INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HART'S BLUFF CEMETERY, WADMALAW ISLAND, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 428

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HART'S BLUFF CEMETERY, WADMALAW ISLAND, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

Hart's Bluff Cemetery or Hart's Cemetery is an African American burial ground on the north side of Wadmalaw Island overlooking the Wadmalaw Sound in Charleston County, South Carolina. Today there are 37 marked graves on the property, dating from as early as 1890 to as late as 1981. Additional graves are present, still today identified as collapsed vaults. Other graves, no longer easily recognizable, are present based on oral history, historic documentation, and archaeological investigations.

This study was requested by the Law Firm of Finkel & Altman as a result of several legal cases (e.g., W*illiam O. Baker and Marjorie E. Schramm v. Stewart Title Guaranty Company*, Civil Action Number: 2:05-cv-455) stemming from the sale and development of the tract.

This research investigated several aspects of the cemetery, focusing on the use of the cemetery, the boundaries of the cemetery, and the probable number of individuals buried in the cemetery. Data sources included the documented history of the property, including a detailed title search of the property to ca. 1790; a review of Charleston County and South Carolina death certificates; a review of documents presented as burials made at the cemetery by Fielding Home for Funerals; and an archaeological study of sections of the cemetery, which included stripping and documentation of identified grave shafts, as well as a penetrometer study and an evaluation of an earlier ground penetrating radar study (conducted by General Engineering Geophysics in 2004).

As a result of these investigations and the lines of reasoning more fully discussed in the body of the text, there is reasonable evidence of between 400 and 700 burials in the cemetery. The graveyard is estimated to measure at least 200 feet by 180 feet, or approximately 0.83 acre. The size, however, may be larger since portions of the property could not be well studied either because of ground compaction or modern construction.

These investigations also suggest some damage to the cemetery through grading, as well as construction activities.

This report briefly outlines appropriate burial removal practices, although because of the extraordinary importance of cemeteries to the African American community, the preferred approach is to leave the cemetery intact. Moreover, the cost of appropriate excavation, study, and reburial is nearly $2 million – making the removal very expensive and likely impractical.

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for the law firm of Finkel & Altman in Charleston, South Carolina. Some aspects of the title search were conducted by the staff of F. Thomas Abstract and provided to Chicora Foundation for its use, while the historic research from ca. 1790 to 1850 was conducted by Ms. Sarah Fick, a historic researcher in Charleston, South Carolina. Additional historic research was conducted by the author. The ground penetrating radar, other geophysical research, and initial mapping were conducted by General Engineering Geophysics, LLC. All other research discussed in this study was conducted by the author or by the staff of Chicora Foundation under the supervision of the author.

Figure 1. View of Hart's Bluff Cemetery from the vicinity of the Baker and Schramm house.

The author and Chicora Foundation have been retained by Finkel and Altman and have been compensated for the investigations and report production. The author is retained by Finkel and Altman as an expert and has been compensated for this work at the rate of $100/hour. My resume, including publications and previous expert witness work, is attached as an appendix.

The work was conducted to obtain a better understanding of the cemetery, its history, the number of individuals likely to be buried at the site, and the boundaries of the cemetery. This study reveals that the cemetery is, in virtually all respects, consistent with and characteristic of, African American cemeteries and burial practices. There is also a brief discussion of how human remains should be handled, if they are to be removed.

A far better approach than removal, however, is the preservation of the cemetery, which represents a critical element of traditional African American rural cultural life and practices on Wadmalaw Island. Cemeteries are always integral components of black life and damage or disturbance to these burial places should be carefully avoided.

Further, the South Carolina law allowing removal of graves (S.C. Code of Laws, Section 27-43-10 et seq.) is designed to allow removal of "abandoned" cemeteries and we find

no indication that the cemetery in question has been "abandoned" by the African American community.

Moreover, the law allows removal only if the governing body finds that such removal is both necessary and expedient. As an anthropologist I find no necessary or expedient reason to remove this cemetery. Such a removal is contrary to African American traditions and would cause a tear in delicate fabric of Gullah lifeways. Organizations such as the National Park Service have recognized the pressures facing low country African American culture and are actively working to preserve and protect those lifeways. The removal of this cemetery is contrary to both African American cultural practices and good preservation.

The study tract consists of what is locally known as the Hart's Bluff or Hart's Cemetery, situated on property that until recently was part of a much larger plantation tract. The cemetery, while varying in size and shape, has been consistently shown on plats dating to at least 1952 and one marked grave documents use to at least 1890. Historical research suggests that the cemetery may have originated during slavery and there are at least four marked graves of individuals who were born during slavery.

Figure 2. The gravestone of Augustus Middleton who died in 1890.

Although there was historically a narrow dirt road that provided access to the cemetery, that road was apparently abandoned as the property was subdivided for development and today the only access to the cemetery is by way of a dirt drive to the home currently owned by William O. Baker and his wife, Marjorie E. Schramm. The cemetery continues to be immediately recognizable with 37 clearly identifiable graves, including those marked with commercial markers, military stones, concrete markers, vault tops, iron rods, and living memorials. Additional graves would, until recently, have been recognizable as sunken depressions.

This study includes examination of limited available oral history, historic documents associated with the history and ownership of the property, examination of Charleston County and State of South Carolina death certificates, examination of a geophysical study of the cemetery, additional penetrometer study, and archaeological stripping of selected areas.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

History of the Tract

Historical research has been able to document the tract's ownership to Joseph Stanyarne in the eighteenth century. At that time it was 510 acres. It passed from Stanyarne to Nathaniel Cudsworth and from Cudsworth to John Splatt Cripps. By 1790 the property, consisting of a main parcel and two islands, was combined by Francis Fickling (Charleston County RMC, DB G9, pg. 55). It was in 1790 that a plat was prepared of the parcel for Fickling by surveyor William Sturges (Figure 3). This plat fails to show any settlement or the cemetery; it does, however, reveal that the plantation contained woodlots, old fields, and old rice lands – indicating that both the upland and swamps had been cultivated, probably within the last 20 or 25 years. The plat also indicates that the plantation consisted of "314 acres exclusive of the swamp" for a total of about 520 acres.

In January 1806 Fickling conveyed the property (281 acres in the deed, 314 acres on the plat) to John Smelie and in 1817 Benjamin Witter, executor of John Smelie, sold the property to W.J. Wescoat for $4,000. In Smelie's will the property was described as the "plantation on which I now live to be sold" and the sale apparently included 314 acres plus two small islands (Charleston County RMC, DB G9, pg. 55).

Wescoat failed to make the mortgage on the property and on April 4, 1826 the property was sold by the Sheriff to James W. Monk for $1,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB S9, pg. 424). Monk sold the property, only four years later, to Mark L. Williams for $1,800 (Charleston County RMC, DB B10, pg. 164). Both of these conveyances, however, were for only 120 acres – it appears that only a portion of Wescoat's property was actually sold; he continued to hold the remainder of the tract since the meets and bounds make reference to W. Wescoat owning the lands to the west. This suggests that the portion of the parcel today containing the cemetery continued to be held by Wescoat throughout these transactions.

Through uncertain means – probably by marriage – the property is next found in the ownership of Benjamin Freeman when on January 1, 1850 he sold a 334 acre tract to Dr. O.J. Hart for $3,500 (Charleston County RMC, DB G12, pg. 22).

Hart continued to operate the plantation through the late antebellum, holding the property until his death. In 1899 the land, excepting the two islands, passed to his children (Charleston County Will Book T, pg. 611). Gradually, over the next 32 years, J. Townsend Hart acquired the interests of the other heirs. Acquired were 460 acres inclusive of the "Home Place" between the "New Cut" tract formerly owned by D.J. LaRoche, accounting for about 400 acres and "Bartow" and the remainder of the B.S. Hart Tract, between Home Place and Bartow, accounting for an additional 60 acres. The descriptions are vague and regrettably there is no plat showing the division of the property (Charleston County RMC, DB F24, pg. 238; DB N25, pg. 319; DBU25, pg. 185; DB E35, pg. 517; DB Z36, pg. 249).

J. Townsend Hart held the land until his death, with his will dated September 10, 1937 passing all his real estate and personal property to his sister Sarah E. Hart (Charleston County Probate 776-18; see also Charleston County RMC, DB X38, pg. 169). A few years later in 1940 Sarah Hart devised the land to her nephew, William Lee Hart, for $3,500 (Charleston County Probate 803-27).

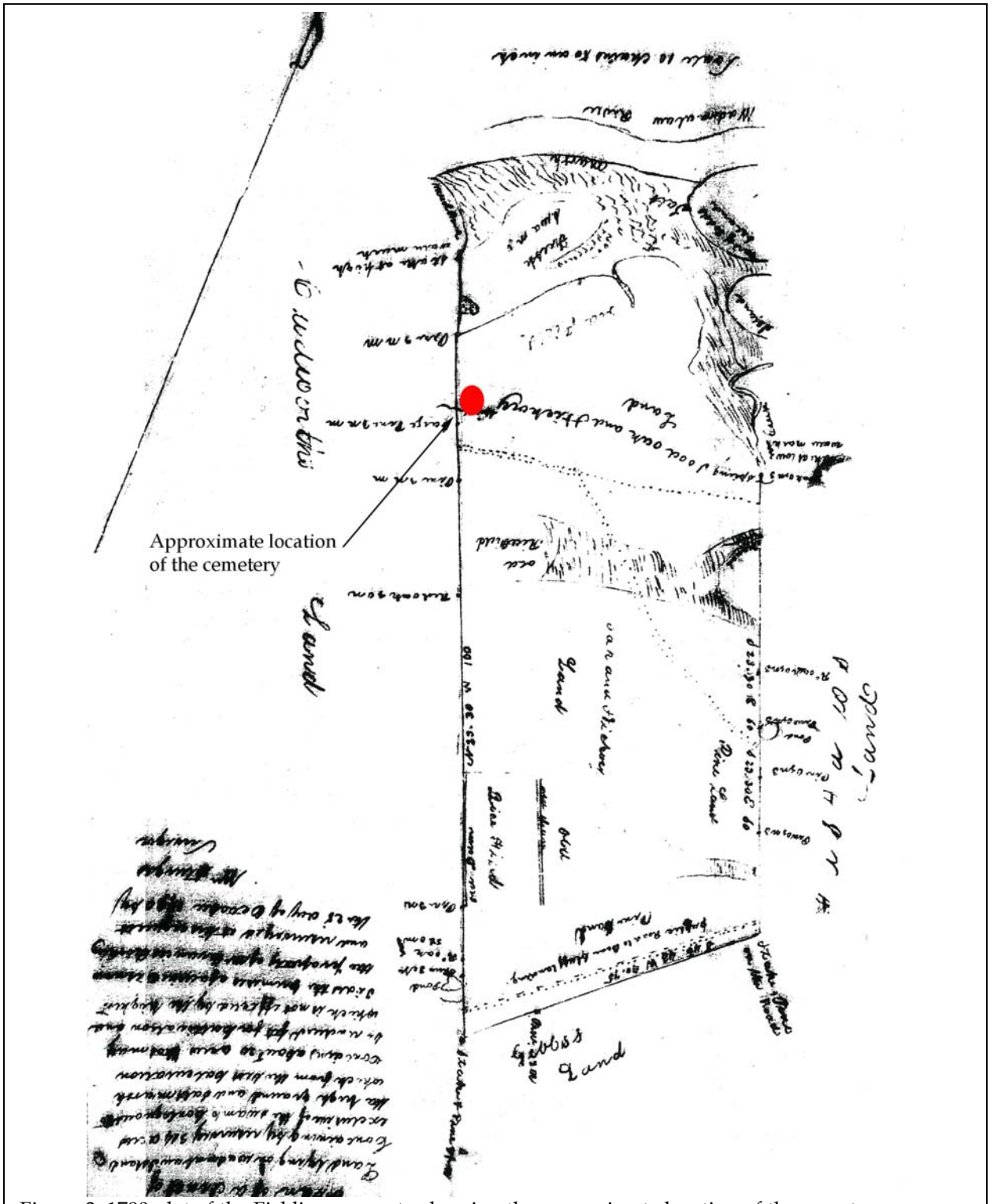

Figure 3. 1790 plat of the Fickling property showing the approximate location of the cemetery.

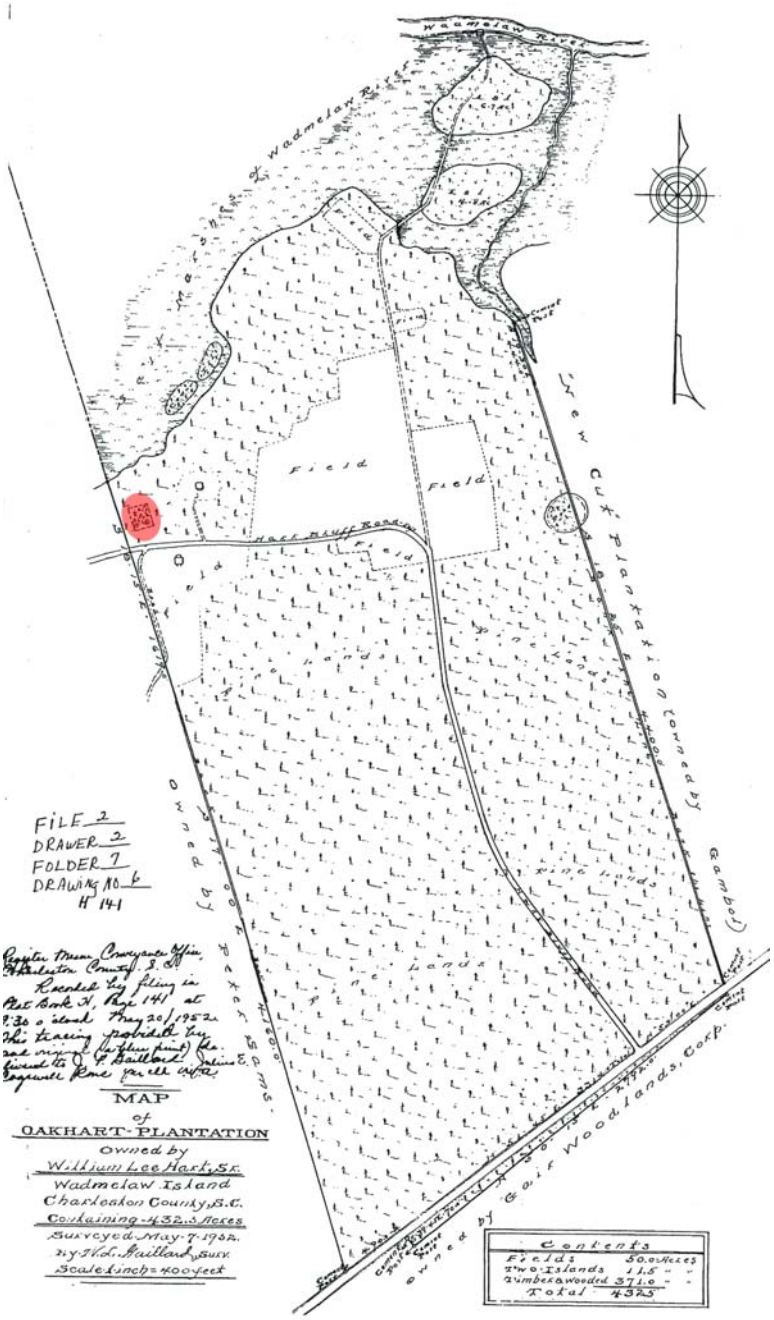

Figure 4. 1952 plat showing the cemetery (highlighted). Comparison with the 1790 plat (Figure 3) reveals few changes in the appearance of the property. Both plats show the islands and general shoreline topography. Both also show the main Wadmalaw road at the southern edge of the property, as well as the small creek at the northeast corner. The gall or ricelands running through the property during the eighteenth century are shown in this plat as low pinelands.

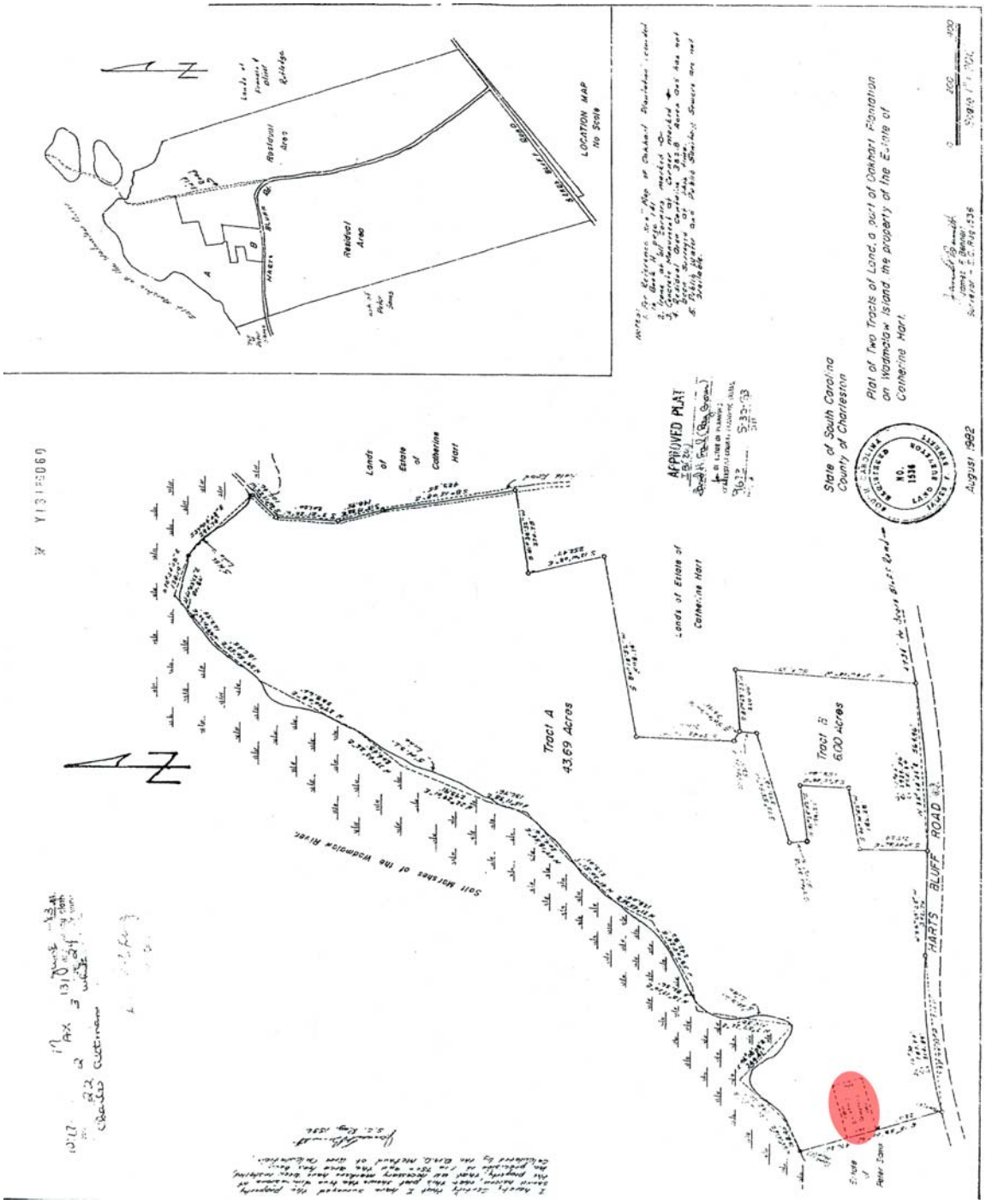

Figure 5. 1982 plat showing the entire tract in the location map (upper right) and a more detailed view of the shore edge, including the cemetery. The cemetery is shown highlighted.

William Lee Hart held the property for the next 17 years, until his death. In 1952, however, he had the first detailed plat of the property made (Figure 4; Charleston County RMC, PB H, pg. 141). This was also the first plat that shows the location of Hart's Bluff Cemetery, about 99 feet north of Hart Bluff Road and 66 feet east of the western property line.

In 1957 the property passed from William Lee Hart to his wife, Catherine F. Hart (Charleston County Probate 868-90) and in 1974 it passed from Catherine F. Hart to her children, Maricana Catherine Clemens and William Lee Hart, Jr. (Charleston County Probate 76-450-23). The next plat of the property was prepared for the Catherine Hart estate in August 1982 (Figure 5; Charleston County RMC, PB AX, pg. 131). This plat shows the cemetery about 220 feet north of Hart Bluff Road and abutting the property line. The differing size and location of the cemetery as revealed by these plats is discussed below.

The portion of the property acquired by Maricana Catherine Clemens was eventually subdivided for development. William Lee Hart, Jr. comments in an October 17, 2002 letter that his father "told me that the cemetery was not to be sold or disturbed." Unfortunately that was not to happen.

Plantation History

No significant research has been conducted to reconstruct the economic history of the study tract. I have, however, briefly examined Federal census records to acquire some information on the number of African American slaves held by various owners. For example, John Smelie, who held the property for the 11 years prior to his death in ca. 1817, listed 19 slaves in the 1810 census for St. Johns Colleton (which included Wadmalaw). That same year William Wescoat listed 53 slaves.

The 1831 inventory of Wescoat, who was almost certainly planting the lands that may have included the cemetery, listed – for that specific tract – 22 slaves, cattle, sheep, poultry, boats, household goods, carts, kitchen goods, nine gins, three frames, millstones, a mullet net, 21 bales of cotton, potatoes, fodder, cows, peas, and rough (i.e., not milled) rice (Charleston County Inventory Book G, pg. 496). This suggests that the plantation was active, producing both rice (probably inland rice) as well as cotton. In fact, the 21 bales is a very large quantity of cotton, although it probably includes cotton held back from the previous planting year. Nevertheless, the presence of nine gins is also suggestive of a very active – and economically profitable – plantation.

Freeman was not identified in the 1830 or 1840 census, and by 1850 Freeman was found as a small planter or farmer in Christ Church Parish. James Hart, however, was listed in the 1850 St. Johns Colleton Parish census. Listed as a physician, not a planter, he nevertheless had $3,500 in real estate, reflecting his recently acquired plantation. Reference to the 1850 slave schedule indicates he had 30 slaves.

These few accounts suggest that the plantation – at least prior to its acquisition by Hart – held around 20 slaves. Afterwards the number increased. Previous research suggests that while rice plantations had by far the worst slave mortality, cotton plantations also extracted a heavy toll of African American life. For example, historian William Dusinberre (1996:80) conservatively calculates that 55% of the children born on a nineteenth century rice plantation would die by age 15, compared to about 38% on a cotton plantation. These are conservative estimates since even the best plantation records probably did not include deaths that occurred during the first month of infancy.

The number of deaths that occurred during slavery suggests that the plantation would have needed a cemetery for the use of the African Americans. The location of the cemetery documented by 1890, at the edge of a field, in an

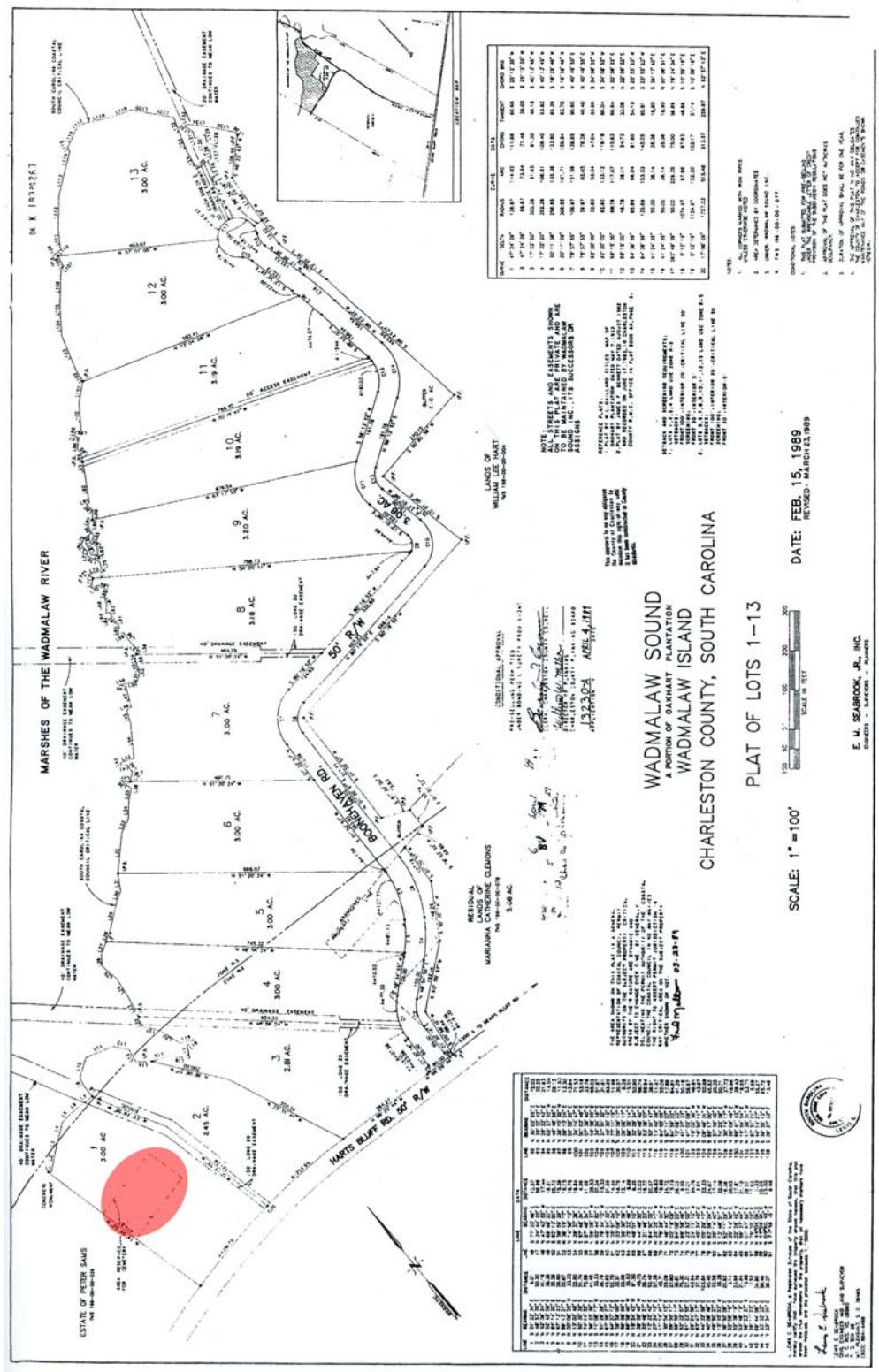

Figure 6. 1989 plat showing lots1-13. The cemetery is shown highlighted.

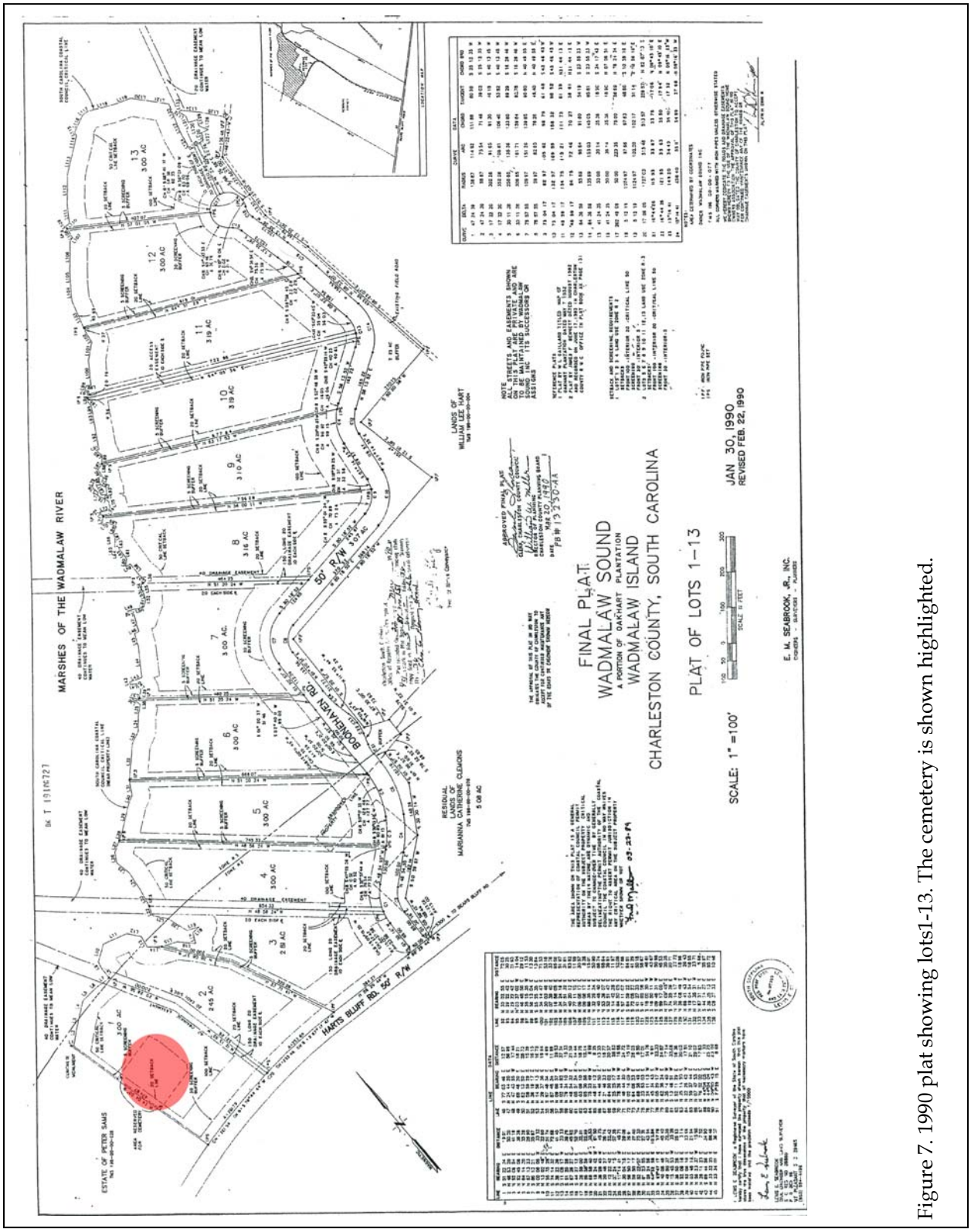

Figure 7. 1990 plat showing lots1-13. The cemetery is shown highlighted.

area of oak and hickory woods, is typical of slave cemetery locations. Although there is no conclusive evidence that the cemetery dates to the antebellum, its use in the late postbellum, combined with strong African American mortuary customs, gives every indication that the Hart's Bluff Cemetery is the location of the antebellum cemetery and was used by the plantation slaves since least the very early nineteenth century and probably before.

Comparison of Plats

The historical research has revealed two plats showing the cemetery – one from 1952 and another from 1982. The earliest plat available for the cemetery shows it situated about 100 feet north of the road and measuring about 148 by 131 feet, for a total of 19,388 square feet or 0.44 acre.

Thirty years later, in 1982, the cemetery is shown about 220 feet from the road and measuring 100 by 180 feet or 18,000 square feet (0.41 acre).

There are two additional plats shown in Figures 6 and 7. Both are prepared by Lewis E. Seabrook. One is dated February 15, 1989 and revised March 23, 1989. The other is dated January 30, 1990 and revised February 22, 1990. The two plats are essentially identical except for the addition of setbacks on the later plat – and a noticeable change in the dimensions of the cemetery shown on Lot 1 – later purchased by William Baker and Marjorie Schramm.

The earlier plat (Figure 6) shows the cemetery set 200 feet from Harts Bluff Road and measuring 200 by 100 feet for a total size of 20,000 square feet or 0.46 acre.

The later plat, marked "Final Plat" and prepared about a year later (Figure 7), locates the cemetery 160 feet from the road and reveals a size of 150 by 125 feet, for a total square footage of 18,750, or 0.43 acre.

The discrepancy in size and location, summarized in Table 1 below, causes some concerns. In the case of the first plat, dated 1952, the surveyor was portraying a relatively large tract and the cemetery may be viewed as somewhat schematic. Its size may simply have been intended to provide a graphic representation of what was observed on the ground – or it may even be more abstract, simply intending to indicate the presence of a cemetery.

By 1982 a registered land surveyor was showing the cemetery with, it would appear, definitive boundaries and placement. The overall size of the tract was much smaller and we might assume that as part of a land division it had become at least somewhat more important to show land that was not suitable for development or farming.

Of greatest concern is the difference between the 1989 and 1990 plats. In this case the plats are prepared by the same surveyor, for the same ultimate function – the division and sale of various lots for a small subdivision. In the course of just two years the cemetery not only becomes smaller, but its representation changes from clearly linear to nearly square.

Table 1.
The changing dimensions of the Harts Bluff Cemetery

Plat Date	E-W	N-S	Ft²	Acreage
1952	131	148	19,388	0.44
1982	180	100	18,000	0.41
1989	200	100	20,000	0.46
1990	125	150	18,750	0.43

Although there is no clear agreement concerning the size of the cemetery, the average of the four is 0.43 acre. If, however, we take the averages of the eight dimensions, the average

size of the cemetery becomes 0.45 acre. The real problem, however, is that land surveyors have no recognized expertise in the estimation of cemetery size. They are not generally trained to conduct geophysical studies. They are not trained to collect oral history. They are not trained forensic anthropologists. They are not even degreed historians or anthropologists with detailed knowledge of African American burial customs, traditions, and practices. Their examination and licensing as land surveyors fails to prepare them to provide expert evaluations of cemetery boundaries. At most, they are capable of noting the outer-most limits of marked graves – graves identifiable by virtue of commonly recognizable headstones, intact floral arrangements, or clearly mounded or perhaps sunken graves. In other words, their ability to identify cemetery boundaries is limited and what is shown on these plats must be taken as representing – at best – mere approximations of the general size and shape.

So, when we have significant variation in shape – if not size – we must question the accuracy and usefulness of platted cemetery boundaries. This is particularly true when both shape and size change as dramatically as was the case between 1989 and 1990.

Analysis of Fielding Home for Funeral Records

A list of burials in Hart's Cemetery has been provided by Fielding Home for Funerals using their private records (Appendix 1). Julius P.L. Fielding was in business as a funeral director at least by 1920 (and as early as 1912 as a partner in the firm of Fielding and Weston), with the Fielding Home for Funerals in business at least by 1932.

This list, covering the 68 years between 1929 and 1996, documents the burial of 121 individuals at Hart's Cemetery – or an average of 1.8 per year. If only the period prior to 1954 (representing the period for which SC Death Certificates are available) is considered, this list indicates 92 burials between 1929 and 1954, or an average of 3.5 interments per year. This average is higher since it reflects a period of more traditional use and practices.

The Fielding records are limited by two factors – their records do not pre-date 1929 and their records do not take into account burials in the cemetery either by other funeral homes/undertakers or families without the assistance of an outside firm.

Death Certificate Research

Methodology

In an effort to evaluate the contribution that SC Death Certificates (first required in 1915) might make to better understanding the use of the Harts Bluff Cemetery, we pulled a random 20% sample of death certificates, using the years 1915, 1926, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1942, 1944, and 1946. These years were selected using Blalock's random number table. Since death certificates are available from 1915 through 1954 or 40 years, a 20% sample would be 8 years.

The microfilm of death certificates available at the SC Department of Archives and History was used, with the rolls for each chosen year scanned to identify those covering Charleston County. The Charleston County rolls were then scanned for all those from Wadmalaw Island. The Wadmalaw Island certificates were then scanned for the place of interment. As several versions of death certificates were in use, the location of this information varied, but was generally readily identifiable.

All Wadmalaw Island burials were enumerated. Information collected included the roll number and death certificate number (for identification purposes), the name of the individual, the race of the individual, the death date, the burial location, and the funeral home handling the arrangements. For uniformity in results, all death certificates in this 20% sample were examined by a single person, Ms. Debi Hacker, who has extensive previous experience

working with death certificates in Charleston and Richland counties.

Assumptions include the reliability of the death certificates and that all burials would be accompanied by a death certificate. The first is justifiable based on these certificates being a mandated public document. The second is more difficult to evaluate. It is likely that deaths are under-reported in the early years – especially deaths of poor African Americans in rural locations (where they would be less likely to be under a physician's care and more likely to be buried by family). This is, in fact, confirmed by an oral history interview with Clarence Lebby, Sr., an African American funeral home director in Allendale, Barnwell, and Berkeley counties. He noted that most of the time, during the early twentieth century, "there was NOT a death certificate" (quoted in Williams 2002:47).

Another assumption, based on our findings during other examinations, including Charleston and Richland counties, is that the place of burial would be specific, for example Hart's Cemetery, Hart's Bluff, or Hart's.

Findings

In the selected years a total of 341 death certificates were identified listing the place of internment as Wadmalaw Island. All but one (in 1915) were of African Americans. This reveals that, on average, Wadmalaw Island saw the burial (with death certificate) of about 43 African Americans per year.

Of the 340 African American deaths in the sample, none specifically identified Hart's Bluff as the place of internment. However, of the 340 certificates only 25 (7.3%) listed a specific cemetery (as opposed to the generic identifier, Wadmalaw Island). The cemeteries listed include Martin's Point (the most commonly listed, with 10 burials), Rose Bank (3 burials), Jenkins (2 burials), Wilson Point (1 burial), Radley (1 burial), Brid Home (1 burial), LaRoche (1 burial), Busby (1 burial), Red House (1 burial), Rock Land (1 burial), Col. Gren [?] (1 burial), Bailey (1 burial), and Oak Grove (1 burial).[1] From other lines of inquiry, we believe there were approximately 20 African American cemeteries on Wadmalaw Island during the early 20th century.[2]

The burials taking place at Hart's were therefore included within the broad, or generic, category of Wadmalaw Island. This is verified when we compare the list of burials at Hart's, provided by Fielding Home for Funerals, with the death certificate names. The names listed by Fielding are, in general, also included in the death certificates as being buried on Wadmalaw Island (there are 6 names on the Fielding list not included in the death certificates).

When Fielding's list for the selected years is compared to the death certificate burial list, we see that on average 43.4% of the African Americans buried on Wadmalaw Island were buried by Fielding (Table 2). Table 2 also reveals the number of burials in Hart's Bluff Cemetery according to the Fielding records, illustrating that 15.5% of those buried by Fielding on Wadmalaw Island were buried in Hart's Cemetery.

[1] These names are, in general, identifiable as land parcels designated by either a plantation name or owner's name. For example, Rose Bank is a plantation and LaRoch is the name of an owner. Both parcels were situated on the southeast quadrant of Wadmalaw, facing Bohicket Creek. Martin's Point is a plantation and/or geographic location, located toward the western end of Wadmalaw Island, forming a point in the Wadmalaw River. Oak Grove is a plantation on the south side of Leadenwah Creek. Many of these names are still found on the modern USGS topographic map of the island.

[2] Many of these cemeteries were identified by the comprehensive historic site survey conducted by Fick (1992).

Table 2.
Comparison of SC Death Certificate Burials on Wadmalaw with Burials on Wadmalaw by Fielding Home for Funerals

Year	African American Burials on Wadmalaw, Based on Death Certificates	Fielding Burials on Wadmalaw		Burials in Hart Cemetery According to Fielding Records	
		#	% of burials on Wadmalaw	#	%
1915	63	3	4.7	ND	
1926	39	16	41.0	ND	
1931	60	30	50.0	8	26.7
1935	46	23	50.0	1	4.3
1937	45	23	51.0	7	30.4
1942	32	17	53.1	1	5.9
1944	40	26	65.0	3	11.5
1946	16	10	62.5	3	30.0
Average	42.6/yr.	18.5	43.4	2.9	15.5

Over the course of the 40 year history of available dearth certificates, with an average of 43 burials per year on Wadmalaw, we may expect approximately 1,704 burials on the island. Of these we can expect that Fielding handled the burial of approximately 739 African Americans on the island. And we may expect that **between 1915 and 1954 there have been approximately 114 burials in Hart's Cemetery.**

Non-Random Sample of South Carolina Death Certificates

While not included in the random sample, I chose to expand the South Carolina Death Certificate research to determine if Hart's Cemetery would be specifically named by the certificates as the place of burial and, if so, when this change occurred. Two additional years were examined – 1950 and 1954. During both of these years we discovered that the certificates were identifying the actual burial grounds.

In 1950 two burials were specifically identified from "Hart Cemetery" – with one of these also included on Fielding's list. The other burial was handled by the African American firm of J.B. Moultrie.[3]

In 1954 four burials were documented in Hart Cemetery – with the Fielding firm handling three and all three of these included on their list. The fourth burial was handled by W.M. Smith.[4]

Based on this data I speculate that for whatever reason, specific burial locations were not identified for Wadmalaw Island on a regular basis until the mid-1950s.

Of greater consequence, these data also suggest that to the Fielding data we may conservatively add an additional 25%, to reflect those burials handled by other African American undertakers and funeral homes – **bringing the total of burials at Hart's Cemetery from 1929 through 1996 to approximately 150 individuals**.

City of Charleston Death Certificates

The City of Charleston required the collection of death data long before the State, primarily to track epidemic and disease rates.

[3] This firm began as early as 1925 and by 1938 was doing business as the firm of Moultrie & Parker. By 1940 through 1950 Moultrie was operating under the name of Moultrie Funeral Home.

[4] William M. Smith began at least by 1938 and continued into the 1950s.

These data, however, were only collected for deaths within the City of Charleston and did not include deaths in the County – such as those occurring on Wadmalaw Island. However, the death cards (available at the Charleston Public Library and covering the period up to 1926) do indicate the place of internment – so they might offer information on the number of burials at a particular cemetery.

Unfortunately, these cards – like the South Carolina Death Certificates – do not provide specific burial locations, only the generic term, Wadmalaw Island. Nevertheless, a quick, non-random investigation searching for two marked graves at Hart's Cemetery revealing death dates prior to 1926, identified both in the card file.

The two individuals were Benjamin J. Hart (vol. 172, # 461), identified as a Negro male living at 272 Ashley Avenue and dying on April 5, 1917 at the age of 50 years. The cause of death was identified as "aortic and mitya insufficiency – chronic endocarditis rheumatic" with the death certified by Dr. W.M. Thorne. Burial was listed as "Wadmalaw Island."

The second individual was Josephine Rivers (vol. 198, #3826), identified as a Negro female living at 10 Williams Ct. in Charleston and dying on August 24, 1925 at the age of 53 years. The cause of death was "carcinoma of stomach" with the death certified by Dr. J.A. Finger and the place of burial listed as "Wadmalaw Island, SC."

Although this information provides little additional insight, in each case we identified other individuals with the same last name, also buried on Wadmalaw Island. These individuals may be kin related and may reflect others buried at Hart's Cemetery because of that association. They include "Hart's Infant" that died in June 1914 at the age of 3 months, and Thomas Hart, Jr., who died in 1915 at the age of 3 years and 10 months (only Thomas Hart, Jr. is listed in the SC Death Certificates). In addition, the City Certificates list a John Rivers who died at the age of 2 months 2 days in March 1918, Laiah Rivers who died at about 75 years in 1910, Mary Rivers who died at 15 years old in February 1914, and the infant of Patsy Rivers who died at 8 days.

Consequently, the City Death Certificates suggest that some multiplier may be appropriate to reflect related kin, with the multiplier ranging from 1:2 for the Hart family and 1:4 for the Rivers. **If we take the far more conservative 1:2 figure, then Hart's Cemetery may include two additional burials for every one documented – or upwards of 450 people.**

Comparison of Estimates

The historic research reveals estimates ranging from a low of 114 burials to a high of 450 burials. The low estimate, however, covers only the period of 1915 through 1954. On the other hand, the high estimate is based on the assumption that since African American cemeteries are very strongly kin associated, it is likely that for every known family member there are two others buried there for whom we have no additional information.

None of these estimates effectively take into consideration that the use of the cemetery almost certainly predates the 20th century and likely dates to the early antebellum, originating at least as early as the Wescoat Plantation. Given the high death rates of rural blacks during the postbellum, not to mention the very high death rates anticipated for the antebellum, none of these numbers are likely high enough.

Correlating Estimates with Available Space

It is appropriate to evaluate how these estimates of ca. 114 to 450 compare to the space asserted to be a cemetery or the space available on the subject property for a cemetery.

As previously explained, the size of the cemetery based on survey plats varies from 0.41

to 0.46 acre or about 18,000 to 20,000 square feet. Likewise, the size of burial plots varies considerably. When allocating space, the general procedure is to recognize a certain amount is "wasted" on pathways, trees and other plantings, monuments, and so forth. Prior to the advent of private, commercial cemeteries, the average was 58 square feet per grave (Anonymous 1983). This is also close to the average seen at one recently studied African American cemetery (Trinkley 2001:40).

Using this average, the space identified at the low end (18,000 square feet) might contain about 310 burials – far more than the low estimate of 114, but considerably less than the 450 estimated using a very modest kin-group multiplier. If we assume that only three-quarters of the cemetery is filled, then the number of burials might be about 232.

Oral History

Although considerable oral history has been collected by Charleston County as a result of its criminal investigation, that information is not available. What is available, however, is a set of photographs of the cemetery, taken on February 24, 1990. These photographs are significant since they show four specific markers. Of these, only one is still present at the cemetery – the concrete vault top of Leroy Brown (designated Marker 20b). Three other markers can no longer be identified in the cemetery.

A funeral home marker for Sarah Brown is shown in the photographs as being only 3-feet from the edge of the road roadway. While this marker is not in our list of extant markers, the name does appear on the Fielding list.

Likewise, a funeral home marker for Abraham Williams is shown in photographs as being adjacent to a clearly defined bulldozer track. This individual also appears in the Fielding list.

The fourth marker identifies Rebecca Washington and is an engraved plastic sign attached to what appears to be a concrete vault top. The photographs reveal that this grave, too, has been run over by what was likely a bulldozer, based on the tracks. This individual's marker is not identified today and the name fails to appear on the Fielding list, indicating burial by either the family or another funeral home.

These photographs, taken well prior to the ownership by Baker and Schramm, reveal that subsequent to 1990 at least three grave markers were lost and that shortly prior to these photographs taken in late February 1990, the cemetery had been impacted by heavy equipment.

Summary

There are, based on what we believe are reliable funeral home records, **at least 121 individuals** at Harts Bluff Cemetery. These records, however, are incomplete – representing only individuals buried by one African American funeral home **over the period from 1929 through 1996.**

To these numbers we need to add burials by both other funeral homes and burials by families without the assistance of a funeral home. We must consider that the number of burials – especially of children – is under-represented. We must also add burials prior to 1929.

Our research reveals that other funeral homes were, in fact, making burials at the cemetery. Although perhaps in far lower numbers than Fielding, our data suggests that we can increase the number by a factor of 25%. Thus, we can confidently expect about **150 burials between 1929 and 1996.**

I am aware of no good data to indicate the number of burials handled by African American families as opposed to funeral homes during (or even prior to) this period of 1929

through 1996. While there is often an association between embalming and the rise of the funeral director (see, for example, Laderman 2003:14-15), when we examine the rate of embalming among whites in Columbia, South Carolina the custom appears very slow to be accepted. Just less than two-fifths of the McCormick clientele selected embalming (Trinkley and Hacker 2004:10).

While the rate of embalming by undertakers can't be taken as the same as the rate of undertaker use, when we factor in the rural location of Wadmalaw, the poverty of African Americans, and the strong Gullah customs, it seems likely that a relatively small percentage of deaths were being attended by a funeral director. If we use a very conservative figure of 25% (or one of every four burials being by a family without benefit of an undertaker or funeral director), then we arrive at **187 burials between 1929 and 1996.**

Beardsley recounts that as late as 1920 out of every 1,000 black babies one year of age, 159 died (Beardsley 1987:16). This infant toll was the result of the mother's poor health and heavy work load, as well as a host of unchecked infant diseases. Infant death was so much a fact of African American life that we might assume relatively few infant deaths were reported or were handled by undertakers. Consequently, it seems reasonable to very conservatively add an additional 25% to the numbers – resulting in perhaps **234 burials between 1929 and 1996.**

Thus far, these estimates are also entirely consistent with the estimate of **"several hundred graves"** proffered by Senator Herbert U. Fielding of the Fielding Home for Funerals (statement dated June 14, 2002). In fact, since his direct knowledge of the cemetery does not predate 1948, it seems likely that he, too, would be providing a very limited – and conservative – view of the site.

Now we must deal with the certainty that the cemetery was in use at least by 1890 – 40 years prior to earliest documentation. Using a per year burial rate from 1929 to 1996 and the estimate of 234 burials, we have approximately three burials a year. If we then add this very small figure (I suggest it to be small since the mortality rate for African Americans declined through the twentieth century and it was undoubtedly higher prior to 1929 than it was afterwards), we may arrive at approximately 120 undocumented burials, for a **total from ca. 1890 to 1996 of 354 burials.**

Thus far, in every case we have used the lowest possible number – resulting in what I believe to be a significant under-representation of the cemetery's actual use.

Finally, we must now deal with the probability that use of the cemetery began in the first quarter of the nineteenth century or earlier. Adding an additional 106 years to the cemetery's use would – again very conservatively – double this figure, indicating that the **cemetery might contain over 700 bodies.**

This final estimate reveals that the cemetery, shown on various plats as between 0.41 and 0.46 acre. As previously explained, using the low end acreage, the cemetery would have space for around 308 individuals – only half of those thought to be buried there and in fact small for even the estimated burials from 1890 on.

If the higher acreage of 0.46 acre is used, then we might comfortably fit about 345 burials on the property – still far less than we anticipate taking into consideration burials that likely occurred prior to 1890.

The limitation on this analysis, of course, is that by tradition, African American cemeteries "always have room for one more." This is accomplished by gradually expanding the limits of the cemetery as well as by burials intruding into pre-existing burials.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Previous Studies

One of the first studies of the property was the March 2004 geophysical study by General Engineering Geophysics (letter from Scott T. Smith to William Baker, dated April 6, 2004). This study involved ground penetrating radar and electromagnetic (i.e., conductivity) studies. The study reported conditions favorable for the investigation (i.e., we can assume this means no problems were encountered with high ground water; heavy, iron-rich clays; or thick undergrowth that impeded the GPR sled).

The study resulted in the identification of anomalies that were classified as consistent with graves, as well as the location of metal remains that might represent metal coffins or hardware, or metal grave markers (i.e., temporary metal markers such as those provided by funeral homes – a type of marker found frequently in African American cemeteries).

The findings of the study were supplied as a map, reproduced here as Figure 8.

Chicora Investigations

Background and Methods

On July 18-19 additional field investigations were undertaken by Chicora Foundation. I directed the work and it was conducted with the assistance of Ms. Nicole Southerland and Ms. Julie Poppell, Chicora staff members.

The work, outlined to the Finkel and Altman firm on June 16 and approved by them on June 22, included efforts to identify additional graves using a penetrometer and efforts to ground truth the various anomalies identified during the geophysical study. In addition, we discovered that no complete inventory of extant graves had been conducted, so that task was added to our field studies.

A penetrometer is a device for measuring the compaction of soil. Soil compaction is well understood in construction, where its primary objective is to achieve a soil density that will carry specified loads without undue settlement, and in agronomy, where it is recognized as an unfavorable by-product of tillage. Compaction is less well understood in archaeology, although some work has been conducted in exploring the effects of compaction on archaeological materials (see, for example, Ebeid 1992).

In the most general sense, the compaction of soil requires movement and rearrangement of individual soil particles. This fits them together and fills the voids which may be present, especially in fill materials. For the necessary movement to occur, friction must be reduced, typically by ensuring that the soil has the proper amount of moisture. If too much moisture is present, some will be expelled and in the extreme the soils become soupy or like quicksand and compaction is not possible. If too little moisture is present, there will not be adequate lubrication of the soil particles and, again, compaction is impossible. For each soil type and condition there is an optimum moisture level to allow compaction.

When natural soil strata are disturbed — whether by large scale construction or by the excavation of a small hole in the ground — the resulting spoil contains a large volume of voids and the compaction of the soil is very low. When this spoil is used as fill, either in the original hole or at another location, it likewise has a large volume of voids and a very low compaction.

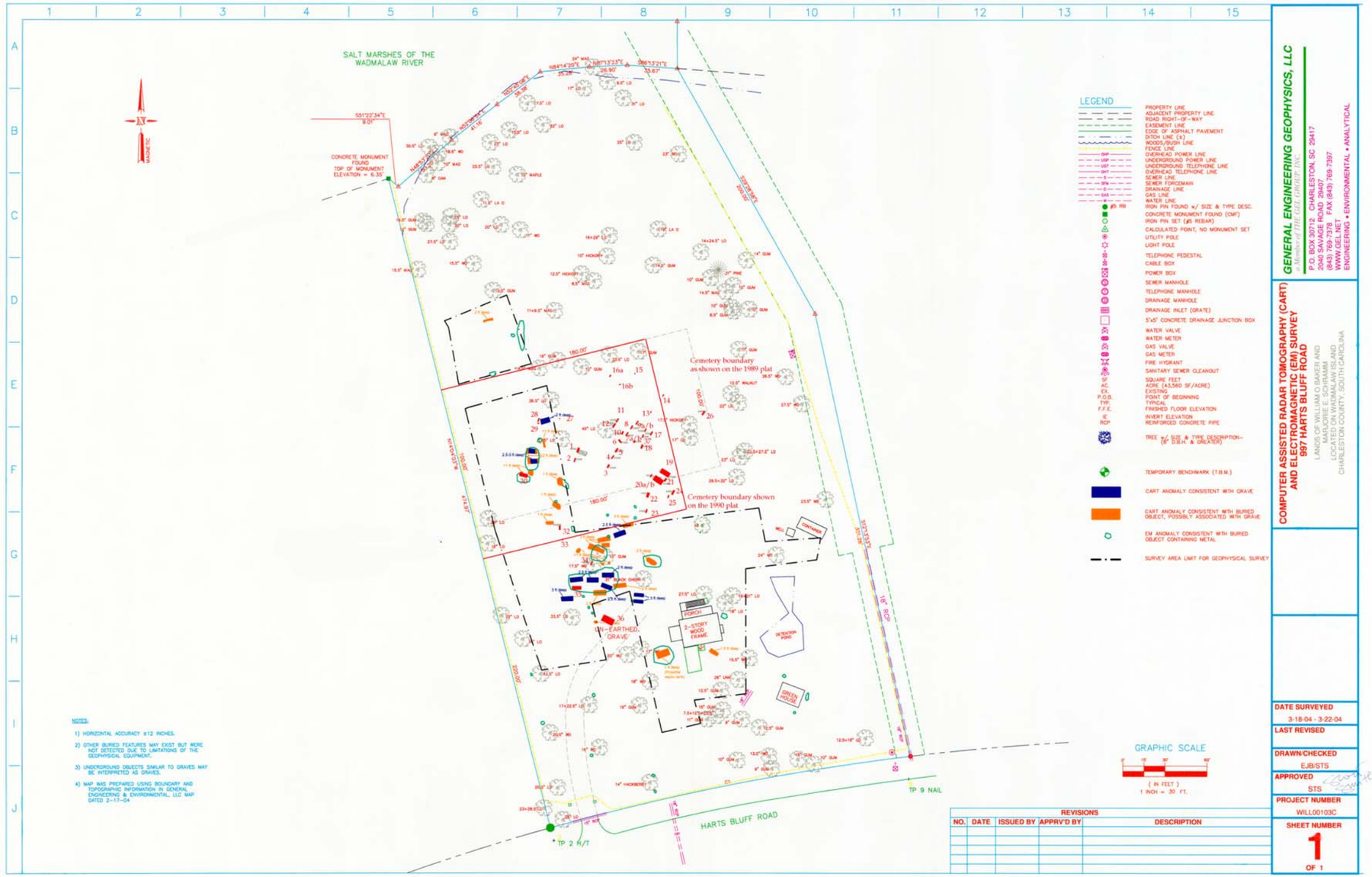

Figure 8. Basemap prepared by General Engineering Geophysics showing areas of ground penetrating radar and electromagnetic study. The only modifications made to this plan are the highlighting and numbering of existing graves and the addition of the cemetery boundaries portrayed by the 1990 plat.

In consequence, such fill is artificially compacted, settling under a load as air and water are expelled. For example, compaction by heavy rubber-tired vehicles will produce a change in density or compaction as deep as 4 feet. In agriculture, tillage is normally confined to dry weather or the end of the growing season — when the lubricating effects of water are minimized.

In the case of a pit, or a burial, the excavated fill is typically thrown back in the hole not as thin layers that are then compacted before the next layer is added, but in one, relatively quick, episode. This prevents the fill from being compacted, or at least as compacted as the surrounding soil.

Penetrometers come in a variety of styles, but all measure compaction as a numerical reading, typically as pounds per square inch (psi). The dickey-John penetrometer consists of a stainless steel rod about 3-feet in length, connected to a T-handle. As the rod is inserted in the soil, the compaction needle rotates within an oil filled (for dampening) stainless steel housing, indicating the compaction levels. The rod is also engraved at 3-inch intervals, allowing more precise collection of compaction measurements through various soil horizons. Two tips (½-inch and ¾-inch) are provided for different soil types.

Of course a penetrometer is simply a measuring device. It cannot distinguish soil compacted by natural events from soil artificially compacted. Nor can it distinguish an artificially excavated pit from a tree throw which has been filled in. Nor can it, per se, distinguish between a hole dug as a trash pit and a hole dug as a burial pit. What it does is convert each of these events to psi readings. It is then up to the operator to determine through various techniques the cause of the increased or lowered soil compaction.

Curiously, penetrometers are rarely used by archaeologists in routine studies, although they are used by forensic anthropologists and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in searches for clandestine graves. While a penetrometer may be only marginally better than a probe in the hands of an exceedingly skilled individual with years of experience, such ideal circumstances are rare. In addition, a penetrometer provides quantitative readings which are replicable and which allow much more accurate documentation of cemeteries.

Like probing, the penetrometer is used at set intervals along grid lines established perpendicular to the suspected grave orientations. The readings may be recorded and used to develop a map of probable grave locations, or the locations may be immediately marked in the field.

In addition, it is important to "calibrate" the penetrometer to the specific site where it is being used. Since readings are affected by soil moisture and even to some degree by soil texture, it is important to compare readings taken during a single investigation and ensure that soils are generally similar in composition.

It is also important to compare suspect readings to those from known areas. For example, when searching for graves in a cemetery where both marked and unmarked graves are present, it is usually appropriate to begin by examining known graves to identify the range of compaction present. From work at several graveyards, including the Scanlonville Cemetery (Charleston County, SC) where 28 graves were identified in three distinct study areas, Kings Cemetery (Charleston County, SC) where 28 additional graves were identified, Maple Grove Cemetery (Heyward County, NC) where 319 unmarked graves were identified, the Walker Family Cemetery (Greenville County, SC) where 78 unmarked graves were identified, Colonial Park Cemetery (Chatham County, GA) where 8,678 probable graves were identified, and Peoples Cemetery (Petersburg, VA) where 36 additional graves were found in several small

sample areas, Settlers' Cemetery (Mecklenburg County, NC) where 608 unmarked burials were identified, and Factory Cemetery (Lexington County, SC) where 525 unmarked graves were identified, we have found that the compaction of graves is typically under 150 psi, usually in the range of 50 to 100 psi, while non-grave areas exhibit compaction that is almost always over 150 psi, typically 160 to 200 psi (Trinkley and Hacker 1997a, 1997b, 1998, 1999; Trinkley et al. 1999; Trinkley 1999, 2001a, 2001b).

After the examination of over 25 cemeteries using a penetrometer, we are relatively confident that the same range will be found throughout the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia. It is likely that these ranges are far more dependent on general soil characteristics (such as texture and moisture) than on cultural aspects of the burial process.

A penetrometer survey is most successful when there are clear and distinct non-burial areas, i.e., when the graves are not overlapping. In such cases taking penetrometer readings at 2-foot intervals perpendicular to the supposed orientation (assuming east-west orientations, the survey lines would be established north-south) will typically allow the quick identification of something approaching the mid-point of the grave. Working along the survey line forward and backward (i.e., north and south) will allow the north and south edges of the grave to be identified. From there the grave is tested perpendicular to the survey line, along the grave's center-line, in order to identify the head and foot.

Typically the head and foot are both marked using surveyor's pin flags. We have also found that it is helpful to run a ribbon of flagging from the head flag to the foot flag, since the heads and feet in tightly packed cemeteries begin to blur together.

This methodology was varied only slightly at Hunt's Bluff. There we were not attempting to examine the entire cemetery. Instead, we were looking at specific areas. For example, we examined several of the areas where the geophysical study identified anomalies thought to be consistent with burials. Would these GPR anomalies and the penetrometer agree? We also sought to extend lines out from the core of the cemetery in order to identify boundaries, without the need to identify each and every grave within the cemetery.

Our study was also to involve the use of a Bobcat excavator to strip off 1.0 to 1.5 feet of soil in selected areas, specifically areas where the penetrometer study suggested the presence of unmarked burials, as well as in areas where the geophysical study found anomalies. We also intended to examine areas on the posited fringe of the cemetery to determine if burials might be present.

In each case the intention was to remove the overlying A horizon or humic soils in order to expose the lighter colored subsoil where stains of grave shafts would, if present, be visible. The equipment chosen, a small Bobcat excavator, had a 3-foot bucket without teeth in order to provide a smooth, even floor. This would ensure that any stains were immediately recognizable with minimal cleanup. The equipment also had rubber tracks to minimize overall site compaction and landscape damage.

We prepared a letter for distribution to the Charleston County Coroner, Ms. Susan Chewning, and to the Charleston County Sheriff, Mr. Al Cannon, Jr. and forwarded that to the Finkel & Altman Law Firm on July 7. That letter explained that a penetrometer survey was to be conducted. In addition, the letter went on to explain that the work would also include:

> the gradual and careful stripping of selected areas, removing the humus and A-horizon soils to a depth of approximately 12 to 18 inches. We believe that this will be

> sufficient to expose grave shafts, providing a clear visual indication of buried remains. This work, however, is not designed to expose any burials and no removal of burials is anticipated. Should any isolated remains be encountered they will be documented and immediately reburied. Should any in-situ, exceedingly (and unexpectedly) shallow burials be encountered, all work will cease and your office will be notified immediately. Our work, however, is designed (both in depth of operations and mechanism of soil removal) to reduce the possibility of burial disturbance (draft letter, dated July 7, 2005).

Figure 9. Excavating in Trench 1 using the Bobcat excavator.

During subsequent conversations with Michele Jaromin, we understood that the letters were being sent out. Those letters, however, were not sent as anticipated, although a letter was sent on August 3 (letter from Robert E. Culver, Esq., Finkel & Altman to Ms. Susan Chewning, Charleston County Coroner, dated August 3, 2005).

Findings of the Stone Survey

The initial survey of the cemetery identified and numbered 37 graves. Most of these represent commercial (inclusive of military) markers, including marble and concrete stones. A few metal grave markers are present, although at this cemetery always associated with some other grave marker. There are also examples of hand-made concrete markers, at least one living memorial, and two examples of iron rods being used to mark grave locations.

The use of pipes and other rods is a common African American tradition that some have suggested may be related to a belief that there is a need to allow the spirit to exit the grave. Plantings either in lieu of a marker or in addition to a marker are another common African American tradition. Called "living memorials" this tradition emphasizes the belief among African Americans that while it is important to mark the grave, it is not necessarily important to mark it in perpetuity and a living memorial is often used. As a result, African American cemeteries, when undisturbed, frequently contain yucca, canna lilies, cedar trees, daffodils, snow drops, and similar plants marking discrete graves. It may be that the funeral home markers fall into a somewhat similar category of marking – providing a marker that is of sufficient longevity to satisfy traditional African American beliefs and customs.

The location of these graves was recorded on the General Engineering Geophysics basemap, providing information on a spatial distribution of the graves. This is shown in Figure 8.

What was immediately obvious is that neither the 1989 nor the 1990 plats managed to incorporate all of the graves that might reasonably be expected to be obvious to even an untrained land surveyor. The 1989 plat fails to incorporate nine graves (22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36) – all to the south of the projected boundary. The 1990 plat does a little better, stretching the boundary to the south to incorporate all but graves 34, 35, and 36. On the other hand, by reducing the east-west boundary, this new boundary now ignores the marked graves at 14 and 26 that had previously been included. Consequently, this new and final projection missed five graves (see Figure 10 for a clearer view of the identified graves and various plat boundaries).

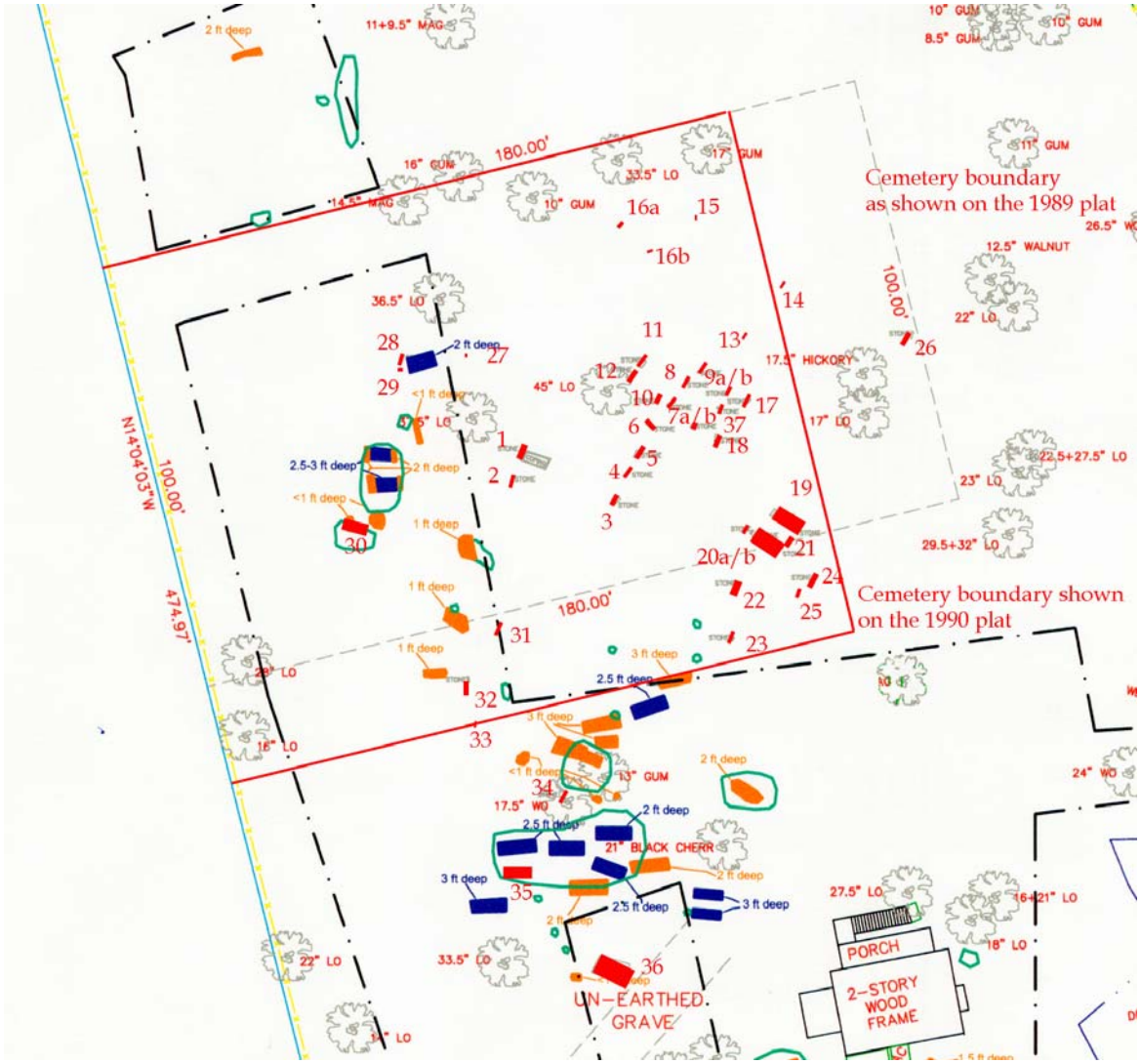

Figure 10. Close-up view of the cemetery plat showing marked graves in relationship to the 1989 and 1990 cemetery boundaries.

Since all of these graves should have been identifiable on the ground, the shifts are inexplicable, except perhaps if we are to believe that the boundaries were projected not based on field observations but some other constraint placed on the surveyor by the landowners, such

as, perhaps, the desire not to lose the ability to sell a lot that contained a cemetery.

Based on the desire by the surveyors to ascribe convenient straight boundaries to the cemetery, the scattering of stones and marked graves would suggest that appropriate – and minimal – boundaries would have been 180 feet east-west by 200 feet north-south. While allowing no buffer or room for error, this would have at least included all of the marked graves. Such boundaries, however, would have incorporated far more of the lot – about 0.83 acre.

The 1971 soil survey of Charleston County does, in fact, show the cemetery as measuring approximately 200 feet square (Miller 1971:Map 66; Figure 11). Since this information was added by a soil scientist – an impartial observer actually on the ground and likely as qualified or perhaps more so than a land surveyor – there is every reason to accept these 1971 boundaries as the most accurate of any offered thus far.

Figure 11. Charleston County soil survey showing the Harts Bluff Cemetery (highlighted in red) measuring about 200 feet square.

These dimensions would have yielded an acreage of 0.83 acre (for a cemetery 180 by 200 feet) or 0.92 acre (for a cemetery measuring 200 feet square) – twice what had been historically ascribed to the cemetery (on plats where the actual dimensions were of far less consequence).

It seems likely that even a 0.83 acre cemetery on a tract of only 3 acres was problematic to the developer, especially when the setback lines would have reduced the available property to about 1.7 acres. A cemetery 0.83 acres in size, reducing the available or usable property to less than 0.9 acre, might have been considered untenable for development purposes.

Findings of the Penetrometer Study

In areas of marked graves we found compaction readings as low as 10-20 psi (for example at Grave 1) to a mid-range of about 50 psi (for example at Grave 2 where a metal coffin was identified about 2-feet below grade) to a high of about 80 psi (at some of the older graves). In no case did a marked grave have compaction above 100 psi.

In areas where we assumed no graves to be located – for example in close proximity to the water, well north of any of the various plats, we found consistent readings of 180 psi or higher.

Consequently, these findings fall into the results obtained from a wide variety of African American and Euro-American graveyards. In addition, there is no overlap in the compaction readings between areas where there is independent evidence to support the presence of graves and areas where there is no indication of burials.

The penetrometer was then used to examine areas where geophysical study revealed anomalies consistent with burials. For example, Graves 1 and 2 might form a line of graves continuing to the southwest. The penetrometer revealed alternating areas of low compaction (ca. 80 psi) and high compaction (ca. 200 psi) interpreted to correspond with burials – at least two of which had been identified as possible graves by the geophysical study.

Similarly, in the area immediately north of Grave 36 there were a number of anomalies and a penetrometer study in that area revealed a similar condition of alternating low and high compaction readings that correlated with the anomalies.

There is, based on this study, a high correlation between those anomalies identified through ground penetrating radar and those identified as having a low compaction consistent with graves.

The penetrometer was also used to examine the area northeast of Grave 36 (this is an area where the geophysical study was not conducted). We identified at least four probable graves having the same alignment as Grave 36 and perhaps representing a cluster of kin-related individuals.

The penetrometer was also used to examine the area to the west of the road access to the site, specifically between several large oaks separating this lot from the adjacent heirs' property. The reason for this investigation is that an oral informant advised Finkel & Altman that they remembered a row of headstones between these trees while there were construction activities on the lot. We felt it was possible that stones, once present in this area, might have been removed.

The penetrometer study, however, revealed only very compact soils, with no indication of any previous graves.

Additional testing was conducted around the Baker and Schramm house. It was in this area that several local residents reported graves and the geophysical study reported the presence of anomalies below the basement floor. With the presence of disturbance from construction, utilities and, especially, the septic system, we were successful in finding only one possible grave at the southwest corner of the house.

Elsewhere the penetrometer was used in an effort to extend the cemetery boundaries east beyond the 1989 plat boundary and Grave 26. We found the area eastward to the adjacent property line to exhibit very high compaction levels – in many areas the compaction exceeds 200 psi, suggesting artificial compaction, perhaps through construction activities.

We found similar, high levels extending northward from the 1989 plat boundary – again suggestive of some activity that artificially compacted the sandy soils.

Excavations

At the conclusion of the penetrometer study, a series of shallow trenches were opened using a Bobcat excavator. The bucket of this excavator was 3-feet in width and was without teeth (see Figure 9). The equipment was used to open 5-foot wide trenches of various lengths, taken down through the A-horizon soils to yellow subsoil, where grave shafts, if present, would be visible. Figure 12 shows the location of these trenches and each is briefly discussed below.

Trench 1 This trench was placed in an area where the geophysical work revealed three anomalies – all listed as "possibly" graves, the less certain of the two designations. It was, in addition, an area that had produced evidence of at least seven graves based on the penetrometer study. Finally, it was an area that partially within and outside the cemetery area using the

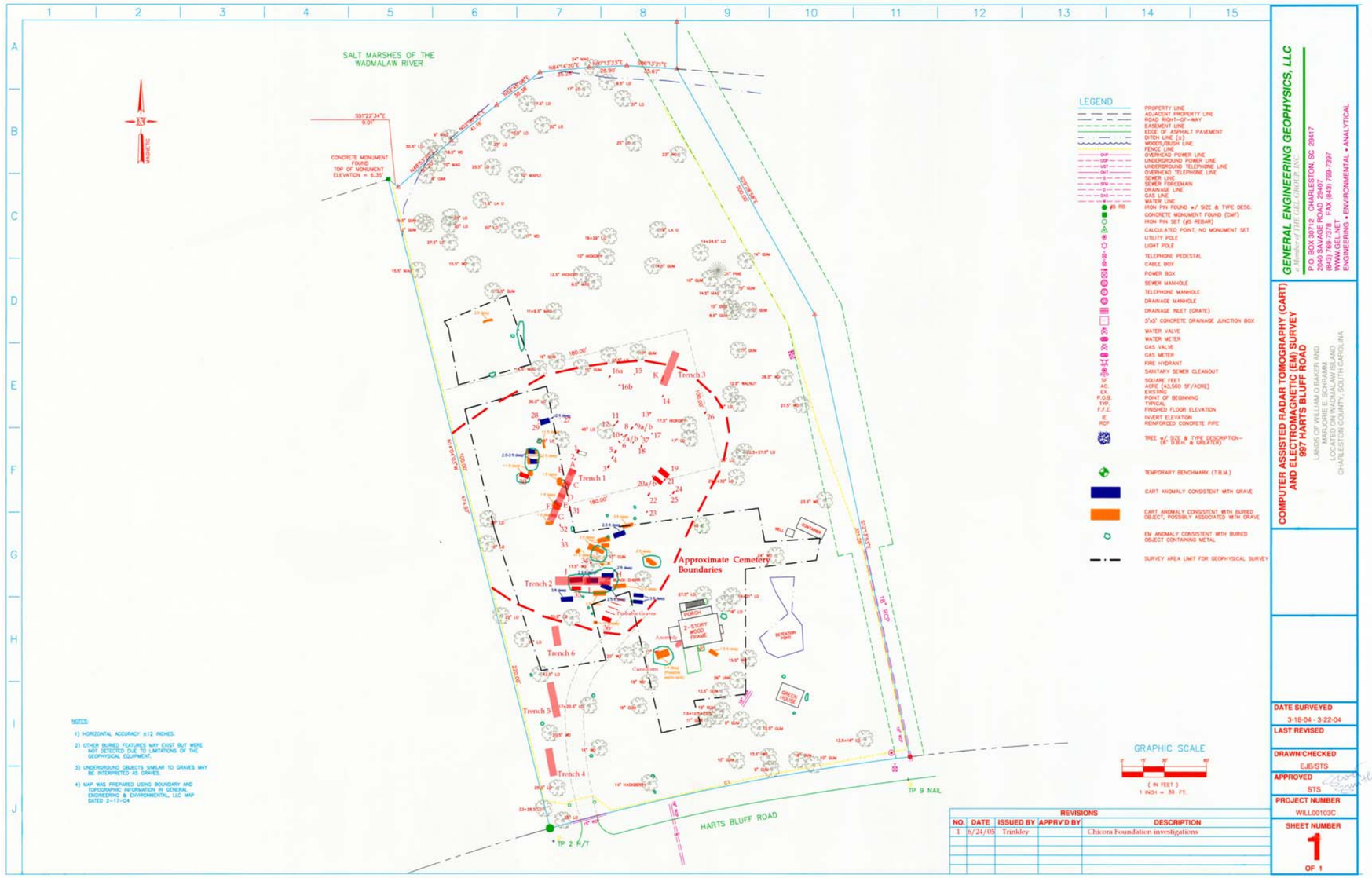

Figure 12. Basemap prepared by General Engineering Geophysics showing areas of ground penetrating radar and electromagnetic study. Additional information, including trench data and various boundaries, has been added as a result of the Chicora investigations.

Figure 13. Trench 1 showing the results of the penetrometer study, prior to stripping.

1989 plat, but entirely within the cemetery using the 1990 plat.

The trench was oriented approximately northeast-southwest, was 5-feet in width, and 40 feet in length. The stripping revealed seven clearly defined graves, designated A through G. These graves were recognized as darker soil (ranging from a light brownish gray [2.5YR6/2] and to an olive brown [2.5YR4/3] sand) standing out against the lighter subsoil (generally a pale yellow [2.5Y7/4] sand). One of the grave stains exhibited patches of yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay, indicating that the grave shaft penetrated clay subsoil.

Figure 14 shows two identified graves (A and B), as well as the funeral home marker associated with Grave A. This marker is also shown in Figure 16. The marker was still legible and read, "Mr. Henry F. Hart / July 28, 1967 / W.M. Smith Funeral Home." A second, largely illegible, funeral home marker was found in the soil, not associated with any specific grave (but recovered in the vicinity of Graves F and G). The only information legible was that this marker, too, was set by the W.M. Smith Funeral Home, 2 Radcliff Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

Figure 14. Grave A in Trench 1. Also present in the photograph is the edge of Grave B to the right, as well as the metal funeral home marker associated with Grave A. Note also the depth of the excavation.

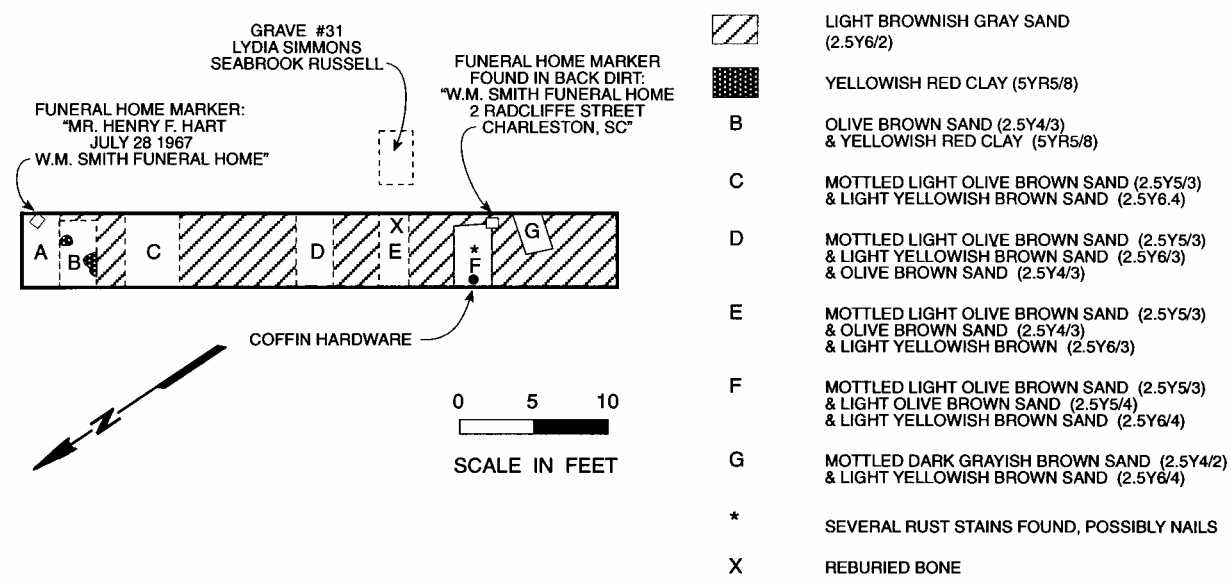

Figure 15. Trench 1, showing identified Graves A-G.

During the excavations, a single human bone, identified as a right tibia, was recovered from the back dirt. No other human remains were identified, either in the spoil or in the cleaned grave shafts. It seems likely that this isolated remain had probably been disturbed by an earlier grave and reburied in the grave fill.

At the conclusion of the investigations, the funeral home markers and tibia were reburied where originally identified.

Figure 16. Funeral home marker for Henry Hart.

The investigations in this trench help demonstrate that the geophysical work, at least in this case, is essentially correct – where anomalies were identified, grave shaft stains were documented. Similarly, just as the penetrometer study suggested the presence of seven graves, seven grave stains were identified at the base of the A-horizon soils. In addition, these investigations documented that two of these graves possessed funeral

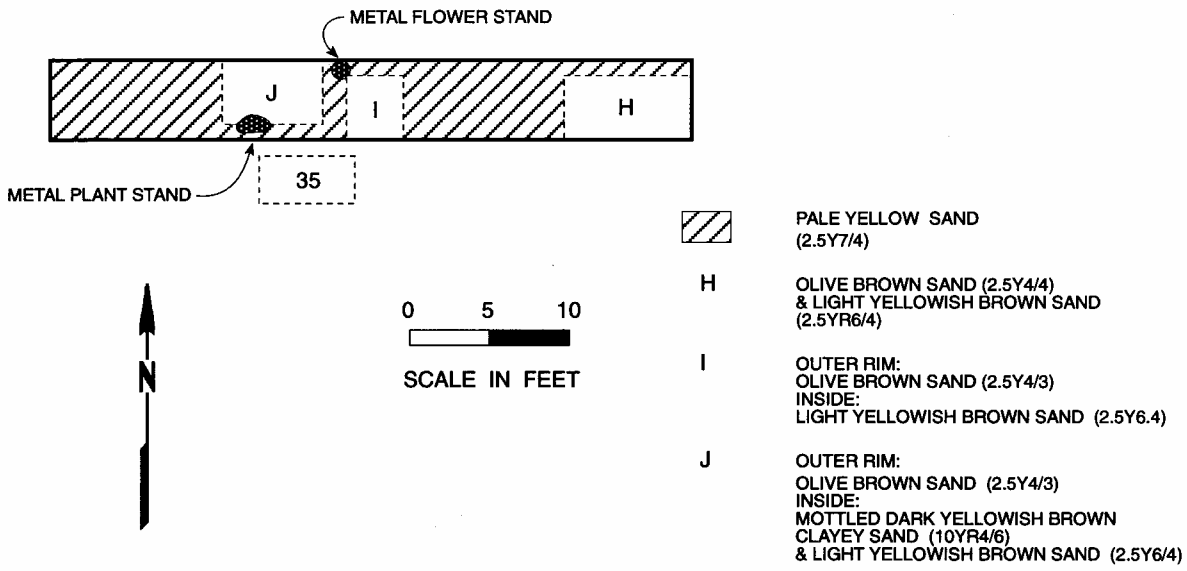

Figure 17. Trench 2, showing Graves H-J.

home markers, and one was sufficiently legible to document one additional individual buried in the cemetery – Henry F. Hart. And while we had anticipated that the primary funeral home burying in the cemetery was Fielding, both of the funeral home markers were for the W.M. Smith establishment, suggesting that our estimates for non-Fielding graves may be too low. If this is the case, it may be appropriate to yet again increase the number of graves we suspect to be present in the cemetery.

The investigations also reveal that graves are very closely located to one another, suggesting an effort to maximize space in the cemetery. The presence of an isolated bone also documents that grave excavations intruded upon pre-existing graves – also documenting the very close proximity of graves.

Finally, Trench 1 also reveals that the boundaries established for the 1989 plat are clearly incorrect.

Trench 2 This excavation was situated to the south and slightly east of Trench 1. It was placed in an area where the geophysical study suggested there were at least four graves. This is also an area that is outside the boundaries of both the 1989 and 1990 plat. It is, in other words, in an area where there should be no graves according to the various documents relied upon by the plaintiffs in this suit.

The trench was again 40 feet in length and 5 feet in width. This time, however, it was more closely oriented with the long dimension of the posited graves. The excavation was about 1.5 feet in depth. The subsoil here was a pale yellow (2.5YR7/4) sand. As a result of the work, three graves were identified at the base of the excavations – each containing an olive brown (2.5Y4/4 to 2.5Y4/3) and with mottling.

These three graves were designated H, I, and J, with H found at the east end. I and J were in close proximity to one another and were identified in the middle and western third of the trench (Figure 17). Although none of the graves revealed a funeral home marker, two floral stands were identified, both seemingly associated with Grave I or J.

Figure 18. Floral stand fragments recovered from the vicinity of Grave I or J in Trench 2.

Although these stands cannot be dated, they are consistent with stands still in use today. The recovered fragments, however, are badly twisted and contorted. Since this damage is not recent (as evidenced by no fresh metal breaks or areas were corrosion has been scraped off), it appears that they were damaged during their burial (Figure 18).

The investigations in this trench reveal three graves. Although locations are not exactly as shown by the geophysical study, the overall number is consistent. Moreover, the investigations also identified the remains of one or more floral stands associated with one of the exposed graves. The stands appear to have been damaged prior to burial.

Trench 3 This excavation was conducted in the northeast corner of the cemetery, within the boundaries of the 1989 plat, but beyond the boundaries as they are shown in the final, 1990, plat. This trench was oriented northeast-southwest and was about 26 feet in length and about 5 feet in width. The subsoil was a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sand.

As a result of this work a single grave – designated Grave K – was found on the western edge of the trench, at the south end (Figure 18). The grave fill is a pale brown (10YR6/3) sand surrounded by a brown (10YR5/3) sand.

This work also recovered a large number of metal floral stand fragments. These remains are also heavily damaged, suggesting disturbance during the process of burial (Figure 20).


Figure 19. Grave K in Trench 3.

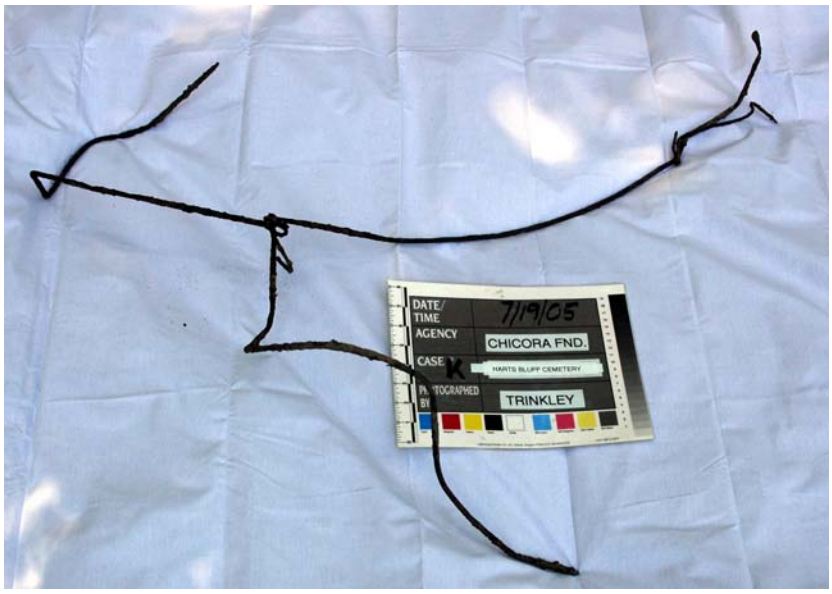

Figure 20. Floral stand remains associated with Grave K in Trench 3.

Excavations in this area were also about 1.5 feet in depth. Figure 19 also shows slumpage of humic soil into the grave shaft as the coffin collapsed.

Trenches 4 and 5 These trenches were placed at the southwest edge of the property, between three large live oaks. Orientation of both trenches was approximately north-south. The goal of these excavations was to verify, if possible, oral informant accounts of grave stones being originally located between these trees.

Trench 4 was about 20 feet in length, Trench 5 was 25 feet in length. Both were about 5 feet in width. The trenches were laid out to minimize damage to the live oaks, and so did not extend further to the tree trunks.

Neither trench produced any indication of grave stains. Nor were any grave markers or floral stands encountered in the work. We did identify a very large quantity of mid-twentieth century refuse, including a strap hinge and large number of bottles. These bottles appear to be domestic and most (thought not all) were screw top closures. Although many of the items could have been associated with African American graves, no graves were identified. Therefore, I believe that these are domestic trash, perhaps disposed of by the occupants of the adjacent heirs' property.

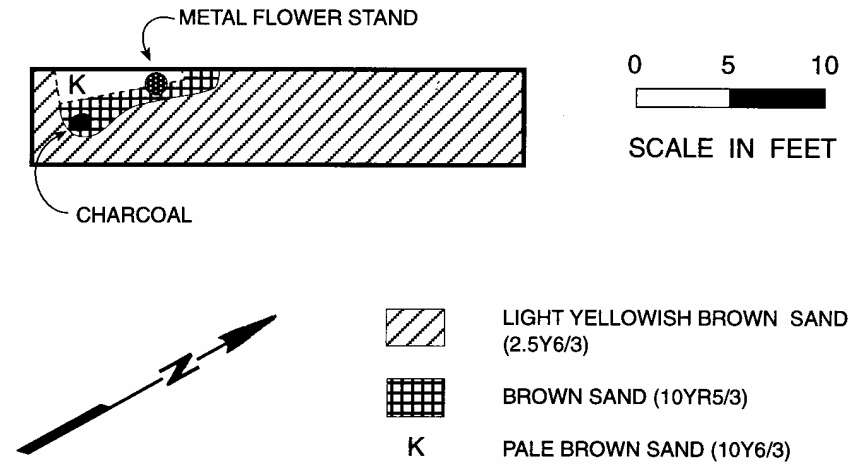

Figure 21. Trench 3, showing Grave K.

Trench 6 This trench was situated north of Trenches 4 and 5. Measuring about 15 feet in length and 5 feet in width, this trench was oriented approximately north-south.

No graves, grave goods, funeral home markers, or floral stands were identified at

the base of this excavations.

Summary

A variety of subsurface investi-gations have been conducted at Hart's Cemetery – geophysical work including ground penetrating radar and conductivity, penetrometer, and stripping. Each different approach has resulted in the identification of probable graves on the property. Of course, there seems to be no dispute that there is, in fact, a cemetery situated on the tract. The dispute involves the size of the cemetery and whether or not the cemetery was disturbed at some time prior to these studies. These investigations begin to address these questions.

The Size of the Cemetery and Number of Burials

Trench 1 indicates that some areas of the cemetery may be expected to reveal very dense clustering of graves. In the 200 square feet of Trench 1, seven graves were identified, or 1 grave per every 29 square feet. Trench 2, also 40 by 5 feet , or 200 square feet, yield only three graves – probably more a result of its orientation than location. Nevertheless, this suggests a density of one grave every 67 square feet. Finally, Trench 3, at the edge of the cemetery, revealed only one grave in 130 square feet.

Consequently, there is a considerable spread in the density of remains, suggested by these three trenches. If we take the average of the three this yields one grave every 75 square feet. For comparison, prior to the advent of commercial cemeteries, the average was 58 feet per grave (Anonymous 1983). **Using this average and assuming a size of approximately 180 by 200 feet, the Hunts Cemetery may contain as many as 480 graves.** If the very low figure, obtained from Trench 3 at the edge of the site, is excluded, then the average is one grave per 63 square feet – and the cemetery might contain as many as 570 graves.

The high density of remains is further supported by the recovery of an isolated human tibia and the presence of isolated coffin hardware in Trench 1. These items are likely the result of burials intruding upon pre-existing remains, with bone and coffin hardware being scattered.

In addition, the investigations reveal that the projections, based on the penetrometer, are accurate. Likewise, the penetrometer and excavations both tended to confirm the GPR and conductivity studies – where anomalies were identified, graves were found during the ground truthing operations.

The excavations were also able to provide information on one additional individual – Henry F. Hart – buried in the cemetery. A second funeral home marker was also found and while the name of the deceased was no longer visible it, too, was a W.M. Smith marker. This suggests that burials by funeral homes other than Fielding may be more significant than thought.

The size of the cemetery, based on the findings of this study, is shown on Figure 12. The dimensions are approximately 180 feet east-west by 200 feet north-south. These boundaries are based on the existing monuments, the findings of the trench excavations, and the penetrometer study.

In particular, the boundary to the north is based on high penetrometer readings – frequently at or above 200 psi. This is consistent with the previous geophysical study, with the exception of several small anomalies toward the western edge of the tract, above or north of these boundaries.

The boundary to the east is also based on the absence of markers and very high ground compaction. The boundary is not square, but rather turns to the southwest. We need to caution that this boundary may be inaccurate, in spite of the high compaction readings given by

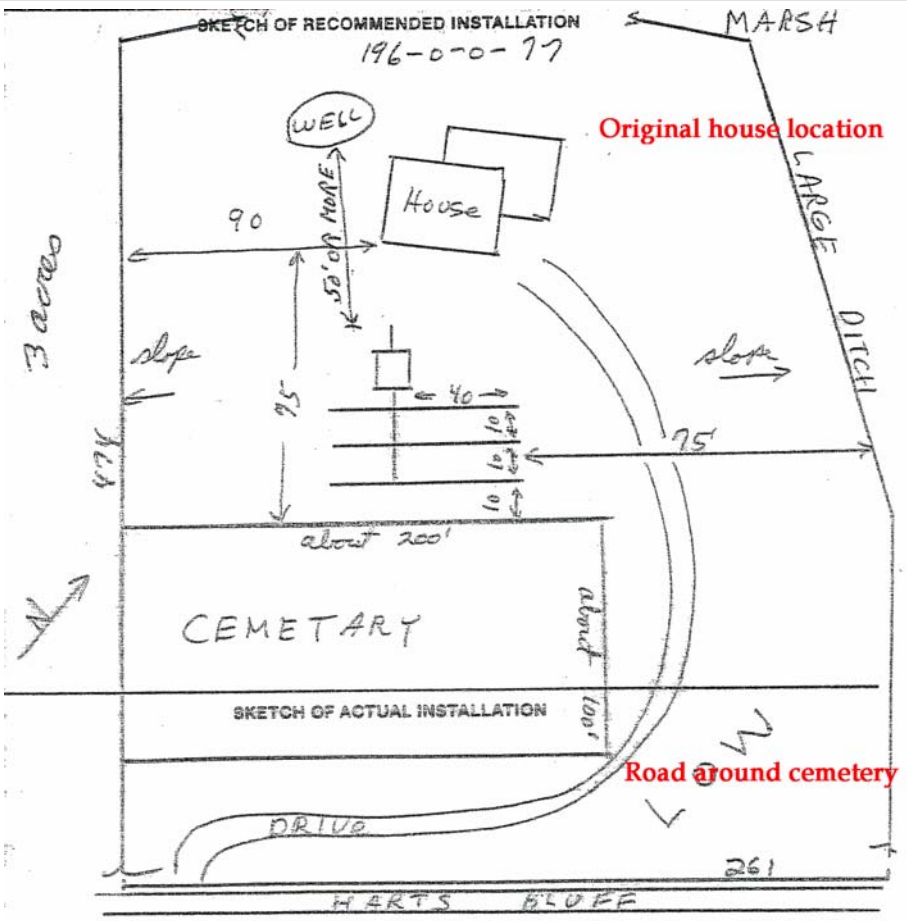

Figure 22. DHEC sketch dated June 4, 1992 showing road that may have resulted in heavy compaction along the southeast edge of the cemetery.

the penetrometer. Various documents prepared by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control, in the process of evaluating the soils for a septic tank, reveal that originally a road ran in nearly this exact location, giving access from Harts Bluff Road to the first structure, built north of the cemetery, close to the water (Figure 22). The remains of this road are likely the same as the road that today serves the existing structure. The construction and/or use of this road may have resulted in the artificial compaction of the soil in this area, giving a false boundary. Consequently, the best that I can say is that the cemetery boundary extends *at least* this far to the east. It may extend further.

The southern boundary forms a point based on the trench work and the presence of marked graves, but moves northward based on the findings of Trench 6.

The western boundary is artificial and based entirely on the property line of Peter Sams (today heirs' property). While I did not extend my work onto the adjacent heirs property, it is possible that the cemetery extends to the west. Additional work would be necessary to determine the boundaries in this direction.

It is also possible that the cemetery extends to the southeast, not only into the roadway used ca. 1992, but also into the area where the current house is situated. The geophysical studies indicate one grave in the yard southeast of the house. In addition, the report of that work indicates the presence of anomalies "beneath the concrete basement floor and porch of the dwelling" (letter from Scott T. Smith to William Baker, dated April 6, 2004).

Our work was unable to explore the basement and porch areas, but since the investigations did confirm the accuracy of the geophysical data, their conclusions are given added credibility by our studies.

Consequently, the boundaries shown in Figure 12 must be viewed as conservative, representative of the minimal area to be considered inclusive of graves.

Evidence of Disturbance

The investigations also provide some indications of disturbance in the cemetery area.

There is, first and most fundamentally, evidence of two construction episodes – the first associated with the building of the house near the water shown on the 1992 drawing (Figure 22) and the second associated with the current house on the property, situated close to the road (Figure 11). Both structures would have involved clearing and grubbing, along with construction of utilities and the development of an access road. There would have been the periodic delivery of materials and the stockpiling of those construction materials. Subsequently, there was the demolition of the first house. There are also a series of dirt piles along the northeastern edge of the property, some of which contain asphalt debris. There is also an indication of brick rubble and rip rap placed along the edge of the marsh. All of these activities might reasonable be expected – at the very least – to cause compaction of the soils along roadways.

In addition, the profile of Trench 3 clearly reveals the slumping of the grave. The depression, however, has been filled with a loamy brown soil and no indication of the grave was present on the surface. The same conditions were found in Trenches 1 and 2. The in situ grave marker, associated with Grave A in Trench 1, clearly indicates that the soil subsided and was subsequently filled in – covering the marker and, of course, leveling the ground surface. In fact, none of the graves identified in these studies could have been identified from any surface slumpage. This is very unusual in African American cemeteries, where grave shafts were not filled in and today graves are often visible based on the rolling topography.

The filling in and leveling of graves suggests the movement of soil around the cemetery. Whether this soil movement was incidental to development activities or was designed to remove visible indicators of the cemetery cannot be ascertained.

Similarly, the recovery of badly bent and mangled plant stands below grade, in the filled depressions, suggests that the stands were covered over during the filling of the grave shafts. Their condition is suggestive of the use of heavy equipment.

All of these findings are consistent with the February 1990 photographs showing clearing and earth movement in and around the cemetery. It is likely that much of the filling of graves, loss of markers, and other ground modifications took place during the 1990 activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Size and Number of Graves

When the various plats are examined, the cemetery ranges in size from about 180 by 100 feet (based on the 1982 plat) to about 200 by 100 feet (based on the 1989 plat). In contrast, the 1971 soil survey – the most impartial of all these documents – estimated the cemetery's size at about 200 feet square.

Based on my field investigations, I estimate the site to measure – *minimally* – 200 by 180 feet. Of greatest concern is the western boundary and whether the cemetery extends onto the adjacent property, and the southeastern and eastern boundaries and whether they have been affected by artificial compaction.

Accepting that the 200 by 180 foot measurement may be somewhat conservative, the cemetery may contain upwards of 36,000 square feet (or 0.83 acre).

When we estimate the possible number of graves, based on square footage or acreage, the number may range from 498 – based on approximately 600 graves per acre as an average for older municipal cemeteries – to 4480 – based on the average of 75 square feet per grave from the trench excavations.

I have also examined the historical documents for the information they might provide concerning the number of burials. I suggest that if we use only the period from 1890 to 1996, we might expect around 354 burials. If it is accepted that the cemetery began before 1890 and, in fact, dates to at least the early antebellum, then we can add an additional 100+ years to the cemetery's use, resulting in perhaps as many as 700 burials.

This larger estimate would also help account for the bone and coffin hardware found in Trench 1 that was not associated with a specific burial. We would assume that the earlier burials would be intruded upon by later burials, with the resulting occasional exposure of human remains and coffin hardware. These exposed remains would be reburied as part of the funeral activities.

Consequently, for planning purposes I would urge that the cemetery be recognized as minimally 200 by 180 feet and be given a buffer of about 25 feet on a side, resulting in dimensions of about 205 feet east-west by 250 feet north-south. Squared off, this would result in a protected area of 1.18 acre.

I would also anticipate minimally 400 burials and possibly as many as 700.

Evidence of Disturbance

The data recovered during this study indicates that the cemetery has been disturbed. In particular, slumped graves have been backfilled, making them level with the surrounding ground. This has resulted in the loss of visual indicators of the cemetery – the grave depressions as well as grave goods that might have been originally deposited with the graves. The filling of the graves also buried items such as the funeral home markers.

The floral stands recovered by the stripping also indicate considerable twisting and damage, probably by heavy equipment. At least one grave – today evidenced by a shattered and collapsed vault – was probably also damaged by the operation of heavy equipment.

The identified remains suggest that heavy equipment was used to regrade and/or

clear portions of the property. This resulted in the filling of grave depressions and, in the process, the bending and damage to the floral stands. This grading or clearing may have been undertaken in order to create a landscape amenable to a centipede lawn – currently found on the site and entirely atypical of rural African American cemeteries. The clearing and grading may have been conducted to remove the dense vegetation that is typical of African American cemeteries. Whether it was conducted with the intension of doing damage to the cemetery cannot be determined from the available evidence.

I have also documented extensive compaction to the north and east of the cemetery. At least some of this compaction may be the result of a roadway that originally moved around the eastern edge of the cemetery to provide access to the original home on the property. Some compaction may also be the result of heavy equipment operating in and around the cemetery.

These findings are consistent with the February 1990 photographs taken of the cemetery, apparently shortly after heavy, tracked equipment (such as a bulldozer) as well as rubber tired vehicles had operated around and over the graves. Several markers that were present in 1990 are no longer present – suggesting that additional clearing or grading may have removed these markers. The photographs also reveal that the clearing and grading were being conducted in several areas of the cemetery, apparently with little or no regard for the historical or cultural sensitivity of the graveyard.

Burial Removal

These investigations have revealed one human remain and it was in excellent condition. I would expect, given the sandy soils, that many of the burials would similarly be in excellent to fair condition – resulting in a very large collection of human remains. I would not, in other words, expect only vague stains and occasional remains to be present. Moreover, the recovery of funeral home markers, floral stands, and coffin hardware, reveals that should an effort be made to remove burials, the excavations will need to be exceedingly careful in order not to miss critical data.

While funeral homes may be very knowledgeable in embalming and comforting those who are grieving, they have no experience in archaeological methods, forensic studies, osteology, or bioanthropology. They are entirely unsuited for the delicate task of excavating, recognizing, and collecting human remains. Moreover, they have no ability to analyze those remains and provide the information they contain to the public. Cemetery removal by commercial firms is little more than "scoop and dump" ignoring not only the complexity of the human remains, but also all of the other ritual objects associated with African American graves.

Should the cemetery — or any portion of it — ultimately need to be moved, the work should be conducted by individuals with training and expertise in bioanthropology or forensic anthropology. Under South Carolina law, a funeral home director must be present, and that individual can serve a valuable function in helping any family members which may be present and arranging all of the reburial activities after appropriate recovery. An effort should be made to identify remains to specific families and request that they allow the analysis of the remains prior to reburial.

At the most minimal level, any burial removals should ensure appropriate recovery and analysis techniques. The level of investigation should draw on the work at the New York Burial Ground for guidance in the correct and fitting manner of treating and studying an African American population (see, for example, Hansen and McGowan 1998).

Human skeletal analysis should begin with the in situ metric analysis even prior to removal. Once transferred to the lab the remains should be lightly brushed and/or washed depending on the desires of any family members, to remove adhering soil and allow for the collection of additional metric and non-metric data. Consolidants or other chemicals should not be applied to the bones unless explicitly approved by family members in writing.

The initial level of analysis should allow the compilation of thorough descriptions of each individual (including appraisals of sex, age at death, stature, body build, distinguishing characteristics, and skeletal pathologies). Information on taphonomic changes should be collected. Detailed observations and measurements will be entered on standardized forms, similar to those used by SOD.

Specimens exhibiting unusual or difficult to characterize data should be subjected to X-ray or CAT scans. Both are non-intrusive and will leave no residues in the remains. The teeth are especially important for studies of peoples because they reflect age-at-death, diet, disease, health, and genetic affiliation. Dental inventories should be created, but these are not always adequate. Because of the translucent nature of the tooth crown, adequate photography requires coating or dusting the teeth with ammonium chloride fumes. Since this is an invasive procedure, an alternative is to make high quality silicone casts of selected dentition. This is a far more benign technique, and it allows vitally important data to be collected, and stored, for detailed analysis.

We also encourage families to allow a small portion of bone to be removed for DNA studies. These have allowed matrilineal descent to be traced back to different African groups and helps develop a better understanding of the African origins of enslaved populations brought to South Carolina. Such studies would also help to establish family relationships in the cemetery.

It is likely that at least some coffin remains will also be recovered. These should be completely documented since they can provide additional clues regarding mortuary behavior, the status of the individuals in the community, and temporal data on the burial. Such materials should be photographed and then reinterred with the remains. In a similar fashion any grave goods should be documented, but must afterwards be reburied.

With this minimal level of analysis the materials may be submitted for reburial. This reburial must ensure that the cemetery is re-created in its new setting. Family groupings must be retained, even if the names are not known. It is entirely inappropriate to use mass burial techniques. Coffins must be used for all remains and these coffins should be of the family's choice or of a style fitting and appropriate to the individual in life. The original marker must be transferred to the new cemetery, repaired if necessary, and reset as original.

We can expect the cost of excavation and analysis (exclusive of heavy equipment, new cemetery lots, coffins, removal and repair of stones, resetting stones, and funeral home expenses) to be approximately $3-4,000 per burial. Consequently, assuming approximately 400 burials, the cost of relocation might exceed $1,600,000.

I must again, however, emphasize that removal of the cemetery would have a devastating effect on the African American community and is appropriate only as a last resort when faced with certain destruction. The importance of burial grounds to the African American community is exceedingly important and many mortuary rituals are involved in the burial. A far better approach is preservation of the cemetery in place, allowing community members free and open access to the cemetery.

Visibility of the Cemetery

I have been asked to briefly address one last issue – whether the cemetery would have been visible to the untrained eye.

The answer to this question, of course, depends on when the cemetery was observed. Today, absent the markers, even an expert could walk the property and have no idea that a cemetery exists. The land – absent the markers – would show no characteristic rolling topography with evenly spaced sunken deposits. There are no clusters of grave goods. There is only one surviving clump of vegetation or living memorial – and it could be easily written off.

Even prior to any clearing or grading, an untrained eye looking at the cemetery might be unable to ascertain either the presence of graves or the size of the cemetery. African American cemeteries are dramatically different in appearance than Euro-American cemeteries and the characteristics that attract professional attention may be overlooked by those with no experience in African American culture.

Certainly the most charitable explanation for the various estimates offered by the professional land surveyors is that they had no expertise to make observations concerning size. And if they are unable to see the richness, variety, and complexity of an African American cemetery, then it seems unreasonable to expect others to do so.

Of course, I am unable to read minds, and can only offer these comments as general observations – not critiques of any specific individual.

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APPENDIX 1.
LIST OF FIELDING BURIALS

Individuals buried in Hart's Cemetery obtained from the records of Fielding's Home for Funerals. This list has been arranged by last name.

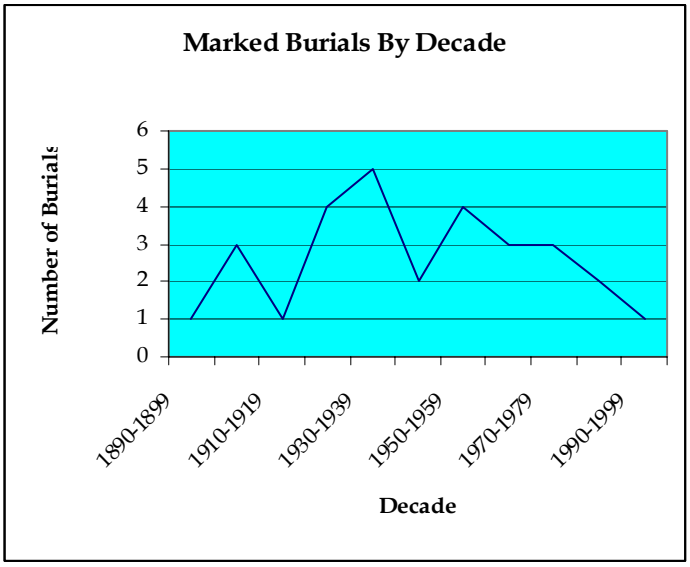
Anderson, ?	10/10/44
Brantley, Rhonda Lanette	10/26/56
Brown, Ada Mae	8/31/30
Brown, Alexander	3/24/37
Brown, Alma	7/27/36
Brown, Anne	9/8/36
Brown, Arthur Lee	5/28/64
Brown, Betty	3/15/38
Brown, Charlie	3/6/31
Brown, Chester	5/14/32
Brown, Elizabeth	3/3/69
Brown, Ellenor	2/28/34
Brown, Fannie	6/4/31
Brown, Henry	12/23/45
Brown, Irene	12/1/29
Brown, James	12/23/31
Brown, James O.	4/9/34
Brown, Janie	5/29/41
Brown, Josephine	4/30/31
Brown, Louisa	8/3/33
Brown, Louise	2/24/31
Brown, Prince	4/6/35
Brown, Rebecca Middleton	2/10/41
Brown, Robert	8/26/29
Brown, Sarah	2/11/59
Campbell, Ben	11/3/49
Capers, Rosetta	3/26/37
Chadwick, Albertha	4/10/78
Chisolm, Baby Boy	3/29/72
Chisolm, Laura	8/4/74
Chisolm, Virginia Jones	11/1/52
Deas, Emma	11/4/42
Dixon, Joe	4/20/74
Drayton, Henry	9/22/51
Faber, Lillie Hart	6/10/52
Fabor, Irving, Sr.	4/13/67
Fields, Linda	9/19/47
Foster, Willie Lee	1/28/49
Frazier, John	10/8/46
Frazier, Sam	3/16/45
Frazier, Thomas	1/30/41
Frazier, Willie	2/18/51
Gadsden, Cecil	7/27/36
Gadsden, Clarabell	11/28/36
Gadsden, Daniel	2/14/41
Gadsden, Henry	12/19/36
Gadsden, Walter	5/11/62
Gibbs, Annie	3/4/37
Gibbs, Ansel	11/24/32
Gibbs, Benjamin	9/3/30
Gibbs, Daisy	3/20/65
Gibbs, David	10/20/38
Gibbs, Eliza	6/27/33
Gibbs, Emily Roper	2/24/53
Gibbs, Evalina	1/7/31
Gibbs, Frank H.	1/9/92
Gibbs, Franklin	8/15/59
Gibbs, Henry	2/8/80
Gibbs, Henry Issac	2/28/96
Gibbs, John	2/18/50
Gilliard, James Mikel	1/16/48
Goakin, Beatrice G.	10/15/56
Graham, Sam	5/4/44
Green, Charles	3/24/72
Green, John	7/3/51
Hamilton, Lawrence	2/27/54
Hart, Benjamin	8/18/38
Hart, Dorothy M.	7/4/37
Haynes, Joseph	3/27/45
Haynes, Nancy	2/1/59
Heyward, Christa Bellford	12/3/33
Heyward, John	8/3/48
Heyward, Nelson	2/11/34
Hudson, Florie Bell	8/2/46
Jackson, Cecile	4/25/56
Jones, Benjamin	6/18/72
Jones, Charles	1/3/30
Jones, Charlotte	1/29/30

Jones, Edward Allen	7/26/51
Jones, Eugene	5/4/34
Jones, Jeff	8/16/67
Jones, Richard	4/3/34
Jones, Virginia	5/8/54
Lewis, Albert	5/4/60
Meminger, Herbert	1/23/43
Middleton, Anna	10/2/33
Middleton, Charles	7/12/34
Middleton, Edward	11/22/36
Middleton, Elijah	3/27/49
Middleton, Ephraim	7/18/36
Middleton, Eugene	5/19/37
Middleton, James	2/13/62
Middleton, James Henry	8/21/54
Middleton, Julia	8/2/38
Middleton, Rachel	5/29/31
Middleton, William	4/26/46
Murray, Lawrence	10/6/59
Rhodes, Rachel	10/5/74
Rivers, Eloise	2/3/44
Roper, Amos	5/26/43
Roper, Isaiah	9/22/45
Roper, Martha	4/18/40
Roper, Martha	4/18/48
Sams, Bertha Gibbs	11/13/92
Sams, Emma	1/30/63
Sams, Johnny	6/26/71
Scott, Edith	9/8/78
Seabrook, Ella	3/19/59
Seabrook, Nancy Viola Gilliard	5/5/56
Sheppard, Prince	8/17/37
Simmons, Augustas	5/20/37
Simmons, Augustas	12/3/51
Simmons, Edward	1/1/59
Simmons, James	5/18/47
Singleton, James Brown	3/22/32
Singleton, Missis	4/4/38
Singleton, Thomas	2/9/39
Smalls, Alma	11/28/33
Smalls, Ella	5/11/31
Smalls, Martha	2/1/29
Stanley, Lawrence	9/1/58
Washington, Alexander	12/23/55
Washington, James	1/23/40
Williams, Abraham	3/16/61
Williams, Jannie Mae	5/16/48
Williams, Louis	3/29/40
Williams, Melvin	6/18/64
Wright, William	5/4/49
Youngblood, Sarah Simmons	8/16/62

APPENDIX 2.
IDENTIFIED MARKERS

Those markers highlighted are of individuals born prior to the Civil War and probably represent African Americans born into slavery. Numbers are keyed to the maps shown in the report.

#	Name	Birth Date	Death Date	Type of Marker
1	Hart, B.J.	June 8, 1856	April 5, 1917	die on base, cradle
2	Hart, James	December 12, 1893	March 13, 1965	military
3	Ladson, Jessie	August 5, 1887	January 10, 1955	die on base
4	Sams, Johnny Jr.	November 28, 1945	September 20, 1970	die on base; also Fielding marker
5	Middleton, James H.	March 17, 1879	August 21, 1954	die on base
6	Rivers, Winfeild	1888	February 12, 1937	headstone, broken
7a	Rivers, Josephine	March 8, 1868	June 25, 1925	headstone
7b	Rivers, Josephine	-	-	footstone
8	Rivers, John	May 1857	April 29, 1909	headstone
9a	Middleton, Augustus	-	October 16, 1890	headstone
9b	A.M.	-	-	footstone
10	UID	-	-	5" square, damaged
11	Haynes, Jospeh	1880	1945	concrete marker
12	Jackson, Cecile	February 9, 1871	April 24, 1956	headstone
13	Brown, Florence	October 20, 1913	December 21, 1925	headstone
14	Brown, William Henry	-	April 26, 1932	military
15	UID			concrete marker
16a	Murry, Anna	March 10, 1870	November 25, 1929	headstone
16b	A.M.	-	-	footstone
17	McDaniel, Sandy	March 10, 1845	July 12, 1906	headstone
18	Scott, Ethel Gibbs	December 23, 1914	September 8, 1978	headstone
19	Sams, Bertha	1900	1992	concrete slab; also Fielding marker
20a	Brown, Leroy	September 16, 1926	August 28, 1981	military
20b	Brown, Leroy	1926	1981	concrete vault top
21	UID			concrete
22	Roper, Ella	[1870]	February 27, 1926	headstone [wife of W.J. Roper]
23	Boykin, Wm.	-	November 4, 1904	headstone
24	Gibbs, Daisy B.	January 28, 1905	March 20, 1965	headstone
25	UID			broken footstone
26	Gibbs, Tenia	1856	1942	die on base
27	UID			iron crowbar
28	Hamilton, William	December 24, 1896	March 13, 1965	military
29	UID			ca. 5' tall metal rod w/ flower stand remains
30	UID			crushed concrete vault
31	Russell, Lydia Simmons Seabrook	November 12, 1883	November 1, 1970	die on base
32	Davis, William	-	September 6, 1934	military
33	Davis, Mariam	-	September 11, 1931	headstone
34	Gesses, Henrietta	December 2, 1877	January 22, 1931	headstone [wife of Handy Geddes]
35	UID			concrete vault top
36	Seabrook, Nancy V.G.	1926	1956	concrete vault top; also Fielding marker
37	UID			footstone

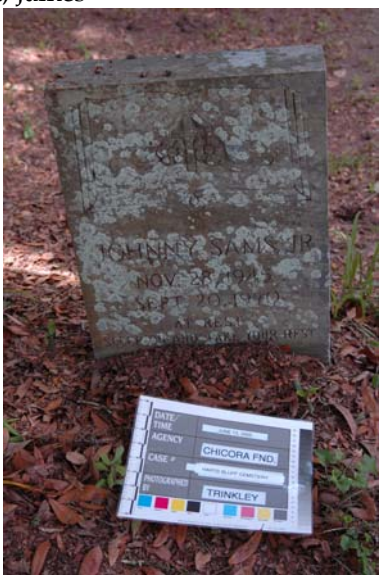

Marked Burials By Decade
Number of Burials
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1890-1899
1910-1919
1930-1939
1950-1959
1970-1979
1990-1999
Decade

APPENDIX 3.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING MARKERS

1, Hart, B.J.

2, Hart, James

3, Ladson, Jessie



4, Sams, Johnny, Jr.

5, Middleton, James H.

6, Rivers, Winfield

7a, Rivers, Josephine (headstone)

7b, Rivers, Josephine (footstone)

8, Rivers, John

9a, Middleton, Augustus (headstone)

9b, Middleton, Augustus (footstone)

10, UID

11, Haynes, Joseph

12, Jackson, Cecil

13, Brown, Florence

14, Brown, William Henry

15, UID

16a, Murry, Anna (headstone)

16b, Murry, Anna (footstone)

17, McDaniel, Sandy

18, Scott, Ethel Gibbs

19a, Sams, Bertha (funeral home marker)

#19b, Sams, Bertha (vault)

20a, Brown, Leroy

20 b, Brown, Leroy

21, UID

22, Roper, Ella

23, Boykin, W.

24, Gibbs, Daisy B.

25, UID

26, Gibbs, Tenia

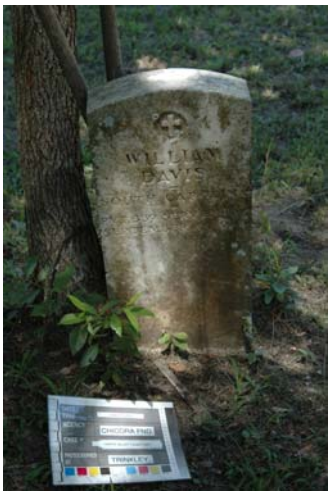
27, UID

28, Hamilton, William

#29, UID

30, UID

31, Russell, Lydia Simmons Seabrook



32, Davis, William

33a, Davis, Mariam (plantings cut down)

33b, Davis, Mariam (plantings intact)

34, Geddes, Henrietta

35, UID

36, Seabrook, Nancy V.G.

APPENDIX 4.
CEMETERY RELATED RESUME FOR MICHAEL TRINKLEY

MICHAEL TRINKLEY

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 8664 • 861 Arbutus Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
803/787-6910

Education/Training

1974	B.A., Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia
1976	M.A., Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
1980	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Chapel Hill
1997	Non-Destructive Investigative Techniques for Cultural Resource Management, NPS Workshop, Fort Scott National Historic Site (geophysical techniques)

Abstract of Cemetery Related Experience (not inclusive of preservation/conservation experience):

1978	Excavation of three cemeteries in Pearson County, North Carolina, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
1981	Consultation regarding burial locations, St. Peter's Catholic Church, Columbia, South Carolina.
1982	Investigation of graveyard revealed by borrow pit activities, S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation.
1983	Recordation and preliminary investigation of two abandoned cemeteries in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation.
1984	Contracting Officer, excavation of cemetery on Mark Clark Expressway, Berkeley County, S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation.
1984	Principal Investigator, recordation and mapping of two cemeteries on Mark Clark Expressway, Charleston and Berkeley counties, S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1984	Research and publication on coffin hardware. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1986	Identification of eroding Victoria Bluff cemetery, Beaufort County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1987	Identification, recordation, and mapping of the Longpoint cemetery, Charleston County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1987	Identification, recordation, investigation, and boundary assessment of the Willbrook cemetery, Georgetown County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1987	Identification and recordation of three Hilton Head Island cemeteries, Beaufort County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1987	Identification, recordation, and mapping of Hobcaw Ion cemetery, Charleston County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1989	Identification, recordation, mapping, and boundary assessments of two Daufuskie Island cemeteries, Haig Point and Webb Tracts, Beaufort County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1989	Recordation, site investigations, and boundary assessment, Wallace Community Cemetery, Beaufort County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1990	Identification, recordation, mapping, and boundary assessment of Spring Island cemetery, Beaufort County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1990	Expert Witness regarding the Wallace Cemetery, Graber, Baldwin, Fairbanks & Lindsay, Beaufort County Circuit Court. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1990	Identification, recordation, boundary assessment, Ricefields cemetery, Georgetown County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1992	Consultation, Town of Hilton Head Island, regarding cemetery location and techniques for identification. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1992	Survey for Vanderhorst and Shoolbreed cemeteries, Kiawah Island, Charleston County. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1992	Reviewer of National Trust for Historic Preservation publication on historic cemeteries publication by Lynette Strangstad. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1993	Expert Witness, Christic Institute, Beaufort County Circuit Court (settled). Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1993	Principal Investigator, identification, recordation, boundary assessment, 38BK1655 cemetery, Santee Cooper. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

1993	Consultation, Leatherwood Walker Todd & Mann, abandoned cemetery in Greenville County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1994	Consultation and research, St. John's Burial Association, Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Charleston County, SC. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1995	Consultation, Cotton Harness, Esq., abandoned cemetery in Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1995	Principal Investigator, survey of Rose Hill Plantation Cemetery, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1995	Media Contact for *Greenville News*, preservation of family cemeteries in Upstate, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1996	Principal Investigator, identification, recordation, and assessment of damage to African-American cemetery in City of Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1996	Media Contact for *The Point* and *Coastal Times*, preservation of African-American cemeteries in the South Carolina Low Country. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1996	Principal Investigator, survey and consultation regarding preservation options of Old House Plantation Cemetery, Jasper County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1996	Author of *Grave Matters: The Preservation of African-American Grave Yards*. Chicora Foundation, Inc. public education brochure
1997	Principal Investigator, survey and recordation of a portion of the Kings Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1997	Principal Investigator, Penetrometer survey of a portion of the Kings Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1997	Consultation with group of Kingstree citizens regarding preservation of African-American cemeteries in Williamsburg County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1997	Principal Investigator, Survey of Florence County African-American cemetery with identification of ca. 150 graves. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1997	Consultation with individual regarding the preservation of the Hart Family Cemetery, Greenville County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1997	Principal Investigator, Survey of Rutherford County, North Carolina Maple Grove Cemetery with identification of ca. 873 graves. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1998	Principal Investigator, Survey of Greenville County, South Carolina Walker Cemetery with identification of ca. 110 graves. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

1998	Consultation regarding the preservation of the New Hope Church Cemetery, Rowesville, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
1998	Principal Investigator, Survey of City of Savannah, Georgia Colonial Park Cemetery with identification of over 9,000 graves. Chicora Foundation, Inc. (working as a subcontractor for Stone Faces and Sacred Spaces)
1998-99	Principal Investigator, Survey and Documentation of African-American cemeteries in Petersburg, Virginia. Including mapping, grave location, and development of historic context. Chicora Foundation (with Preservation Consultants, Charleston, SC).
1999	Principal Investigator, Survey of Settlers' Cemetery, Charlotte, North Carolina with identification of over 600 unmarked graves. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2000-2001	Forensic consultation regarding identification of damage to graves in municipal cemetery, York County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2000	Consultation regarding preservation of African American Jamestown Cemetery, Florence County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2000	Principal Investigator, survey of Kelly Family Cemetery, Richland County, South Carolina with identification of 200 unmarked graves. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Forensic study of coffin hardware from Richland County, South Carolina graves for the Richland County Coroner. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Research on the S.C. State Hospital Asylum Cemetery, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Reconnaissance survey of cemeteries in Richland County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Principal Investigator, survey of the Good Aim Baptist Church Cemetery, Kershaw County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Principal Investigator, historical research of the Factory Cemetery, Lexington County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Principal Investigator, penetrometer survey of the Factory Cemetery and planning recommendations, Lexington County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Principal Investigator, historical research of the Monrovia Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2001	Research on the reestablishment of a cemetery board in the State of South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2001	Media Contact for the Greenwood *Index Journal*, preservation of cemeteries in South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2002	Principal Investigator, historical and penetrometer research at the Remleys Point or Scanlonville Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2002	Expert witness, damage to graves at Unity Cemetery, York County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2002	Nomination of the Remleys Point Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2002	Media Contact for WCBD, TV Channel 2, Charleston, SC, 3 part series on the destroyed and developed cemeteries of the Charleston, SC vicinity. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2002	Expert witness, potential damage to King Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2002	Consultation with Berkeley County Sheriff and Coroner, burial eroding from creek bank. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2002	Excavation of burial eroding from creek bank (38BK1929) for Berkeley County Sheriff and Coroner. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2003	Penetrometer survey of Fry, Miller, and Taylor Family Cemetery, Lexington County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2003	Invited Speaker, Preservation of African American Cemeteries Conference, 2003, Helena, Arkansas. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2003	Penetrometer survey, Sullivan's Island African American Cemetery, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2004	Penetrometer survey, family cemetery, Greenville County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2004	Deposition in Charleston County Circuit Court case for Derfner, Altman & Wilborn, regarding African American cemetery at Scalonville. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2004	Invited Speaker, Cemetery Preservation Workshop, SC Genealogical Society Annual Meeting, Walterboro, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2005	Media Contact for NPR, Florida, series on African American cemeteries and the threats they face. Chicora Foundation, Inc.
2005	Media Contact for WLTX, TV Channel 19, Columbia, SC, series on Lexington County cemetery. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Penetrometer survey of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Cemetery, Herndon, Virginia. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Expert witness testimony, Charleston County Court of Common Pleas for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, Case No. 2001-CP-10-4359, *East Cooper Civic Club et al. v. Remley Point Development, LLC, et al.* Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Consultant on cemetery fence theft, Save Austin's Cemeteries, Austin, Texas. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Consultant on Longtown Road cemetery destruction, Richland County Coroner's Office, Columbia, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Penetrometer survey and consultation, City of Douglas Cemetery, Douglas, Georgia. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Expert witness for Charles S. Altman, Esq., damage to African American cemetery, Wadmalaw Island, Charleston County, S.C. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Penetrometer survey of Bulow Cemetery, St. Andrews Parish, Charleston County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

2005 Preservation consultant, Randolph Cemetery restoration, Richland County, South Carolina. Chicora Foundation, Inc.

Cemetery-Related Publications Over the Last 10 Years

Trinkley, Michael

1994 *The St. John's Burial Association and the Catholic Cemetery at Immaculate Conception, City of Charleston, South Carolina: What Became of the Repose of the Dead?* Research Contribution 146. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1996 *Grave Matters: The Preservation of African-American Cemeteries*. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1996 *Reconnaissance of the Brown Cemetery, 38CH1619, Maryville Area, City of Charleston*. Research Contribution 185. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1997 *Additional Boundary Research at the Kings Cemetery (38CH1590), Charleston County, S.C.* Research Contribution 214, Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1997 *Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of the McCallister Cemetery, Lake City, Florence County, South Carolina.* Research Contribution 233. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1998 *First Phase of Conservation Treatments at the Maple Grove Cemetery, Maple Grove United Methodist Church, Waynesville, North Carolina*. Research Contribution 257. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1998 *Second Phase of Conservation Treatments at the Maple Grove Cemetery, Maple Grove United Methodist Church, Waynesville, North Carolina*. Research Contribution 260. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1999 *Penetrometer Survey of Settler's Cemetery, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina*. Research Contribution 273. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2000 National Register Nomination, King Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Submitted to South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2000 *Reconnaissance Preservation Assessment of the Summerville Cemetery, Augusta, Georgia*. Research Contribution 305. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Assessment and Preservation Plan for Glenwood Cemetery, Thomaston, Georgia*. Research Contribution 328. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Chicora White Paper on the Reestablishment of a Cemetery Board and its Effect on Cemetery Preservation*. Research Contribution 325. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Factory Cemetery, Lexington County, South Carolina*. Research Contribution 340. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Monrovia Union Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Research Contribution 339. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Reconnaissance Preservation Assessment of St. Paul's Church Cemetery, Augusta, Georgia*. Research Contribution 319. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Scanlonville, Charleston County, South Carolina: The Community and the Cemetery*. Research Contribution 341. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2002 National Register Nomination, Scanlonville or Remley Point Cemetery, Charleston County, South Carolina. Submitted to South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2003 *Assessment and Management Plan for the Bannack State Park Cemeteries, Bannack, Montana*. Research Contribution 394. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia

2003 Letter report on the Old City Cemetery, Sandersville, Georgia.

2005 *A List of South Carolina Undertakers During the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries*. Research Contribution 420. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2005 *Investigation of the Harts Bluff Cemetery, Wadmalaw Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Research Contribution 428. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2005 Letter report on Coppermine Road Cemetery, Herndon, Virginia.

2005 Letter report on City of Douglas Cemetery, Douglas, Georgia.

2005 Maple Grove: Cemetery Preservation. *Landscape Superintendent and Maintenance Professional*, vol. 2, no. 1. January-February.

2005 Preliminary Information Form – Hopkins Family Cemetery, Richland County, South Carolina. Submitted to South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2005 *Reconnaissance Investigation of the Bulow Cemetery, 38CH2025, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Research Contribution 431. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Trinkley, Michael and Debi Hacker

1997 *Grave Inventory and Preservation Recommendations for the Maple Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery, Haywood County, North Carolina*. Research Contribution 230. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1998 *Grave Inventory and Preservation Recommendations for the Walker Family Cemetery, Greenville County, South Carolina*. Research Contribution 248. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1999 *An Archaeological Examination of Four Family Tombs at Colonial Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia*. Research Series 58. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1999 *Identification and Mapping of Historic Graves at Colonial Cemetery, Savannah, Georgia*. Research Series 54. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Assessment and Preservation Plan for Glenwood Cemetery, Thomaston, Georgia.* Research Contribution 328. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2001 *Dealing with Death: The Use and Loss of Cemeteries by the S.C. Sate Hospital in Columbia, South Carolina*. Research Contribution 316. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2004 *McCormick Funeral Home Records for the SC State Hospital: African American Patients Between March 1915 and 1935 and White Patients Between March 1915 and 1959.* Research Contribution 395. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2004 *McCormick Funeral Home Records, Vol. 2, December 1903 Through April 1906.* Research Contribution 408. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

2004 *McCormick Funeral Home Records, Vols. 3-8, April 1906 Through June 1915.* Research Contribution 411. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Cemetery Preservation Plans

Historical Research

Identification of Grave Locations and Mapping

Condition Assessments

Treatment of Stone and Ironwork

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