Family plot (figure 4.12). Isabel S. Fraser's gravestone also has extensive cracking (figure 4.13). All of these cases are in danger of becoming fragmented due to the severe cracking.



Figure 4.12: Mikell Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.



Figure 4.13: Isabel S. Fraser Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Open/Missing Joints



Figure 4.14: Colcock Children Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

It is very common for the cradle style gravestones on the Old Island to have problems at their joints. Often the joints are open and debris and plants have taken up root there. The small cradle for the Colcock children (figure 4.14) has this problem in which the joints have separated allowing for plants to grow in between them. Plot

enclosures also face this issue as they typically consist of large pieces of stone connecting together. The Boinest Family plot (figure 4.15) is an example of a granite curb missing its joints. The many more gravestones and enclosures with this problem can be seen on map 5.5.



Figure 4.15: Boinest Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Degradation

Sun, rain and wind all cause degradation of stone monuments. As a result, degradation can make it very difficult to read an inscription and carvings on a gravestone.¹⁷⁰ This is clearly shown on the unknown cradle located in the Pinckney plot



Figure 4.16: Unknown Pinckney tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

(figure 4.16). The connecting headstone that has since collapsed and is now resting on an adjacent tree cannot be read due to degradation.

The stone itself erodes at various rates, so the gravestone's longevity partially relies on the type of stone. Of the different materials, granite resists the weathering process the best. On the other hand, marble is especially susceptible to weathering.¹⁷¹ While

tombstone degradation is not the worst condition experienced at the Old Island, it is still causing a lot of damage to ninety-six gravestones, which is shown in map 5.6.

¹⁷⁰ Jonathan Appell, "A State of Decay" (2005) <http://gravestonepreservation.info/grart-1.asp> (accessed 14 November 2008).

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*

Biological Growth

Most of the tombstones and plot enclosures have some type of biological growth. Of the 426 enclosures and markers only twenty-four had no biological growth. The types of biological growth experienced in the Old Island are green and black algae, and lichen. Map 5.7 shows the spread of severity of biological growth among the materials.

Microbial growth and plants will always cause damage; it is just a matter of time. Some of the ways they cause damage is through the organic acid they produce or through the growth of their roots that penetrate the material.¹⁷² These microbial growths can occur on both the interior and exterior of the material, both of which can cause severe deterioration. However, it is possible for biological growth on the exterior of the



Figure 4.17: Louisa Parker tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

¹⁷² Marcello Lisci, Michela Monte, Ettore Pacini, "Lichens and Higher Plants on Stones: A Review," *International Biodeterioration & Biodegradation* 51 (2003): 1.



Figure 4.18: John Wingate & Mother tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1891 – 1896. Photograph taken by the author.

gravestone to solely be an aesthetic issue.¹⁷³

Algae is apparent on many of the tombstones through its green or black stains.¹⁷⁴ Not only does algae cause damage itself, it also supports the growth of other microorganisms.¹⁷⁵ This can be seen at Louisa Parker’s tombstone (figure 4.17). Here black algae are growing with lichen, green algae and soiling on top of it.¹⁷⁶ Algae are pioneering organisms that thrive in moist

conditions and are adaptable to a large range of environmental conditions.¹⁷⁷ With the canopy of a tree covering much of John Wingate’s tombstone (figure 4.18) it stays moist for longer periods of time. This has allowed green algae to thrive.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷³ Christopher J. McNamara and Ralph Mitchell, “Microbial Deterioration of Historic Stone,” *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, vol. 3, no. 8 (Oct. 2005): 447.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid*, 448.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid*, 449.

¹⁷⁶ Louisa Parker Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

¹⁷⁷ P. Tiano, P. Accolla and L. Tomaselli, “Phototrophic Biodeteriogens on Lithoid Surfaces: An Ecological Study,” *Microbial Ecology*, vol. 29, no. 3 (May-June 1995), 300.

¹⁷⁸ John Wingate and Mother Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1891 – 1896.

Like algae, lichens are pioneering organisms that thrive in moist conditions.¹⁷⁹ Lichens cause damage to stone when the thallus attaches or penetrates into pores or preexisting cracks. This results in the widening of the areas previously attacked, especially if the thallus begins growing inside of it.¹⁸⁰ Not only does lichen cause damage by its existence on the stone, but also in its removal. Upon its removal, the newly exposed area is left with a porous and vulnerable surface to environmental pollutants.¹⁸¹ Thus, the lichen's extremely slow growth may make it preferable to leave the lichen on the stone rather than removing it and possibly causing more damage.¹⁸² An unknown headstone (figure 4.19) shows the extent at which lichen can impair a gravestone. Due largely to the lichen, it has become very difficult to read the inscription of the



Figure 4.19: Unknown Seabrook Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

¹⁷⁹ Tiano, 300.

¹⁸⁰ Rakesh Kumar and Anuradha Kumar, *Biodeterioration of Stone in Tropical Environments: An Overview* (Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute, 1999), 22.

¹⁸¹ Lisci, 6.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*



headstone, all that is known is that the individual died in 1896.¹⁸³ George Mathews Coffin's slate headstone (figure 4.20) is also experiencing lichen growth, although nowhere near as serious as the previous headstone.¹⁸⁴

Figure 4.20: George Mathews Coffin Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1862. Photograph taken by the author.

Vegetation

Vegetative growth is affecting twenty-eight gravestones and plot enclosures, which are shown on map 5.8. A majority of the types experiencing this problem are either the enclosures or the cradle style of tombstones. For the most part these enclosures and cradle tombstones have some type of cracking or fragmentation, which has enabled vegetative growth to occur. The plant growth that has occurred is largely small plant growth such as weeds; however in this area there are many mature trees. Many of the trees are located either within a plot or are incorporated into its enclosure. Above ground, only one of these trees is causing significant damage to the surrounding

¹⁸³ Unknown Tombstone in Henry Seabrook Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1896.

¹⁸⁴ George Mathews Coffin Tombstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1862.

area. It is located in the Pinckney plot and its large limb is damaging the brick fence plot of the Allen family (figure 4.21). While only one tree is causing noticeable destruction

above ground it is unknown how much damage has been caused underground due to the tree's root system. They also need to be monitored so as to protect the surrounding



Figure 4.21: Allen Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

area in case they lose their limbs.



Figure 4.22: Allen Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

The Allen Family plot fence is experiencing additional condition problems with rooted plants (figure 4.22). Bricks have become loose due to the many growing plants in the structure.¹⁸⁵ Rooted

¹⁸⁵ Allen Family Plot Fence, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

plants invade cracks on a material and then cause further damage with its growth.¹⁸⁶

The weakening of the brick as a result of plant roots could lead to fragmentation or collapse of the tombstone or enclosure.¹⁸⁷ One way plant growth is accelerated on a material is through persistent dampness.¹⁸⁸ Plants also form on gravestones or plot enclosures through birds. This occurs through bird excrement, which not only aids the growth of plants but also deteriorates stone aesthetically and through corrosion.¹⁸⁹

Water is the single most significant environmental factor affecting biological growth, plants and corrosion, all which occur as a result of water on stone and cast-iron.¹⁹⁰ Any type of biological life present on stone flourishes in humid climates which is the typical climate felt at the Old Island. The severity of this problem becomes worse when the time in which the stone is wet occurs frequently or for longer durations.¹⁹¹ Moisture on the surface of a material also increases the amount of airborne pollutants absorbed.¹⁹²

¹⁸⁶ Lisci, 1.

¹⁸⁷ Chicora Foundation Inc., "Cleaning" (2008) <http://chicora.org/cleaning.html> (accessed 14 November 2008).

¹⁸⁸ Nick Schiavon, "Biodeterioration of Calcareous and Granite Building Stones in Urban Environment," in *Natural Stone, Weathering Phenomena, Conservation Strategies and Case Studies*, ed. S. Siegesmund, T. Weiss and A. Vollbrecht (London: The Geological Society, 2002), 378.

¹⁸⁹ Lisci, 15.

¹⁹⁰ Siegfried Siegesmund, Thomas Weiss and Axel Vollbrecht, "Natural Stone, Weathering Phenomena, Conservation Strategies and Case Studies: Introduction," in *Natural Stone, Weathering Phenomena, Conservation strategies and Case Studies*, ed. S. Siegesmund, T. Weiss and A. Vollbrecht (London: The Geological Society, 2002), 1.

¹⁹¹ Dario Camuffo, "Physical Weathering of Stones," *The Science of the Total Environment* 167 (1995): 4.

¹⁹² Ibid.

Soiling

Soiling is a widespread problem at the Old Island, as map 5.9 shows. Only twelve tombstones and enclosures are not experience any soiling. One of the worst cases of soiling is Clelia Finley Gibbes gravestone (figure 4.23). It is so dirty that it is hard to make out the inscription and even what material it is. On the other hand, Charlotte Lawrence’s gravestone only had minor soiling which did not affect reading the inscription or carvings.



Figure 4.23: Clelia Finley Gibbes Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Sunken

Ninety-seven gravestones are currently sunken to some extent. The footstone for Henry Seabrook is experiencing this, so the inscription on the stone “H. S.” can still be read with only minor impairment.¹⁹³ This is one of the sixty-seven gravestones and enclosures on map 5.10 that are experiencing a condition level of a one. On the other hand, there are two cradles in the DeVeaux Family plot that have sunk to the extent that

¹⁹³ Henry Seabrook Footstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

it is unknown whose grave they are marking or even if all the pieces of the marker remain (figure 4.24).¹⁹⁴ These two cradles have experienced the worst case of sinking on the Old Island. In between these two cases is a footstone with the



Figure 4.24: Unknown DeVeaux Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

marking “L. F.” on it located in the Thomson and Forsythe plot (figure 4.25). This footstone has a level four severity, it is high enough in the ground that it is visible when



Figure 4.25: L. F. Footstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

standing close by while at the same time its inscription can only be identified because it is located on the top of the

stone.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁴ Unknown Tombstones in DeVeaux Family Plot, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina, 1878 – 1906.

¹⁹⁵ L. F. Footstone, Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, South Carolina.

Corrosion

As previously mentioned, there are thirteen fences, three of which are solely cast – iron. All of these fences are experiencing some level of corrosion. This damaging chemical reaction occurs when the metal has wet and dry periods.¹⁹⁶ The Raoul Family plot is one of ten fences that have extensive corrosion (figure 4.26). The large number of cast – iron fences with severe cases of corrosion can be seen on map 5.11.



Figure 4.26: Raoul Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

¹⁹⁶ Henry Eyring, Blake Robertson, Chih Chien Chu and Terrell Andersen, "Atmospheric Corrosion," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, vol. 71, no. 2 (Feb. 1974): 245.

Metallic Staining

Six of the ten cast – iron fences attached to a stone base have metallic staining, an orange to rust – red color. When water is present, it transports particles, which then attach to mineral grains resulting in a stain.¹⁹⁷ The Fraser Family plot’s fence is a combination of iron and granite, which has metallic staining (figure 4.27). Map 5.12 shows



Figure 4.27: Fraser Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

the other five fences and stones that are experiencing this problem.



Figure 4.28: Allen Plot. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

¹⁹⁷ Frank G. Matero and Alberto A. Tagle, “Cleaning, Iron Stain Removal, and Surface Repair of Architectural Marble and Crystalline Limestone: The Metropolitan Club,” *Journal of the American Institute for Conservation*, vol. 34, no.1 (Spring 1995), 56 – 58.

Erosion

Map 5.13 shows the 162 gravestones and plot enclosures that experienced erosion of soil. This problem can



Figure 4.29: Sarah Allen Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

especially be seen at the Allen family plot (figure 4.28). Several courses of brick covered in concrete on the plot's fence are exposed, which never was intended to be seen. The



Figure 4.30: Eliza Rutledge Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

loss of soil is also evident on the inside of the plot where the soil does not consistently touch the base of the gravestones. This is apparent with Sarah Allen's cradle (figure 4.29).

Previous Repairs

Only five gravestones have had previous repairs in the Old Island. Three of these, Mary Emma Yates, Agnes Augusta Burie and Jane E. Fraser have had cracks repaired. However, some of these cracks,

such as Jane E. Fraser's gravestone have re-cracked. The other two tombstones that

have had repairs done are Eliza Rutledge (figure 4.30) and Jane Mary Grimke (figure 4.31). Both of these had the top halves of them reattached. Eliza Rutledge's gravestone repair was not done carefully as the material used to reattach the cross dripped down the stone impairing the visual appearance.

Figure 4.31: Jane Mary Grimke Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1880. Photograph taken by the author.



Inappropriate cleaning practices have



also occurred to some of the gravestones. The large cradle of John Rutherford Bennett experienced this cleaning over the inscription (figure 4.32). This cleaning drastically lightened the area and is irreversible.

Figure 4.32: John Rutherford Bennett Tombstone. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery, 1894. Photograph taken by the author.

Vandalism

Vandalism has occurred on the Old Island. This is apparent with the removal of the bas-relief on Dr. J. S. Lawrence's tombstone. Instead of stealing, deliberate destruction was done in the Fraser plot with the cradles of Jane E. Fraser, Henry D. Fraser and E. Fraser (figure 4.33). All three of the headstones attached to the cradles were knocked down. It is unknown when any of this vandalism occurred, but it is apparent that there has been deliberate destruction done on the Old Island.



Figure 4.33: Jane E. Fraser, Henry D. Fraser and E. Fraser Tombstones. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Chapter 5 Cleaning & Repair

Collapsed, fragmented or structurally weakened gravestones and their enclosures can be hazardous to visitors and the surrounding stones. For this reason, gravestones and their enclosures should be repaired. If they are not repaired their historical integrity will be lost. The removal of vegetation, biological growth and soiling is also important because these conditions weaken the stone and cause difficulty in interpreting it. Overall, 40 percent of the gravestones and plot enclosures experienced a condition of three or worse. Because of this, repair and cleaning of gravestones and enclosures should be a priority.¹⁹⁸

Of the enclosures that should be repaired or stabilized, the cast – iron fences are at the top of the list. This is especially the case for the Geddings and T. A. Coffin fences; both have collapsed, have pieces that are in the process of collapsing, are fragmented and have extensive corrosion (figures 4.4 and 4.2). These two fences, as well as others experiencing similar problems, are huge safety hazards to visitors through tripping or cuts from the corrosive material. Plus, the collapsed fences significantly impair the visual appearance of the site.

For similar reasons, collapsed gravestones should be a priority in repair. Again, the collapsed material presents a safety hazard for visitors as well as significantly impairing its appearance. The collapse of the headstone portion of the cradle located in

¹⁹⁸ Lynette Strangstad, *Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds* (National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003), 14-15.

the Alston plot has greatly affected its readability (figure 4.3). Due to its collapse, and then additional fragmentation, it is impossible to read the inscription. Plus, the gravestone has problems with loss, cracking, biological growth, vegetation, soiling and missing joints. Overall, this unknown gravestone needs a lot of repair and cleaning, again resulting in it being at the top of the list for repairs. The child-sized cradle for Augustus located in the Jervey plot faces problems other than collapse which has again affected its integrity (figure 4.10). This cradle also faces severe fragmentation, biological growth, missing joints and soiling. With the large number of very severe problems this gravestone should be repaired and cleaned before it loses absolutely all of its integrity.

A gravestone does not have to collapse to have serious issues requiring aid; this can be seen with the Allen plot enclosure (figure 4.22). This fence has extensive biological growth, vegetation and soiling that it is causing additional problems such as severe fragmentation. The unknown cradle in the Seabrook plot has extensive degradation, fragmentation, biological growth and soiling. On their own, each of these conditions is damaging, but a combination greatly affects the integrity and possibly the very existence of the gravestone.

For these and other such gravestones and enclosures, cleaning, repair and resetting will be necessary. Map 4.13 shows each gravestone and plot enclosures integrity. This then shows which objects should be repaired, and be made a priority. The following steps should be followed as more damage could be done to the objects if the repair is done improperly.

Cleaning

Only the gentlest approach should be taken in repairing or cleaning a tombstone. If proper care is not taken more damage could be done to the stone.¹⁹⁹ Which is why before any cleaning can be done to a stone it must be insured that the tombstone could withstand the cleaning. The Isabel S. Fraser tombstone is an example of a gravestone that may be structurally weak (figure 4.13). This is due to the large number and severity of cracks that the tombstone has which if cleaned could result in collapse. In this case, its structural integrity would have to be addressed before it could be cleaned.²⁰⁰

Once it is determined that the tombstone can withstand the cleaning process, the first step would be to wet the stone. Then as much biological growth and soiling as possible should be removed with a popsicle stick.²⁰¹ If biological growth remains on the stone, the surface should be wet again and gently scraped or brushed, with “a natural or plastic soft-bristle brush.”²⁰² Anything harder on a tombstone could cause irreversible damage.²⁰³ Metallic brushes are too harsh to be used on gravestones as they can damage the stone, plus particles are left behind from the brush that could rust.²⁰⁴

Any plants that are growing out of cracks should be gently pulled out along with any soil or debris. Pulling too hard as well as large amounts of a plant at one time can

¹⁹⁹ McGahee, 38.

²⁰⁰ Jonathan Appell, “How to Clean Gravestones” (2005) <http://gravestonepreservation.info/cleang-1.asp> (accessed 14 November 2008).

²⁰¹ Chicora.

²⁰² McGahee, 38.

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ “Cleaning A Gravestone,” (2005) <http://www.savinggraves.org/education/bookshelf/cleaning.htm> (Accessed 11 March 2009).

cause damage to the gravestone by loosening stone fragments. Thus, it is very important to not rush the removal of plants and to do so carefully and in small sections.²⁰⁵ The necessity of carefully removing plants can be seen at the Yates plot which could lose additional mortar if the vegetation was not removed with proper care.

After organic materials have been removed, the stone should be thoroughly wet. This should not be done with any type of pressure washer as it could damage the stone.²⁰⁶ Again using a soft-bristle brush the stone could be gently scrubbed working from bottom to top. This is done to prevent staining or streaking on the surface as the water runs downward.²⁰⁷ It is also important to not use a dry brush, as it could be too abrasive on the gravestone and result in the removal of layers of the stone itself. The brush must be rinsed frequently as well as changing the bucket of water to prevent any debris from being dragged across the stone's surface.²⁰⁸ Once this is completed, the gravestone should be thoroughly rinsed with water.²⁰⁹ If this initial cleaning does not produce the desired results, a non-ionic detergent could be used on the stone. Non-ionic detergents are important because they don't "contain or contribute to the formation of soluble salts."²¹⁰ Soluble salts are very damaging to stones, so this is an important quality for the detergent to have. Some types of non-ionic detergents are

²⁰⁵ Chicora.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ Ibid.

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ "Cleaning A Gravestone: Non-Ionic Detergents," (2005), <http://www.savinggraves.org/education/bookshelf/non-ionic%20Detergents.htm> (Accessed 11 March 2009).

NP40, Triton X-100, Tween 20 and The Kodak Company's Photo Flo, all of these products would be acceptable.²¹¹ A soft-bristle brush could again be used to gently scrub any remaining soil or biological growth.²¹² This cleaning method should only be done every four to five years on a gravestone so as not to weaken the stone.²¹³

Another cleaning method is the use of a poultice. Stones are porous materials, causing them to stain easily. Applying a poultice uses a type of capillary action that pulls the staining away from the stone, basically reversing the process that caused the stone to stain.²¹⁴ The poultice is made with powdered whitening, kaolin and water. These are mixed together to form a thick paste. The area to be covered with the poultice should be wet before it is applied.²¹⁵ Poultice should be applied over the stained areas approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick.²¹⁶ Applying the poultice should be done carefully so as not to spill on any non-stained areas.²¹⁷ Once the stained area is entirely covered, the poultice should be covered with plastic, such as saran wrap, and its edges taped down. Drying of the poultice is a very important step, as through this process it pulls the stain

²¹¹ Ibid.

²¹² Appell, "How to Clean Gravestones."

²¹³ "Historic Cemetery Preservation," (14 November 2008), http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/OCHC/Historic_cemetery_preservation.shtml (accessed 11 March 2009).

²¹⁴ Anne E. Grimmer, *Keeping it Clean; Removing Exterior Dirt, Paint, Stains and Graffiti from Historic Masonry Buildings* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, 1988), 21.

²¹⁵ Committee on Conservation of Historic Stone Buildings and Monuments, National Materials Advisory Board and National Research Council, *Conservation of Historic Stone Buildings and Monuments*, (1982), 277.

²¹⁶ Grimmer, 21.

²¹⁷ Frederick M. Hueston, "Stain Removal Basics" (2001) <http://www.natural-stone.com/stainremoval.html> (accessed 11 March 2009).

out of the stone. This step can take from 24 to 48 hours.²¹⁸ Once the poultice is dry it should be carefully be removed and the area thoroughly rinsed.²¹⁹ If the stain is still present the poultice can be applied again. Depending on the stain, it may take up to five applications.²²⁰

Vegetation



Figure 5.1: Tree in Colcock Plot. Old Island, magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Having a manicured landscape is a distinctive feature of rural cemeteries. For this reason, mature trees and shrubs should be protected.²²¹ Despite their importance to rural cemeteries, trees can be a serious hazard to the surrounding gravestones. Tree limbs must be pruned if showing signs of weakening to preserve the site.²²² Not only do falling limbs cause problems, but also tree roots. If it is determined that the roots are causing

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ Committee on Conservation of Historic Stone Buildings and Monuments.

²²⁰ Hueston.

²²¹ McGahee, 31.

²²² Ibid.

too serious of an impact to the burial site it may be determined to remove the tree.

As previously mentioned, there are many mature trees located in the Old Island. One of these mature trees is already causing damage to the Yates plot enclosure. This tree should be examined to possible remove the limb so as to prevent the further destruction of the fence. The other trees should also be closely watched in case they show signs of dying, such as the tree at the Colcock plot (figure 5.1). If the tree does appear to be dying, it may be best to remove it to prevent the limbs from falling and destroying any of the surrounding features. This task, though, would have to be very carefully undertaken so as not to destroy or cause any further damage to the grave markers, burials or plot enclosures.

Repair

Due to expense, not all gravestones or plot enclosures can be repaired in the Old Island. As previously mentioned, the stones that should be repaired are those that are hazardous to visitors or surrounding stones, those that are significant historically or stylistically, or seriously damaged.²²³ The repairing of a gravestone is a very delicate matter and should only be done by a qualified conservator or masonry artisan.²²⁴

Severe cracks can lead to fragmentation or collapse of a gravestone, so markers with this problem should be repaired before further damage is caused. The Isabel S.

²²³ Lynette Strangstad, *A Graveyard Preservation Primer* (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 1995), 51.

²²⁴ Strangstad, 72.

Fraser cradle needs repair work for this reason. In order to repair this, an epoxy or resin should be applied by an experienced conservator.²²⁵

Repairs must be done in a way to match the existing material. When repointing brick the mortar should match the historic mortar in “color, texture and strength.”²²⁶ Mortar with Portland cement should be avoided because it is not compatible with the historic material and could cause more damage in the long run.²²⁷ This should be considered at the Allen plot which has extensive mortar loss and needs repointing.

Metal and Stone Fragments

Fragments of stone markers and metal fences are in danger of being carried off by vandals, collectors and treasure – hunters. They are also at risk of being accidentally destroyed by lawn mowers or having visitors stepping on them.²²⁸ The sculpture at T. A. Coffin’s plot has broken at the wrists and the pieces are just sitting on top of the elevated tomb (figure 5.2). If these pieces are not going to be reattached to the rest of the sculpture they need to be safely secured before they are lost forever. There are two options to protecting the metal and stone fragments. The first of which is to move the fragments to a safe dry location in storage. If this is not possible the second option is to bury the fragment behind the stone.²²⁹ If this is done, clean sand should be poured into a hole followed by the fragment being laid flat. Clean sand should again be used to

²²⁵ Strangstad, 74.

²²⁶ McGahee, 30.

²²⁷ Ibid.

²²⁸ McGahee, 36.

²²⁹ Ibid.

cover the piece followed by dirt
from the cemetery so it can blend in
as much as possible.²³⁰



Figure 5.2: T. A. Coffin Tombstone with fragments. Old Island, Magnolia Cemetery. Photograph taken by the author.

Resetting Stones

The resetting of a tombstone becomes necessary when the markers inscription is illegible because the tombstone itself is so far underground and it becomes a tripping hazard to visitors, as with the Lizzie Craig Forsythe footstone (figure 4.25).²³¹ It must be kept in mind that the resetting process could cause the stone damage, so if the marker were in a fragile state it would be best not to take action.²³² Also, all stones are prone to cracking and could have interior fractures; marble is especially susceptible to this.²³³

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ Strangstad, 63.

²³² Strangstad, 63.

²³³ Strangstad, 66.

If the resetting of the stone is determined to be necessary, the digging must proceed with extreme caution. If not careful, shovels could cause irreversible damage to the gravestone, so plastic or wooden tools should be used.²³⁴ The digging should begin at the backside of the gravestone; this is done as an attempt to protect any carved surfaces from shovel damage.²³⁵

Metallic Staining

Metallic staining can be seen on the granite, which is connected to cast – iron at the Fraser enclosure (figure 4.27). The best method to remove this stain is a sequestering or chemical complexing agent.²³⁶ This will react with the metallic ion to result in a soluble species that can be removed once the liquid is gone.²³⁷

²³⁴ Ibid.

²³⁵ Ibid.

²³⁶ Matero, 60.

²³⁷ Ibid.

Chapter 6 State Laws

South Carolina has laws in place to protect cemeteries, such as Magnolia Cemetery from any type of theft or vandalism. There have already been several acts of vandalism at Magnolia, thus, these laws are important to protect the cemetery from any further acts. All of this falls under Section 16-17-600, sections A, B, and C. The “county and municipal law enforcement officials” enforce these laws.²³⁸ Plus, anyone who breaks these laws can also be tried in a civil court so as to help the cemetery pay for any damages caused.²³⁹

Section A deals with any type of damage to a deceased human being or removal of any part. Breaking this law is a felony. Upon conviction, the felon faces a fine of no more than \$5,000 and/or imprisonment of one to ten years.²⁴⁰

Under section B, it is illegal for a person to “obliterate, vandalize, or desecrate” a human burial ground.²⁴¹ It is also illegal to “deface, vandalize, injure or remove” a gravestone or any other type of monument or marker.²⁴² The cemetery or park itself is also protected under section B from any type of vandalism. All of these are again considered felonies and they have the same punishments as section A.²⁴³

²³⁸ McGahee, 40.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

²⁴¹ *Ibid.*

²⁴² *Ibid.*

²⁴³ McGahee, 40-41.

Theft of anything “located upon or around” any type of burial ground or memorial park is illegal under section C.²⁴⁴ This also goes for the destruction without legal authority of any “fencing, plants, trees, shrubs or flowers.”²⁴⁵ Breaking this law either results in a felony or misdemeanor charge depending on the extent of damage or loss caused. If more than two hundred dollars’ worth of damage is caused then it is a felony. Under this conviction, the felon faces a fine of no more than \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for no more than five years. Also, the convict must perform community service for no more than five hundred hours.²⁴⁶ If the damage at the cemetery amounts to under \$200 then the criminal faces misdemeanor charges. Upon conviction, the individual faces a fine and/or imprisonment as well as mandatory community service amounting to no more than 250 hours.²⁴⁷

Protection under South Carolina laws is important to Magnolia Cemetery. There are clearly quite a few pieces of gravestones and fences missing or vandalized in the Old Island. Some of these were stolen or destroyed while others may have been improperly disposed of. The acts of vandalism and theft that have occurred in the Old Island could use these South Carolina state laws to obtain the money to repair the gravestones as well as prosecute the vandals. Hopefully these laws will deter any further harmful acts at the cemetery.

²⁴⁴ McGahee, 41.

²⁴⁵ Ibid.

²⁴⁶ Ibid.

²⁴⁷ Ibid.

Conclusion

Overall, everything that makes the Old Island, and Magnolia Cemetery, significant will be lost if appropriate cleaning methods and repair are not done to the gravestones. Many of the plot enclosures are already a lost cause, especially the cast – iron fences. It is very unfortunate that it has come to this, but with so little of them left and the remaining pieces in such disrepair there is little hope to save them. The only way this situation could be remedied would be to replicate the fences, although this would cause an entirely new issue as they would not be original.

Since so much has already been lost with plot enclosures, it is hoped that the gravestones will not be lost as well. In order to prevent this from happening action must be taken in repairing markers that have poor integrity. This includes proper cleaning or repair methods, which have not always been used at Magnolia Cemetery.

Appendix 1

Google map of Magnolia Cemetery's location in the Charleston, South Carolina.



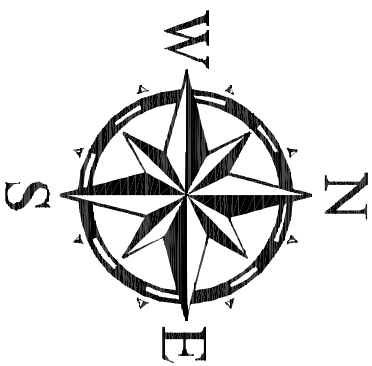
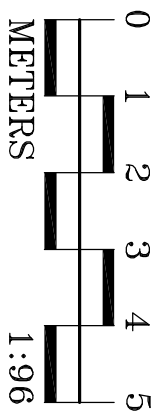
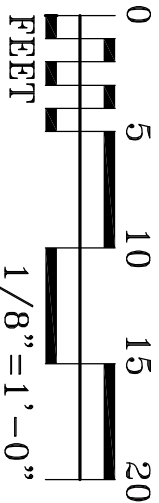
Appendix 2

Magnolia Cemetery Map. Drawn by Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Clemson University and the College of Charleston, 2004 – 2008.

MAGNOLIA CEMETERY

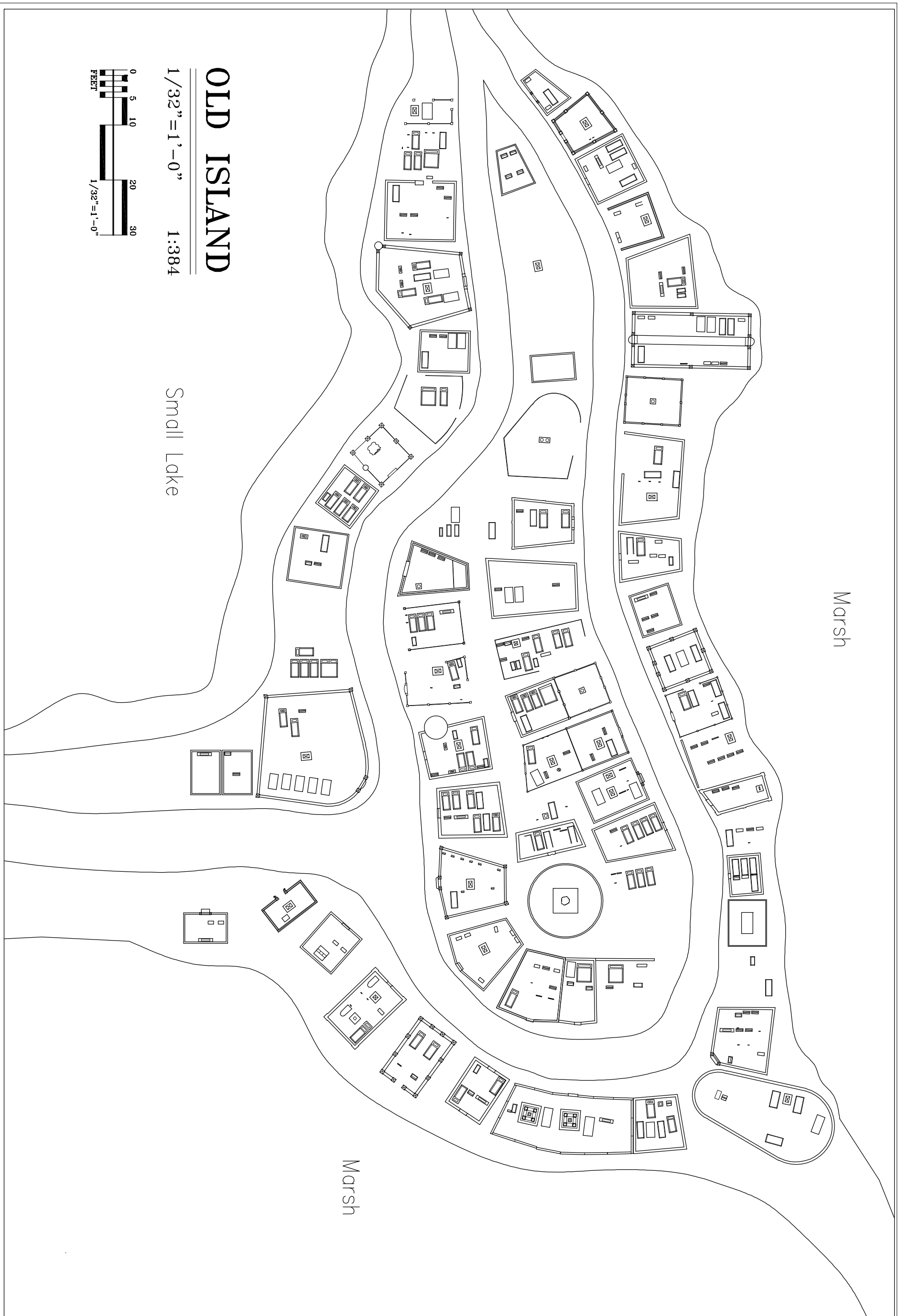
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1:96



Appendix 3

Old Island Map. Drawn by the author.



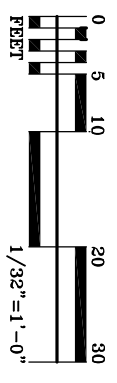
OLD ISLAND

1/32" = 1'-0" 1:384

Small Lake

Marsh

Marsh



DRAWN BY: SARAH ELIZABETH KOLLAR
DATE: FEBRUARY 2, 2009

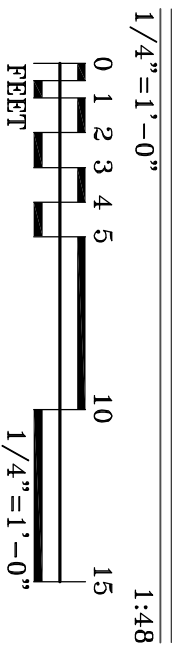
The Old Island
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Appendix 4

Key to Gravestones. Drawn by the author.

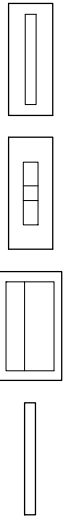
GRAVESTONE KEY



Family Name Marker



Headstone



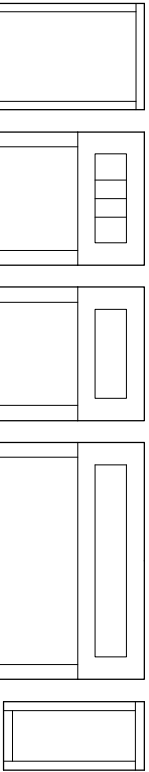
Cross



Footstone



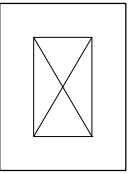
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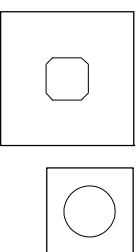
Ground Tablet



Pedestal Obelisk



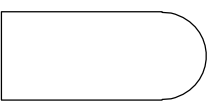
Pedestal Column



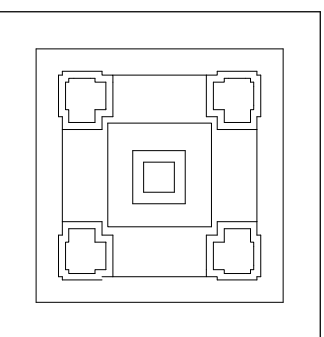
Elevated Tomb



Tablet



Temple



Sculpture



Appendix 5

Maps of Conditions. Drawn by the author.

Integrity 5.1

Collapse 5.2

Loss 5.3

Fragmentation 5.4

Cracking 5.5

Open/Missing Joints 5.6

Degradation 5.7

Biological Growth 5.8

Vegetation 5.9

Soiling 5.10

Sinking 5.11

Corrosion 5.12

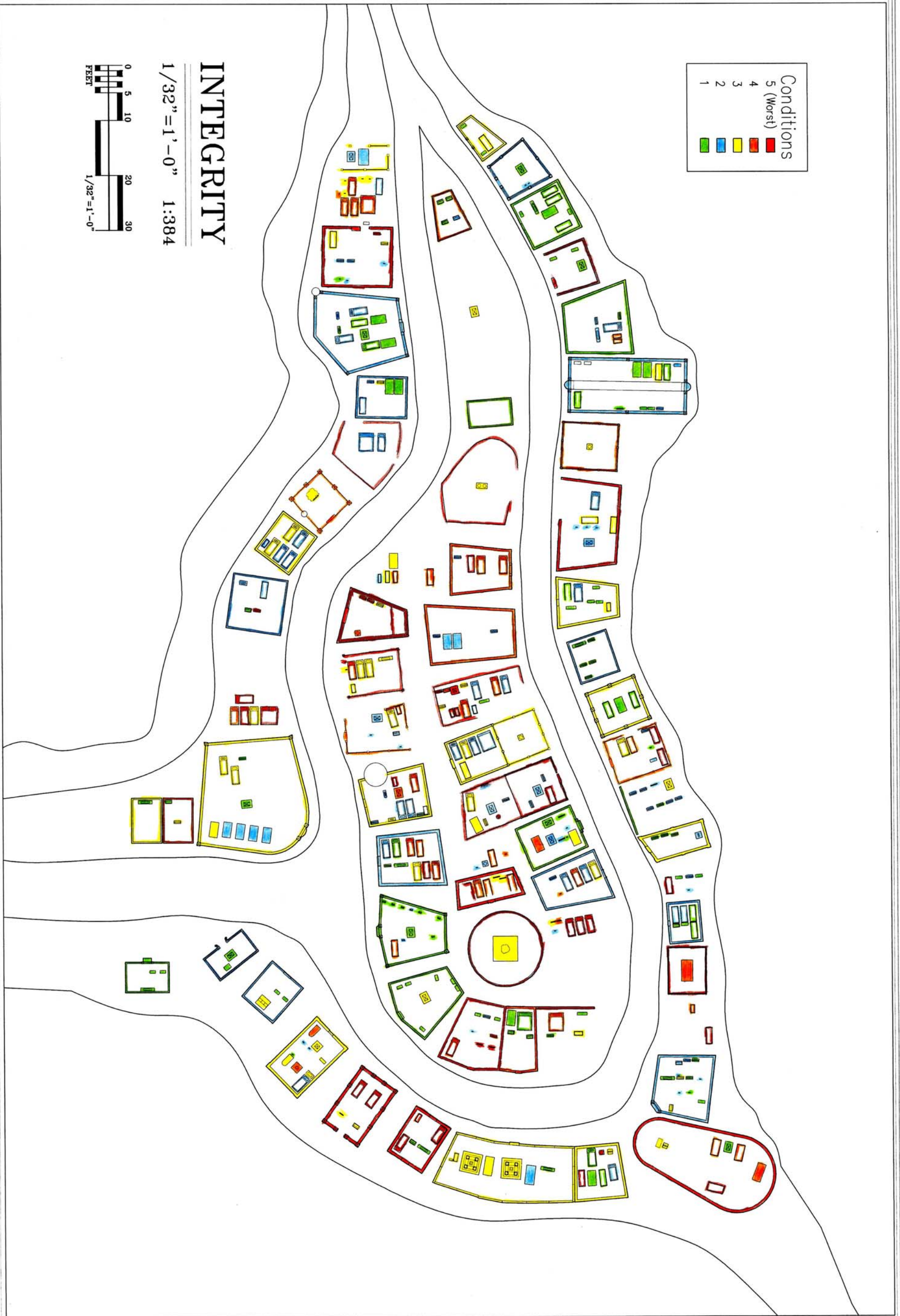
Metallic Staining 5.13

Erosion 5.14

Conditions	
5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green

INTEGRITY

1/32" = 1'-0" 1:384



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INTEGRITY 5.1
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5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green

COLLAPSE

1/32" = 1'-0" 1:384

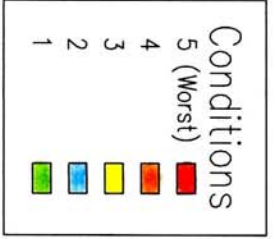
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FEET
1/32" = 1'-0"



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COLLAPSE 5.2
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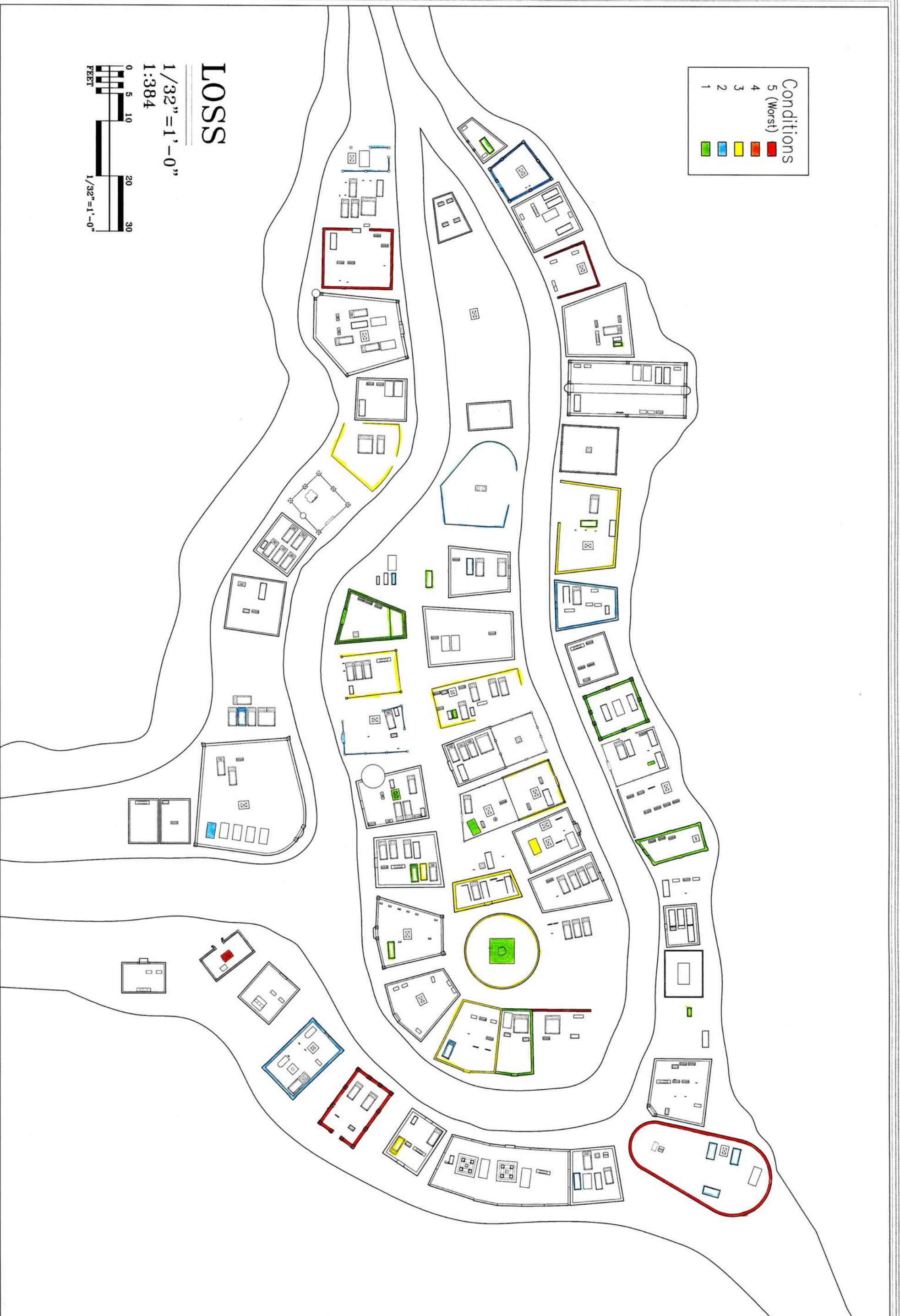
LOSS

1/32" = 1'-0"

1:384

0 5 10 20 30
FEET

1/32" = 1'-0"



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LOSS 5.3
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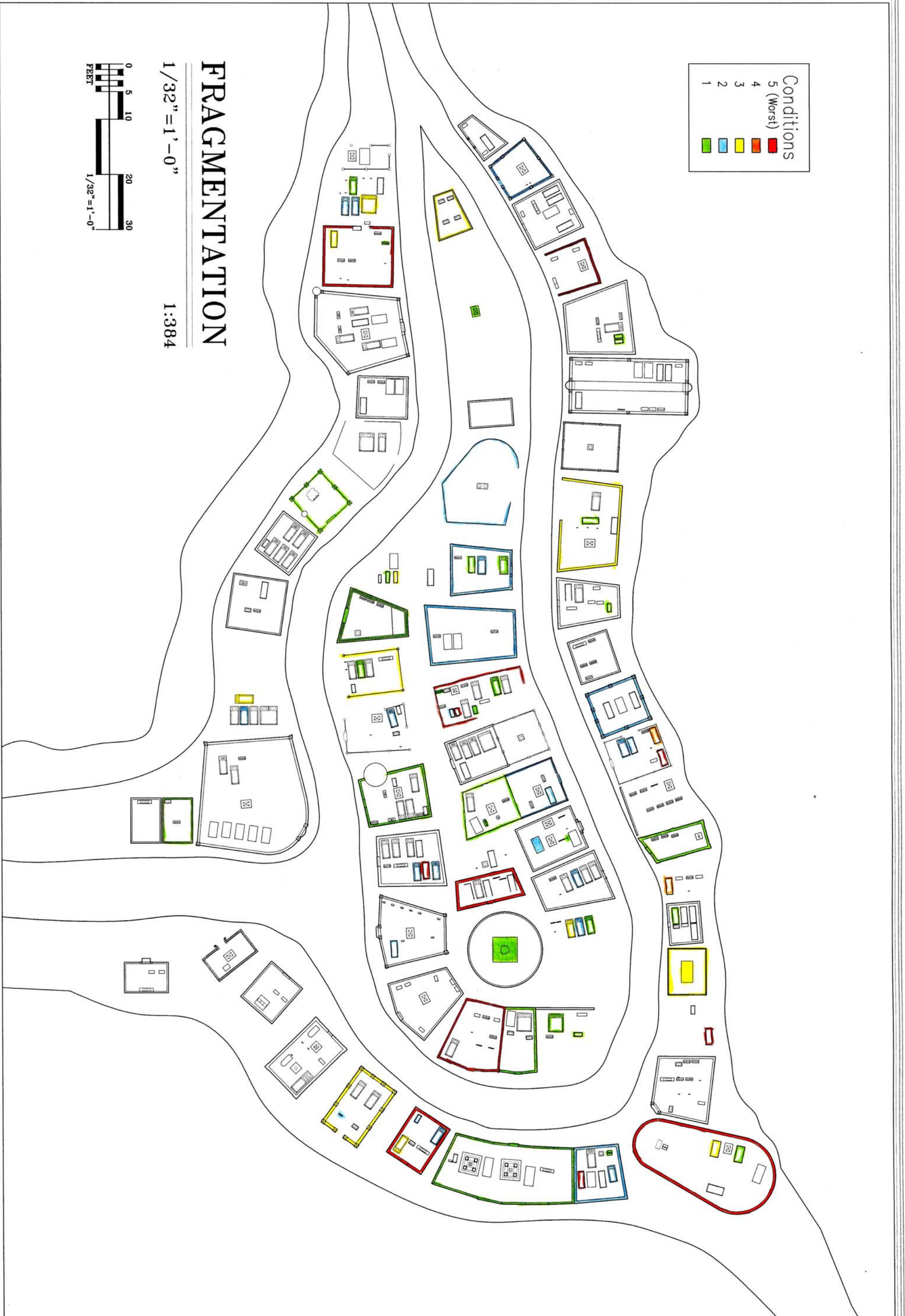
Conditions	
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4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green

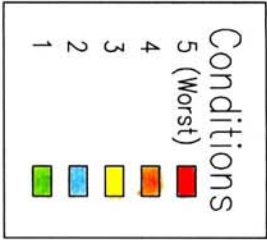


FRAGMENTATION

1/32" = 1'-0"

1:384





CRACKING

1/32" = 1'-0" 1:384

0 5 10 20 30
FEET
1/32" = 1'-0"



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DATE: FEBRUARY 2, 2009

CRACKING 5.5
CUNNINGTON AVE. CHARLESTON CHARLESTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

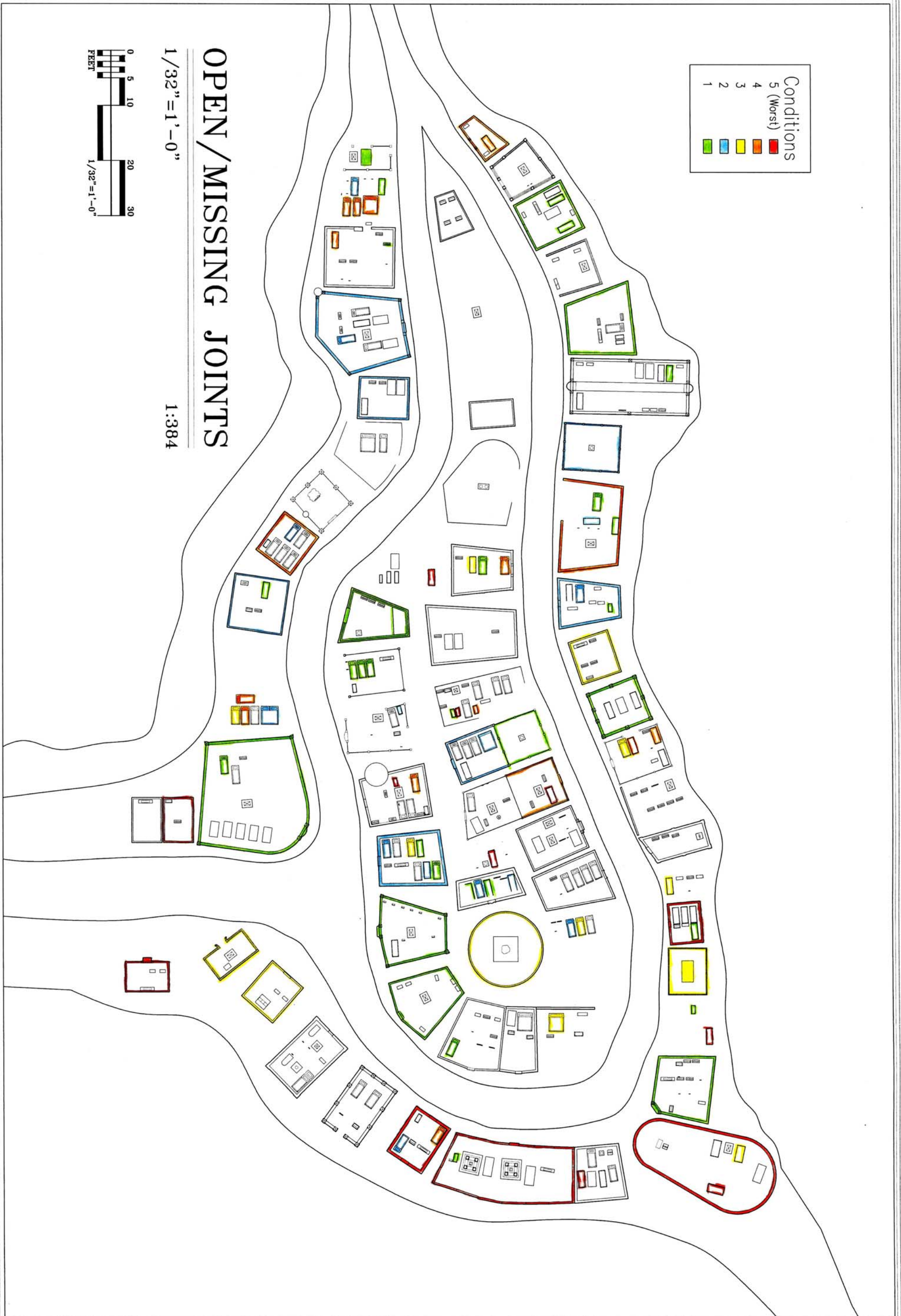
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Conditions	
5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Blue
1	Green

OPEN/MISSING JOINTS

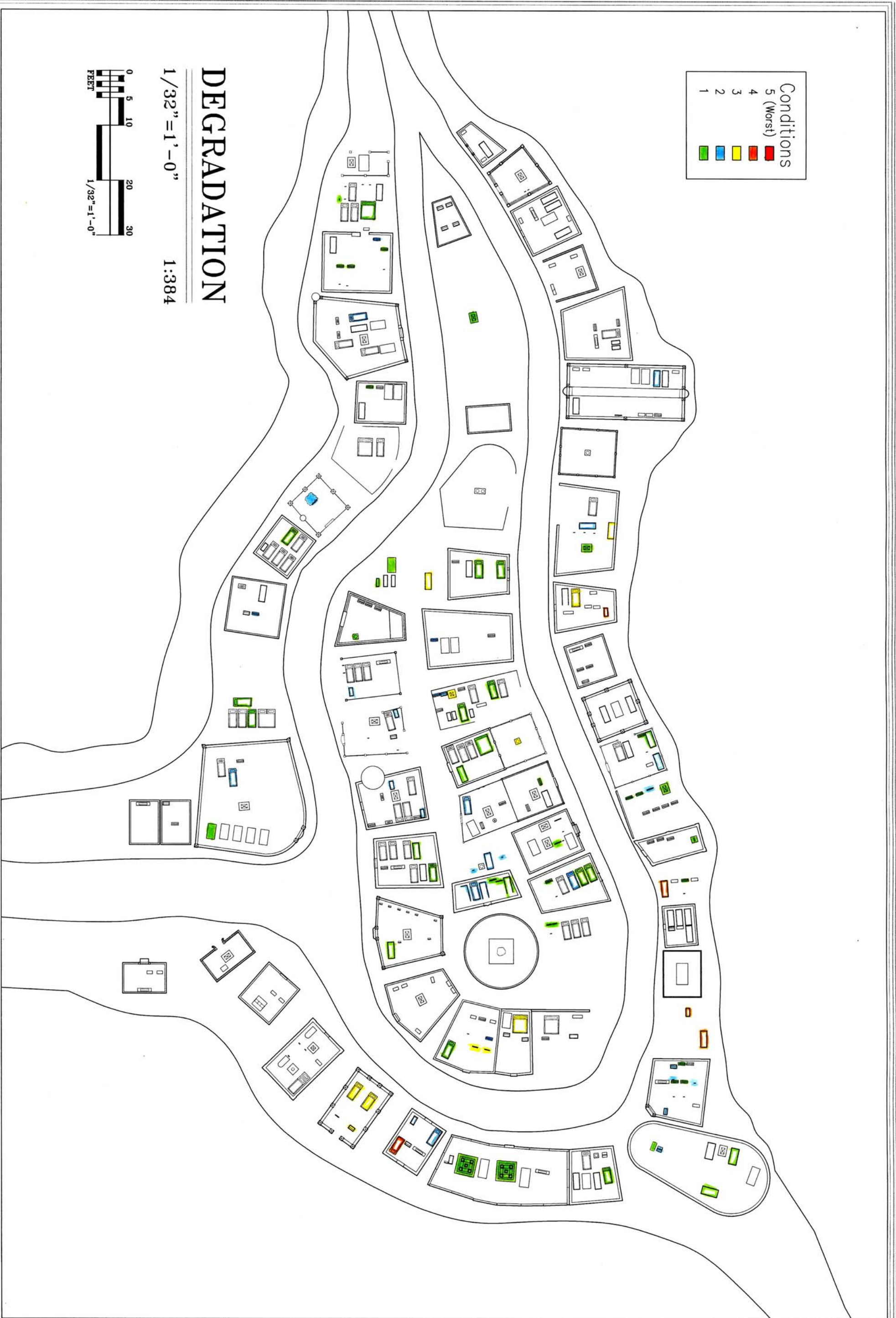
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1:384



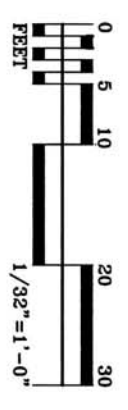
Conditions

5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green



DEGRADATION

1/32" = 1'-0"
1:384



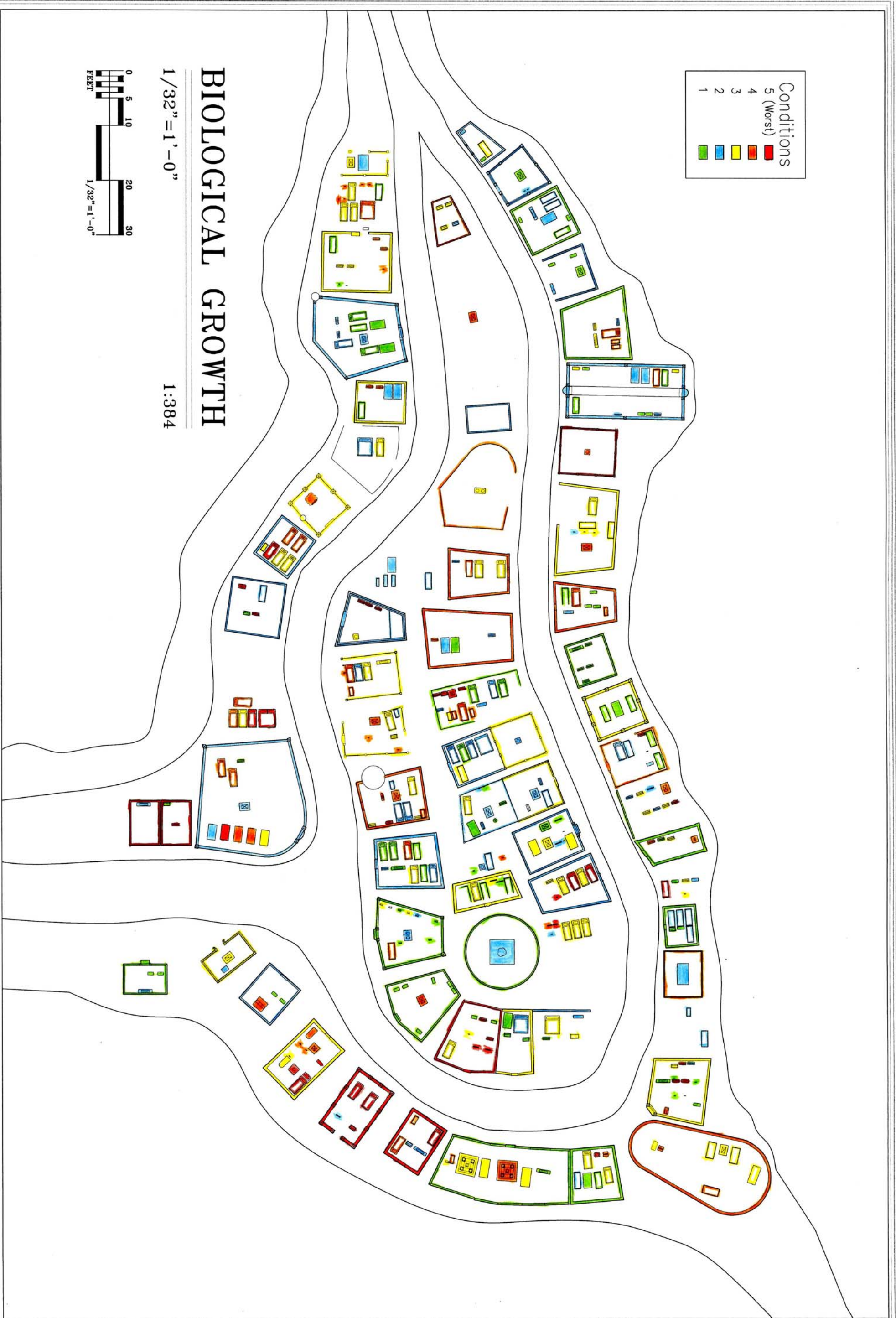
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DEGRADATION 5.7
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Conditions

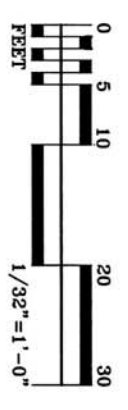
5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green



BIOLOGICAL GROWTH

1/32" = 1'-0"

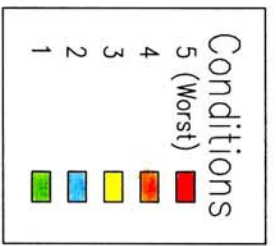
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DATE: FEBRUARY 2, 2009

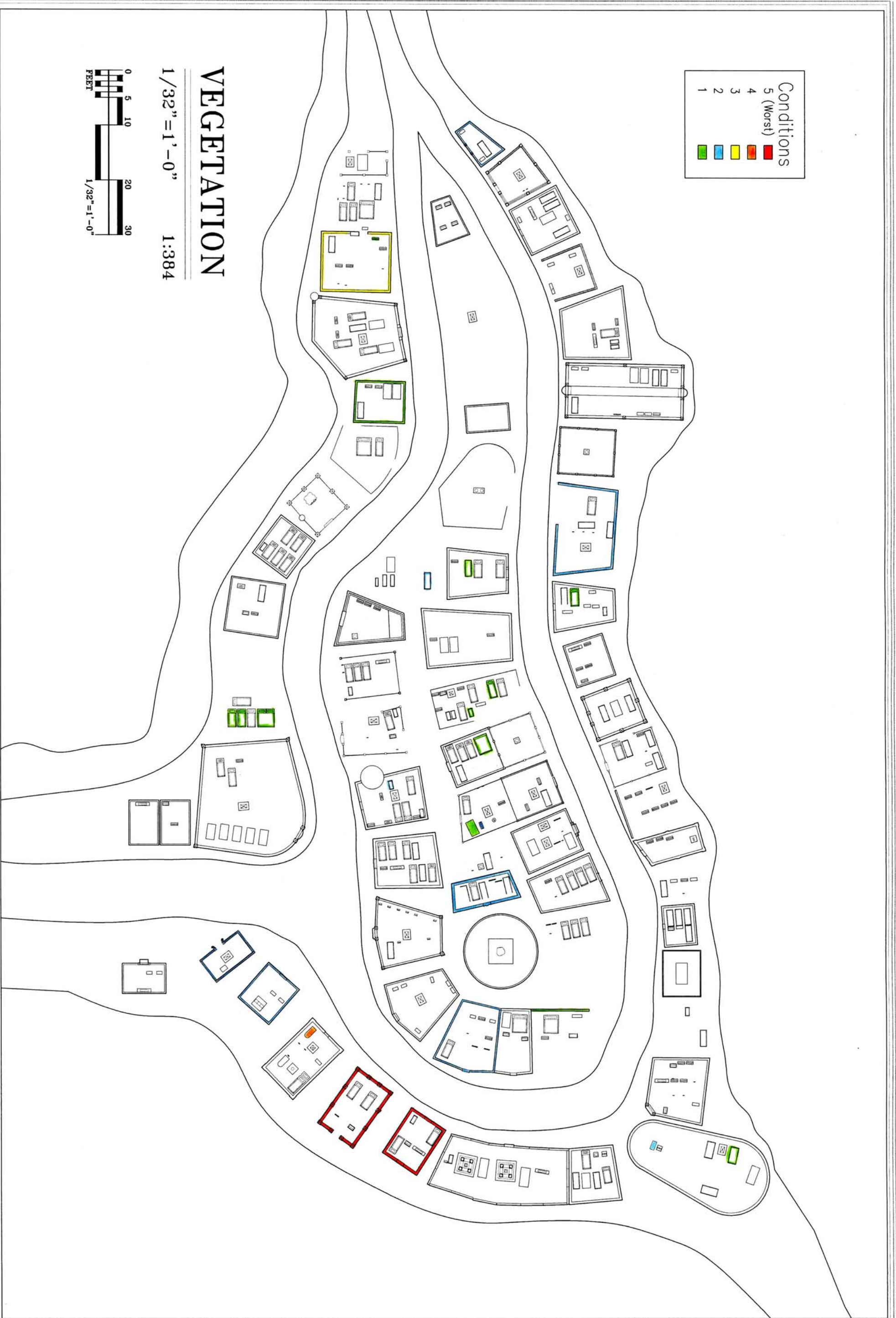
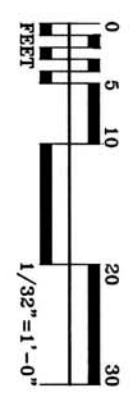
BIOLOGICAL GROWTH 5.8
CUNNINGTON AVE. CHARLESTON CHARLESTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

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VEGETATION

1/32" = 1'-0"
1:384



VEGETATION 5.9

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COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

Conditions	
5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green

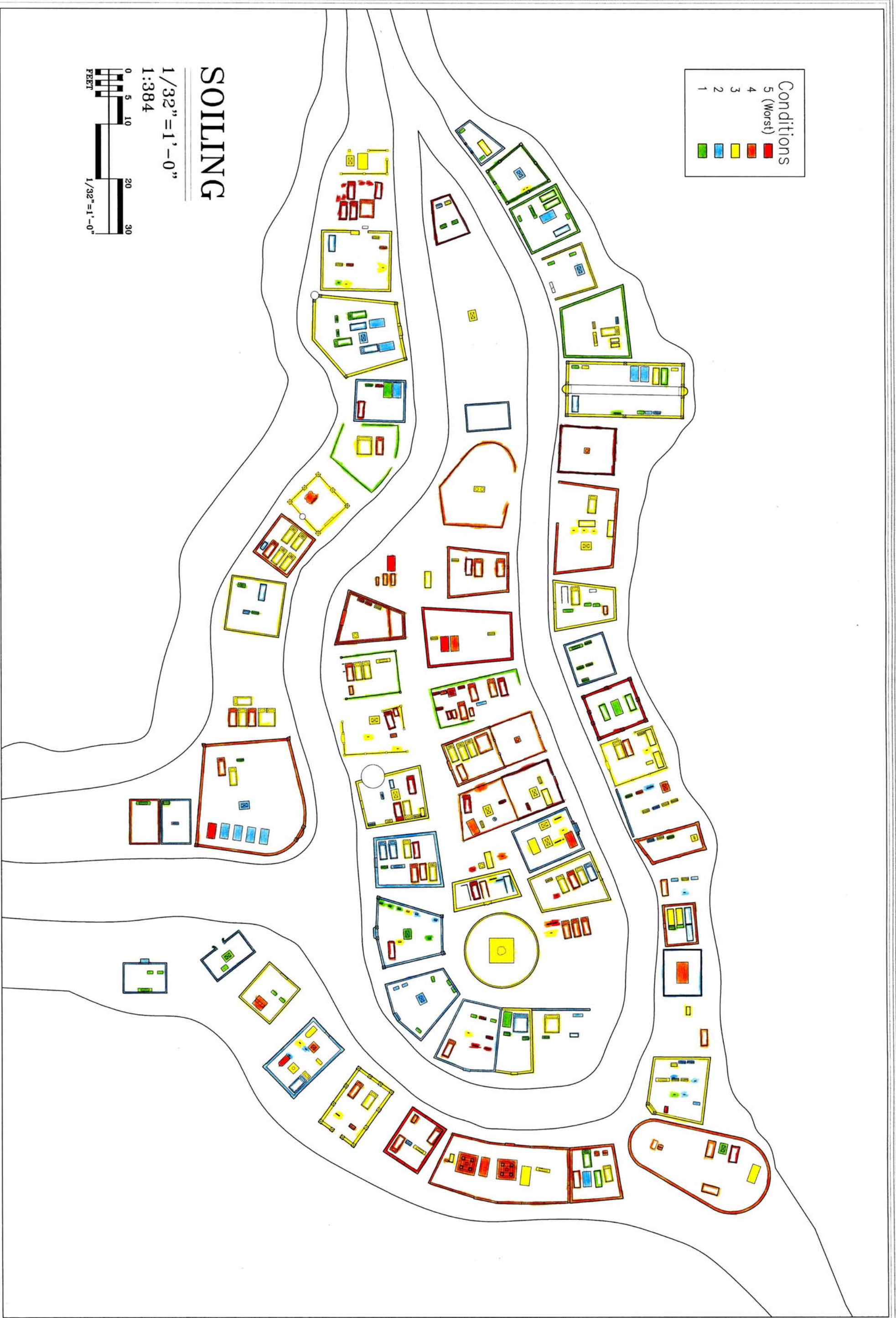
SOILING

1/32" = 1'-0"

1:384

0 5 10 20 30
FEET

1/32" = 1'-0"

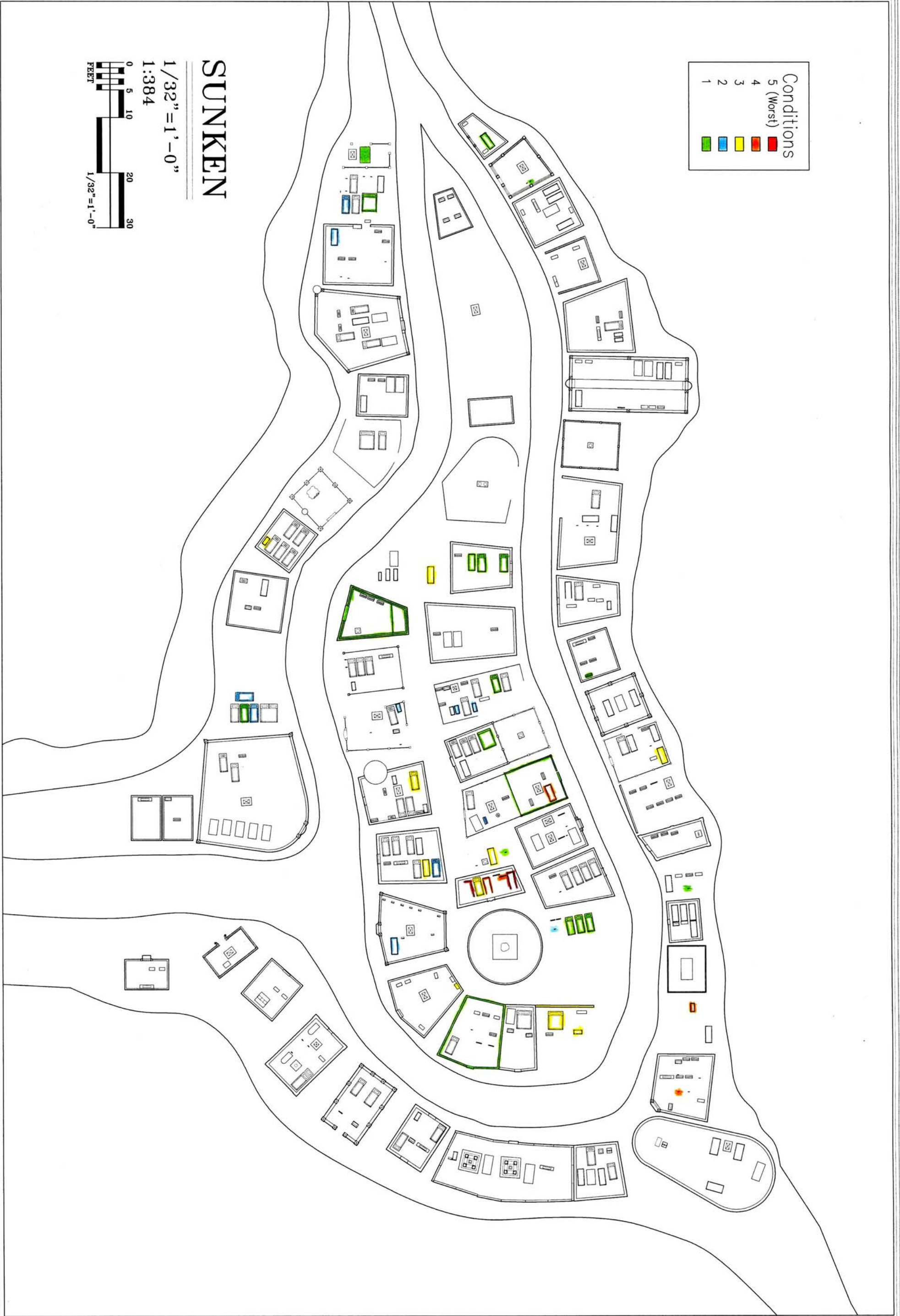


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SOILING 5.10
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Conditions	
5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green



SUNKEN

1/32" = 1'-0"

1:384

0 5 10 20 30
FEET

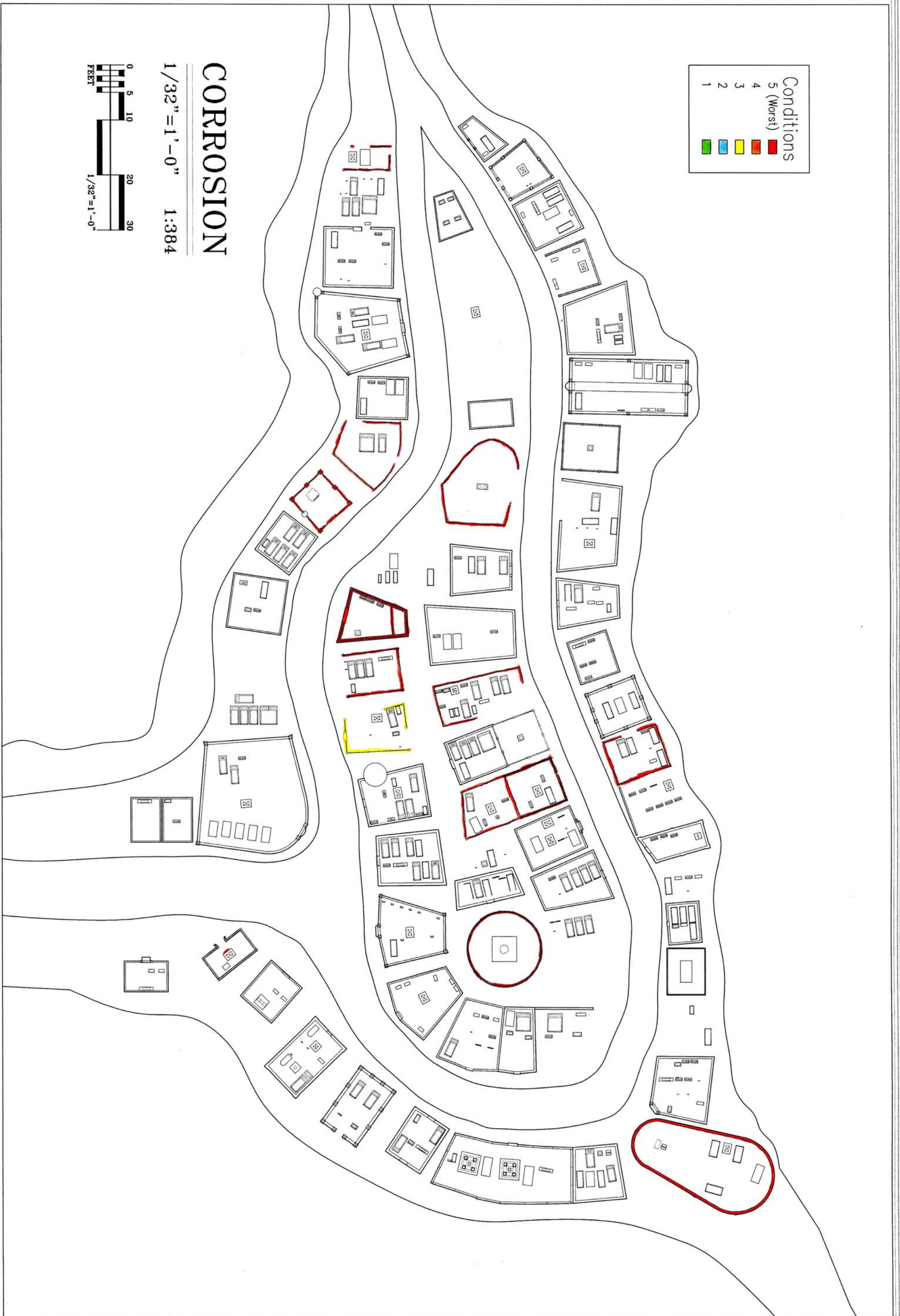
1/32" = 1'-0"

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SUNKEN 5.11
CUNNINGTON AVE. CHARLESTON CHARLESTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

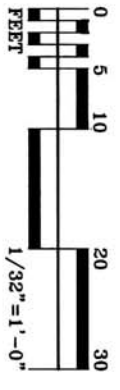
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Conditions	
5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green



CORROSION

1/32" = 1'-0" 1:384



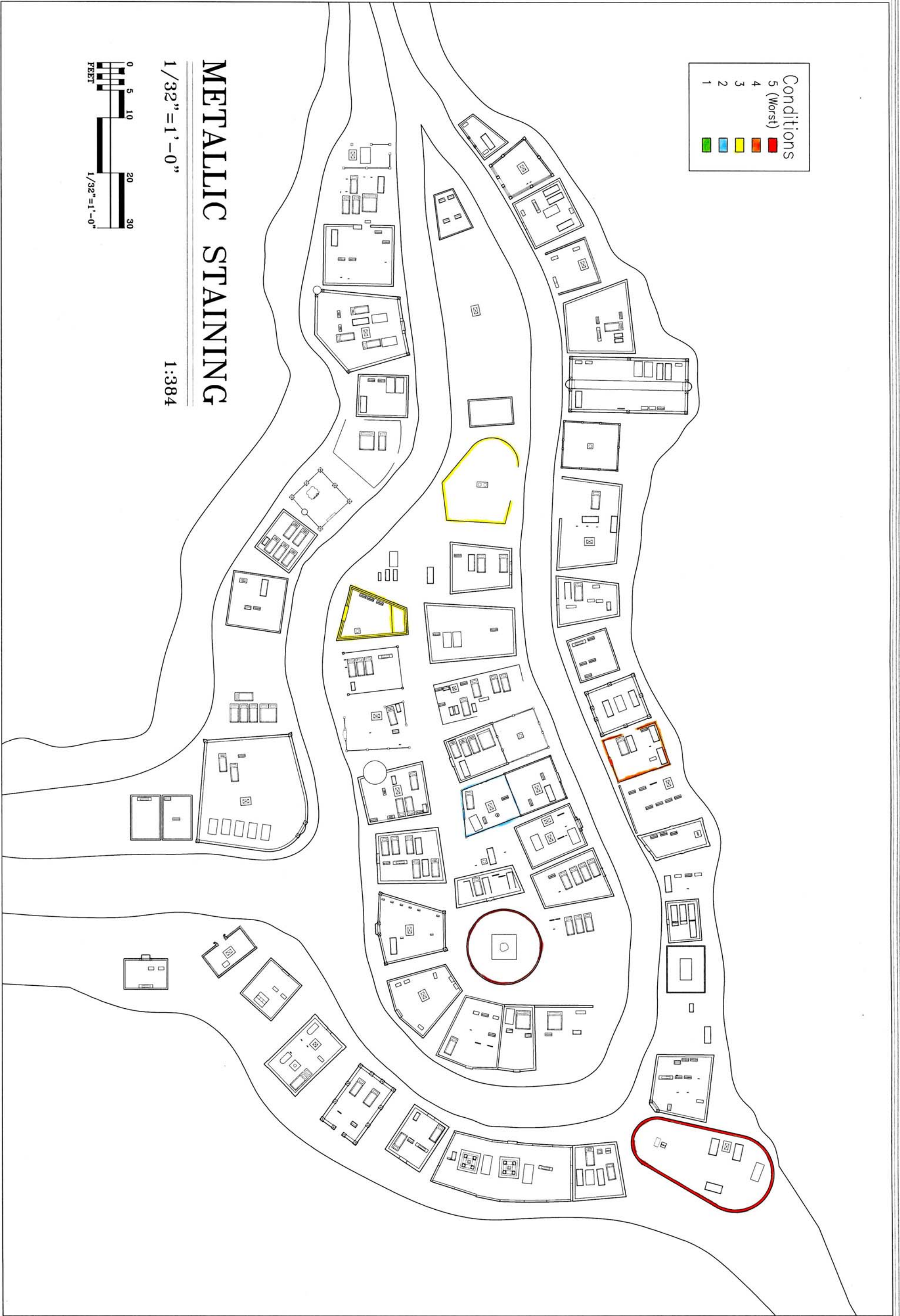
CORROSION 5.12

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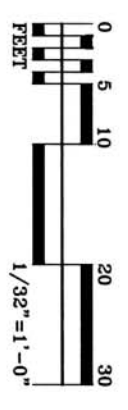
Conditions	
5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green



METALLIC STAINING

1/32" = 1'-0"

1:384



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METALLIC STAINING 5.13
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Conditions

5 (Worst)	Red
4	Orange
3	Yellow
2	Light Blue
1	Green

EROSION

1/32" = 1'-0"

1:384

0 5 10 20 30
FEET

1/32" = 1'-0"



Appendix 6
Glossary of Terms

Biological Growth: The growth of green algae, black algae and lichen on a gravestone.

Cemetery: A burial ground not associated with a specific church.

Collapse: A gravestone that has toppled over and is no longer in its upright position.

Corrosion: A chemical reaction that occurs to metal materials, it often results in an orangey color.

Cracking: The splitting of a material, but does not completely break apart.

Degradation: This occurs naturally in the weathering process and results in gravestones having rounded edges.

Erosion: The loss of soil in a designated area.

Fragmentation: The breaking apart of a material into pieces.

Graveyard: A burial ground associated with a church, often it is next to the church.

Loss: The absence of part of the gravestone.

Metallic Staining: This occurs when a metal object corrodes and the stone connected to it receives the orangey color.

Open/Missing Joints: The joints of an object should be connected with some type of mortar, which is either absent or has separated.

Poultice: A combination of an absorbent material/powder with a solvent to form a paste. This is used to pull stains out of stone.

Soiling: This is when a gravestone is covered in dirt.

Sunken: When a gravestone has descended into the ground.

Vegetation: The occurrence of rooted plants.

Appendix 7
Condition Survey Data

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Enclosure	65	Granite	Curb							1		5	2			1	1
Webb	65	Granite	Family Headstone							2			1			1	1
Thomas Yancey Webb	65	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1			1	1
Frances Scarborough	65	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1			1	1
Enclosure	1	Granite	Curb							3	2	3	2			1	2
Dr. J. S. Lawrence	1	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk		4					3							1
Ornament	1	Granite							4								3
Charlotte Lawrence	1	Granite	Slanted Headstone							2							1
Enclosure	2	Granite	Curb							2	2	3	3				2
Bulow	2	Granite	Cross							4			4				3
C.B. VanExem	2	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Arsene J. VanExem	2	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Enclosure	3	Brick Concrete	Fence		2			4		3			2			2	3
Joseph, Elizabeth, Jeremiah Yates	3	Limestone	Pedestal Obelisk					1		4			4				3
Joseph Yates	3	Limestone	Tablet					4		4	4		3				4
Mrs. W. B. Yates	3	Limestone	Pedestal Column	2				3		5			3				4
Anbre Yates	3	Limestone	Headstone							5			3				3
Mary J. Yates	3	Limestone	Headstone							5			3				3
Mary Emma Yates	3	Limestone	Tablet					3		3			5				3
Snowden	3	Granite	Family Headstone							4			2				2
M. E. Y.	3	Limestone	Footstone							4			2				2
A. L. S.	3	Limestone	Footstone							3			2				1
M. A. S.	3	Limestone	Footstone							4			3				2
Enclosure	4	Brick Concrete	Fence			3		3		5	5		3			4	5
Sarah (?) Allen	4	Limestone	Cradle				3	3		5			4			5	5
Thomas Allen	4	Limestone	Cradle	4			3	3		5			3			5	5
William Bell	4	Limestone	Slanted Headstone				3			4			4				3
Thomas Allen & Sarah Allen & Caroline Elizabeth Allen	4	Limestone	Headstone			2				2			3				2
Enclosure	5	Brick Concrete	Curb		5	5				5	5	5	5				5
Robert Hopson Pinckney	5	Granite	Slanted Headstone							2			2			2	1
Elizabeth Richmond	5	Granite	Cradle			2	2			5		4	4			1	5
Unknown	5	Limestone	Cradle	5	3	3	4	3		4			4				5
Unknown	5	Limestone	Child Cradle			2	2			4		2	4			1	4
W. Richmond & Martha S. Tucker	5	Limestone	Family Headstone							2			3				1
Enclosure	6	Granite	Curb			1				1		5	4			1	3
Anne Garter	6	Granite	Slanted Headstone			2		3		3			4				3
S.F.L.	6	Limestone	Child Cradle							4		1	3			1	2
Rawlins Lowndes, Sabina Elliot Lowndes, Sally P. Lowndes	6	Marble	Temple				1	3		3			4				3
Charles C. Lowndes	6	Marble	Elevated Tomb					3		3			4				3
Charles T. Lowndes & Sabina Elliot Hugger	6	Marble	Temple				1	3		4			4				3
Mary Evans	6	Granite	Elevated Tomb					3		3			3				2

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Lane Mullally & Caroline H. Lowndes	6	Granite	Family Headstone							1			3				1
Enclosure	7	Concrete	Curb			2		5					4				3
MML	7	Granite	Cradle		2	5	2			2		5	4				5
Frances Porcher Lewis	7	Marble	Elevated Tomb							1			2				1
Julius A. Blake	7	Granite	Cradle							1			1				1
Loulie Rose Blake	7	Limestone	Child Cradle			2	1			3			3				2
Julia A. Lewis	7	Granite	Cradle							3			1				1
Julius A. Blake	7	Limestone	Headstone							5			4				5
Edward Blake	7	Limestone	Cross			1		1		4			4				3
Enclosure	66/6	Granite Metal	Fence	5	5	5			5	4		5	4	5		4	5
Charles Gignital Geddings	66/6	Marble	Child Cradle				1	3		3	2		4				3
Laura Postell	66/6	Limestone	Cross				2			4			4				3
Geddings Lamb	66/6	Marble	Cradle	4	2	3				3			4			1	4
David W. Lamb & Theodore Lamb	66/6	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk							3							5
Ann Ceraudine Geddings	66/6	Limestone	Cradle	1	2	1	1			3	1	3	5			1	3
Edward W. Geddings	66/6	Marble	Elevated Tomb	4						3			3				3
Theodore Lamb	66/6	Limestone	Elevated Tomb	5	2	5	1			4		5	4			4	5
Enclosure	8	Granite	Curb							3		1	3				2
Unknown	8	Granite	Slanted Headstone				2			4			4				3
Samuel Thompson & Elizabeth Craig Thompson	8	Granite	Family Headstone										3				1
L.F.	8	Limestone	Footstone							1			1		4		1
Lizzie Craig	8	Limestone	Headstone				1			4			3				3
MWF	8	Limestone	Footstone							2			2				1
Maggie Wilson Forsythe	8	Limestone	Headstone				1			4			3			3	2
Jennie A. Milton	8	Granite	Ground Tablet										2				1
MCM	8	Limestone	Footstone				2	2		1			2				2
Margaret C. McComb	8	Granite	Headstone							2			2				1
Robert John Forsythe	8	Limestone	Headstone				1			4			2				2
Lizzie Craig Hill	8	Limestone	Footstone		1	3	2			3			2				2
Lizzie Craig Hill	8	Marble	Slanted Headstone				2	2		3			3				2
L N	9	Limestone	Cradle			4	4			2		5	4			2	5
F	9	Limestone	Child Cradle		1		4	2		2		1	3			4	4
Enclosure	10	Brick	Fence		3	3				4	2	3	2			4	5
J. J. McLean	10	Limestone	Elevated Tomb			3		3		2		3	4				4
Enclosure	11	Granite	Curb							1		4	4			1	2
Agnes Lillian Boinest	11	Marble	Slanted Headstone							1			1				1
Edward Horn Boinest	11	Marble	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Daisy Belle Boinest	11	Marble	Cradle							2		1	2				1
Alice Murrell Boinest	11	Marble	Cradle							2			3				2
Agnes Augusta Burie	11	Marble	Cradle			1				2			3				2
Daniel Boinest	11	Marble	Cradle							2			3				2
Unknown	12	Limestone	Cradle			4	4			5		3	4				5
Elizabeth M. Hanahan	12	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			2				1
Henry Seabrook	12	Limestone	Headstone				1			3			3				2

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
H. S.	12	Limestone	Footstone							3							2
Louisa A. Seabrook	12	Granite	Ground Tablet							2						1	1
Enclosure	13	Granite	Curb		1	1		3		4			4				3
Clelia L. Porcher, Clelia Porcher Missroon	13	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			2				1
Clelia L. Porcher	13	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			3				1
Anne Smith Porcher	13	Marble	Headstone							3			1				1
Mary Rutledge Porcher & Caroline Parker Porcher	13	Limestone	Cross				1			4			3				2
Enclosure	14	Granite	Curb							1							1
Felicia Hortel Robinson & Edward Chisolm	14	Limestone	Headstone				1			3			3				2
Alfred Chisolm McCrea	14	Marble	Headstone							2			1				1
Charlotte Chisolm McCrea	14	Limestone	Headstone							3			3				2
Felicia Robinson Chisolm	14	Limestone	Headstone							4			3				2
Louise Chisolm Farrow	14	Marble	Headstone							2			3				2
Pattillo Farrow	14	Limestone	Headstone				1			3			4				2
Louisa Isabel Heyward	14	Slate	Headstone				2			2			2				2
Robert Chisolm	14	Limestone	Pedestal Obelisk				1			4			4				3
Enclosure	15	Granite Metal	Fence						5	4			3	4			4
Donella Fraser	15	Limestone	Cradle			2		2		2		3	3				3
James L. Fraser	15	Limestone	Cradle			2		1		2		4	4				4
Jane Mary	15	Limestone	Headstone				1			4			3				2
Isabel S. Fraser	15	Limestone	Cradle		1	4	1	4		1		4	3				5
J.M.F.	15	Limestone	Footstone							1			3				1
Mrs. Mary Jane Fraser	15	Limestone	Cradle		3	5	2	3		1			3		3		5
John A. Fraser	15	Granite	Ground Tablet		1					2			3				2
Enclosure	16	Concrete	Fence			1		2		3		1	5			2	3
S.I.L.	16	Limestone	Cradle							1			1			1	1
Allen D. Lowndes	16	Granite	Elevated Tomb							1			1			2	1
H.D.L.	16	Limestone	Cradle							1			1			2	1
Enclosure	17	Granite	Curb							1		3	2			1	2
Charles Matthew Tyler	17	Granite	Ground Tablet										1		1		1
Azile Brown Tyler	17	Granite	Headstone										1				1
Lyon Leavenworth Tyler Jr.	17	Granite	Headstone										1				1
Benjamin Henry Inness	17	Granite	Headstone							1			1				1
Benjamin Henry Brown & Sarah Inness Brown	17	Granite	Family Headstone							1			1				1
Enclosure	18	Brick Concrete	Fence		2			4		4		2	3			1	3
Bonnoitt - Michael Schnierle & Antoinette Reilly	18	Granite	Double Ground Tablet							2							1
Henry Michael Bonnoitt	18	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Elizabeth Bonnoitt	18	Granite	Ground Tablet							4		1	4				1
Unknown	18	Limestone	Child Cradle			1	4			4			4				3
Lena Schnierle	18	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			2				1
John Schnierle	18	Limestone	Cradle				3			4	1	2	3				2

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Mary F. Schrierle	18	Granite	Ground Tablet							1							1
Enclosure	19	Brick	Fence	4	3	3				3	2	4	4			3	5
Thomas M. Horsey, Harry S. Horsey, Emily S.	19	Limestone	Pedestal Obelisk				1			4			3			4	2
T.M.H.	19	Limestone	Footstone							2			3				2
E.S.H.	19	Limestone	Footstone							3			3				2
F.S.H.	19	Limestone	Footstone							3			3				2
Julia	19	Limestone	Cradle		1	1	2			3	3	2	3			2	3
Oliver	19	Marble	Cradle				3			3		1	3				3
John C. Walker, Alexander Walker	19	Limestone	Cradle							3		1	3			2	2
Enclosure	20	Granite	Curb					4		5		2	5				4
Sarah Ann	20	Marble	Pedestal Column	2				1		4			4				3
Middleton Guerard Fuller, Anne Eliza Brown Fuller	21	Granite	Curb							2			3				2
Middleton Guerard Fuller, Anne Eliza Brown Fuller	21	Granite	Cradle							1			2				1
Pvt. Charles Brown	21	Marble	Headstone							2							1
Mary Waring Brown	21	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Charles Edward Lawrence & Susan F. Brown	21	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			2				1
William S. Bib Brown	21	Marble	Headstone							2			2				1
Marie Azilee Brown Hester & Emory O. Hester	21	Marble	Headstone							3			3				2
William Stevens Brown																	
D.O.S. & Marie Virginia Martin	21	Granite	Cradle							1		1	1				1
John Alexander Keit, Sarah Brown & Daughter	21	Granite	Cradle				2			4			3				3
Sue Catherine Vergereau & Edmonds T. Brown	21	Granite	Elevated Tomb							2			2				1
William Stevens Brown & Elizabeth S. Brown	21	Granite	Elevated Tomb							2			2				1
Henry Smith Brown	21	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			3			1	1
Myrna Skirving Brown	21	Granite	Ground Tablet							3			1			2	1
Enclosure	22	Granite	Fence							1		1	1			3	1
Arthur Barnwell Jr.	22	Limestone	Headstone							3			3				2
Arthur Barnwell & Louisa Wilkinson	22	Limestone	Family Headstone							3			3				2
Louisa Wilkinson Barnwell King	22	Limestone	Headstone							2			2			1	1
Margaret Manigault Barnwell	22	Limestone	Cradle							4			3				2
Arthur	22	Limestone	Child Cradle	1						4			3				3
Louise	22	Limestone	Child Cradle		1	1				4			3				3
Enclosure	23	Brick Concrete	Fence	2	4	4			5	2			3			1	4
William E. Mikell	23	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk							1			2				1
E.W.M.	23	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
W.E.M.	23	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Enclosure	24	Granite	Fence							1		1	1				1
Fannie Mosimann	24	Granite	Cradle							1		1	2				1
Fena Kruse Muller	24	Granite	Ground Tablet										1				1
Maybell Muller	24	Granite	Cradle							2		1	1				1
Kate Kruse Muller	24	Granite	Cradle							2			1				1
Jacob Kruse & Christiana	24	Granite	Elevated Tomb							2			2				1
Otto J. Muller & Lillian Wulbern Muller	24	Granite	Double Ground Tablet							2			1				1
Katherine Muller Vaupel & Ernest Water Vaupel	24	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Enclosure	25	Brick	Fence		2	2				2			1				2
Geo. W. Gravell	25	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk							1			2				1
S.U.G.	25	Limestone	Footstone							2			3				2
O.G.G.	25	Limestone	Footstone							2			3				2
Enclosure	26	Granite	Curb							2	2	4	2				3
Marie Ellsworth Heins	26	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Unknown	26	Limestone	Cradle		1	1		1		3		4	3			1	3
John Henry Heins	26	Granite	Ground Tablet							2			1				1
Enclosure	27	Granite Metal	Fence		2					3			3				3
J.W.	27	Granite	Elevated Tomb							2		1	3			1	2
John Wingate, Mother	27	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk							3			3				2
Ciella Finley Gibbes	28	Marble	Cradle							1		1	5				2
Sarah P. Gibbes	28	Limestone	Headstone							4			5				3
Anna Gibbes	28	Limestone	Headstone							4			5				3
Maria Henrietta Gibbes	28	Marble	Cradle			1				3		2	5			5	4
Louisa Izard Gibbes	28	Limestone	Headstone							4			5				3
L.I.G.	28	Limestone	Footstone							4			5				3
A.B.G.	28	Limestone	Headstone				1			4			5				4
Emma S. Gibbes	28	Marble	Cradle			2				3		4	5			2	4
Eliza Hayne Gibbes	28	Limestone	Cradle			2				3		4	5				4
Lewis Reeve Gibbes & Anna Barnwell Gibbes	28	Limestone	Double Cradle	2		3	1			4		4	4				4
Enclosure	29	Granite	Fence	2	4	4				3	3		3				5
Fred	29	Limestone	Headstone	4			2			4	1		3				4
George Horkinson	29	Limestone	Headstone			1	1			4		1	4				3
G.H.	29	Limestone	Footstone							4			3				2
Alfred Raoul palker	29	Marble	Cradle			3				1		4	2			2	3
Justin Hunter	29	Limestone	Headstone				1			3			3				2
J.H.	29	Limestone	Footstone							1			1			3	1
Louisa	29	Limestone	Headstone							3			4				2
L.U.	29	Limestone	Footstone							3			3				2
Enclosure	30	Granite Metal	Fence							2		2	3				2
Henry Rutledge Buist	30	Marble	Elevated Tomb							1			1				1
Elizabeth Kimberly Buist	30	Marble	Elevated Tomb							1			2				1
George Buist	30	Granite	Cradle										2				1
Henry Buist	30	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk							2			2				1

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Unknown	30	Granite	Cradle							1			2			2	1
Eliza Rutledge	30	Marble	Cradle				2	2		1			1			3	2
Duncan G. Buist	30	Marble	Cross					2		2			1				2
Ella Ingraham	30	Marble	Cross					1		2			1				1
Jasper Strong Whiting	30	Marble	Cradle							2		2	1				2
Enclosure	31	Granite	Fence							3	1	2	2				2
Mother Whaley	31	Granite	Headstone				1			4			3				2
Christopher J. Whaley	31	Granite	Headstone							4			4				3
William Gibbes Whaley	31	Marble	Elevated Tomb							2			1			1	1
Annie Isabel Keitt Waikie	31	Marble	Elevated Tomb							2			2			1	1
Sarah Gibbes	31	Marble	Cradle							1			5			1	2
Enclosure	32	Metal	Fence		1		3			2						2	5
Ingraham Otis & Rosa Pinkney	32	Granite	Double Cradle							2			3			2	2
Dr. John A. Cleveland	32	Limestone	Cradle							3			4			3	2
Enclosure	33	Limestone Metal	Fence			1				3			3			1	4
Roswell Children	33	Granite	Headstone				2		5	4			4				3
Enclosure	34	Granite	Curb							2		4	4			1	3
Charlotte R. Boyce	34	Marble	Cradle							4			3				2
O.B.	34	Marble	Cradle				1			4		2	3				3
Arthur	34	Limestone	Child Cradle							3			2			3	2
Mary L. Holmes	34	Limestone	Cradle							5			4				3
George Smith Holmes	34	Granite	Cradle							3			3				2
Charlotte Rebecca Holmes	34	Granite	Cradle							3			3			1	2
Enclosure	35	Granite	Curb							2		2	3			1	2
Julia Haskell	35	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			2				1
Coffin	35	Marble	Headstone				1			4			5				4
C.S.C. & M.H.C.	35	Marble	Cradle							2		1	2				2
George Mathews Coffin	35	Slate	Cross							5			1				2
Rebecca Alston & Jane Ladson	36	Limestone	Cradle					2		5	1	2	3				4
Alston	36	Marble	Cradle		1					4		4	3			2	4
Louisa	36	Marble	Cradle			3	1			4		3	4			1	4
Susan Elizabeth	36	Marble	Cradle							4	1		4				3
Unknown	36	Limestone	Cradle		4	2		2		3	1	4	3			1	5
Thomas	36	Limestone	Cradle				1	2		5			4			2	4
Enclosure	37	Granite	Fence							2		1	4			4	3
W.J. Bennet	37	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk							2			2				1
Sarah Bennett Smith	37	Granite	Headstone							1			1				1
Washington	37	Marble	Cradle				2	1		4			3				3
John Rutherford Bennett	37	Marble	Cradle							4		1	4				3
Sailll Rutherford Miller	37	Granite	Elevated Tomb							3			2				2
John Rutherford Bennett	37	Granite	Elevated Tomb							4			2				2
Mary Hayes Bennett	37	Granite	Elevated Tomb							4			2				2
Andrew Buist Murray	37	Granite	Elevated Tomb							4			2				2
Emily Margaret Bennett	37	Marble	Elevated Tomb			2				5			2				2
Enclosure	68	Granite	Curb			1	1			2		5	2			1	3
Leonard Talbert Owens	68	Marble	Headstone							4			2				4

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Thomas Leonard Owens	68	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			1				1
Enclosure	69	Granite	Curb							5			4				3
Horst George Denk	69	Granite	Family Headstone							2			1				1
Enclosure	39	Granite Metal	Fence		2					3			3				4
Bresse	39	Limestone	Cross							4			3				2
M.H.B.	39	Limestone	Footstone							5			3				2
Margaret Peronneau	39	Marble	Cradle			2				3			5				3
Robert Edmond Bresse	39	Limestone	Slanted Headstone							3			4				2
R.F.B.	39	Limestone	Footstone							4			3				2
Breese Children	39	Limestone	Child Cradle		2		2			2		2	4			2	4
Enclosure	40	Concrete	Fence			1				4			3				3
Frances Colcock Yarbrough	40	Marble	Headstone							3			2				2
Frances Horton Colcock	40	Marble	Cross							4			2				2
Seaborn Jones Colcock	40	Marble	Pedestal Obelisk		1			2		4			3				4
Frances Colcock Teel	40	Marble	Cross							5			3				3
Patti Lee Hay	40	Marble	Cradle							2			5				2
Chas. J. Colcock	40	Marble	Cradle							2			5				2
Erroll Hay Colcock	40	Marble	Headstone							3			3				2
S.H.D.	40	Marble	Child Cradle				2			4		2	3				4
Fanny Colcock	40	Marble	Cradle							3		4	3			3	4
Colcock Children	40	Marble	Cradle		1			2		2	2	5	2				5
Enclosure	41	Granite	Fence							2		2	2				2
Winborn Lawton Mikell	41	Granite	Cradle							1		2	2				2
Virginia G. Brown	41	Granite	Cradle							1			2				1
Alexander H. Brown	41	Marble	Cradle		1					4		3	3				4
S. Calhoun Brown	41	Marble	Cradle		1		1	1		1		1	5				4
George Legare	41	Marble	Cradle			2	1			2		1	3			2	4
Unknown	41	Marble	Cradle		2					1		2	4			3	5
Alice Brown Legare	41	Marble	Cradle		1	2				3			4				3
William DuBoise Gaillard & Alice Marion Mikell	41	Marble	Family Headstone							1			2				1
Beverly Mikell & Margaret Eldredge Mikell Barrwell	41	Marble	Headstone							2			2				1
Enclosure	42	Brick Concrete	Fence							1		1	2			5	1
William D. Porter, J.H. Porter, W.H. Porter...	42	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk							2			1				1
J.W.P.	42	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			1				1
W.H.P.	42	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			2				1
E.A.P.	42	Granite	Slanted Headstone							2			2				1
W.D.P.	42	Granite	Slanted Headstone							3			3				2
N.M.P.	42	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			1				1
G.L.P.	42	Granite	Slanted Headstone							4			5				1
Nath H. Porter	42	Limestone	Cradle		1					4			5		2		4
J.H.P.	42	Granite	Slanted Headstone							3			3				2
Enclosure	43	Marble	Fence							1		1	2				1
Robert Stewart Burns	43	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk					2		4			2				3
Florence Bruns Gamewell	43	Marble	Ground Tablet							1			2				1

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Winnie C. Bruns	43	Marble	Ground Tablet							1			2				1
Anna Bell Bruns	43	Marble	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Anna Gray Gart Harden	43	Marble	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
John Patterson Harden	43	Marble	Ground Tablet										1		3		1
Ralph Milledge Byrd	43	Marble	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Enclosure	44	Brick Concrete	Fence	4	3	5				4	2		2		1		5
Winnie Matthews	44	Marble	Cradle		2					3			4				4
R.L.	44	Limestone	Footstone							3		1	3				2
Robert Lebby	44	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Elizabeth E. Lebby	44	Marble	Headstone							4			4				2
Kezia V. Lebby	44	Granite	Ground Tablet							1			1				1
Unknown	44	Limestone	Headstone				2			4			5				4
Unknown	44	Limestone	Headstone				3			5			5				5
Unknown	44	Limestone	Headstone				3			5			5				5
Enclosure	45	Concrete	Fence			1		3		3			3				4
Mary P. Wharry	45	Granite	Slanted Headstone										1				1
James Lees Maude	45	Granite	Elevated Tomb							1			1				1
Mary E. Poulnot & Wilton P. Poulnot	45	Granite	Cradle							2			2				1
Emma P. Jordan	45	Granite	Slanted Headstone										1				1
Enclosure	46	Brick	Curb	4	4	3				2	1		2		3		5
St. Almand - Isabel Tobias & Clarence Wadsworth	46	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1							1
Augustus L. Tobias	46	Marble	Double Cradle			1	3			3		3	3		3		4
Thomas B. Curtis & Lella Tobias Curtis	46	Granite	Double Ground Tablet							2			2				1
Unknown	46	Limestone	Child Cradle		1	1				3			2		3		3
Henry W. Fraser	47	Marble	Headstone				1			4			4				3
H.W.F.	47	Marble	Footstone							2			3				2
H. Fraser	47	Marble	Headstone				1			5			5				4
Jane E. Fraser	47	Marble	Cradle	2		3		3		3		2	4		1		5
Henry D. Fraser	47	Marble	Cradle	2		2		3		3		3	4		1	1	5
E. Fraser	47	Marble	Cradle		2	1				3		3	4		1	2	4
Enclosure	48	Granite	Curb							2		1	3				2
Ladson	48	Marble	Cradle				1	1		4			2				3
Isabel Ann Brien	48	Marble	Cradle				1			3			3				2
Unknown	48	Marble	Cradle		1	2	2	3		4			4				4
Lella Ladson	48	Marble	Cradle							3			3				2
James	48	Marble	Headstone				1			3			3				2
Unknown	48	Limestone	Footstone							5			5				4
Enclosure	49	Granite	Fence							2			2				1
Mary Elliott Guerard	49	Marble	Elevated Tomb							3			4				3
Unknown	49	Limestone	Footstone							2			1				1
Alice Guthert	49	Limestone	Headstone				1			2			3				2
Unknown	49	Limestone	Footstone			1				1			3				2
Louisa Gerard	49	Limestone	Headstone							1			3				1
William Nathaniel Heyward	49	Granite	Pedestal Obelisk										3				1

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Unknown	49	Limestone	Elevated Tomb		3	2		3		3			3				4
Daniel Heyward Guthbert	49	Marble	Pedestal Obelisk					1		3			3				2
Enclosure	50	Limestone Metal	Fence	2	3	2				3		4	4		1		5
Georgianna Heyward	50	Marble	Pedestal Obelisk							2			3				2
Annie Heyward	50	Limestone	Headstone				1			2			3				2
A.H.E.	50	Marble	Cradle			2				2		5	3		4		5
Arthur Sidney Heyward	50	Marble	Child Cradle							1			4				2
Enclosure	51	Limestone	Fence					1		3			4			1	3
George Henry Guerard	51	Marble	Pedestal Column					3		2		1	4				3
Enclosure	52	Metal	Fence	2	3	4			5	2			4				5
Hannah Heyward Trapier	52	Marble	Cradle					1		1			5				2
Arthur Postell Jervey	52	Granite	Cradle			1	1	3		2	1		4			1	4
Lewis Simons Jervey & Maria Ford Jervey	52	Granite	Double Ground Tablet							2			2				1
Elizabeth Heyward	52	Marble	Cradle					1		1			4				2
Theodore Dehon	52	Marble	Headstone					1		2			4				2
Kate	52	Marble	Child Cradle			1				4	1	4	4		2		4
Harriet Kate Jervey	52	Limestone	Cradle				1			4			4				3
Augustus	52	Marble	Child Cradle		3	4		1		4		5	4		2		5
Unknown	52	Marble	Child Cradle		1	2		3		3		1	5				5
Theodore DeHon Jervey	52	Marble	Headstone							4			5			1	3
Unknown	52	Limestone	Pedestal Obelisk				3	2		4			4				4
Unknown	52	Limestone	Slanted Headstone				2	2		4			5			1	4
Annie	52	Limestone	Headstone			1	2	2		4			5			3	4
Enclosure	53	Concrete	Curb		1	2		3		4			5			1	4
Ann Barnwell Peronneau	53	Limestone	Headstone							2			3				2
Margaret Hamilton DeSassure	53	Limestone	Elevated Tomb							1			4				2
Richard Laurens DeSassure	53	Limestone	Elevated Tomb							2			5				2
DeSassure	53	Marble	Headstone				2			4			3				2
Enclosure	54	Concrete	Curb			2		3		4			4			1	4
Mary F. Davie	54	Marble	Cradle		2	1	1	3		3		4	4		1	3	4
Sarah Davie	54	Marble	Cradle			2	1	1		3		1	4		1	1	4
Frederick E. Fraser	54	Limestone	Cradle		2	2		2		4	1	3	5		1	2	5
Isabel Fraser	54	Marble	Headstone				1			2			3				2
Enclosure	55	Concrete Metal	Fence	1	2	2			5	4			4		3		5
A.F. Browning & Margaet P. Browning	55	Marble	Pedestal Obelisk					2		3			3			5	3
Enclosure - Boinest	56	Granite	Curb							2			2				1
Unknown	57	Marble	Pedestal Obelisk			1	1	3		4			3				3
Enclosure	58	Granite	Fence			3				4			5				4
Florence M. Roach	58	Granite	Slanted Headstone							1			1			3	1
Alice Ann Bond	58	Granite	Slanted Headstone							3			1			1	1
Sarah C. Roach	58	Granite	Slanted Headstone							3			3			2	2
Mary C. Roach	58	Granite	Slanted Headstone							3			2			2	1
Christoer C. Carsten	59	Granite	Elevated Tomb				1			2			5			1	3

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
Unknown	59	Marble	Cradle		1		3			2	2	5	3			3	4
Flower Bed - Large	59	Granite			2	3		1		2			4				4
Flower Bed - Large	59	Granite				1		2		2			4				3
Flower Bed - Small	59	Granite					1			2			4				2
Enclosure	61	Concrete Metal	Fence		1	1			5	2		1	4		1	4	5
Oliver Perry Rouse	61	Marble	Pedestal Column		2		1	1		3			3			2	4
Unknown	61	Marble	Headstone							5			3				4
Unknown	61	Marble	Headstone							5			3				4
Julia	61	Limestone	Headstone							4			4				3
Enclosure	72	Metal	Fence	2	3	3			5	3			4			4	5
Unknown	72	Marble	Child Cradle				2			4			4			5	3
Unknown	72	Limestone	Headstone							5			5				5
E.O.T.	72	Limestone	Footstone							4			4				3
Unknown	72	Marble	Cradle				4			4		1	4			2	4
Julia Ann Parker	72	Limestone	Cradle			1				2		1	3			2	3
Benj Hammet Teague	72	Marble	Cradle							3		1	3			2	3
Rosalie Carolina Tharn & Julia Symmes Smoak	72	Granite	Double Slanted Headstone							3			3			1	3
Enclosure	62	Granite	Fence							2		2	4			1	3
Isabel S. Fraser	62	Granite	Cradle							2			3				2
Caroline	62	Marble	Cradle				1			3			4				3
Emilie Gaudard Fraser	62	Granite	Cradle							1			3				2
J. Alwyn Ball	62	Granite	Cradle							2			3				2
Louisa & William Davie	62	Marble	Double Child Cradle				1	2		2	1	2	4		1		4
Enclosure	63	Limestone Metal	Fence			1			5	2			4	2		1	5
Alfred Raul & Camelliam Raoul	63	Marble	Pedestal Obelisk							2			3			3	2
Mother	63	Marble	Headstone							1			4				2
Father	63	Marble	Headstone							2			5				2
Geo H.	63	Marble	Cradle				2			3			5			3	3
J. Salla Soulp	63	Marble	Elevated Tomb		1					1	1		4			3	3
Unknown	63	Limestone	Child Cradle			1				2	2		3		2		3
Alfred	63	Marble	Sculpture		4					2			3		1	3	5
Julia Rose Raoul	63	Marble	Headstone							1			4				2
Thos. Fuller	64	Marble	Headstone				2			1			4		1		2
Harrietta Anne Fuller	64	Marble	Pedestal Column					2		2			3			3	2
E.R.F.	64	Marble	Cradle				2			2		5	3		3		4
Unknown	64	Marble	Footstone				2			4			5				4
Enclosure	74	Brick Concrete	Fence	4	3	4				3	2		3				5
Unknown	74	Marble	Cradle				1					2	2			5	4
Ceball	74	Marble	Headstone				1						2			4	3
Eliza DeVaux	74	Marble	Headstone				1			3			3				3
Unknown	74	Marble	Cradle				2	1		1		1	4				4
Hamlitt DeVeaux	74	Marble	Pedestal Obelisk				2	1		3		2	4			3	4
Unknown	74	Marble	Cradle				2	1				1	3			5	5
Enclosure	71	Granite Metal	Fence	2	3				5	1		3	3	5		2	5

Condition (1 to 5)

Name	Plot #	Material	Type	Collapse	Loss	Frag	Deg	Cracking	Corrosion	Bio	Veg	Joints	Soiling	Metallic	Sunken	Erosion	Integrity
T.A. Coffin	71	Brick Limestone	Pedestal Sculpture	1	1	1				2			3			1	3

Appendix 8

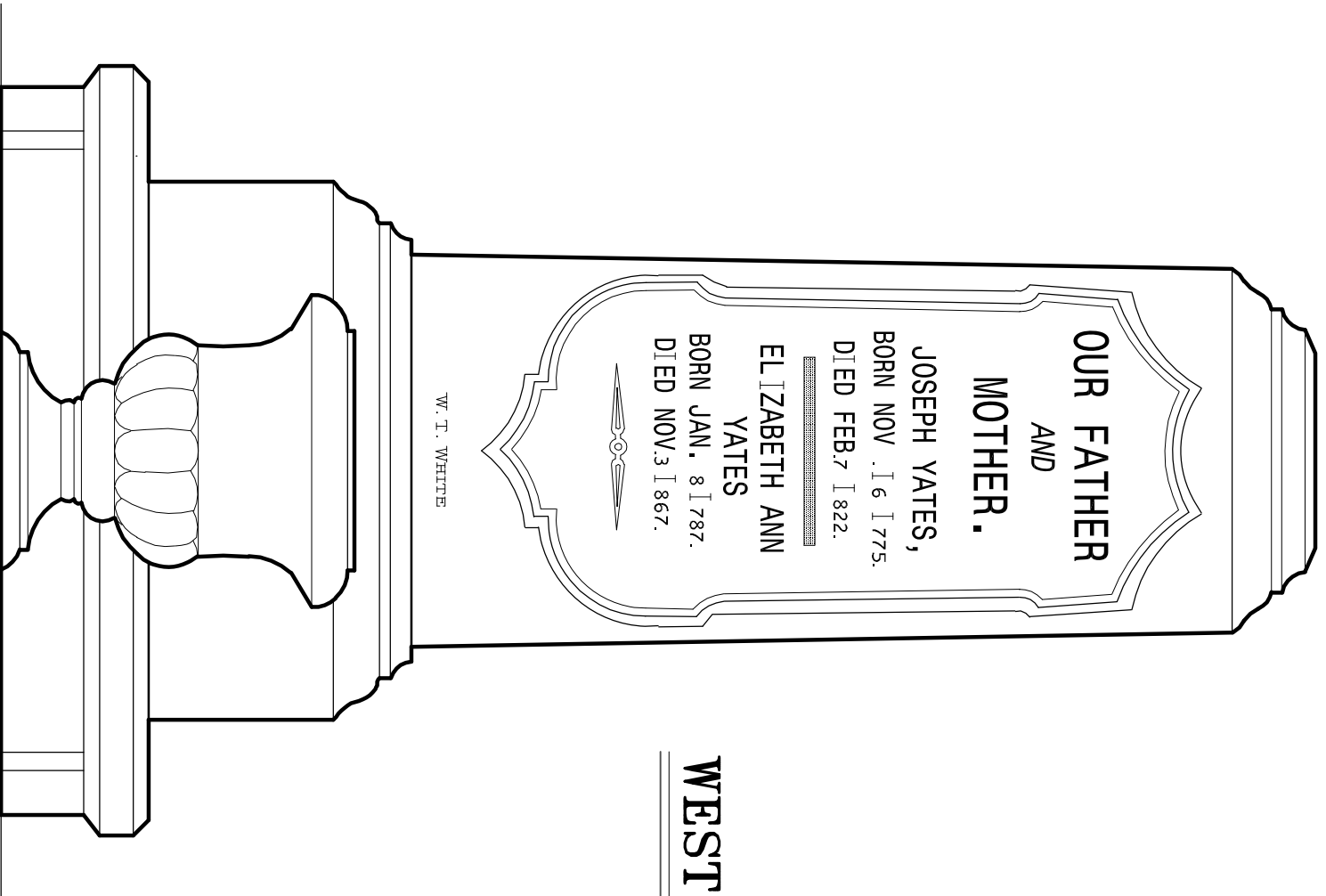
Elevations of Select Tombstones in the Old Island

Mary Amarithia Snowden drawn by Mathew Pelz

Charles C. Lowndes drawn by Mariana Isa & Hillary King

Rawlins Lowndes drawn by Natalie Ford

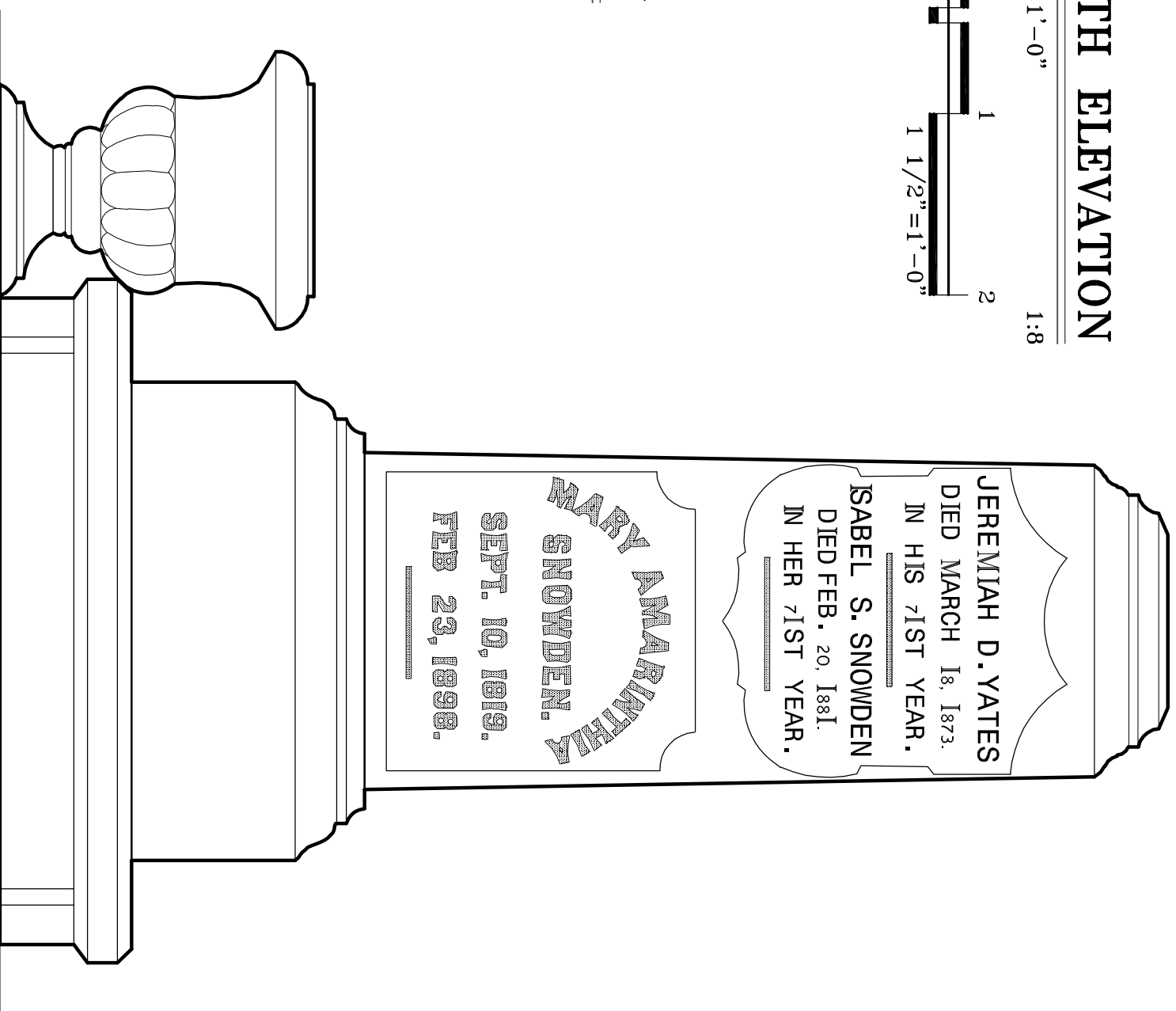
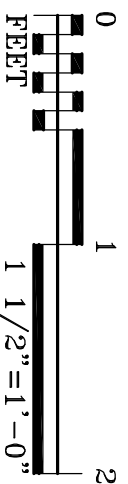
MARY AMARINTHIA SNOWDEN



WEST ELEVATION

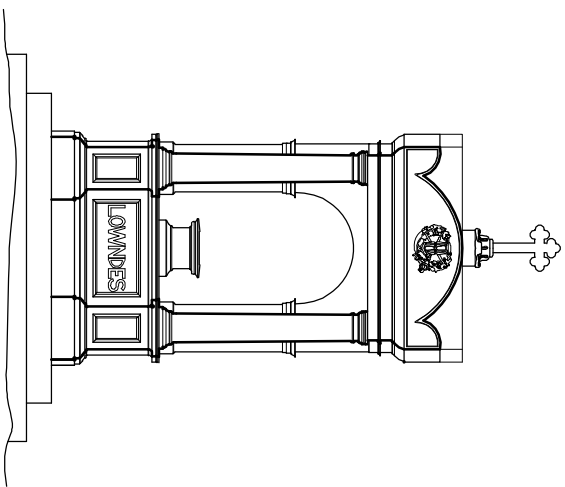
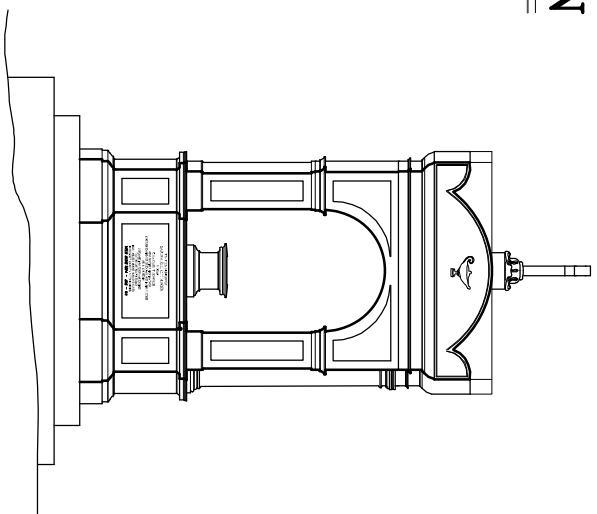
SOUTH ELEVATION

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

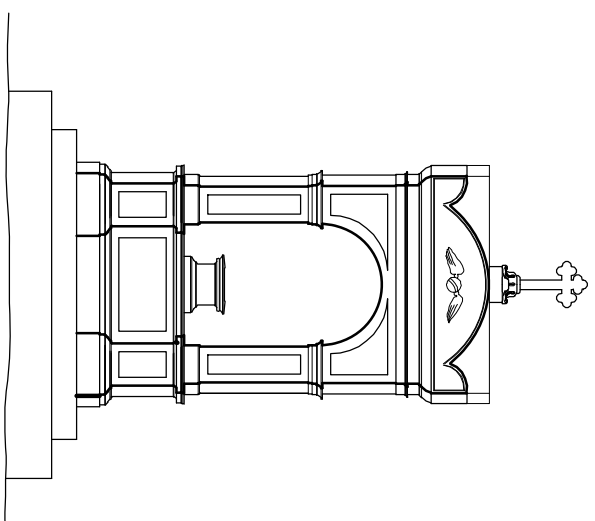


CHARLES C. LOWNDES

NORTH ELEVATION

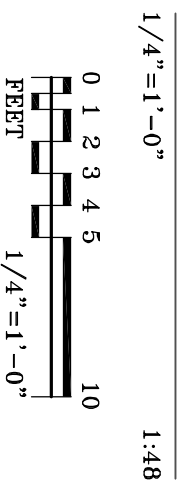


WEST ELEVATION



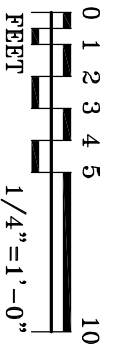
EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION



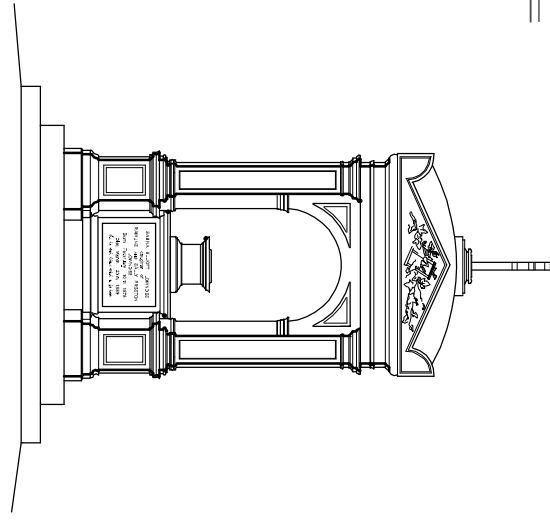
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1:48

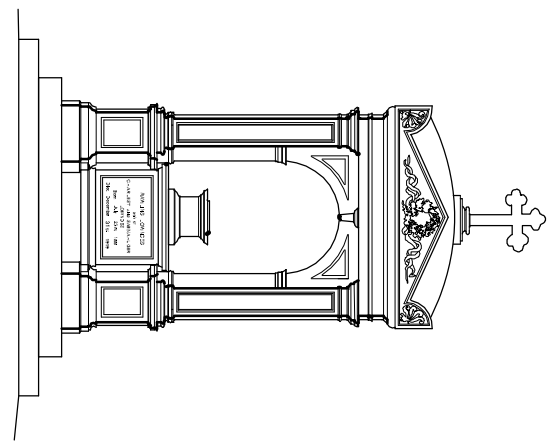


RAWLINS LOWNDES

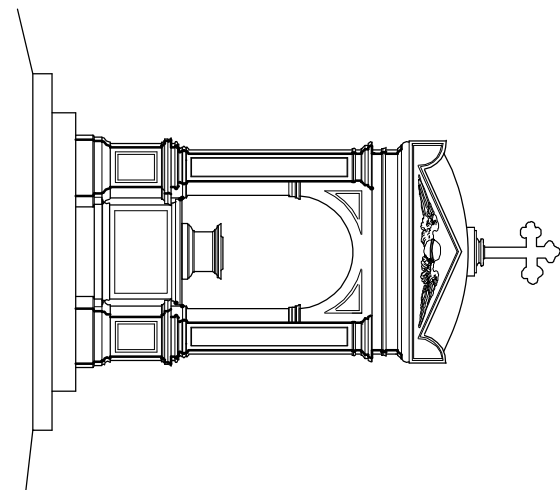
NORTH ELEVATION



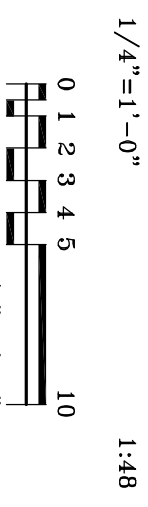
WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



DRAWN BY: NATALIE FORD
DATE: 2006

RAWLINS LOWNDES MONUMENT
CUNNINGTON AVE. CHARLESTON CHARLESTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY &
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

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