# The Excavation and Relocation of a Previously Undocumented Cemetery near the Community of Hope Hull in Montgomery County, Alabama

V. Stephen Jones

Contributions by
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MARCH 2011

University of Alabama Museums

Office of Archaeological Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF
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MUSEUMS

March 2, 2011

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**OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 10-157**

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DATE PERFORMED: July-December, 2010

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*The Excavation and Relocation of a Previously Undocumented Cemetery near the Community of Hope Hull in Montgomery County, Alabama*

V. Stephen Jones

## *Introduction*

At the request of Alfa Properties, Inc., The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) oversaw all phases of the excavation and relocation of human remains and associated funerary items from a previously undocumented cemetery, located near the Community of Hope Hull, in Montgomery County, Alabama. The cemetery was located in a pasture that has been used for cattle farming for over 80 years, and the presence of the cemetery was generally unknown to the public. Individuals working on the lands were aware of the presence of two graves but had no records or recollection as to the size or scope of the cemetery.

The property was purchased by Alfa Properties, Inc. for investment/development purposes and has been in their possession for over 25 years. Since the purchase the property has been continually leased for use as a cattle farm. The area is undergoing a transition from agriculture to industry and Alfa Properties, Inc. began environmental assessments in advance of possible development activities. As a result of this assessment the cemetery was discovered. Due to the cemeteries location within the central portion of the property, Alfa Properties, Inc. began inquiries into the possibility of relocating the cemetery. This office was contacted and a preliminary assessment was conducted on Wednesday April 28, 2010. Following the initial visit by OAR, this office was contacted and informed of the intention to abandon the lands for cemetery purposes and relocate any materials to a perpetual care cemetery. The cemetery occupied a parcel within an area measuring approximately 60 m (196 ft.) by 40 m (131 ft.), located in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 10, T15N, R17E as viewed on the USGS 7.5' Montgomery South, Alabama topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

In accordance with State guidelines, the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) was informed of the intentions for the removal and reinterment of the remains. At the request of the AHC, a preliminary assessment and relocation permit request was prepared outlining a plan for mitigation and reinterment (Jones 2010). Contained within the assessment were an overview of the cemetery, and an outline of the field methods to be employed during the excavation and relocation activities. Upon receiving the assessment outline, the mitigation and reinterment plan were approved and a disinterment permit was issued on July 13, 2010. In accordance with Title 11, Chapter 47, Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended, legal notice was given of the intention to abandon that portion of lands for cemetery purposes (Figure 2). Copies of the assessment report and disinterment permit are included as Appendix A. Field work began on July 26, 2010. V. Stephen Jones, Cultural Resources Technician, served as field supervisor and directed all

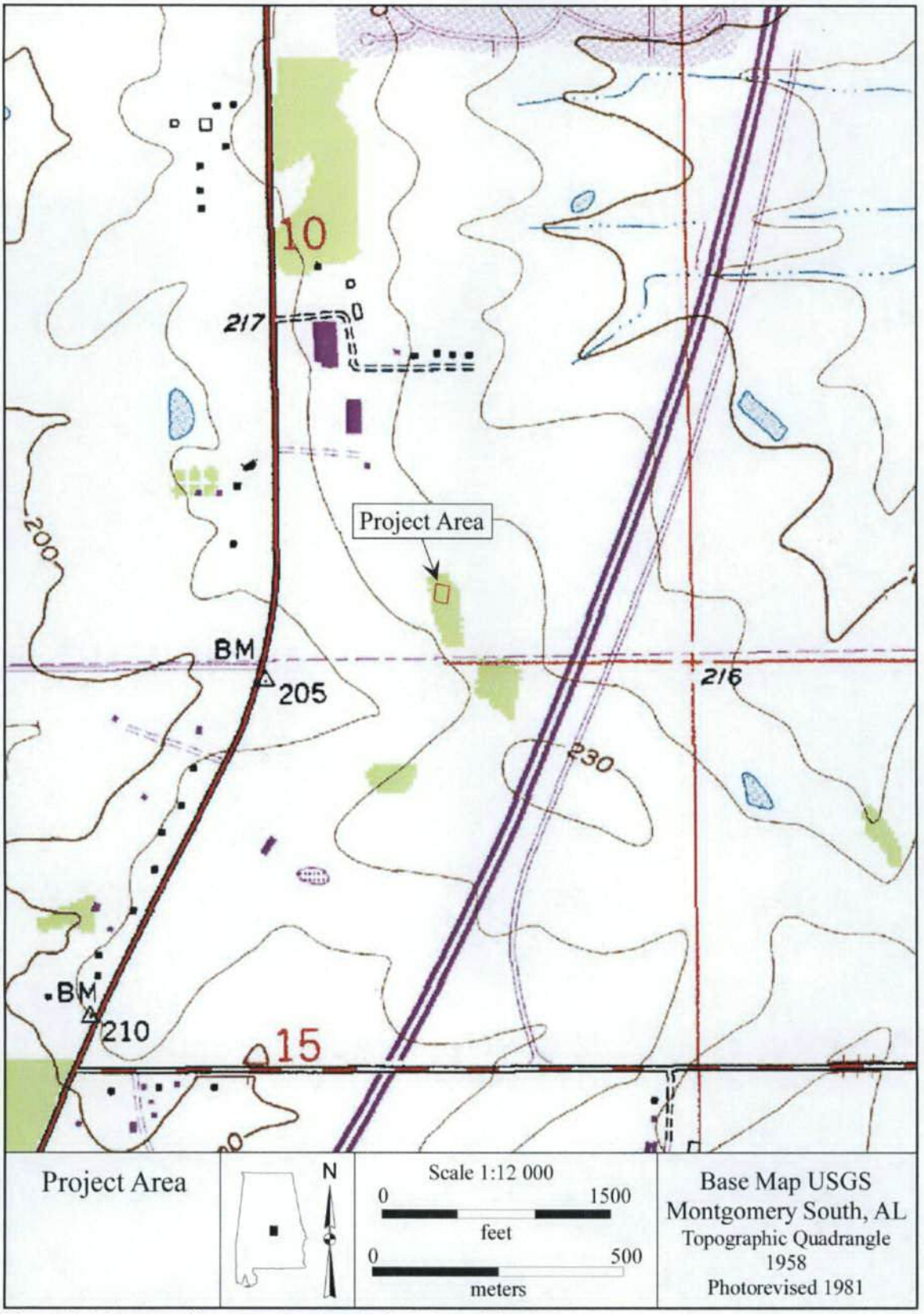


Figure 1. Topographic map showing the location of the cemetery.

# NOTICE

## OF DELARATION OF ABANDONMENT OF LANDS FOR CEMETRY PURPOSES AND OF INTENT TO REMOVE AND REINTER HUMAN BODIES THEREIN

**Alfa Properties, Inc., an Alabama corporation, has declared for abandonment of lands for cemetery purposes as a burial place for human remains and for approval by Montgomery County to remove the human remains interred on the parcel of land described as follows:**

**CEMETERY PLOT**

**COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE FOUR-WAY,LLC PROPERTY AS RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE OF PROBATE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA IN REAL PROPERTY BOOK 2918 AT PAGE 368, SAID POINT LYING ON THE WEST RIGHT OF WAY OF INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 65; THENCE RUN ALONG THE SOUTH BOUNDARY LINE OF SAID FOUR-WAY, LLC PROPERTY, N89 deg 22'45"W, 1221.99 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE RUN S00 deg 00'00"E, 774.97 FEET TO A POINT LYING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF AN EXISTING CEMETERY PLOT, SAID POINT BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE RUN THE FOLLOWING COURSES AND DISTANCES AROUND THE PRIMETER OD SAID CEMETERY PLOT; 1) S00 deg 00'00"E, 210.0 feet: 2) N 90 deg 00'00"W, 150.0 FEET: 3) N00'00"E, 210.00 FEET :4) N90 deg 00'00"E 150.0 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. SAID DESCRIBED PARCEL LYING AND BEGING SITUATED IN THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SECTION 10, T-15N, R-17-E, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA AND CONTAINS 0.723 ACRES (31,500 S.F.) MORE OR LESS**

**At any time after July 26, 2010 (which is not less than two months from the last publication of this notice), Alfa Properties, Inc. will proceed to remove the remains then remaining in such cemetery for relocation. At Forest Hills Cemetery, Montgomery County, Alabama, or such other cemetery as is approved by the Montgomery County Commission, in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Alabama.**

**For additional information you may contact George W. Thomas or John A. Howard, Jr. at the address and telephone number below:**

**Alfa properties, Inc., and Alabama corporation c/o KAUFMAN GILPIN MCKENZIE THOMAS WEISS, PC George W. Thomas, John A. Howard, Jr., Attorneys for Alfa Properties, Inc. P.O. Drawer 4540 Montgomery, Alabama 36103-4540, (334)244-1111**
**Mont. Adv. 5/20, 5/26, 6/2, 6/9, 6/16, 6/23, 6/30, 7/7/10**
**885007/885012**

Figure 2. A view of the legal notice as published in The Montgomery Advertiser.

phases of the excavations. Donald L. Brown, Cultural Resources Assistant, served as field assistant. Eugene M. Futato, RPA/Deputy Director of OAR, was the Principal Investigator for the project.

## *Biographical Land Use/Ownership Context*

Gene A. Ford and V. Stephen Jones

Information in the historic context derived from a number of sources. Gene A. Ford conducted a thorough search of Land Book records at the Tax Assessor's Office in the Montgomery County courthouse. The Land Books (Platt Books) provided information on the history of land ownership associated with the area. Many of the land, deed, and mortgage records cited in the references were used in compiling this section, especially Figures 3-12. Ford located a microfilm copy of a Land Tract Book at the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH). This document listed early-nineteenth century land patents associated with the subject property. Ford examined microfilm copies of deeds at ADAH in order to delineate land titles in the mid-nineteenth century. Due to time constraints and incorrectly referenced deeds, Ford was unable to identify all the land transactions that occurred in the mid-nineteenth century. Ford also examined primary texts and estate papers at the ADAH. Several primary texts gave an account of some o of the early owners of the subject land. As noted in the original project assessment (see Appendix A) only one individual was identified by a grave marker. As a result, the identity and origins of the individuals interred at the cemetery is speculative. Research into land use and ownership provide a source for speculation into the origins of the cemetery. Benajah S. Bibb, his heirs, and their subsequent land dealings and exchanges are a valuable source for this information. The following biographical land use/ownership context was derived in part from *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Hyundai Industrial Development near Montgomery, Montgomery County, Alabama* (Jones and Ford 2002:31-66). Additional information was derived from *Abstract of Title, Lands of Fred W. Hooper Jr.* (MATC 1983).

That Benajah Smith Bibb (1796-1884) had a large appetite for land is not surprising; he hailed from a family of Georgia planters. In his quest to become a planter in Montgomery County, Bibb acquired all of Sections 10 and 11, T15N, R17E between March 5, 1829 and February 1, 1832 (Figures 3 and 4). Additionally, he patented the SW ¼ of Section 12, T15N, R17E in 1830 (Figure 5); the W ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 14, T15N, R17E in 1830 (Figure 6); and all but the E ½ of the SW ¼ and the E ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 15, T15N, R17E in 1830 (Figure 7). These patents and subsequent acquisitions, such as the transfer of title to the W ½ of the NW ¼ of Section 14, T15N, and R17E, in 1833 from James G. Bullock, do not represent Bibb's total acquisitions (see Figure 6). He purchased thousands of acres in the vicinity of the subject area, and other locations in Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Lowndes, and Elmore Counties, according to Bureau of Land Management records (2002).

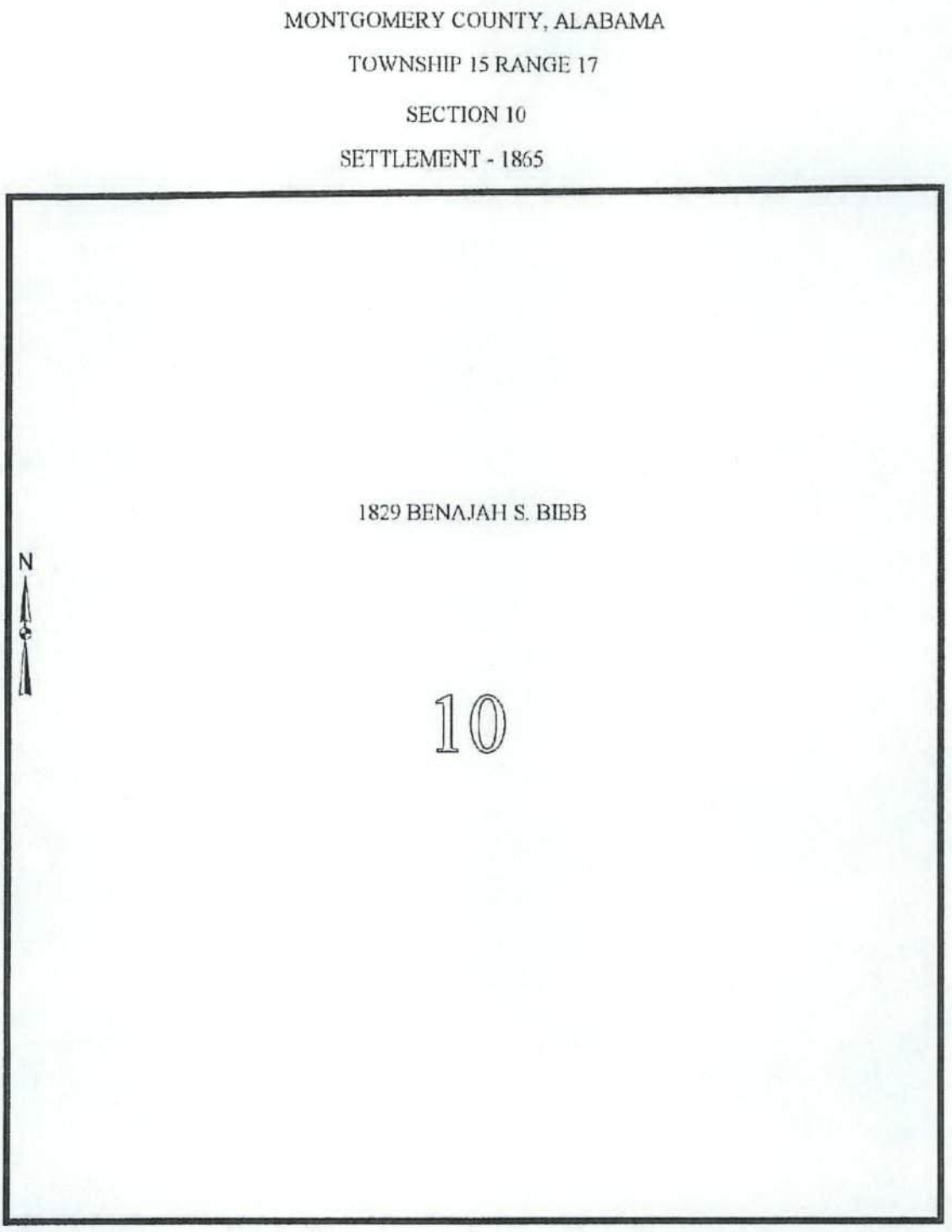


Figure 3. Section 10, T15N, R17E, land ownership in the early nineteenth century.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA

TOWNSHIP 15 RANGE 17

SECTION 11

SETTLEMENT - 1865

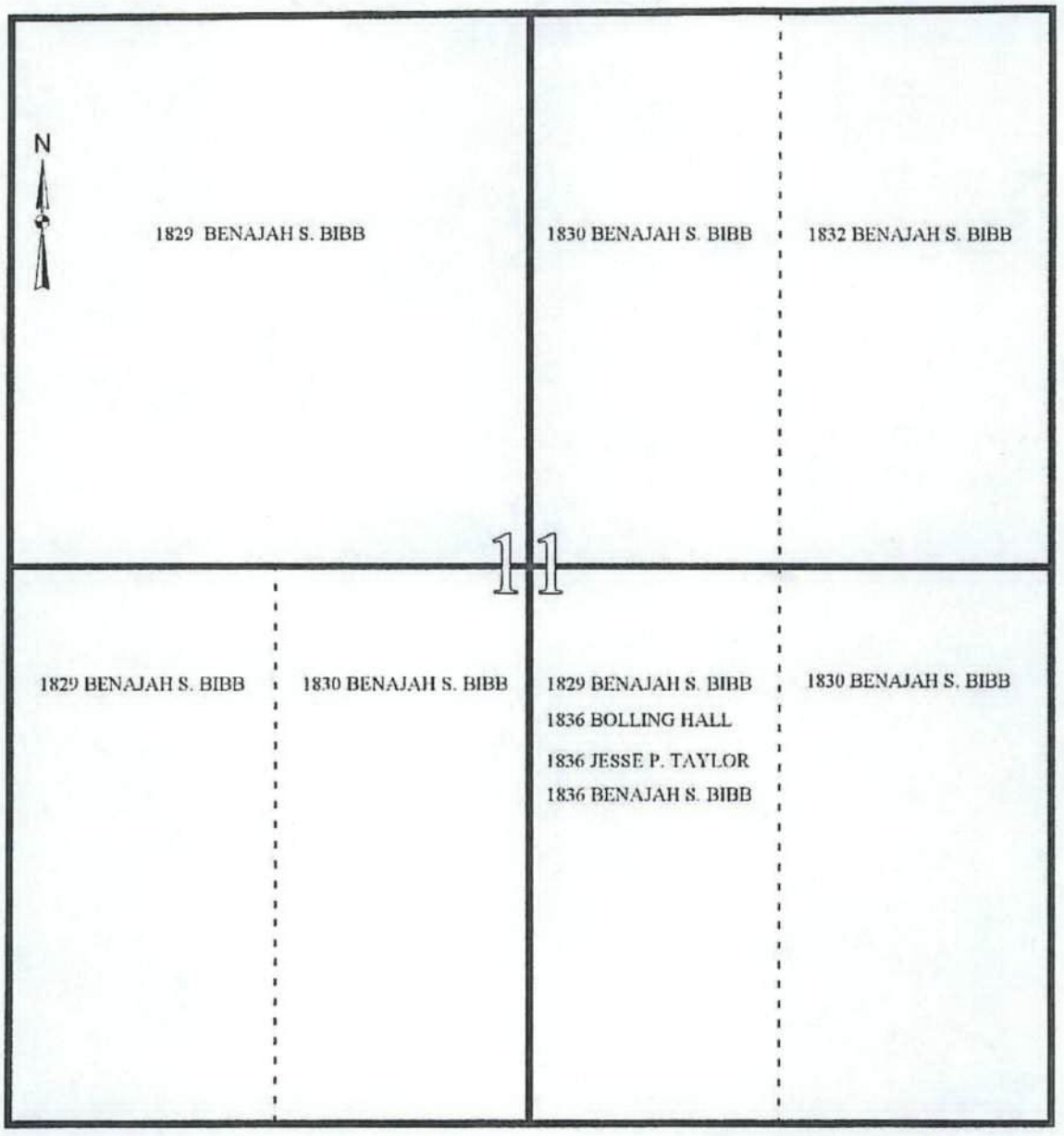


Figure 4. Section 11, T15N, R17E, land ownership in the early nineteenth century.

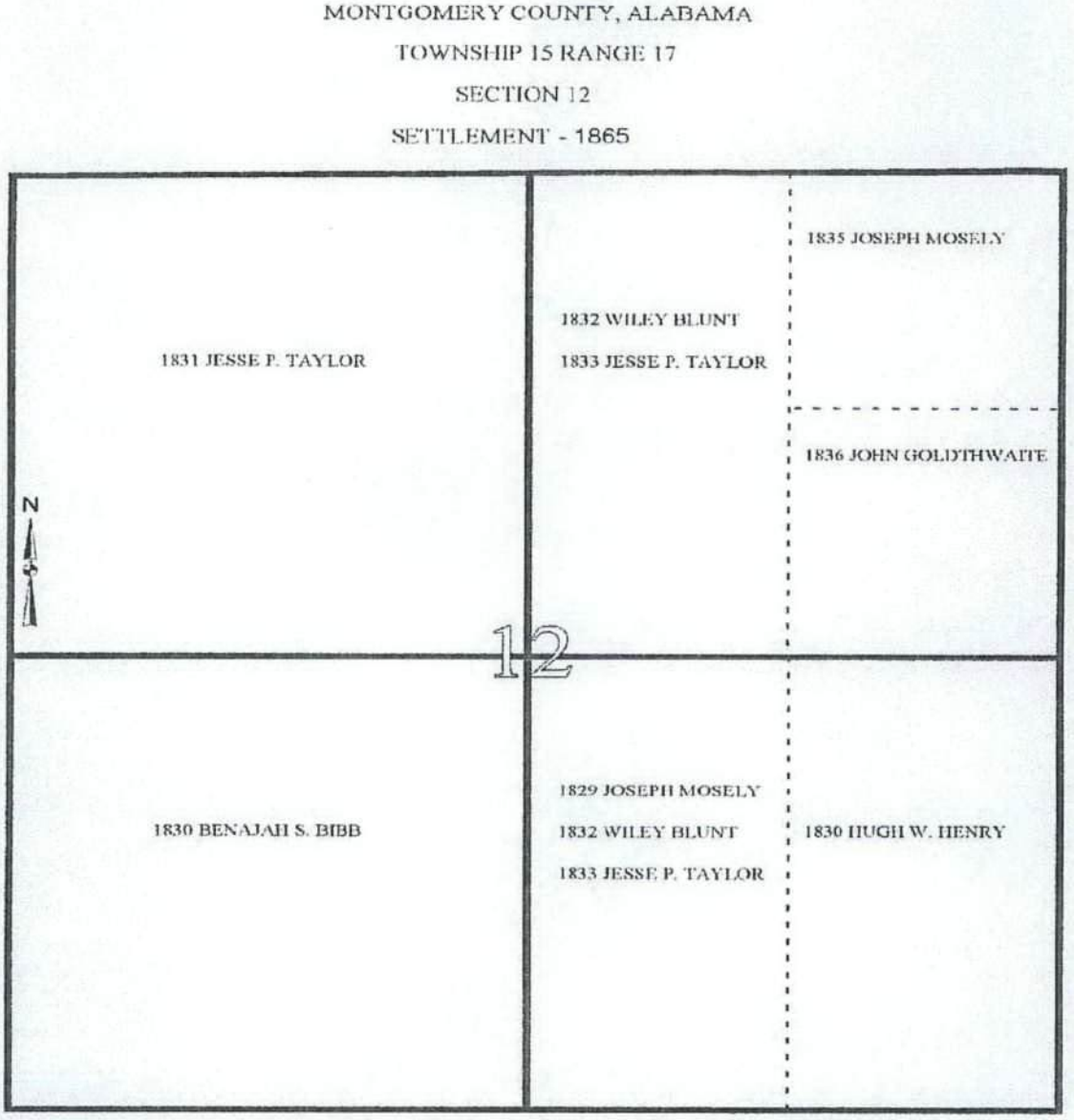


Figure 5. Section 12, T15N, R17E, land ownership in the early nineteenth century.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA

TOWNSHIP 15 RANGE 17

SECTION 14

SETTLEMENT - 1865

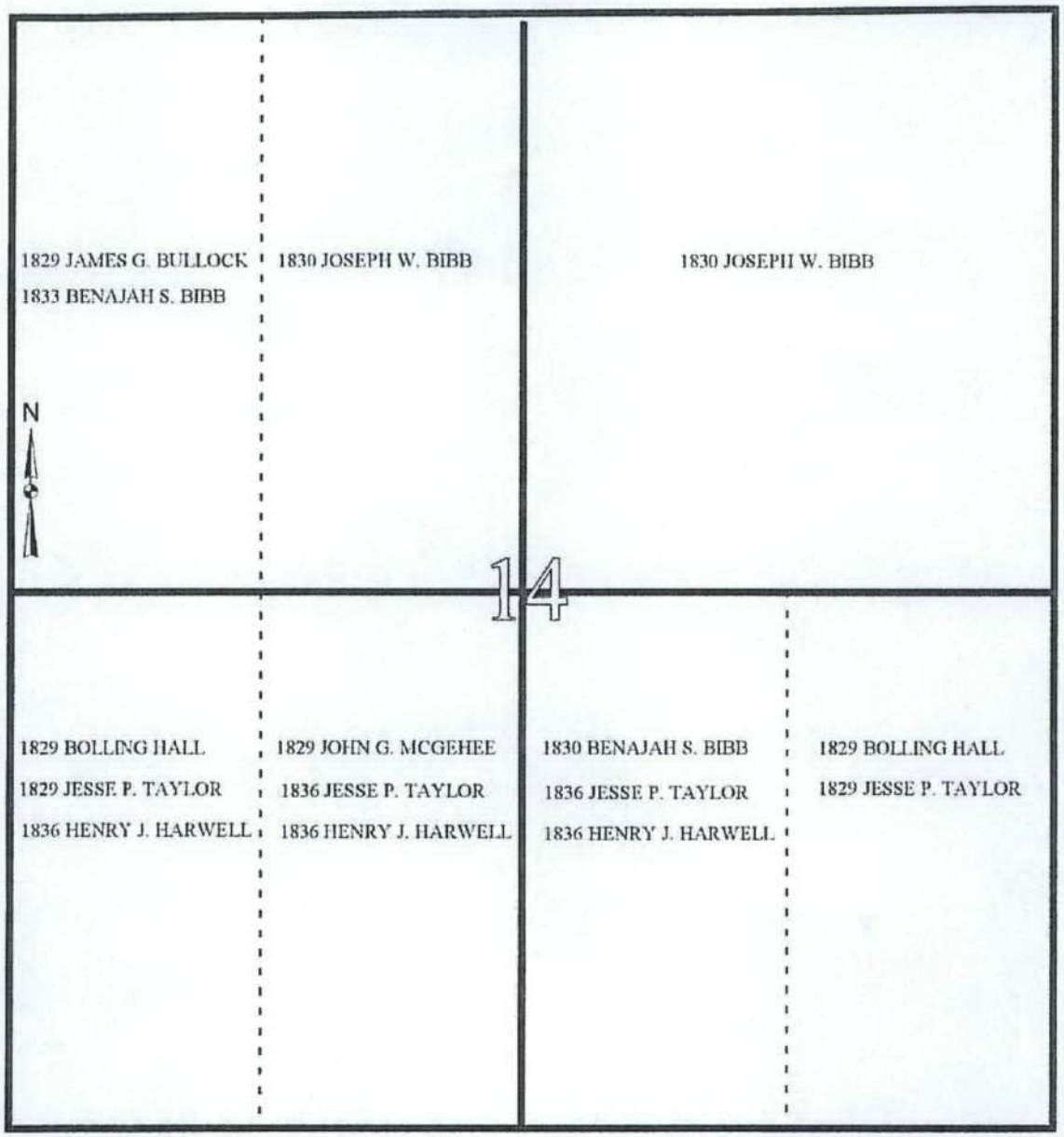


Figure 6. Section 14, T15N, R17E land ownership in the early nineteenth century.

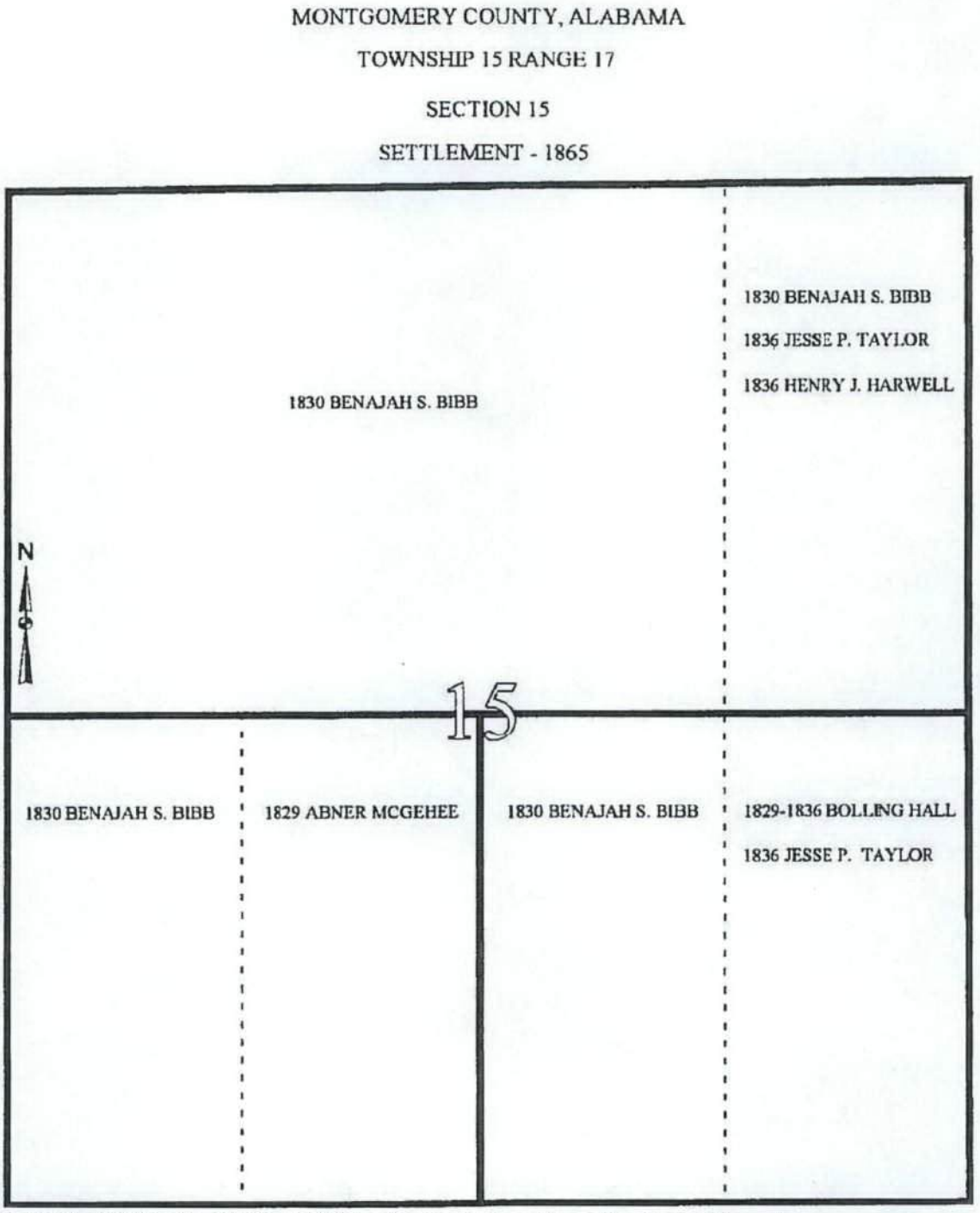


Figure 7. Section 15, T15N, R17E land ownership in the early nineteenth century.

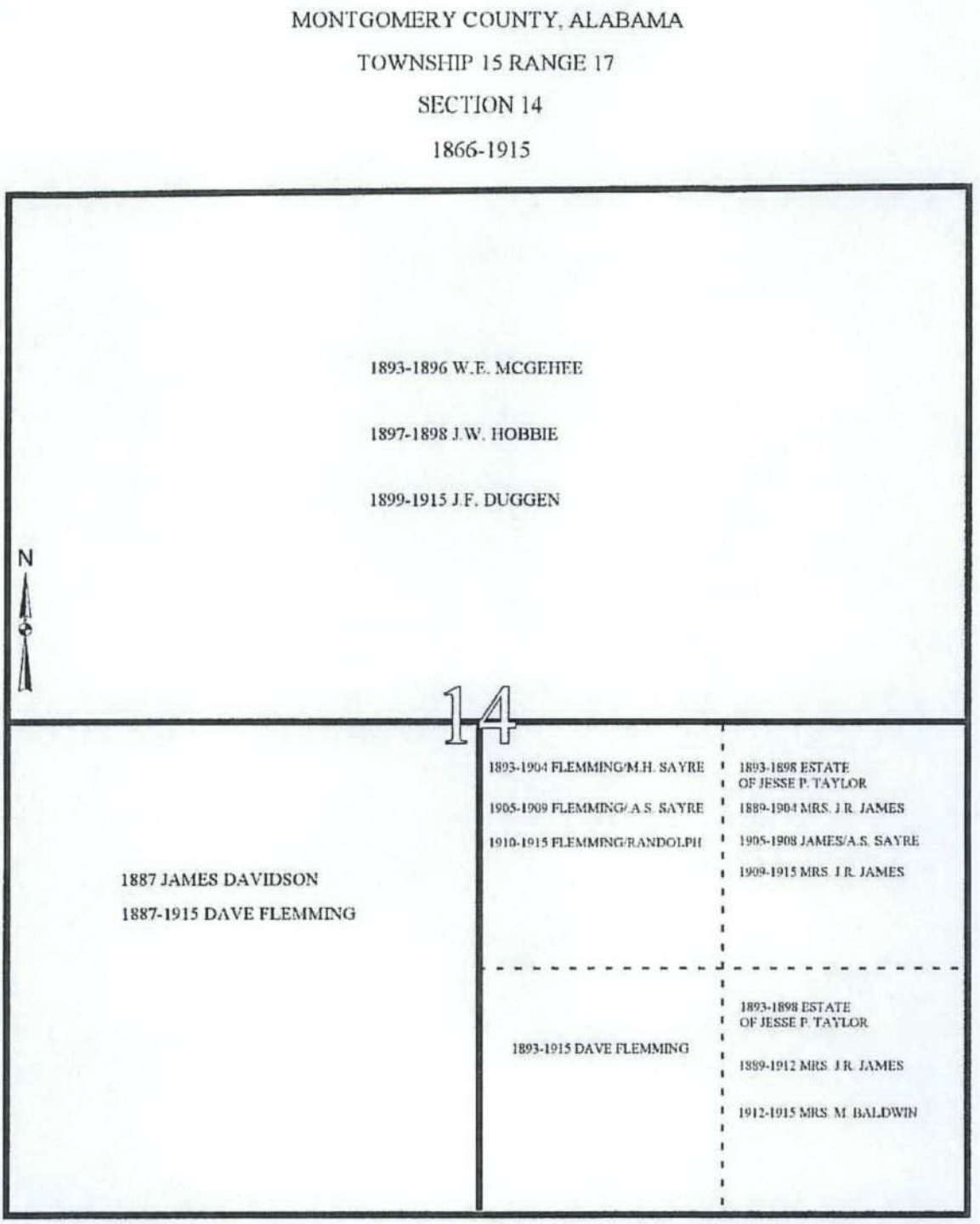


Figure 8. Section 14, T15N, R17E land ownership from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

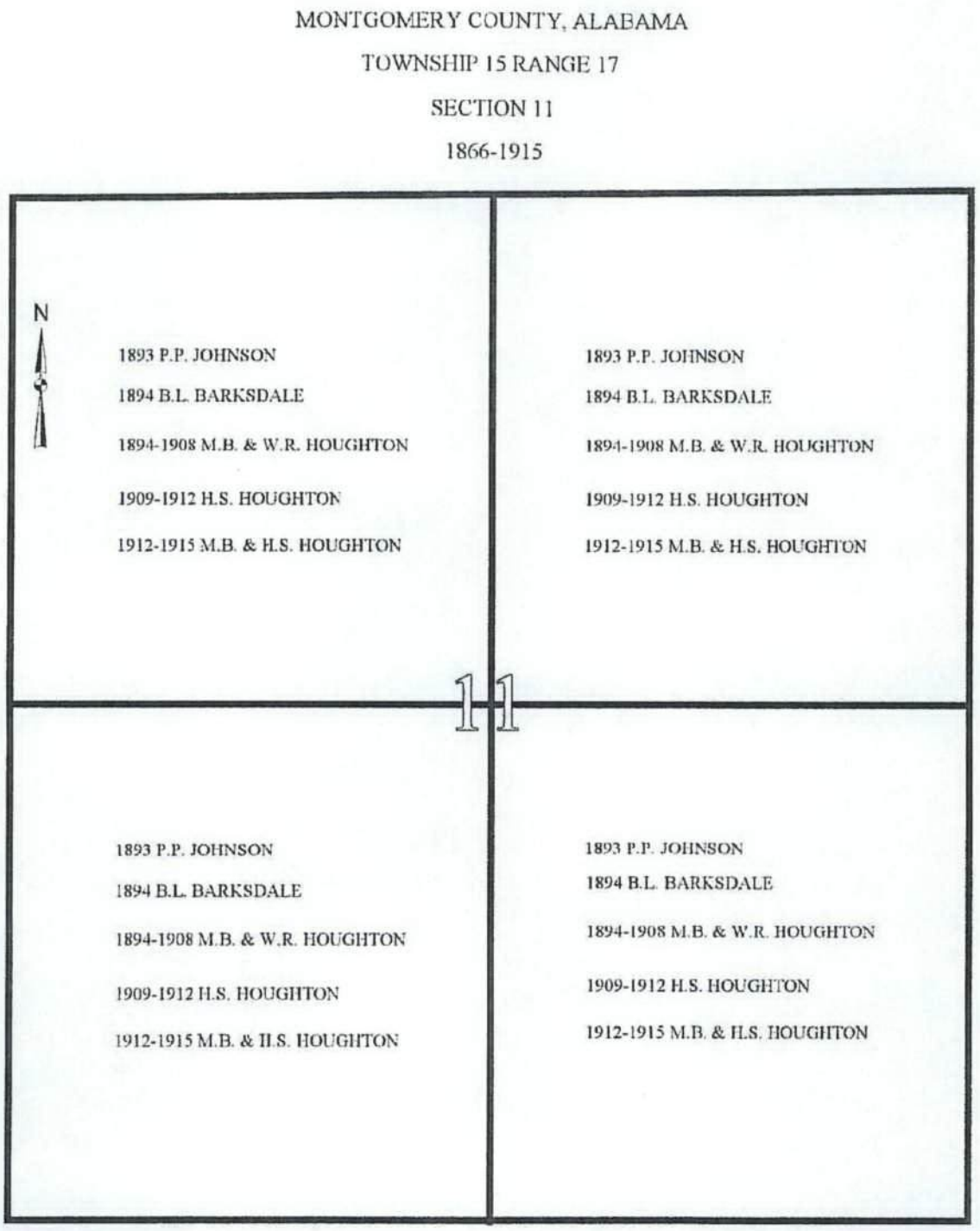


Figure 9. Section 11, T15N, R17E land ownership from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

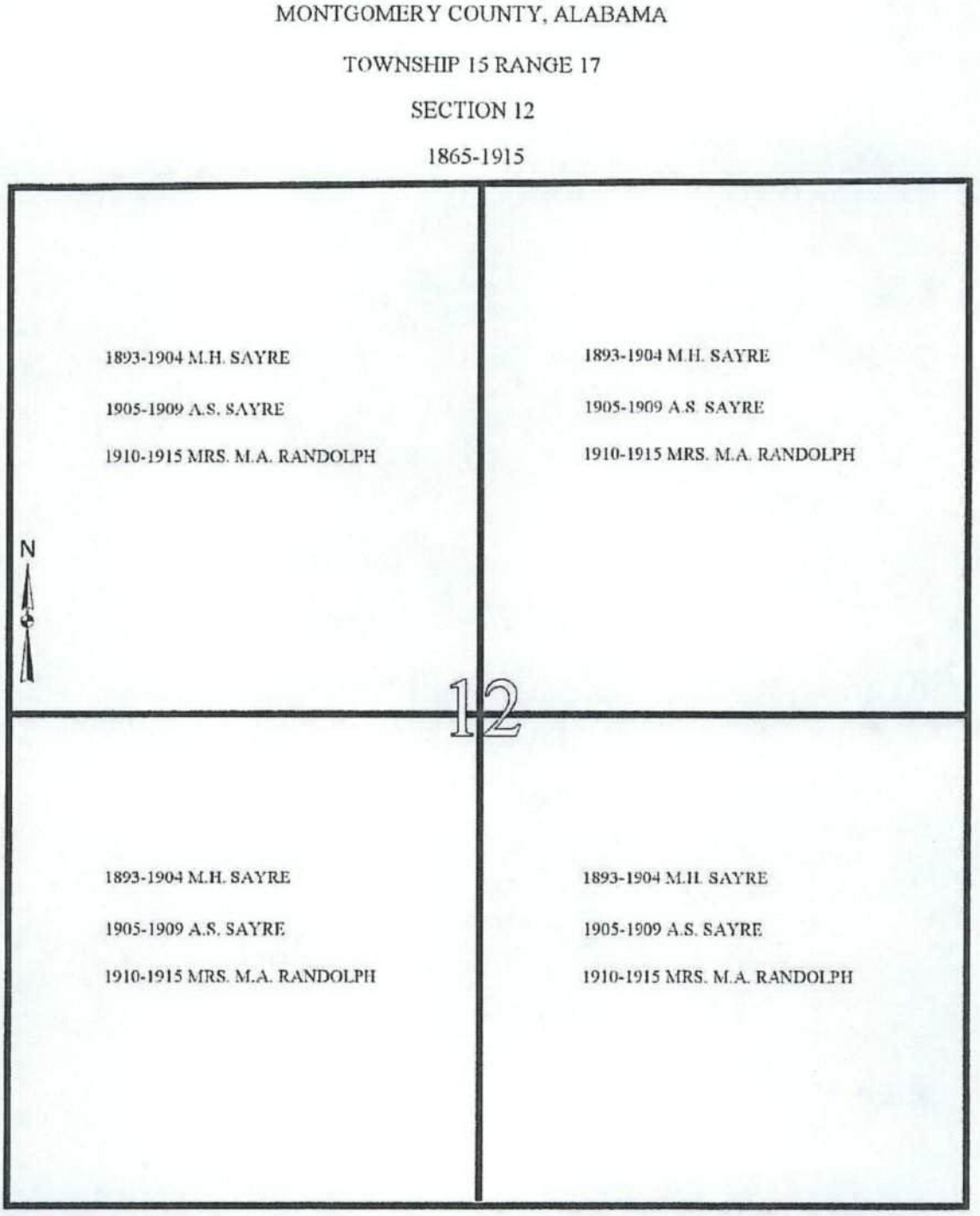


Figure 10. Section 12, T15N, R17E land ownership from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

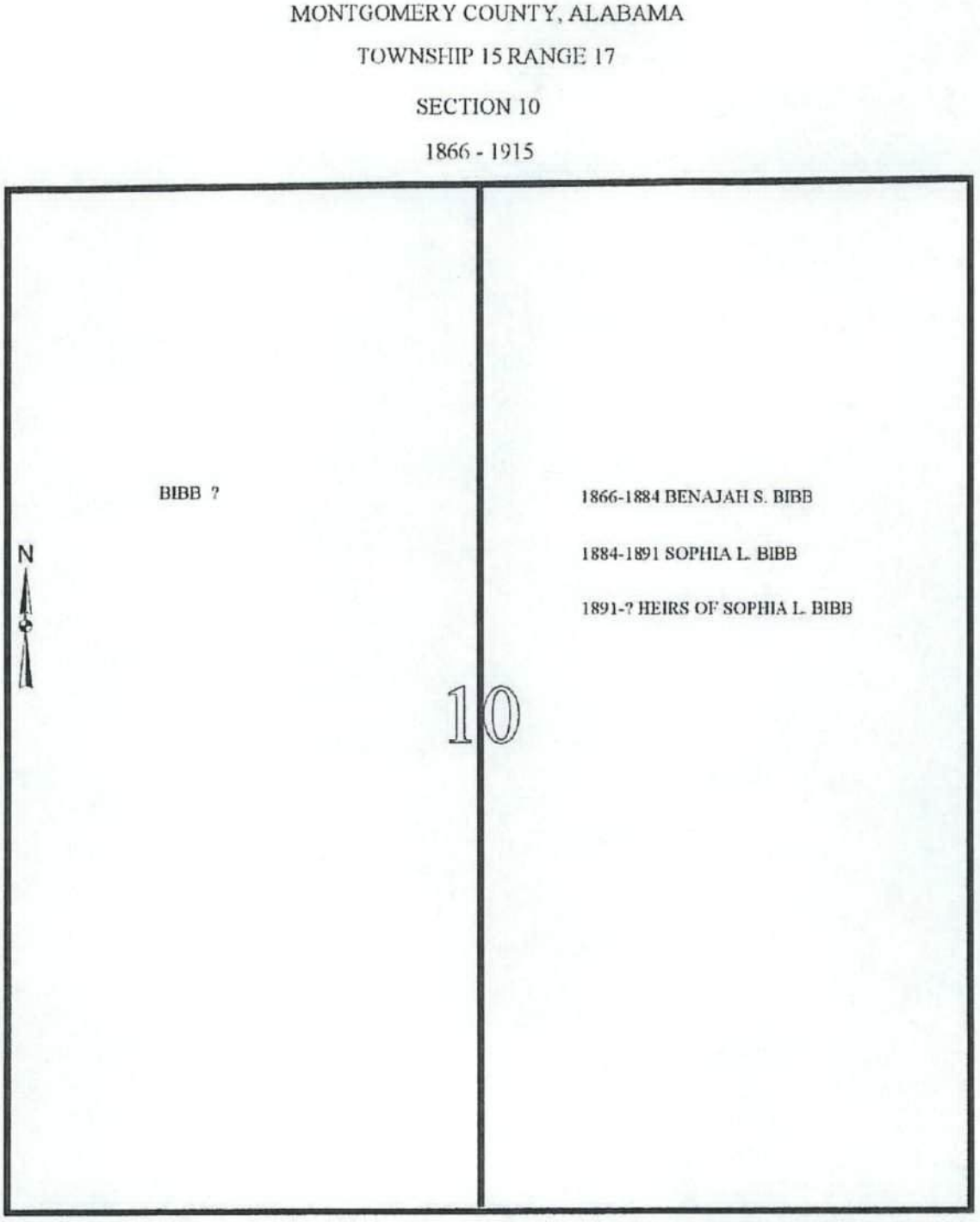


Figure 11. Section 10, T15N, R17E land ownership from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

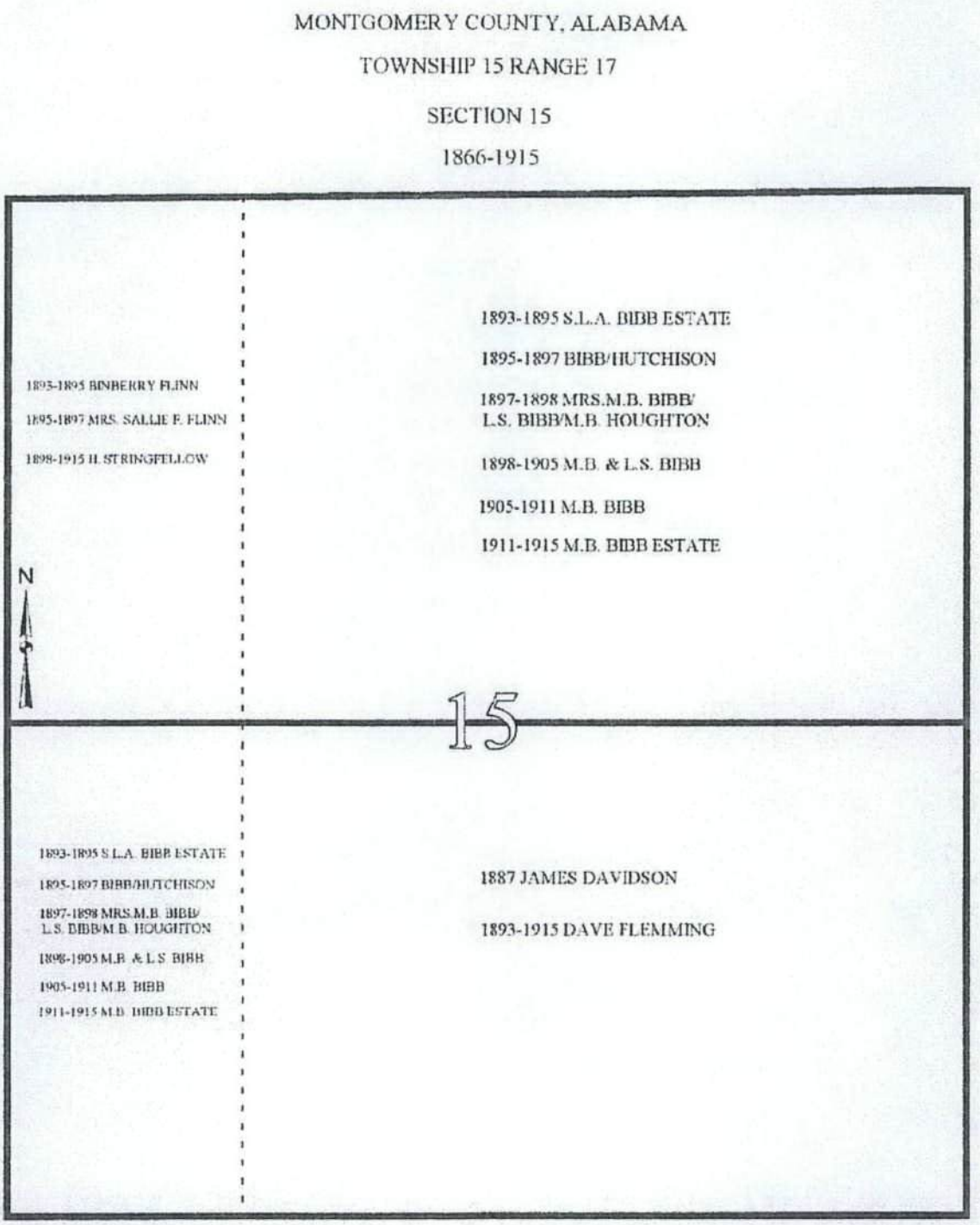


Figure 12. Section 15, T15N, R17E land ownership from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

After amassing substantial land holdings, Benajah Bibb and other planters in Montgomery County assembled a large labor force of African American slaves to perform work on their plantations. That Bibb brought slaves with him from Georgia when he settled in Alabama is likely. According to census data compiled in *Some Social and Economic Factors Relative to the Antebellum Alabama Large Planter* (Kiger 1947), Bibb owned 88 slaves in 1840. In 1840, the total slave population in Montgomery County was 15,486 (United States Census 1840). This total ranked Montgomery County fourth in the state behind, Dallas County (17,208), Greene County (16,431), and Sumter County (15,920).

Slaves were an integral part of the plantation setting. They performed all levels of work from menial tasks to skilled labor. The daunting task of clearing the dense primeval forest that characterized the landscape of the Catoma Creek vicinity fell to Bibb's and other planters' enslaved laborers. Slaves also planted the first crops of short-staple cotton in the cleared fieldsand picked the big white bolls at harvest time. Season after season, slaves cultivated the white gold that made their masters wealthy. They cooked, cleaned, and tended livestock. They also cared for the planter's children.

Slaves served as master craftsmen and women and builders on the plantation. They built the single pen cabins that they inhabited. Collections of slave dwellings, typically called the Quarters, were often located near areas of work such as fields and the domestic complex. A highly organized collection of buildings, the domestic complex featured barns, sheds, animal pens, well houses, a kitchen, and ultimately the planter's residence (Vlach 1993). Slave laborers built all these buildings, including the planter's house. During the frontier period of settlement, even the most affluent of settlers in Alabama occupied dwellings of hewn and unhewn logs constructed by their captive work forces (Gamble 1987; Saunders 1899; Scott, Jr. 1993). As fortunes improved, planters instructed their masons to craft handmade bricks for foundations and their carpenters to build baronial mansions atop the foundations befitting their aristocratic status.

Benajah Bibb moved his family into town not long after he established his plantation (Robertson 1892). However, estate papers of Benajah's wife, Sophia Lucy Anne Bibb, record a family home on their plantation (Montgomery County 1891). According to an insurance policy, this residence and two, two-room tenant dwellings were located about two miles south of Montgomery near the residence of J.W. Hughes on the Old Plank Road. Mr. J.P. Henry, Jr. believes that the Bibb plantation home was close to the present Montgomery Airport (Personal Communication, 2002).

To say that Bibb and other planters in the area profited from King Cotton is an understatement. Census records show that Bibb owned 103 slaves and his real estate was valued at $30,000 in 1850 (United States Census 1850). These statistics place Bibb thirteenth in the highest real estate value in the county in relation to those planters represented in census records (Kiger 1947; United States Census 1850). For some men, the life of the landed gentry was not an end in itself, but rather a means to political, social, and economic conquests in the foundling town of Montgomery. Cotton money provided the means through which Benajah Bibb answered the

family calling of politics. Benajah rose to political office, becoming a state senator in 1834 (Robertson 1892). He later became a Montgomery County court judge, a position which he held for twelve years (Robertson 1892).

Through his political connections, Benajah Bibb entered the elite circle of President Millard Fillmore. In 1854, Fillmore visited Benajah's plantation and partook of the Bibb family hospitality during a tour of the South (Robertson 1892). Politics was deeply ingrained in the Bibb family as well as their relations. Benajah's brother-in-law, George Rockingham Gilmer, served as the governor of Georgia from 1829 to 1831 and 1837 to 1839. Gilmer also served in the United States Congress from 1821 to 1823, 1827 to 1829, and 1833 to 1835. Benajah's brother, William Wyatt Bibb, had a lengthy political career, including service as a congressman (1806-1816), U.S. Senator from Georgia, Governor of the Alabama Territory (1817-1818), and first elected Governor of Alabama (1819-1817) (Stanley 1957). Benajah's and William's brother, Thomas Bibb, a wealthy planter, banker, and statesman, served as the second governor of Alabama (1820-1821). Another Bibb brother, John Dandridge Bibb, had a career as a state senator (1819) from Montgomery County.

During the antebellum period, W.E. McGehee claimed the N ½ of Section 14, formerly owned by Benajah and Joseph W. Bibb. This acquisition possibly falls under the category of the consolidation of family power and wealth as the Bibbs and McGehees were related. It is not surprising that Benajah, Joseph, and Peyton Bibb served on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company board. Benajah's father-in-law, Abner McGehee, was the primary investor and chief stockholder in the railroad, which when completed before the Civil War extended from Montgomery to West Point, Georgia.

On the eve of the dissolution of the Union, the dedicated subjects of King Cotton were still earning handsome rewards for their loyalty. A case in point is Benajah Bibb's escalating fortunes. His real estate value rapidly climbed from $30,000 in 1850 to $100,000 in 1860 (Kiger 1947; United States Census 1850, 1860). In 1860, statesman and planter Bibb's personal wealth amounted to $150,000. Bibb, who owned 125 slaves, was one of the wealthiest men in Montgomery County before the War.

Many planters in Montgomery County and the South in general endured a number of hardships after the Civil War. Author John B. Scott, Jr. (1993) summed up some of the problems facing the landed gentry in his book *Memories of the Mount: The Story of Mt. Meigs, Alabama*:

> The cotton planters, already impoverished by the war, were crushed by new taxes imposed by the federal government and the carpetbag legislature. Taxes on land and personal property were raised to levels amounting to confiscation. In Montgomery County, the taxes on land were three times as high as in the flush days before the war. Hundreds of farms and plantations in the county were sold for taxes. Once sold, the land could only be redeemed by paying double taxes owed, which the landowner had not been able to raise in the first place. Additionally, the U.S. Congress imposed a federal tax of 2.5 cents a pound on all cotton raised in former Confederate states.

According to information in the *Soil Survey of Montgomery County* (United States Department of Agriculture 1926), Montgomery County recovered from these hardships more quickly than other parts of the state.

Although information in the public domain does not reveal Benajah Bibb's financial circumstances during Reconstruction, land records show that the once substantial holdings decreased after the War. Bibb, who died in 1884, no longer owned Section 11, the SW ¼ of Section 12, the W ½ of the NW ¼ of Section 14, and the W ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 15 in T15N, R17E (Figures 8 through 10). Circumstances surrounding the sale of these parcels of land are unknown. On the other hand, Bibb retained his patents in Sections 10 and 15, at the time of his death (Figures 11 and 12). These land patents, as well as other property, passed on to his wife, Sophia L. A. Bibb.

Perhaps the most significant outcome of the war for plantation owners involved the restructuring of the relationship between the planter and his captive work force. The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 freed the slaves; the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States and places subject to its jurisdiction; and the Fourteenth Amendment granted all people born or naturalized in the United States citizenship and equal protection of the laws. The abolition of slavery forced planters to reorganize agricultural practices.

Unfortunately for former slaves, a number of socio-economic circumstances prevailed that led to the development of sharecropping and tenant farming, which basically amounted to the perpetuation of the traditional plantation economy. Many slaves remained on or returned to their former places of enslavement. Some slaves believed they would receive a portion of their former master's property; other slaves, realizing that they were uneducated and poorly trained for work outside of farming, believed they could not sustain themselves in a different environment; others believed there would be reprisals for leaving the plantation (Bailey 1995). These factors and the failure to provide freed slaves with their own land led to the re-establishment of a post-slavery plantation economy in the South (Mandle 1983; McIntyre 1994).

Thus it was in this environment that post bellum planters adopted the tenant-sharecropper system. Large landholders subdivided former plantations into tenant farms and enforced one of four types of tenant farming; cash-tenants paid the landlord outright for use of his land; share-cash tenants paid for part of their rental in money at the time of initial tenancy and the additional sum as a share of crop or livestock production at the end of the season; crop-share tenants furnished their own equipment in return for paying a share of their crop to the owner; and another class of crop-share tenants who used their landowner's equipment (Holley 1940; McIntyre 1994; Rothman 1971). Tenants were provided housing and fuel, and subsistence was included and guaranteed by a lien on the crops (Winston and McGehee 1913). Liens and work contracts secured the hegemony of the old planter class over their tenants.

Ultimately, tenant and sharecrop farming left the majority of black sharecroppers "in a state of permanent indebtedness, restricting their mobility, adding to their economic dependence, and culminating in a system of debt peonage that persisted for decades" (McIntyre 1994; Royce 1993).

As before with the plantation economy, cotton held sway over the tenant-sharecropper farm system. The influence that cotton exerted over the agriculture of the South in the post bellum period is described in Thomas W. Oliver's *A Narrative History of Cotton in Alabama* (1992):

> With the lenders, cotton was the basis for credit. No other farm product was acceptable to them in the payment of debt. Only upon the agreement to produce cotton, could credit be had. For the farmer without credit, it was cotton or starvation. To raise cotton, fertilizer was required. To obtain fertilizer, a debt was incurred, payable only in cotton.

The economic dependence on cotton governed the life of the planter and tenant farmer (Scott, Jr. 1993). The planter, however, typically fared better. Population statistics indicate that the number of tenant farmers in Montgomery County steadily climbed from 1880 to the height of tenant farming in 1910. In 1880, the total number of farms rented for fixed money amounted to 2,611 whereas there were 1,121 farms rented for shares of the products (United States Census 1880). The census year 1890 had 3,285 tenants and 1,064 tenant farms in Montgomery County (United States Census 1890). In 1900, the county counted 3,875 black tenant farmers and 466 black sharecroppers (United States Census 1900). According to McIntyre (1994) and the Farm Tenancy Committee (1944), the peak year for black tenant farmers was 1910, when 93,309 were engaged in the practice (United States Census 1910). The tenant farmers who worked the lands of Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, T15N, R17E were part of a much larger socio-economic phenomenon.

From Montgomery County Courthouse records, one can conclude that the Bibbs were landlords with tenants on their property. Benajah's wife, Sophia Lucy Anne Bibb, bequeathed a 970 acre plantation and a plantation house to her children at the time of her death in 1887 (Montgomery County 1891). Known as the Judge Bibb Plantation, this estate consisted of the SE ¼ of Section 9 less 40 acres off the north end; the SW ¼ of Section 10 less 40 acres off the north end; E ½ of Section 10 less 70 acres off the north end; E ½ of the NW ¼ and W ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 15; NE ¼ of Section 15; NE ¼ Section 6 in T15N, R17E (Montgomery County 1919). The Bibb estate also included two, two-room tenant houses.

That the two referenced tenant houses were part of the Bibb Plantation area known as the "negro quarters" is unknown; however, the location of the quarters is known. This location is defined as "20 acres in the SE ¼ of Section 10, commencing at a point in the center of the Greenville Road defined and running thence east 50 feet, north of the lower artesian well, 900 feet, running thence west 50 feet, running thence south 975 feet to the point of beginning; said lower artesian well being near the **old negro quarters** and said 20 acres being intended to

include said well and the **cabins adjacent and lying in the SW corner of said SE ¼ of Section 10**" (Montgomery County 1901, 1918a, and 1939b). A review of the 1901 Montgomery County Property Ownership Map indicates the location still in ownership of the Bibb heirs (Figure 13). **(Note the cemetery location adjacent to the area of the old Negro quarters.)** Although the reference includes mention of "cabins," one cannot assume that the cabins and above referenced two-room tenant dwellings are one and the same. Suffice to say that the Bibb Plantation likely had tenant dwellings scattered throughout the 970 acres.

Through the early twentieth century, the Judge Bibb Plantation and "all of its appurtenances thereto," including tenant farms, passed through a succession of Bibb heirs. Although patriarch Benajah Smith Bibb and matriarch Sophia Lucy Anne Bibb had five offspring, i.e., William Joseph, George Ridgeway, Louisa Sarah, Sarah Ellen, and Martha Dandridge, only four, William, Lousia, Sarah, and Martha, are mentioned in the conveyance of the plantation (Montgomery County 1896).

Martha D. Bibb commanded the estate at the time of her death on June 9, 1910. According to her last will and testament, Mrs. M.D. Bibb bequeathed her "entire estate, consisting of all property, real, personal, and mixed," to her grandchildren (Montgomery County 1910). Her grandchildren were James Porter Bibb, William George Bibb, Frederick Lillienthal Bibb, and Mattie Gilmer Bibb. A further review of the 1901 property ownership map also shows that the Bibb land holdings were reduced to the above mentioned 20 acres as well as three parcels in Sections 15 and 16, comprised of ± 480 acres.

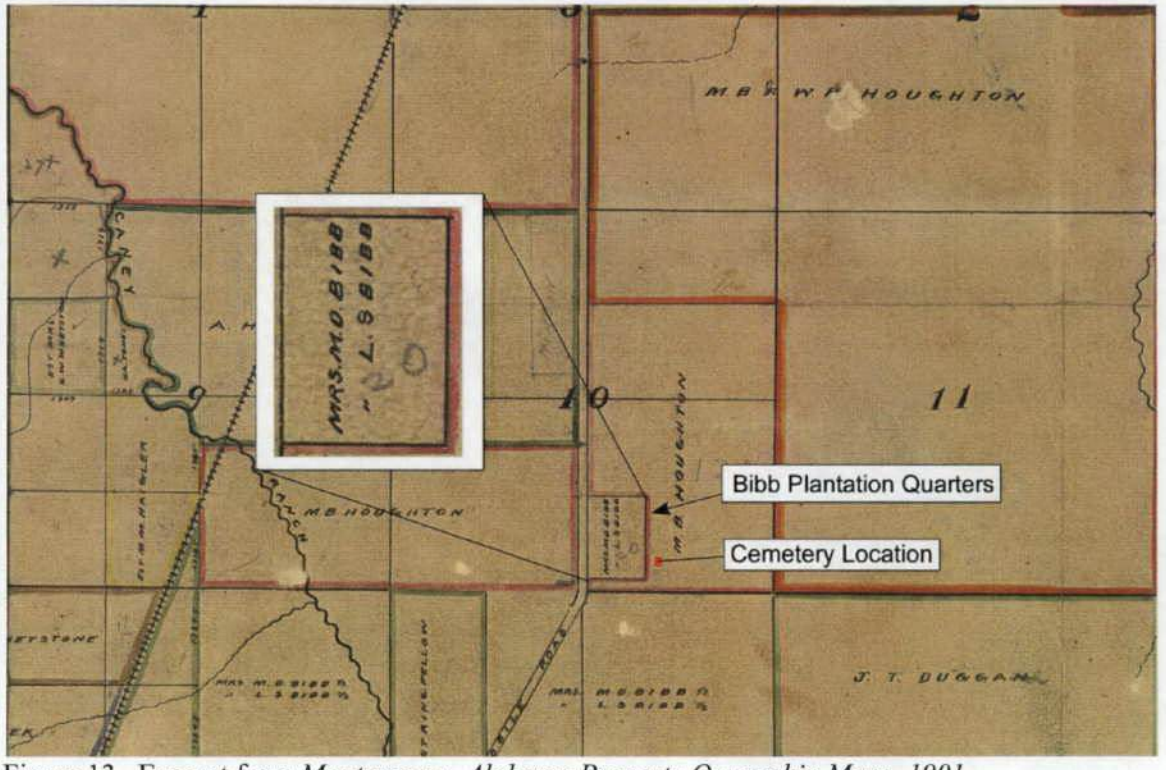


Figure 13. Excerpt from *Montgomery, Alabama Property Ownership Maps, 1901.*

The great grandchildren of the planter aristocrats Benajah Smith and Sophia Lucy Anne Bibb divested themselves of all interests in the family legacy, the Judge Bibb Plantation. James Porter Bibb, acting executor of his grandmother's will, sold family lands to the Joneses and Fred W. Hooper. J.A. and W.H. Jones paid Bibb $2,000 for the aforementioned 20 acres containing cabins and an artesian well associated with the **Bibb Plantation quarters** (Montgomery County 1918b). In 1939, Fred W. Hooper acquired "all that part of the NE ¼ of Section 15, lying north of the public road as now constituted; the W ½ of the SW ¼, less and except therefrom the property conveyed to Minnie Gay Pettus; the E ½ of the NW ¼ of Section 15, less and except therefrom the property conveyed to E. A. Carter and wife Daisy O. Carter and less and except the property conveyed to Minnie Gay Pettus; also the NE ¼ of Section 16 all in T15N, R17E (Montgomery County 1939a). Also in 1939, Hooper completed a transaction with J.A. Jones and wife, Corry, for the above referenced 20 acres featuring cabins and a well (Montgomery County 1939b) (Figure 14).

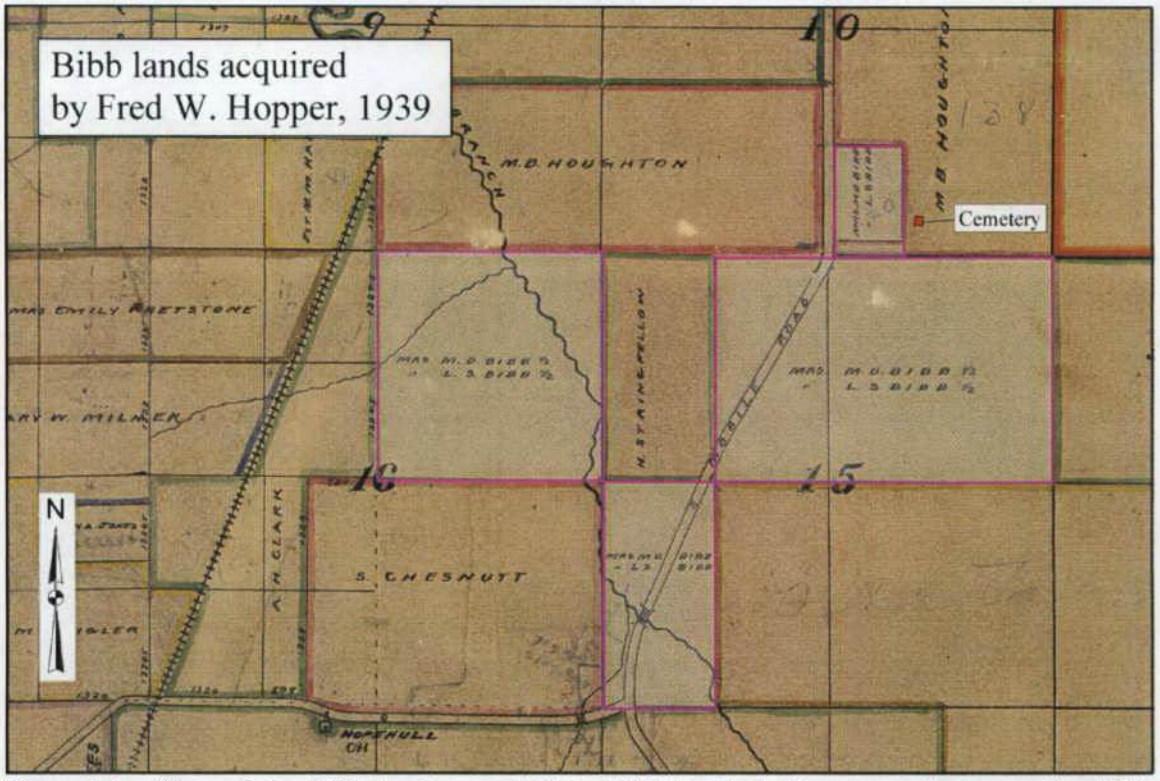


Figure 14. View of the Bibb lands acquired in 1939 by Fred Hooper as shown on the 1901 *Montgomery Alabama Property Ownership Map.*

With the above mentioned transaction there is no further mention of the "old negro quarters" *Abstract of Title, The Lands of Fred W. Hooper Jr.* (1983). In July 1957, Fred W. Hooper, and his wife Laura Hooper, transferred the title of 1217.75 acres (including the 20 acres formerly referred to as "the old negro quarters") to Hooper Construction Company (Montgomery County 1957-1978). This transfer specifically notes the 20 acre tract in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 10; however, no mention of any structures, cabins, or quarters is noted in the transfer. Therefore, the assumption is that "the quarters" had been razed and all elements with the exception of the two associated graves were relegated to obscurity until their rediscovery in 2010.

David Garrett currently operates McLean-Garrett Cattle Company, and has worked on the property for over 45 years. According to Mr. Garrett, who began working for Fred Hooper in the early 1960s, the area always appeared as pasture lands, and with the exception of the two recognizable graves there was no recollection or evidence of structures, cabins, wells or anything pertaining to the area known as the quarters (David Garrett, personal communication, 2011). The documentation clearly places the former quarters in a 20 acre parcel in the SW corner of the SE ¼ of Section 10, adjacent to the cemetery. Therefore, the numerous references to the quarters and the close proximity to the cemetery location would indicate that the cemetery was the likely the burial grounds for the occupants of "the quarters" with origins in the Judge Bibb Plantation. The record also implies that during the years between 1939 and the early 1960s the cabins, outbuildings, and other components of "the quarters" were destroyed.

## *Field Methods*

Prior to the beginning of excavations, a map station/datum was established for mapping all excavation activities (Figure 15). After establishing the map station, the location of the known graves and other features of the terrain were mapped. After the initial mapping procedures, all monuments and associated materials were removed and inventoried. Following the removal of the monuments, the site was mechanically cleared of all brush and surface debris (Figures 16 and 17). All site clearing activities were monitored to assure that no unrecognized funerary materials or human remains were disturbed. Upon completion of the site preparations and initial mapping a water-screen and processing area were established outside of the excavation area (Figure 18).

Upon completion of site preparations, excavation activities proceeded according to the work outline as described in the preliminary assessment (Appendix A). According to Christian tradition, graves are usually aligned in rows running north to south with the body oriented east to west. This was the alignment at the cemetery, and the excavations were conducted in rows oriented north to south and began with the dilapidated box tomb (Figure 19). A smooth bladed backhoe was used to remove the upper soils to a depth where cultural materials were accessible for hand excavations (Figures 20 and 21). Following the removal of the upper soils, all cultural materials including osseous remains, coffin hardware, and associated materials were excavated by hand (Figure 22).

Following the completion of an excavation unit, the process was shifted to the adjacent unexcavated parcel and excavations proceeded. By using this method, all soils were explored to determine the absence or presence of human remains. This method resulted in the excavation of a series of north to south coursing trenches that continued until no further interments were encountered.

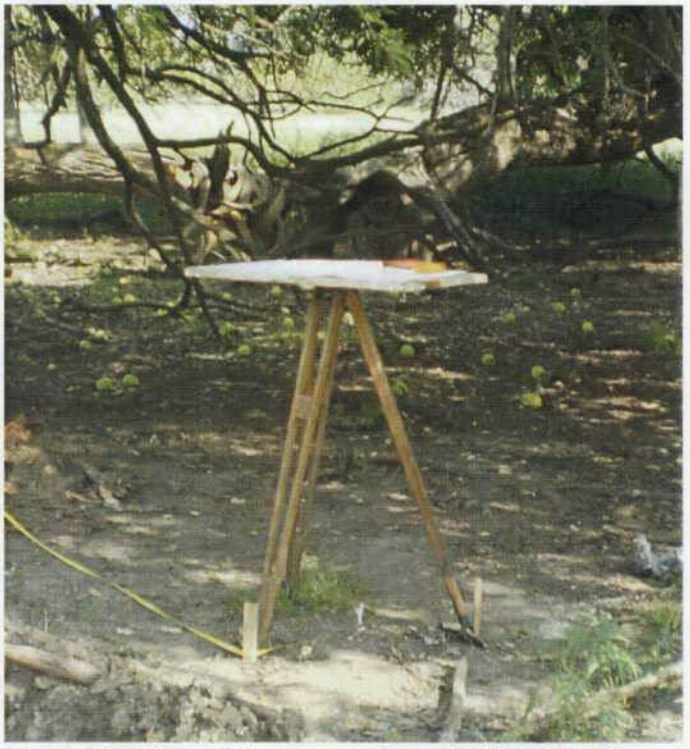

Figure 15. View of the map station established for the excavations.


Figure 16. View of site clearing in progress.


Figure 17. View of site clearing in progress.

Figure 18. View of the water screen and processing area.

Figure 19. View of the box tomb/Burial 1 prior to excavation.

Figure 20. View of the initial backhoe excavations at Burial 1.

Figure 21. View of backhoe excavations in progress.

Figure 22. View of hand excavations in progress.

All interments were numbered and mapped so that all materials could be reinterred in the same order that they were prior to excavation. All soils were screened through 6 mm wire mesh to recover cultural materials. At the completion of the day's excavations all materials were boxed and numbered in wooden containers and securely stored until reinterment (Figure 23). Upon completion of the excavations the area was backfilled (Figures 24 and 25).

Upon completion of the excavations all materials were returned to the David L. DeJarnette Research Laboratory for analysis. The skeletal analysis was conducted as outlined in the initial assessment and permit application (Appendix A). Grave dimensions, skeletal orientation, and photographic documentation were collected for all excavations. Photographs and inventories were collected on all coffin hardware, and personal effects. The results of the post excavation analysis and inventory are outlined in Appendix B.

All skeletal material and accompanying artifacts along with a map outlining the order of reintermant were delivered to Superior Monument Co. for reinterment at Forest Hill Memorial Gardens. Following the completion of the reinterment, and as directed by the Alabama Historical Commission, a monument was erected outlining the details of the relocation activities (Figures 26 and 27).

Figure 23. View of the wooden reinterment containers.

Figure 24. View of backfilling activities in progress.

Figure 25. View of the excavation site after backfilling.

Figure 26. View of the reinterment site at Forest Hills Memorial Gardens.

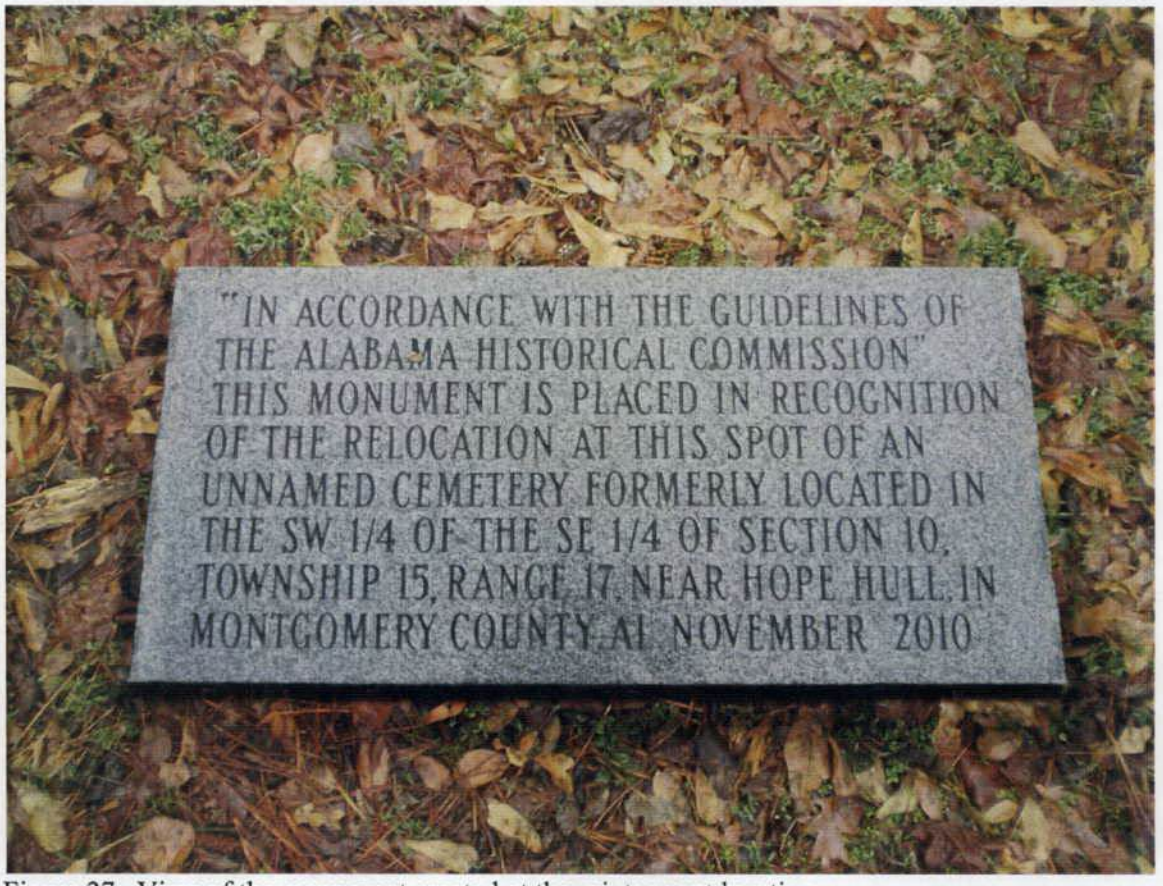

Figure 27. View of the monument erected at the reinterment location.

## *Results*

As a result of mitigation activities, seventy six human interments were exhumed and reinterred (Figure 28). The preservation of the skeletal material was categorized into two categories for analysis. The cemetery is located in the Black Prairie district of the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic section. These soils are developed on chalk and marl, and the subsoil is very firm and moist when wet, and is very firm and brittle when dry. The retention of moisture following periods of drought causes the soils to crack (Burgess et al. 1960: 71-72). As a result, the skeletal material was imbedded in a constantly shifting soil matrix. This resulted in the fragmentation of the recovered materials, and in many cases had a bearing on the ability to determine the age and sex of any particular individual. For the analysis of the skeletal material, all materials were scored using a criterion based on the condition of the recovered materials. The techniques and methods are discussed in the forward to Appendix B.

The conditions that contributed to poor skeletal recovery were consistent with regards to the recovery of the coffins or burial cases. No intact burial cases were recovered in any of the excavations, and for the most part the recovered materials were metallic objects such as nails, coffin handles, decorative hardware, personal effects, and accompaniments placed inside the coffin. The burial cases were constructed of wood, and in most instances were deteriorated to a

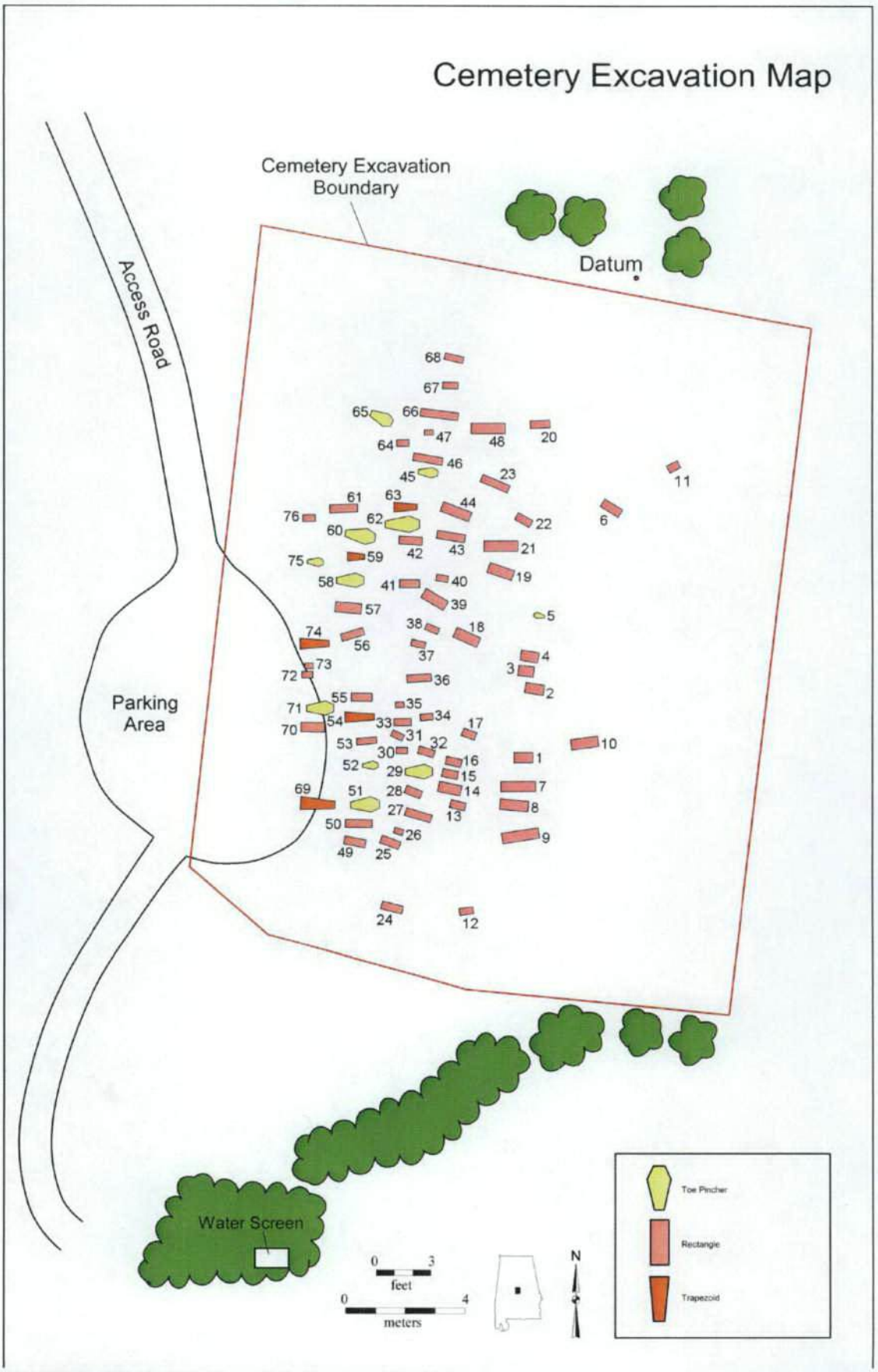


Figure 28. Scale map of the cemetery excavations.

degree where only fragments remained. The cases appeared to be homemade and were generally of a rectangular shape although some hexagonal/toe pincher and trianguloid styles were recovered. The shape and style of the coffins are consistent with the artifact assemblage indicating use of the cemetery in the late 19th to early 20th centuries (Jones 2006:5, 2008:40; Mainfort and Davidson 2006:112; Shogren et al. 1989:160).

While the coffins were likely homemade, manufactured hardware such as coffin handles, and decorative embellishments were recovered. Traditionally, homemade coffins were decorated, and modified by purchasing hardware from a local hardware store or other provider (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:5; Shogren et al. 1989:159).

## *Coffin Hardware*

Coffin handles and nails were the most prevalent materials recovered from the excavations. The handles were largely manufactured of white metal, which, according to the American Heritage Dictionary, is "any of a various number of whitish alloys, such as pewter, containing a high percentage of tin or lead". At the time that the cemetery was most active (circa 1900) there were five basic styles of handles composed of three basic parts. The following is a description of coffin handle design as cited in Hacker-Norton and Trinkley (1984) and Mainfort and Davidson (2006). The lug is the portion that is attached to the side of the burial case. Attached to the lug is the arm or bracket that attaches the handle or bail to the lug for transport (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:9). Some handles have single or double lugs with brackets that attach the bail/handle to the case. In these styles the bail/handle swings up and out when lifted, and are referred to as swing bail handles. Double lug swing bail handles were by far the most common handle style recovered, with no examples of single lug swing bail handles recovered. Figure 29 is a representative view of a double lug swing bail handle.

The other recovered styles are the bar type handles. With this handle style the lugs and attaching brackets are in a fixed or stationary position. The individual styles are classified by the length of the bar/handle. The bar is a wooden or metal dowel that slides through the lug brackets and acts as the gripping apparatus for the coffin handle. These handles come in short bar and extension bar styles. The short bar handle is similar in design to the swing bail style in that several separate handles, usually four or more, are affixed to the case. The bar or handle normally has an end cap that holds the bar in place, and also provides a decorative component to the handle (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984; Mainfort and Davidson 2006). Figures 30 and 31 are examples of short bar styles with attached and separate end cap designs. The final style is the extension bar which is simply a bar style handle with a single bar that runs the length of the burial case (Figure 32). No extension bar handles were recovered at the cemetery and this is likely an indicator of the time period time, coffin design, and economic circumstances. According to Mainfort and Davidson (2006) the bar type handle became more popular due to its studier weight-bearing capacity. "Perhaps the chief trait that emphasizes the adaptability of the bar handle form lies in its adaptability for the gripping portion to be shortened or widened by altering the space


Figure 29. Example of a double lug swing bail handle.

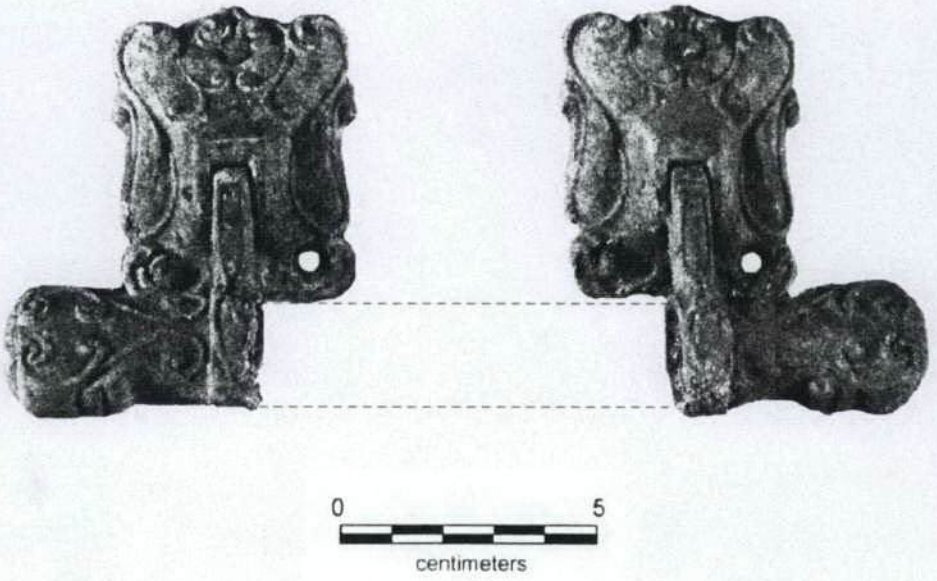


Figure 30. Example of a short bar handle with attached end caps.

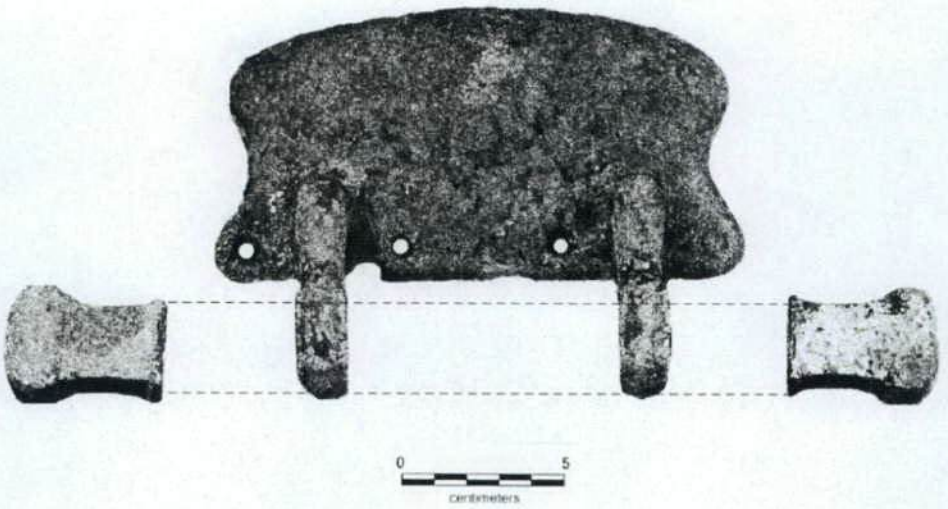


Figure 31. Example of a short bar handle with separate end caps.

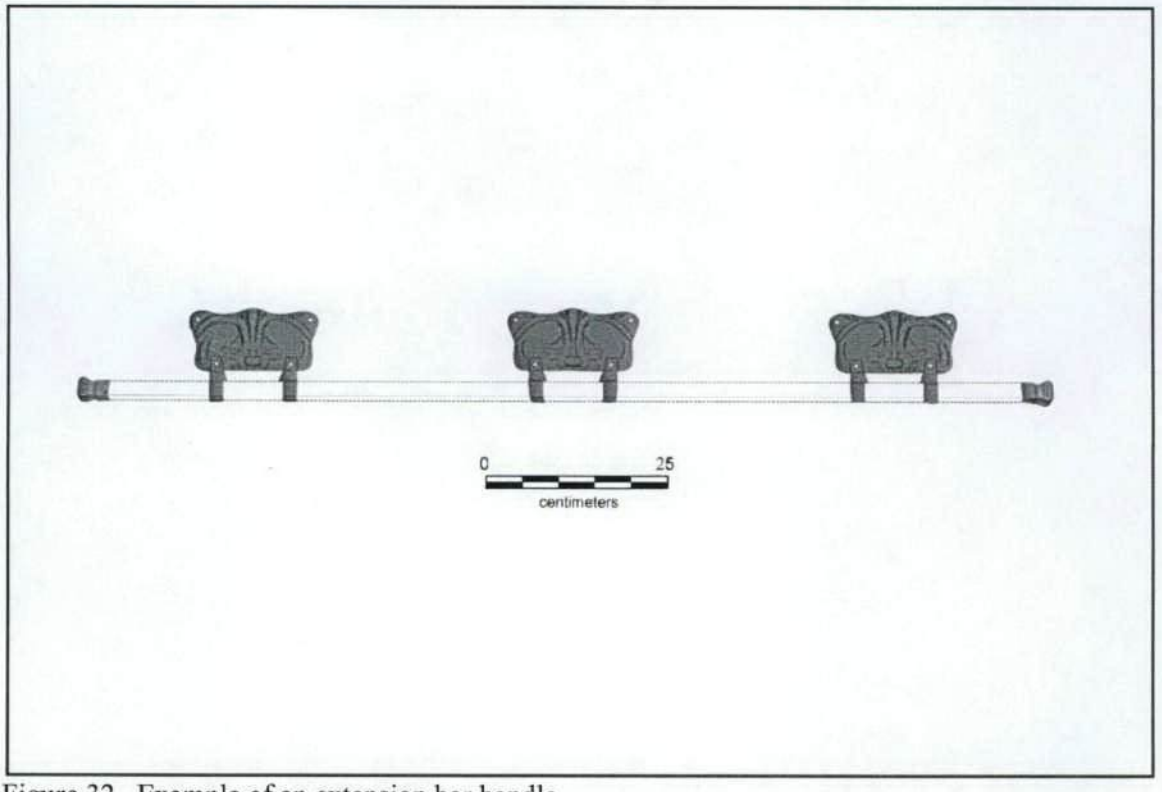


Figure 32. Example of an extension bar handle.

between the lugs and hence the length of the bar" (Mainfort and Davidson 2006:123). This adaptability allowed for the bar handle to evolve into fixed and swing extension bar eventually becoming the standard form used in the industry today (Mainfort and Davidson 2006). Based on the absence of extension bar handles, one could speculate that the cemetery was no longer in use during the extension bars rise in popularity, or possibly it was simply a matter of financial means.

Nails fall into two general categories, cut and wire and diagnostic analysis can to some degree can be used a temporal period guide. However, caution should be exercised due to the possibility that older cut nails could be and in some cases are, used after their popularity had decreased. The majority of the nails were corroded or rusted to a degree where in some cases a particular type was uncertain. However, the majority of the nails appeared to be of wire manufacture indicating a probable time range for the interments around the turn of the 20th century or later. One of the most authoritative guides in the archeological literature that documents the introduction of wire nails, and therefore, the decline of cut nails appeared in a report citing the Wire-Nail Association of 1895-1896 (Mainfort and Davidson 2006). According the report as cited by Mainfort and Davidson, "Cut nails were the dominant nail type until the late 1800s, when a new nail form (the wire nail) was introduced into the United States" (Mainfort and Davidson 2006:116). Although deteriorated, the large majority of the nails appear to be of the wire type, indicating that the cemetery was most active during the latter 1800s through the early 1900s.

Additional coffin hardware was made up of decorative items that appeared to serve no functional purpose to the construction of the burial cases. The items generally consisted of miscellaneous white metal hardware that is unique to the mortuary industry. While under normal circumstances these items are functional as well as decorative, the limited numbers recovered indicates that they were likely used as embellishments. The following is a brief description of the items and their intended application.

*Thumbscrews and Escutcheons*: Thumbscrews and Escutcheons appeared in the mortuary industry in the 1870s. They were usually sold as a set with the escutcheon acting as the washer and the thumbscrew as the fastener (Figure 33). These implements were the standard type of coffin lid fastener through the early twentieth century, and were still available in mortuary hardware catalogs into the 1960s (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley; 1984Mainfort and Davidson 2006).

*Caplifters:* Caplifters were another decorative item that also appeared at the cemetery. Like thumbscrews and escutcheons, caplifters also come in two pieces and were used as a handle for lifting the coffin lid for viewing. The conclusion that caplifters were decorative and non functional is the absence of hinges in the recovered materials. Figure 34 is an example of caplifters.

*Coffin Plates/Plaques:* Plaques are usually commonly recovered in cemeteries; however, only one coffin plate or plaque was recovered (Figure 35). Coffin plaques are a commonly recovered item in cemetery excavations and the paucity of plaques once again leads to speculation about financial circumstances, social status, trends, or customs.


Figure 33. Scale view of thumbscrews and escutcheons

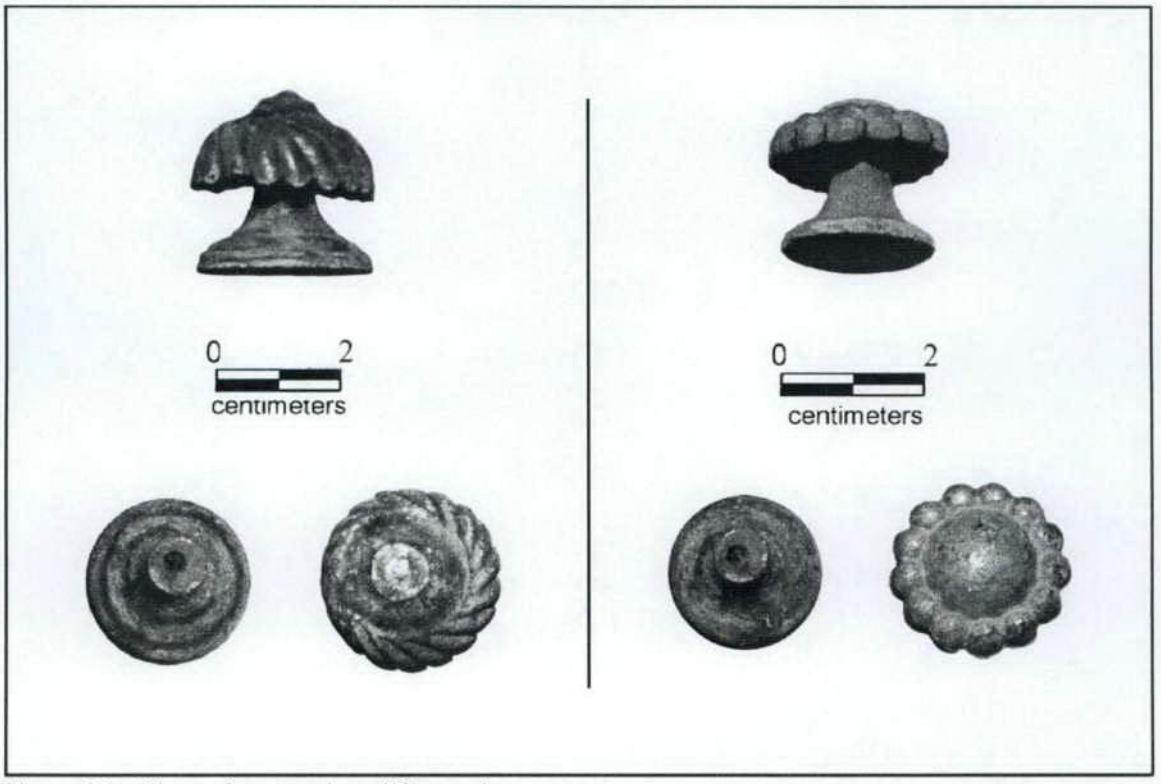


Figure 34. View of assorted caplifter styles.

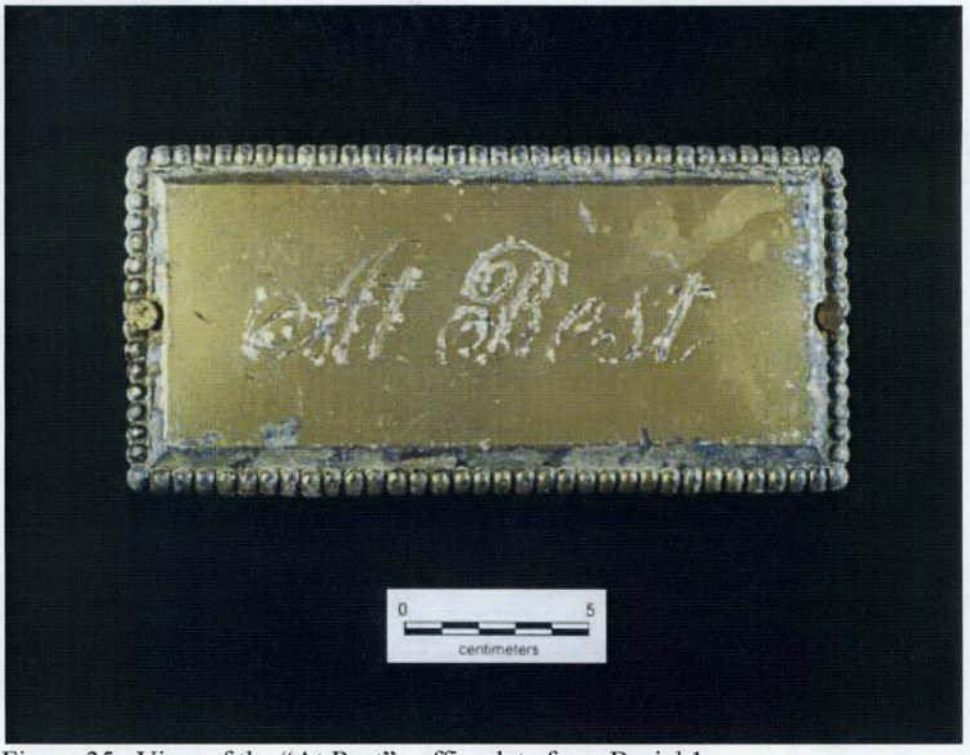

Figure 35. View of the "At Rest" coffin plate from Burial 1.

*Miscellaneous Decorative Materials:* Various examples of decorative items such as coffin screws, flowers, fraternal emblems, and other ornaments were also recovered. A detailed inventory of the recovered items is listed in Appendix B.

## *Personal Effects and Accompaniments*

The personal effects and accompaniments recovered from the excavations provided input into the lives origins and customs of the individuals. In many cases the recovery of the skeletal material was so poor that we were unable to conclusively determine the age or sex of the individual at the time of death. As a result, a number of criteria were observed as an aid in the determination of the vital statistical data about the individuals. Grave dimensions aided in the determination of age in that there is a notable difference in the dimensions of the interment of a child and an adult. Therefore, in the absence of clear age indicators a designation of probable child or probable adult might be assigned based on the dimensions of the grave. However, this criterion provides no indication of sex and the analysis of the personal effects can be a valuable tool in determining the probable sex of and individual.

For example, artifacts recovered from a burial that exhibit feminine characteristics such as necklaces, ear rings, and other feminine items would indicate a female individual, while materials exhibiting a masculine appearance would indicate a male individual. As an example, items recovered from Burial 7 included hair pin which could indicate a female individual, while a watch chain, and collar studs recovered from Burial 43, would likely be assigned as male (Figures 36-38). It should be noted that without more conclusive data, determinations of age and sex are subjective hence the designation of *probable male* or *probable female*.

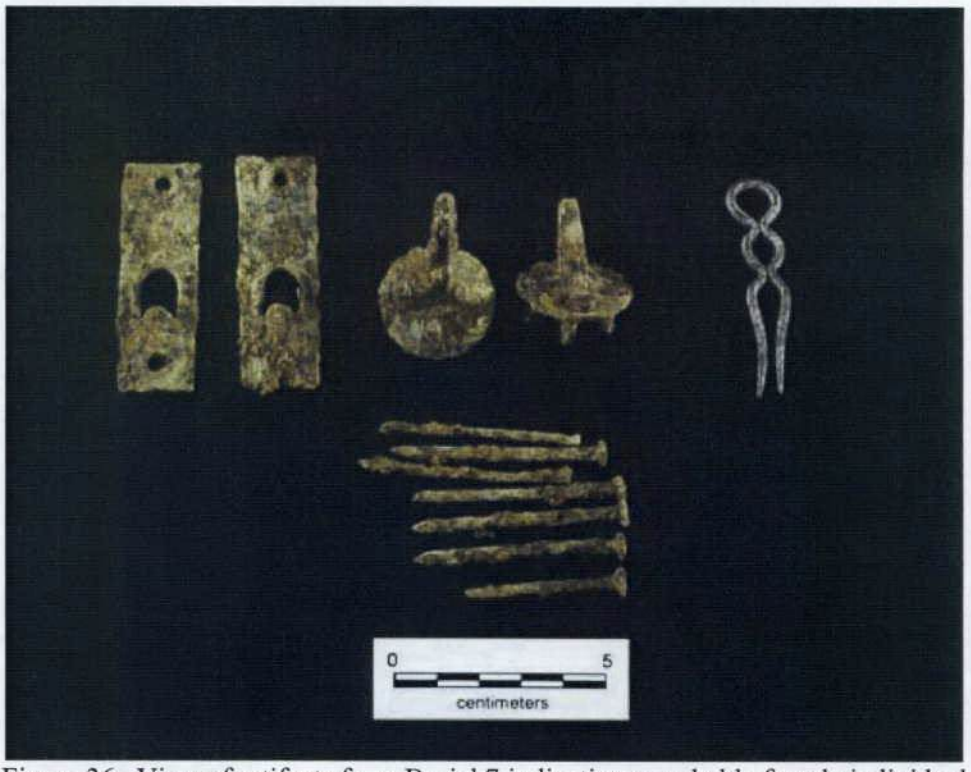


Figure 36. View of artifacts from Burial 7 indicating a probable female individual.


Figure 37. View of collar studs from Burial 43 indicating a probable male individual.

Figure 38. View of a watch chain indicating a probable male individual.

Clothing components such as zippers, buttons, collar studs snaps, fasteners, etc. are valuable tools for determining the approximate time span of the interments. For example, observations of the button assemblage indicate a button style known as Prosser type porcelain buttons. This button style was the common form found at the cemetery and was a popular style in the late 1800s. Prosser buttons were inexpensive and produced in massive quantities, accounting for their prevalence in nineteenth century archaeological sites (Mainfort and Davidson 2006). "For example, in 1872 the wholesale price of porcelain buttons was 37.5 cents "per great gross" or just a little over three pennies per gross"(Mainfort and Davidson 2006:172). With this low cost availability it is understandable that large numbers of this button style would be recovered. The incidence of porcelain buttons indicates a time range from the late 1800s to early 1900s that is consistent with the nail assemblage.

Additional items consisted of jars, bottles, coins, porcelain/ceramic saucers, watch chains, and other miscellaneous items. Observing the artifact assemblage, the suggestion of folk traditions and grave accompaniments cannot be disregarded. The tradition of placing items with the body of the deceased can be traced back to African influences on burial practices. This practice is described by Ross W. Jamieson, in his 1995 overview of African American burial practices.

> Grave goods placed with the body afford the most obvious evidence in an archaeological context of African influences on the burial. The type and placement of grave goods with the corpse varies widely in African practice. In the Mandara Highlands, grave goods placed with the body are limited in nature: "The overall concern is to provide the departed with items either of semimetal

> value to them or that will serve them in good stead in the land of the dead, where they will live a life that is, it would seem, perceived as being on the whole pretty similar to the one they are leaving" (David 1992:197). At the Houlouf cemetery Holl (1994:140) reports the inclusion of a smoking pipe, lots of stone tools, copper artifacts, and a large number of imported carnelian beads, with a maximum of 174 beads in one tomb. At ElMina the grave goods included ceramic vessels, beads, and tobacco pipes. A 1602 document from ElMina claimed that the Africans would bury all of the deceased's belongings in the grave (DeCorse 1992:183). (Jamieson 1995: 48-49)

A common African American burial custom was the practice of placing of a saucer of salt in the thoracic region of a deceased individual. This practice was apparently widespread in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and was observed at the cemetery, where one interment contained ceramic saucer recovered from the thoracic region (Figure 39). Other examples include two cases from the First African Baptist Church cemetery (Jamieson 1995), in Philadelphia, Elko Switch cemetery in Northern Alabama (Shogren et al. 1989), and Black Cemetery in Shelby County, Alabama (Jones 2008). The tradition appears to be derived from the belief that the placing of a plate of salt on the corpse will prevent bloating and keep the devil away (Parrington and Wideman 1986:60-61 as cited in Jamieson 1995:53). "One folk belief is that placing a bowl of salt on the corpse until it was buried would keep out the evil spirits (Parler 1962:2855 as cited in Shogren et al. 1986:183).

Upon completion of the inventory and photographic documentation all materials were returned to their respective burial containers for re-internment. A database detailing burial information based on the post excavation analysis is provided in Appendix B.


Figure 39. In situ view of Burial 54, showing a saucer placed on the chest prior to interment.

## *Conclusions*

The mitigation of the unnamed cemetery resulted in the excavation and reinterment of seventy six human interments. Of this number, only two were identified by gravestones, and the remaining burials were unmarked, and in reality unknown prior to excavation activities. Investigations of the available historic records revealed sufficient evidence to conclude that the cemetery was likely the burial grounds for the residents of the tenant quarters of the former Judge Bibb Plantation.

In closing, the mitigation of the cemetery brought to light a previously forgotten community with caring and deep respect for their loved ones. Upon completion of excavations and analysis, all materials were delivered to Superior Monument Company for reburial. Field maps and locational data generated as a result of the excavation activities were used to insure that all materials (burial case, headstones, etc) were replaced and reinterred in the same relative position as they were removed. In accordance with the directive from the AHC the relocation was reported to Craig Remington for update in the *Historical Atlas of Alabama, Cemetery Locations by County*. The cemetery's previous location was added to the Alabama State Site File (ASSF), designated as Site 1Mt489.

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APPENDIX A

University of Alabama Museums

Office of Archaeological Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA
MUSEUMS

May 19, 2010

A Preliminary Assessment/Cemetery Relocation Permit Application of an Unnamed Cemetery near Hope Hull in Montgomery County, Alabama

**OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 10-157**

PERFORMED FOR: ALFA Properties Inc.
P.O. Box 11000
Montgomery, Al 36198
Attn: J. Mark Fain

PERFORMED BY: V. Stephen Jones, Cultural Resources Technician
The University of Alabama
University of Alabama Museums
Office of Archaeological Research
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

DATE PERFORMED: April 28, 2010

V. Stephen Jones
Cultural Resources Technician
Office of Archaeological Research
University of Alabama Museums

13075 Moundville
Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474
(205) 371-2266
FAX (205) 371-2494

*A Preliminary Assessment/Cemetery Relocation Permit Application of an Unnamed Cemetery near Hope Hull in Montgomery County, Alabama*

V. Stephen Jones

## *Introduction*

As part of initial preparations prior to relocation activities, The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) performed a preliminary assessment survey of an unnamed cemetery near Hope Hull in Montgomery County, Alabama. The assessment was conducted to determine the general condition of the cemetery and to gather required information prior to the issuance of a permit by the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) for the relocation of the cemetery, as requested by the landowner.

The cemetery/area of interest measures approximately 65m (210 ft.) by 45m (150 ft.), and is located in a pasture approximately 275m (900 ft.) west of the south bound right-of-way of I65 near the community of Hope Hull in Montgomery County, Alabama. More specifically, the project area is located in the SE1/4 of Section 10, T15N, R17E as viewed on the 1958 U.S.G.S. Montgomery South, topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The cemetery is inactive and the surrounding area has been relegated to cattle grazing. The origins of the cemetery are unknown but it appears to be a small family burial ground.

## *Literature and Document Search*

A document search of available literature was conducted to gather insight into the history of the cemetery. Only one grave is recognizable by a legible marker. This is the grave of Bryant P. Pleasent (1866-1908) (Figure 2). The second grave is recognizable by a dilapidated concrete box tomb (Figure 3). Both markers are located in a north to south alignment spaced approximately 4 to 6 meters apart (Figure 4). The 1880 U.S. Census indicates an individual named Bryant Pleasant in the household of a farmer named Ben White. He is listed as 16 years old and worked as a laborer. According to the census all individuals were listed as African-American. There is a discrepancy in the spelling of the surname and the age of Bryant Pleasant as indicated on the gravestone. The headstone lists a date of birth at 1866, and the spelling of the surname is Pleasent, while the census indicates the spelling as Pleasant. Mr. Gene Johnson of Superior Monument Co. has been in the monument and vault industry in the Montgomery area for years. At our request, Mr. Johnson contacted numerous individuals in the burial industry about the cemetery. According to Mr. Johnson several funeral directors were aware of the cemetery but had no knowledge of the origins (Gene Johnson, personal communication, May, 2010). The cemetery's location is not listed in the *Historical Atlas of Alabama (Vol.2) Cemetery Locations by County* (Remington 1999).

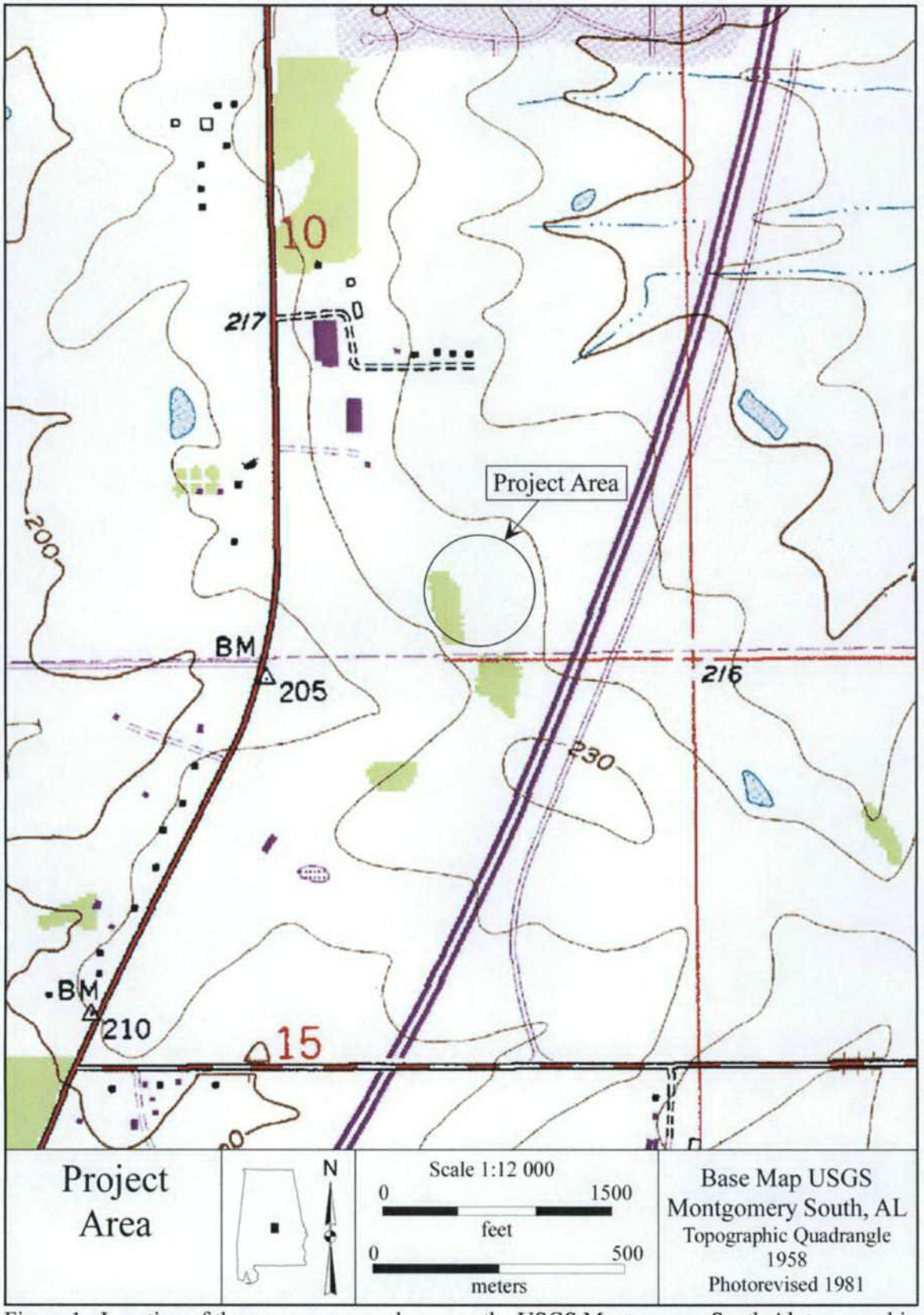


Figure 1. Location of the survey area as shown on the USGS Montgomery South Al, topographic quad map.

Figure 2. East view of the Pleasent/Pleasant grave.

Figure 3. View of the concrete box tomb.

Figure 4. South view of the visible graves and the general project area.

**Unnamed Cemetery Relocation**
**OAR Project Number: 10-157**

**Project Data:**

*Name of Cemetery:* Unknown:

*Historical Cemetery Atlas Number:* Not Listed

*Site Size:* 65 m by 45 m approximately

*Existing Access:* Farm road/pasture

*Type of Permit Requested* Relocation

*Landowner information:* ALFA Properties Inc.
C/O Mr. John A. Howard Jr. Esq.
Kaufman Gilpin McKenzie Thomas Weiss, PC
Lakeview Center, Suite 300
2660 East Chase Lane
Montgomery, Al 36117
Phone (334) 409-2230

*Site Description* The cemetery is located in a cow pasture that has been actively used as a feedlot for cattle production for over 50 years. As a result the ground surface is pocked with hoof prints making the surface very irregular. There appears to be one row of graves as indicated by the above description. Under normal burial practices this alignment and the spacing between the recognizable graves would allow for one row of graves with an estimated total of 8 to 10 graves. Note that this estimate is arbitrary and assumes a predictable grave alignment and boundary dimensions based on visual observations.

**Locational Data:**

*County/State:* Montgomery County, Alabama
*Topographic Map:* 7.5' USGS Montgomery South
*Township:* 15N *Range:* 17E *Section:* 10, SE ¼
*Topographic Association:* Terrace

*Elevation:* 220 ft AMSL
*Physiographic Region:* East Gulf Coastal Plain

**Background Research:**

*Alabama State Site File:* No archaeological sites are listed in the immediate area.
*National Register of Historic Places:* No properties listed for the area.
*Alabama's Tapestry of Historic Places:* No properties listed for the area.

*Early 1900s*
*Soil Survey Maps:* The 1929 Montgomery County soil map shows no occupations, structures or cemeteries in the area.

**Field Methods and Archaeological Data:**

*Ground Cover/Setting:* Pasture
*Previous Impacts:* Possibly some vandalism, although the major disturbances appear to be attributable to general deterioration due to cattle grazing.
*Soil Type:* Oktibbeha and Sumter Clay

*Work Plan:* All aspects of the disinterment procedure will be conducted by The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research. Mr. Eugene M. Futato, RPA, Deputy Director of OAR will serve as Principal Investigator for the project. V. Stephen Jones, Archaeological Technician, will supervise all field activities. Additional experienced field personnel will be assigned as needed. Prior to excavations a detailed site map will be produced showing the location of all known graves, surface depressions, and any other pertinent attributes of the cemetery. Following the completion of the map, the individual graves will be systematically excavated. Excavation methods will consist of the careful removal of all grave markers, followed by the mechanical removal of the upper soil layers. This process is generally accomplished by using a smooth bladed backhoe to carefully remove the upper soils from the graves. Following the removal of the upper soils, all cultural materials including osseous remains, burial goods, discolored dirt, coffin hardware, and wood fragments are hand excavated. In addition, a detailed inventory of all recovered materials will be conducted; sketch maps, photographs, and rubbings of the inscriptions will be collected. When possible, age, sex and pathological data will be recorded using standard field identification methods.

Upon completion of the excavation of the known graves, the remaining area will be thoroughly inspected to identify the absence or presence of unmarked graves. In the event that additional graves are encountered, excavations will continue using the above-mentioned methods. All recovered cultural remains will be delivered to Superior Monument Co. for reinterment at Forest Hills Memorial Gardens (Figure 5). Following the completion of the reinterment procedure, a detailed report documenting all aspects of the project will be produced and submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission.

## *References Cited*

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1880 United States Census

STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

July 13, 2010

John A. Howard, Jr.
Kaufman Gilpin McKenzie Thomas Weiss, PC
Lakeview Center, Suite 300
2660 Eastchase Lane
Montgomery, Alabama 36117

**RE: Unnamed Cemetery, Montgomery County, Alabama**

Dear Mr. Howard:

Based upon information received from Steve Jones of the Office of Archaeological Research, the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) hereby issues a permit to relocate all burials that comprise a cemetery located off U.S. Highway 31 near the Hyundai Plant in Montgomery County.

The process outlined for the removal and reinterment of burials is proper and respectful and adheres to the AHC guidelines. All human remains and associated burial artifacts of each individual will be placed in separate containers and relocated to Forest Hills Memorial Gardens in Montgomery. Existing headstones will be installed at the new burial site and a permanent sign commemorating the relocation will be erected here as well.

Upon completion, provide a detailed narrative report describing the work performed including good-quality photographs depicting all stages of the project to:

Lee Anne Wofford, Cemetery Preservation Coordinator
Alabama Historical Commission
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Mrs. Wofford at (334)230-2659 or LWofford@preserveala.org.

Sincerely,

Frank W. White
Executive Director

FWW/lw

APPENDIX B

# Forword

This appendix provides tabular data on all interments excavated at the cemetery. Each entry is divided into categories outlining various aspects of the data recovered during the course of the excavations. The following is a brief description of the categories and data recorded for each.

*Name:* This category identifies the name, date of birth (DOB), date of death (DOD), and if known, the age of the individual at the time of death (AAD). If no such information was available the category was listed as unknown.

*Casket Data:* This category provides information about the measurements and characteristics of the burial case. Due to poor recovery of wood, which was the only material used for the construction of the cases, the shape and design of the coffin was determined by the dimensions of the secondary grave shaft. For this appendix measurements were gathered at the head, shoulders, feet, and the overall length.

As previously stated, the wood used for the construction of the coffins was deteriorated to a degree that only fragments, if any, wood remained; as a result, the shape and dimensions of the caskets were determined through measurements of the secondary grave shaft. The following is a brief description of a secondary grave shaft as described by Shogren et al. (1989:5). Most graves consist of a primary and secondary shaft with the secondary shaft identified by a noticeable step or shoulder extending inwards from the primary shaft. In most cases the secondary shaft is noticeably firmer than the surrounding backfill material. Therefore, the secondary shaft identifies the actual shape of the casket as it was placed in the surrounding undisturbed soil.

*Skeletal Data:* Skeletal data were recorded for all individuals. The categories were considered to determine: preservation, sex, age and pathology and trauma. Preservation was divided into only two categories, poor and moderate. As stated in the main body of this report the soil characteristics were such that the skeletal materials were very fragmented. This circumstance proved difficult with regards to post excavation skeletal analysis. For age and sex, groups of alphabetically assigned criterion were established. The following is a brief description of the criterion as cited in Bass (1971), Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), Lovejoy et al. (1985), Walker (2005), White (1991), and White and Folkens (2005), and Ubelaker (1978)

## Sex

Criterion A, *Sciatic Notch:* The greater sciatic notch of the ileum of generally broader or wider in females, and narrower in males.

Criterion B, *Nuchal Crest:* The nuchal crest of the occipital is generally more pronounced in males than in females.

Criterion C, *Mastoid Process:* The mastoid process of the temporal is larger or more pronounced in males than in females.

Criterion D, *Mandible:* The mental eminence/chin projects more anterior/forward, and is more pronounced in males than females; in addition, the ascending ramus is more upright and forms more of a right angle in males.

Criterion E, *Head of Femur:* The proximal end or the head of the femur is considered to be male if the width measures more than 40 mm.

Criterias E and F, *Robusticity/Sexual Dimorphism, Grave goods/Personal Items:* In the event of the absence of/or in addition to the above criterion, the overall size of the skeletal material and accompanying personal items can help to identify the sex of an individual. Therefore determinations of age and sex are sometimes calculated by the size and robusticity of the recovered remains, in addition to the associated grave goods (Bass 1971:21). For example, in some cases the skeletal preservation might be negligible but the associated materials might be feminine or masculine in nature. As a result, the individual might be classified "probable male" or "probable female" based on the available data. The same goes for age, where the dimensions of the grave shaft might indicate an adult, child or infant. It should be noted that even when well preserved remains are recovered determinations of age and sex are variable and therefore somewhat ambiguous.

## Age

Criterion A, *Sequence of Tooth Development, Eruption, and Wear:* This aging method is based on the development and time range for the growth and eruption of the dentition. The method is particularly helpful with infants and sub-adults. The use of enamel wear or attrition is more ambiguous since dental wear can vary based upon dietary habits between social groups. Therefore, this method is generally not used unless no other Criterion are available.

Criterion B, *Cranial Suture Closure/Fusion:* The individual bones that make up the cranium close or fuse as we age and the degree of fusion can correlate within a range of years based on the individual articulation or suture that is observed. Therefore, an estimate of the age of the individual can be determined by the degree of fusion. This method is useful in that portions of cranial suture are usually recovered even in cases where skeletal preservation is poor.

Criterion C, *Union of the Epiphyses:* In children and sub-adults/adolescents the ossification of particular skeletal components is predictable and is an accurate indicator of age at the time of death. For example, the head of femur begins ossification at approximately 14 years and is complete by the age of 22 years. Therefore, examinations of an individual with incomplete fusion of the head of femur might be assigned an age of 17 years ± 12 months. This method is very useful in that different elements fuse at various periods of growth and offer numerous sources for comparison.

Criterion D, *Morphological Changes of the Pubic Symphisis, and the Auricular Surface of the Os Coxae:* These skeletal elements appear on the pelvis and exhibit systematic changes as we age. Previous studies have developed a set of standards by which the changes correlate with aging. Unfortunately the pelvic region is rather fragile and the recovery of suitable elements was rare.

Criterion E, *Size:* In the case of infants, where minimal osseous material was recovered, the determinations of age were based on the dimensions of the grave shaft. For example, a burial that yielded minimal diagnostic material with grave shaft dimensions consistent with a very small infant might be assigned an age of birth ± a suitable time frame. Although rare these Criterion might be applied to adult individual.

## Pathology and Trauma

Pathology and trauma were noted when observed. It is interesting that few incidences of pathology and trauma were observed considering the likelihood of such occurrences in a labor intensive population.

# BURIAL 1

**Headstone Data**

0

**Casket Data**

Style/Type: rectangular, disturbed by tree roots
Length (cm): 200 approx.
Width (cm): 80 approx.

**Skeletal Data**

Preservation: Good
Sex: Female Criteria: A, D, F
Age: Adult Criteria: A, E
Pathology: Moderate to severe dental pathology. No maxillary teeth were recovered and the remaining mandibular teeth exhibited numerous carious lesions.

**Artifact Data**

Coffin Handles: 5 short bar single lug
End Caps/Tips: 6 white metal
Nails and Tacks: 48 wire nails, 8 wire tacks
Coffin Plate: "At Rest", white metal
Unidentified brass ring
Miscellaneous Hardware: 6 clasps

**Comments**

Burial 1 was randomly chosen for the beginning of excavation activities due to its known location as shown in Figure 1. All subsequent excavations were expanded and mapped from this location until completion of the excavation activities.

Figure 1. Burial 1 prior to excavations.

Figure 2. Post excavation view of Burial 1.

Figure 3. Coffin handles and end caps.

Figure 4. "At Rest" coffin plate.

Figure 5. Nails, tacks, and clasp.

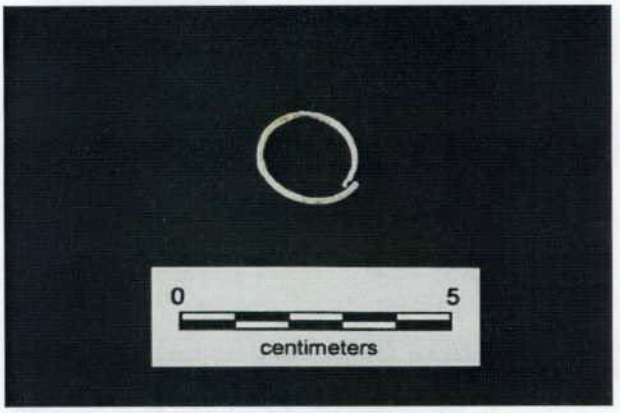

Figure 6. Unidentified brass ring.

## BURIAL 2

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 194
Width (cm): 81

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Female Criteria: A, E
Age: Adult, 18-25 yrs. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 8 short bar double lug with attached end caps
Nails: 13 wire
Thumb Screws: 3
Buttons: 3 glass
1912 Barber Dime
Coffin wood

**Comments**
Burial 2 is a female individual aged 18 to 25 years at the time of death. A Barber dime was recovered indicating an interment of 1912 at the earliest. The dime exhibited a punch hole, likely for a necklace indicating a female individual.


Figure 7. Post excavation view of Burial 2.

Figure 8. Double lug short bar handles.


Figure 9. Thumbscrews, glass buttons, and nails.

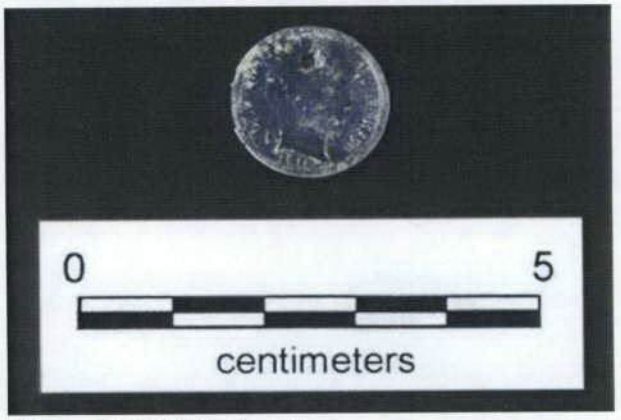


Figure 10. 1912 Barber dime.

## BURIAL 3

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 188
Width (cm): 80 approx.

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Male Criteria: E, F
Age: Adult, 25-35 yrs. Criteria: A, B, D
Pathology: Caries

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 8 short bar double lug with attached end caps
Nails and Screws: 2 wire nails, 2 wire screws
Caplifter: 1
Thumbscrew: 1 steel
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic, 4 shell

**Comments**
Burial 3 is an adult male individual aged 25 to 35 years at the time of death.

Figure 11. Post excavation view of Burial 3.

Figure 12. Double lug short bar handles.


Figure 13. Artifacts from Burial 3.

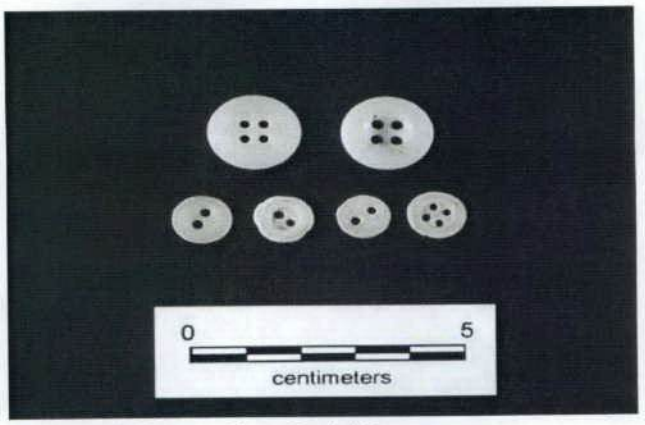


Figure 14. Buttons from Burial 3.

## BURIAL 4

**Headstone Data**
Monolith and Foot Stone (marble/mudsticker)
Inscribed: *Bryant P. Pleasant 1866-1908*

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 196
Width (cm): 85

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Male Criteria: N/A
Age: 42 Criteria: N/A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 short bar double lug, two with attached end caps, two without
End Caps/Tips: 4 unattached
Nails and Tacks: 7 wire nails, 8 wire tacks
Ornamental Crest: white metal-inscribed "FCB "
Thumbscrews and Escutcheons: 2
One copper pendant and fragments of coffin wood

**Comments**
Burial 4 is the grave of Bryant P. Pleasant, and represents the only identified individual at the cemetery. He was identified as a laborer in the household of Ben White as listed in the 1880 U.S. Census. The census indicated his age as 16 for a 2 year discrepancy with the date of birth indicated on the tombstone.

Figure 15. Post excavation view of Burial 4.

Figure 16. Double lug short bar handles.

Figure 17. Artifacts recovered from Burial 4.


Figure 18. "Knights of Pythias" fraternal crest.

## BURIAL 5

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 128
Width (cm): head 38, shoulders 40, feet 26

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 6 yrs. ± 24 mo. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail

Bottles and Jars: 3 broken medicinal, 2 broken spirits, 1 white milk glass, cold cream jar
Coffin Screws: 3 ornamental
Thumbscrews: 2
Nails: 4 wire
Unidentified sheet metal fragment

**Comments**
Burial 5 is a child aged 6 yrs. ± 24 mos. at the time of death. The recovery of bottles from the grave is the first indication of traditional African burial practices and is discussed in the results section of this report.

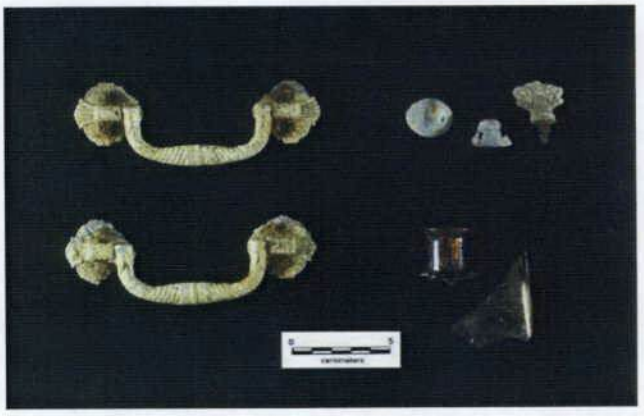

Figure 19. Coffin handles, thumbscrews, and bottle fragments.

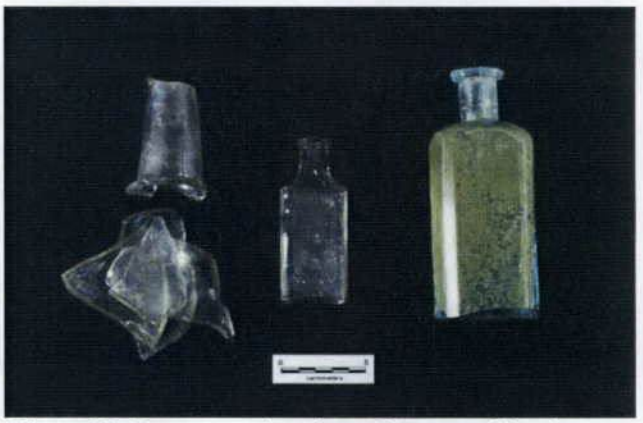

Figure 20. Representative view of recovered bottles.

Figure 21. Unidentified metal fragment and broken cold cream jar.

Figure 22. Post excavation view of Burial 5.

## BURIAL 6

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 70
Width (cm): 40

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 6 mos. ± 3 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, patinated
Thumbscrew: 1
Nails: 5 wire
Wire fragments

**Comments**

Burial 6 is an infant approximately 6 mos. of age at the time of death. There was minimal skeletal recovery. This interment was the only example of a wooden vault containing the primary coffin. The first example of a viewing plate was also recovered.

Figure 23. Wooden burial case prior to excavation.

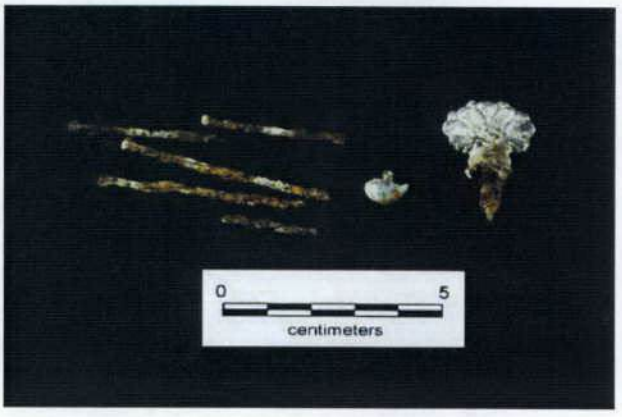


Figure 24. Thumbscrews and nails from Burial 6.


Figure 25. Hand cut viewing plate.

## BURIAL 7

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 212
Width (cm): 70

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Female Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F, G
Age: Adult Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**

Coffin Handles: 4 short bar double lug /metal bar with no end caps
Nails: 85 wire
Miscellaneous Coffin Hardware: 6 Items
Hair Pin: 1 plastic

**Comments**

Burial 7 is a young adult female. The skeletal material was some of the most complete recovered at this point in the excavations. Unfortunately specific aging criteria were vague or destroyed. Gracile characteristics and the recovery of a hair pin indicates a female individual.

Figure 26. Post excavation view of Burial 7.


Figure 27. Representative view of recovered artifacts.

Figure 28. Double lug short bar handles.

# BURIAL 8

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 210
Width (cm): 65

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: Indeterminate Criteria: C
Age: Adult Criteria: B, E
Pathology: Arthritic changes to the left capitate/wrist, possible past trauma.

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 2 short bar double lug /metal bar with no end caps
Wire Nails and Tacks: 18 wire nails, 9 wire tacks
Thumbscrews/Possible Lid Fasteners: 3

**Comments**
Burial 8 was poorly preserved due to fragmentation likely attributed to shifting soils consistent with the Black Belt soils. Observations of the mastoid process indicates a possible male; however, conclusive indicators of sex not present. Endocranial portions of the lambdoid suture were well fused indicating an adult individual. Arthritic changes to the left wrist indicates a possible healed fracture.

Figure 29. Coffin handles and thumbscrews.

Figure 30. Nails, tacks, and thumbscrews.


Figure 31. Post excavation view of Burial 8.

## BURIAL 9

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 254
Width (cm): 95

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Male Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
Age: 20-25 yrs. Criteria: A, B, C, D, E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 short bar single lug /wooden bar with end caps
End Caps/Tips: 8 unattached
Wire Nails and Tacks: 56 wire nails, 3 wire tacks
Miscellaneous Coffin Hardware: 4 items
Buttons: 4 metal

**Comments**
Burial 9 was the almost complete skeleton of a young adult male individual. When compared with the previous individuals, the recovery was excellent. The preservation allowed for scoring of age and sex in all categories with the exception of accompanying grave goods, and the analysis yielded an age designation within a 5 year range.

Figure 32. Post excavation view of Burial 9.

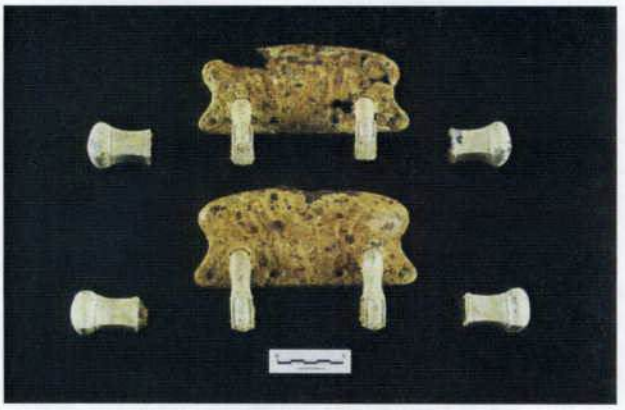

Figure 33. Single lug handles and end caps.

Figure 34. Miscellaneous coffin hardware.

Figure 35. Wire nails and metal buttons.

## BURIAL 10

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 200
Width (cm): 70

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Male Criteria: E, F
Age: 30-35 yrs. Criteria: A, B, D
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 43 wire nails
Thumbscrew: 1
Buttons: 3 shell

**Comments**

Burial 10 was also an adult male individual aged 30 to 35 years at the time of death. The recovered materials were all represented but were severely fragmented. The auricular surface of the os coxae combined with the fusion of the cranial sutures yielded an estimated age of 30 to 35 years at death.

Figure 36. Post excavation view of Burial 10.

Figure 37. Double lug swing bail handles.

Figure 38. Wire nails, buttons, and thumbscrew.

## BURIAL 11

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 75
Width (cm): 40

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Infant Criteria: N/A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 5 wire nails

**Comments**
Burial 11 was an infant with only minimal portions of fragile cranium and four wire nails recovered.

Figure 39. Post excavation view of Burial 11.


Figure 40. Nails from Burial 11.

## BURIAL 12

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 85
Width (cm): 45

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 6 mos. ± 3 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 12 cut nails

**Comments**
Burial 12 was an infant with only minimal portions of fragile cranium, teeth, and cut nails recovered. Age was determined by dental development.

Figure 41. Post excavation view of Burial 12.

Figure 42. Cut nails recovered from Burial 12.

## BURIAL 13

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 95
Width (cm): 50

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: No skeletal recovery
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Infant Criteria: N/A
Pathology: N/A

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 11 cut nails

**Comments**
Burial 13 was an infant (probable still born or premature) no skeletal material was recovered. However, there was a clearly distinguishable grave shaft with cut nails recovered.

Figure 43. Post excavation view of Burial 13.


Figure 44. Cut nails recovered from Burial 13.

## BURIAL 14

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 100
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 18 mos. ± 6 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 11 cut nails
Coffin Tacks: 6
Buttons: 1 Prosser/ceramic
Glass: fragments

**Comments**
Burial 14 was an infant approximately 18 months of age at death. Minimal skeletal material was recovered. Recovered material consisted of cranial fragments, teeth, and post cranial fragments of scapula and long bones. Age was determined by dental development.

Figure 45. Ornamental coffin screws .

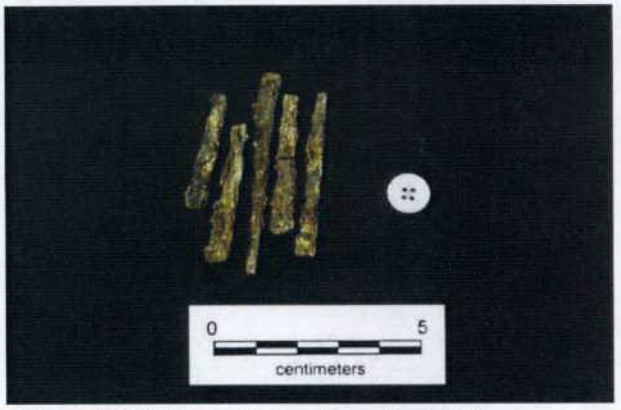


Figure 46. Nails and button from Burial 14.


Figure 47. Post excavation view of Burial 14.

## BURIAL 15

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 55
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 26 cut nails
Button Clasp: 1 metal

**Comments**
Burial 15 was an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. of age at death. Minimal skeletal material was recovered. Recovered material consisted of cranial fragments, teeth, and post cranial fragments of long bones. Age was determined by dental development.

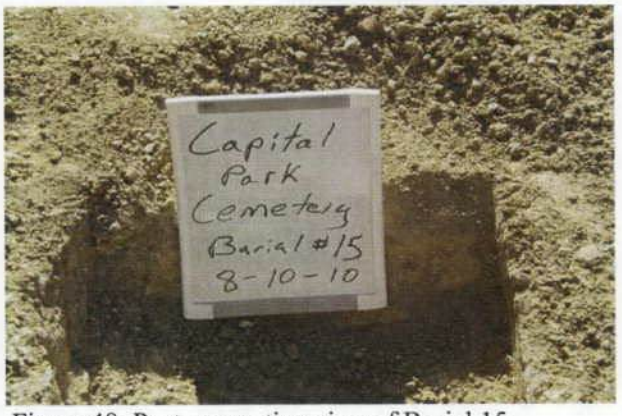

Figure 48. Post excavation view of Burial 15.


Figure 49. Cut nails and metal clasp from Burial 15.

## BURIAL 16

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 90
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 4 yrs. ± 12 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 22 wire nails

**Comments**
Burial 16 was an child aged at 4 years ± 12 mos. of age at death. Both cranial and post cranial elements were recovered. The material was very fragile, however. Age was determined by dental development.


Figure 50. Representative view of nails from Burial 16.


Figure 51. Post excavation view of Burial 16.

# BURIAL 17

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 100
Width (cm): 35

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 6 mos. ± 3 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 37 cut nails, 6 cut tacks
Buttons: 3 Prosser/ceramic
Viewing Plate: sheet glass, patinated
Unidentified metal fragment.

**Comments**
Burial 17 was an infant aged 6 mos. ± 3 mos. of age at death. Minimal skeletal material was recovered. Recovered material consisted of cranial fragments, teeth, and post cranial fragments of long bones. Age was determined by dental development.

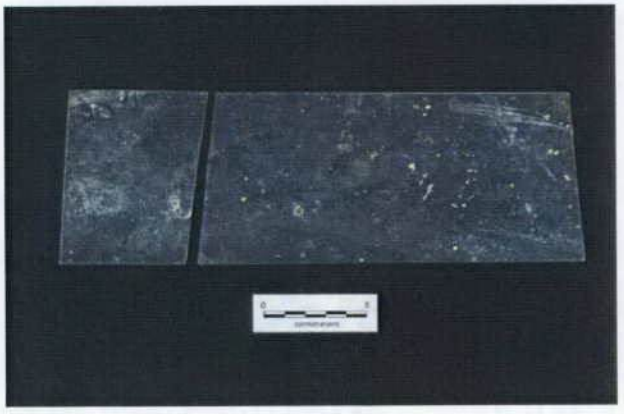

Figure 52. Hand cut viewing plate.

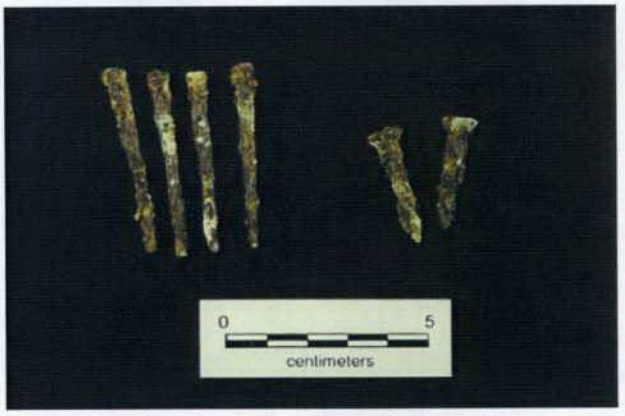


Figure 53. Representative view of nails and tacks.

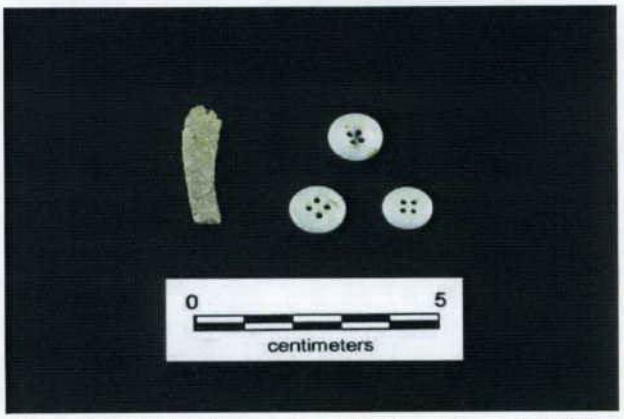


Figure 54. Metal fragment and buttons from Burial 17.

Figure 55: Post excavation view of Burial 17.

## BURIAL 18

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 216
Width (cm): 74

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Female Criteria: A, C, D, E, F
Age: 18-25 years Criteria: A, B, D
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 27 wire nails
Thumbscrews: 2

**Comments**
Burial 18 is a young adult female. The skeletal recovery was almost complete. Although fragmented, all pertinent elements were represented for age and sex determination.

Figure 56. Post excavation view of Burial 18.

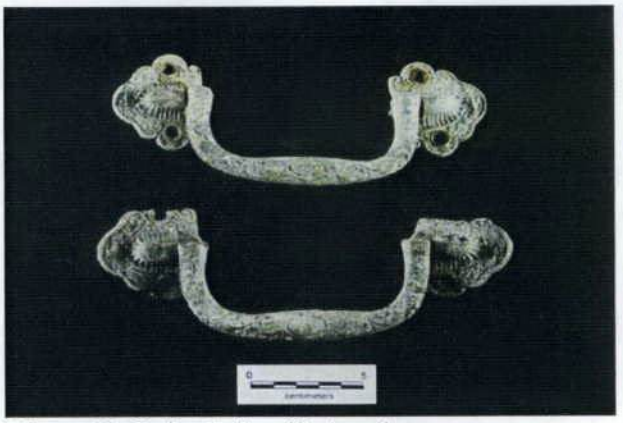

Figure 57. Swing bail coffin handles.

Figure 58. Nails and thumbscrews.

## BURIAL 19

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 180
Width (cm): 75

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Male Criteria: C, D, E, F
Age: Adult 35+ years Criteria: B
Pathology: Caries

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 22 wire nails
Thumbscrews: 3
Buttons: 3 glass, 1 Prosser/ceramic
Collar studs: 1 metal, 2 ceramic
Miscellaneous Items: possible lapel pin, safety pin fragment, medicinal bottle

**Comments**
Burial 19 is an adult male with a probable age of 35 + yrs. at death. The skeletal material was fragmented; however, key elements were represented for age and sex determination.

Figure 59. Swing bail coffin handles.

Figure 60. Bottle, wire nails, and thumbscrews.

Figure 61. Miscellaneous clothing items.

Figure 62. Post excavation view of Burial 19.

## BURIAL 20

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 90
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 2 yrs. ± 8 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin screws: 1 ornamental
Nails and Tacks: 3 wire nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 20 was a child aged 2 yrs. ± 8 mos. of age at death. Fragmented cranial and post cranial elements were recovered. Age was determined by dental development.

Figure 63. Post excavation view of Burial 20.

Figure 64. Nails, coffin screw, and buttons.

# BURIAL 21

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 240
Width (cm): 70

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: Indeterminate (probable female) Criteria: F
Age: Adult Criteria: N/A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 22 wire nails
Buttons and Beads: 11 Prosser/ceramic, 9 glass beads
Wedding Bands: 2 unknown alloy
Pill Bottle: 1 highly patinated

**Comments**
Burial 21 is a probable adult female. Recovery of beads, a notable number of buttons, and wedding bands would indicate a female individual. The skeletal material was fragmented and definitive age indicators were absent.

Figure 65. Post excavation view of Burial 21.


Figure 66. Pill bottle, beads, and buttons from Burial 21.

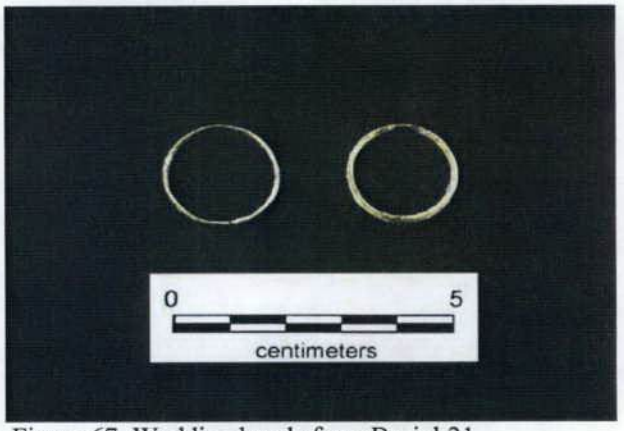


Figure 67. Wedding bands from Burial 21.

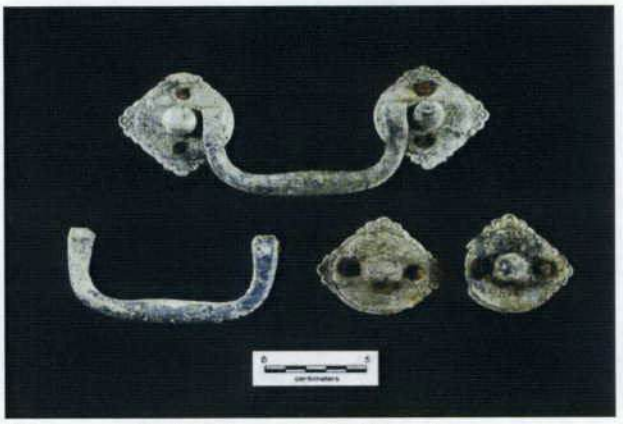

Figure 68. Double lug swing bail handles.

Figure 69. Wire nails from Burial 21.

## BURIAL 22

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 90
Width (cm): 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 4 yrs. ± 12 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Thumbscrews: 2
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, patinated
Buttons: 11 Prosser/ceramic, 1 shell

**Comments**
Burial 22 was a child aged 4 yrs. ± 12 mos. of age at death. Although fragmented, both cranial and post cranial elements were recovered. Age was determined by dental development.

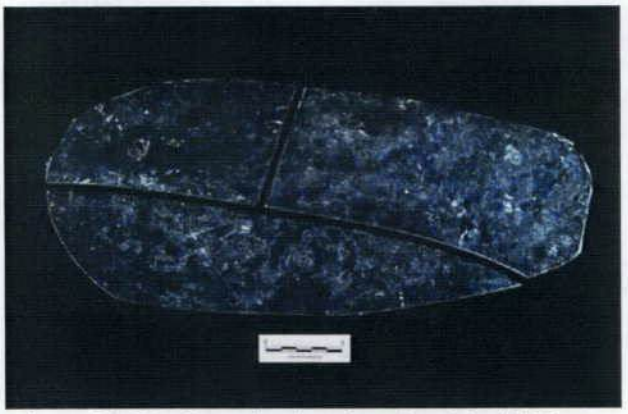

Figure 70. Hand cut viewing plate from Burial 22.


Figure 71. Buttons and thumbscrews, Burial 22.

Figure 72. Post excavation view of Burial 22.

## BURIAL 23

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 200
Width (cm): 65

**Skeletal Data**

Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Female Criteria: A, B, C, D, E
Age: 35-50 years Criteria: A, B, F
Pathology: caries

**Artifact Data**

Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Nails and Screws: 39 wire nails, 11 wood screws
Thumbscrews: 11
Viewing Plate: sheet glass, fragmented
Miscellaneous: 1 metal snap, garment fragment

**Comments**

Burial 23 is an adult female aged 35 to 50 years at death. Significant portions of cranial and post cranial elements were recovered and clearly identified a female individual. Dental wear and endocranial suture closure indicate an individual with an age between 35 and 50 years at death.

Figure 73. Post excavation view of Burial 23.

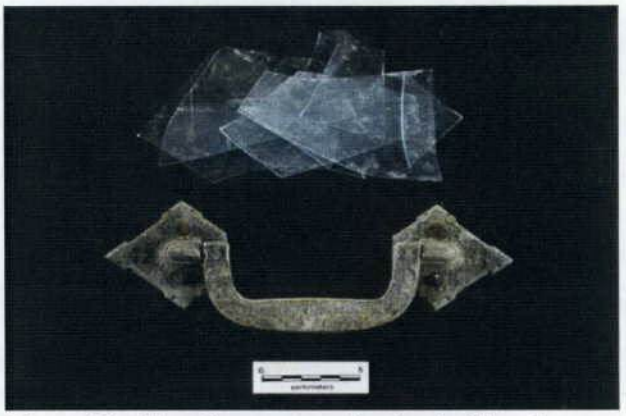

Figure 74. Glass fragments and swing bail handles.

Figure 75. Thumbscrews, nails, and screws.

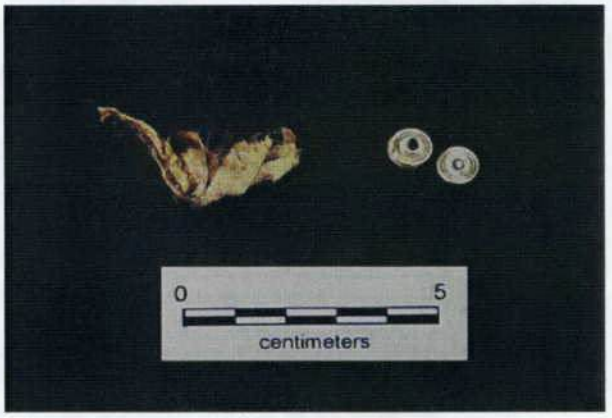

Figure 76. Garment fragment and metal snap.

## BURIAL 24

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 180
Width (cm): 65

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Indeterminate/Probable Female Criteria: A, E
Age: Subadult Criteria: A, C
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 19 wire nails, 8 wire tacks

**Comments**

Burial 24 is a subadult with a sexual classification of Indeterminate/Probable Female. The determination of sex is usually confined to clearly adult individuals. However, based on the almost complete fusion of the iliac crest, and eruption of the 3rd molar (wisdom tooth) this individual was aged between 14 and 20 years (closer to 20 yrs.) of age at death. Therefore, probable indicators of sex were included in the analysis.

Figure 77. Post excavation view of Burial 24.


Figure 78. Nails and tacks from Burial 24.

# BURIAL 25

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 160
Width (cm): 40

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Subadult Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 25 wire nails
Buttons: 7 shell

**Comments**
Burial 25 was a child aged 8 yrs. ± 24 mos. of age at death. Although fragmented, both cranial and post cranial elements were recovered. Age was determined by dental development.

Figure 79. Representative view of nails from Burial 25.


Figure 80. Buttons from Burial 25.

Figure 81. Post excavation view of Burial 25.

## BURIAL 26

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 60
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: C, E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 12 cut nails

**Comments**
Burial 26 was an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. of age at death. Only 2 bone fragments were recovered and consisted of the pars basilarisis portion of the occipital, and the petrous portion of the right temporal. The recovery of these portions are to be expected due to the dense nature of these cranial elements. In the case of infants and adults these portions are among the last to decompose. These elements can also be used as a minimum aging technique since the age of fusion with other cranial elements is known.

Figure 82. Representative view of nails from Burial 26.

Figure 83. Post excavation view of Burial 26.

## BURIAL 27

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 176
Width (cm): 50

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Indeterminate/Probable Male Criteria: E
Age: Adult 40 to 50 + yrs. Criteria: B
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 42 cut nails

**Comments**

Burial 27 is a probable adult male. The skeletal material was very fragmented and as a result definitive sex, and to some degree age indicators, were not present. The head of the femur measured 44 mm which is male, unfortunately this was the only definitive sex indicator. The endocranial suture were well fused indicating an age at death from 40 to 50 years (possibly older).

Figure 84. Post excavation view of Burial 27.

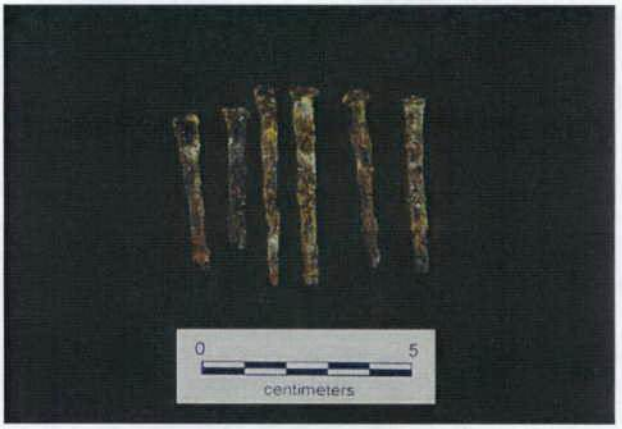

Figure 85. Cut nails from Burial 27.

## BURIAL 28

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 165
Width (cm): 45

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Indeterminate Criteria: N/A
Age: 12 yrs. ± 24 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 36 cut nails
Buttons: 2 shell

**Comments**
Burial 28 is an adolescent aged 12 yrs. ± 24 mos. at death. Due to age and skeletal development no sex was assigned. All skeletal elements were represented though very fragmented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 86. Post excavation view of Burial 28.

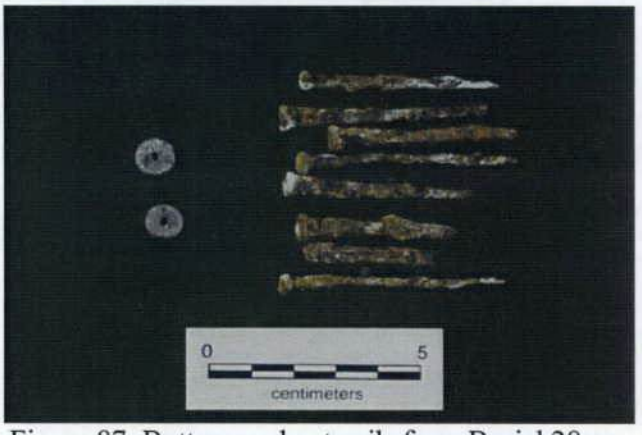


Figure 87. Buttons and cut nails from Burial 28.

## BURIAL 29

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 205
Width (cm): head 30, shoulders 70, feet 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor (minimal)
Sex: Indeterminate (possible male) Criteria: E
Age: Adult, 35-50 yrs. Criteria: A, D
Pathology: Minor periosteal reaction was observed along the surfaces of both tibia.

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 29 cut nails
Buttons: 1 shell

**Comments**
Burial 29 is a probable adult male. Similar to Burial 27, the skeletal material was very fragmented and conclusive indications of sex were destroyed. The head of femur measured 40 cm. which is the division between male and female individuals. Observation of the auricular surface of the of the Ilium and dental attrition indicates an age at death from 35 to 50 years.

Figure 88. Button and nails from Burial 29.

Figure 89. Post excavation view of Burial 29.

## BURIAL 30

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 74
Width (cm): 40

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: C, E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 28 cut nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**

Burial 30 was an infant aged birth ± 2 mos. of age at death. Similar to Burial 26, only 3 bone fragments were recovered; they consisted of the pars basilarisis and the petrous portion of the left and right temporals.


Figure 90. Post excavation view of Burial 30.


Figure 91. Buttons and nails from Burial 30.

## BURIAL 31

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 85
Width (cm): 31

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 35 cut nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 31 was also an infant aged birth ± 2 mos. Four bone fragments were recovered consisting of the petrous portion of the left and right temporals, and incomplete portions of both femurs.

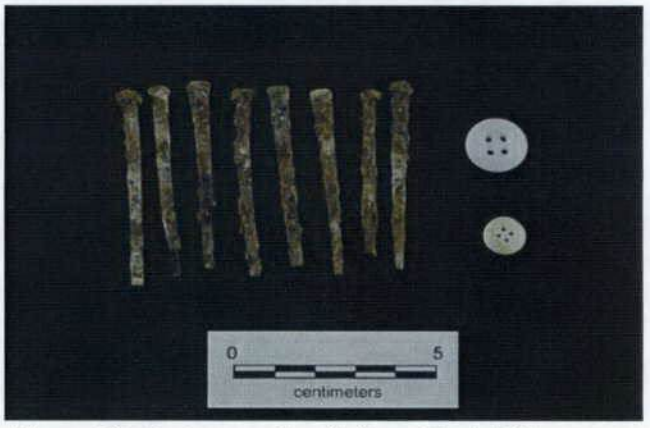

Figure 92. Buttons and nails from Burial 31.

Figure 93. Post excavation view of Burial 31.

## BURIAL 32

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 97
Width (cm): 33

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 16 cut nails
Buttons: 5 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**

Burial 32 was also an infant aged at birth at death. Only incomplete portions of each femur were recovered. It should be noted that Burials 30, 31, and 32 were all found in very close proximity. This raises cause for speculation as to the event of their death, their age, subsequent interment, and deposition.


Figure 94. Post excavation view of Burial 32.

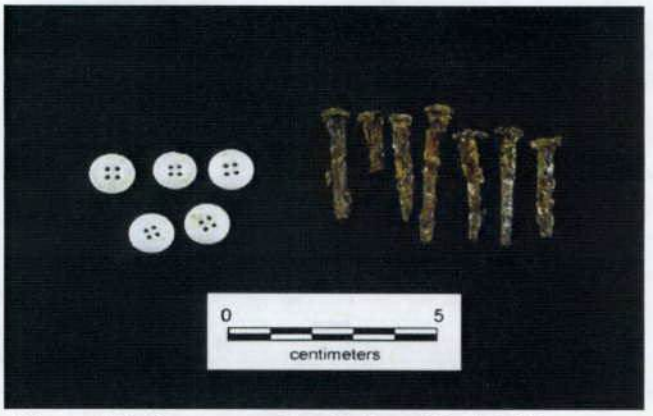


Figure 95. Buttons and nails from Burial 32.

## BURIAL 33

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 115
Width (cm): 32

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 18 mos. ± 6 mos Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 32 cut nails

**Comments**
Burial 33 is an infant aged 18 mos. ± 6 mos. at death. The skeletal preservation was moderate. Although fragmented, most cranial and post cranial components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 96. Post excavation view of Burial 33.


Figure 97. Representative view of nails, Burial 33.

## BURIAL 34

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 97
Width (cm): 60

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 6 mos. ± 3 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 28 wire nails

**Comments**
Burial 34 is an infant aged 6 mos. ± 3 mos. at death. The skeletal preservation was poor with only minimal cranial and post cranial fragments and teeth represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 98. Representative view of nails, Burial 34.


Figure 99. Post excavation view of Burial 34.

## BURIAL 35

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 80
Width (cm): 28

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 12 mos. ± 4 mos Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**

Nails and Tacks: 8 cut nails
Buttons: 1 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**

Burial 35 is an infant aged 12 mos. ± 4 mos. at death. The skeletal preservation was moderate. Although fragmented, most cranial and post cranial components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.


Figure 100. Post excavation view of Burial 35.

Figure 101. Nails and button from Burial 35.

## BURIAL 36

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 80
Width (cm): 28

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 8 yrs. ± 24 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 18 cut nails, 5 cut tacks
Thumbscrews and Escutcheons: 1
Caplifter: 1 dove motif
Coffin Tacks: 2 ornamental
Buttons: 9 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 36 is a child aged 8 yrs. ± 24 mos. at death. Due to age and skeletal development no sex was assigned. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 102. Post excavation view of Burial 36.

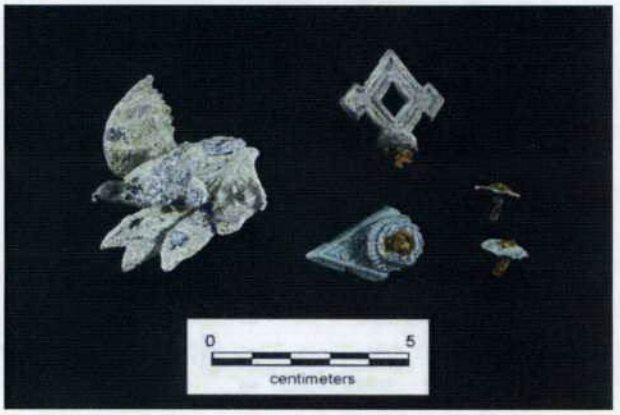


Figure 103. Decorative coffin hardware, Burial 36.


Figure 104. Nails from Burial 36.

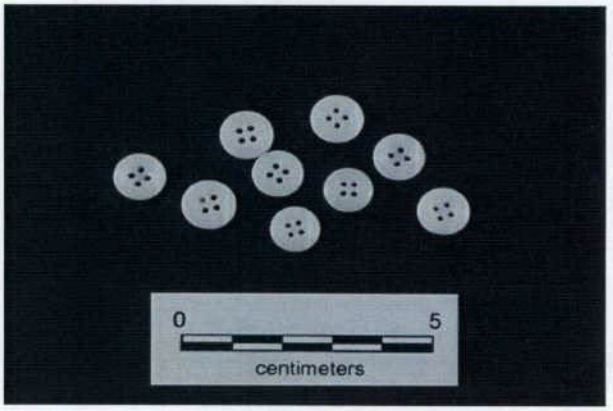


Figure 105. Buttons from Burial 36.

## BURIAL 37

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 120
Width (cm): 35

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 36 mos. ± 12 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 21 wire nails
Thumbscrews and Escutcheons: 3
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, patinated
Coffin Tacks: 2 ornamental
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic
Miscellaneous copper adornments (sheet metal trim)

**Comments**
Burial 37 is a child aged 3 yrs. ± 12 mos. at death. Due to age and skeletal development no sex was assigned. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 106. Nails from Burial 37.

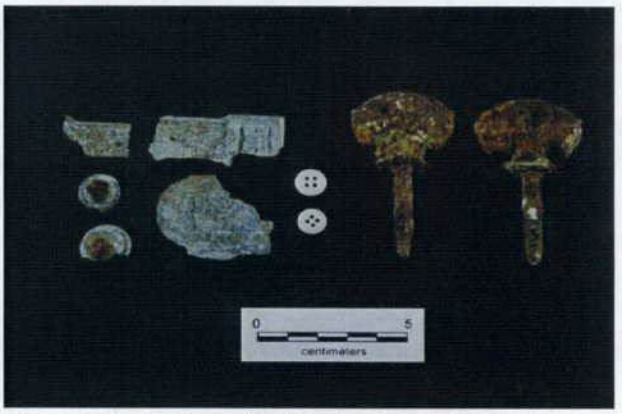


Figure 107. View of artifacts from Burial 37.

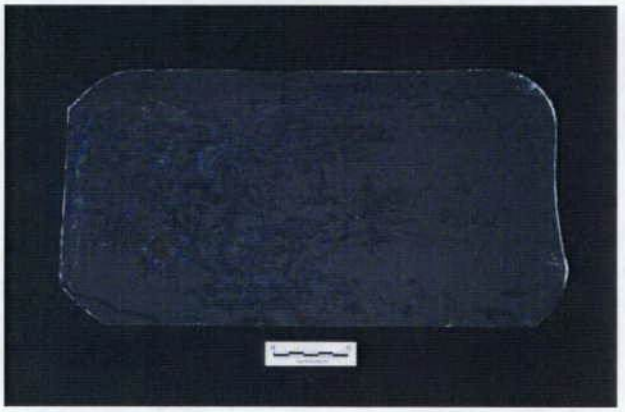

Figure 108. Hand cut viewing plate from Burial 37.

Figure 109. Post excavation view of Burial 37.

## BURIAL 38

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 94
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 12 mos. ± 4 mos Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 34 wire nails
Thumbscrews : 2
Coffin Tacks: 2 ornamental
Buttons: 1 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**

Burial 38 is an infant aged 12 mos. ± 4 mos. at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.


Figure 110. Post excavation view of Burial 38.

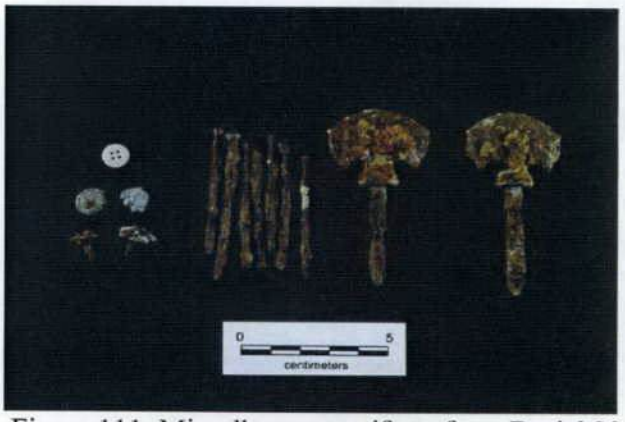

Figure 111. Miscellaneous artifacts from Burial 38.

## BURIAL 39

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 200
Width (cm): 65

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Indeterminate Criteria: no definitive criterion observed
Age: Adult Criteria: A, B, C, E
Pathology: caries

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug short bar with attached end caps
Nails and Tacks: 35 wire nails
Thumbscrews : 5
Barber dimes: 2 dated 1899 and 1902
Plate glass: 1 fragment

**Comments**
Burial 39 is an adult individual of indeterminate age and sex. The skeletal material was very fragmented resulting in the destruction of sex and age indicators. Two Barber dimes were dated 1899 and 1902, respectively, were recovered.

Figure 112. Post excavation view of Burial 39.


Figure 113. Glass fragment and Barber dimes.

## BURIAL 40

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 85
Width (cm): 22

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good/Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 38 cut nails
Coffin Screws and Tacks: 2 tacks, 1 screw ornamental
Seated Liberty dime: 1 dated 1886

**Comments**
Burial 40 was an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at death. Although fragmented. the skeletal preservation was good when compared with previous infant excavations. The recovery of an 1886 Liberty dime is significant in that it offer a possible date for the interment. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 114. Post excavation view of Burial 40.

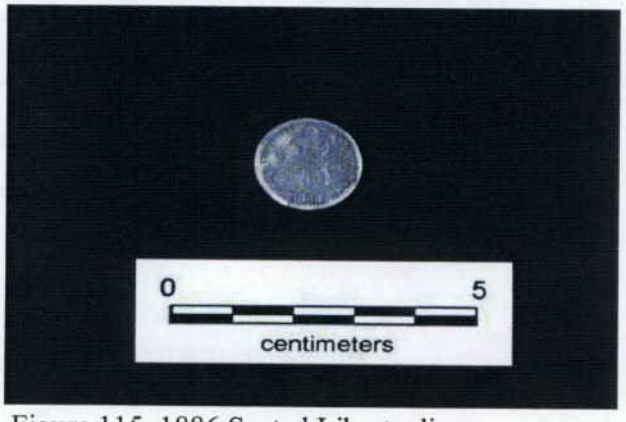


Figure 115. 1886 Seated Liberty dime.

Figure 116. Coffin tacks, screws, and cut nails.

## BURIAL 41

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 125
Width (cm): 35

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 48 mos. ± 12 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 31 cut nails
Screws: 1
Buttons: 9 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 41 is a child aged 4 yrs. ± 12 mos. at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 117. Post excavation view of Burial 41.


Figure 118. Buttons and nails from Burial 41.


Figure 121. Detachable shirt collar.


Figure 122. Cuff links and collar studs.


Figure 123. Watch chain and shell buttons.

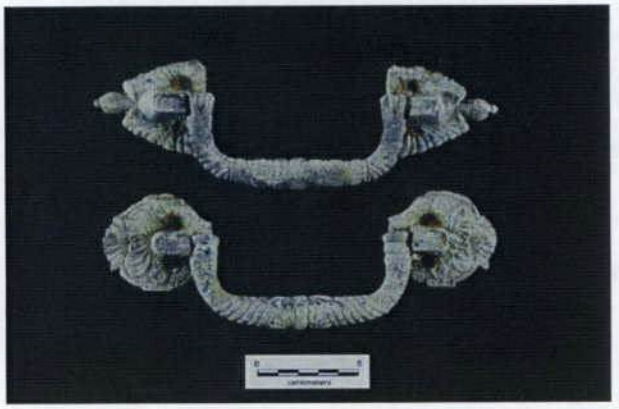

Figure 126. Double lug swing bail handles.


Figure 125. Assorted coffin hardware from Burial 43.

Figure 126. Post excavation view of Burial 43.

# BURIAL 44

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 235
Width (cm): 60

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 12 to 16 years Criteria: A, D
Pathology: caries

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 3 wire nails
Collar Stud: 2 ceramic
Metal Snap: 1 male portion
Buttons: 3 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 44 is an adolescent/sub adult aged 12 to 18 years at the time of death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined by the incomplete epiphyseal union of the distal radius (14 to 18 yrs.) and dental development.

Figure 127. Post excavation view of Burial 44.

Figure 128. Double lug swing bail handles.

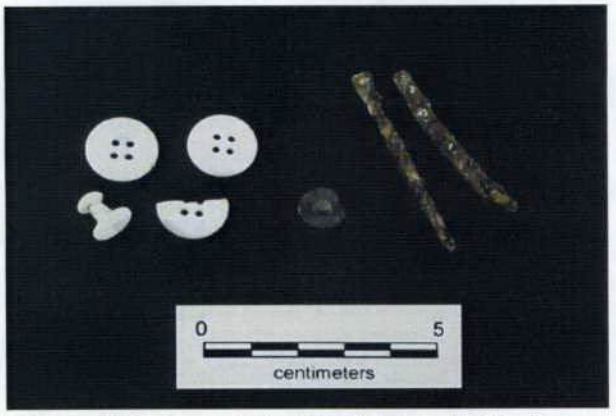

Figure 129. Assorted artifacts from Burial 44.

## BURIAL 45

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 130
Width (cm): head 32, shoulders 40, feet 20

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 7 yrs. ± 24 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: dental hypoplasia

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 7 wire nails
Thumbscrews: 4
Glass: viewing plate fragments

**Comments**

Burial 45 was a child aged 7 yrs. ± 24 mos. at the time of death. Skeletal analysis revealed significant dental pathology. Categorized as dental hypoplasia, the condition is recognizable by the arrested development of the enamel of the teeth due to a series of acute illnesses. During these periods of illness the normal growth of the enamel ceases and appears as a series of lines or grooves within the enamel of the tooth. In the case of this individual, it likely represents a chronically ill child who finally succumbed to the illness.

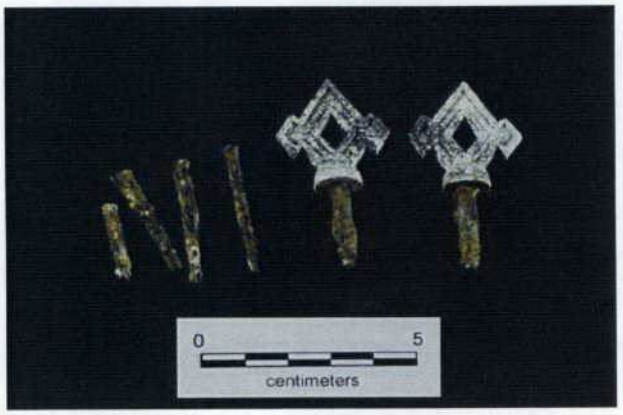


Figure 130. Nails and thumbscrews.

Figure 131. Post excavation view of Burial 45.

## BURIAL 46

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 250
Width (cm): 65

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Indeterminate/probable male Criteria: E
Age: Adult Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 30 wire nails
Thumbscrews: 2
Coffin Screw: 1 flower motif

**Comments**
Burial 46 is a probable adult male. The skeletal material was very fragmented and as a result definitive sex and age indicators were absent. The head of femur measured 44 cm. indicating a male individual; additional indications of sex were destroyed.

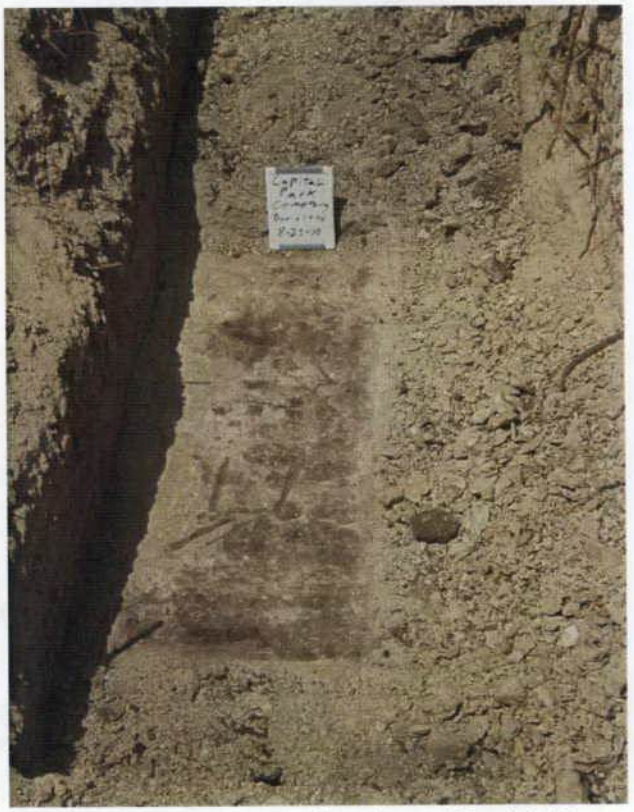

Figure 132. Post excavation view of Burial 46.

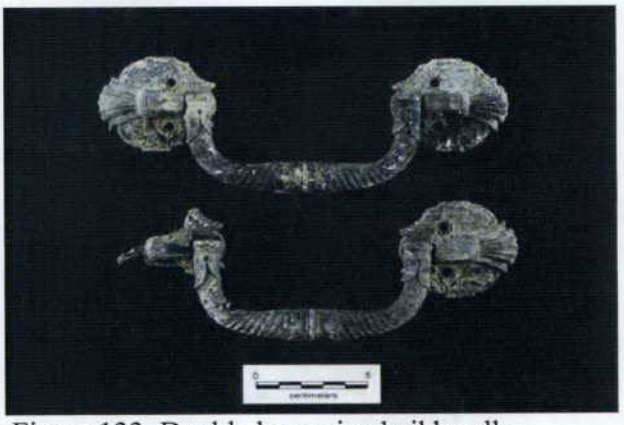

Figure 133. Double lug swing bail handles.

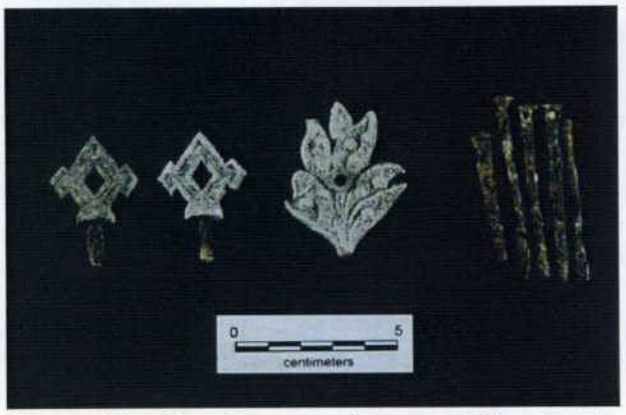


Figure 134. Thumbscrews, flower motif, and nails.

# BURIAL 47

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 70
Width (cm): 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 9 cut nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 47 is an infant aged at birth at the time of death. Recovered materials consisted of the petrous portion of the left and right temporals, and incomplete portions of femur, humerus, and radius.

Figure 135. Buttons and nails from Burial 47.

Figure 136. Post excavation view of Burial 47.

## BURIAL 48

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 225
Width (cm): 70

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: Indeterminate/possible male Criteria: N/A
Age: Adult Criteria: A, E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 3 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 8 wire nails

**Comments**

Burial 48 is a probable adult male. The skeletal material was fragmented and sex and age indicators were destroyed. However, the skeletal material was robust which is generally a male characteristic. There were also notable muscle attachments along the posterior surface (linea aspera) of both femurs suggesting a repetitive activity such as manual labor which is more likely more associated with a male individual.

Figure 137. Post excavation view of Burial 48.

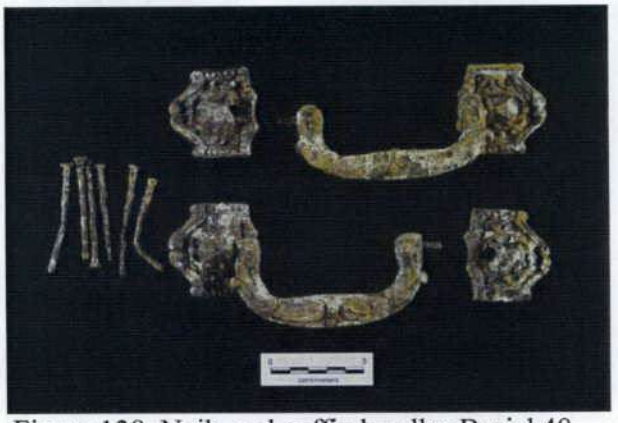

Figure 138. Nails and coffin handles Burial 48.

## BURIAL 49

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 172
Width (cm): 60

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 11 yrs. ± 30 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 13 cut nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**

Burial 49 is a child aged 11 yrs. ± 30 mos. at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 139. Post excavation view of Burial 49.

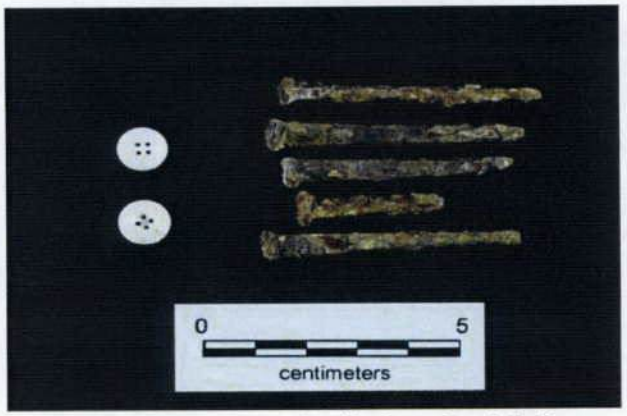


Figure 140. Buttons and nails from Burial 49.

# BURIAL 50

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 180
Width (cm): 43

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Female Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
Age: 50 + years Criteria: A, B, C, D, E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 12 cut nails
Buttons: 1 Prosser/ceramic
Clothing Clasps: 3 plastic

**Comments**
Burial 50 is an adult female aged in excess of 50 years at the time of death. Age and sex was determined through all criteria used for scoring in the collection.

Figure 141. Button, clothing clasps, and nails.

Figure 142. Post excavation view of Burial 50.

## BURIAL 51

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 178
Width (cm): head 40, shoulders 51, feet 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Female Criteria: B, C, D, E, F
Age: 40 + yrs. Criteria: A, B, C
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 21 cut nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**

Burial 51 is an adult female aged in excess of 40 years at the time of death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined by sutural age. Antemortum tooth loss and subsequent resorption was observed for all mandibular teeth.

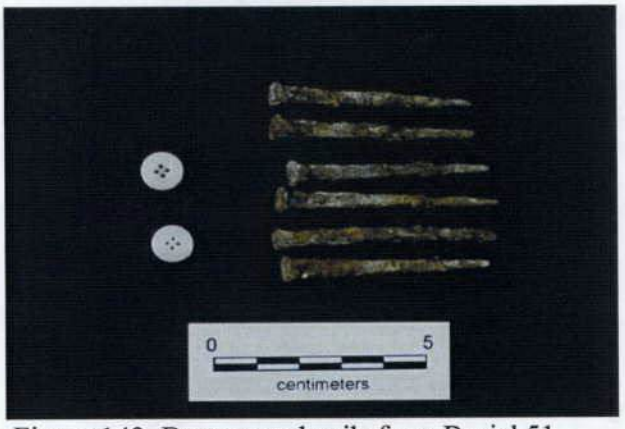


Figure 142. Buttons and nails from Burial 51.

Figure 143. Post excavation view of Burial 51.

## BURIAL 52

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 87
Width (cm): head 40, shoulders 51, feet 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 29 cut nails

**Comments**
Burial 52 is an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at the time of death. Compared with the preceding infants in the collection, skeletal preservation was surprisingly good. Although fragmented, most cranial and post cranial elements were represented.

Figure 144. Post excavation view of Burial 52.

Figure 145. Nails from Burial 52.

## BURIAL 53

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 89
Width (cm): 36

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 24 cut nails
Buttons: 3 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 53 is an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at the time of death. Only minimal cranial fragments and a single unidentified long bone fragment were recovered.


Figure 146. Post excavation view of Burial 53.

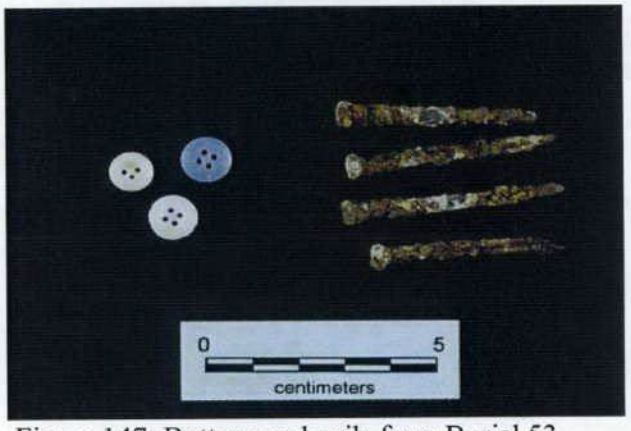


Figure 147. Buttons and nails from Burial 53.

## BURIAL 54

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: trianguloid
Length (cm): 208
Width (cm): head 41, shoulders 36, feet 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: Male Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
Age: 25-35 years Criteria: A, B, D, E
Pathology: caries

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews: 3
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, fragmented/patinated
Nails and Tacks: 30 cut nails
Saucer: circa 1875 (*Royal Patent Ironstone, Richard Alcock, Burlslem, England)*
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 54 was an adult male aged 25 to 35 years at the time of death. Comparatively, the skeletal preservation was good. In particular, the recovery of the pubic symphisis was notable in that even in cases of excellent preservation this fragile element is rarely recovered. Also of interest was the recovery of a ceramic saucer from the thoracic region of the burial. Use of the saucer has origins in Western African traditions and is discussed in the Personal Effects and Accompaniments section of the report.

Figure 148. Richard Alcock makers mark.


Figure 149. View of saucer in situ during excavation.

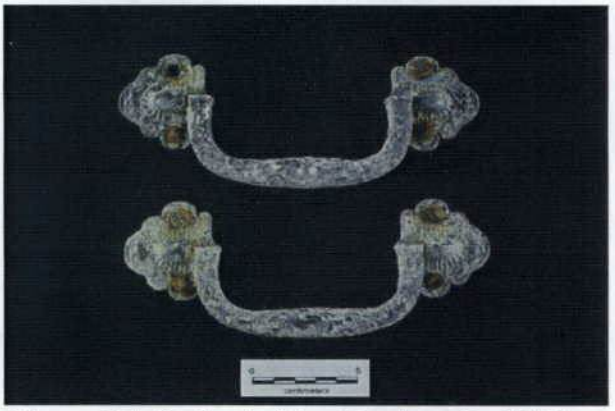

Figure 150. Swing bail handles from Burial 54.


Figure 151. Cut nails, buttons, and thumbscrews.

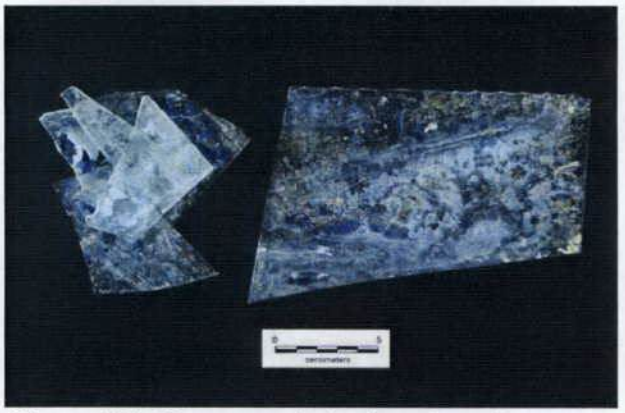

Figure 152. Fragmented viewing plate glass.

Figure 153. Post excavation view of Burial 54.

## BURIAL 55

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 120
Width (cm): 35

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 9 mos. ± 3 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 20 wire nails
Buttons: 4 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 55 is an infant aged 9 mos. ± 3 mos. at death. Recovered elements consisted of the petrous portion of the left and right temporals, upper and lower deciduous molars, and unidentified fragments of long bones.

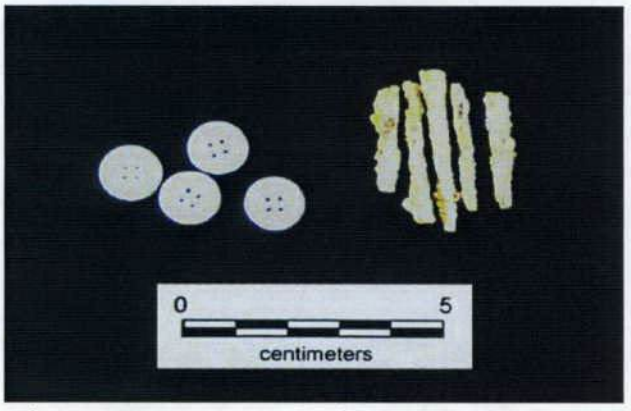

Figure 154. Buttons and nails from Burial 55.

Figure 155. Post excavation view of Burial 55.

## BURIAL 56

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 150
Width (cm): head 35, shoulders 44, feet 22

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 9 yrs. ± 36 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews: 2
Nails and Tacks: 20 wire nails
Buttons: 8 Prosser/ceramic, 1 shell
Bottle: 1 medicinal clear glass

**Comments**
Burial 56 is a child aged 9 yrs. ± 36 mos. at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 156. Post excavation view of Burial 56.

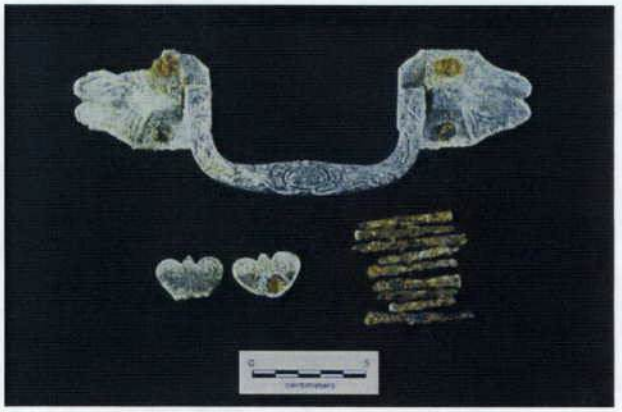

Figure 157. Coffin handles, thumbscrews, and nails.

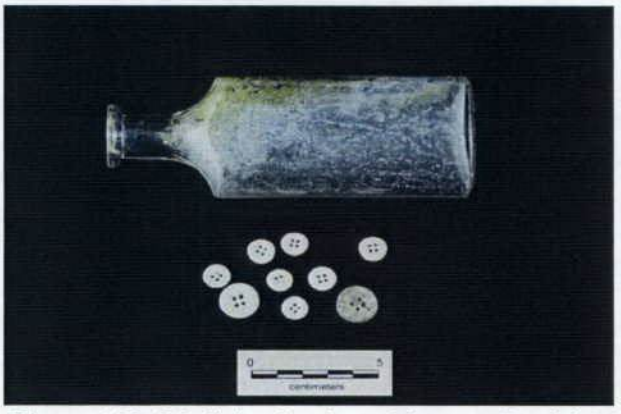

Figure 158. Medicine bottle and buttons Burial 56.

## BURIAL 57

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 180
Width (cm): Head 44, Shoulders 50, Feet 35

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Female Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
Age: Adult Criteria: A, C, E
Pathology: caries

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews and Escutcheons: 7
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, fragmented/patinated
Nails and Tacks: 22 wire nails
Buttons: 3 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 57 is an adult female. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined by dental eruption and wear to the teeth of the mandible. Unfortunately, due to the fragmented condition of the material no additional definitive age indicators were observed. Sex was determined through all criteria except associated grave goods.

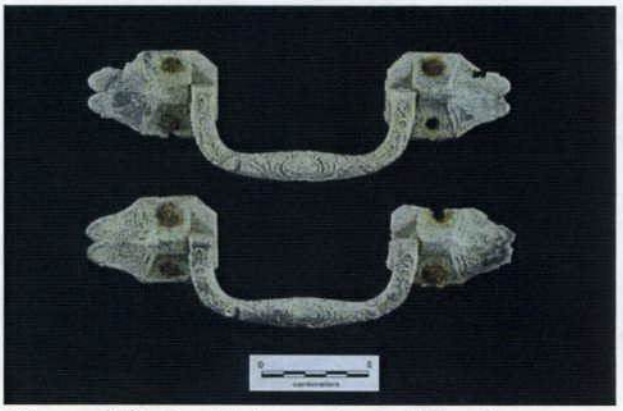

Figure 159. Double lug swing bail handles.


Figure 160. Thumbscrews and escutcheons.

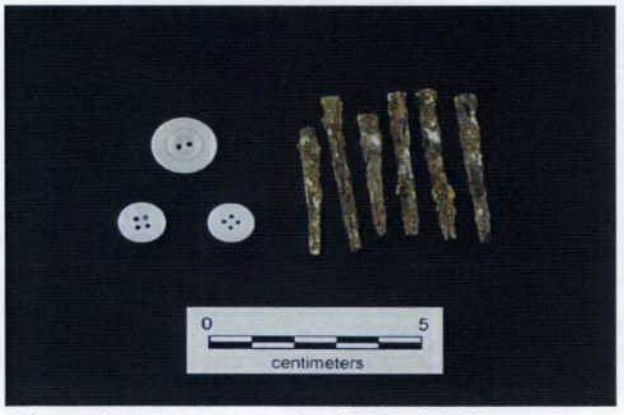


Figure 161. Buttons and nails Burial 57.

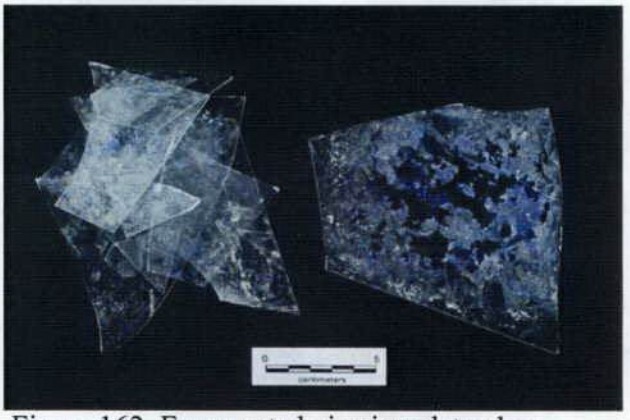

Figure 162. Fragmented viewing plate glass.

Figure 163. Post excavation view of Burial 57.

## BURIAL 58

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 180
Width (cm): head 42, shoulders 52, feet 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Female Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
Age: 25-35 yrs. Criteria: A, C, D
Pathology: Trauma was recognized along the gluteal line of the right femur.

**Artifact Data**
Thumbscrews: 3
Nails and Tacks: 30 wire nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic, 3 shell

**Comments**
Burial 58 is an adult female. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined by dental eruption and attrition/wear, and examinations of the auricular surface of the *os coxae*. Sex was determined through all criteria except associated grave goods.

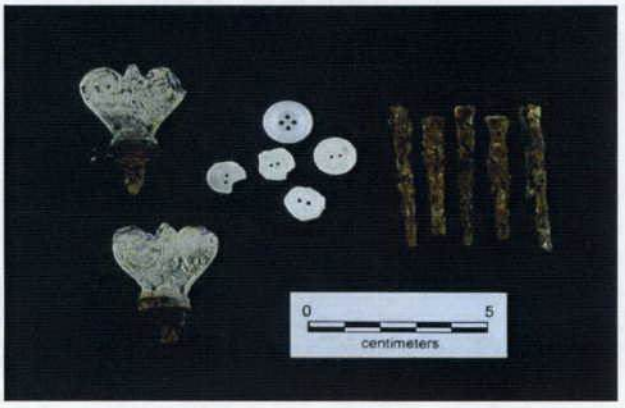

Figure 164. Thumbscrews, buttons, and nails.

Figure 165. Post excavation view of Burial 58.

## BURIAL 59

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: trianguloid
Length (cm): 96
Width (cm): head 28, feet 17

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Thumbscrews: 2
Coffin Tacks: 3 ornamental
Nails and Tacks: 26 cut nails
Buttons: 1 shell

**Comments**
Burial 59, is an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at the time of death. Although fragmented, skeletal preservation was surprisingly good with most cranial and post cranial elements represented.

Figure 166. Post excavation view of Burial 59.

Figure 167. Buttons, tacks, thumbscrews, and nails.

## BURIAL 60

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 202
Width (cm): head 55, shoulders 50, feet 28

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Indeterminate Criteria: N/A
Age: Adult Criteria: A, C
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Nails and Tacks: 16 cut nails
Buttons: 3 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 60 is an adult of indeterminate sex. The skeletal material was very fragmented and as a result, definitive sex and age indicators were not present. The only definitive age indicators were size and dentition.

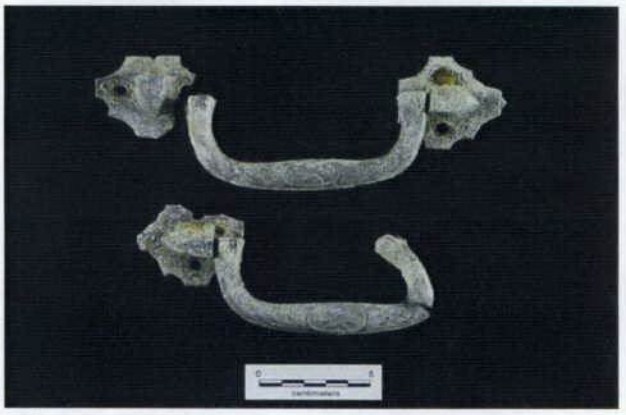

Figure 168. Double lug swing bail handles.

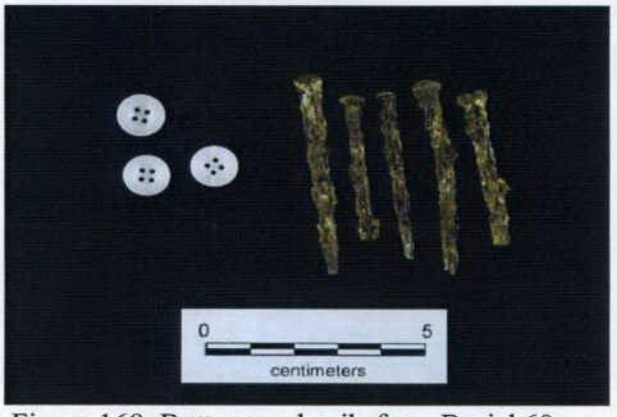


Figure 169. Buttons and nails from Burial 60.

Figure 170. Post excavation view of Burial 60.

## BURIAL 61

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 208
Width (cm): head 36, shoulders 45, feet 20

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Male Criteria: B, C, D, E, F, G
Age: Adult Criteria: A, C
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews: 6
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, fragmented/patinated
Collar Studs: 2 ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 61 is an adult male. The skeletal material was very fragmented and as a result definitive age indicators were not present. However, the sex was easily determined with all criteria with the exception of the sciatic notch present.

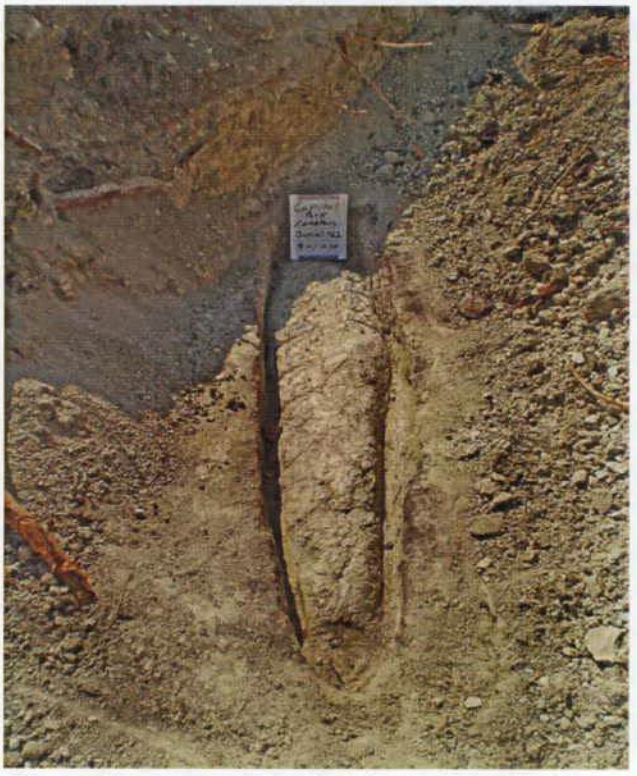

Figure 171. Post excavation view of Burial 61.

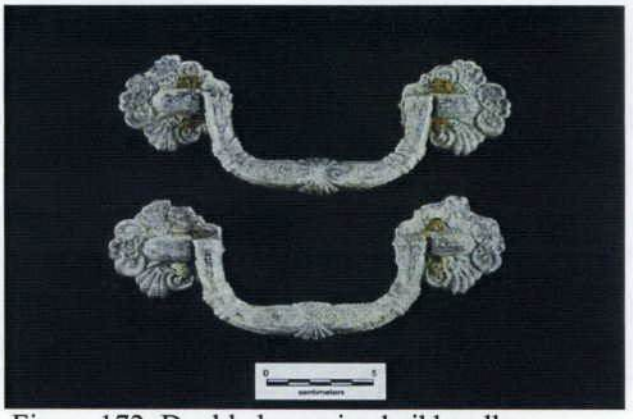

Figure 172. Double lug swing bail handles.


Figure 173. Collar studs and thumbscrews.

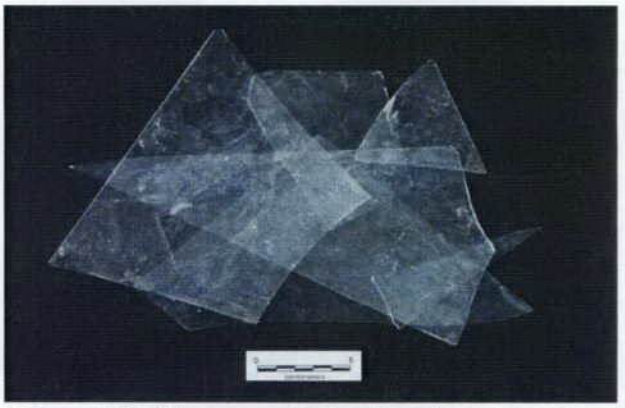

Figure 174. Fragmented viewing plate glass.

## BURIAL 62

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 196
Width (cm): head 48, shoulders 55, feet 26

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Male Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
Age: Adult Criteria: A, B, C, D, E
Pathology: Caries, arthritic changes to the vertebrae

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews: 3
Nails and Tacks: 25 wire nails

**Comments**
Burial 62 is an adult male aged 45 to 50 years at death. This individual was very robust, the head of the femur, for example, measured 50 mm. which is extremely large with the average measurement for a male individual between 40 and 45 mm. Although fragmented, the individual scored within all criterion for age and sex except grave goods. Dental caries as well as arthritic changes to the lower thoracic and lumbar vertebrae were observed.

Figure 175. Post excavation view of Burial 62.

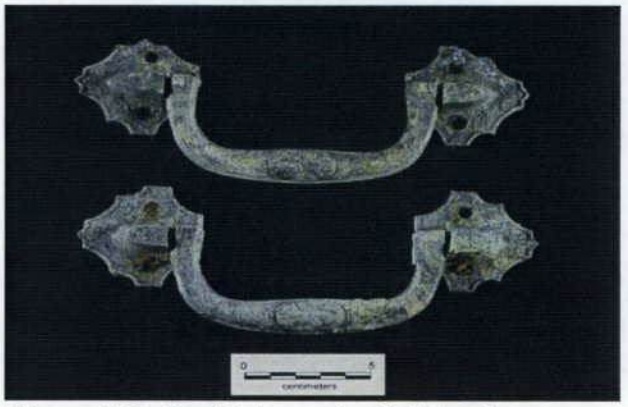

Figure 176. Double lug swing bail handles.

Figure 177. Nails and thumbscrews Burial 62.

## BURIAL 63

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 108
Width (cm): head 33, shoulders 36, feet 20

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 5 yrs. ± 16 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: dental hypoplasia

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 15 wire nails
Thumbscrews: 1
Buttons: 2 shell

**Comments**

Burial 63 was a child aged 5 yrs. ± 16 mos. at the time of death. Although fragmented, most cranial and post cranial components were represented. There was dental pathology indicating significant episodes of illness prior to death. This condition is characterized by dental hypoplasia, which is a condition whereby the normal development of the enamel is arrested due to a series of acute illnesses. In the case of this individual it likely represents a chronically ill child who finally succumbed to the illness.

Figure 178. Post excavation view of Burial 63.


Figure 179. Buttons, nails, and thumbscrews.

## BURIAL 64

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 60
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 3 cut nails
Thumbscrews: 1

**Comments**
Burial 64, was an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at the time of death. Only three bone fragments were recovered consisting of the petrous portion of the left and right temporals and an unidentified cranial fragment.


Figure 180. Post excavation view of Burial 64.


Figure 181. Nails and thumbscrews, Burial 64.

# BURIAL 65

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 209
Width (cm): head 50, shoulders 65, feet 40

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Female Criteria: B, C, D, E
Age: 20-25 yrs. Criteria: A, B, C, D, E
Pathology: Trauma/pathological remodeling was recognized along the gluteal line of the right femur.

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews: 1
Nails and Tacks: 3 wire nails
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, fragmented/patinated
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 65 is an adult female aged 20 to 25 years at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age and sex were determined by all criteria except the sciatic notch and associated grave goods.

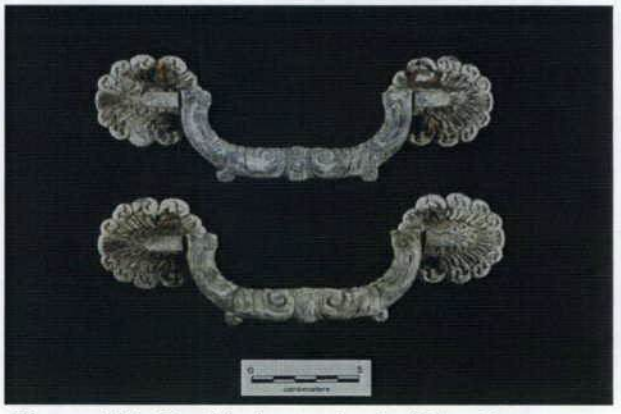

Figure 182. Double lug swing bail handles.


Figure 183. Buttons, nails, and thumbscrew.

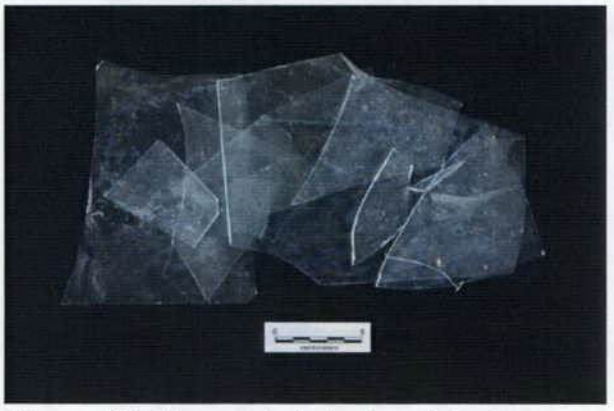

Figure 184. Fragmented viewing plate glass.

Figure 185. Post excavation view of Burial 65.

## BURIAL 66

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 198
Width (cm): 50

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Male Criteria: B, C, D, E
Age: 15-25 yrs. Criteria: A, B, E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews: 2
Nails and Tacks: 14 wire nails
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, fragmented/patinated
Buttons: 6 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 66 is a young adult male aged 15 to 25 years at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Scoring for sex was determined by all criteria except the sciatic notch. Age was scored by dental development, cranial suture fusion, and the general size of the individual. Although fragmented, the cranial suture appeared unfused, indicating a young adult.

Figure 186. Post excavation view of Burial 66.

Figure 187. Swing bail coffin handles.

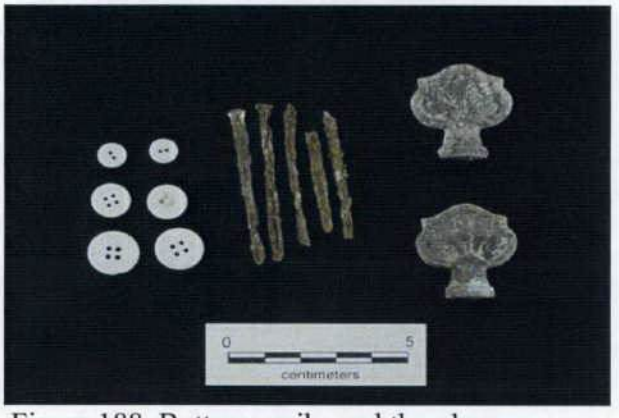


Figure 188. Buttons, nails, and thumbscrews.

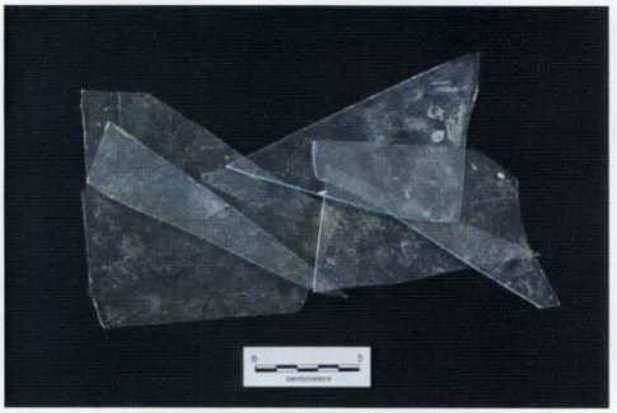

Figure 189. Fragmented viewing plate glass.

## BURIAL 67

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 75
Width (cm): 30

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Good
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Thumbscrews: 2
Escutcheon 1 incomplete
Nails and Tacks: 8 cut nails
Buttons: 4 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 67 is an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at the time of death. Although fragmented, skeletal preservation was good with most cranial and post cranial elements represented. Age was determined by dental development.


Figure 190. Post excavation view of Burial 67.


Figure 191. Artifacts recovered from Burial 67.

# BURIAL 68

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 120
Width (cm): 55

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A, possible female Criteria: G
Age: 1 yr. ± 4 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Thumbscrews: 2
Nails and Tacks: 5 cut nails
Buttons: 1 Prosser/ceramic
Ring 1 gold wire

**Comments**
Burial 68, is a infant aged 1 yr. ± 4 mos. at the time of death. Skeletal preservation was moderate with most cranial and post cranial elements represented. Of note was the absence of any leg bones. Age was determined by dental development. Although sex is not indicated the recovery of a gold wire ring likely indicates a female individual.

Figure 192. Thumbscrews and nails Burial 68.

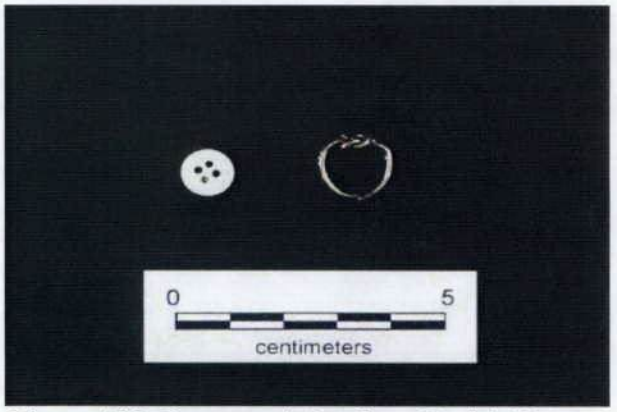


Figure 193. Button and ring from Burial 68.


Figure 194. Detail view of gold wire ring.

Figure 195. Post excavation view of Burial 68.

## BURIAL 69

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: trianguloid
Length (cm): 215
Width (cm): head 45, feet 38

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Male Criteria: B, C, D, E, F
Age: 50 ± yrs. Criteria: A, B
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Thumbscrews: 2
Nails and Tacks: 35 wire nails
Buttons: 3 shell, 9 Prosser/ceramic, 1 brass
Ring: 1 unidentified alloy

**Comments**

Burial 69 is an adult male aged 50 ± yrs. at the time of death. Skeletal preservation was moderate with most cranial and post cranial elements represented. Age was determined by dental attrition and endocranial suture fusion.

Figure 196. Post excavation view of Burial 69.


Figure 197. Brass button, nails, and thumbscrews.

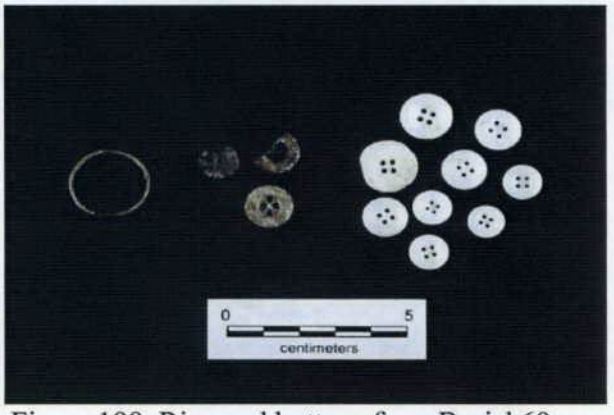


Figure 198. Ring and buttons from Burial 69.

# BURIAL 70

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 207
Width (cm): 55

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Male Criteria: B, C, E
Age: 15-25 yrs. Criteria: A, B, C, E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 50 cut nails
Buttons: 1 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 70 is a young adult male aged 20 to 25 years at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was scored by dental development, epiphyseal closure, and fusion of the cranial suture. In particular, the union of the crest of the ilium was not complete, indicating an individual approximately 20 to 25 years of age.

Figure 199. Button and nails from Burial 70.

Figure 200. Post excavation view of Burial 70.

## BURIAL 71

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 200
Width (cm): head 35, shoulders 55, feet 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Indeterminate Criteria: N/A
Age: 15-22 years Criteria: A, B, C
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 6 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews and Escutcheons: 1
Nails and Tacks: 20 cut nails
Viewing Plate: hand cut sheet glass, patinated/fragmented

**Comments**
Burial 71 is a subadult aged 16 to 22 yrs. at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was scored by dental development, epiphyseal closure, and fusion of the cranial suture. In particular, the union of the crest of the ilium, lesser trochanter, and the head of femur were incomplete. These ossifications are completed on an average between the ages of 14 to 25 years.

Figure 201. Post excavation view of Burial 71.

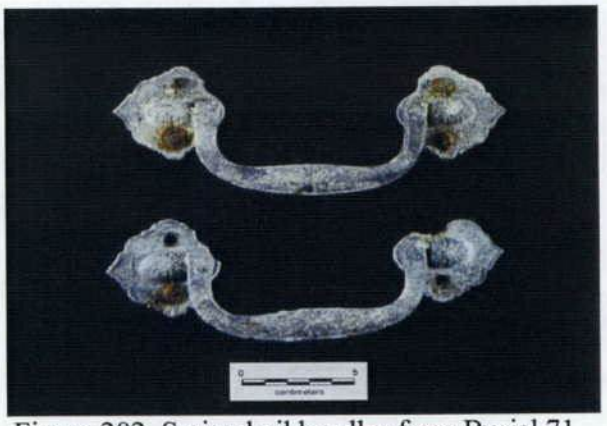

Figure 202. Swing bail handles from Burial 71.


Figure 203. Thumbscrews, escutcheons, and nails.

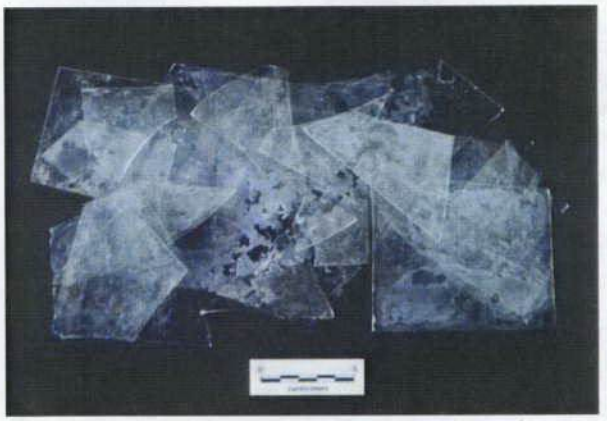

Figure 204. Viewing plate glass from Burial 71.

## BURIAL 72

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 90
Width (cm): 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: 18 mos. ± 6 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 25 cut nails
Thumbscrews: 1
Buttons: 5 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 72 is an infant aged 18 mos. ± 6 mos. at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Age was determined through dental eruption and development.

Figure 205. Post excavation view of Burial 72.


Figure 206. Buttons, thumbscrew, and nails.

## BURIAL 73

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 47
Width (cm): 15

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 3 cut nails

**Comments**
Burial 73 was an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at the time of death. This was a very small burial. Only cranial fragments consisting of the petrous portion of the left and right temporals and other unidentified cranial fragments, as well as portions of unidentified long bones were recovered. Based on the size of the recovered materials and the size of the grave shaft the interment could have been a stillborn or premature birth.

Figure 207. Nails from Burial 73.

Figure 208. Post excavation view of Burial 73.

## BURIAL 74

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: trianguloid
Length (cm): 192
Width (cm): head 50, feet 35

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: Female Criteria: A, B, C, D, E, F
Age: 35-45 yrs. Criteria: A, B, D
Pathology/Trauma: A healed fracture was observed just above the lateral malleolus of the right fibula. The injury appeared well healed.

**Artifact Data**
Coffin Handles: 4 double lug swing bail
Thumbscrews: 1
Nails and Tacks: 36 cut nails

**Comments**
Burial 74 is an adult female aged 35 to 45 yrs. at death. Although fragmented, portions of all skeletal components were represented. Scoring for sex was determined by all criteria except associated grave goods. Age was scored by dental development and attrition, cranial suture fusion, and the auricular sufrace of the ilium. Although fragmented, the cranial suture appeared moderately fused indicating a middle aged adult.

Figure 209. Post excavation view of Burial 74.

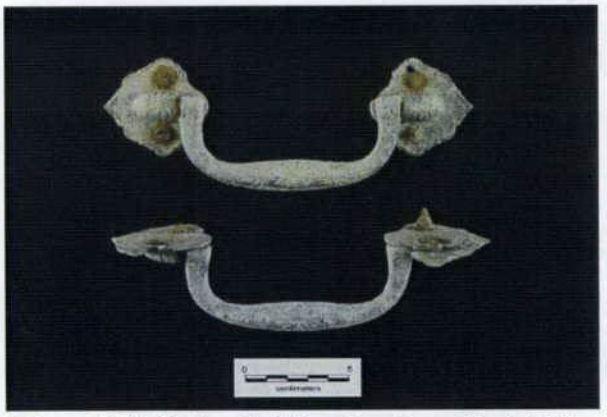

Figure 210. Swing bail handles from Burial 74.


Figure 211. Nails and thumbscrew from Burial 74.

## BURIAL 75

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: toe-pincher
Length (cm): 135
Width (cm): head 35, shoulders 50, feet 20

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Moderate
Sex: N/A/possible female Criteria: G
Age: 6 yrs. ± 24 mos. Criteria: A
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Caplifter: 1
Nails and Tacks: 6 cut nails
Buttons: 1 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 75 is a child aged 6 yrs. ± 24 mos. at the time of death. Skeletal preservation was moderate with most cranial and post cranial elements represented. Age was determined by dental development.

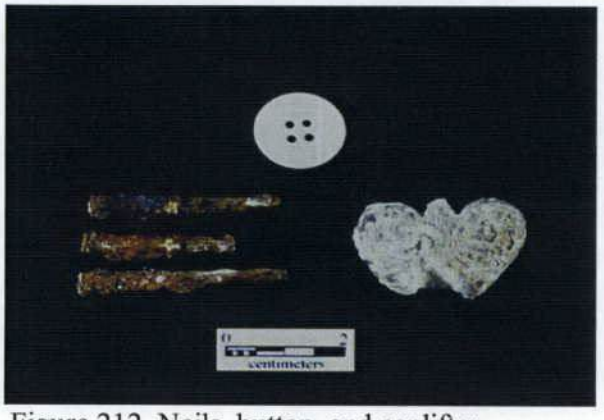

Figure 212. Nails, button, and caplifter.

Figure 213. Post excavation view of Burial 75.

## BURIAL 76

**Headstone Data**
N/A

**Casket Data**
Style/Type: rectangular
Length (cm): 60
Width (cm): 25

**Skeletal Data**
Preservation: Poor
Sex: N/A Criteria: N/A
Age: Birth ± 2 mos. Criteria: E
Pathology: None observed

**Artifact Data**
Nails and Tacks: 2 cut nails
Buttons: 2 Prosser/ceramic

**Comments**
Burial 76 was an infant aged at birth ± 2 mos. at the time of death. this was a very small burial. Only unidentified cranial fragments were recovered. Based on the size of the recovered materials and the size of the grave shaft, the interment could have been a stillborn or premature birth.

Figure 214. Post excavation view of Burial 76.

Figure 215. Buttons and nails from Burial 76.