ATA	SHEE	T 5.	Political	and	Military	Affairs
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FEB 24 1976

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC **#** Singleton's Graveyard

a.

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER off South Carolina Highway 261 on Brohun Camp Road -- in Manchester (6 miles south of Wedgefield) township NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Wedgefield # 5 х VICINITY OF Sumter CODE 085 STATE CODE 045 South Carolina **CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY **OWNERSHIP** STATUS **PRESENT USE** __DISTRICT PUBLIC AGRICULTURE ___MUSEUM X_UNOCCUPIED _BUILDING(S) __COMMERCIAL PARK X_STRUCTURE __вотн -WORK IN PROGRESS __EDUCATIONAL -PRIVATE RESIDENCE LSITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE _ENTERTAINMENT ___RELIGIOUS ___OBJECT ...IN PROCESS _YES: RESTRICTED ___GOVERNMENT __SCIENTIFIC XYES: UNRESTRICTED -BEING CONSIDERED ___TRANSPORTATION _1NDUSTRIAL XOTHER deed __NO __MILITARY allows no further **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY** burials NAME Sumter County Historical Society STREET & NUMBER 9/1176 Boy 318. A, Louesthanse 122 N. Washington Street, P. O. Box 1456 CITY, TOWN STATE South Carolina Sumter VICINITY OF 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Sumter County Courthouse STREET & NUMBER North Main CITY, TOWN STATE Sumter South Carolina **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS** TITI F Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina DATE 1973 __FEDERAL X_STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS South Carolina Department of Archives and History CITY, TOWN STATE South Carolina Columbia



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CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	DNE
EXCELLENT	X_DETERIORATED	_XUNALTERED		SITE
GOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Matthew Singleton came to South Carolina in the mid 18th Century and settled in what is now Sumter County. He became a prominent figure in the area and established a family which was intimately involved in the development of both the Sumter area and of the state.

Singleton's Graveyard is the family cemetery of Matthew Singleton's descendants. There are 43 known graves, and others may exist. The known graves date from 1796 to 1944. The cemetery covers an area 2.18 acres and is surrounded by a stone wall. Included within the cemetery are dogwoods, oaks, crape myrtles, cedars, as well as rose bushes and bridal wreath plants. These remain as vestiges of what various sources indicate was a carefully planned garden.

The cemetery was donated to the Sumter County Historical Society in 1969. It is located in an isolated spot and is in urgent need of restoration. Vegetation has taken over the site, making it almost inaccessible. The protection provided by the National Register is desired in order to help assure the future existence of this graveyard.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	. AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE .	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	X_SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	X_MILITARY	$X_social/humanitarian$
<u>X</u> _1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Singleton's Graveyard was the family cemetery of one of the most prominent families in the Sumter, South Carolina, area during the late 18th and 19th Centuries. Established by Matthew Singleton, the Singleton family amassed fortunes in land and built large, neighboring plantations. As these plantations were self-contained entities, it was natural a family graveyard was established at Melrose, the plantation of Matthew Singleton. This plantation, however, has long disappeared, as have the other Singleton plantations (except for Kensington in Richland County -- a later Singleton plantation which is listed on the National Register.) Singleton's Graveyard remains not only as the physical evidence of a prosperous and influential family in the Sumter area, but also as sociological evidence of a cultural pattern practiced on plantations throughout the South -- the family graveyard.

In addition to Singletons, others of prominence buried in Singleton's Graveyard include statesman George McDuffie, a bas-relief of whose head is one of two at the front entrance of the South Carolina State House. Evidence suggests that noted Presbyterian minister and political activist, William Tennent, is also buried in Singleton's Graveyard. Singleton's Graveyard stands as evidence of significant eras in South Carolina's development and of people who were prominent in making local, state, and national history.

<u>Agriculture</u>: This graveyard is the family plot of a large agriculture-based family in the Sumter, South Carolina, area. John Singleton's will, dated 1820, lists four plantations and several large tracts of land comprising a total of at least 9,000 acres. The 1852 will of his son, Richard Singleton, lists seven plantations. It is said that these properties comprised some 12,000 acres. At a period in agricultural history when the average bale of cotton in South Carolina was bringing at least \$50.00, Richard Singleton "...was counting his bales by the thousands...."

George McDuffie (1790-1851), who was married to Richard Singleton's daughter, Mary Rebecca, was also a large planter. In 1848 McDuffie's holdings included ca. 5000 acres. He was also a promoter of scientific agricultural practices.

Education: In 1818 George McDuffie was elected a trustee of his alma mater, South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina). In 1834, as Governor of South Carolina, he became the president of the trustees. By this time South Carolina College was having difficulties and falling in enrollment. Under McDuffie's leadership the college was reorganized and stabilized.

(continued)

1. Perceval Reniers, <u>The Springs of Virginia</u> (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941), p. 56.

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NORTHING

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 2.18 acres

UTM REFERENCES

374,334,0 A11,71 1514,112,6,0 B EASTING ZONE ZONE THING FAS С D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPAREI) BY		
NAME / TITLE	(Ruth	h RhyneSante	ee-Wateree Regional Council)
atharine N. McNulty		-	
ORGANIZATION		<u></u>	DATE
outh Carolina Departmen	it of Archives and His	story	December 5, 1975
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE
430 Senate Street			(803) 758-5816
CITY OR TOWN		······································	STATE
olumbia			South Carolina
THE EVA	LUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF TH	HIS PROPERTY WIT	HIN THE STATE IS:
		HIS PROPERTY WIT	
THE EVA NATIONAL As the designated State Historic hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION C	LUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF TH STATE Preservation Officer for the Nati or inclusion in the National Reg by the National Park Service OFFICER SIGNATURE	HIS PROPERTY WIT	HIN THE STATE IS:
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<u>Military</u>: In 1775 a group of volunteers subscribed to a company to be commanded by Matthew Singleton, with Isham Moore as First Lieutenant. Moore, who was married to the daughter of Matthew Singleton, is buried in Singleton's Graveyard.

George McDuffie was a major general in the South Carolina militia.

<u>Political</u>: George McDuffie began his political career in 1818 as Representative to the South Carolina Legislature. In 1820 he was elected to the United States Congress, where he became renowned for his abilities as an orator and debater. He remained in the House of Representatives until 1834 when he was elected Governor of South Carolina. In 1842 McDuffie succeeded W. C. Preston to the United States Senate. He remained in the Senate until 1846.

McDuffie was a delegate to the Nullification Convention in 1832. At this time he authored the address to the people of the other states explaining South Carolina's position. He warned that if the federal government employed force, South Carolina would prefer to be "the cemetery of freemen, than the habitation of slaves."²

In 1838 Sarah Angelica, daughter of Colonel Richard Singleton, married Abraham Van Buren, son and secretary of President Martin Van Buren. Angelica served as First Lady of the White House during President Van Buren's term of office.

William Tennent (1740-1777), thought to be buried in Singleton's Graveyard was a "most influential politician and member of the Provincial Congress and the House of Assembly under the constitution of 1776."³ In 1775 Tennent was appointed to the Council of Safety, which commissioned him to make a journey through the backcountry of South Carolina to explain the causes of dispute between Britain and the colonies.

<u>Religion</u>: In 1770 the Episcopalians of the High Hills area of South Carolina wrote a petition addressed to the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly requesting assistance in construction of a chapel of ease. Among the petitioners were Isham Moore and Matthew Singleton (who also offered the largest contribution). Although the petition is not recorded in the journal of the Commons House of Assembly, church records list the chapel of ease as the predecessor of the Church of the Holy Cross (National Historic Landmark) at Stateburg.

(continued)

2. Dumas Malone, ed., <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u>, Vol. 12 (New York: Charles Scribern's Sons, 1933), p. 35, taken from the <u>Journal of the Convention of the People of South Carolina</u>, 1833, p. 78.

3. Mabel L. Webber, ed., <u>South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine</u>, Vol. 27 (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, Company, 1926), p. 134.

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Evidence indicates that a prominent religious figure, William Tennent, is probably buried in Singleton's Graveyard. (Upon Tennent's death his wife recorded in the family Bible, "At Captain Singleton's High Hills of Santee, August 11, 1777, Monday night at a little after ten o'clock, it pleased the Sovereign of the Universe to take to Himself my beloved husband, William Tennent."4) Tennent was a noted Presbyterian minister and authored and delivered the petition to the South Carolina House of Assembly, signed by thousands, demanding the disestablishment of the Anglican Church.

The monument above the grave of George McDuffie was designed by Sculpture: Ottaviano Gori of New York. Mr. Gori exhibited at the American Institute in 1842.

Social Humanitarian: Many of those buried in Singleton's Graveyard were involved in activities indicative of a manner and mode of life. In the 1790 census Isham Moore was the largest slaveowner in Claremont County, and John Singleton, Sr., was listed among the largest owners.

In the early 19th Century, John Singleton spent much time at the springs of Virginia, and his son, Richard Singleton, was later a noted figure at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. Richard Singleton, a horse enthusiast, was a member of the South Carolina Jockey Club for more than fifty years. In 1827 Singleton won all the Jockey Club purses at one meeting, and in 1850 this distinguished club unanimously declared him an honorary member. These were notable accomplishments considering South Carolina historian. David Ramsay, reported that at one time horse racing drew "...a greater number of speculators than any other amusement or business whatever, and "...no part of America, except Virginia, could produce so many fine horses, either for the course, saddle or draught, as South Carolina."⁵

4. Tennent family Bible, in possession of Mr. E. S. Tennent, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

5. David Ramsay, M.D., <u>History of South Carolina</u>, Vol. II (Newberry, South Carolina: W. J. Duffie, 1858), p. 224.

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