

**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 Hopkins Family Cemetery
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication
city or town Hopkins vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy 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): _____

Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property

Richland 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	
1		buildings
1	1	sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	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
walls

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
roof
other Stone/Sandstone

Narrative Description

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

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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)

Landscape Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1775-1863

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History,
Columbia, S.C.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 4.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17</u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	3 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
2 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	4 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </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 John M. Bryan, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, with the assistance
of the SHPO staff

organization University of South Carolina date 19 February 2010

street & number 433 Barnwell St. telephone (803) 394-1333

city or town Columbia state S.C. zip code 29205

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 Theodore Jervey Hopkins, Jr., Trustee
Hopkins Family Cemetery Trust

street & number 141 Edisto Avenue telephone (803) 799-1091; cell (803) 530-3445

city or town Columbia state S.C. zip code 29205

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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DESCRIPTION

The Hopkins Family Cemetery is located on a private drive just off [REDACTED], 0.125 mile (1/8 mile) south of the Southern Railway and 0.25 mile (1/4 mile) west of the intersection of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in the vicinity of Hopkins, in lower Richland County, South Carolina.

The cemetery site is visually screened from [REDACTED], a paved two-lane rural road, by a stand of mature pine trees. The private cemetery drive leads to an open grassy field of approximately 2.5 acres, on which the cemetery sits. The edges of the field are framed by mature trees forming a border which visually isolates the site. The entire site, including the drive, the stand of mature trees, the open grassy field, and the walled cemetery itself, takes in approximately 4.5 acres.

This late-eighteenth-to-late-twentieth century family cemetery maintains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials and association. It contains sixty-nine (69) marked graves of members of the Hopkins, Brevard, Goodwyn, and associated families, with headstones and footstones of granite, marble, fieldstone, or sandstone. Marble or granite ledgers, box tombs, table-top tombs, and obelisks are prominently featured, while other graves are marked by marble or granite tablets. The earliest marked grave dates from 1775, and most graves date from 1803 to ca. 1870. Stones are arranged in rows, grouped by family units.

The enclosing wall and historic stile over it was planned and construction begun by David Thomas Hopkins (1802-1836) about 1835 or 1836, interrupted by Hopkins's death, and completed by his cousin and brother-in-law General William Hopkins (1805-1863) soon afterwards in 1836 or 1837. It was constructed of rough, hammered ferrogenious sandstone or freestone, which according to Hopkins family tradition, was taken from bluffs adjacent to the nearby Wateree River.

The first cemetery wall here, a brick wall, was built ca. 1825 by David Thomas Hopkins. It incorporated part of the stone fireplace of the original ca. 1764 Back Swamp Plantation of his grandfather John Hopkins (1739-1775), the first member of the family to settle in South Carolina. The family cemetery and early wall were mentioned in David Thomas Hopkins's 1836 will as "all that piece of ground on the two hundred and fifty (250) acre Back Swamp Tract of Land now enclosed by a Brick Wall and known as a place of burial for my family and relations."¹

Stone was not readily available in Richland District or elsewhere in central South Carolina, and was rarely used to any significant degree in the sand hills and coastal plain. Robert Mills commented in 1825 that this area was "deficient" in limestone, though "some freestone is said to have been discovered in the neighborhood of the

¹ Will of David Thomas Hopkins, 1836, published in Laura Jervey Hopkins, *Lower Richland Planters: Hopkins, Adams, Weston, and Related Families of South Carolina* (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1976), pp. 167-73.

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Rice Creek springs.”² Random surface fieldstone was used for chimneys and foundations in the Piedmont, and tabby, a type of coquina, was used in construction along the coast, but stone was rarely used in central South Carolina until granite quarries were opened in the 1850s, not long before the Civil War.

The cemetery walls here are impressive and in excellent condition. In 1918 an opening, twelve feet wide and adjacent to the extant historic stile, was created in the north wall. A similar opening was created in the south wall in 1986. Neither opening detracts physically or visually from the historic character of the wall, the stile, or the enclosed burial ground.

The ca. 1823 outer brick wall and iron picket fence surrounding the historic stone wall—designed by prominent early American architect Robert Mills (1781-1855) as part of his plan for a three-story Palladian mansion for wealthy Columbia merchant Ainsley Hall (1783-1823)—was salvaged from the Robert Mills House in Columbia when it was being renovated for use as a historic house museum, and was installed here in 1960.³ This open picket fence, though a noncontributing resource due to its date of installation, does not physically affect the historic stone wall and does not visually detract from the site.

The most significant feature of the cemetery wall is the stile over it, eight steps each composed of a single rectangular block of stone approximately 46” long, 10” high, and 14” deep. These stones, and the stones for the large cemetery wall as well, were presumably shaped by slaves who hammered and chipped away until the desired size and shape was attained. A similar stile and steps, made in the same way and of the same stone, is found at the Goodwyn Family Cemetery at Lykesland, also in Richland County (approximately two miles northwest of the Hopkins Family Cemetery) but is significantly deteriorated in comparison to this one. The Hopkins Family Cemetery and the Goodwyn Family Cemetery are the only known examples in South Carolina of cemetery walls with stone stiles.

Thirteen gravestones from the Goodwyn Family Cemetery, long a target for vandals in spite of extensive Hopkins, Goodwyn, and other family members’ efforts to maintain the cemetery and repair damaged stones, were finally moved to the Hopkins Family Cemetery in 1999 to protect them. The burials themselves, of several members of the Brevard, Hall, and Hopkins families dating from 1803 to 1886, were not disturbed and are still at the Goodwyn Family Cemetery.

² Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina* (Charleston: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826), p. 719.

³ Ainsley Hall died while the house was being built. Hall’s heirs fought over his estate, and the house was never used as a residence. Later home to the Columbia Theological Seminary, it became a house museum in 1967 and has long been known as the Robert Mills House, operated by the Historic Columbia Foundation. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 16, 1970, and was designated a National Historic Landmark on November 7, 1973. John M. Bryan, *Robert Mills, Architect* (Washington: American Institute of Architects Press, 1989); Terry W. Lipscomb, “The Legacy of Ainsley Hall,” *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 99:2 (April 1998), 154-179; John Sherrer, “Robert Mills House,” in Walter B. Edgar, ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), p. 810.

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The Hopkins Family Cemetery, in a lawn-like open space or field, is completely framed by a forest and hedgerows. The setting is wholly agrarian, and further reinforces the evocative quality of the site as an example of the Southern rural family cemetery as a symbolic feature of the Southern landscape, ca. 1750-ca. 1900.

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Hopkins Family Cemetery
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hopkins Family Cemetery was established ca. 1775, with its present historic wall and stile built ca. 1835-1837, and continues to be used for burials of members of the Hopkins and related families of Lower Richland County, South Carolina.

It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as an early plantation cemetery in what later became the Hopkins community of what was then Richland District (later Richland County) and for its association with several prominent members of the Hopkins, Brevard, Goodwyn families from the late eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century, and under Criterion C for its sandstone wall and stile, the best preserved example in South Carolina.

This cemetery is significant under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration D in the area of Social History as the earliest intact resource associated with the establishment of the Hopkins community centering on John Hopkins' ca. 1764 Back Swamp Plantation, and for its association with John Hopkins (1739-1775), his son John Hopkins (1765-1832), and William Hopkins (1805-1863), grandson of the first John Hopkins, all of them of statewide significance as planters, politicians, and public figures in Richland District from the American Revolution to the Civil War.

The Hopkins Family Cemetery is perhaps most significant, however, under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration D in the area of Landscape Architecture for its sandstone wall and stile, quite rare in South Carolina.

Additional Information

The Hopkins Family Cemetery was established in 1775, soon after the death of John Hopkins (1739-1775), the first member of the Hopkins family to settle and live in South Carolina and a delegate to the First Provincial Congress, which met in Charleston in 1775; he is buried here in what was his plantation garden.

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

There were no gates or openings when the sandstone wall surrounding the Hopkins Family Cemetery was built ca. 1836-1837. The burial ground was completely enclosed, and access was provided by a stile, or large stone steps allowing family members and other visitors to step over the wall. Stairs of this type had long been a feature of the English landscape, and the *Oxford English Dictionary* defines a “stile” as “an arrangement of steps... contrived to allow passage over or through a fence to one person at a time, while forming a barrier to the passage of sheep or cattle.... The stile giving entrance to the churchyard. Very frequently referred to in records, directions for funeral services, etc., from 15th to the 17th century.”

The Hopkins Family Cemetery stile is a wholly intact, rare example of this historic form in America. As noted in the *OED* definition, the Hopkins stile was probably intended to keep animals out of the burial ground. Livestock were not typically fenced when the wall was built. Writing in 1761, George Milligen-Johnston noted “South Carolina abounds with black cattle... which is chiefly owing to the mildness of the winter, whereby the planters are freed from the charge and trouble of providing for their cattle, suffering them to feed all winter in the woods. . . . They likewise have hogs in abundance, which go daily to feed in the woods, and come home at night. Also, some sheep and goats.”⁴ In 1934 David Duncan Wallace confirmed this tradition and observed that it continued well into the twentieth century: until 1877 it was illegal for townships to require the confinement of livestock. Fencing of livestock was eventually adopted, county-by-county, during the period 1877-1921.⁵

The stile is the most intact of only two cemetery stiles known to be extant in the state (the other, at the nearby Goodwyn Family Cemetery, is significantly deteriorated in comparison to the stile at the Hopkins Family Cemetery). The cemetery, wall, and stile are also significant for the integrity of their craftsmanship, materials, and setting.

SOCIAL HISTORY

Prior to ca. 1750, the mobility of pioneers precluded the creation or maintenance of well-defined and lasting cemeteries in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern regions. In New England, where villages were a prominent feature of the settlement pattern, churches and meeting houses typically established cemeteries which were used by the community as a whole. In the Mid-Atlantic and Southern colonies, however, the plantation system as it developed from ca. 1750 through the next hundred years encouraged the development of private cemeteries, for large tracts of land were often owned for generations by a single family or by an inter-related group of families.

⁴ George Milligen-Johnson, *A Description of South Carolina* (London: R. and J. Dodsley, 1761), p. 76.

⁵ David Duncan Wallace, *The History of South Carolina* (New York: The American Historical Society, 1934), p. 328.

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Isolation encouraged self-sufficiency: planters' geographical distance from villages, and their cultural and psychological distance from the black slave labor force, placed a special emphasis on all aspects of the family as an institution. Consequently, the rural family cemetery in the South reflects a way of life as effectively as it accommodates the dead.

As cemetery historian Ruth Little has observed, "This family emphasis reflects the isolated social life of an agrarian society with a poor transportation network."⁶ The very type and design of gravestones in plantation cemeteries were yet another mark of a family's class, status, and standing. Ledgers, box tombs, and table-top tombs, for example, came out of the medieval English tradition of the grave slab, and often featured lengthy epitaphs or inscriptions listing the accomplishments of the honored dead. What began in medieval times as the landed gentry's sense of self-awareness and desire to demonstrate its place in history was eventually adopted by the middle class as well, and by the time English and Scots-Irish settlers began to establish their own planter class in America they had transplanted that tradition here. Little calls this practice "undoubtedly a continuation of English tradition," noting that it "explains why such monuments are numerous in plantation graveyards during the colonial and antebellum period."⁷ After the turn of the nineteenth century, neoclassical obelisks began to serve much the same purpose as ledgers, box tombs, and table-top tombs had and continued to do in denoting class, status, and standing.

Everything about plantation cemeteries, with their stone or brick walls intended to keep out both animal and human intruders, their ordered arrangement of graves in rows, and gravestones such as ledgers, box tombs, table-top tombs, and obelisks reserved for the elite, made them truly places apart, and as such make them excellent illustrations of social history in their time and place.

The word "cemetery" is derived from the Greek word for "dormitory." "Cemetery" is defined by the *Oxford English Dictionary* as "a place where many lie, as in a dormitory, slumbering for a while," or "a ground, set apart for the burial of the dead." Two aspects of these definitions are worth noting. First, most Protestant theologies suggest the dead "slumber" while awaiting resurrection; therefore, most Protestant burial grounds are fenced or protected, "set apart," in order that the dead may "slumber" undisturbed.

Enclosure is a hallmark of Protestant burial grounds, and the wall surrounding the Hopkins Cemetery is historically significant in several respects. The creation of the extant stone wall and stile was prompted by the 1836 will of John Hopkins's son David Thomas Hopkins (1802-1836): "Eighthly, I will and direct that all that piece of ground on the two hundred and fifty (250) acre Back Swamp Tract of Land now enclosed by a Brick

⁶ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), p. 31. Her valuable descriptions, analyses, and observations on North Carolina cemeteries are applicable to many historic South Carolina cemeteries and to those in other Southern and mid-Atlantic states as well.

⁷ Little, p. 15.

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Wall and known as a place of burial for my family and relations, be reserved for the same purpose forever, and I enjoin it on my Executors and Executrix until my sons shall come to the age of twenty-one years, and then I enjoin it on them to prevent any person from removing the said Wall and to repair it whenever it shall need it.”⁸

According to family tradition the cemetery wall here was completed by David Thomas Hopkins’s cousin (and brother-in-law, as he had married Hopkins’s sister Emma Goodwyn Hopkins) William Hopkins about 1836 or 1837.

This cemetery is the earliest extant historic resource associated with the Hopkins family plantations of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the cemetery wall incorporates a portion of the fireplace from John Hopkins’ ca. 1764 Back Swamp Plantation, the first seat of the Hopkins family in South Carolina. As such, it conveys the origins of the Hopkins community of Lower Richland County, a thriving rural plantation and farming community from the era of the American Revolution to the Great Depression.

Three particularly prominent members of the Hopkins family, each of them significant in the early history of South Carolina during the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War, are buried in the Hopkins Family Cemetery:

John Hopkins (1739-1775) was a planter and delegate to the First Provincial Congress. Hopkins, a native of Hanover County, Virginia, was the first of the Hopkins family to settle in South Carolina. After marrying Sarah Thomas in 1759 and spending a few years planting near Ebenezer, Georgia, upriver from Savannah, he arrived in central South Carolina in 1762, where he obtained several royal grants, including the initial 1764 grant of 250 acres at this site near the Congaree River. Hopkins built his house here, known as Back Swamp Plantation, soon afterwards, and amassed holdings of 2,950 acres and 47 slaves. After service as a deputy surveyor for the Crown, John Hopkins was elected a delegate to the First Provincial Congress in 1775, representing the “District Between Broad and Catawba Rivers.” He died that fall, and was the first Hopkins buried in the Hopkins Family Cemetery.⁹

John Hopkins (1765-1832), son of John Hopkins (1739-1775), was a planter and lieutenant governor of South Carolina 1806-1808. Hopkins, who entered service in the American Revolution after the fall of Charleston in 1780, at the age of fifteen, was captured, paroled, and reenlisted, serving until mid-1782. He married Amy Goodwyn in 1788 and was granted land on Cabin Branch in 1790, then built a house there, known as Cabin Branch Plantation, at Adams’ Pond about two miles from the Hopkins Family Cemetery, in about 1795. Hopkins was later tax collector, justice of the peace, and Richland District judge before being elected lieutenant governor in 1806, serving under Governor Charles Pinckney. He was also a commissioner of free schools, a

⁸ Hopkins, *Lower Richland Planters*, p. 272.

⁹ Hopkins, *Lower Richland Planters*, pp. 2-7, 54-58, 150-52, 183; William Edwin Hemphill, ed., and Wylma Anne Wates, asst. ed., *Extracts from the Journals of the Provincial Congresses of South Carolina, 1775-1776* (Columbia: South Carolina Archives Department, 1960), pp. 6, 24; N. Louise Bailey and Elizabeth Ivey Cooper, *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*, Volume III: 1775-1790 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981), p. 345.

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trustee of South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), and a director of the Bank of South Carolina and the Planters and Merchants Bank of South Carolina, and later represented Richland District in the South Carolina Senate 1810-1818.¹⁰

William Hopkins (1805-1863), grandson of John Hopkins (1739-1775) and son of Thomas Hopkins (1776-1811), was a planter, state representative, militia general, and delegate to the Secession Convention. Hopkins, a cotton planter at his father's Cabin Branch Plantation, married his cousin Emma Goodwyn Hopkins in 1832. He represented Richland District in the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1839; he also owned a large 3,500-acre cotton plantation on the Pearl River near Canton, in Madison County, Mississippi, from 1852 until his death. Hopkins, usually called "General" for his service as a brigadier general in the South Carolina Militia from 1842 to the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1847, represented the lower portion of Richland District in the Secession Convention and signed the Ordinance of Secession.¹¹

Also buried in the cemetery is

Theodore Jervey Hopkins, M.D. (1901-1962), grandson of William Hopkins (1805-1863), was an eminent physician, historian and gentleman, whose lifelong efforts were instrumental in the preservation of the Hopkins Family Cemetery, including the 1960 acquisition and placement of the iron gates and picket fencing and brick and granite foundations from the historic fence and wall at the Robert Mills House, now comprising the "outer wall" surrounding the original cemetery.

Theodore Jervey Hopkins, Jr., the present [2010] sole owner of the property contiguous to and surrounding the original sandstone-walled cemetery (the "Surrounding/Contiguous Property") has agreed to deed to the Hopkins Family Cemetery Trust all of his interest, as fee simple owner, in approximately 3.988 acres of the Surrounding/Contiguous Property, which acreage includes all of his interest, as one of the two present Co-Trustees of the Hopkins Family Cemetery, in the property within the original sandstone-walled cemetery. In addition, Edward Darrell Hopkins, Jr. has agreed to deed all of his interest, as one of the two present [2010] Co-Trustees of the Hopkins Family Cemetery, in the property within the original sandstone-walled cemetery. When deeded to the Hopkins Family Cemetery Trust, the entire property includes the framing trees which ensure the visual character of the cemetery itself, thereby maintaining and preserving the overall integrity of the cemetery.

¹⁰ Hopkins, *Lower Richland Planters*, pp. 10-14, 60-61, 71, 109-114, 165-67, 184-85; N. Louise Bailey, et al, eds., *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate 1776-1985*, Volume II: Hines-Singleton (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1986), pp. 746-47.

¹¹ Hopkins, *Lower Richland Planters*, pp. 18-20, 22-25, 32-34, 86-95, 120-135, 140, 178, 193; Joan Reynolds Faunt, et al, *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*, Volume I: Session Lists, 1692-1973 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1974), pp. 338-39; John Amasa May and Joan Reynolds Faunt, *South Carolina Secedes* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1960), pp.160-61; Charles H. Lesser, *Relic of the Lost Cause: The Story of South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1996), p. 24.

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Hopkins Family Cemetery

Arranged by Rows as Shown on "Hopkins Family Cemetery Plan, January 2009"

Row A

1. **Elizabeth English Hopkins** (1780-1848), daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Adamson English and wife of Thomas Hopkins
2. **Brigadier General William Hopkins** (1805-1863), son of Thomas and Elizabeth English Hopkins
3. **Emma Goodwyn Hopkins** (1808-1868), daughter of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins and wife of Brigadier General William Hopkins
4. **John Hopkins** (1834-1835), son of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
5. **William Hopkins** (1835-1837), son of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
6. **Franklin Hopkins** (1846-1848), son of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
7. **Thomas Hopkins** (1837-1849), son of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
8. **James Hopkins** (1839-1904), son of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
9. **Martha Magruder Hopkins** (1843-1898), wife of James Hopkins
10. **William Henry Hopkins** (1877-1905), son of James and Martha Magruder Hopkins
11. **Emma Goodwyn Hopkins Whyte** (1873-1959), daughter of James and Martha Magruder Hopkins and wife of William Hope Whyte
12. **William Hope Whyte** (1874-1946), son of William Whyte and Margaret Frances Steele
13. **Sarah Frances Whyte Boring** (1903-1981), daughter of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins Whyte and wife of George L. Boring
14. Vacant
15. Vacant
16. Vacant
17. Vacant
18. **John Bell** (1793-1845), manager of Cabin Branch Plantation for General William Hopkins

Row B

1. **Benjamin Franklin Hopkins** (1810-1863), son of Thomas and Elizabeth English Hopkins
2. **Sarah Thomas Hopkins** (1851-1927), daughter of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
3. **Amy Goodwyn Hopkins** (1845-1896), daughter of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
4. **Amy Goodwyn Hopkins** (1885), daughter of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
5. **Franklin Hopkins** (1889-1890), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
6. **John Thomas Hopkins** (1891-1892), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
7. **Infant Daughter** (1895) of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
8. **Benjamin Hopkins** (1903-1968), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins

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Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

Hopkins Family Cemetery, Continued

Row B, Continued

9. **Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins** (1860-1928), daughter of Edward Darrell and Laura Susan Jervey Smith and wife of English Hopkins
10. **English Hopkins** (1842-1918), son of William and Emma Goodwyn Hopkins
11. **William English Hopkins** (1883-1932), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
12. **Mary Georgianna Hopkins** (1881-1948), daughter of James and Martha Magruder Hopkins and wife of William English Hopkins
13. **Mary Magruder Hopkins** (1911-1979), daughter of William English and Mary Georgianna Hopkins
14. **Laura Jervey Hopkins** (1914-1995), daughter of William English and Mary Georgianna Hopkins
15. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for William English Hopkins** (b. 1918), son of William English and Mary Georgianna Hopkins
16. **Sarah Thomas Hopkins Patrone** (1913-2003), daughter of William English and Mary Georgianna Hopkins and wife of Joseph Patrick Patrone
17. **Joseph Patrick Patrone** (1913-1978), son of Louis and Angeline R. Patrone
18. Vacant
19. Vacant

Row C

1. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for Jane Calvert Hopkins Helms** (b. 1934), daughter of Theodore Jervey and Jane Calvert McDowell Hopkins and wife of Bennett Lyon Helms
2. **Theodore Jervey Hopkins** (1901-1962), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
3. **Jane Calvert McDowell Hopkins** (1909-1998), daughter of Robert Hislop and Jennie McAllister McDowell and wife of Theodore Jervey Hopkins
4. **Infant Son** (1939) of Theodore Jervey and Jane Calvert McDowell Hopkins
5. **Laura Jervey Hopkins** (1895-1998), daughter of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
6. **Ruth Bruton Hopkins** (1905-1992), daughter of John Calvin and Elizabeth Arnold Bruton and wife of James Hopkins
7. **James Hopkins** (1887-1984), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
8. **Edward Darrell Hopkins** (1886-1968), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
9. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for Edward Darrell Hopkins, Jr.** (b. 1930), son of Edward Darrell and Charlotte Kimes Hopkins
10. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for Lelia Elliott Manning** (b. 1938), daughter of John Adger and Margaret Elliott Manning and wife of Edward Darrell Hopkins, Jr.
11. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for Edward Darrell Hopkins III** (b. 1963), son of Edward Darrell Hopkins, Jr. and Lelia Elliott Manning

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Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
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Hopkins Family Cemetery, Continued

Row C, Continued

12. **Postell Smith Hopkins** (1894-1986), son of English and Laura Jervey Smith Hopkins
13. Vacant
14. Vacant
15. Vacant
16. Vacant
17. Vacant

Row D

1. Vacant
2. Vacant
3. Vacant
4. Vacant
5. Vacant

Row E

1. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] for **Theodore Jervey Hopkins, Jr.** (b. 1940), son of Theodore Jervey and Jane Calvert McDowell Hopkins
2. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] for **Katherine Mallory May Hopkins** (b. 1943), daughter of John Sharpe and Dixie Lyon May and wife of Theodore Jervey Hopkins, Jr.
3. **Sarah Thomas Hopkins** (1805-1842), daughter of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins
4. **Amy Goodwyn Hopkins** (1772-1842), daughter of William and Mary Howell Hart Hopkins and wife of Lieutenant Governor John Hopkins
5. **Lieutenant Governor John Hopkins** (1765-1832), son of John and Sarah Thomas Hopkins
6. **Uriah Goodwyn Hopkins** (1799-1803), son of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins
7. **William Hopkins** (1794-1804), son of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins
8. **John Hopkins** (1791-1804), son of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins
9. **Thomas Hopkins** (1812), son of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins
10. **James Hopkins** (1795-1813), son of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins
11. **John Hopkins** (1739-1775), son of John and Susanna Hopkins and head of the Hopkins family in Richland District, South Carolina

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Section number 8 Page 16

Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

Hopkins Family Cemetery, Continued

Row E, Continued

12. Vacant
13. Vacant
14. Vacant
15. Vacant
16. Vacant

Row F

1. **Thomas Adamson Hopkins** (1803-1831), son of Thomas and Elizabeth English Hopkins
2. **David Thomas Hopkins** (1802-1836), son of John and Amy Goodwyn Hopkins
3. **Frances Martha Tucker Hopkins** (1806-1864), daughter of Isaac and Sarah Adams Tucker and wife of David Thomas Hopkins
4. **David Hopkins** (1829-1830), son of David Thomas and Frances Martha Tucker Hopkins
5. **Infant Child** (1833) of David Thomas and Frances Martha Tucker Hopkins
6. **Keziah Hopkins** (1854-1855), daughter of James Tucker and Charlotte Caroline Adams Hopkins
7. **Charlotte Caroline Adams Hopkins** (1830-1854), daughter of Robert and Charlotte Belton Pickett Adams and wife of James Tucker Hopkins
8. **David Thomas Hopkins** (1852-1869), son of James Tucker and Charlotte Caroline Adams Hopkins
9. **Frances Tucker Hopkins Crawford** (1853-1876), daughter of James Tucker and Charlotte Caroline Adams Hopkins and wife of Andrew Crawford

Row G

1. Vacant
2. **John David Hopkins** (1827-1868), son of David Thomas and Frances Martha Tucker Hopkins
3. **Octavia Chappell Hopkins** (1829-1882), daughter of John Joel and Mariah Green Chappell and wife of John David Hopkins
4. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
5. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
6. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
7. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
8. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
9. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
10. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**

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Section number 8 Page 17

Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

Hopkins Family Cemetery, Continued

Row G, Continued

11. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
12. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
13. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for David Hopkins and Family**
14. Vacant
15. Vacant
16. Vacant
17. Vacant
18. Vacant
19. Vacant
20. Vacant

Row H

1. Vacant
2. Vacant
3. Vacant
4. **Thomas David Hopkins** (1889-1943), son of James Rembert and Grace Weston Hopkins
5. **Catherine Palmer Hopkins** (1888-1958), daughter of Peter Porcher and Eliza Hazell Horry Palmer and wife of Thomas David Hopkins
6. **William Quesenbury Hopkins** (1920-1967), son of Thomas David and Catherine Palmer Hopkins
7. **Thomas David Hopkins, Jr.** (1913-1970), son of Thomas David and Catherine Palmer Hopkins
8. **Peggy Dendy Hopkins** (1928-1986), daughter of John Allen and Emily Elizabeth Corbin Dendy and wife of Marion Horry Hopkins
9. **Paul Trapier Hopkins** (1922-1991), son of Thomas David and Catherine Palmer Hopkins
10. **Porcher Palmer Hopkins** (1914-1993), son of Thomas David and Catherine Palmer Hopkins
11. **Frances Collett Hopkins** (1929-1996), daughter of Sterling Ruffin and Adaline Rountree Collett and wife of Paul Trapier Hopkins
12. **RESERVED** [as of February 2010] **for Frances Weeks Hopkins** (b. 1916), daughter of James Thomas and Ozella Pentecost Weeks and wife of James Rembert Hopkins
13. **James Rembert Hopkins** (1912-1998), son of Thomas David and Catherine Palmer Hopkins
14. Vacant
15. Vacant
16. Vacant
17. Vacant

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Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
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Hopkins Family Cemetery, Continued

Row H, Continued

- 18a. **William Hopkins** (1767-1821), son of John and Sarah Thomas Hopkins
18b. **Mary Hopkins Hopkins** (1772-?), daughter of David and Mary Bowles Hopkins and wife of William Hopkins

Row I

**Stones Relocated to the Hopkins Family Cemetery
from the Goodwyn Family Cemetery, Lykesland, Richland County, 1999**

[Stones Only; Burials Remain at the Goodwyn Family Cemetery]

-
1. **Infant Children** of Jesse Howell and Sarah Thomas Hopkins Goodwyn
 2. **Sarah Cooke Goodwyn Hall** (1791-1867), daughter of Jesse Goodwyn and Keziah Goodwyn and wife of Ainsley Hall
 3. **Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins** (1764-1841), daughter of William and Mary Howell Hart Goodwyn and wife (1st) of Jesse Goodwyn and (2nd) of James Hopkins
 4. **James Hopkins** (1774-1844), son of John and Sarah Thomas Hopkins
 5. **William Goodwyn Hopkins** (1800-1803), son of James and Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins
 6. **James Hopkins** (1797-1803), son of James and Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins
 7. **John Thomas Hopkins** (1795-1805), son of James and Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins
 8. **Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins Brevard** (1803-1886), daughter of James and Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins and wife of Alexander Joseph McLean Brevard
 9. **Alexander Joseph McLean Brevard** (1800-1842)
 10. **Theodore W. Brevard**, brother of Alexander Joseph McLean Brevard
 11. **Infant Son** of Theodore W. and Caroline Ann Hopkins Brevard (1826)
 12. **Caroline Ann Hopkins Brevard** (1807-1828), daughter of James and Keziah Goodwyn Hopkins and wife of Theodore W. Brevard
 13. **James Hopkins Brevard** (1828-1834), son of Theodore W. and Caroline Ann Hopkins Brevard

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Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line on the accompanying Richland County Plat, "Boundary Survey of Hopkins Family Cemetery," dated November 15, 1999, and drawn at an original scale of 1" = 50'.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary of the site encompasses the framing woodlands, the open grassy field and the cemetery itself, an area of approximately four and one half acres.

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Section number Photographs Page 22 Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
County and State

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

Name of Property: Hopkins Family Cemetery
Location of Property: [REDACTED], Hopkins vicinity
Richland County, South Carolina

1. Setting

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

2. Entrance Gates and Outer Brick Wall with Iron Fence

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

3. Entrance Gates Detail

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

4. Outer Brick Wall and Iron Fence Detail

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

5. Entrance on South Wall

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

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Section number Photographs Page 23 Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
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6. Stile on North Wall, Detail of "Hopkins Family Cemetery" Tablet

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

7. East Wall, with "Site of Fireplace of First South Carolina Home of John Hopkins" Tablet at Center

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

8. East Wall, Detail of "Site of Fireplace of First South Carolina Home of John Hopkins" Tablet

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

9. Grave of John Hopkins (1739-1775) and Sarah Thomas Hopkins (1745-1808)

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

10. Cemetery Overview and Wall, Looking North Down East Wall

Name of Photographer: Hunter Clarkson
Date of Photographs: June 15, 2008
Location of Original
Negatives: Alt Lee Photography, Columbia

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Section number Photographs Page 24 Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
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11. Cemetery Overview, Looking Northeast

Name of Photographer: Hunter Clarkson
Date of Photographs: June 15, 2008
Location of Original
Negatives: Alt Lee Photography, Columbia

12. Cemetery Overview, Looking West

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

13. Stile on North Wall

Name of Photographer: Hunter Clarkson
Date of Photographs: June 15, 2008
Location of Original
Negatives: Alt Lee Photography, Columbia

14. Stile on North Wall, Looking Southeast

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

15. Entrance on South Wall, Detail of 1960 Tablet

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

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Section number Photographs Page 25 Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
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16. Southeast Corner of Wall and Cemetery Overview, Looking Northeast

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

17. Southwest Corner of Wall and Cemetery Overview, Looking Northwest

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

18. Entrance on South Wall

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

19. View from Center of Cemetery Looking North Toward Stile, Grave of John Hopkins (1739-1775)
and Sarah Thomas Hopkins (1745-1808) at Left

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

20. Cemetery Overview, Looking Toward Southwest Corner

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

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Section number Photographs Page 26 Hopkins Family Cemetery
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
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21. Cemetery Overview, Looking Toward Northwest Corner

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

22. Grave of Brigadier General William Hopkins (1805-1863)

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, South Carolina SHPO
Date of Photographs: February 11, 2009
Location of Original
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia

23. Stones Relocated from the Goodwyn Family Cemetery, 1999, Along North Wall, Looking East

Name of Photographer: Hunter Clarkson
Date of Photographs: June 15, 2008
Location of Original
Negatives: Alt Lee Photography, Columbia

24. View Atop North Wall From Stile, with Stones Relocated from the Goodwyn Family Cemetery at Right

Name of Photographer: Hunter Clarkson
Date of Photographs: June 15, 2008
Location of Original
Negatives: Alt Lee Photography, Columbia

HOPKINS FAMILY CEMETERY

SCALE:  10'

