

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Tabernacle Cemetery
Other names/site number Old Tabernacle Cemetery

2. Location

Street & number Tabernacle Cemetery Rd, just E of S.C. Hwy. 254 (Cokesbury Rd.) not for publication
City or town Greenwood vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county Greenwood code 047 zip code 29649

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Rodger E. Stroup, State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

- Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register
- Removed from the National Register
- Other (explain): _____

Tabernacle Cemetery
Name of Property

Greenwood County, South Carolina
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Funerary Subcategory: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Funerary Subcategory: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A
roof N/A
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Tabernacle Cemetery
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

ca. 1812-ca. 1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Greenwood Library,
Greenwood, S.C.

Tabernacle Cemetery
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 390985 3792160</u>	3 <u>17 391031 3792080</u>
2 <u>17 391045 3792146</u>	4 <u>17 390963 3792095</u>

 See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Missy Lowery, Board of Directors, Greenwood County Historical Society, and J. Tracy Power,
National Register Co-Coordinator, South Carolina SHPO
organization Greenwood County Historical Society date 10 June 2008
street & number 1506 Hwy 246 North telephone W: (864) 942-3063 / H: (864) 223-5059
city or town Greenwood state S.C. zip code 29649

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Greenwood County Historical Society
street & number c/o Ernest Prewitt, President, 114 Live Oak Street telephone (864) 223-7550
city or town Greenwood state S.C. zip code 29649

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Tabernacle Cemetery, sometimes called Old Tabernacle Cemetery, is located on Tabernacle Cemetery Road, just east of S.C. Highway 254 (Cokesbury Road), approximately 1 mile northwest of Greenwood and approximately 2 miles southeast of Cokesbury, in Greenwood County, S.C.

This early-nineteenth-to-early-twentieth century cemetery maintains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials and association. The cemetery is located on a 3.5 acre parcel. Approximately 1.03 of those acres is enclosed by a fence made from upright granite stones with wrought iron fencing between them. More recent graves are in evidence directly to the south and older graves are scattered among the trees in the open wooded area on the eastern edge of the Tabernacle plat. The wooded eastern area with scattered gravestones outside the fence is bordered by a ravine that leads to Coronaca Creek.

The cemetery contains approximately 132 marked graves, with headstones, footstones, and a few plot enclosures of granite, marble, fieldstone, or soapstone. Most gravestones are marble or granite tablets although obelisks and brick tombs are also present. The earliest marked graves are from the early nineteenth century, and most graves date from ca. 1812 to ca. 1950. The stones are arranged in most part by family units within the cemetery boundaries. They do show environmental wear and some minor vandalism but have been under of the upkeep of the Olde Abbeville Camp # 39 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The small scattering of graves located on the eastern edge of the plat outside of the fenced boundary among the trees is difficult to reach. The more modern graves directly south of the fenced boundary are located in a small clearing, clearly separate from the older markers. The 3.5 acres now held by the Greenwood County Historical Society covers all of the graves within and around the fenced area. The cemetery is entered through an opening created by granite posts. It contains little formal landscaping or plantings.

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Tabernacle Cemetery, established ca. 1812, is significant as an early cemetery in the Tabernacle community of what was then Abbeville District, and for its association with many prominent citizens of Abbeville and Edgefield Districts and later Greenwood County as well, from the early nineteenth through the twentieth centuries. It is also an excellent intact example of an early-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century cemetery reflecting typical burial customs and gravestone of the period.

Additional Information

Tabernacle Cemetery is the only extant historic resources associated with the early Tabernacle community, established by Methodists in the old Abbeville District in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, including such institutions as the Tabernacle Meeting House (later Tabernacle Methodist Church), informally organized by 1788 but formally established and located on this site by 1812, and active here until 1873, and the Tabernacle Academy, founded and built here in 1820-21 and operating here until 1825.

George Connor (1759-1827) and his wife Anna Woolfolk Connor (1762-1825) owned the land that became the center of the Tabernacle community. The Connors came to South Carolina from Virginia and settled here shortly after the American Revolution. Most of the land on which the communities of Tabernacle, Cokesbury, and Mt. Ariel were later established was owned by George Connor.

Several Methodist families in the vicinity, who moved to this area from the town of Cambridge, or Old Ninety Six—approximately ten miles east—about the same time as the Connors, soon established a “Methodist society” by about 1788 or shortly thereafter and held occasional services.

Rev. James Elizabeth Glenn (1786-1851), a Methodist minister and native of Virginia like George Connor, came to this area by 1812 and held regular services here, naming the society “Tabernacle.” Glenn oversaw the construction of the second permanent meeting house, a frame building constructed by slave labor ca. 1820-21 which replaced the first log meeting house; it was described in 1860 as “a frame house of ordinary dimensions, neither ceiled nor plastered.”¹

Glenn also encouraged the establishment and supervised the construction of the Tabernacle Academy, a successor school to Bishop Francis Asbury’s Bethel (or Mount Bethel) Academy, founded in 1793 in Newberry District. Glenn and the school trustees—including George Connor—hired Stephen Olin (1797-1851), a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College there, to be the first headmaster of the new Tabernacle Academy.

¹ *Southern Christian Advocate*, 2 August 1860, quoted in E. Don Herd, Jr., *Mount Ariel-Cokesbury South Carolina: A Biography of an Upcountry Utopian Community: Volume I: Tabernacle-Mount Ariel, 1788-1834* (Greenwood, S.C.: Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, 1979), p. 6.

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The academy was described by Olin, Glenn, and its trustees, in a 1822 appeal asking the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be its patron, as “in operation during the last year and . . . still in successful progress. The[y] have erected a commodious building, in a healthy and pleasant situation, remote from scenes of intemperance and vice. The neighbourhood is believed to be inferior to none in the state.” They closed by asking the Methodist establishment to support Tabernacle Academy’s “interests of piety and learning.” The South Carolina Conference soon took financial and administrative responsibility for the school, working with Olin, Glenn, and the trustees to ensure that it offered “the best advantages for the education of our children and the children of our people.”² One historian of early nineteenth century Methodist schools in America later claimed,

Tabernacle Academy and its principal became known far and near. Students came from all parts of the South, eager to be pupils of so eminent and widely known a preceptor.³

Olin soon began preaching as well as teaching, and earned his license as a Methodist minister in 1822. He left Tabernacle Academy in 1824 to become an itinerant preacher, but soon returned to education as his primary focus. His later career included service as a professor at the University of Georgia in Athens, as president of Randolph-Macon College in Lynchburg, Virginia, and finally as president of Wesleyan University in Connecticut, where he remained from 1831 until his death in 1851.⁴

After Olin’s departure as principal of the Tabernacle Academy its trustees and other prominent citizens of the Tabernacle community began to consider the possibility of establishing a new town nearby, a “village” with regular lots laid out and sold to residents. They decided to call this new community—which they located two miles northwest—Mount Ariel. The town was planned in 1824-25, and the first lots occupied and first post office opened in 1825. In 1834 Mount Ariel was renamed Cokesbury in honor of Reverends Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, the first two Methodist bishops in the United States.

The trustees of the Tabernacle Academy voted to relocate the school to Mount Ariel as well, later establishing separate male and female academies at Cokesbury. The old Tabernacle Academy on this site was occasionally used as a church until a new one was built in Cokesbury in 1837.⁵

Old Cokesbury, and Masonic Female College and Conference School, a rural historic district including the Cokesbury and Masonic Female College, later the Cokesbury Conference School (built 1854) as well as several houses built from 1840 to 1850, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 25, 1970.

² Quoted in Herd, pp. 12-16.

³ A.W. Cummings, *Early Schools of Methodism* (New York: Phillips & Hunt, 1886), pp. 86-88, quoted in Herd, p. 22.

⁴ “Stephen Olin, D.D., LL.D.,” in William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Methodist Pulpit; or Commemorative Notices of Distinguished Clergymen of the Methodist Denomination of the United States, from its Commencement to the Close of the Year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Five with An Historical Introduction* (New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 1861), pp.685-699.

⁵ Albert M. Shipp, *The History of Methodism in South Carolina* (Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1884; reprint edition, Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1972), ppp. 556-563.

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Tabernacle Methodist Church was an active Methodist congregation in the Cokesbury Circuit until about 1873; the church building was later dismantled, moved to Greenwood, and served as a parsonage for ministers in the Cokesbury Circuit.

The Tabernacle Cemetery continued to serve the citizens of the Mount Ariel and Cokesbury communities well into the twentieth century. In 1988, the trustees of Cokesbury United Methodist Church—the successor congregation to Tabernacle Methodist Church—transferred the 3.5-acre parcel to the South Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church, which in turn transferred it to the Greenwood County Historical Society.⁶

Among the prominent persons buried in Tabernacle Cemetery are:

Rev. Henry Bass (1786-1860), Methodist minister; a native of Connecticut, who came to South Carolina and joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1812;⁷

George Connor (1759-1827), a native of Caroline County, Virginia who came to this area after the American Revolution; planter and trustee of the Tabernacle Academy;⁸

Lt. George Whitfield Connor (1832-1894), merchant and Confederate lieutenant in Company F, 2nd South Carolina Infantry, serving in the Army of Northern Virginia; Corp., Company F, 1861-62; Sgt., 1862-63; 2nd Lt., 1863-65; wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, 19 or 20 September 1863, and later paroled; slightly wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, 1 June 1864; captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia, 19 October 1864; paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware, June 1865;⁹

Rev. Thomas Cottrell (d. 1834), Episcopal minister and later a Methodist minister; a native of Virginia or Maryland, who was headmaster, along with his wife, of the girls' school at Mount Ariel;¹⁰

⁶ Herd, pp. 2-29, 148-49, 162-63, 180-82; Henry Legare Watson, "Our Old Roads," Numbers 302, 304-07, 310, 312, 318-19, in the *Greenwood Index-Journal* (Greenwood, S.C.), December 1945-February 1946; Margaret L. Watson, *Greenwood County Sketches: Old Roads and Early Families* (Greenwood: The Attic Press, 1970); Greenwood County Historical Society, Survey of Old Tabernacle Cemetery, 1995 and 1998; A.M. Chreitzberg, *Early Methodism in the Carolinas* (Nashville: Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1897; reprint ed., Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1972), pp. 228-230.

⁷ Shipp, p. 606; Chreitzberg, pp. 233-34, 325; Albert Deems Betts, *History of South Carolina Methodism* (Columbia: *The Advocate* Press, 1952), p. 173.

⁸ Herd, p. 6; Henry Legare Watson, "Our Old Roads," Numbers 302 and 318.

⁹ Roster of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry, Mac Wyckoff, *A History of the 2nd South Carolina Infantry: 1861-65* (Fredericksburg, Va.: Sergeant Kirkland's Museum and Historical Society, 1994), p. 171; Randolph W. Kirkland, Jr., *Dark Hours: South Carolina soldiers, sailors, and citizens who were held in Federal prisons during the War for Southern Independence, 1861-1865* (Charleston: South Carolina Historical Society, 2002), p. 91.

¹⁰ Chreitzberg, p. 232; Margaret Watson, pp. 101-02.

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Rev. Samuel Dunwody (1780-1854), Methodist minister; a native of Pennsylvania, who came to South Carolina and joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1806; served as a delegate from the South Carolina Conference to the First General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; author of *A Sermon Upon the Subject of Slavery* (1837), an early Biblical defense of the institution of slavery; second minister of Cokesbury Methodist Church, 1838-39; retired to Cokesbury in 1846 and died there in 1854;¹¹

Brig. Gen. Nathan George Evans (1824-1868), United States and Confederate army officer, brother-in-law of John Hilary Gary (*q.v.*) and Martin Witherspoon Gary (*q.v.*); attended Randolph-Macon College and the United States Military Academy (West Point), Class of 1848; Lt., 2nd Dragoons, then Lt. and Capt., 2nd U.S. Cavalry, 1848-56; resigned commission February 1861; Capt. and Maj., Confederate States Army, 1861; Col., 4th South Carolina Infantry, 1861; Brig. Gen., October 1861-1865, with service in the Confederate Army of the Potomac, the Department of S.C., Ga., and Fla., the Army of Northern Virginia, and the Army of Tennessee; died in Alabama shortly after the war;¹²

Capt. John Hilary Gary (1840-1863), Confederate army officer, brother of Martin Witherspoon Gary (*q.v.*) and brother-in-law of Nathan George Evans (*q.v.*); South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), Class of 1861; Capt., South Carolina College Cadet Company, December 1860-1861; 1st. Lt., then Capt., Company A, 15th Battalion (Lucas's Battalion) S.C. Artillery, 1861-63; mortally wounded at Battery Wagner, Morris Island, near Charleston, 13 August 1863, and died 17 August 1863; Battery Gary, a Confederate floating artillery battery near Mount Pleasant, was named after him when it was built;¹³

Brig. Gen. Martin Witherspoon Gary (1831-1881), Confederate army officer, lawyer, and state legislator, brother of John Hilary Gary (*q.v.*) and brother-in-law of Nathan George Evans (*q.v.*); attended South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina) and Harvard University, Class of 1854; S.C. House of Representatives, 1860-61; Capt., Hampton's (South Carolina) Legion, 1861; Lt. Col., then Col., Hampton's

¹¹ Charles Force Deems, ed., *Annals of Southern Methodism for 1855* (New York: J.A. Gray's Fire-Proof Printing Office, 1856), p. 352; "Samuel Dunwoody," in Sprague, ed., pp. 435-38; Shipp, p. 612; Chreitzberg, pp. 225-227; Betts, pp. 174, 208, 245; Samuel Dunwoody, *A Sermon Upon the Subject of Slavery* (Columbia: S. Weir, 1837). His last name is spelled "Dunwoody" on his tombstone and in the first edition of his sermon noted above, but is also spelled "Dunwoody" in numerous contemporary and later sources.

¹² Jeffry D. Wert, "Nathan George Evans," in William C. Davis, ed., *The Confederate General*, Volume 2 (Harrisburg, Pa.: The National Historical Society, 1991), pp. 106-08; John H. Eicher and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2001), pp. 228-29; Jason H. Silverman, Samuel N. Thomas, Jr., and Beverly D. Evans IV, *Shanks: The Life and Wars of General Nathan George Evans, C.S.A.* (New York: DaCapo Press, 2002).

¹³ Daniel W. Hollis, University of South Carolina, Volume I: South Carolina College (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1951), Volume 1, pp. 212-14; Randolph W. Kirkland, Jr., *Broken Fortunes: South Carolina soldiers, sailors, & citizens who died in the service of their country and state in the War for Southern Independence, 1861-1865* (Charleston: South Carolina Historical Society, 1995), p. 127; National Archives Microcopy M267, Roll 89, *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of South Carolina: 15th (Lucas') Battalion Heavy Artillery, A-G* (Washington: National Archives Microfilm).

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Legion (Cavalry), 1862; Brig. Gen., May 1864-April 1865, with service in the Army of Northern Virginia; S.C. Senate, 1876-1880; died in Edgefield;¹⁴

Benjamin Zachariah Herndon (1822-1886), planter, state legislator and officer in the South Carolina Reserves, son of Stephen Herndon (*q.v.*); educated at Randolph-Macon College; S.C. House of Representatives, 1854-55; Lt. Col., 1st South Carolina Reserves, 1861-1865;¹⁵

Stephen Herndon (1773-1848), a native of Virginia and planter, father of Benjamin Zacharian Herndon (*q.v.*), who came to this area from Newberry District and built a "fine house" at Mount Ariel when it was established in 1825;¹⁶

Samuel Anderson Hodges (1802-1871), postmaster at Cokesbury 1841-1848; he also served as tax collector and as sheriff of Abbeville District;¹⁷

Humphrey Klugh (1766-1837), a native of Virginia and veteran of the American Revolution who settled northeast of present-day Greenwood in 1792;¹⁸

Rev. John Porter (1780-1847), Methodist minister; joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1805 and preached in the state more than forty years;¹⁹

Capt. Joshua Milton Townsend (d. 1863), Confederate officer; 1st Lt., then Capt., Company A, 3rd Battalion South Carolina Infantry, 1861-63, with service in the Army of Northern Virginia; captured during the Maryland Campaign, September 1862, later paroled; commanding the 3rd Battalion when he was killed in action at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, 20 September 1863;²⁰ and

Thomas W. Williams (d. 1846), planter and Methodist layman on the Board of Trustees, Cokesbury College.²¹

¹⁴ Richard J. Sommers, "Martin Witherspoon Gary," in Davis, ed., *The Confederate General*, Volume 2, pp. 176-79; Eicher and Eicher, p. 251; Henry H. Lesesne, "Martin Witherspoon Gary," in Walter B. Edgar, ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), p. 361.

¹⁵ Walter B. Edgar, ed., et al, *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Volume I: Session Lists 1692-1973* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1974), p. 370; Margaret Watson, p. 259.

¹⁶ Margaret Watson, p. 258.

¹⁷ Margaret Watson, p. 265.

¹⁸ Margaret Watson, p. 280.

¹⁹ Chreitzberg, p. 324.

²⁰ National Archives Microcopy M267, Roll 181, Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of South Carolina: 3rd (Lawrens' and James') Battalion Infantry, N-Y (Washington: National Archives Microfilm); Kirkland, *Dark Hours*, p. 161; Kirkland, *Broken Fortunes*, p. 350.

²¹ Shipp, p. 561.

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The Tabernacle Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early settlement, growth, and development of this part of Abbeville District (which became Greenwood County in 1897), as the last extant historic resource associated with the Tabernacle community; and for its association with some of the most prominent citizens of this part of what was then Abbeville District during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century.

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Select Bibliography

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_____. *Dark Hours: South Carolina soldiers, sailors, and citizens who were held in Federal prisons during the War for Southern Independence*. Charleston: South Carolina Historical Society, 2002.

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National Archives Microcopy M267, Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of South Carolina (Washington: National Archives Microfilm);.

Roll 89: 15th (Lucas') Battalion Heavy Artillery, A-G
Roll 181: 3rd (Lawrens' and James') Battalion Infantry, N-Y

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Olde Abbeville Camp #39, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Ridge District, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Program, Confederate Memorial Services, Old Tabernacle Cemetery, Greenwood, S.C., 7 May 1995.

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United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 14

Tabernacle Cemetery
Name of Property
Greenwood County, South Carolina
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "Tabernacle Cemetery" on the accompanying Greenwood County Tax Map, drawn at an original scale of 1" = 70'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is restricted to the traditional boundaries of the historic cemetery.

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Section number Photographs Page 15 Tabernacle Cemetery
Name of Property
Greenwood County, South Carolina
County and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Tabernacle Cemetery
Location of Property: Tabernacle Cemetery Road, off Cokesbury Road
Greenwood vicinity, Greenwood County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: J. Tracy Power, S.C. Department of Archives and History
Date of Photographs: 14 April 2008
Location of Original
Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

1. Entrance to cemetery, facing NE
2. Wrought iron fence at entrance
3. Overview, facing S
4. Overview, facing E
5. Overview, facing E
6. Grave of Rev. Henry Bass (1786-1860)
7. Grave of George Connor (1759-1827)
8. Grave of Lt. George Whitfield Connor (1832-1884)
9. Grave of Rev. Thomas Cottrell (d. 1834)
10. Grave of Rev. Samuel Dunwody (1780-1854)
11. Grave of Rev. Samuel Dunwody, Detail
12. Gary-Evans Family Plot
13. Grave of Brig. Gen. Nathan George Evans (1824-1868)
14. Grave of Brig. Gen. Nathan George Evans, Detail
15. Grave of Capt. John Hilary Gary (1840-1863)
16. Grave of Capt. John Hilary Gary, Detail
17. Grave of Brig. Gen. Martin Witherspoon Gary (1831-1881)
18. Grave of Brig. Gen. Martin Witherspoon Gary, Detail
19. Grave of Benjamin Zachariah Herndon (1822-1886)
20. Grave of Benjamin Zachariah Herndon, Detail
21. Grave of Stephen Herndon (1773-1848)
22. Grave of Stephen Herndon, Detail
23. Grave of Samuel Anderson Hodges (1802-1871)
24. Grave of Humphrey Klugh (1766-1837)
25. Grave of Rev. John Porter (1780-1847)
26. Grave of Capt. Joshua Milton Townsend (b. 1863)
27. Grave of Thomas W. Williams (d. 1846)