

# AN INTRODUCTION TO BERMUDA'S **Historic Cemeteries**



THE BERMUDA NATIONAL TRUST



**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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*To protect Bermuda's unique natural & cultural heritage forever*

## **Preface**

Ever since Bermuda was first settled 400 years ago, its residents have been making an impact on these islands, for better and for worse. They have crafted and built beautiful things...houses, boats, furniture and silver spoons. They have also changed the landscape, using biodiversity-rich marshes as rubbish dumps, importing invasive plant and animal species that threaten the native species, over-developing this narrow strip of land in the ocean. The threat of losing valuable open spaces and historic treasures sparked the creation of the Bermuda Monuments Trust in 1937 by a group of Bermudians who wanted to ensure that future generations would have the opportunity to understand their past. In 1970 the Bermuda National Trust was founded and took over from the Monuments Trust. Since then it has grown to become one of the island's most respected institutions. It is an independent not-for-profit organization which promotes the preservation of the island's architectural, historic and environmental treasures, and encourages public access to and enjoyment of them. Its members and friends are from all walks of life, having in common a love of Bermuda and the desire that its special aspects should be safeguarded for everyone to enjoy now, and forever.

Bermuda is fortunate to have so many well-tended cemeteries, thanks to the Bermuda National Trust. Here lie the remains of admirals and shopkeepers, sailors from across the world, soldiers of the British Empire, prisoners of war, diplomats, governesses, masons and mothers, "black, white and other", are all represented in these graveyards. These burial grounds also merit recognition as open spaces, quiet places of contemplation where biodiversity often abounds. This guide highlights some of the people buried here and the stories and maladies that led to their demise. We hope that it will enhance your visit to Bermuda and encourage you to visit other Trust properties soon.

For more information on the Bermuda National Trust, the properties in its care, programmes, events, membership and volunteer opportunities please visit [www.bnt.bm](http://www.bnt.bm) or contact us at 441 236 6483.

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# Bermuda National Trust

## PUBLIC ACCESS PROPERTIES

- NATURE RESERVES
- HISTORIC PROPERTIES
- HISTORIC CEMETERIES



## Directions

### St. George's Military Cemetery:

This cemetery is located at the eastern end of St. George's Island at the junction of Grenadier Lane and Barry Road overlooking Warden Hole and the Narrows. It is enclosed by a Bermuda limestone wall with two entrances: one via steps is at the bottom end of Grenadier Lane and the other, via a ramp, is from Barry Road. The Bermuda National Trust marker is at the ramp entrance.

### St. Peter's Church - Burial Ground for Slaves and Free Blacks

This cemetery is located in the western section of the cemetery at St. Peter's Church, York Street, St. George's.

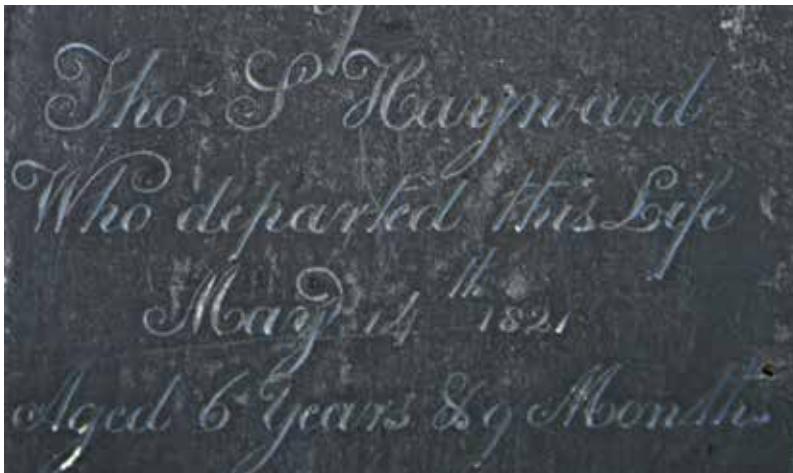
### Royal Naval Cemetery, Ireland Island South

This cemetery is located between Malabar Road and Craddock Road, by Parson's Bay across the widest point of Ireland Island. Take Malabar Road, the main road to Dockyard, which passes the north-west end and from where the cemetery is visible.



# AN INTRODUCTION TO BERMUDA'S **Historic Cemeteries**

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**BERMUDA IS FORTUNATE TO HAVE SO MANY WELL-TENDED HISTORIC cemeteries, thanks to the Bermuda National Trust and the individuals who look after them with such dedication. Here lie the remains of admirals and shopkeepers, sailors from across the world, soldiers of the British Empire, prisoners of war, diplomats, governesses, masons and mothers, ‘black, white and other’; all are represented in these graveyards. In the military cemeteries are the graves of those who were sent to Bermuda from all over the world, who contributed something, however small, to making the country what it is today, and who died before they could return to their homeland. A few were famous, most had stories to tell, and some barely lived at all.**

These burial grounds merit recognition and protection as green spaces as well as historic monuments freely accessible to all. They are vulnerable to damage, both natural and human. Already the only record remaining of the people interred in one military cemetery, apart from the remaining few Commonwealth War Graves, is the Royal Engineer’s plans ‘buried’ in the Archives. People who had relatives laid to rest there can no longer visit their graves. It is our moral responsibility to preserve the memorials which remain.

Far from finding them sad, gloomy places, many people enjoy the cemeteries. Some come as regular walkers who have grown to love the peaceful spaces amid the busy environment of Bermuda, others just come across them accidentally and become engrossed in reading the memorials - young men lying so far from home, families devastated by disease or disasters at sea.



Planned maintenance is vitally important and the Trust's belief in regular upkeep - supported by the Bermuda Government, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and the West End Development Corporation - makes these beautiful graveyards accessible to all who care to venture into them. The dignity of the Victorian memorials, the life-size military accoutrements, such as the carvings of ships, crosses and lambs, are kept in good repair through the dedication of individual craftsmen, despite hurricanes and vandalism. Memories of days gone by are kept alive in the inscriptions: sailors who fell from aloft, mothers who died in childbirth, and prisoners who grew sick on the prison hulks. The cemeteries are also host to Bermuda's wildlife, offering a refuge in a built-up environment. These are places of reflection, spaces for life, and sanctuaries for the 21st century.

The Historical Monuments Trust and its successor the Bermuda National Trust have long cared for cemeteries as both historic sites and open spaces. In 2002, Hilary and Richard Tulloch began an exhaustive effort to record the headstones and memorials of all the graves and history of the cemeteries in the Trust's care. Their report *Died at Bermuda* as well as their 2011 publication *Bermuda Memorial Inscriptions* are the basis for much of this information. Most of the military cemeteries are leased to the Trust by the Bermuda Government. For many years the maintenance work was supervised by honorary wardens. Michael Woods was the first and when he retired he was ably succeeded by Andrew Bermingham. As of 2013, the National Trust cares for thirteen historic cemeteries. There are three that it owns: Hayward Family Burial Ground, Jennings Land Burial Ground and Long Island Cemetery.



# Eastern Cemeteries

## ST GEORGE'S MILITARY CEMETERY/GRENADIER LANE, ST GEORGE'S

**THIS 1.66 ACRE WALLED CEMETERY ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF ST GEORGE'S WAS PRIMARILY** a cemetery for yellow fever victims. It was part of the St George's Garrison, the earliest establishment of the British Army in Bermuda. There are 256 memorial sites and the names of 539 individuals appear on the memorials. The majority of the deaths they record occurred during the yellow fever epidemics of 1830-1870. The three main monuments are for the yellow fever victims of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Sappers & Miners and the Queen's Regiment. It is presumed that this cemetery was closed about 1870 when the new military cemetery on Cemetery Hill (St George's Military), Secretary Road was opened.

Grenadier Lane, on which the cemetery is located, is named for the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The Battalion was banished to Bermuda in 1890 and 1891 for insubordination. London was "too hot to hold them" according to the New York Times, which also reported that the troops were so unhappy about the heat in Bermuda that further instances of insubordination occurred. Whatever the circumstances of their exile, the presence of the Grenadiers provided the chance for a year of extravagant entertainment, receptions and balls. HRH Prince George, who later became King George V, visited Bermuda during this time, a cause for even more celebration on the island.



## ST. PETER'S CHURCH • BURIAL GROUND FOR SLAVES & FREE BLACKS

### /YORK STREET, TOWN OF ST. GEORGE'S

ST. PETER'S CHURCH IS THE OLDEST ANGLICAN CHURCH IN CONTINUOUS USE IN THE NEW WORLD and part of a UNESCO world heritage site. In 2005 Hilary and Richard Tulloch completed a survey of the inscriptions within the churchyard. Three years later archaeologists from Boston University and local volunteers undertook six weeks of excavations at various sites within the core of St. George's and completed a survey of all the memorials in the churchyard. The team created a map of all the stones in the yard, including not only the ones with inscriptions but also those with no visible inscription and transferred the data into a 3-D model. This model is integrated into the St. Peter's Church website for visitors to view.

Walking through the churchyard one notices that the graves surrounding the church are the ones of white Bermudian families and separated by a wall in the western section of the churchyard are the headstones of buried slaves and free black people.

Hilary and Richard Tulloch (Tulloch 2011) identified 183 different graves in the western section with many barely noticeable. Based on the inscriptions legible today black people were buried here from 1745 to 1853, but others might have been before or after these dates without leaving a record for us to identify today.

Most graves have well weathered headstones and only a few contain slate tablet inserts with inscriptions. One tablet is well preserved and is erected in memory of Robert Simmons:

*Memorial / of / Robert Simmons / who was unfortunately / drown'd, the 12th  
of may / 1830. / Aged 56 Years / He was well esteem'd by all who knew him,/  
and left a wife / and 2 children to lament / his loss.*

The most famous grave is located near the entrance. It is the grave of pilot James Darrell who lived from 1749-1815. He was one of the most respected and competent black pilots in Bermuda. In May 1795, James Darrell so skillfully piloted the 74-gun HMS *Resolution* into Murray's Anchorage on the north shore near Tobacco Bay, St. George's that Admiral George Murray petitioned the Governor for Darrell to be granted his freedom. This was granted by Governor James Crauford who released him from his enslavement on March 1, 1796. Admiral Murray later established the King's Pilots and Darrell was one of the first to be appointed.

Today the graveyard is identified by a plaque on the wall saying "Burial ground for slaves and free blacks" and a bronze plaque created by Bermudian sculptor Carlos Dowling indicating the official African Diaspora Heritage Status of St. Peter's Church.



### African Diaspora Heritage Trail • Bermuda

The Bermuda Department of Tourism and the international body **African Diaspora** created a trail linking sites, monuments and museums which have a common legacy of slavery. These sites were officially designated as part of the transnational heritage tourism initiative formed in 2001 and are part of the **UNESCO Slave Route Project** with the aim to protect and educate about the heritage and culture of those belonging to the African Diaspora.

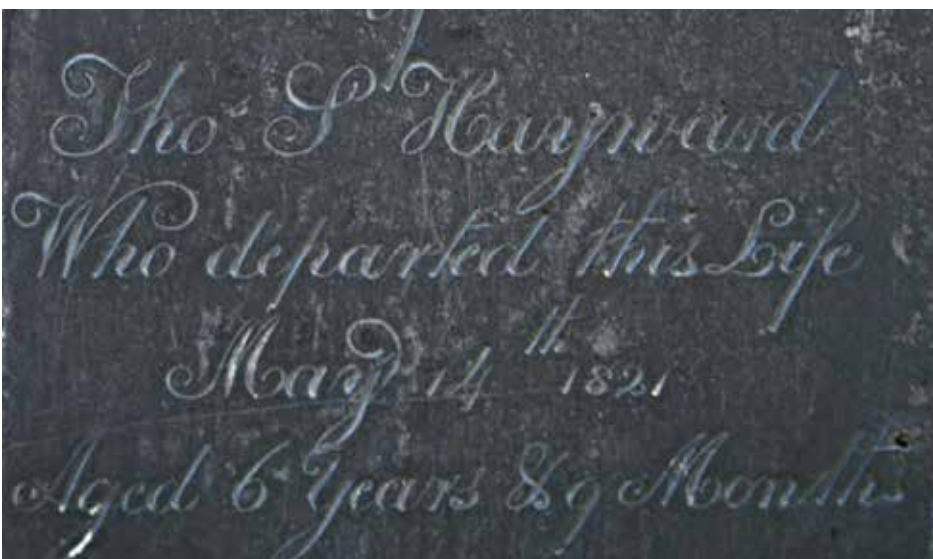
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## HAYWARD FAMILY BURIAL GROUND/EMILY'S BAY LANE, ST. DAVID'S

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**THIS SMALL FAMILY GRAVEYARD LIES AT THE BACK OF BAY HOUSE. THE GIFT OF HOWARD Smith, the graveyard is surrounded by an old wall and contains a few raised tombs and some attractive inscribed plaques in memory of members of the Hayward family.**

Two of the graves are thought to be those of Martha Hayward and her husband Lieutenant William Lang. Lang served with the 46th Regiment of Foot under Lord Cornwallis in the American Revolution. Bermuda legend has it that when he was stationed in Bermuda he had business with Anthony Hayward and when he went to visit him, he was struck by the beauty of Hayward's daughter Martha. It was love at first sight and without her father's knowledge they married in St. George's at St. Peter's Church, returning later to her home to seek forgiveness. Lang is credited with bringing the first peach seeds from Madeira and there is a large peach tree growing over the western side of the graveyard to this day.





## ST. GEORGE'S CEMETERY MILITARY /SECRETARY ROAD, ST. GEORGE'S



**THIS BEAUTIFUL GRAVEYARD OVERLOOKS MURRAY'S** anchorage on the North Shore and is divided into two sections side by side of which the eastern one is mostly civil and the western military. Bermuda stone walls were erected to separate the two cemeteries, but some military graves ended up on the wrong side of the wall, and there are also civilian graves just inside the entrance to the military section.

The larger southern, or higher in the civil section, area was for the Church of England and the northern lower section, below the main pathway, was designated for Roman Catholics. Markers denoting this division are visible on the main pathway and on the wall opposite the main gateway. The entire hillside is a peaceful place away from the bustle and buzz of daily life. The land for the western cemetery, an area of 1.09 acres, was purchased in 1868 from Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Musson. The new burial ground, which bordered the old civil section known as St. George's Cemetery, was named

St. George's Cemetery (Military). The absence of mention of yellow fever as a cause of death in the military cemetery is unique in St. George's graveyards, although two of the remaining memorials mention 'fever' and 'enteric fever', now known as typhoid.

One of the most significant graves is that of Scotsman George MacKenzie Samson, VC. Petty Officer Samson was the first Royal Naval Reserve to be awarded the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award for gallantry, at Gallipoli, Turkey, in 1915. Born in Carnoustie, Angus, in 1889, Samson was passing Bermuda while serving on a merchant ship when he developed pneumonia and died upon landing. Samson was given a full military funeral procession through St George's and was buried on 23 February 1923.

The cemetery forms part of the land which was at one point allocated to the Colonial Secretary, holder of the administrative role that linked colonial Bermuda and London. The post came with 50 acres of farmland and Secretary Road cuts through the middle of it.



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## FERRY POINT MILITARY CEMETERY & FERRY REACH CEMETERY

/FERRY ROAD, ST. GEORGE'S

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**AFTER THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC OF 1853, THE BRITISH GARRISON KEPT ABOUT HALF ITS** soldiers encamped at Ferry Point. Many of the soldiers died of yellow fever and were buried in two cemeteries located at Ferry Road in St. George's. The smaller one, Ferry Point Military Cemetery, now stands simply as a small walled area, with no visible memorials. There is evidence that there were several headstones in the 1950s but the Tullochs believe they were relocated to the Grenadier Lane cemetery. In 1782 barracks had been built near the site of the Ferry Point Cemetery and the walled area was where livestock had been kept. It had varied uses over the years: it was the site of a cockfight in 1785, a cemetery by the early 19th century and later it became a garden.

Ferry Reach Military Cemetery was established later and may have been a result of both the Ferry Point Cemetery being full due to the high death rate of the 56th Regiment, and a growing awareness that it was better to locate yellow fever cemeteries further away from places of habitation. It has a large cross and two other memorials to commemorate soldiers from the 2nd Battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment who died during the yellow fever epidemic of 1864.

This area of Bermuda was once the main route for people and goods travelling from St. George's to the mainland. A ferry crossing was established in the 1600s, which connected St. George's to Coney Island. Since the building of the causeway in 1871, this area has become somewhat deserted.





# Central Cemeteries

## PROSPECT HILL GARRISON CEMETERY/GREENWICH LANE, DEVONSHIRE



**THIS CEMETERY WAS USED FIRST BY THE BRITISH** Army and subsequently by the Bermuda Police Service. When the British Government was carrying out a major expansion of Bermuda's fortifications in the 1840s, it was decided that the Garrison in St. George's was not ideally located and a 'flying camp' was needed to give troops quick access to any part of the island in an emergency. The Government requisitioned large areas of Devonshire and Pembroke for Fort Prospect, Fort Hamilton and Fort Langton. Fort Prospect and the military cemetery are located on what was previously known as White Hill. Between 1840 and 1868, the camp at White Hill (later Prospect) was temporary, with soldiers living in tents and wooden huts. The first permanent structure was a military hospital built in 1868 to look after patients with yellow fever and typhoid, two illnesses which plagued the troops in Bermuda.

The graves date from 1866 but it is believed the land was not consecrated until 1888. The cemetery was last used by the military in 1966, and there is also a modern burial ground for police officers within the cemetery. At the rear of the cemetery, surrounded by an iron railing, lie the monument and grave of Sir Walter Kitchener, Governor of Bermuda 1908-1912, who died of appendicitis while in office.



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## JENNINGS LAND BURIAL GROUND/JENNINGS ROAD, SMITH’S

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**A SMALL ANCIENT BURIAL GROUND OVERLOOKING THE NORTH SHORE NEAR FLATTS,** Jennings Land Burial Ground was given to the Historical Monuments Trust in 1953 by three daughters of farmer Thaddeus Trott who owned 78 acres of land in the area. The deeds refer to the burial ground as belonging to the family ‘Jennyns’. The Jennings family was prominent in Bermuda in the 17th century and the Norwood survey of 1663 shows the land on which the tombs stand as belonging to Richard Jennings. The burial ground today has two unmarked stone graves and it is not known which members of the family were buried in them.

In 1955, the Monuments Trust carried out a restoration of the site. They cleared the land, restored the graves and erected a rustic fence. We have no way of knowing how faithful the grave restoration was to the original monuments. Today both graves have rather primitive headstones, one almost cruciform and the other semi-circular. It is believed there had been more grave markers and tombs during an earlier period; one eye-witness described an open vault visible in 1939. This area stands as a relic of the days when burial grounds were on family land.





# Western Cemeteries

## CONVICT CEMETERY/COCHRANE ROAD, IRELAND ISLAND SOUTH

**THIS SMALL CEMETERY IS HIDDEN BEHIND A ROW OF FORMER DOCKYARD EMPLOYEE** houses. A tranquil spot on the northern shore, it has nine visible graves of which only five have inscriptions. The graves all date from 1843 to 1846 and two of the men whose names are still visible are known to have been convicts at the time of their death. The first convicts were brought to Bermuda from England in 1824 on HMS *Antelope* and the cemetery dates from about this time, but there is no evidence that it was ever consecrated. We know that by 1898 the cemetery was no longer used because cartographer Lieutenant AJ Savage marked it 'disused' on his survey map of that year.



## SOMERSET ISLAND MILITARY CEMETERY/MANGROVE BAY ROAD, SOMERSET

**SOMERSET ISLAND MILITARY CEMETERY LIES IN SANDYS PARISH ON THE NORTH SIDE** of Somerset Island, on the right of the main road when traveling from Somerset Village to Dockyard, just before reaching Watford Bridge. The so-called 'new military cemetery at Somerset' was consecrated in 1905. There are only 21 visible graves but records indicate that many more people are buried at this site. The cemetery is a tranquil 2.24 acre spot looking out to Mangrove Bay.

The earliest remaining memorial is dated 1904 and the most recent 1918. Of the 21 visible graves, 13 of the headstones are Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstones commemorating soldiers who died in service during the First World War, 1914-1918. The Bermuda National Trust erected a small wall around the cemetery in 1986 which helps to mark the area.

Nearby there is a monument to the memory of soldiers from the 4th Battalion British West Indies Regiment, who died in Bermuda of pneumonia in 1916; it used to be next to a small chapel which has since been demolished.



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## ROYAL NAVAL CEMETERY/IRELAND ISLAND, SANDYS

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**THIS LARGE NAVAL CEMETERY, 2.73 ACRES AT THE SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING INTO** Dockyard, was known as the Glade. Ireland Island was bought by the Admiralty in 1809 and the cemetery consecrated in 1812. The first burial ground was a narrow strip which is now the central portion of the cemetery; it was enlarged several times, notably after three yellow fever epidemics in 1837, 1843 and 1853. As the cemetery filled up, the categories of people who could be buried there were reduced, starting with the exclusion of convicts in 1849. By 1853 only Royal Naval personnel and residents of Ireland Island could be interred there. January 3rd, 1854 was marked as a day of thanksgiving in Bermuda for those who survived the dreadful scourge. However, it was not the last yellow fever epidemic and it took another thirty years to completely eradicate the mosquito-borne disease in Bermuda.

The cemetery lies in a depression, with the earliest graves at the lower centre, and the later graves on the rising ground around them. Five admirals are buried here, as well as children and sailors. The oldest gravestone now legible is that of Sergeant John Kitchener, late Royal Marines, who died in 1816, with its cautionary verse urging the onlooker to prepare to meet his God. Several of the older headstones have poetic inscriptions, some personal and others supplied by stonemasons as far afield as Nova Scotia and England. In contrast are the Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstones which stand out in their stark simplicity. The cemetery contains the graves of servicemen from the Second World War, when Bermuda was a transit point in the Battle of the Atlantic, and memorials to some of those who were buried at sea. Overlooking the whole cemetery is the Oration Stand, a reproduction of the original structure from which the funeral oration, or formal speech at a funeral, was given.





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## WATFORD ISLAND MILITARY CEMETERY

/MALABAR ROAD, WATFORD ISLAND, SANDYS

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**THIS IS A SMALL CEMETERY CREATED ON WATFORD** Island in 1887 as a graveyard for soldiers and their families. Earlier in the century the whole island had been used as a burial ground for the dead of the army of convict labour that built Dockyard between 1824 and 1863. They lived in rotting hulks of ships moored just offshore, in crowded and filthy conditions; the mortality rate from dysentery and yellow fever was high. Convicts were buried in the Glade, Ireland Island until 1849 when it seemed to be filling up. Then Watford Island was used to bury dead convicts and convict officers. In 1855 it was reported that the island had received 458 bodies and was almost full. For the remaining years of convict labour those who died were buried on Long Island. Perhaps because their graves were usually marked with wooden crosses, tablets commemorating individual convicts are rare.

In 1925 the remaining few memorials were taken from other parts of the island and placed together along the north-eastern wall of the military cemetery. On November 5th, 2004 the remains of five men, found exposed after Hurricane Fabian, were reburied in a single grave within the walled cemetery. The military memorials date from 1888 to 1899, with the addition in 1980 of the Queen's Regiment monument of 1866, relocated from Boaz Island. The burials included several children and four young Grenadier guardsmen who died in 1890 or 1891 during the 2nd Battalion's year-long stay.





# Outlying Island Cemeteries

## LONG ISLAND CEMETERY/LONG ISLAND, GREAT SOUND



**LONG ISLAND CEMETERY, IN GREAT SOUND, IS ONE** of the few historic cemeteries owned outright by the Trust having been donated by Government in 1980. It is, in fact, three cemeteries. The earliest is a small enclosure on the west side with two graves of men from HMS *Forth* which date from 1817.

In 1854, the Royal Naval Cemetery at Ireland Island was reaching capacity, and Long Island became the main burial ground for yellow fever victims. In 1855 it was decided that it would also be used to inter convicts. The earliest extant headstone referring to yellow fever is dated 1856, and there are many graves commemorating yellow fever victims in 1864, including marines and workers from Boaz Island. Two doctors, 'poor Gallagher and Richards' who died trying to help the victims, are also thought to be buried here, although there is a memorial at the Royal Naval Cemetery to these two men.

The cemetery was later used for Boer prisoners of war who died while they were held captive in Bermuda on other islands in the Great Sound in the very early part of the 20th century. The hospital which served these internees was on Ports Island. Their graves are marked

only by a number corresponding with the main obelisk in the centre of the graveyard. There are 40 names on the obelisk which was erected by the survivors while they were awaiting repatriation. In 1903 the 56th Regiment built a stone wall to enclose the graveyard, and it was dedicated at that time by the Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Over the years the care of these island cemeteries has been, logistically and with much hard physical work, supported by Long Island neighbours David Lines and, more recently, Jim Butterfield.



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## NONSUCH ISLAND MARINERS' CEMETERY/NONSUCH ISLAND

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**NONSUCH ISLAND IS ONLY ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT, WITH PERMISSION FROM THE** Government Department of Conservation Services, as the island is a protected nature reserve. This small cemetery in the centre of the island has been used over the years by the island's inhabitants. Between 1865 and 1910 Nonsuch served as a yellow fever quarantine station and hospital, and the cemetery was established in that time. The island was a marine research station for a few years, and later a home for delinquent boys. In 1963, Dr David Wingate took up residence as the island's warden, and began the process of re-establishing Bermuda's native flora and fauna, making Nonsuch the living museum it is today. Those interred on Nonsuch have included members of the military, sailors, scientists and, sadly, Anita Wingate, Dr Wingate's first wife and the second staff person hired by the Bermuda National Trust. Many of the graves are no longer visible. In 2000 cedar fencing was put up to enclose the greatest concentration of the graves, many of which would have been marked with simple wooden crosses that have disintegrated over time.



## PORTS ISLAND CEMETERY/PORTS ISLAND, HAMILTON HARBOUR



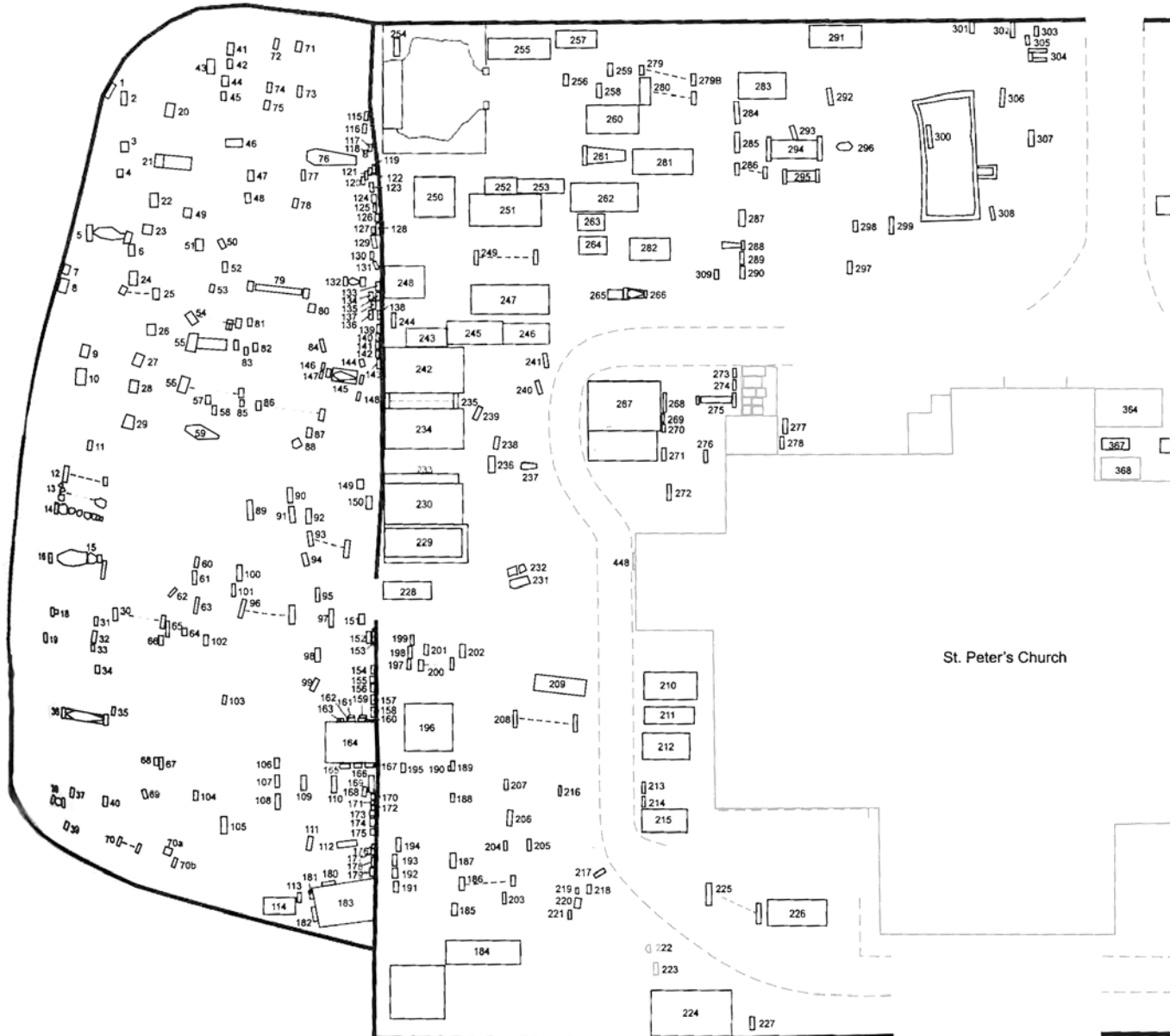
**THIS SMALL CEMETERY LIES ON THE NORTHEASTERN** part of this large island in the Great Sound. The island itself was bought by the Admiralty Board in 1809 at the same time as the purchase of Ireland Island. The island was used to house the sick from 1816 until 1818 when the Royal Naval Hospital was built at the Dockyard. In 1834 the island was designated a Naval Quarantine Station where ships arriving in Bermuda were directed if there was sickness among the crew, as in the case of the *Pearl* which arrived with yellow fever on board in 1837. Convalescing convicts were sent there in 1843, and in 1852 *L'Armide*, a French hospital ship, came up from the West Indies with yellow fever. Of the 46 people who landed on the island, 11 died and are buried here. In 1853 another outbreak of the disease hit soldiers of the Royal Artillery and the 56th Regiment. Those who died are buried at Ports Island, along with the sergeant who had nursed them and several of his family. Further yellow fever deaths occurred in 1856, 1863, 1864 and 1869. In 1873 the *Doris* brought 40 cases of typhoid from Barbados.

From 1901 until 1903 the island was the location of a prison hospital 'under canvas' for the Boer War prisoners, although those who died were buried in the Boer Cemetery on Long Island. The island was also used to incarcerate German prisoners of war during the First World War.

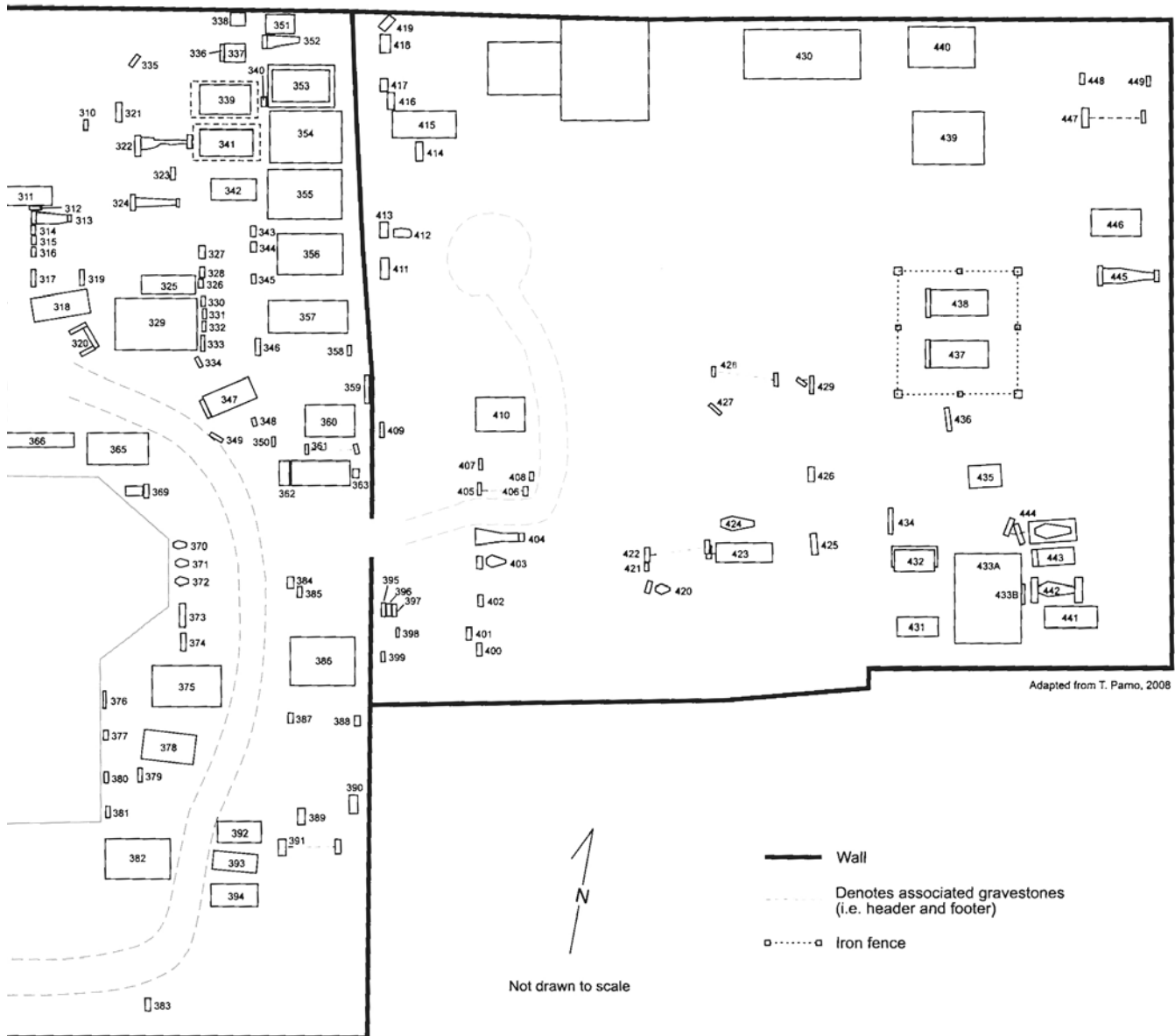
Five graves or monuments are still visible. One commemorates the dead of the Artillery and 56th Regiment, one of the crew of the *Armide* and one is the grave of an eight year old boy. There is one further headstone with no visible inscription. In 2004 Hilary and Richard Tulloch uncovered the grave of Gunner James Gregg, a victim of yellow fever from HMS *Terror* in 1864. Because of the overgrown state of the land around the cemetery area, they think it likely that further memorials may yet be discovered.



**St. Peter's Churchyard**  
St. George's





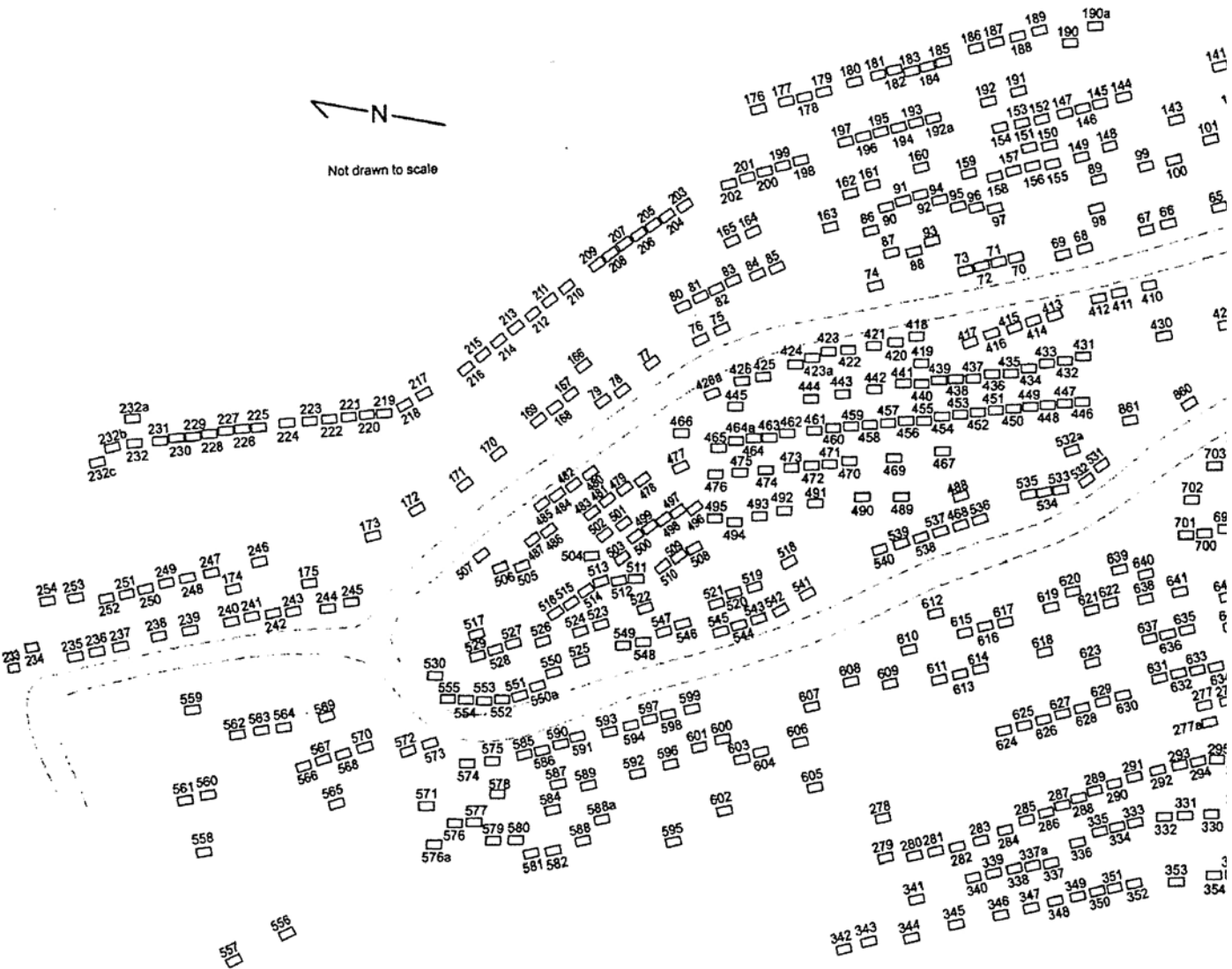


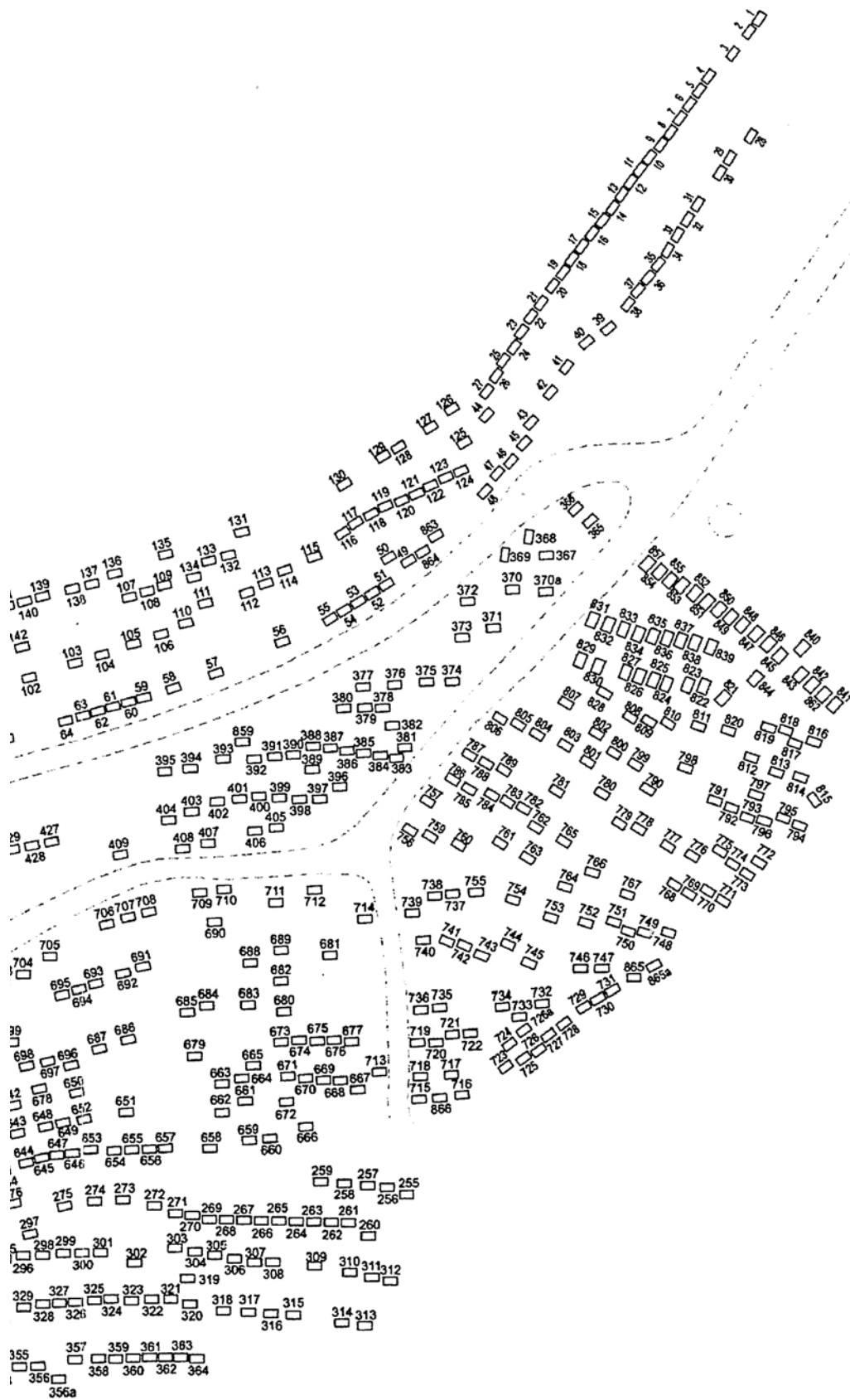
## St. Peter's Churchyard St. George's

*From "Archaeological Excavations at St. Peter's Church: 2008 Interim Report" by Brent Fortenberry, Richard Lowry, Travis Parno and Sara Ayers-Rigsby (courtesy of the Bermuda National Trust)*

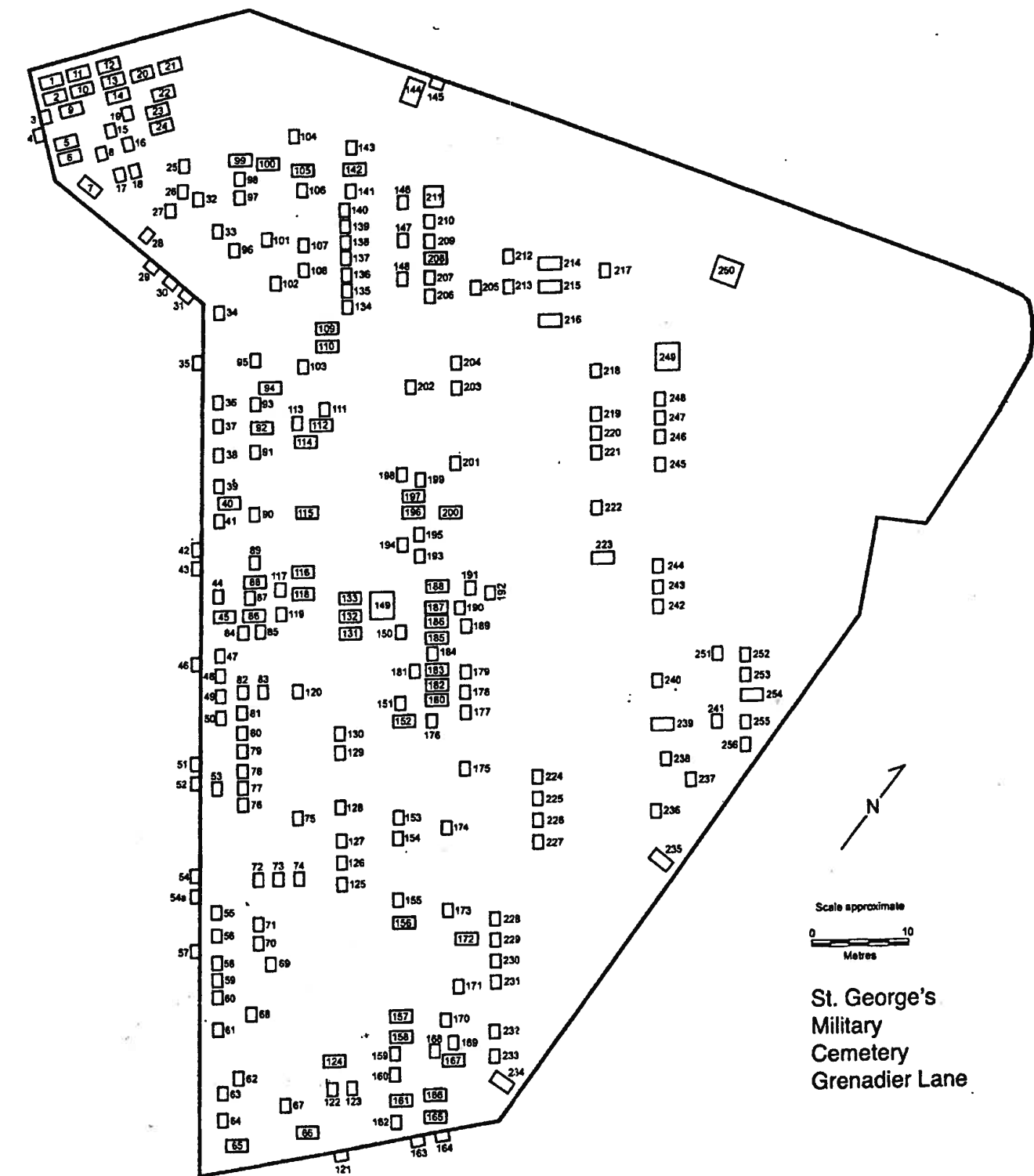


Royal Naval Cemetery  
Ireland island





# **St. George's Military Cemetery** Grenadier Lane, St. George's



# Glossary

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**Accoutrements:** additional items of dress or equipment, or other items carried or worn by a person or used for a particular activity

**Cemetery:** burial ground. Cemetery comes from the Greek word *koimētērion*, which means “sleeping place”. Cemeteries can often be found near churches, or in big parks outside cities, usually gated off because the ground has been consecrated, or blessed.

**Consecrate:** dedicated to a sacred purpose

**Epitaph:** an inscription on or at a tomb or a grave in memory of the one buried there

**Headstone:** a memorial stone at the head of a grave

**Interred:** to place (a corpse) in a grave or tomb, typically with funeral rites

**Mausoleum:** a large tomb, usually a stone building with places for entombment of the dead above ground

**Memorial:** serving to preserve remembrance

**Monument:** (1) a lasting evidence, reminder, or example of someone or something notable or great,

(2) a distinguished statue, memorial stone or a building erected in remembrance of a person or event

**Plot:** a small piece of land in a cemetery

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## References

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