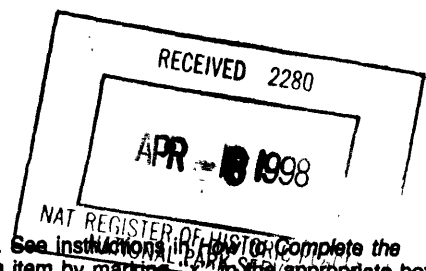


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. ~~See instructions in the back of this form.~~ Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking an 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 Lucas Family Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Ellen Drive (Shemwood Subdivision) not for publication

city or town Mt. Pleasant vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Charleston code 19 zip code 29464

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.)

Mary W. Edwards 3/25/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:) _____

for Signature of the Keeper Mary W. Edwards Date of Action 5/18/98

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1	0	sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____
roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Art
- Landscape Architecture
- Social History

Period of Significance

1825-1892

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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):

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lucas Family Cemetery
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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6	0	5	6	4	0
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3	6	2	9	0	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal 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 Sarah Fick

organization Preservation Consultants, Inc. date June 1996

street & number P.O. Box 1112 telephone 803-723-1746

city or town Charleston state SC zip code 29402

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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 Heirs of William Lucas, c/o A.L. Lofton

street & number 237 Middle Street telephone (803) 884-4461

city or town Mt. Pleasant state SC zip code 29464

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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Narrative description

The Lucas Family Cemetery is a significant nineteenth century plantation burial ground that possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Surrounded by a post-World War II subdivision, the cemetery retains its sense of time and place, as a quiet enclosure within an active waterfront area. It is set on an elevated point near the site of the Lucas house. By contrast, the African-American cemetery associated with the plantation's agricultural and mill workers is set on lower ground near the water, in the yard of 47 Vincent Street.

The cemetery is a walled plot, 25' X 41', oriented to the southeast, facing away from Shem Creek, with a gate at the short southeast side. The 4'4" opening is flanked by stuccoed brick posts 5'6" in height and not exactly the same size (14" X 18" and 15" X 19"). The original gate swung inward from the larger post. It has been replaced by an iron gate bolted to both posts. Just outside the left wall is an expansive live oak tree. Beside it is a low arch in the wall, 6'10" broad, to accommodate the roots. The arch is set off-center, more than a foot closer to the front wall. The earliest known grave (Thomas Pearce, 1825) is nearest the arch and tree. He may have been buried in the shade of the oak before the wall was built.

The top of the brick wall is presently about 3'6" above the ground. The ground has built up unevenly, and no excavation has been undertaken to reveal the base of the wall. The cap is made in three sections: a four-brick thick base extending beyond the main wall at each side, a row laid at right angles to this base, and a cap of a line of single brick. The gray portland cement mortar visible at the inner wall reflects repairs undertaken at about the time of Ann Lucas Maybank's burial (1892). The wall may have been weakened by the Charleston Earthquake of 1886.

The tombs are aligned to the southeast, and upright tablets are carved on the southeast face. Eleven gravemarkers remain. Five are brick box tombs with slab or table tops, grouped at the left front (south) section. Thomas Pearce lies nearest the oak tree. In front of his tomb is a row of three: Dr. Rob^t S. Bailey (d. 1851), with the slab broken; Ann Venning (d. 1854); Mrs. Ann Lucas (d. 1838). Nearest the gate is Robert S. Bailey, M.D. (d. 1860). The slabs of Lucas and both Baileys are signed W. T. White. Similarities between the script designs (simple block text on Lucas, Venning, and Bailey 1860; elaborately scrolled *Sacred* at the top of both Lucas and Pearce) hint that White carved Venning and Pearce, but too little is known about marbleworkers' mechanical and stylistic options to treat script style as a signature.

Most of the upright tablets are in the middle right (northeast) section of the cemetery. The grave of a Bailey child (d. 1857) is marked by a headstone with semicircular arch, in the tympanum a finely carved angel carrying a child who bears a torch. The semicircular footstone is inscribed "Hannah Eliza Bailey." No

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carver's name was found on the headstone. The marker was reset in 1995, and a name may be obscured. To the right of this marker is the brownstone tablet of David Bailey (d. 1871), which includes a budded cross in bas-relief, in the typical circular surround at the tympanum; the tablet was reset in 1995 but "M. Gannon" at the lower front is still visible. Beyond these two decorative stones is a plain gabled tablet to Eliza L. Bailey and two of her sons (ca. 1849), with no carver's name visible. Its style is very common in nineteenth century graveyards.

The grave of Ann Lucas Maybank is near the gate, alongside the group of box tombs. Her unsigned brownstone tablet, with a low arch on flat shoulders, has a low-relief drooping lily in the incised circle. The stone was reset in 1995 and a carver's name may have been obscured. The top of an arched footstone is barely visible.

The two known graves furthest from the gate are Edward Bailey (d. 1860) and Samuel Murley (1826). At the left rear (northwest) corner of the plot, Bailey is marked by an obelisk. Hurricane Hugo in 1989 toppled it from its three-part base, the pieces of which remain nearby (except the top piece, which has not been found). The marble base piece is signed R. D. White. The obelisk is carved on two sides with a hatched panel bearing the name on the principal face. The upright stone to Murley is carved on the northwest face, the opposite side from all the others.

It is not known how many unmarked graves remain inside the wall of the Lucas Cemetery. One stone, similar to the Bailey child's marker, was removed before about 1975. The loss of one or more gravemarkers, and damage and repairs to others, has not detracted from the artistic qualities of the remaining stones, and does not impact the sense of time and place of the property.

Statement of significance

The Lucas Family Cemetery is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its significance in Social History as an excellent example of a plantation graveyard of a prominent local family. It is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for its significance in Art and Landscape Architecture.

The Lucas Family Cemetery is eligible under Criteria Consideration D as a cemetery which derives its primary significance from distinctive design features and association with historic events. The walled plot with several grave markers signed by Charleston carvers is consistent with a tradition of physical organization of the family cemetery in the Lowcountry. The design quality of the wall and stones make it an important example of the type. With respect to the early plantation culture of Mount Pleasant, the Lucas Family Cemetery is a rare remnant of a significant

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settlement pattern. High ground along the waterfront was valued for industry (shipyards, brickmakers) and transportation (ferries, wharves), as well as being desirable for healthy residences.

Additional information

The Lucas Family Cemetery is significant in the area of Social History, as the remaining above-ground feature of an important industrial/agricultural/residential tract. The plot is a remnant of the characteristic settlement pattern near Mount Pleasant. Here at Haddrells Point were a mill, cropfields, and residences of one white family and an unknown number of African-Americans. In 1825 the Lucas family established a burial ground beside their home, as plantation owners had done for more than a century. Just across the river from Charleston, and not far by road from Christ Episcopal Church, this cemetery site was chosen not for convenience but for other reasons.

Jonathan Lucas is well-known for his innovations in tidal mill manufacture and for building the first steam-powered rice mills in South Carolina. He and his wife lived at Haddrells Point at least by 1786. Jonathan died in 1821, and is buried at St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Cathedral of St. Luke and St. Paul) in Charleston.

Greenwich Mill was managed by Thomas Pearce, husband of Lucas' daughter Ann. The Pearces lived in the family home with Jonathan's widow. When Thomas died in 1825, he was buried near the house, and the plot was thereafter set aside as a family burying ground. Probably the most notable person buried at Haddrells Point is Ann, the 88-year old widow of Jonathan Lucas, who by her own request was buried here in 1838. The only burial not known to have been a member of the family is Samuel Murley (1826; "a native of Cheshire, England, and late Merchant of Charleston, who died... aged 61"). Among the Lucas papers is correspondence with Murley, their factor and accountant, but nothing further to explain his presence here.

The Lucas Family Cemetery is significant in the area of Landscape Architecture because of its design as a rectangular walled plot with a gate, set on an elevated point away from the water's edge, with graves oriented generally to the east. Retention of the intact wall and the absence of modern stones make it an excellent example of the type. The Lucas Family Cemetery is also significant in the area of Art because of the quality of the ornamental carving on some of the gravestones.

Haddrells Point and the Lucas Family

Haddrells Point is on the east side of Shem Creek. Jonathan Scott established the first Greenwich Mill here, probably at about the same time (ca. 1776) that he laid out the village of Greenwich, the first of several settlements that became Mount Pleasant. Scott died before 1784. Although it may have been used during the intervening decade, the mill was not sold until 1793. Jonathan Lucas Sr. bought the

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property at auction and built a water-powered rice and sawmill there, again called Greenwich Mill, in 1795.¹

Jonathan Lucas (1754-1821) had immigrated from England ca. 1785 with his second wife Ann Ashburn. Their first child, Ann, was born in 1786 at Hog Island or Haddrells Point; Lucas may have been working with the mill before buying it. William (1789-1878) was born at Cape Romain, and Eliza Lydia was born in 1799 at Haddrells Point.²

In 1816 William Lucas purchased the 471-acre Greenwich Mill property from his father, then added 180 acres to the southwest, where the white settlement known as Lucasville developed. Lucas was married to Charlotte Hume of Charleston and Hopsewee, and resided in Charleston and near her family on the South Santee. William and Charlotte are best known as the builders of The Wedge. William did not manage Greenwich Mill himself, but, because "it was such a healthy place," a number of his slaves did live at Haddrells Point, where they planted provision crops for him.³ A plat made in 1859 shows the mill at the edge of the water, with a road leading directly to it from the public road, and the land east and northeast of the mill divided into agricultural fields.⁴

The mill operation was run by Thomas Pearce, William's brother-in-law, and also an English immigrant. A letter dated 1823 to William from Thomas at "Greenwich Mill, Haddrells," reported on the health of slaves and family, the stores at the mills, and financial matters. A postscript notes that "now at mill 24,049 bushels of rice (no tides)... Market very depressed, no sale for rice, great scarcity of cash."⁵

In February 1865, reacting to the surrender of Charleston, the Confederate cavalry at Mount Pleasant decided to destroy Greenwich Mill and the stores it held, rather than having them fall into enemy hands. When the mill was torched, the Lucas house caught fire as well and was ruined.⁶

In 1869 William Lucas sold his land at Haddrells Point. The 1859 plat was revised to show the family burying ground, referenced in a deed to Richard S. Venning: "the graveyard and the surrounding brick wall where certain relatives or members of Mr.

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- ¹ Petrona Royall McIver, History of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (Mt. Pleasant, 1960), p. 30.
² Ann L. Gregorie, letter dated March 1881 (copy, in Lofton papers). Alex L. Lofton, "Letter to descendants of Jonathan and Ann Ashburn Lucas" 4/30/1997.
³ "Reminiscences [1928] of Richard S. Venning" in Petrona R. McIver, *Fragments of Mount Pleasant History* (nd, in Lofton papers).
⁴ "Greenwich Mills, Property of William Lucas Esq. Situated in Christ Church Parish, Charleston District, So. Ca., containing Six Hundred & Thirty Six Acres, Surveyed November 21, 1859, by William Hume Jr." (Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Plat Book A, p. 7).
⁵ Thomas Pearce, letter dated 1823 (copy, in Lofton papers).
⁶ "Reminiscences of Richard S. Venning." Henry S. Tew, "An Eyewitness Account of the Occupation of Mount Pleasant" in *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine [SCHGM]* 66 (1965).

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William Lucas's family have been from time to time interred and which is hereby reserved by the said William Lucas, as set forth in a plat..."⁷

Thomas Pearce was the first to be buried in the Lucas Cemetery, and most of those known to rest there are connected to him and his wife Ann Lucas. They had two sons, J. Lucas Pearce and William Pearce, and two daughters. Eliza Lydia married physician Dr. Robert Smith Bailey as his second wife, and Ann (1816-1892) married Col. Joseph Maybank.⁸

Headstones to both Pearce daughters remain in the Lucas Cemetery. One tablet, ca. 1849, marks Eliza L. Bailey and two sons who died young from 1840 to 1849. There are several more Bailey family members interred here. An obelisk marks Edward Bailey (1843-1860), son of Dr. R. S. and Eliza L. Bailey. Another Dr. Robert S. Bailey (d. 1851) is also buried here; two more gravestones mark Hannah, the daughter of David and Fannie Bailey (1856-1857) and her father (d. 1871, age 40).⁹

William Pearce is buried in the Lucas Cemetery, although his gravemarker has been lost. In Mt. Pleasant's Christ Church Cemetery is a twentieth century stone memorializing several members of the Pearce family, beginning with "William T. Pearce, buried in Lucas Cemetery, 1819-1881, also his wife Mary Pearce 1827-1892." Mary's burial place is not specified.

After her husband's death in 1825, Ann Lucas Pearce married Samuel Venning as his second wife. His first wife had been Eliza Lydia, Ann's younger sister. She is buried in the Myrtle Grove/Venning Cemetery, and upon his own death Samuel too was interred there. Ann (d. 1854, age 88) is buried in the Lucas Family Cemetery with her first husband Thomas Pearce.

Lowcountry Plantation Graveyards

There are several plantation or family cemeteries in Christ Church Parish. Besides the Lucas Cemetery, private burial grounds are located at Hobcaw Plantation, Oakland, two Hamlin family cemeteries (Cooks Old Field and William Hamlin), Palmetto Grove, Myrtle Grove (Venning Cemetery), and the Pritchard Cemetery on Hobcaw Point. There are also antebellum plantation slave cemeteries and post-Civil War cemeteries in the area. Some of those sites are significant for their associations with Ethnic

⁷ "Deed, Mr. William Lucas to Mr. R. S. Venning" (Lofton papers).
⁸ Mary M. Butt, "History of the Family of Dr. Thomas Pearce Bailey" (MS, nd, Lofton papers). Ann L. Gregorie letter. For information about Bailey and Maybank, see McIver, History of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina or Anne King Gregorie, Christ Church (Charleston: The Dalcho Historical Society, 1961).
⁹ Butt, "History of the Family of Dr. Thomas Pearce Bailey." R. S. Bailey (d. 1851) may have been the son of R. S. Bailey (d. 1860) and his first wife, Ann Cook Venning. David Bailey was the son of Eliza Lydia Pearce and Dr. Robert Bailey.

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Heritage, Landscape Architecture, or Social History, but should be evaluated separately from the burial grounds of the antebellum white elite.

The domestic landscape of rice and cotton plantations in the South Carolina Lowcountry often included small burial grounds located on high ground near the principal residence of the plantation owner. There are usually only a few graves, which may include visitors and distant relations along with members of the resident family. These sites are historically distinct from churchyard cemeteries, although many families used both types of cemetery, and the same stonecutters provided the tombs and stones for both.

The practice of plantation burials could have arisen from necessity, as most white planters lived at some distance from town and from their church. However, family cemeteries were established at places from which travel to town, church or chapel was fairly easy, and sometimes great efforts were made to carry the remains to a family burial ground. Isaac Hayne, executed in Charleston in 1781, was taken to his plantation in Colleton County and buried. John Laurens was killed in 1782 near today's Cheeha-Combahee plantation in lower Colleton County, and interred there. He was soon moved to the Laurens family cemetery at Mepkin in Berkeley County. In 1787, Arthur Middleton died at Goose Creek, and his remains were carried to Middleton Place, his Ashley River home. William Seabrook (d. 1836) of Edisto Island could have been taken to his nearby church for burial. Instead, he rests in the eighteenth century family cemetery some distance from his plantation home. Francis Withers (d. 1847) of Friendfield Plantation in Georgetown County, requested that he be buried at Northampton beside his first wife and her father. This was done, even though Withers died in Charleston.¹⁰

In other situations, burial took place in a churchyard despite a strong connection with a family cemetery. In her will, Daniel Heyward's widow Elizabeth (d. 1788) desired that she be buried at "Mr. William Heyward's plantation [Old House] at the Euhaws," where her husband is thought to be buried. Regardless, Elizabeth was buried with members of her own family at St. Philip's Church in Charleston.¹¹

Husbands, wives, and children are rarely all together. Families have some members buried in town churchyards, others in rural parishes, and still others in the family cemetery. The factors that affected the choice of a plot are mostly unknown today. At the time of his death Francis Withers owned Midway Plantation, adjacent to his own home. Near the Midway house site was a walled burying ground. Yet neither Francis Withers nor any of his immediate family were buried with their relatives at Midway, nor did they establish a cemetery on Friendfield.

¹⁰ Mary Sparkman, "Tombstone Inscriptions from Northampton Plantation, Sampit" in SCHGM 39 (1938).

¹¹ James B. Heyward, "The Heyward Family of South Carolina" in SCHGM 59 (1958). "Will of Elizabeth Heyward" in Works Progress Administration, Charleston County Wills, Vol. 22, p. 276.

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It has been said that continuity of use of the burial ground parallels the importance of the plantation as a family seat. Markers in the Stock family cemetery on today's Cheeha-Combahee date from 1784 to 1857. The absence of burials after that date has been attributed to the fact that the property then passed out of the family.¹² By the same token, the use of Cypress Trees Cemetery on Edisto Island through the late nineteenth century may reflect the fact that the house continued in use as the plantation owners' residence. On the other hand, at Old House, which passed out of the Heyward family by 1860, there is the grave of Captain George Cuthbert Heyward, who died in 1867. Likewise, the Lucas Family Cemetery, on land William Lucas sold in 1869, was used as late as 1892.

Hobcaw Plantation Cemetery was used most during the eighteenth century, when this was the principal seat of its owners. In 1794 Sarah Bond Lempriere died in Charleston and was interred at Hobcaw. As the family began to make Charleston their residence, the cemetery was essentially unused after 1816. In 1845 Dr. William Read, owner of the property, was buried in St. Michael's churchyard in Charleston. Then in about 1854 the monument to Captain Jacob Bond I'on was erected, and when he died (1860), he was buried in the old family plot.¹³

Landscape Architecture and Art

The reasons for establishing and using particular private burial grounds may be unclear, but several features are typical of these cemeteries. Probably because they were not situated with respect to a church building, not divided into separate family plots, and used only sporadically, the graves are usually irregularly placed. The common organizing principles are the closeness of the graves to each other and their orientation. The body was most often laid with feet generally eastward, in the hope that the resurrected body will face the east.

A brick or stuccoed brick wall may surround the burial ground. Further research and reporting is necessary for assessing the frequency of enclosure walls. Cemeteries that feature some of the best examples of funerary art, including Myrtle Grove/Venning Cemetery, are not enclosed. Nevertheless, the waist-high rectangular wall as a component of the site is a long-standing tradition. The will of John LaRoche, written in 1787, directs his executors to "enclose the Burying Ground at my old Plantation [Quiet Corner, on Wadmalaw Island] ... with Brick or Tabbeey work. And I direct that the said one hundred Feet of Land ... be kept as a Family Burying Ground forever."¹⁴ The late eighteenth or early nineteenth century brick cemetery wall remains in good condition at Mepkin, and the footings of the early nineteenth

¹² Suzanne Cameron Linder, Historical Atlas of the Rice Plantations of the ACE River Basin - 1860 (Columbia: Department of Archives and History, 1995), p. 643.

¹³ Michael Trinkley, An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Hobcaw Plantation, Charleston County, South Carolina (Columbia: Chicora Foundation, Inc., 1987).

¹⁴ "Will of John LaRoche" Charleston County Wills, Vol. 22, p. 341.

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century Withers Cemetery at Midway can still be seen. The stuccoed brick wall at the late eighteenth century Old House Cemetery is also thought to date to the nineteenth century.¹⁵ When a wall is present, often the graves are clustered together near the center or one side. Whether there are also unmarked graves or whether the larger space was planned for eventual use is worthy of inquiry.

Eleven gravemarkers remain in the Lucas Cemetery. Several were signed by their carvers. W. T. White signed Mrs. Ann Lucas (d. 1838) and Dr. Rob^t S. Bailey (d. 1851), and probably was also responsible for Ann Lucas Pearce Venning (d. 1854). Robert S. Bailey, M. D. (d. 1860) is also signed by W. T. White. R. D. White signed the base of the Edward Bailey obelisk (d. 1860). The headstone of David Bailey (d. 1871) is signed "M. Gannon." The best example of funerary art, the tablet to the Bailey child (d. 1857), has no visible signature.

The Lucas Family Cemetery gravemarkers are good representatives of their type and period, representing tastes and values common to the nineteenth century lowcountry elite. It is difficult to evaluate the significance of the unfigured stones or do more than speculate as to the makers of the more elaborate ones until more systematic recordation of the numbers, locations, dates, and level of craftsmanship of works by local stone carvers has been done.

Stone Carvers

One of the characteristic features of antebellum cemeteries is the presence of hand-crafted or machine-carved gravemarkers of marble, granite, or sandstone. The carver often inscribed his name, even on standardized gabled or shouldered tablets. The carver's name is usually set low, at the center or right side on either the front or back of the stone, and carved in plain roman or italic-script capitals.

Several stone carvers worked in Charleston during the nineteenth century. W. T. White, White & Rowe, R. D. White; M. Gannon, Gannon; T. Walker, D. Walker and D. A. Walker are names commonly noted on lowcountry gravestones. Thomas Walker established himself as a stonecutter in Charleston in the early 1790s, and was active until the 1830s. Several of his sons and his son-in-law John White also entered the trade. John White's sons, William T., Robert D., and Edwin R., worked with their father and each other into the late 1800s.¹⁶ Another carver whose work is frequently seen was Michael Gannon.

Works by Walkers, Whites, and Gannon can be seen throughout the Lowcountry, and as far afield as Cheraw, where there are several 1820s stones by White in St. David's

¹⁵ "Old House Plantation" National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Columbia: Department of Archives and History, 1997).

¹⁶ Diana Williams Combs, Early Gravestone Art in Georgia and South Carolina (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986), pp. 2, 106, 127. Personal communication, J. Tracy Power, SHPO.

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Churchyard. T. Walker signed slabs on the three brick tombs dated 1827 at the Withers' Midway Plantation. In the Heyward Cemetery at Old House are several gravemarkers signed by Charleston craftsmen. The semicircular Parker tablet (1827) is signed T. Walker. A plain gabled tablet marking the Webb children buried in 1850, John Howard's broken marker (1855), and a later (1858) Webb children's marker, topped by a carved sleeping infant, are all signed W. T. White. At Cypress Trees Plantation on Edisto Island are at least two stones (1827, 1829) signed T. Walker and three (1825, 1844, 1860) by W. T. White.

The cemeteries of Christ Church Parish retain a varied inventory of signed gravemarkers. A brief survey of the Christ Church Cemetery reveals several stones signed by Charleston stonecutters. Mrs. Rebecca S. LeGay (d. 1827) is marked by a semicircular tablet with a weeping willow in the tympanum, signed J. White. Next to it is a very similar stone (Louis A. LeGay, 1808) without a visible signature. One of the few obelisks in the cemetery (William McCants, d. 1858) is over 5' tall, on a square base with classical elements. The base is signed W. T. White. The popular motif of stemmed flowers with drooping heads appears on an 1857 stone (Benjamin Alston) also signed by W. T. White.

An unusual pattern on a marker signed by R. D. White is an arch incised with ivy leaves on the slab of a brick box tomb (John Alston Simons). The weeping rose appears on the 1858 gravestone of a Sams child, signed R. D. White. Next to it is another Sams child (d. 1862, aged 9), marked with a semicircular tablet with a fine relief-carved dove in upward flight on the flat surface, unusual in not being set in a recessed circle. This marker is signed R. D. White.

The small burying grounds in Christ Church Parish also contain signed markers. The grave of Captain Jacob Bond I'on at Hobcaw Plantation is marked by a 4' obelisk on a two-piece base, the upper block of which is signed by W. T. White.¹⁷ At Wappetaw Cemetery are a number of markers signed by the carvers, including J. Hall of Charleston (two McCalla gravestones, 1809), J. White, M. Gannon, W. T. White, and D. A. Walker.

Carvers' names cannot always be located. When stones settle into the ground or are reset, the name may be obscured, and sometimes it was intended to be set below-ground. The lack of visible signatures on some of the finest monuments, such as an obelisk with sleeping lamb at its foot (McCants child) in Christ Church Cemetery, or the gravemarkers of Thomas Heyward (1809) and Mrs. E. H. Parker (1854) in the Old House cemetery, complicates the process of evaluating individual artists' styles.

¹⁷ Trinkley, *Hobcaw Plantation*.

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PROPERTIES CITED IN THIS NOMINATION THAT ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charleston County: Christ Church (Episcopal), Oakland Plantation, The Wedge,
William Seabrook House.
Chesterfield County: St. David's Church.
Dorchester County: Middleton Place.
Georgetown County: Hopsewee, Friendfield Plantation.
Jasper County: Old House Plantation.

Verbal boundary description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the Charleston County Tax Map Number 535-13-0, parcel #90. The boundary takes in the walled plot and a small buffer around it.

Boundary justification

The nominated property was set aside when William Lucas sold this tract in 1869, and drawn as a separate lot when Shemwood Subdivision was laid out in the 1950s.

Photographs

Location of Original Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

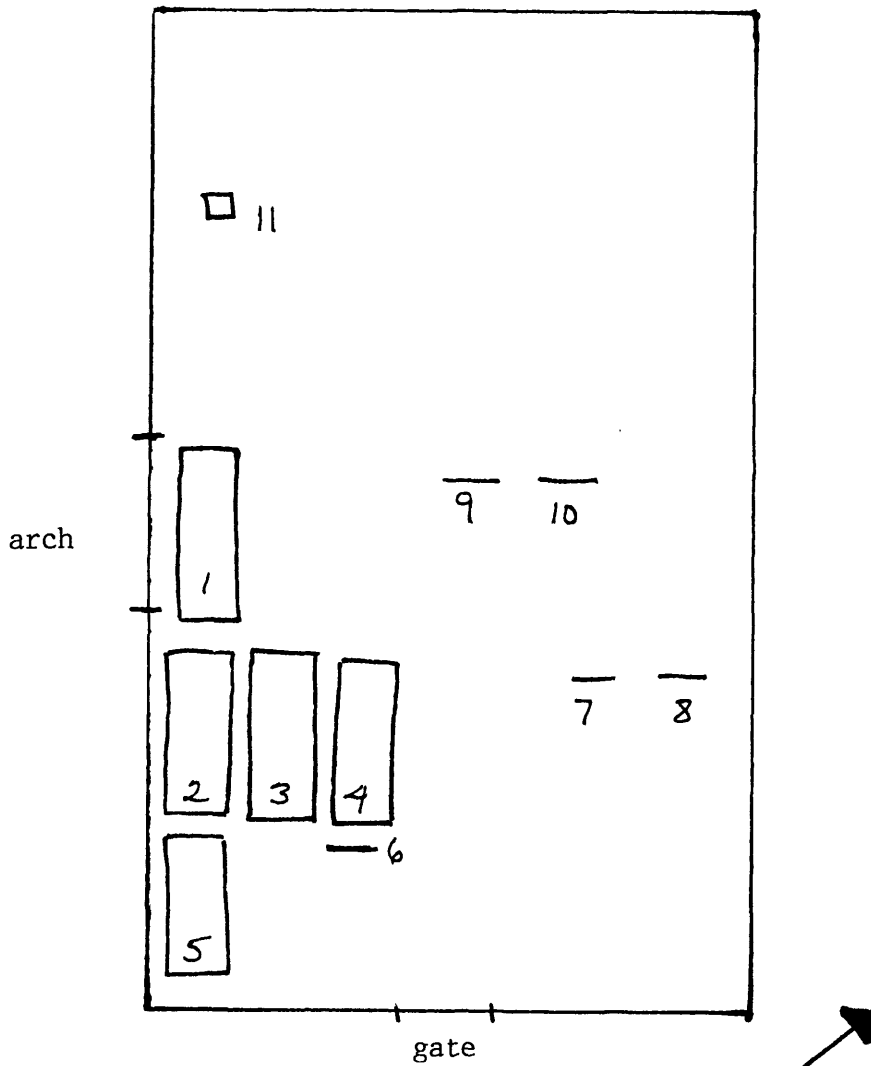
The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Photographer: Sarah Fick
Preservation Consultants, Inc.

Date of Photographs: 3 July 1997

Photo	View
1	Gateposts, camera facing northwest.
2	Detail of wall, camera facing southwest.
3	General view (Murley gravemarker facing camera), camera facing southeast.
4	General view (Pearce gravemarker along far wall), camera facing northwest.
5	Marker detail, Hannah E. Bailey 1857, camera facing northwest.
6	Marker detail, David Bailey 1871, camera facing northwest.

Lucas Cemetery, Mt. Pleasant, Charleston SC



1. Thomas Pearce, 1825
2. Robt. S. Bailey, 1851
3. Ann Venning, 1854
4. Mrs. Ann Lucas, 1838
5. Robt. S. Bailey, 1860
6. Ann Lucas Maybank, 1892
7. Hannah Eliza Bailey, 1857
8. David Bailey, 1871
9. Eliza Lucas Bailey, ca. 1849
10. Samuel Murley, 1826
11. Edward Bailey, 1860

