

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280

FEB 26 1996

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bailey Graveyard

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number McKee Road N/A not for publication

city or town Commerce vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Wilson code 189 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
 request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Doyen
Signature of certifying official>Title

2/13/96
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the National
Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson A. Beall
Signature of the Keeper
Entered in the
National Register
Date of Action
3/28/96

Bailey Graveyard
Name of Property

Wilson Co., TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		1	0
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other STONE (wall and gravemarkers)

METAL (fence and sign)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bailey Graveyard
Name of Property

Wilson Co., TN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

SETTLEMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African-American

Period of Significance

C. 1840-1946

Significant Dates

C. 1840-1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

Bailey Graveyard
Name of Property

Wilson Co., TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

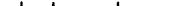
Acreage of Property less than one acre

Shop Springs 318 NW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet			

Verbal Boundary Description

4.5.2. Boundary Description:
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Megan Dobbs

organization Center for Historic Preservation date October 30, 1995

street & number MTSU Box 80 **telephone** (615)898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Roy Bailey (contact person)

street & number 3090 West Division Street telephone (615)754-2193

city or town Hermiteage state TN zip code 37076

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

VII. Description

The Bailey Graveyard is a historic African-American cemetery located on McKee Road, approximately 10 miles east of Lebanon, and just west of the Smith county line. The cemetery measures 113 feet by 235 feet and contains less than one acre of what had been the Jonathan Bailey farm. The property is bordered on the north by McKee Road and on the south, east and west by adjacent farmland. The setting has changed little in the past 100 years , and with the exception of small farm roads and the nearby interstate 40, the area remains intact.

The historic section of the graveyard is defined by the remains of the original stone wall, which dates to the establishment of the cemetery, circa 1840. The three-foot high wall was constructed with hand-laid stones and no mortar. The northeastern section is largely intact, and smaller sections of the wall remain on the south and west boundaries of the graveyard. A wire fence with metal posts is partially intact on the south side of the property. A large metal sign, approximately five-feet high, and labeled as the Bailey Graveyard, is located in the northeast corner of the grounds and dates to circa 1970.

The Bailey Graveyard is composed of two different burial grounds which were separately deeded to the Bailey descendants. The historic section is contained within the partially intact stone wall and according to Roy Bailey, completely full. The newer section of the graveyard is immediately west of the historic section and was established with the donation of land by Floyd Hicks, who recognized the need for additional burying ground. During a June 1995 survey there was a count of 149 graves in the original graveyard, indicated by either gravestones or well-defined depressions. The original burial grounds are characterized by the hand-laid stone wall and by the hand-hewn stone grave markers. While most of these markers contain no inscription, or any indication of name or date, they are typical of the rural folk tradition prevalent in the south, in which simple stone markers were used to indicate the graves and oral tradition preserved the location and identification of the graves.

The type of markers is also significant. In keeping with both rural tradition and African-American practice, the graveyard contains native stone which was hand-hewn and used to mark graves with both head and foot stones in most cases. This type of grave marker

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

also indicates the knowledge of or skill in stonemasonry attained either by the Bailey slaves or local artisans. The neighboring Seay farm (NR 8/25/95), also in Wilson County, retains examples of slave-made stone masonry much like that found in the Bailey graveyard, which implies that the Bailey slaves shared the Seay slaves' knowledge and craftsmanship required for producing this type of hand-hewn masonry. The lack of formal education for rural southerners in the nineteenth century was a common problem, particularly for African-Americans, which explains the lack of inscribed grave markers. If people could neither read nor write, there was no need for formally designating the grave, which was more likely remembered through oral tradition. Nevertheless, there are several headstones done in tablet form, complete with name of the deceased and the date. These graves post-date the slavery period but belong to former Bailey slaves. The legible markers identify the graves of the following persons: Tom Baly and Wife (no date), Willie Woods (1887), Etter Phillips (no date), Robert Bailey (1880), and Nervey Bailey (b. 1847, d.1918).

The orientation of the graves also follows folk tradition in which the graves are arranged along an east to west axis, with the headstones facing to the west and feet facing east. This practice was rooted in the religious belief that the deceased would then be facing Christ when they were resurrected. The cemetery contains eleven rows of graves, beginning at the east end and plotted horizontally toward the west, with an average of fourteen graves per row. The date of the first interment is unknown, but the history of slave owning by Jonathan Bailey leads to the date of circa 1840.

Perhaps most interesting, and certainly most noticeable, is the grave marker for Jonathan Bailey, who originally owned the surrounding farmland and, according to the 1840 census, 39 slaves. Oral tradition among surviving African-American Baileys indicate that he is the only white buried in this cemetery and his grave is most unusual compared to the rest of the markers. Jonathan Bailey died on June 5, 1872, and since he had no direct heirs, he either requested burial in this cemetery or was placed here by former slaves. His grave is marked by a large gravehouse of cut stone blocks, approximately five-foot three inches by eight-feet, and roughly two-feet eight inches high. On the east end of the gravehouse an inscribed stone block indicates the name, date of birth , date of death and exact age of the deceased. A large stone obelisk was placed at the foot end of the gravehouse, facing west, and was inscribed with the name Jonathan Bailey and the name of the stonemason, J.W. George.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 3

Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

Descendants of the African-American Bailey family do not recall stories or accounts of why Jonathan Bailey was buried in this place, but do affirm the existence of several slave graves and those of their ancestors who remained in Wilson county after emancipation and adopted the Bailey surname along with their agricultural occupation. The dates on the inscribed headstones in the original graveyard affirm the use of the cemetery after emancipation and Jonathan Bailey's death. A twentieth century addition to the graveyard, which was added to the east of the original cemetery, also indicates a tradition among the existing Bailey family in maintaining this property as a family burial ground. The newer addition has approximately 35 graves, indicated by deep depressions in the earth or by small metal tags and carved stone markers. Unfortunately, many of the twentieth century interments were marked with small metal tags, most of which lay bent and scattered along the ground, which makes identification difficult. The more permanent stone markers identify the graves of African-American Baileys and their descendants and since the most recent marker bears the date 1993, there is evidence which reinforces the concept of tradition and ethnic heritage among the African-American community and the family identity preserved by surviving Bailey kinsmen.

The Bailey Graveyard has been maintained by the Bailey family and retains its original purpose as a burial ground for African-Americans in Wilson County. The integrity of the setting and the intact gravestones that characterize this cemetery enhance its historic importance among the plantation heritage of Wilson County and promotes ethnic identity among the Bailey descendants, whose ancestors remain in the original slave and Reconstruction era graveyard.

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

VIII. Significance

The Bailey Graveyard off McKee Road near Lebanon in Wilson County, Tennessee is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its significant association with ethnic identity in the African-American community and for the Reconstruction and post-Reconstruction era African-American settlement in Wilson county from 1840 to 1918 and beyond. Originally used as a slave cemetery, the graveyard is an excellent example of rural family burial grounds and represents the continuity of use by African-Americans from slavery through present day.

Folklorist John Michael Vlach has studied the importance of burial places to African-Americans and states, "the cemetery has long had special significance. Beyond its association with the fear and awe of death, which all humans share, the graveyard was, in the past, one of the few places in America where overt black identity could be asserted and maintained." (Vlach, 109). Vlach also emphasizes the sense of identity and personal connection to the deceased that is inherent in most African-American cemeteries. The Bailey Graveyard represents both a strong sense of ethnic identity and a long-standing tradition associated with African-American burial grounds and illustrate the connection between slavery, the Reconstruction era, and the rural community.

The Bailey Graveyard was originally contained within the property owned by Jonathan Bailey, in the 12th district of Wilson county, near the Smith county line. According to the 1840 census, Jonathan Bailey had established himself as a planter in this district and owned surrounding acreage as well as thirty-nine slaves. Bailey was part of the prominent planter class, as indicated by his landholdings and the number of slaves in his possession, and by 1860 had an estimated personal wealth of over \$40,000. According to the research historian Robert Tracy McKenzie, Bailey was indeed a powerful planter in Middle Tennessee, compared to his neighbors. At a time when less than 5 % of the area's slaveowners owned twenty or more slaves and the average ratio of slaves to operators was 3:4 in the middle counties, Bailey owned thirty-nine slaves. (McKenzie, 16). This evidence reinforces Jonathan Bailey's wealth and status in Wilson County prior to the Civil War.

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Bailey Graveyard , Wilson Co., TN

It is unclear as to how many slaves were buried in the graveyard while under Bailey's ownership, but oral histories by surviving descendants affirm that their ancestors are buried within the cemetery. The inscribed gravemarkers in both the historic graveyard and the newer addition indicate that former Bailey slaves remained in the area and continued to use the cemetery for burial. Census records for the years 1880, 1900, and 1920 list African-American Baileys residing in the 12th district of Wilson County which is in the same district as the original Bailey farm. Clearly, the former slave residents of the Bailey plantation had chosen in the Reconstruction era to remain in this rural area of Wilson County and to establish their own community. According to Stephen Ash, it was very common for former slaves to remain in the same area following their emancipation, and when the new freedmen were faced with the decision of staying in familiar territory or moving into new areas. Many African-Americans fled the places of their bondage and struck out on their own, but still others stayed on the very same farms, or at least within the wider community (Ash, 141).

The decision to remain was based largely on economics, for it was certainly risky to move from the familiar rural areas to the urban and industrial regions, but was also tied to the strong desire for land of their own. Self-worth and success was measured by both African-Americans and whites in terms of personal property and the possession of one's own land. Historian Tony Whitehead asserts that:

the possession of land has given the southern black family distinctive character. Land ownership was a symbol of freedom for the blacks during slavery and for the freedman after emancipation...Among blacks in some southern communities, land was not a commodity to be sold but a resource to be used by kinsmen and to be passed down from generation to generation. (Whitehead, 109).

The Wilson County census records from 1870 indicate the residence of several African-American Bailey families in district 12. Since it was common after emancipation for freed slaves to adopt their former master's surname, it is assumed that these families once belonged to Jonathan Bailey and remained on or near his farmland. Whether or not these African-American Baileys were all former slaves, the number of post-Antebellum graves supports the continued use of the old slave cemetery. When Jonathan Bailey died in 1872, he was buried in the same cemetery, but special attention was given to the

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

construction of an elaborate monument to his grave. Since Mr. Bailey had no direct descendants and his wife left the area shortly after his death, there is no available record regarding Johnathan's burial. It is likely that he either wished to be buried among his former slaves, or that he was simply interred there for lack of a better place. The cemetery is now the only extant community resource that documents the change from slavery to freedom in this rural Wilson County community.

According to his will and subsequent probate inventory, Jonathan Bailey left explicit instructions regarding the division and distribution of his assets. While most of his cash settlement was divided among his wife and extended family, he directed that most of his property be "cut up and sold...on one or two years credit--taking notes and lien retained for the purchase money--." Bailey also specified that his other stock property be sold on twelve months credit (Wilson County Wills and Inventories). The inventory of Bailey's estate indicates that several African-American Bailey's purchased farm equipment and household items during the estate sale. They also bought small parcels of land, made affordable through credit and extended payment. The opportunity to buy land through payments allowed the previous tenant farmers to buy land and farm equipment to maintain their own farms.

Wilson County deed records from 1893 to 1901 reveal several instances where land tracts in the 12th district were either bought or sold by African-American Baileys. Census records from 1900, 1910, and 1920 also indicate that several African-American Bailey families continued to live in the 12th district of Wilson County, either as farm laborers or farm operators. This evidence reinforces Robert McKenzie's assessment of African-American involvement in agriculture, because:

in Tennessee there was considerable fluidity between the landholding and landless ranks. Throughout the 1870's a small but significant portion of former slaves purchased farms of their own; at the same time, however, a substantial fraction of those who began the decade as owners eventually lost title to their farms, testimony to the fragility of black landownership during the Reconstruction era (McKenzie, 149).

While these families appear and disappear in later census accounts, Bailey descendants Bassie Phillips, Clyde Woods, and Porter Taylor still own small family farms in the area

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

and it is clear that the cemetery was still a preferred resting place for many Bailey descendants because interments have continued to the present day.

The Rest Hill Cemetery (NR 3/25/95) is another African-American cemetery in Wilson County, but it lies in a more urban setting adjacent to the Lebanon city limits and its origins date to the post-emancipation period. It is also a more formal, although vernacular-planned, cemetery with numerous well-marked family plots. The Bailey Graveyard is distinctive because it is a rural burial ground which began in the era of slavery and its size and types of gravemarkers represent folk burial practices. However, the Bailey Graveyard is typical of rural southern cemeteries in its design and use. The simple setting and implementation of native stone for the surrounding wall and grave markers are common elements in country burial grounds. The position and alignment of the graves is also significant in its representation of the strong religious nature of the rural areas. D. Gregory Jeane conducted a study of rural southern graveyards and concludes that in these places the graves are "...almost always aligned along an East-West axis with the head toward the west and the feet to the east;...the orientation of the graves has a strong religious component, rationalized as proper so that the faithful will rise to face the risen Christ on Judgement Day". The Bailey cemetery shares these characteristics and recent interments have similar orientation (Jeane, 464).

The significance of the family unit in African-American culture cannot be overlooked, for it is a primary factor for the existence and maintenance of the Bailey Graveyard. It is important to understand how during the time of slavery, and up to present day, the concept of family for southern African-Americans extends beyond the immediate residential unit and includes all biologically related kinsmen and often close friends. The Bailey family cemetery represents the strength of familial relations in the African-American community in Wilson county and how the physical landscape reflects their ethnic heritage. Generations of Bailey kin have been buried in this place, which provides both physical evidence of the past and ethnic identity associated with the place and its history in connection with the family, which is evident in the at least 149 graves within the historic graveyard.

The Bailey family no longer owns land surrounding the cemetery, and until recently, the cemetery itself was owned by the McKee family, but the tradition of burial has remained. Mr. Roy Bailey, now residing in the Mt. Juliet area, recalls the importance of keeping the

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

graveyard available to all Bailey kin, especially those who could not afford burial in the municipal cemeteries. The Bailey plots had once been one of a few places where African-Americans could be buried, but in later years the symbolism and sentimentality associated with the place prompted many descendants to choose it as their final resting place. Although the numbers of burials over the years was not officially recorded, the historic graveyard was full in circa 1970, according to Roy Bailey. He emphasized the importance of maintaining the old section of the cemetery while continuing the practice of Bailey burials at the historic site. The original graveyard was extended beyond the original stone fence (circa 1840) in the early 1970's to allow for additional burials, and the most recent marker dates to 1993, which emphasizes the continuation of traditional practices.

The Bailey Graveyard is significant in its association with slavery, African-American settlement patterns following emancipation, and traditional burial practices, but most importantly for its physical representation of the desire for ethnic identity and the strength of family relations. The development and maintenance of this cemetery reveals the need for African-Americans to establish a place of their own in response to their surroundings. David Sloane argues that "the racist slave-holding society's attempt to strip African-Americans of legitimate familial and community relationships encouraged them to develop and protect the areas in which they could express their sense of family and community." (Sloane, 15) The Bailey Graveyard indicates a strong connection with the past, when Bailey ancestors were slaves, as well as the continuation of the tradition that developed after their emancipation and opportunity for land ownership. The current practice of burial in this cemetery reveals their familial bonds and commitment to maintaining this place and retaining their heritage and ethnic identity.

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IX. Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Bailey, Jonathan. Last Will and Testament. December 26, 1871. Wilson County Wills and Inventories, 1866-1878.

Bailey, Roy. Interview with Megan Dobbs. July 1995.

Lockett, Patricia. Interview with Megan Dobbs. July 1995.

McClain, R.P. Inventory of the Estate of Jonathan Bailey. July 23, 1872.
Wilson County Wills and Inventories, 1866-1878.

Partlow, Thomas E. Wilson County Deed Books, 1829-1984. Wilson County, Tennessee: 1984.

_____. Wilson County Deed Books, 1893-1901. Wilson County, Tennessee: 1984.

Wilson County Census Records: 1840, 1860, 1870, 1900, and 1910.

Secondary Sources:

Ash, Stephen. Middle Tennessee Society Transformed, 1860-1870: War and Peace in the Upper South. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1988.

Burns, Frank. The History of Wilson County: Its Land and Its Life. Lebanon, Tennessee: 1987.

Foner, Eric. Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution. New York: Harper and Row, 1988.

Jeane, Gregory D. "Cemeteries and Folk Life." The Encyclopedia of Southern Culture. Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, editors. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

McKenzie, Robert Tracy. One South or Many? Plantation Belt and Upcountry in Civil War-Era Tennessee. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Sloane, David Charles. The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History. Baltimore, Maryland: John Hopkins University Press, 1991.

Vlach, John Michael. By The Work of Their Hands: Studies in Afro-American Folklife. Ann Arbor, Michigan: UMI Research Press, 1991.

Whitehead, Tony. "Black Family and Black Life." The Encyclopedia of Southern Culture, Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, editors. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

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X. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is on McKee Road at the eastern border of Wilson County, identified by the marked boundaries on parcel 4 on the Wilson County tax map No.88.

The tax map for this nomination has the scale 1" = 400'. This scale tax map is prepared by the Tennessee State Board of Equalization for rural areas. In the past, the Tennessee Historical Commission has used this scale map for nominations and has found that the 1" = 400' scale adequately meets our office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries of 115 feet by 129 feet contain all the historical property associated with the Bailey Graveyard.

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

Bailey Graveyard
Wilson County, Tennessee

Photos by: Carroll Van West
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 80, MTSU
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

Date: June 1995

Northeastern corner of graveyard, off McKee Road, looking southwest
1 of 22

North boundary of graveyard, looking southeast
2 of 22

Northeast corner of historic stone wall, looking southwest
3 of 22

North boundary stone wall, looking east
4 of 22

Detail of north stone wall
5 of 22

East boundary stone wall, looking south
6 of 22

Detail of east section of stone wall
7 of 22

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

Northwest corner of stone wall on western boundary, looking southwest
8 of 22

Graveyard, looking northwest
9 of 22

Graveyard, looking north
10 of 22 -

Graveyard, including Jonathan Bailey grave, looking northeast
11 of 22

Graveyard looking southeast
12 of 22

Western boudary of graveyard, looking east
13 of 22

Detail west side of Jonathan Bailey gravehouse, looking east
14 of 22

Detail of carving on obelisk of Jonathan Bailey grave, looking east
15 of 22

Detail of Jonathan Bailey gravehouse, looking east
16 of 22

East side of Jonathan Bailey gravehouse, looking west
17 of 22

Detail grave marker found near Jonathan Bailey gravehouse
18 of 22

Detail of gravemarker for Willie Woods
19 of 22

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Bailey Graveyard, Wilson Co., TN

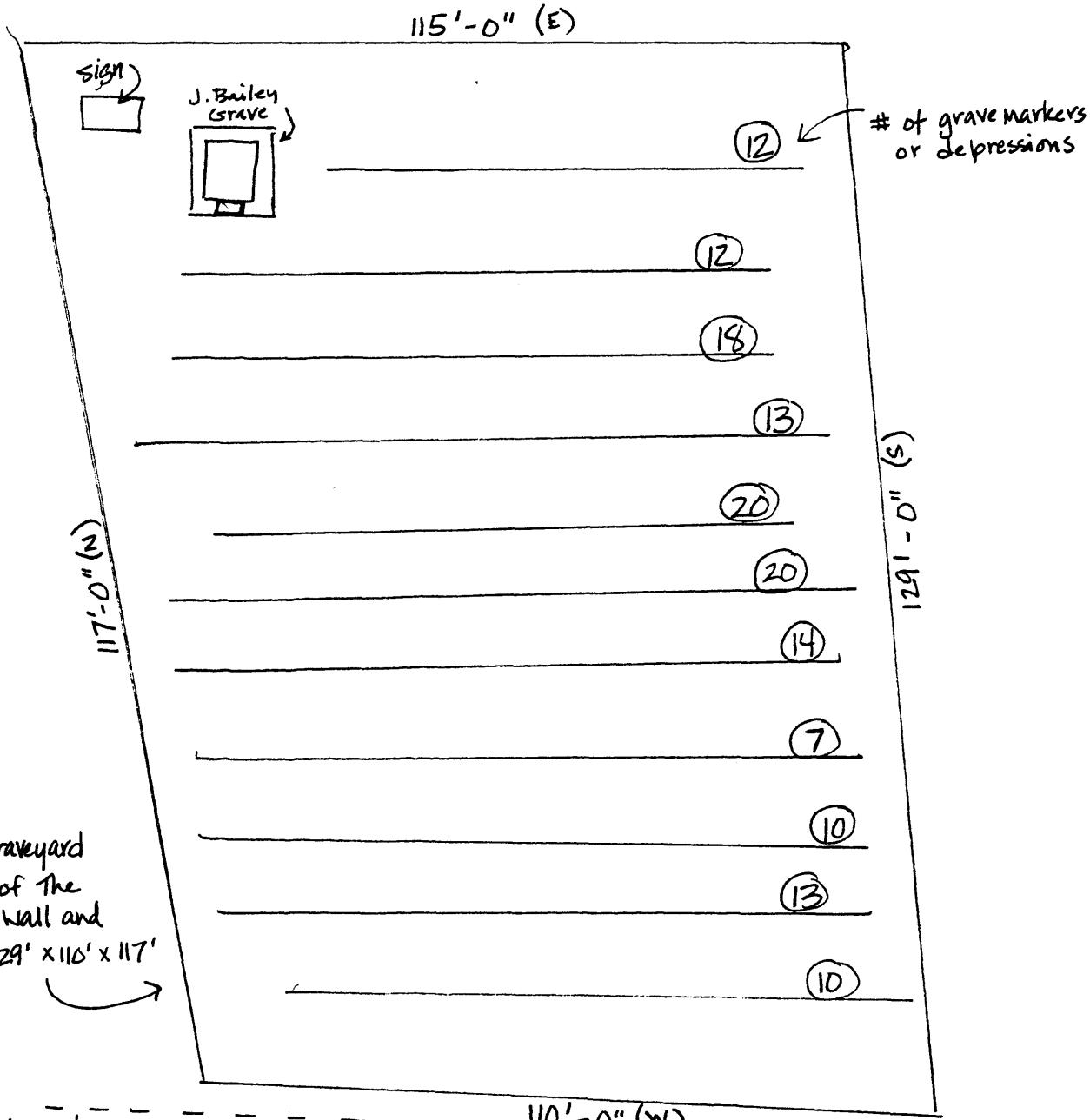
Detail of gravemarker for Etter Phillips
20 of 22

Detail of gravemarker for Nervey Bailey
21 of 22

Detail of gravemarker for Robert Bailey
22 of 22

BAILEY GRAVEYARD
WILSON CO. TN

← N



The newer section
is adjacent to the
historic graveyard
but is not a
nominated parcel

WILSON COUNTY - DISTRICT 12
TAX MAP NO. 88

N 1"=400' BAILEY GRAVEYARD
WILSON CO. TN

648,00

○ ○

X

3
279.5AC

2
117.5 AC

