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**BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE
HOLMES-VARDEMAN-STEPHENSON CEMETERY PROJECT**

**A PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SITE 15LI105,
CRAB ORCHARD LAKE AND DAM U.S. 150 PROJECT**

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1.0 Introduction

This monograph represents the fulfillment of the proposed plan for data recovery of the Vardeman Cemetery Site (15LI105), associated with the Cedar Creek Lake and Dam and U.S. 150 Project in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Since the site was deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Sites the threat that the Dam project posed culminated in this effort to relocate and study the cemetery as an archaeological site. This report outlines the steps taken to relocate and investigate the Vardeman Cemetery Site (15LI105). Following a summary of the site (adapted from the Consensus of Determination, 3/31/2000), research issues are presented and field and laboratory methods are described. Related issues of reburial of human remains and artifact curation are also addressed. This report has been prepared in accordance with and standards established by the Secretary of the Interior, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Project Area Description

The following description refers to the Vardeman Cemetery Site prior to excavation and relocation. The Vardeman Cemetery Site is located northwest of the town of Crab Orchard, Kentucky, almost due north of the William Witley House State Shrine. This is approximately one (1) mile north of the Wilderness Trail and several hundred feet east of Cedar Creek (Insert appropriate figure). The site is located on a terrace overlooking a secondary floodplain of Cedar Creek at an elevation of approximately 874 ft. above sea level (amsl). 68 graveshafts were identified within the 70 by 72 foot square fenced area. For full description of the site, see Chapter 3 "Field Methods and Results. This report entails a full description of the archaeological materials recovered including

the human remains and material culture. Moreover, this report takes a holistic approach in an effort to contextualize the materials, thus a brief historical account of the project area is included as well. The following outline reviews the material covered in this report: Chapter 2 provides an historical overview of Lincoln County and Crab Orchard from political, economic, social perspectives. In addition, family histories of each of the primary surnames (Vardeman, Holmes, and Stephenson) are included. Chapter 3 reviews the field investigations and results. Here we describe the methods employed during the excavation process. Chapter 4 provides description and analysis of the various forms of material culture recovered from the cemetery. Here we present descriptions and analyses of coffins, coffin hardware, coffin wood, textiles, personal effects (buttons, hair combs, etc.), gravestones, and variations in mortuary practice. Of interest in these discussions is the temporal transitions observed in all this forms of material culture from the earliest to the most recent interments. Chapter 5 presents methods and results of the skeletal analysis. Various skeletal markers are examined in the analysis, including infectious disease, evidence of trauma, diet, oral health, and demographic data such as life expectancy. Here we compare the health markers found in this site with data published from other sites. A common comparison made in historical bioarchaeology is health differences between urban and rural contexts. We make use of that comparison here. In Chapter 6 consider the data from earlier chapters together to form a biocultural interpretation. To do this, we make ties between the family histories and larger communities with patterns observed in the skeletal analyses.

2.0 Historical Background

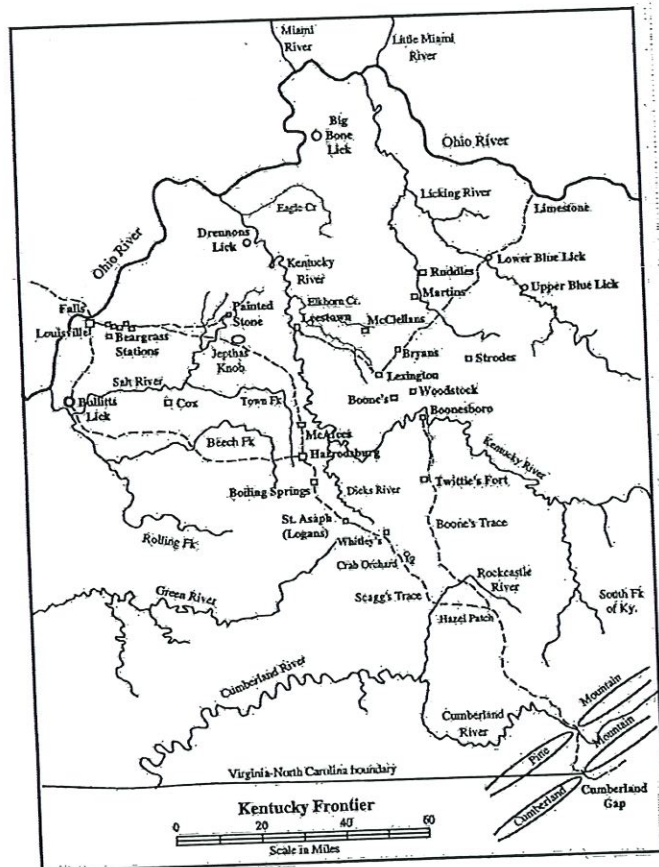
In this section, the social, cultural, and historical developments of the Crab Orchard community, Lincoln County, Kentucky are traced for the period of interments in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (circa 1816 to 1968). The purpose of this investigation is to better understand the activities and contributions of multiple generations of a family line that arose from America's unique pioneer heritage. A goal for this study, overall, is to fill a large gap in the knowledge of rural family life that spans the distant to the recent past. The combination of a detailed historical study along with skeletal data of subsequent generations of a family line offers great retrospective potential to recapture valuable information; which has, up to this point, been unavailable in North American bioarchaeological contexts. This study is distinguished from other historic period skeletal studies in that most others tend to fall into three categories: first, the recovery of an unknown individual from an isolated unmarked grave; second, the recovery of a large number of unknown individuals from unmarked graves; and, third, the recovery of a known individual from an isolated marked grave. Each category provides information on the past, though a great deal of significant data is inferential due to the lack of specific information or overly limited due to the idiosyncratic experiences of a single individual. Moreover, such studies are limited to "cross-sectional" views of life in the historic period since the period of interments tends to be fairly short. This study is unique in that a great historical time depth, with generational life histories spanning from 1767 to 1968, is present to evaluate how an American pioneer family settled an area and the subsequent generations participated in and met the variegated challenges that accompanied the first two centuries of American history.

To get at these issues, we examine the settlement of Lincoln County, Kentucky and the significance of the Crab Orchard community during Kentucky's pioneer period. Though the topic is expansive, we limit the discussion on the social context of Lincoln County to agriculture (i.e. the farming industry including animal husbandry), religion, mortuary practices, and tourism. Family histories for each surname are traced as well. The genealogies are, perhaps, the most vital element of the study. The genealogies reveal who was born into the families, who married, who stayed in Lincoln County, and other details such as temporal demographic profiles of each familial strand. Along with demonstrating how the family lines fit into and contributed to the social context of the Crab Orchard community, the genealogies help to piece together the identity of individuals in unmarked graves in the family cemetery.

2.1 Settlement of Lincoln County

The location of the family cemetery within the community of Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky distinguishes the historical significance of those interred. During Kentucky's pioneer period (mid to late eighteenth century) Crab Orchard was the first stopping point to rest and reassemble as settlers migrated through Virginia's Cumberland Gap in the Appalachian Mountains and along the Wilderness Trail into Kentucky. The Vardeman family was linked to the Wilderness Trail early on since John Vardeman, II served as an axe-man in 1775 to blaze the Wilderness Trail for the passage of migrating families into the new Kentucky territory. Testimonials from early expeditions painted Kentucky as an Eden like paradise that held ample bounty. Convinced by his own experiences, John Vardeman, II (Morgan Vardeman's father)

moved his family to Crab Orchard and settled in the first stop along the Wilderness Trail in the new territory. Along with the Vardemans, David Stephenson (father of Lindsey Stephenson) settled in Lincoln County during the late 1700s, and Samuel Holmes (father of the Samuel Holmes interred in the cemetery) was a noted pioneer of Garrard and Lincoln Counties. Thus, the most prevalent surnames in the cemetery (Vardeman, Holmes, and Stephenson) are directly linked to Kentucky's pioneer period via migration from Virginia's Cumberland Gap and the Wilderness Trail (Perrin, 1887).



Map depicting route of Cumberland Gap and Wilderness Trail.

Harrison and Klotter (1999)

Along with the hopes of fertile land in the Eden like depictions of Kentucky, early pioneers faced violent confrontations with Native Americans as they settled in their hunting grounds. Though the original clearing of the Wilderness Trail was too narrow to permit access by wagons, subsequent clearings by the 1796 widened the path so entire wagon trains packed with families could pass. With the new nation status, Kentucky pioneers demonstrated an incipient manifest destiny sentiment as they staked out their new homesteads. Order came to Lincoln County quite early. As one of the original three counties in Kentucky, founded in 1780, this region boasts some of the earliest systematic court records east of the Appalachians. So thorough was the transformation of Kentucky into an American territory, that by 1800 the report of "Indian" attacks was nearly non-existent as the first generation of native-born Kentuckians inherited the benefits of their pioneer parents. The success of Kentucky's pioneers transformed the land and citizenry to the quintessence of Jacksonian America. A decidedly rural community, the closest "city" to Crab Orchard was Danville, which, in 1790, was equal in size to Louisville with a population of 150.

2.2 Social Context

Many factors constitute the "social context" of a community. For this section, we consider some of the most salient factors and those pertinent to defining social constructs that framed the lives of the early settlers and nineteenth century life. Religion, livelihood (largely agriculture and animal husbandry), community service, education, and mortuary practices are included here. Other factors related to the social context, like medical practices and dentistry, will be discussed in Section 5.0.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, fundamental Christian denominations dominated religious affiliation for Lincoln County's constituents. Before 1850, for example, Reformed, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches accounted for nearly 80% of reported religious affiliation (Federal Census – Lincoln County Social Statistics Schedule). A shift is seen at mid century when the evangelistic "Reformed" church fell from the dominant faith to near extinction in Lincoln County and other three denominations simply increased in their respective proportions. Jeremiah Vardeman, son of pioneer John Vardeman, II and brother of Morgan Vardeman, remains a noted founding minister of the Southern Baptist Church and considered among the most influential and successful nineteenth century proselytizers of that faith. The dominance of the fervent fundamentalists also reflects the lack of religious diversity among those counted as citizens. For example, no one of Jewish, Native American, or African faiths are listed for Lincoln County Federal Census precincts during nineteenth century. Adherence to a fundamentalist belief structure served an important role for early settlers. Risks to early pioneers and settlers were numerous. Mortality from a number of capricious causes, from disease to attack from Native Americans, were uncontrollable forces that encouraged close ties with the common faith. Moreover, religious service provided opportunities for gatherings and developing social support networks for budding communities of isolated families.

A serendipitous view of social life and familial ties of 1820s south central Kentucky is provided through P.B. Riffe's "A Chapter from Real Life Forty Seven Years Ago" (Riffe, 1876). Though intended as a non-fictional account of the courtship of Jeremiah Vardeman, son of Morgan and Mary (Polly) Vardeman, and Mary (Polly)

Coffee, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Jesse Coffee, the short story is laden with Victorian ideals that reflect the triumph of love and romance to thwart the restrictions of conventional expectations. Despite that emphasis, the account describes the formation of bonds between and within families and how such networks developed in the rural context. In the account, Jeremiah Vardeman meets Polly Coffee while working on her parent's property as a skilled laborer, directing the laying of a house foundation and building a chimney for the Coffee family. Throughout the story Jeremiah travels between his parents' home in Lincoln County and the Coffee's property in Casey County, just over the Lincoln County line, a distance of about 25 miles. In contrast, Polly is rarely depicted outside her parent's home. Upon meeting, Jeremiah and Polly fall instantly in love and the Coffee's are forced to call off a previously arranged engagement a Mr. Pleasants, who is described as a young man who was Jeremiah's close friend.

Aside from the romantic drama, gendered layers of societal interaction are revealed in the tale. The activities of young men and women, for example, are strictly defined. Jeremiah, for example, who still lives on his parents pioneer homestead, a share of which he stands to inherit, is depicted as a skilled laborer as he directs slaves in the construction of the Coffee's new home. Riffe explains (pp. 117-119) that Jeremiah was fondly regarded by all in the community due to his congenial personality, good manners, and willingness to work by the "sweat of his brow" despite his parents' comfortable financial position. Polly, at age nineteen, is described as "industrious and accomplished beyond her peers" and amiable and modest almost to a fault (p. 117). The activities Polly engages in throughout the story encompass household duties such as sewing and knitting.

Thus, for the pair to have even met, Jeremiah needed to have the societal freedom to work and travel outside the home.

Lincoln County mixed an interesting tourism industry within a traditional rural setting. Renowned as the "Saratoga of the South" the Crab Orchard Hotel made available the area's natural springs to vacationers far and wide. The resort became popular as early as the 1830s, but its heyday was in the 1850s when, during the summer months, the hotel boarded upwards of 400 guests counted among the elite of the South (Dunn, 1971). In addition to "taking the waters," guests were entertained at masquerade balls, music, dancing and outdoor activities. Clearly, the Crab Orchard Hotel increased the proportion of service labor in comparison to neighboring rural counties, but how the Hotel affected the Crab Orchard community is unclear. In the modern context, tourism often offers a source of income that is independent of the land through wage labor. Historical demographic studies link such wage opportunities with a lowering of the age at first marriage, which shortens generation spans, and expands women's sphere to work outside the home. At mid-century in Lincoln County, work in domestic service for women per week was the equivalent of one day's work for a man paid as a hired laborer (\$1.50). Thus, it is unlikely that female workers earned a living wage or found much financial independence through the Crab Orchard Hotel.

Aside from the tourism industry, Lincoln County residents largely participated in an agricultural economy of cash crops that included corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco and livestock (horses, cattle, swine, sheep). After 1850, a greater diversification of crops proliferates with "luxury" additions like honey, cane sugar, sorghum, and maple syrup. Census data shows that nearly each generation of the men of the Vardeman, Stephenson,

and Holmes family lines were primarily farmers with increasingly diversified crops throughout the nineteenth century. In addition to farming, a number of other trades are reported among the males as well. Morgan Vardeman, for example, owned distilling equipment. It is possible that proximity to the Crab Orchard Hotel supported this secondary pursuit. Moreover, the industry and manufacturing in the area like tanners, blacksmiths, saddlers, and water mills, by and large, supported agriculture. By all accounts, each generation of the Vardeman descendants represented in the cemetery had some direct connection to an agricultural subsistence, least of which was the final interment in a domestic cemetery overlooking farm fields. By the 1870s and continuing into the twentieth century, male occupations in the family diversified beyond agriculture to include carpentry, survey work, tanning, military careers, and medicine.

Since this study provides rare insights to little known mourning rituals, here we include a discussion on the significance of the cemetery itself as part of understanding nineteenth century funerary practices. The setting of the cemetery in a rural landscape, geometrically shaped (square), on a small knoll, with headstones dating to the early nineteenth century distinguishes it from the other primary types of cemeteries found in this country (Sloane, 1991). Pioneer graves are often isolated and poorly marked and church and city cemeteries are distinguished due to their institutional organization and affiliation. Thus, without knowing anything else about those interred, we know that the cemetery was part of an early American homestead and those interred are likely to be closely related through marriage and subsequent generations. Furthermore, this style of cemetery layout stands among the early signs of a permanent commitment to the land along with settlement. The occurrence of only three primary surnames supports that

notion and genealogical research reveals that the additional two surnames (Christerson and Daws) enter the closely-knit family through marriage. 1837 and 1922 are the earliest and most recent dates of interment found on headstones in the cemetery. Ironically, those individuals, Hannah Stephenson and John Holmes respectively, are both grandchildren of the early settlers Morgan and Polly Vardeman. Genealogical data (archival and family oral history) strongly indicates that the cemetery interment dates span 1816 (Mary Edith Stephenson) to 1968 (Lula (Burgess) Holmes). The inclusion of the family genealogical and oral history data buttresses this study by nearly doubling the period of known interments to 152 years.

Close examination of epitaph dates and surnames reveals a basic organization in the layout of the cemetery. Most graves in the northern, especially the northwest quadrant of the cemetery can be linked with the Stephenson strand of the family. In fact, both the genealogical data (1816) and headstone data (1837) support the notion that the first interment in the cemetery was a Stephenson infant that suffered a neonatal death. The northeastern quadrant of the cemetery contains the least known individuals. Genealogical data can explain why the first interments are associated with the Stephenson line. Ann Vardeman, the eldest of the Vardeman daughters, was the first to marry. Lindsay and Ann (Vardeman) Stephenson acquired land adjacent; largely through Ann's land dowry, Ann's parents' estate. Their marriage, in 1815, was marred by numerous infant deaths, beginning with Mary Edith Stephenson in 1816. Genealogical data report Morgan and Polly to have had nine children with no accounts of infant mortality. Equivocal arguments can be made for individuals present in the northeastern quadrant of the cemetery to have been from either the Holmes or Stephenson families (the mtDNA data

may possibly resolve this issue). The mid area of the south half of the cemetery (Burials 37, 38, 39, 51, and 53) represents the "Vardeman" segment of the cemetery. The Holmes family is represented in the southeastern quadrant of the cemetery. Moreover, it is likely that the Holmes family is represented in the northwest area of the cemetery as well.

The order in which the burials were interred seems to reveal the formation of the specific family groups within the family cemetery. Graves 43 and 48, marked with the earliest year of interment, are dated 1837 and lay in the northwest quadrant (Stephenson) of the cemetery. Since Burials 43, 48, and 36 are all daughters of Lindsey Stephenson (from his first two wives), both of whom suffered the loss of several infants, it is likely that the unmarked infant graves (49, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58) are likely Stephenson infants that were interred between 1816 and 1837. Likewise, Burial 50, the only adult slab gravestone with no legible epitaph, is likely to be Ann (Vardeman) Stephenson. If so, this is the first adult interred in the cemetery and represents the connection between the Vardeman and Stephenson family lines. In the Stephenson (northwest) quadrant, the graves become more recent interments progress eastward. Only Burial 41 that of Lindsay Stephenson appears "out of time" sequence based on interment location. Since Lindsay Stephenson is the primary patriarch of the Stephenson line in this cemetery, his burial placement is likely to represent the "cornerstone" of that family. Oddly, however, Lindsey's widow, Lucinda (Stephens) Stephenson and surviving adult children buried him at the side of his second wife, their stepmother. In that regard, burials within the square with Burials 41, 23, 45, and 53 as the corners are possibly inclusive of all the central family members that passed between the early nineteenth century and approximately 1880. That square of interments appears to have been formed by the

earliest interments placed near the middle of the area with additional graves placed to the north (Stephenson family) or to the south (Vardeman family). The general trend of the cemetery was for more recent graves to be placed to the east of later graves. Graves 59 to 68 are further west, all in the southwest corner of the cemetery, and are more recent interments. This group of burials likely represents the Holmes-Burges line. The southeast quadrant of the cemetery is well documented with gravestones, genealogical, and family oral history data. This quadrant is associated with the marriage of Morgan and Polly Vardeman's youngest daughter, Eliza Vardeman to Samuel Holmes. Though it appears that all six of Samuel and Eliza's children are present in the cemetery, most of the family line was continued by their son Dudely Vardeman Holmes whose marriage to Margaret Ophelia McAllister Holmes produced nearly a dozen children.

There is a large gap in the presence of marked gravestones after 1873. In fact, only one headstone (John Holmes 1922) is present for the last 95 years the cemetery was in use. Fortunately, genealogical and family oral history data helped to identify many of the individuals in the more recent unmarked interments. Interesting temporal and familial trends coincide with the use and disuse of marked gravestones. Prior to the 1870s, no adult is in an unmarked grave. The exception is Burial 50, the epitaph for which is presumed to have weathered but was present at the time of interment. By the 1880s no adults or children received a marked gravestone, with the exception of John Holmes. Along with this trend of disuse of headstones is the increase in casket ornamentation by the late 1840s. The Vardemans, who were part of the original pioneer generation, were buried with a minimalist funerary treatment but a notable marked gravestone. With the

progression of the Victorian period the “beautification of death” mourning symbolism is apparent in the cemetery, although by the 1880s, individuals are interred with less expensive caskets that were ornamented with appealing symbolic imagery but without marked gravestones. It appears that most of the funeral expense shifted from an engraved gravestone during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century to appealing caskets (i.e. mourning dove icons; epitaph tributes; “mother”, “father”, and “at rest” plates; flower and fruit seeds; and quality of coffin wood – see appendices) and no marked gravestones by 1873.

The historiography of funerary customs in North America suggests a surprising degree of uniformity for the twentieth century (Arnold, 1983; Garrity and Wyss, 1977; McGuire, 1993; Stone, 1987). Four steps encompass the basic practice:

1. Removal of corpse to a funeral parlor.
2. Embalming.
3. Institutionalized viewing.
4. Disposition of body.

Early twentieth century death certificates and funeral home registers show that the Holmes family participated in the contemporary practices. Less is known of funeral practices from the early to mid nineteenth century. The limited research that has been undertaken suggests that in earlier periods, the greatest deviation from modern practices was the absence of funerary professionals. The steps for interment prior to the modern period included:

1. Notice of death spread by word of mouth or printed funeral invitations
2. Grave dug by male neighbors and friends.
3. Body prepared by same sex friends and/or family – Preparation included washing, dressing, and laying out the body on boards or on a bed in the home, coins on the eyes to keep them shut, cloth under the chin and tied at the top of the head to keep mouth closed, a saucer of salt on the chest (believed to slow decomposition), a camphor laden cloth on the face to slow discoloration.
4. An over night wake to monitor for any signs of life.
5. Burial within 48 hours. Embalming was rare in south central Kentucky until the twentieth century.

The absence of funeral professionals brought the community into intimate contact with death. Unlike today, where adults and children are buffered from the finality of death, nineteenth century folk literally confronted death much more tangibly. Another departure from modern practices is seen in the funeral service itself. The service tended to be an emotional and social event where ministers took the opportunity to praise the deceased and to win converts in the context of eminent mortality. Samuel Holmes' obituary (*Interior Journal*, 8-9-1872) offers some brief details that indicate that funerals in the cemetery under investigation fit within the context developed for nineteenth century south central Kentucky. In addition to discussing the circumstances of Samuel's death, the obituary reports that over three hundred individuals were in attendance, which, in this very rural context, probably stood as one of the larger social gatherings for the

community for the entire year. Finally, the historiography for this region shows that the timing of the ceremony could occur at the interment, before death (so the individual could witness the event), or even up to ten years after death.

2.3 Family Histories

The Vardeman, Stephenson, and Holmes family histories detailed below are based on a variety of sources including genealogical materials, census data, oral history, scholarship, and popular literature. The significance and importance of these family lines extends far beyond the scope of this report, thus we limit the discussion to the strands of the family directly linked to those interred in the cemetery and offer minimal reference to some of the families' broader social achievements.

Vardeman-Vardiman-Vardaman Family Line

The Vardeman family entered Lincoln County amongst the first pioneers to the area in the 1770s. A mobile pioneer heritage was not new to the Vardeman family considering the first Vardeman, John I, immigrated to Delaware sometime before 1714, settled on Appoquinimink Creek, married Margaret Evans and had four children (David Vardiman, unpublished manuscript). William Vardeman, one the four children, migrated to South Carolina with wife Magdalena Petersson settled in Goochland County and had six children. John Vardeman II, oldest of the six, married Elizabeth Morgan and migrated to Virginia. The couple migrated around southwest Virginia and produced thirteen children. John II became familiar with the Kentucky territory as an axe-man for Daniel

Boone. John II moved his family to the Cedar Creek area. Morgan Vardeman turned thirteen the year he accompanied his family to what would become his permanent home. Though his father, uncles, and brothers eventually continued to pioneer other western frontiers as early as 1800, Morgan married Mary (Polly) Trousdale and seemingly "breaks" with family tradition by remaining settled in the land where he grew up. Thus, Morgan and his immediate family are the only Vardemans in Lincoln County after 1830. Morgan's father and brothers, for the most part are documented to have traveled to the Missouri territory with Daniel Boone. After 1850, John Trousdale Vardeman, 1800-1887 (second son of Morgan and Polly), is the only individual still living in Lincoln County with the surname "Vardeman."

In a rare insight into early pioneer life, oral historian Lyman Draper interviewed Morgan Vardeman. The following is an account that Morgan related to Draper concerning his father, John II Vardeman:

John (II) Vardeman was out guarding at Estiles's station- James Cain was at work in the field, & Vardeman sitting on the fence, when a party of Indians sent forward one of their number, who stole upon Vardeman, & came within close gun-shot, & crept behind a log. Vardeman hearing something, looked, and saw the Indian's back protrude over the log. Vardeman leveled his gun, and sent a ball through the Indian's back, so that he died; & Vardeman ran for the fort, closely pursued by the other Indians. In the race, Vardeman put his ankle out of joint, but for Cain's good conduct in keeping the Indians at bay, he would have been overtaken & killed. Although the account is restricted to skirmishes with

Native Americans, it helps to provide an understanding of the struggle pioneers instigated in the transformation of Kentucky from a "wild" land into an American state.

Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman (1775-1842), younger brother of Morgan Vardeman, remains a well-known figure in Baptist Ministry. Though Jeremiah was kicked out of the congregation for youthful indiscretions that included excesses of dancing, singing, and fiddle playing. After changing his ways during his young adulthood, Jeremiah became one of the most successful reverends of the nineteenth century and served as the second minister of the Crab Orchard Baptist Church from 1802 to 1810.



Jeremiah Vardeman

By many measures, Morgan and Polly Vardeman were successful. As representatives of the first generation of the Kentucky frontier to marry and raise a family in Lincoln County Morgan and Polly raised nine children to adulthood (six daughters and three sons). This is no small feat considering reportedly high infant and maternal mortality rates for the period. Though it is possible that they had additional children that died as infants and do not appear in genealogical reports it is still a noteworthy accomplishment to successfully raise nine children to adulthood. Upon his father's departure for Missouri circa 1800, Morgan acquired the 200 acres of Vardeman land on the banks of Cedar Creek. There, Morgan and Polly raised crops and livestock and distilled whisky. In Morgan's last will and testament (See Appendix), we recover some of the close family ties in the sentimental gifts of ponies and such to his numerous grandchildren. In the family cemetery, both Morgan and Polly are present with legible headstones. Only one of their children, William, is represented with a headstone. Three others, Ann, John, and Elizabeth, are also likely to be present in the cemetery. It is very likely that Burial 50 is Ann (Vardeman) Stephenson for a number of reasons. First, the skeletal data (young adult female) matches that of Ann. Second, Ann is the only adult female known to have died very early in the Vardeman family. Third, the individual was laid to rest in the "Vardeman" treatment (i.e. slab), although the lettering is too weathered to read – indicating earlier interment than the other slabs. And, finally, Burial 50 appears to demarcate the southwest corner of the Stephenson section of the cemetery. For example, Martha Stephenson (Burial 36), the daughter of Ann, is seemingly buried at the feet of Burial 50. Burial 45 is very likely to be Elizabeth (Vardeman) Holmes. First, Burial 45 is an elderly female buried south (after) Burial 32 who is Samuel Holmes,

Elizabeth's husband – she died in 1878, six years later than Samuel. The most striking evidence is that Burials 32 and 45 have a matching set of gold plated dentures. Finally, Burial 40 is very likely to be John T. Vardeman. John T. was the last remaining Vardeman in Lincoln County. He also outlived his other siblings by several decades, with the exception of Elizabeth who died only 11 years before him. John T. lived to the age 87 and, in his dotage, he lived with his nephews, his sister Elizabeth's sons. Thus with the evidence that John T. remained in Crab Orchard, and he is the only elderly man documented to have died in the family circa 1890, it is possible to see significance in his interment next to Burial 39, his father Morgan Vardeman. Three of Morgan and Polly's children, Ann, Jeremiah, and Elizabeth settled in Crab Orchard long enough for their spouses and subsequent generations to be buried in the family cemetery. The discussion of the family lines through Ann and Elizabeth Vardeman will be discussed in the Stephenson and Holmes sections.

Jeremiah Vardeman's wife Polly and their son, John C., are buried, documented with legible headstones, in the family cemetery. Prior to his own death in 1854, Jeremiah migrated from Kentucky, which removes the possibility that either he or any of his other children were interred in the Crab Orchard family cemetery.

Stephenson-Vardeman-Daws-Christerson Family Line

The Stephenson family arrived in Lincoln County from Virginia sometime during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. David Stephenson, the father of Lindsey

Stephenson, married Edith Logan, great niece of well-known Kentucky pioneer Benjamin Logan, on April 9, 1791. This couple was the earliest members of the Stephenson family in Lincoln County linked with the Stephenson's in the cemetery under investigation. Since Crab Orchard was located as one of the first stopping points for eastern emigrators, many individuals were transient settlers in the area during the mid to late eighteenth century. David Stephenson is one of few men with the Stephenson surname who remained in Lincoln County before 1800. David Stephenson initiated a legacy of agricultural subsistence in Lincoln County for the Stephenson family that survived for at least four generations. By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, the remaining Stephenson family's economic needs were less linked to the land as they established themselves in professions, from carpentry to medical practice. And, as a result, the Stephenson family dissipates from Lincoln County, and no contemporary descendants have been identified or identified themselves throughout the duration of this project.

The dates of David Stephenson's arrival into Lincoln County and his birth are lost. David owned a farm located somewhere along the road between Stanford and Gilmore's Lick by the summer of 1792. During that same year he completed an indenture from Thomas Stephenson. The familial relationship between David and Thomas Stephenson (father, brother, uncle) is unknown. However, it is likely that Thomas Stephenson supported David's move to Kentucky with the contract of indentured servitude. If the indenture period was the typical seven years, then it is possible that David arrived in Kentucky circa 1785. Between the years 1790 and 1800 David Stephenson offered community service on a number of occasions – from jury duty to estate appraisement for deceased neighbors. Wheel right tools are the only implements

noted in David Stephenson's estate appraisement indicating a trade specialization. By all accounts, the Stephensonn pioneers did their part in creating community in the new Lincoln County area.

David Stephenson died somewhere in the time frame of late 1799 to early 1800. The appraisal of material goods from his estate was completed in March, 1800 by three neighboring men once Edith Stephenson waived her right to conduct the assessment. A slave girl who was included in the inventory list carried the most value at \$60.00. The remaining material items included typical farming implements, furniture, and notes from monies owed to him. David and Edith Stephenson had four living children, Lindsey, Betsy, Malinda, and Thomas, by 1799 in the brief period of their marriage. By January of 1801, Edith remarried to John Sallee and petitioned for her dower and her share in the land, slaves, and personal property from David Stephenson's estate. Since David Stephenson died before his children reached adulthood, it was difficult to identify the link between him and Lindsey Stephenson. In this study, the county court records that report Lindsey's choice of a guardian in 1807 is the only documentation that his father was David Stephenson.

In 1807, Lindsey Stephenson chose William Findley as his guardian in the Lincoln County Court House. William Findley also accepts guardianship of Betsy Stephenson. John Wilkerson accepts guardianship of Thomas and Malinda Stephenson. It is likely that Edith (Stephenson) Sallee died sometime between 1805 and 1807 and John Salle did not formally adopt them, otherwise it is unclear why the children did not stay with their mother and stepfather. In November of 1805, the settlement of David Stephenson's estate was finally rendered while in 1807 William Findley motioned the

County court of divide the senior Stephenson's estate between his four children. No record of Lindsay's activities appear again until his marriage to Ann Vardeman on March 4, 1815. This union marks the linkage of the Stephenson and the Vardeman families. A notable aspect of this marriage is Lindsay's age. Age at first marriage has long been a marker for family stability in relation to ecological resources. Given that Lindsay was only 23 when the average age of men, within the immediate family, was 28 years (all 25 or older) suggests that the loss of his parents and the inheritance of his father's property resulted in an earlier emancipation and ability to start a family in comparison to his generational peers.

Lindsay and Ann Vardeman Stephenson were married over 15 years when Ann died due to complications giving birth to their seventh child, Lindsey Vardeman Stephenson in 1830. Lindsay's grave, Burial 41, is marked with the most prominent stone in the cemetery. As stated above, Ann's grave is very likely to be Burial 50 and the nine neonatal graves between Burials 50 and 42 (only two of which had legible headstones) are very likely to have been Lindsay's children with either his first or second wife. Of their seven children, two, Burials 34 and 36, are among the family burials, documented with headstones. Only four of their children are documented to have married. Burial 29, that of John Daws, is the only grandchild (great-grandchild of Morgan and Polly Vardeman) of Lindsey Stephenson with a marked gravestone in the family cemetery. From his marriage to Ann V. Stephenson, Lindsay has only one other descendent with a marked grave. Burial 23 is Willie T. Christerson, Lindsay Stephenson's great-grandchild (great great-grandchild to Morgan and Polly). The Stephenson genealogy tree shows other possible children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren present in unmarked graves in the family

cemetery. After Ann V.'s death in 1830, Lindsay married again, within a year in 1831, to Ann Logan and had at least four daughters. Two of the daughters died during infancy and the other two died in their early twenties without ever marrying. Ann L. died in 1846, Burial 42, and Lindsay remarried once again, this time to widow Lucinda Stephens in 1853. Lucinda survived 11 years after Lindsay's passing in 1870. Though the couple had no children, it is possible that Lucinda is buried in an unmarked grave in the family cemetery.

David Morgan Stephenson, note the naming after the father of both parents, is Lindsay and Ann's first son and the only other "Stephenson" male documented with a gravestone. Likewise, Lindsay and Ann V.'s first daughter Mary Edith carried the first name of both their mothers. David M. married America Jane Hutchinson in 1846. The couple had nine children, none of which are represented with a headstone in the cemetery. Two of their children, Lizzy and Susan A., died as infants and are likely to have been buried in the family cemetery. For example, a virulent influenza epidemic touched the homes of the Stephenson, Daws, and Holmes families in the early 1850s. John Daws and Ann Holmes both died on August 2, 1852. A month later Ephaim Pennington Holmes died, four months later Susan Stephenson passed. Of these four recorded deaths, only Ephraim, Burial 31, and John D.'s, Burial 29, graves are marked with headstones. However, the line of children's graves (Burials 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31) likely represent the children, all of which were under three years old with the exception of 11 year old Ephraim, who passed during the epidemic. When David M. died in 1863, it seems that Lindsay, his father, assumed the care his children. Soon after Lindsay's death in 1870, Mary Stephenson, David's oldest living daughter, married Thomas Christerson.

Willie T. Christerson, their oldest son (and Lindsay's great grandson) is the most recent marked child grave in the cemetery.

The only other individuals in the Stephenson line who married and had children were two sons of Lindsay and Ann Vardeman Stephenson. William T. Stephenson remained in Lincoln County, and assumed responsibility of Lindsay's estate at the time of his death. William and Margaret McRoberts, married 10-3-1844, had nine children. Three of the children died before adulthood. And, three of the children died as young adults. It is possible that these six individuals are present in the cemetery considering the cemetery was obviously continued to be used into the twentieth century. Two of William and Margarets sons became physicians and practiced in Lincoln County.

Holmes Family Line

The Holmes family line first enters south central Kentucky sometime during the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Samuel Holmes is regarded in a biographical sketch (Perrin, 1887) as a noted early pioneer of Garrard and Lincoln counties, which suggests he entered the region during the late 1700s. However, since Samuel Holmes does not appear on Kentucky censuses until 1810, there is no direct evidence of his presence in the area until the early 1800s. Though sketchy, the bits of evidence suggest the Holmes family migrated from Virginia. Samuel Holmes and Mary Faulkner married and had at least three children (Faulkner, Samuel II, and Mary) that survived to adulthood. Samuel II (hereafter referred to as Samuel) married Eliza Vardeman, the youngest of Morgan and Polly Vardeman's daughters, and thus forms the basis of the

connection between the Holmes and the Vardeman families. Faulkner, Samuel's older brother, remains in the Lincoln County area and, presumably indicates continued close contact between these brothers throughout the mid-portion of the nineteenth century. This possibility is significant because if close contact was maintained between these branches of the Holmes' family lines, which, according to census documents, both have descendants into the twentieth century, then some of the unmarked graves in the cemetery may be linked with the Faulkner Holmes line.

Samuel and Eliza Holmes had six children (5 sons and 1 daughter), though only three of their children survived to adulthood. Ephraim Holmes, Burial 31, died at age eleven, the oldest child in the family that succumbed to a flu epidemic, which ravaged the area from 1851 to 1852. Sam and Eliza's next child, a son, Burial 52, survived less than two weeks and, like the Stephenson daughter in Burial 43, went unnamed, identified only as a boy. Dudley Vardeman Holmes, third child of Sam and Eliza, survived to adulthood, but at age seven witnessed the death of his older brother Ephraim and his younger sister, Ann, Sam and Eliza's fourth child and only daughter, to the flu epidemic. Along with Dudley, John and Samuel III, Sam and Eliza's fifth and sixth children respectively, survived the epidemic and lived to old age. To support his family, Samuel Holmes operated a large farm, nearly 600 acres, did survey work, and was a Master Mason. In his obituary, Samuel is described as an individual of "singular" habits. For example, he had a penchant for leaving, unannounced, on long trading trips only to return just as suddenly with newly acquired livestock in tow (See appendix of Samuel Holmes' obituary).

Few direct records of Eliza Vardeman remain. However, through funerary ceremonies and county records, it is possible to recover some elements of her personality.

The most elaborate epitaphs, for example, in the cemetery are directly linked to relatives of Eliza Holmes (For a discussion of the epitaphs, see Chapter 4.0). Three of their children are present in the cemetery with headstones (John, Ephraim, and 2nd son Holmes), though it is highly likely that Dudley, Ann, and Samuel are present as well. Of Eliza and Samuel's three surviving children, only one (Dudley) is well documented to have married and had children. There is evidence to show that John (burial 22) was married. In the 1870 Federal Census, John is listed as single, in the 1880 census; he is listed as a "Widower". It is possible that the young female in Burial 13 is John's deceased wife, but there is no evidence to indicate who John married, if they had children (there are none listed in the census for John, so if they had a child(ren) none survived), or any way to determine the identity of the individual unequivocally.

The marriage of Dudley Holmes and Margaret Ophelia McCallister brings the clearest historical links that unites the contemporary Holmes family with the past generations. Dudley and Margaret had nine children with at least four buried in the cemetery (oral history). Based on the excavation, historical research, material culture, and oral history, we feel that we can state that the individual in unmarked Burial 12 is Margaret. See Chapters 3 and 4 for descriptions of such elements as the plaster vault, which matches with the funeral bill receipt that states that Margaret was buried in the Holmes Family Burial Ground in a plaster vault, which was the only one of that type in the cemetery. Also, an elderly member of the Holmes family lived with Margaret as a young woman and recalled the last years of her life, including her last breath. One salient aspect of Margaret's skeletal remains was that she had suffered a hip fracture that healed, this is common with the onset of osteoporosis. The elderly family member recalled the

fall that caused the fracture, that it had occurred about a year prior to Margaret's death, leaving her with a limp for that year. These details are too specific to ignore, leaving us fairly confident in the identification of Margaret's interment. The oral history helped in other identifications as well. The elderly family member recalled that Margaret never recovered from the grief of her son, William, that was shot as a young man and brought to the edge of the family's property in the back of a wagon in the 1880s. The retelling of this family story helped us with the identity of burial 33, who whose skeletal remains were of a young man with a mortal gunshot wound and bullet still lodged in his thorax, which was recovered during the excavation. Finally, the family member recalled Uncle Frank, who had the characteristic distinction during life and beyond of have two gold caps on his front teeth. As researchers, we feel more than fortunate to be able to incorporate such family memories into the analysis. It is a rare opportunity to be able to ask such specific questions about the past and to get answers.

3.0 Field Methods and Results

Introduction

Archaeological fieldwork by UK-PAR was conducted between May 18 and July 26, 2000. Methodology for the fieldwork followed the scope outlined in the treatment plan ("Proposal to Perform Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 15LI105" [dated May 1, 2000]). The protocols outlined in the proposal included identification, documentation (photographing, mapping, and epitaph transcription) and removal of gravestones, mechanical stripping of plowzone/overburden and hand cleaning for identification of grave shafts, mapping of all identified grave shafts, and the archaeological excavation of all identified burials.

3.1 Field Investigations

Prior to the field investigations, the surface features of the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery were comprised of a fenced area measuring approximately 70 x 72 ft, that contained approximately 25 stone monuments in various degrees of preservation ranging from excellent to ruinous. The cemetery area was overgrown with vegetation and several dozen small (4-8' diameter) trees. A large stump from a fallen tree in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery was the only tree with a diameter greater than 12 inches. Other vegetation included flowers associated with mourning rituals, such as peonies and a rose bush. Figure 3.1

The preliminary task for the field investigations was to determine the scope of the project. To do that, issues such as the potential state of skeletal preservation and an

estimate of the total number of burials present were taken into consideration. Soil acidity and water drainage are the two primary aspects of soil chemistry that affect skeletal preservation. The more acidic ($\text{pH} < 7$) a soil is, the lower the potential for good skeletal preservation. Soil pH was taken at several locations in the area of the cemetery using a handheld pH measuring device and was determined to be between 6.5 and 6.8. Thus, soil acidity was not considered to be a detrimental factor in the preservation of the skeletal remains. Since the cemetery was located on a small knoll, it was not subject to continual fluctuations in the water table. Water drainage of soils is an important large factor that affects the preservation of skeletal remains. In poorly drained soils, skeletal remains can be exposed to periods of excessive dryness and watery states. The continual expansion and retraction from absorbing water and drying leads to quick deterioration of skeletal remains. Soil composition (degree of sand, clay, or silt), however, also affects soil drainage. As the soil at the cemetery site was predominately clay, which retains more water than most soils there was concern that some of the may have burials suffered in terms of skeletal preservation. Although skeletal preservation can vary from one burial to the next, a test excavation of one of the burials would have answered a number of questions in terms of issues of skeletal and artifact preservation, immediate conservation methods specific to the conditions of this project, and burial depth. In future historic cemetery excavations in the state of Kentucky, a test excavation of one or two burials is highly recommended at Phase II in order to ameliorate problems unique to any given site. These excavations could include removing the fill in the shaft down to the top of the coffin or skeletal remains to assess preservation issues.

Several factors contributed to the initial estimates of the number of burials present at the cemetery site. The surface features (i.e. standing headstones, monuments, and size of the fenced area) indicated the number of burials could range from as few as 25 to as many as 112 based on the spacing of the standing grave markers and how they were organized in rows. Given the context of the cemetery, with headstone dates well into the antebellum period (prior to 1865), it was considered possible that unmarked burials were present outside the fenced area. Consultant Philip DiBlasi (personal communication 2000) of the University of Louisville believed that it was possible that slave burials were located to the north of the fenced cemetery area. Once the original state of the cemetery was documented with photographs and on videotape by staff from the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KTC), a prison work crew, provided by Lincoln County, cleared the standing trees, brush, and debris from the cemetery area. When all extraneous matter was cleared from the cemetery, each grave marker (headstones, footstones, marking stones, and monuments) was photographed and assigned a context number. The context numbers for the grave stones were initiated by staff from the KTC as part of their initial effort create a preliminary map of the cemetery. After all the visible stones were labeled and mapped within the grid system (See Figure 3.2 showing grid and original conditions), the sod and overburden was cleared around the grave stones with hand trowels to expose the base of the stone. In the process of clearing sod and overburden from the stones, additional grave stones were identified that indicated at least 60 burials were present in the cemetery. All stones were mapped and photographed again after the sod and overburden was cleared away in order to determine the extent of overgrowth in the time since the stones had been placed (Figure 3.3 Stones).

The process of clearing the large debris and the overburden in the cemetery aided in the identification of additional grave stones and provided a more accurate estimate (between 60-112) of the total number of burials within the fenced area.

Once all the stones were documented (labeled, mapped, and photographed), each stone was carefully excavated, lifted and placed on a wooden pallet that was then covered with a plastic mesh. The stones were then transported to a secure location at the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's in Stanford, KY (See Figure 3.3). Several grave stones were too large to be moved by hand and were instead hoisted mechanically from the grave location. Prior to moving the stones mechanically, crew members attached nylon web, to the stones with a great deal of attention paid to an even distribution of weight to ensure the stones were not broken during transport (See Figure 3.4). Fortunately, no stones were broken or lost during the transport process. The progress of removing the grave stones was slowed by the presence of several layers (three to five) of buried support stones beneath the slab or table monuments (37, 38, 38, 50, 51, and 53) and a large slab of natural limestone at the base (Burials 23, 24, 32, 40, 45 also had a slab buried above the interment). All the additional stones were labeled, mapped, and photographed in the effort to record the manner in which they were originally constructed. Although it is not completely clear whether these layers of stones were above or below ground, it is likely that the natural slab of limestone at the bottom was originally at ground surface with the layers of stones and the tablet on top resembling a sarcophagus. If this was the case then each of the monuments sank, over time, without detriment to the burials beneath (i.e. the remains beneath the layers of stones did not exhibit differentially poor preservation).

Mechanical stripping commenced in the cemetery area after all surface features were fully documented and removed from the cemetery site. A number of artifacts such as coffin handles and temporary grave markers were found on the surface. All artifacts collected from the surface were assigned context numbers. The purpose of mechanical stripping was to remove the topsoil overburden layer. Once this layer was removed using a Gradall with a smooth-edged bucket, features, such as grave shaft outlines become clearly visible as dark rectangular soil stains in contrast to the lighter surrounding soil. The Project Director monitored the stripping process within the cemetery. No graves were disturbed during the stripping process. In the area of the large dead tree stump, however, a concentration of disturbed soil (approximately 3' in diameter) was identified below the topsoil layer that contained debris (plastic garbage bags, glass) and human bone fragments. The soil disturbance surrounding the tree was consistent with the activity of a large rodent, most likely a ground hog. The gradall operator removed approximately 1 to 3 in. of soil with each swipe of the blade (Figure 3.4). Approximately 2 ft. of soil was removed from the cemetery area, measuring approximately 70 ft. n/s x 72 ft. e/w (See Fig. X). Since there were numerous infant graves in the cemetery, and infants tend to be buried in more shallow graves in comparison to adults, the gradall did not go deeper than 2 feet below the original ground surface. The gradall was also used outside the fenced area of the cemetery to dig trenches in order to determine if there were unmarked burials present outside the fenced area. Trenches (6 – 8 ft. wide x 1 – 2 ft. deep) spaced no more than 4 feet apart were excavated in north/south transects on all four sides of the cemetery outside the fenced area (Fig. X). The trenches were oriented and spaced in this manner to maximize the probability of identifying any graves placed in the traditional

Western/Christian pattern, the same pattern present in the graves within the fenced area. Sixty-eight rectangular features were identified within the original fenced area of the cemetery. No similar features were identified in the trenches outside the fenced area. The features were interpreted as grave shafts and were flagged and mapped. The map of the grave shaft features fit well with the map of the grave stone markers (Figure 3.5).

Once all of the grave shafts were identified, individual burial excavation began. Special precautions necessary for burial excavation included canopies for shade, small hand tools, and fine detail instruments made of soft wood or plastic. When bones are exposed during excavation they are wet, very soft, and easily damaged. When bones dry too quickly in direct sunlight the outer cortex contracts and the bones are permanently damaged. The excavation of each individual burial had several distinct phases. A group of three archaeologists worked with shovels and hand hoes to remove the grave shaft fill. Once the top of the coffin was identified, the group exposed the surface; depending on the state of preservation sometimes only the corners and a series of nails in a symmetrical pattern were discernable. The top of the coffin was documented (mapped) and photographed. Next the group worked with only hand held implements to expose the skeletal remains and the coffin hardware, which were the predominant class of artifacts. All artifacts were mapped, photographed, collected and bagged with the appropriate context, feature, and burial numbers. After the skeletal remains were exposed, mapped, and photographed each bone was carefully removed. The skeletal remains were wrapped in heavy duty support for the bones during transit to the laboratory. Intact crania were placed in buckets that were partially filled with soil; this form of transport protects crania from damage and supports them. The recovery of textile fragments followed the same

protocols as that of the skeletal remains. All the skeletal remains and artifacts were transported to a secured lab area at the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research in Lexington and stored until the analysis phase of the project.

Other special precautions taken during the excavation included steps to avoid possible arsenic contamination, due to late nineteenth-century embalming practices, and the protocols for the treatment of iron coffins. Philip Diblasi (personal communication, 2000), informed us that although arsenic was used for embalming during the late nineteenth century, it was not commonly used in rural Kentucky. Protective gloves were provided to the archaeological crew to address any concerns over possible exposure to the toxic heavy metal. In addition, antibacterial soap and fresh water was available daily and workers were instructed to wash their hands at regular intervals. Iron caskets pose an unusual risk in that it is possible for them to "explode" if the seals have remained intact. This can occur when the pressure of gases within the casket are freed when the weight of the soil over the casket is removed. Luckily, the seals of the two iron caskets recovered in this excavation were already ruptured. Hence, there was no risk of gas build-up or explosion.

3.2 Results of Excavation (See Appendix 3.1)

A total of 68 features, yielding 69 burials, were excavated; one additional unit was excavated although no burial was present. This last unit was excavated because there were two intact possible gravestones (#1156 and 1161) aligned at the end of a row of graves. No evidence of a burial was present in this unit. The burials were composed of 27 infant graves, 5 juvenile graves and 36 adult graves. Two of the features yielded two

burials. One of the features (Burials 5 and 5A) was a double burial; two adults stacked one on top of the other. One feature showed evidence of disinterment (Burial 66). Although a shaft outline was present, as well as fragments of coffin hardware, the few artifacts were highly disturbed and no skeletal elements were present. Other taphonomic sources of disturbance (root intrusion or rodent activity) were considered and ruled out as possible explanations for the disturbed state of Burial 66. Material culture of note included numerous coffins with glass viewing plates over the face and chest area; these glass viewing plates were identified on adult, child, and infant graves. Also, two individuals were buried in metal (iron) caskets, which were in an excellent state of preservation. Moreover, the preservation of the remains and clothing within the iron coffins was excellent. Overall, the preservation of the human remains, personal affects, coffin hardware, coffin wood, and textiles was very good.

3.3 Dating of Cemetery Date of Cemetery Usage

The most obvious source for the dates of interments for the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery are the headstone epitaph inscriptions. The earliest date is 1837 and the most recent is 1922. Census data and genealogical data indicate that the earliest interment was as early as 1816 (Mary Edith Stephenson, the infant daughter of Lindsay Stephenson and Ann Vardeman Stephenson). Burial 12 is likely to be that of Margaret Ophelia McAllister Holmes. Oral interviews with the family indicated she was buried in the family cemetery in 1944. Research at a local funeral home recovered a receipt, dated 1944, for payment of Margaret Holmes' funeral expenses; it stated that the family had purchased a plaster vault. The physical description from the family fits very closely with

Burial 12 and this was the only interment in the cemetery with a plaster grave vault. The headstone inscriptions suggest the cemetery usage to have spanned 85 years, while documentary and oral history data indicate cemetery usage spanned 128 years. Members of the Burge family (who married into the third generation of the Holmes family) have recollections of Lula Burge being interred in the family cemetery as recently as 1968. There is some disagreement among family members on this matter as some believe that individual was laid to rest in Indianapolis, IN. While we mean no disrespect to anyone, we can only make assertions on tangible sources. The material culture from the cemetery did not produce evidence to support an interment as recent as the late 1960s. However, this issue will remain unaddressed as the available sources are equivocal. Additional evidence for dating the cemetery emerged with the material culture. Consult Chapter 4 to review how that data meshes with the epitaph, historical, and oral history sources.

3.4 Cemetery Relocation

It seems that we can incorporate the description of the reburial location from your report (including the map of the area - p. 23). Perhaps we can include the findings of that report in this section as well. Since I don't have that file, could you paste it in?

3.5 Summary

The Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery excavation was completed in three phases. The first phase was the identification, documentation, and removal of all grave stone markers. The second phase involved mechanical stripping to identify all burial features present at the site. A total of 68 features were identified and mapped. The last

phase involved excavation of each burial feature by a crew of three archaeologists per burial. All excavation at this phase was done by hand.

Although the headstone inscriptions indicate the cemetery was in use for only 85 years, documentary data and oral interviews with family members show that individuals in unmarked graves were interred from 1816 to 1944. Thus, the time span of the cemetery was extended an additional 43 years.

APPENDIX 3.1

Burial # 1	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB	Stratum IIC
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6.3 ft. x 2.1 ft ID 2.05 ft FD 3.79 ft	ID 3.79 ft FD 4.39 ft	ID 4.39 ft FD 4.89 ft	ID 4.89 ft FD 5.10 ft
Soil type & color	10YR 5/6	10 YR 4/4	10 YR 4/4	10 YR 4/4 Silt Clay
Materials recovered		Nails/ Prehist. Lithics	Sparse Hardware – Glass Pane (lots)	Coffin Hardware – Ubiquitous Skeletal Mat.
Summary of condition of bones				Good/Fair
Summary of condition of coffin				Rectangular 6.3 ft x 2.1 ft Depth 1.31 ft Fair preservation of wood – Lid collapsed & laying on top of skeleton

Burial # 2	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.4 ft x 1.8 ft ID 2.05 ft FD 4.79 ft	ID 4.79 ft FD 4.85 ft	ID 4.85 ft FD 5.17 ft
Soil type & color		10 YR 4/3 Silt Clay	10 YR 3/3 Silt Clay
Materials recovered		Sparse Nails - Lithics	A lot of coffin hardware, some buttons
Summary of condition of bones			Fair to Good
Summary of condition of coffin			Rectangular 7.4 ft x 1.87 ft Depth .38 Wood Fair to poor preservation

Burial # 3	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6 ft x 2.6 ft ID .98 ft FD 4.518 ft	ID 4.518 ft FD 5.10 ft
Soil type & color	2.5 Y 4/4 (outside) 10 YR 3/3 (inside)	Same as for Feature 2 strat I 10 YR 3/3
Materials recovered	Not very dense but nails, wood, teeth all isolated, plastic, coffin links, lithics	Heavier than Strat. 1 fea. 2, Bone, glass, fabric button, coffin link
Summary of condition of bones		Poor to fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Material Wood, glass, nails 5.4 ft x 1.4 ft Glass viewing plate on top (broken) no associated handles, but some hardware pieces & nails

Burial # 4	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)		9 ft x 5.2 ft ID 1.37 ft FD 4.8 ft
Soil type & color		10 YR 3/4 7.5 YR 3/3
Materials recovered		Light scattering of nails from coffin, glass viewing plate present (broken)- exposed @ surface! Coffin handle, plastic scraps indicating probable disturbance
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular? - disturbed Wood 6.3 ft x 2.4 ft Very poorly preserved coffin- face plate present but broken

Burial # 5	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	8 ft x 3.8 ft ID 1.32 ft FD 4.53 ft	ID 4.53 ft FD 5.18 ft
Soil type & color	Inside grave 7.5 YR 5/6 crumbly, loose silty Outside 10 YR 5/8 clay	Same as previous
Materials recovered	Button, coffin handle, flake - railing	Coffin hardware, nails
Summary of condition of bones		Poor to fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Probably square? Wood 5' 10" x 2' Depth .65 Probably had an "At Rest" plaque

Burial # 5a	Stratum IIC(btwn. Coffins 5 & 5A)	Stratum IID	Stratum IIE
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	7.8 ft x 3.8 ft ID 5.12 ft FD 5.97 ft	ID 5.97 ft FD 6.14 ft	ID 6.14 ft FD 6.41 ft
Soil type & color	7.5 YR 5/6 silty clay W/small gravel	Same as previous level	Same as previously – molted w/black stain @ coffin base (10 YR 3/3 dark brown)
Materials recovered	Light distribution of coffin nails of uncertain origin (5 or 5a)	Regular distribution of coffin nails around periphery of coffin	Light distribution of coffin nails, remains of shoe soles, poorly preserved skeletal remains, button
Summary of condition of bones			Poor
Summary of condition of coffin			Rectangular Wood 6.3 ft x 2.3 ft Depth .17 ft (collapsed) Remains of wood coffin w/distribution of coffin nails; no decorative coffin ware recovered

Burial # 6	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	5.25 ft x 1.25 ft ID FD	
Soil type & color	10 YR 4/3 brown, silty clay	
Materials recovered	Coffin nails and decayed wood	
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood & metal nails 3.25 ft x 1.25 ft

Burial # 7	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)		
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered		
Summary of condition of bones		
Summary of condition of coffin	Fort ancient point, small (2mm) seeds, nails were ubiquitous in all associated features	

Burial # 8	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.2 ft x 2 ft ID 1.31 ft FD 5.08 ft	ID 5.08 ft FD 5.51 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 5/4 Wet	Inside 7.5 YR 2.5/1 crumbly Outside 10 YR 5/4 silty clay
Materials recovered	Nails	Wood coffin hardware
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 7 ft x 2 ½ ft Depth 5.08 BD Very well preserved

Burial # 9	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	7 ft x 2.4 ft ID .847 ft FD 4.69 ft	ID 4.69 ft FD 5.55 ft
Soil type & color		10 YR $\frac{3}{4}$ crumbly dry Inside grave 10 YR ? see original copy
Materials recovered		Wood, coffin hardware, bones, coffin links, buttons
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 7 ft x 2.2 ft Railings on sides, corner caps, at rest plate

Burial # 10	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.6 ft x 3.2 ft ID 1.32 ft FD 3.60 ft	ID 3.60 ft FD 4.99 ft
Soil type & color	Inside Shaft 10 YR 4/3 Outside Shaft 10 YR 5/6	10 YR 4/2 Shaft/Coffin Outline
Materials recovered	Sparse nails Handle (found by Hardware Gradall)	Hardware
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.9 ft x 2.8 ft Depth 1.39 Fairly well preserved – several handles/side rails

Burial # 11	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	6.6 ft x 2 ft ID 2.05 ft FD 7.57 ft	ID 7.57 ft FD 5.36 ft	ID 5.36 ft FD 5.66 ft
Soil type & color			
Materials recovered	Nails	Coffin nails and hardware	Coffin hardware, skeletal remains, one key
Summary of condition of bones			Poor
Summary of condition of coffin			Trapezoidal Wood w/metal rails 6.4 ft x 2.9 ft Poorly preserved wooden coffin w/metal rails along sides w/3 sets of handles @ each long side, handle @ head

Burial # 12	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	9 ft x 3 ft ID .87 ft FD 4.81 ft	ID 4.81 ft FD 5.56 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 4/3 w/ 10 YR 5/8 (inside grave fill) Also 10 YR 8/2 + 6/4 around outline (possibly plaster)	Same as stratum I
Materials recovered	Flakes, coffin hardware, plaster layer	Bone, wood hardware
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Outer – plaster, inner-wood 9 ft x 3 ft Depth .75 Coffin appears to have been set in a plaster vault. Both lids have collapsed, There were handles that would've been attached with a wooden rail, which are gone now. Bottom of coffin still remains it is made of planks, running NS in grave, no end handles, which may be b/c of the plaster vault.

Burial # 13	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6 ft x 4 ft ID .745 ft FD 4.12 ft	ID 4.12 ft FD 5.11 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered		Hardware, buttons, and glass viewing plate
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.5 ft x 1.9 ft Depth .99 Metal hardware & glass viewing plate

Burial # 14	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	6.8 ft x 2.4 ft ID - FD 4.54 ft	ID 4.54 ft FD 5.04 ft	ID 5.04 ft FD 7.68 ft
Soil type & color	Outside shaft 10 YR 4/6 Clay Inside Shaft 10 YR ¾ Silty Clay	Outside Shaft 10 YR 4/6 Clay Inside Shaft 10 YR ¾ Silty Clay	Outside Shaft 10 YR 4/6 Clay Inside Shaft 10 YR ¾ Silty Clay
Materials recovered		Nails, Coffin Ornaments	Nails, coffin ornaments, skeletal remains, coffin, coffin hardware
Summary of condition of bones			?
Summary of condition of coffin			Rectangular Wood 6.8 ft x 2 ft

Burial # 15	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6.4 ft x 2.4 ft ID 1.16 ft FD 4.32 ft	
Soil type & color		Inside Shaft 10 YR 5/4
Materials recovered		
Summary of condition of bones		Fair to Good
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.8 ft x 2 ft Depth 1.0 ft Well preserved wood coffin

Burial # 16	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	6 ft x 2 ½ ft ID 1.087 ft FD 2.19 ft	ID 2.19 BD FD 4.73 ft	ID 4.73 ft FD 5.10 ft
Soil type & color	Inside 10 YR 3/3 moist, crumbly, silty clay Outside 10 YR 4/6 Clay	Same as Strat. I	Inside 10 YR 3/3 moist, crumbly, silty clay Outside 10 YR 4/6 Clay
Materials recovered	None	Glass, nails, coffin hardware	Bones, coffin hardware
Summary of condition of bones			Poor to Fair
Summary of condition of coffin			Square Wood & Glass 6, 5/10 x 2' 1 1/10 Oval glass viewing plate, 6 handles, dove-like bird near bottom of plate

Burial # 17	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.2 ft x 1.8 ft ID 1.577 ft FD 2.16 ft	ID 2.16 ft FD 2.22 ft
Soil type & color	Inside 10 YR 3/3 crumbly, silty, sand Outside 10 YR 4/6 clay	Inside 10 YR 3/3 crumbly, silty, sand Outside 10 YR 4/6 clay
Materials recovered	Flakes, nails, glass, wood	Bone, nails, wood
Summary of condition of bones		Pretty well preserved
Summary of condition of coffin		

Burial # 18	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	4.6 ft x 2.4 ft ID 1.37 ft FD 4.43 ft	ID 4.43 ft FD 4.68 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 5/4 silty clay	10 YR 5/4 silt clay
Materials recovered	Bone frags. (human & animal), glass, nails	A few pieces of hardware, human & animal bone
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular ? Wood? 3.4 ft x 2.9 ft Depth .15 ft Coffin not really preserved - disturbed/deteriorated

Burial # 19	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	ID 5.18 ft		ID 4.60 ft
Soil type & color	Outside shaft 10 YR 4/6 – clay w/roots, dark yellowish brown Inside shaft 10 YR 3/4 loose, silty, clay		
Materials recovered	Coffin hardware + nails (16)), prehistoric lithics (1), wood fragments (very sparse), outline of coffin not clearly defined	Outline of coffin w/nails in place	Sterile soil, no artifacts
Summary of condition of bones		Tooth was only human remain	
Summary of condition of coffin			

Burial # 20	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.4 ft x 3.4 ft ID 1.32 ft FD 5.21 ft	ID 5.21 ft FD 6.34 ft
Soil type & color	Very molted: 7.5 YR 3/3 Dark brown silty clay 10 YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown clay	Same as previously
Materials recovered	Very light, random distribution of lithics (no diagnostics)	Coffin nails around edge of coffin
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.6 ft x 2 ft Poorly preserved

Burial # 21	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6.2 ft x 2.1 ft ID – FD 6.72 ft	ID 6.72 ft FD --	ID-- FD 7.57 ft
Soil type & color			
Materials recovered		Nails	Nails & buttons
Summary of condition of bones			Poor
Summary of condition of coffin			Hexagonal Very poor preservation

Burial # 22	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	8.9 ft x 3.2 ft ID 1.33 ft FD 4.35 ft	ID 4.35 ft FD 5.33 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam burial fill 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay	Same as Strat. I
Materials recovered	No artifacts recovered	Regular distribution of coffin hardware, skeletal remains, very light lithics (from burial fill), button
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.7 ft x 2.6 ft Relatively well preserved

Burial # 23	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	3.6 ft x 2.6 ft ID 1.77 ft FD 4.75 ft	ID 4.75 ft FD 5.15 ft	ID 5.15 ft FD 5.525 ft
Soil type & color			Inside coffin 10 YR 4/4 Outside coffin 10 YR 5/4
Materials recovered		A few small pieces of hardware	A lot of hardware, a few buttons, some bone
Summary of condition of bones			Poor
Summary of condition of coffin			Rectangular Wood 2.5 ft x 1.8 ft Depth .37 Coffin is crushed by overlying glass

Burial # 24	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	3.8 ft x 2 ft ID 1.37 ft FD 4.26 ft	ID 4.26 ft FD 4.27 ft	ID 4.27 ft FD 4.39 ft
Soil type & color	Outside shaft 10 YR 4/6 clay Inside shaft 10 YR 3/3 crumbly, looser, silty clay	Same as Strat. I	Crumby-same as inside Strat. I
Materials recovered	Slab	Nails, wood, tacks, seed, glass plate	Bone, nails
Summary of condition of bones			Poor to Fair
Summary of condition of coffin			Square Wood, glass 5 ft x 2 ft Depth .13 Large glass viewing plate, many nails, not much other hardware

Burial # 25	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	4 ½ ft x 2 ft ID 1.27 ft FD 5.00 ft	ID 5.00 ft FD 5.73 ft
Soil type & color	Inside, - crumbly, 10 YR 3/3 Outside - clay - 10 YR 4/6	Same as Strat. I
Materials recovered	Nothing	Nails in rectangle
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangle Wood 2.3 ft x 1 ft Depth .73 Just a stain & nails in rectangle

Burial # 26	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	2.6 ft x 1.25 ft ID 1.91 ft FD 4.9 ft	ID 4.9 ft FD 5.26 ft
Soil type & color	Undisturbed – 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay Feature fill – molted 10 YR 3/3 dark brown/10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay	Molted 10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam w/small gravel
Materials recovered	Very light – few flakes recovered No historic material recovered from shaft	Light, mainly symmetrical distribution of coffin nails around the edge of coffin, no decorative hardware recovered, Only 2 small bone frags.
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Trapezoidal Wood 2.6 ft x 1.25 ft Depth .36 ft Badly decomposed, 2 samples of coffin wood collected

Burial # 27	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	NO UNIT LEVEL SHEETS FILLED OUT	
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered		
Summary of condition of bones		
Summary of condition of coffin		Hexagonal Wood 2 ft x .8 ft Depth .4 ft Nails only left, no wood from coffin

Burial # 28	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	5.0 ft x 2.7 ft ID 2.4 ft FD 4.97 ft	ID 4.97 ft FD 5.17 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 4/2 Silt clay	10 YR 4/2 Silt clay
Materials recovered		Nail, some spongy bone frags.
Summary of condition of bones		Poor Not present save for a small frag.
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood? 2.8 ft x .9 ft Depth .2 ft Poorly preserved

Burial # 29	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6 ft x 2.7 ft ID 1.85 ft FD 5.07 ft	ID 5.07 ft FD 5.63 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered	None	Nails, button
Summary of condition of bones		Poor – no bone preserved
Summary of condition of coffin		Hexagonal? Wood 3 ft x .9 ft Depth .56 ft Very little coffin wood left, based on coffin bottom stain and nail pattern it appears to have been hexagonal

Burial # 30	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	3.4 ft x 2 ft ID 2.92 ft FD 4.32 ft	ID 4.32 ft FD 5.30 ft
Soil type & color		Wet inside 7.5 YR 2.5/1 Outside 10 YR 4/4
Materials recovered	Nothing	Nails, tiny pieces of bone, a petrous portion
Summary of condition of bones		Poor Gone
Summary of condition of coffin		Hexagonal? Wood .5 ft x .75 ft? Depth .98 Wood gone, only nails

Burial # 31	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	5.8 ft x 3.2 ft ID 2.4 ft FD 4.87 ft	ID 4.87ft FD 6.19 ft
Soil type & color		Inside shaft 10 YR 4/3 silty clay
Materials recovered		
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 5.4 ft x 1.5 ft Depth 1.32 ft Not well preserved, lots of nails, no handles

Burial # 32	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6.8 ft x 2.6 ft ID 1.437 ft FD 5.20ft	ID 5.20 ft FD 6.04 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 4/4 clay	None
Materials recovered	1 thumbscrew, 1 piece of glass, slabs, & flakes	Wood vault, nails, cast iron coffin, & Samuel Holmes
Summary of condition of bones		Good
Summary of condition of coffin		Hexagonal Wood vault, Iron casket, Glass viewing plate 6.4 ft x 2.1 ft Depth 1.05 ft Wood vault around iron coffin, 4 handles on each side of coffin, top (west portion) was caved in due to three + large limestone slabs, rest of coffin in good shape, bottom was also damaged

Burial # 33	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB	Stratum IIC
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	5.5 ft x 3.8 ft ID – FD 5.96	ID 5.96 ft FD 6.77 ft	ID 6.77 ft FD 7.34 ft	ID 7.34 ft
Soil type & color				
Materials recovered	Flakes	Nails, coffin wood	Nails, coffin hardware	Nails, coffin hardware
Summary of condition of bones				Poor
Summary of condition of coffin				Rectangular Wood 6.6 ft x 3.55 ft

Burial # 34	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6 ft x 2 ft ID 1.77 ft FD 5.58 ft	ID 5.58 ft FD 5.83 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered	Nails, hardware	Numerous nails, buttons, and shoes
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.9 ft x 2 ft Depth .25 ft

Burial # 35	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	6.8 ft x 1.5 ft ID 2.097 ft FD 5.26 ft	ID 5.26 ft FD 6.03 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 3/4 silty clay loose + soft w/some rock intrusions	10 YR 3/4 silty clay loose + soft w/ some rock intrusions
Materials recovered	A few nails	Nails, screws, Hannah B. Stephens, her comb, & her shoe soles
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.8 ft x 1.5 ft Tons of tacks, nails on edges, 2 coffin screws on each end, 1 on each side in middle

Burial # 36	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7 ft x 3.6 ft ID 2.4 ft FD 4.96 ft	ID 4.96 ft FD 6.4 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (burial fill) molted w/10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	Same as previous level
Materials recovered	None	Coffin nails, row of small wood pcs. With coffin tacks along wall (lid of coffin?), hair comb in place around skull, 1 set fragmentary human skeletal remains
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Hexagonal Wood 6.2 ft x 1.8 ft Depth 1.03 ft Poorly preserved wooden coffin, row of small blocks of wood w/coffin tacks delineating lid, no face plate, no decorative hardware recovered

Burial # 37	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	5.8 ft x 1.8 ft ID 2.4 ft FD 5.88 ft	ID 5.88 ft FD 6.28 ft
Soil type & color	Silt clay Outside shaft 10 YR 5/4 Inside shaft 10 YR 5/3	Inside coffin 10 YR 5/4 Outside coffin 10 YR 6/6
Materials recovered	Nails – sparse, prehistoric	
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.3 ft x 1.5 ft Not well preserved w/wood plank over top

Burial # 38	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	8.4 ft x 3.6 ft ID 2.4 ft FD 6.03 ft	ID 6.03 ft FD 6.42 ft
Soil type & color	Outside shaft 10 YR 6/6 Inside shaft 10 YR 5/6	Silt/clay Inside coffin 10 YR 5/4 Outside coffin 10 YR 6/6
Materials recovered	Prehistoric	Sparse nails, buttons
Summary of condition of bones		Fair to poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 701 ft x 2.2 ft Depth .39 ft Coffin depth is less than original due to deterioration of the wood

Burial # 39	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.2 ft x 3 ft ID 1.36 ft FD 6.24 ft	ID 6.24 ft FD 6.64 ft
Soil type & color	7.5 YR 4/4 brown silty clay 7.5 YR 5/6 Strong brown silty clay	10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown dense silty clay w/small to mid-size gravel inclusions. Coffin stain in walls – 10 YR 2/1 black (w/few areas of wood fiber, mostly just stain)
Materials recovered	None	Coffin nails, 4 buttons from wrist area, human skeletal remains
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 7.45 ft x 2.9 ft Poorly preserved, no face plate, no decorative coffin hardware or handles recovered

Burial # 40	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	7.5 ft x 3.8 ft ID 1.36 ft FD 4.83 ft	ID 4.83 ft FD 5.28 ft	ID 5.28 ft FD 5.68 ft
Soil type & color	7.5 YR 3/4 Dark brown silty clay loam mottled with 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay	Same as Strat. I, limestone slab on top	Same as Strat. I
Materials recovered	Very light lithics – 1 biface recovered from just below surface, south of burial feature; 1 flake	Limestone slab (broken – removed in pieces) covered burial, coffin nails and hardware from beneath slab and above coffin lid, pcs. Of glass face plate (broken)	Human skeletal remains, textiles, buttons, extensive ants. Of coffin hardware, glass from face plate, peach pit
Summary of condition of bones			Good
Summary of condition of coffin			Rectangular Wood 7 ft x 2.65 ft Depth .85 ft Poorly preserved wooden coffin, 3 handles, decorative thumbscrews, many nails preserved

Burial # 41	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	4.2 ft x 1.6 ft ID 3.27 ft FD 5.49 ft	ID 5.49 ft FD 6.70 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered	None	Wood and nails prevalent, surrounding metal coffin
Summary of condition of bones		Good
Summary of condition of coffin		Rounded hexagon Iron 6.6 ft x 1.8 ft Depth 1.21 ft

Burial # 42	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7 ft x 2.1 ft ID 1.77 ft FD 6.82 ft	ID 6.82 ft FD 7.71 ft
Soil type & color	Rocky	10 YR 4/6 rocky, clayey, silt
Materials recovered	Flakes, peach pits, nail (really part of strat. IIA)	Bones, 2 combs, nails
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangle Wood 7 ft x 2.1 ft Most of the wood was gone, nails + screws on edges only

Burial # 43	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	2.8 ft x 1.4 ft ID 3.27 ft FD 4.64 ft	ID 4.64 ft FD 5.07 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered	None	Pins, coffin hardware
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 2.7 ft x .8 ft Depth .43 ft

Burial # 44	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	9 ft x 4 ft ID 1.77 ft FD 5.69 ft	ID 5.69 ft FD 6.22 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered	Lithics and nails	Nails and buttons, personal artifacts, and clothing remnants
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 7.6 ft x 2.1 ft Depth .53 ft

Burial # 45	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	5.3 ft x 1.2 ft ID .357 ft FD 4.35 ft	ID 4.35 ft FD 4.82 ft	ID 4.82 ft FD 5.24 ft
Soil type & color	Same as all Strat I, gone before MZ got there	Slabs, g/ey 1 6/5G	Nice, dry, crumbly 10 YR 4/3
Materials recovered	Nothing	Nails, lots of grey soft limestone slabs	Bones, coffin
Summary of condition of bones			Fair
Summary of condition of coffin			Rectangular Wood, nails, glass 6 ft x 2.5 ft Depth .89 ft 2 viewing plates, torso & legs, but not connected, both had rounded edges

Burial # 46	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	5 ft x 2 ft ID 2.05 ft FD 5.97 ft	ID 5.97 ft FD 6.51 ft
Soil type & color	Inside 10 YR 4/4 mottled, crumbly, silty clay Outside 10 YR 4/6 clay	Moist clayey silt
Materials recovered	Flakes mottled	
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Square Wood 5 ft x 2 ft Depth .64 ft Totally disintegrated, except for 2 pieces, nails show square design

Burial # 47	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	? ID 1.855 ft FD 4.99 ft	ID 4.99 ft FD 5.49 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered		Coffin nails concentrated at east and west ends
Summary of condition of bones		
Summary of condition of coffin		

No burial form filled out

Burial # 48	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	4.6 ft x 2.6 ft ID 1.77 ft FD 5.54 ft	ID 5.54 ft FD 5.92 ft
Soil type & color		
Materials recovered	Sterile	Nails
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular 5.7 ft x 2 ft Depth .38 ft No wood left, coffin appears to be rectangular by stain of coffin bottom and nail placement

Burial # 49	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6.5 ft x 1.9 ft ID? FD 5.33 ft	ID 5.33 ft FD 5.92 ft
Soil type & color	Shaft 10 YR $\frac{3}{4}$ loamy sand Outside shaft 10 YR 4/6 clay	
Materials recovered	Coffin hardware	Bone, wood, hardware
Summary of condition of bones		
Summary of condition of coffin		

No burial form filled out

Burial # 50	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	6.4 ft x 3.2 ft ID 2.40 ft FD 4.07 ft	ID 4.07 ft FD 5.29 ft
Soil type & color	Outside shaft 10 YR 5/4 Inside shaft 10 YR 4/2	Inside coffin 10 YR 4/2
Materials recovered	None	Hardware (moderate occurrence) Beads, Comb
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 7.5 ft x 2.7 ft Horizontal Plank (Deteriorated above coffin) initially over laid coffin, - orientation of black stain

Burial # 51	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	7.2 ft x 3.6 ft ID 2.4 ft FD 6.34 ft	ID 6.34 ft FD 6.64 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 6/6	Inside coffin 10 YR 4/2 clayey silt Outside coffin 10 YR 6/6 silty clay
Materials recovered		Some nails
Summary of condition of bones		Fair
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.3 ft x 2.0 ft Depth .30 ft Coffin fairly well preserved, lid also, no hardware besides nails

Burial # 52	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	3 ft x 1.2 ft ID 2.72 ft FD 5.23 ft	ID 5.23 ft FD 5.63 ft
Soil type & color	Outside shaft 10 YR 5/6 Inside shaft 10 YR 5/4 Silty clay	Silty clay 10 YR 5/4
Materials recovered	None	
Summary of condition of bones		Poor, Not preserved, no skeletal material present
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 2.325 ft x .8 ft Depth .40 ft

Burial # 53	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	5.3 ft x 2.5 ft ID 1.36 ft FD 5.13 ft	ID 5.13 ft FD 6.18 ft	ID 6.18 ft FD 6.42 ft
Soil type & color	Burial fill – mottled 7.5 YR 3/3 Dark brown silty clay loam/10 YR 4/6 Dk. Yellowish brown silty clay	Same as previous level	Same as previous
Materials recovered	None	Light distribution of coffin nails & lithics (flakes & debitage – no diagnostic)	Distribution of coffin nails around edge of coffin & coffin lid, 1 human skeleton
Summary of condition of bones			Poor
Summary of condition of coffin			Hexagonal Wood 6.2 ft x 2.25 ft Depth 1.29 ft Very poorly preserved wooden coffin, no decorative coffin hardware or handles recovered, no face plate

Burial # 54	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	3.4 ft x 2 ft ID 3.27 ft FD 5.19 ft	ID 5.19 ft FD 6.09 ft
Soil type & color	10 YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam burial fill 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay matrix	Same as strat. I
Materials recovered	None	Nails along floor (numerous)
Summary of condition of bones		No bone present
Summary of condition of coffin		1.2 ft x 2.2 ft

No burial form filled out

Burial # 55	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	3.4 ft x 2 ft ID 3.27 ft FD 5.66 ft	ID 5.66 ft FD 5.72 ft
Soil type & color	Extremely rocky	Very rocky
Materials recovered	None	Nails, coffin wood, 2 straight pins
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular or Hexagonal? Wood Unable to locate clear outline of coffin. Position of few nails found appears to be hexagonal although it could have been rectangular.

Burial # 56	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	3.9 ft x 2.1 ft ID 3.27 ft FD 5.81 ft	ID 5.81 ft FD 5.90 ft
Soil type & color	Rocky	
Materials recovered	Coffin nails & lithics, few & scattered	Coffin nails, scattered on E & W ends, & along floor
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood? 3.3 ft x .9 ft Depth .09 Total disintegration

Burial # 57	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	2.2 ft x 1.0 ft ID 2.72 ft FD 5.30 ft	ID 5.30 ft FD 5.78 ft
Soil type & color		Outside coffin 10 YR 4/3 Inside coffin 10 YR 5/6
Materials recovered		Nails
Summary of condition of bones		Poor None present
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular w/rounded top Wood 1.6 ft x .6 ft Depth .48 ft Poorly preserved

Burial # 58	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	3.3 ft x 1.2 ft ID 3.32 ft FD 5.14 ft	ID 5.14 ft FD 5.67 ft
Soil type & color	Inside 10 YR ¾ loose, silty clay Outside 10 YR 5/6 hard, pebbly, clayey silt	10 YR 5/6 loose, a bit mottled
Materials recovered	Nails	Nails, bone frags. teeth, child b/t 1&2 yrs. Only head and very fragmentarily preserved
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood/nails 3.3 ft x 1.2 ft Depth .53 Wood mostly gone, nails & screws give good outline, especially on west end

Burial # 59	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.3 ft x 3.4 ft ID 2.92 ft FD 5.29 ft	ID 5.29 ft FD 6.01 ft
Soil type & color	Presumed same as Strat. IIA	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam _ Burial fill 10 YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay – non-disturbed
Materials recovered	None	Regular distribution of coffin hardware, few buttons, skeletal remains
Summary of condition of bones		Good
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.9 ft x 2.3 ft Depth .72 ft Wooden coffin w/face plate (1 mourning dove on each end of face plate, probably 4 bolts around face plate), 3 sets of handles (decorative – maple leaves?) & decorative hinges (?) one each side. “At rest” plate on coffin lid. Two E – W running planks apparently formed edges of lid, cross pieces ran N – S btwn. These tow planks.

Burial # 60	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	7.6 ft x 2.1 ft ID 2.72 ft FD 5.24 ft	ID 5.24 ft FD 6.55 ft
Soil type & color	Presumed same as Strat. IIA	10 YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (burial fill) 10 YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown silty clay (surrounding soil) mottled w/mineral speckling (manganese?)
Materials recovered	None	Coffin hardware on bladed surface @ 5.24 ft, coffin – 3 sets of handles each side, handles each end, rails, nails, screws, skeletal remains, hair, textiles, safety pins (2), coffin wood
Summary of condition of bones		Good
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood w/metal rails 7 ft x 2.2 ft Depth 1.31 ft Coffin has 3 sets of handles per side, w/an additional set at the ends, metal rails run along each long side, metal plates (half moon shaped) found near each corner – decorative? no hinge, appear, too far inside coffin to be corner reinforcement, actual corners could not be located – most of wood was gone, very little stain ever found in walls, but handles clearly indicate ends

Burial # 61	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	7.4 ft x 2.6 ft ID 3.87 ft FD 6.08 ft	ID 6.08 ft FD 7.26 ft
Soil type & color		Subsoil 10 YR 6/6 Coffin Matrix 10 YR 5/4 silt w/some clay Soil around skeleton 10 YR 4/1 high organic content
Materials recovered	None	Hardware – frequent
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 6.7 ft x 2.0 ft Depth 1.18 ft Wood coffin placed within a wood vault The coffin walls are deteriorated, the vault wood is well preserved; therefore, the depth is from the vault

Burial # 62	Stratum I	Stratum IIA	Stratum IIB
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	6.4 ft x 2.6 ft ID 2.9 ft FD 6.13 ft	ID 6.13 ft FD 7.17 ft	ID 7.17 ft FD 7.42 ft
Soil type & color			
Materials recovered	None	Nails	Nails, coffin hardware
Summary of condition of bones			Poor
Summary of condition of coffin			Rectangular Wood 7.1 ft x 2.6 ft Wooden w/metal handles 7 nails, metal at rest plate, metal knobs on coffin lid?

Burial # 63	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	6.7 ft x 2.4 ft ID 1.787 ft FD 5.11 ft	ID 5.11 ft FD 5.53 ft
Soil type & color		10 YR 4/4 loose silty clay
Materials recovered		Notched projectile point, bone, glass, coffin hardware, nails, fabric, buttons, small pin
Summary of condition of bones		Fair to Good
Summary of condition of coffin		Wood w/glass viewing plate

Strat. I was removed by backhoe

Burial # 64	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	2.6 ft x 1.2 ft ID 2.72 ft FD 5.04 ft	ID 5.04 ft FD 5.48 ft
Soil type & color		Inside coffin 10 YR 4/4 silty
Materials recovered	None	Nails, coffin hardware, button
Summary of condition of bones		Poor – not preserved
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 1.75 ft x 1.0 ft

Burial # 65	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	4 ft x 2 ft ID 5.36 ft FD 6.06 ft	ID 6.06 ft FD 6.47 ft
Soil type & color	Outside shaft 10 YR 5/6 Inside shaft 10 YR 5/4 silty clay	Inside coffin 10 YR 4/4 Outside coffin within shaft 10 YR 5/4 Outside shaft 10 YR 5/6
Materials recovered	None	Several nails, a few safety pins, a latch/lock, bone frags.
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 1.8 ft x .9 ft Depth .41 ft

Burial # 66	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	5.2 ft x 1.8 ft ID 5.36 ft FD 5.95 ft	ID 5.95 ft FD 6.60 ft
Soil type & color		Inside coffin 10 YR 4/4 silty sand Subsoil 10 YR 4/6 clay silt
Materials recovered	None	Nails, hardware – frequent
Summary of condition of bones		N/A
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 7.0 ft x 2.3 ft Depth .65 ft Disinterred? – coffin present

Burial # 67	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID & FD)	2.5 ft x 1 ft ID 3.659 ft FD 5.81 ft	ID 5.81 ft FD 6.01 ft
Soil type & color	Presumed same as Strat. IIA	Burial fill 10 YR ¾ Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam Non-disturbed 10 YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown silty clay
Materials recovered	None	Light, but regular distribution of coffin nails, 2 frags. Cranial bone
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular Wood 1.65 ft x .65 ft Depth .20 ft * Very poorly preserved wooden coffin

All of Stratum I removed by backhoe

* It is likely that the coffin lid collapsed & top of coffin walls were removed by the backhoe. Therefore, this probably does not represent the total depth of the coffin.

Burial # 68	Stratum I	Stratum IIA
Size of the feature (ID &FD)	2.2 ft x 1.6 ft ID 3.695 ft FD 5.80 ft	ID 5.80 ft FD 6.09 ft
Soil type & color	Presumed same as Strat I	Top Strat. IIA 10 YR $\frac{3}{4}$ dark yellowish brown Outside Feature 10 YR $\frac{4}{6}$ dark yellowish brown
Materials recovered	None	Light distribution of coffin nails around edge of features, coffin wood, one small long bone frag.
Summary of condition of bones		Poor
Summary of condition of coffin		Rectangular 1.6 ft x 1 ft Depth .29 ft * Wood, not well preserved

Strat. I was removed by the backhoe

* Backhoe most likely scraped off the top of some of the coffin walls.

4.0: Material Culture Analysis and Results

See separate document

CHAPTER 4: Material Culture Analysis and Results

Introduction

In 1872, Eliza Holmes penned a gloomy and troubled poem to be inscribed on the gravestone of her husband Samuel. Eliza writes:

What is life without thee,
Darkness and despair (sic) alone;
When with sighs, we seek to find thee,
This tomb proclaims thou art gone.

The lines of this short poem are filled with the emotions of one who has struggled with the loss of a spouse, a life partner. Sadly, county vital statistic records indicate that Eliza herself died of “grief and trouble” some 6 years later. Epitaphs, like the one written by Eliza, help us to get a sense of the stark reality of death and the accompanying mourning ritual in nineteenth-century Kentucky. These issues can be further explored by studying the mortuary practices of the period, as revealed by the clothing and personal effects, the types of burial containers used to house the dead, and the gravestones used to memorialize the deceased. This chapter focuses on the mortuary artifacts associated with burials in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Lincoln County, KY. These materials are used to discuss the chronology of the site, examine burial practices in Lincoln County, and to explore changing views of death in this community during the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The gravestones used to mark the burials ranged from simple, unadorned fieldstones to elaborate marble and limestone monuments. The gravestones were categorized into types, which include the “Vardeman” style long rectangular slab

monuments that were designed to rest horizontally on top of a dry laid stone platform. A whole or partial marked or carved headstone accompanied twenty burials, while eight probable footstones were also associated with the burials. A majority of the other burials were marked with the plain fieldstones.

During the excavation of the 69 burials, over 7,500 artifacts were recovered that speak to the construction of coffins and caskets in this region. This assemblage includes wood and nails; viewing window glass; hardware, such as handles, plaques, and thumbscrews; and textile lining.

There are two types of burial receptacles that are distinguished by their shape (Figure 4.1). Coffins are hexagonal in shape while caskets are rectangular (Buikstra et al. 2000:60). Forty-six wooden caskets, nine wooden coffins, and two cast iron coffins were tentatively identified during the study; 12 burial containers could not be identified. The dating pattern of the burial containers generally reflects the dates established by Buikstra for coffins and caskets (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). Although two coffins were dated to shortly after Buikstra's coffin cutoff date of 1849, they still fit into the general profile for mid-nineteenth-century America (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). Caskets in the cemetery also fit into the dating profile presented by Buikstra, as they were the primary shape of burial receptacle used in the cemetery during late nineteenth to twentieth century (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). As caskets became more widespread after 1858, they became the most popular type of burial container in use.

Sixteen hundred samples of wood from forty-eight burials were analyzed to determine wood type (Appendix x). The wood samples were divided into three groups:

primary wood types, secondary wood types, and additional wood types. Burials with two or more types of wood were exhibiting a trend in coffin construction typical of the nineteenth century. Better quality wood was often used only on the visible sides and top of a coffin, while lesser quality wood was used on the bottom.

Black walnut was the most frequently used primary wood in the cemetery. Eleven burials contained black walnut, which is native to Lincoln County, and typically used for constructing coffins and caskets due to its durability and aesthetic quality. Black walnut was found almost exclusively in pre-1900 burials except for Burial 60, which dates from 1915 to 1950.

Southern yellow pine constituted the second most frequent wood type; 10 burials contained this wood as the primary type and several used southern yellow pine as the secondary wood. Southern yellow pine is not common in Lincoln County, but is common in counties to the east on the Cumberland Plateau. Southern yellow pine was found as a primary wood type in four of the burials dating prior to 1900, and in six of the burials dating after 1900.

Soft pine was identified as the primary wood type in nine of the burials. Soft pine is native to Lincoln County, and was a common wood used in constructing coffins and caskets during the nineteenth and twentieth century. "Few coffins better than plain pine painted black were used," claimed a diarist in the 1840s. Most of the burials in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery associated with soft pine as a primary wood date to post 1900.

Yellow poplar was identified as a primary wood in seven of the burials. Yellow poplar was commonly used in cabinetry and furniture as a secondary wood, and was

frequently used for constructing coffins during the period. Yellow poplar was used in four burials dating before 1900 as a primary wood, and in three burials dating after 1900.

Red oak was identified as a primary wood four of the burials. Three of the burials using red oak dated to the 1840s, while one dated from 1915 to 1950. White oak was identified as a primary wood in only three of the burials. Yet, white oak is considered favorable for coffin and casket construction.

Only one burial used American chestnut as a primary wood, and three as a secondary wood type. It is not clear whether the scarcity of chestnut in the sample represents a lack of this wood in the region, or a preference for other woods. Other wood types used as a primary wood include sugar maple and slippery elm. Other secondary wood types include American beech and ash.

While the majority of the burial containers were wood, two of the coffins were metal. The coffin of Samuel Holmes, buried in 1872, was a full cast iron coffin. The coffin of Lindsey Stephenson, buried in 1870, consisted of a cast iron lid with a composite base made from a wood frame covered in lead. Both of these coffins had viewing windows and handles, and both were associated with elaborate gravestones.

The analysis of coffin hardware from the cemetery provided both a detailed typology and chronology for these artifacts. Drawing from James Davidson's report (Appendix x), the main types and functions of the hardware will be summarized in this section and then detailed later in the chapter.

Sixty-seven of the burial containers used nails and screws in their construction. Both cut and wire nails were recovered; some burials contained only cut nails, some only wire, and some both. Flat head, slotted wood screws, used to attach the coffin lid, were

recovered from many of the earlier burials. The later burial containers typically had decorative hardware, including handles, thumbscrews, cap screws, and escutcheons; most of this hardware was mass-produced and ordered from various regional and national suppliers. Many of these items were dated using historic hardware catalogs, design patents, and other historic cemetery sites.

Various types of decorative thumbscrews were recovered in 26 of the burials. Thumbscrews, mostly made of white or iron, secured the coffin/casket lid to the box. Nineteen types of thumbscrews were identified by Davidson, and a majority of these had "flat bodied" designs. While thumbscrews date from the earliest known burial, they enter general use in the late nineteenth century and continue into the mid-1900s. Many of these thumbscrews were used with escutcheons, or decorative flat plates through which the thumbscrews were inserted. Twelve types of escutcheons were identified from the burials.

Twenty-four types of swing bail handles were recovered from 26 burials at the cemetery. Most of the handles were made of white metal, although some were made of iron, or both white metal and iron. The handles include simple, plain designs, while others were more ornate, with leaf motifs, cross motifs, and other asymmetrical designs. Casket handles in the burials date from the 1870s to the mid- twentieth century.

Eleven types of plaques from eleven different burials were identified. Most were made of white metal, although one was chrome-plated steel. The plaques served strictly as ornamentation on the lid of the coffin or casket and they communicated sentiment for the deceased. All were engraved with "At Rest," "Mother," or "Father." All of these plaques were dated to the early to mid-twentieth century.

Seven types of caplifters were identified from nine different burials. All were made of white metal except for one that appeared to be cloth covered wood (Burial 3). Design motifs observed included knobbed domes and leaf designs, and two with the design of a dove with a branch in its beak.

Five types of ornamental tacks from six different burials were identified, as well as numerous plain tacks. All of these tacks were made of cuprous struck up foil. Designs of these tacks ranged from simple domes to intricately embossed motifs of stars and diamonds. In addition, several pieces of textile were recovered in association with the tacks, and are likely the remains of coffin lining.

Fifteen burials contained remnants of glass from viewing windows. The viewing glass was designed so others may view the bust of the deceased; interestingly, one contained windows at both the head and foot of the casket. Putting viewing glass in coffins and caskets was a common practice from 1860 until ca. 1910 (Buikstra et al. 2000: 63; Blakely and Beck 1982: 188; Lang 1984: 50). Viewing window glass in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery ranges in date from 1870 to 1920, which is consistent with the dates Buikstra provides. Due to the fairly late dates, the Moir dates from this glass correlate with hardware dates in only about 50% of the cases.

Several types of personal artifacts, including clothing, clothing accessories, and hair accessories were associated with fifty-one of the burials. Burials 32, 40, and 41 provide us with the most intact ensemble of clothing recovered from the burials. These three burials contained fairly well preserved remnants of men's suits, including stove pipe trousers, vests, and frock coats.

Bone buttons, hard black rubber buttons, white opaque glass buttons, and porcelain buttons were among the many clothing accessories recovered from the burials. Where possible, many of these buttons were dated according to their known times of production. Hair accessories such as tortoise shell combs and rubber combs were also among the personal artifacts recovered from the burials. Metal safety pins from five of the burials were typed and given a temporal category.

When this impressive ensemble of artifacts are looked at together as a whole, an interesting picture of life in the nineteenth and early twentieth century can begin to take shape. In the following chapters, grave markers, coffin construction, and personal artifacts are discussed in more detail, with emphasis on any temporally diagnostic artifacts that can help contextually place the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery within American mortuary trends. The burial practices and the social class and status of these families can be interpreted through the artifacts and a better understanding of the settlement period of Kentucky can be seen through the material record.

Grave Markers

In the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson cemetery, a manufactured headstone accompanied twenty-two burials, and ten of these burials also had a manufactured footstone, including one that was broken (Figure 4.2). The gravestones were categorized by type. The first type, called "Special or Unique," was associated with four of the burials (Figures 4.3-4.7 and Table 4.1). These gravestones were presented as anomalies to the main types of gravestones, which were associated with the Vardeman and Stephenson

families. The gravestones associated with the Vardeman and Stephenson families were categorized as the "Vardeman" type and the "Stephenson" type of gravestones. The "Vardeman" type of gravestone is long, covering the length of the burial, and the long slab or ledger is placed on top of a platform made of dry lain stone (Figure 4.8 and Table 4.2). This is known as a box-tomb type of monument. The slabs were originally about two feet above the ground, but over the years, they had been buried by soil deposits which left them appearing as though they had been designed to sit flush with the ground. The "Stephenson" type of headstone sits upright in the ground and has a baroque, curving design topped with a tympanum (Figures 4.9 and 4.10 and Table 4.3). Additional types were the "Traditional" type and the "Monument" type. The "Traditional" type of headstone was identified as having a simple rounded top (Figure 4.11 and Table 4.4), while the "Monument" type was a sarcophagus shaped, solid one piece box-tomb (Figure 4.12 and Table 4.5)(Little 1998:14).

The headstones for Burials 32 (see Figure 4.6) and 41 (see Figure 4.7) were the only stones that were signed by their carvers. Samuel Larimer from nearby Danville, Kentucky carved the stone for Burial 41, while Fowler and Nevin of Louisville carved the stone for Burial 32. Further research revealed that Samuel Larimer was an Irish immigrant who started Danville Marble Works. In an effort to link these headstone types to general historical trends in American grave markers, Ruth Little's *Sticks & Stones*, a history of cemeteries in North Carolina, was consulted (1998).

Many of the burials had been marked simply with one or two fieldstones. The fieldstones were not marked and were placed at the head and the foot of most of the burials. Twenty-two burials were marked by both a head fieldstone and a foot fieldstone

(Table 4.6). Six burials were marked with only a head fieldstone, while two had a foot fieldstone. Six of the burials that had manufactured headstones were also marked with these fieldstones, suggesting that the fieldstones were used as temporary markers for the graves, until manufactured stones could be made or purchased. The graves that are still marked with only the fieldstones were never replaced with manufactured headstones or monuments.

Burial 22

Burial 22 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Special or Unique" headstone due its design. The headstone reads: "John W. Holmes, 1850-1922" in the center portion of the stone. The name Holmes also appears in large letters on the base of the stone. The stone has a rounded edged top with a single flower carved along that edge. The stone was carved to resemble a rolled out scroll on which the name of the individual was written. The top of the headstone was separated from its base.

The overall measurements of the stone are: 2'11" in length, 1'3" in width, and 2" in height. The stone is made of grey marble and is accompanied by a grey marble footstone. The footstone is a rectangular block with the initials E.L.B; the footstone was placed upside down.

Burial 23

Burial 23 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Special or Unique" headstone due to its design. The headstone reads:

"WILLIE T.

Son of T.J. & M. E.

CHRISTERSON

BORN

Oct 29 1872

DIED

Mar. 29 1873

Farewell sweet babe"

"Willie T." appears in larger letters in a curved line at the top of the stone, while the epitaph is located at the bottom portion of the stone. A reclining lamb, a common mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival symbol, is depicted in the center of the stone (Little 1998:25).

The overall shape of the stone is similar to the Baroque style of headstones described by Little. The Baroque style of headstone dated from the eighteenth to early nineteenth century and resembled the curved designs of Europe. Although this burial dates to later in the nineteenth century, the headstone is still representative of the Baroque style of headstone (Little 1998:12). The measurements of the stone are: 8" in length, 3" in width, and 1'4" in height. The headstone is made of white marble and is not accompanied by a footstone.

Burial 29

Burial 29 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Special or Unique" headstone due to its design. The headstone reads:

*"Sacred to
the memory
of*

John R. Daws

Born Nov. 10 1850

Died

Aug 2, 1852

2nd Son of John

& Malinda Daws

1st Grandson of

Morgan & Polly

VARDAMAN"

The stone is worn and the letters are not evenly spaced, resulting in some words compacted to the edges of the headstone.

The stone is rectangular in form and originally stood upright. The shape of the stone is similar to one described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The rectangular headstone is a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'2" in length, 2½" in width, and 2'2½" in height. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a plain fieldstone footstone.

Burial 31

Burial 31 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Monument" type of headstone, which is a sarcophagus style of headstone. The headstone reads:

"Sacred to the

Memory of

EPHRAIM PENNINGTON

HOMES (sic)

Born June 24 1841

Died Sept. 3 1852

1st Son of Samuel &

ELIZA HOLMES

Never shall I forget

those eyes

that beamed so kind

so full of love

And whilst lean upon

the skies.

Me thinks thou becom'st

me above

me thinks I hear thy

voice so sweet

steal on my ear as once

it did

O god prepare me soon

to meet

that lovely form that's

from me hid"

The stone is worn and a few of the words are misspelled; the 'Z' in Eliza is backwards.

The stone is rectangular in form and rested on foundation stones. The shape of the stone is similar to one described by in *Sticks & Stones*. The rectangular headstone is a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 4' in length, 1'5" in width, and 1½" thick. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a fieldstone headstone.

Burial 32

Burial 32 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Special or Unique" headstone due to its design. The headstone reads:

"SAMUEL HOLMES

BORN

Aug. 26, 1814

DIED

Aug. 4, 1872

What to us is life without thee,

Darkness and despair alone;

When with sighs, we seek to find thee,

*This tomb proclaims that thou art
gone."*

A freemason symbol with a 'G' in the center is above the name of the individual.

The stone is curved at the top. The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'5" in length, 3½" in width, and 3'5" in height. The stone is made of white marble and is accompanied by a curved white marble footstone marked with "S.H." The footstone measures 4" in length, 1½" in width, and 6½" in height (measured from the ground).

The marble cutting company that crafted Samuel Holmes' monument engraved their company name, "Fowler & Nevin, Lou KY," on the base of the stone. Fowler & Nevin were an active marble cutting firm in Louisville, Kentucky from 1870 to 1872. F.A. Fowler joined John Nevin in his already established marble cutting business in 1871, and they set up their shop on Chestnut Street. It is interesting to note the expense that

would have gone into the Holmes' acquisition of the stone. Louisville is a considerable distance from Lincoln County, and both the time and effort involved in making the stone and taking it to the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery would have been enormous in 1872.

Burial 34

Burial 34 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Traditional" headstone due to its rounded top design. The headstone reads:

"David M. Stephenson

Born

Apr. 5 1819

Died

Apr. 24 1863"

The stone is broken in half one and a half feet from the top.

The stone has a rounded top, which is similar to the Neoclassical Revival style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The segmental arch headstone became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'2" in length, 1½" in width, and 2'5" in height. The stone is made of white marble and is accompanied by a white marble footstone marked with "D.M.S." The footstone measures 4" in length, 1½" in width, and 7" in height.

Burial 35

Burial 35 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Traditional" headstone due to its rounded top design. The headstone reads:

"HANNAH B. STEPHENSON

Born

Sept. 20, 1841

DIED

Dec. 22, 1861"

The stone has a rounded top, which is similar to the Neoclassical Revival style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The segmental arch headstone became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'2" in length, 1½" in width, and 2'4" in height. The stone is made of white marble and is accompanied by a rounded top white marble footstone marked with "H.B.S." The measurements of the footstone are: 4" in length, 1½" in width, and 8" in height.

Burial 36

Burial 36 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Stephenson" type of headstone due to its angled, rounded top design. The Stephenson headstone type was common in five Stephenson burials. The headstone reads:

"MARTHA A. STEPHENSON

was born June 6, 1828

Departed this life July 15th

1844"

The bottom of the stone is roughly finished and the height of the stone is very tall.

The stone has a tympanum top, which is similar to the Baroque style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The Baroque headstone became

popular during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'5" in length, 3½" in width, and 2'6½" in height. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a limestone footstone marked with "M.A.S." The overall measurements of the footstone are: 1' in length, 2½" in width, and 1'2" in height.

Burial 37

Burial 37 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Vardeman" type of headstone due to its rectangular slab box-tomb design. The Vardeman headstone type was common in five Vardeman burials. The headstone reads:

"SACRED

To the memory of

Polly Vardeman

Born April 1st, 1781

Married to Morgan Vardeman

Jan 28th, 1792

Departed this life

October 1st, 1844"

The ledger is rectangular in form and was originally placed high off the ground on top of a solid dry lain limestone base, creating a box-tomb. The shape of the ledger is similar to one described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The rectangular headstone is a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the ledger stone are: 6' in length, 2'6" in width, and 3" thick. The ledger sits approximately 1'5" above the ground on a dry lain

limestone base. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a plain fieldstone footstone.

Burial 38

Burial 38 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Vardeman" type of headstone due to its rectangular slab box-tomb design. The Vardeman headstone type was common in five Vardeman burials. The headstone reads:

"WILLIAM VARDEMAN

Born June 5th 1807

Died July 1(?)th 1846"

The stone was broken in two places.

The ledger is rectangular in form and was originally placed high off the ground on top of a solid dry lain limestone base, creating a box-tomb. The shape of the stone is similar to one described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The ledger is a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the ledger are: 6'1" in length, 2'5" in width, and 3" thick. The ledger rests approximately 8" above the ground on a dry lain limestone base. The box-tomb is not accompanied by a footstone.

Burial 39

Burial 39 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Vardeman" type of headstone due to its rectangular slab box-tomb design. The Vardeman headstone type was common in five Vardeman burials. The headstone reads:

"MORGAN VARDEMAN

Born December 16th

1767

Died July 30th 1847"

The stone was broken in half.

The ledger is rectangular in form and was originally placed high off the ground on top of a solid dry lain limestone base, creating a box-tomb. The shape of the stone is similar to one described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The ledger is a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 6'1½" in length, 2'5" in width, and 3" in height. The ledger rests approximately 1'1" above the ground on a dry lain limestone base. The stone is made of grey limestone and is not accompanied by a footstone.

Burial 41

Burial 41 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Special or Unique" headstone due to its design. The headstone reads:

"OUR FATHER

LINDSAY STEPHENSON

Born

Mar. 25, 1792

Died

Feb. 10, 1870

S. Larimer

Danville"

The stone is well preserved and was still attached to its base. The last two lines are the stone carver's mark and they were located on the bottom right hand side of the stone.

Samuel Larimer, the carver of the headstone, was an immigrant from Ireland who owned the Danville Marble Works in Danville, Kentucky. According to the 1880 Census, Samuel Larimer lived on Main Street in Danville, with his wife, five daughters, and three sons. Larimer immigrated to Danville in the 1850s and established the Danville Marble Works in 1857 (Figure 4.13). Larimer was a relatively wealthy man, owning a combined \$4400 of real estate and personal property in 1870 (Boyle County, U.S. Population Census, 1880).

The overall shape of the stone is similar to the Baroque style of headstones described by Little. The Baroque style of headstone dated from the eighteenth to early nineteenth century and resembled the curved designs of Europe. Although this burial dates to later in the nineteenth century, the headstone is still representative of the Baroque style of headstone (Little 1998:12). The measurements of the headstone are: 1'8½" in length, 3" in width, and 3'8½" in height. The headstone is made of marble and is not accompanied by a footstone, although the base of a footstone remains. The footstone base measures 11½" x 8½" with a slot to insert the footstone in measuring 7¾" x 2".

Burial 42

Burial 42 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Stephenson" type of headstone due to its angled, rounded top design. The Stephenson headstone type was common in five Stephenson burials. The headstone reads:

"Ann E. Stephenson

Was born Dec. 28th, 1810

Departed this life March 20th, 1846"

The stone has a tympanum top, which is similar to the Baroque style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The Baroque headstone became popular during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'5¼" in length, 3¾" in width, and 2'1" in height. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a limestone footstone marked with "A.E.S." The footstone measures 1'3½" in length, 3" in width, and 11" in height.

Burial 43

Burial 43 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Stephenson" type of headstone due to its angled, rounded top design. The Stephenson headstone type was common in five Stephenson burials. The headstone reads:

"INFANT DAUGHTER

of L. & Ann E. Stephenson

born without life 1837"

The bottom of the stone is roughly finished.

The stone has a tympanum top, which is similar to the Baroque style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The Baroque headstone became popular during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'2" wide, 3" thick, and 1'9½" tall. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a limestone footstone marked with "I.D." The

footstone was also left unfinished at the bottom, and its design resembles the design of the headstone. The footstone measures 1' wide, 3" thick, and 1'3" tall.

Burial 44

Burial 44 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Traditional" headstone due to its rounded top design. The headstone reads:

"ELIZA E. STEPHENSON

Born

Oct 15 18(?)39

DIED

May 16 1862.

Side by side thou art gently sleeping"

The stone is broken in half at the top. An ornamental line separates the date from the verse.

The stone has a rounded top, which is similar to the Neoclassical Revival style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The segmental arch headstone became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the headstone are: 1'2½" wide, 2¼" thick, and 1'10½" tall. The stone is made of marble and is not accompanied by a footstone.

Burial 47

Burial 47 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Stephenson" type of headstone due to its angled, rounded top design. The Stephenson headstone type was common in five Stephenson burials. The headstone reads:

"(AN)N (I) STEPHENSON

was born Mar (14) 18(11?)

departed this life Sep.

(10th) 18(14)"

The bottom of the stone is unfinished.

The stone has a tympanum top, which is similar to the Baroque style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The Baroque headstone became popular during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 1'1" wide, 3" thick, and 1'2" tall. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a broken footstone.

Burial 48

Burial 48 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Stephenson" type of headstone due to its angled, rounded top design. The Stephenson headstone type was common in five Stephenson burials. The headstone reads:

"HANNAH E. STEPHENSON

was born March 21st

1835 Departed this life

Feb 14th 1837"

The stone is worn and broken in half towards the base.

The stone has a tympanum top, which is similar to the Baroque style of headstones described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The Baroque headstone became popular during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the headstone are: 1'3½" wide, 3¼" thick, and 1'4" tall. The

stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a limestone footstone marked with "H.E.S." The footstone is also a "Stephenson" type of footstone, which resembles the "Stephenson" headstone. It measures 1' wide, 3" thick, and 11" tall (above ground). The footstone was also broken at its base.

Burial 50

Burial 50 is associated with a box-tomb, consisting of a limestone ledger resting on a dry lain limestone base. This box-tomb is most likely a "Vardeman" type of grave marker, however, the inscription on the ledger is illegible due to the weathering of the stone. The box-tomb is relatively small and may have been a child's grave marker. The overall measurements of the ledger are 4' 2¼" in length, 1' 11" in width, and 2" thick. The ledger is raised approximately 1' 6½" above the ground.

Burial 51

Burial 51 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Vardeman" type of headstone due to its rectangular slab box-tomb design. The Vardeman headstone type was common in five Vardeman burials. The headstone reads:

"SACRED

To the memory of

Polly Vardeman

Born April 25th 1808

Married,

Jeremiah Vardeman

March 12th, 1829

Died May 30th, 1842

1st Daughter of

Jesse & Elizabeth

Coffee"

The ledger is rectangular in form and was originally placed high off the ground on top of a solid dry lain limestone base, creating a box-tomb. The shape of the ledger is similar to one described by M. Ruth Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The ledger is a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 6'1" in length, 2'5½" in width, and 3" in height. The ledger rests 1'6" above ground. The stone is made of limestone and is not accompanied by a footstone.

Burial 52

Burial 52 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Monument" type of headstone, which is a sarcophagus style of headstone. The headstone reads:

"Second Son

Samuel &

Eliza Holmes

born July 28

1843

Died Aug 11

1843"

The stone is weathered and the top corners are broken off.

The stone is rectangular in form and rested on foundation stones. The shape of the stone is similar to one described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The rectangular headstone is

a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 2'11¼" in length, 1'¾" in width, and 1'¼" high. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a fieldstone headstone and footstone.

Burial 53

Burial 53 is associated with a headstone that was categorized as a "Vardeman" type of headstone due to its rectangular slab box-tomb design. The Vardeman headstone type was common in five Vardeman burials. The headstone reads:

"JOHN CHRISTOPHER

Second Son of

Jeremiah & Polly Vardaman

Born April 8, 1833

Died Oct. 16, 1849"

The ledger is rectangular in form and was originally placed high off the ground on top of a solid dry lain limestone base, creating a box-tomb. The shape of the stone is similar to one described by Little in *Sticks & Stones*. The ledger is a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone, which became popular by the 1820s (Little 1998:12-13). The overall measurements of the stone are: 5'8" in length, 2'1½" in width, and 2½" thick. The ledger rests 11½" above the ground on a dry lain limestone base. The stone is made of limestone and is accompanied by a fieldstone headstone and footstone.

Burial 57

Burial 57 is associated with a small, child-sized box-tomb of an indeterminate individual. This box-tomb is most likely a "Vardeman" type of grave marker, although it is not clear who was buried there. It is situated next to the other Vardeman family box-tombs, so this suggests Vardeman was buried there. Only parts of the inscription on the ledger are legible, and they read: "In Memory of --- the --- of ---." The overall measurements of the ledger are: 3'3¼" in length, 1'8½" in width, and 2½" thick. The limestone ledger is rested on a dry lain limestone base that is approximately 1'1" above the ground.

Coffin Construction and Hardware

This section of Chapter 4 describes the artifacts recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery that are associated with the construction of the coffins or caskets. The materials are presented burial by burial. The contents of each burial are described in the order in which the caskets or coffins would have been built: from the outside (wood, nails, hinges, viewing glass, etc.) to the inside (coffin lining). A full analysis of the artifacts, by James Davidson, can be found in Appendix X.

Burial 1

Burial 1 contains the remains of a 38-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and

viewing window glass analysis, Burial 1 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 1 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.14).

Burial 1 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.3 x 2.1 ft. The casket lid was still present and had collapsed, resting on the remains of the individual. The casket wood was fairly well preserved. Twenty-six pieces of casket wood were recovered from Burial 1, ranging in size from .7 cm to 6.7 cm, and identified as sugar maple. Thirty-five wire nails were recovered along the edges of the casket, suggesting a post 1880 date.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 1 along the long edges of the casket. The handles are designated Handle Type 1. The handles are a double lug, swingbail type, and they are made of a white metal. No matches of this handle type were found in other historic cemeteries, catalogs, or patents. Handle Type 1 was also recovered from Burial 4.

Seven thumbscrews were found at Burial 1 and they were divided into two types. Thumbscrews were used to secure the lid to the body of the casket and served as ornamentation as well. The first, Thumbscrew Type 1, is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal. Two historic cemetery matches of this thumbscrew type were found at Freedman's Cemetery Type 59, dating to 1906, and Ridley Graveyard Type 2A, dating ca. 1910. No other matches of this thumbscrew type were found, including in catalogs and design patents. Thumbscrew Type 1 was also recovered from Burials 5, 15, 18, and 59.

The other type of thumbscrew recovered from Burial 1 is designated as Thumbscrew Type 2. It is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal. One probable match of this type of thumbscrew was located at Freedman's Cemetery Type 86, dating to 1903. Thumbscrew Type 2 was also found in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patents were found pertaining to this thumbscrew type.

A type of escutcheon was recovered from Burial 1 that can be associated with Thumbscrew Type 9. Escutcheons are decorative plates through which the thumbscrew is placed. It has been designated as a Type 1 Escutcheon; it is made of white metal. A match of this type of escutcheon was located at Freedman's Cemetery Type 57 in Burial 7, dating from 1902 to 1906. A match was also found in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patent for this type of escutcheon was found. Type 1 Escutcheon was also recovered from Burial 16 and possibly from Burial 15.

A second type of escutcheon was recovered from Burial 1. This Type 2 Escutcheon is made of cuprous struck up foil. A match of this type of escutcheon was located at Freedman's Cemetery Type 59 in Burial 8, dating from 1885 to 1899 and 1906. Eight catalog matches of this type of escutcheon were found including the C. Sidney Norris & Company catalog dating to ca. 1875, the Paxson, Comfort & Company catalog dating to 1881, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patents were found of this escutcheon type.

Four tacks, identified as Type 4 Ornamental Tack, were recovered from Burial 1. Ornamental tacks were usually attached to the edge of a coffin lid (Davidson 1999:546).

Made of cuprous struck up foil, the tack was matched to one other historic cemetery: Freedman's Cemetery, dating from 1885 to 1899 and 1900 to 1905. Type 4 Ornamental Tack was also matched in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905.

One plaque was recovered from Burial 1. The plaque is designated as a Plaque Type 1. The plaque is made of white metal and its form is an open scroll or ribbon. The plaque is engraved with the words "At Rest." Plaque Type 1 was matched to another plaque found at Freedman's Cemetery, dating to 1905 and 1907. A virtually identical match was also found in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. R. H. Burr patented the basic form of this plaque type January 4, 1876.

Ninety-four broken fragments of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 1. They were located on the upper portion of the individual's remains. The Moir date calculated for the viewing glass for Burial 1 is 1918.

Burial 1, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from sugar maple and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheons, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket. Tacks were used to secure the textile lining of the casket and a viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 2

Burial 2 contains the remains of a 19-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 2 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 2 were recovered, including mortuary hardware (Figure 4.15).

Burial 2 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7.4 x 1.87 ft. The casket wood was in fair to poor condition. Thirty-five pieces of casket wood was recovered from Burial 2, ranging in size from .8 to 12.1 cm, and identified as a softwood. Seventy-one wire nails were recovered along the four edges of the casket, suggesting a post 1880 date.

Four casket handles were recovered from Burial 2 along the edges of the casket. The handles are designated Handle Type 2. The handles are a double lug, swingbail type of handle and they are made of a white metal. Matches of Handle Type 2 were located at two historic cemeteries: Ridley Graveyard in Tennessee, dating ca. 1900 and ca. 1910, and Millwood Plantation Cemetery in South Carolina, with no date available. An exact match of this type of casket handle was also found in the Chattanooga Coffin & casket Company catalog of 1905. A patent of the general motif of this handle type was given February 19, 1887; C. L. Neiberg invented it.

Four outer box, or vault, handles were also recovered from Burial 2. Designated as Outer Box Handle Type 1, this handle is made of iron and is a single lug, swingbail handle. Further analysis matched this handle type to Burial 1 of Freedman's Cemetery, which dates to 1904, as well as to Cedar Grove Cemetery dating from 1910 to 1915, and the Calhoun Collection dating from 1894 to 1926. Eight catalogs contained this handle type, including the Sargent & Company catalog of 1871, 1874, and 1888, as well as the Montgomery Ward catalog dating from 1894 to 1895. No design patents pertaining to this handle type were found.

Two different types of thumbscrews were recovered from Burial 2. The first, Thumbscrew Type 3, is a flat-bodied decorative thumbscrew made of white metal.

Matches to this thumbscrew type were located at several historic cemeteries including Freedman's Cemetery (1902-1907), Texas State Cemetery (1907; 1908), Nancy Creek Cemetery in Georgia (1900-1918), and Redfield Cemetery in Georgia (1900+). Two catalogs also contained matches to Thumbscrew Type 3, the St. Louis Coffin Company catalog of 1901 and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patents were found pertaining to this thumbscrew type.

The other type of thumbscrew recovered from Burial 2 is Thumbscrew Type 4. This is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of iron. A possible match to Thumbscrew Type 4 was found at the Elgin Burying Ground in Illinois; this match dates to 1887. The Paxson, Comfort & Company catalog of 1886 also exhibits a match to this thumbscrew and the catalog refers to this screw as "Japanned Box Screws." No design patents were found pertaining to this thumbscrew type.

Six escutcheon plates related to the thumbscrews were recovered from Burial 2. They are designated as a Type 3 Escutcheon and they are made of white metal. This type of escutcheon has also been found at Freedman's Cemetery (1905-1907), Nancy Creek Cemetery (1900-1910), and the Calhoun Collection (1894-1926). The catalogs of the St. Louis Coffin Company (1901), the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company (1905), and the Schmidt Manufacturing Company (ca. 1920) all contain matches of the Type 3 Escutcheon. No design patents were found pertaining to this type of escutcheon.

Forty-five tacks used to secure the casket's lining were recovered from Burial 2. Of these, two different types of ornamental tacks were identified. The first, Type 1 Ornamental Tack, contains a highly intricate design with a star-shaped stud in the center. It is made of cuprous struck up foil. Matches to the Type 1 Ornamental Tack were

located at two historic cemeteries: Freedman's Cemetery (1901- 1907) and Texas State Cemetery (1907). This type of ornamental tack was also found in four catalogs including the W. D. Wilmarth & Company catalog of 1894 and the Chicago Coffin Company catalog of 1896. No design patents were found pertaining to the Type 1 Ornamental Tack.

The Type 2 Ornamental Tack also recovered from Burial 2 is a diamond-studded tack with a dome center made of cuprous stuck up foil. Matches to the Type 2 Ornamental Tack were located at two historic cemeteries: Freedman's Cemetery (1901- 1907) and Texas State Cemetery (1907). Many catalogs contained matches to this type of ornamental tack including the Taylor & Company catalog of 1871, the Sargent & Company catalog of 1871, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company of 1905. No design patents were found pertaining to the Type 2 Ornamental Tack, although its form is established in the diamond screw patent of 1862.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 2, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3. Corrugated fasteners were used to join two pieces of wood. This type of fastener was matched in six different historic cemeteries, including Elko Switch Cemetery in Alabama, dating ca. 1895 and Blackburn Cemetery in Tennessee, dating from 1900 to 1925. Three catalog matches were also found: McIntosh Huntington Co. Hardware Catalog in 1900, Buffalo Hardware Company catalog in 1910, and Shapleigh's General Hardware Catalog in 1920. The patent of the fastener is Utility # 300, 536, and its inventor was A. H. Walker; the patent was granted June 17, 1884.

Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 was also recovered from several other burials at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

One plaque was recovered from Burial 2. The plaque is designated as Plaque Type 2. The plaque is made of white metal and it has a floral border motif. The plaque is engraved with the words "At Rest." The earliest date that this type of plaque is known to appear is in a 1901 St. Louis Coffin Company catalog. Two matches were also found at Freedman's Cemetery and they date from 1904 to 1907. No design patents were found pertaining to this type of plaque.

Burial 2, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from a soft wood and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheons, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket. Tacks were used to secure the textile lining of the casket..

Burial 3

Burial 3 contains the remains of an 11-year-old male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 3 dates to the period of 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 3 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.16).

Burial 3 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 5.4 x 1.4 ft. Thirty-five pieces of casket wood was recovered from Burial 3, ranging in size from 1.2 to 6.5 cm, and identified as a softwood. Two types of wood from Burial 3 could not be identified. Twenty-five cut nails dating prior to 1880 and five wire nails dating after 1880 were recovered from the casket area.

Eight casket handles were recovered from Burial 3. Designated Handle Type 3, these are known as double lug, swingbail handles and they are made of white metal. Handle Type 3 is also found in Freedman's Cemetery, dating from 1901 to 1903, and Elgin Burying Ground, which dates after 1884. Very similar casket handles were located in several catalogs including the H. E. Taylor & Company catalog of 1871, the Zanesville Coffin Company catalog of 1880, and the Columbus Coffin Company catalog of 1882. No design patents were found pertaining to this handle type.

Three thumbscrews, designated as Thumbscrew Type 5, were recovered from the casket. This is a flat-bodied type of thumbscrew made of white metal. This type of thumbscrew was matched to five different catalogs including the Sargent & Company catalog of 1888, the Belknap & Company catalog of 1901, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No other matches were found, including from other historic cemeteries and in any design patents. Thumbscrew Type 5 was also recovered from Burial 4.

Three escutcheon plates related to the thumbscrews recovered from Burial 3 have been designated as Type 4 Escutcheons. This type of escutcheon has the same design motif as Thumbscrew Type 5 and is also made of white metal. This type of Escutcheon is also found at a burial at Freedman's Cemetery, which dates to 1906. Two catalogs contain this type of escutcheon: the Harrisburg Burial Case Company catalog, ca. 1890, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patents were found pertaining to the Type 4 Escutcheon.

One caplifter was recovered from Burial 3. Caplifters acted as decorative knobs that were used to pull open the coffin lid or wooden viewing window panel. Designated

as Caplifter Type 6, it has a round knob form that is upholstered with cloth. It may be made of wood. The earliest known appearance of this type of caplifter is a May 9, 1882, patent by D. Avery. This patent is the first one for textile covered thumbscrews or caplifters, and is very similar to Caplifter Type 6.

Seven broken pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 3. The Moir date calculated for the viewing glass for Burial 3 is 1979, clearly at odds with the other diagnostic artifacts from the burial.

Burial 3, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained a casket constructed from a softwood and secured with both wire and cut nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheons, and a caplifter decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 4

Burial 4 contains the remains of a 33-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and viewing window glass analysis, Burial 4 dates to the period of 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 4 were recovered, including mortuary hardware. The burial had been disturbed, with some artifacts scattered and/or exposed at the surface (Figure 4.17).

Burial 4 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.3 x 2.4 ft. The wood was very poorly preserved and an analysis could not be conducted on the

wood for this burial. Six cut nails dating prior to 1880 and six wire nails dating to after 1880 were recovered from Burial 4.

One casket handle was recovered from Burial 4, lying on the lower portion of the individual's remains, indicating the burial had been disturbed. The handle is designated Handle Type 1. It is a double lug, swingbail type of handle and is made of a white metal. No matches of this handle type were found in other historic cemeteries, catalogs, or patents. Handle Type 1 was also recovered at Burial 1.

One thumbscrew, designated as Thumbscrew Type 5, was recovered from the casket. This is a flat-bodied type of thumbscrew made of white metal (see Burial 3).

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 4, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One metal escutcheon pin, possibly made of brass or copper, was also recovered from Burial 4. Escutcheon pins secured the escutcheon plates to the coffin lid.

Nineteen pieces of a viewing glass, scattered at the surface, were recovered from Burial 4. The Moir date calculated for the viewing glass for Burial 4 is 1903.

Burial 4, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained a casket constructed from an unidentifiable wood and secured with wire and cut nails. Casket handles and thumbscrews decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 5

Burial 5 contains the remains of a 43-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 5 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 5 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.18).

Burial 5 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6 x 2 ft. Sixty-five pieces of casket wood, ranging in size from 1.0 to 10.5 cm, were identified as southern yellow pine. Seven wire nails and many wire nail fragments were recovered from the casket area of Burial 5, suggesting a date after 1880.

A casket handle was recovered from the casket area of Burial 5. It has been designated as possibly Handle Type 15. This is a double lug, shortbar handle made of white metal. This handle type was also recovered from Freedman's Cemetery and dates to 1906. Two catalogs also contained matches for Handle Type 15: the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905 and the Schmidt Manufacturing Company catalog, ca. 1910. No design patents pertaining to this casket handle type were located.

Two thumbscrews were recovered from the casket of Burial 5. The first, Thumbscrew Type 1, is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal (see Burial 1).

One thumbscrew, designated as Type 6, was recovered from Burial 5. This is a wire type of thumbscrew made of iron. This type of thumbscrew was matched to another thumbscrew found in Burial 78 in Redfield Cemetery in Georgia, dating to after 1900.

The earliest known match of this thumbscrew type found in a catalog is in a Victor

Casket Hardware Company No. 6 catalog out of Galesburg, Illinois, dating to 1959.

Thumbscrew Type 6 was also recovered from Burials 8, 9, 11, 22, 60, and 62.

Type 4 Ornamental Tack, a plain copper disc or dome, was recovered from Burial 5. This type of ornamental tack was used to secure the textile lining of the casket. Made of cuprous struck up foil, the tack was matched to one other historic cemetery: Freedman's Cemetery, dating from 1885 to 1899 and 1900 to 1905. Type 4 Ornamental Tack was also matched in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. This ornamental tack was also recovered from Burials 1 and 66.

An indeterminate casket plaque was also recovered from Burial 5. It reads "At Rest."

Burial 5, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, ornamentals tacks, and a plaque decorated the casket.

Burial 5a

Burial 5a contains the remains of an indeterminate adult. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 5a dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 5a were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.19).

Burial 5a contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.3 x 2.3 ft. Two pieces of casket wood, ranging in size from 3.0 to 18.5 cm, were identified as yellow poplar.

Several unidentifiable cut nail fragments were also recovered from the casket area, generally dating prior to 1880.

A possible coffin screw was recovered from Burial 5a, and its type could not be identified due to poor preservation. It is made of white metal. Coffin screws were similar to an ordinary screw and were used to fasten the lid to the coffin.

Burial 5a, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from yellow poplar and secured with cut nails. The only other piece of hardware recovered from the burial was a possible coffin screw.

Burial 6

Burial 6 contains the remains of a child under one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 6 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 6 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.20).

Burial 6 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 3.25 x 1.25 ft. The condition of the casket wood was too decayed to have an analysis conducted. Thirty-six cut nails were recovered from Burial 6 and they generally date to before 1900.

Burial 6, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from an unidentifiable wood and secured with cut nails. No other hardware was recovered from Burial 6.

Burial 7

Burial 7 contains the remains of a child under one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 7 dates prior to 1900. Artifacts associated with Burial 7 were recovered, including some nails and personal artifacts (Figure 4.21).

The burial container from Burial 7 is not known, and no mortuary hardware was recovered. Nine cut nail fragments, generally dating prior to 1900 were recovered from Burial 7.

Burial 7, which dates prior to 1900, contained an indeterminate burial container and it was secured with cut nails. No other hardware was recovered from Burial 7.

Burial 8

Burial 8 contains the remains of a 43-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 8 dates to the period of 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 8 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.22).

Burial 8 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7 x 2.5 ft. One hundred and fifty pieces of casket wood, ranging in size from 1.8 to 201.0 cm, were analyzed to determine wood type. Three different types of wood used to make the casket. Most of the plank samples were identified as yellow poplar, but American chestnut and southern

yellow pine were also identified. Two hundred and fifty wire nails were recovered at the west end of Burial 8, dating to post 1880.

Seven pieces of a textile impression in an unknown material were recovered from the casket, and were designated Textile 8-A. This fabric functioned most likely as a lining for the casket. The fragments are a rickrack-like decorative edging that left an impression in a tan, unknown material and the original fabric apparently disintegrated. The pieces measured approximately 4 mm wide and 9 to 14 cm in length. The lining was secured with the forty-nine tacks that were also recovered from the burial.

Eight casket handles, seven rail pieces, and five end caps were recovered from Burial 8. Three handles at regular one-foot intervals were attached to the top edge of each long side of the casket. One handle was at the west end of the casket, while another was at the corresponding east end of the casket. The handles are designated as Handle Type 4. The handle is made of iron and steel and its form is known as a single lug, short bar. Further analysis did not reveal any matches of the handle in patents or catalogs, so an exact date of the introduction of this handle type is not known. However, the general form, motif, and material of the handle are consistent with a post-1900 origin.

Two thumbscrews, designated as Type 6, were recovered at the western end of the casket. This is a wire type of thumbscrew made of iron (see Burial 5).

Eight hinges were recovered from Burial 8 at the north and west ends of the casket. They have been designated as a Miscellaneous Hardware Type 5. These casket lid hinges are made of iron and were also recovered in Burials 11 and 12. Burial 12 has a known interment date of 1944. No other matches to Miscellaneous Hardware Type 5 were found, including other historic cemetery sites, catalog references, or utility patents.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 8, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One plaque was recovered from Burial 8. The plaque is designated as Plaque Type 3. The plaque is most likely made of chrome-plated steel and its form is an art deco geometric design. The plaque is engraved with the words "At Rest." The earliest date that this type of plaque is known to appear is in a 1947 Parsons Casket Hardware Company catalog. No other matches of this plaque were found, including other historic cemetery sites and any design patents.

Burial 8, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed primarily from yellow poplar and secured with wire nails. Hinges secured the lid. Casket handles, thumbscrews, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket. Tacks were used to secure the decorative textile lining of the casket.

Burial 9

Burial 9 contains the remains of a 53-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 9 dates to the period of 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 9 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and some personal artifacts (Figure 4.23).

Burial 9 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7 x 2.2 ft. Seventy-three pieces of casket wood, ranging in size from 2.3 to 16.5 cm, were analyzed to determine wood type. The outer casket wood was identified as southern yellow pine.

The wood from the shaft lining was identified as American chestnut. One hundred and thirteen wire nails were also recovered from Burial 9, suggesting a date after 1880.

Eight casket handles, seven end caps, and 86 rail fragments were recovered from Burial 9. The handles have been identified as Handle Type 5 or possibly Handle Type 6 (see description under Burial 10). This type of casket handle is a single lug, extension bar made of iron/steel. No matches to this handle type were found at other historic cemetery excavations, or in catalogs and design patents. However, the general form, motif, and material type indicate a post-1900 origin.

Two outer box, or vault, handles were also recovered from Burial 9. Outer box handles were used for the outer box, or shipping box in which the coffin was placed. Designated as Outer Box Handle Type 2, this handle is made of iron and is a wire handle form. Further analysis matched this handle type to Burial 9 of Freedman's Cemetery Handle Type 38, which dates from 1904 to 1906. Five catalogs were found with this handle type: Chicago Coffin Company, 1896; St. Louis Coffin Company, 1901; Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company, 1905; Dominion Manufactures, Ltd., post 1906 (possibly circa 1920); and Victor Casket Hardware Company, 1959. A possible match to a utility patent was also found. William S. Thayer invented utility #319,642 and the patent date is June 9, 1885. This outer box, or vault, handle type was also recovered from Burial 14.

Four thumbscrews, designated as Thumbscrew Type 6, were recovered from the west and east ends of the long sides of the casket. This is a wire type of thumbscrew made of iron (see Burial 5).

Two thumbscrews used to attach a white metal plaque were recovered from Burial 9. The plaque was found resting on the individual's remains. Identified as Thumbscrew Type 19, they are made of white metal and have a disc-shaped form. Thumbscrew Type 19 was matched to Caplifter Type 34 (also a thumbscrew), which was recovered from the Freedman's Cemetery; it dates from 1885 to 1899. Possible matches were located in the following three catalogs: H. E. Taylor & Company catalog from 1875; Meriden Britannia catalog from 1880; and Paxson, Comfort & Company catalog from 1881.

One plaque, found resting on the individual's remains, was recovered from Burial 9. It has been designated as Plaque Type 4. It is a rectangular plaque made of white metal, with a plain border and a fine line background. It reads "At Rest." No matches were located for this plaque, including other historic cemetery excavations, catalogs, and design patents. A date could be drawn from the thumbscrews (Thumbscrew Type 19) used to fasten the plaque, which date from the late nineteenth century.

Eight white metal decorative corners were recovered from Burial 9 at the corresponding corners of the casket wood. They have been designated Decorative Corner Type 1. The decorative corners are attributed to a similar form of decorative corners found in the Parsons Casket Hardware company catalog of 1947. The hardware from this catalog is described as "Acanthus Trim." No other matches to Decorative Corner Type 1 were located, including from other historic cemeteries and design patents.

Six latches, associated with the casket lid, were recovered from Burial 9. They are designated as Latch Type 1. It is a two-piece construction made of iron with a japanned finish. Matches to this type of latch were located from other historic cemetery excavations including Freedman's Cemetery (1902-1907), Elko Switch (ca. 1905), and

Nancy Creek Cemetery in Georgia (1903-1920). A utility patent dated April 16, 1889, by William Sparks can be attributed to this type of latch.

Burial 9, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and secured with wire nails. Latches were used to secure the casket lid. Casket handles, thumbscrews, metal corner pieces, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket.

Burial 10

Burial 10 contains the remains of a 38-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 10 dates to the period of 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 10 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.24).

Burial 10 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.9 x 2.8 ft. One hundred and twelve wire nails dating after 1880 were recovered from Burial 10.

One complete casket handle, three end caps, and two short rails were recovered from Burial 10. Designated Handle Type 6, the casket handle is a single lug extension made of iron/steel. No references to this handle type were located, including from other historic cemeteries, catalogs, and design patents. However, the general form, motif, and material type are all consistent with a post-1900 origin. Handle Type 6 may also be the identification of the casket handles recovered from Burial 9.

Seven outer box, or vault, handles were also recovered from Burial 10. Designated as Outer Box Handle Type 2, this handle is made of iron and is a wire handle form (see Burial 9).

Two different types of casket latches (four total latches) were recovered from Burial 10. One latch, associated with the casket lid, was recovered from Burial 10. It is designated as Latch Type 1. It is a two-piece construction made of iron with a japanned finish (see Burial 9).

Latch Type 2, also recovered from Burial 10, is associated with casket lid and viewing window. Since no viewing window glass was recovered from the burial, the latch was most likely used to secure the casket lid. It is a two-piece, spring-loaded iron/steel latch with a japanned finish. A match to this latch type was recovered from Burial 6 at Freedman's Cemetery and it dates from 1902 to 1905. A utility patent was also matched to Latch Type 1. The patent was granted March 25, 1890 and was invented by Albert E. Palmer.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 10, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3. Two of these fasteners were found just north of the individual's skull (see Burial 2).

One plaque was recovered from inside the casket area, lying on the north side of the individual's remains. Slightly deteriorated, the plaque is in two separate pieces, and the border is no longer present. The plaque is made of white metal and has "Father" engraved on it. Since no decoration or form can be determined, no references to the date of this plaque were applicable.

Burial 10, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with wire nails. Two types of latches and another type of fastener were also used in the construction of the casket. Casket handles and a plaque with "Father" decorated the casket.

Burial 11

Burial 11 contains the remains of a 53-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 11 were recovered, including mortuary hardware; based on hardware analysis, Burial 11 dates to the period of 1915 to 1950 (Figure 4.25).

Burial 11 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.4 x 2.9 ft. Eleven pieces of casket wood, ranging in size from 2.1 to 10.9 cm, were identified as southern yellow pine. Thirty-six wire nails were also recovered from Burial 11 and they date to after 1880. Twenty-eight cut nails, possibly dating before 1880, were also recovered from Burial 11.

Eight casket handles and 19 rail pieces were recovered from Burial 11. Designated Handle Type 7, they are a single lug, short bar handle made of iron. No matches of this handle type could be located from other historic cemetery sites, catalogs, or in any design patents. However, the general form, motif, and material type are all consistent with a post-1900 origin.

One thumbscrew, designated as Thumbscrew Type 6, was recovered from the casket area. This is a wire type of thumbscrew made of iron (see Burial 5).

One latch was recovered from Burial 11. Type 6 Latch is a rectangular, spring loaded iron latch with a thumb lever. An identical match to this latch type was recovered from Burial 26 at Freedman's cemetery, which dates from 1900 to 1907. A utility patent for this exact latch type was granted November 26, 1889.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 11, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One hinge was recovered from Burial 11. It has been designated as a Miscellaneous Hardware Type 5. This casket lid hinge device is made of iron and was also recovered from Burials 8 and 12. Burial 12 has a known interment date of 1944. No other matches to Miscellaneous Hardware Type 5 were found, including other historic cemetery sites, catalog references, or utility patents.

Burial 11, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and secured with wire and cut nails. Latches, hinges, and other types of fasteners were also used in the construction of the casket and to secure the lid. Casket handles and thumbscrews decorated the casket.

Burial 12

Burial 12 contains the remains of an 80-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Margaret Holmes and the date of interment was 1944. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 12 were recovered, including mortuary hardware (Figure 4.26).

Burial 12 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 9 x 3 ft. The casket appeared to have been set in a plaster vault. Both lids had collapsed but the bottom of the casket, made of wood planks, still remained. Thirty-seven pieces of casket wood was recovered from Burial 12. The pieces ranged in size from 1.5 cm to 47.3 cm. Analysis identified the wood from the bottom of the casket as white oak. Wood covered in lacquer was also determined to be white oak. Thirty-eight wire nails were also recovered from Burial 12, dating it to after 1880.

Six casket handles and four end caps were recovered from Burial 12. Designated as Handle Type 8, they are a single lug, short bar handle possibly made of white metal and/or iron. No matches of this handle type were located including from other historic cemetery sites, catalogs, and design patents. However, the general form, motif, and material type are all consistent with a post-1900 origin.

Four hinges were recovered from Burial 12. They have been designated as a Miscellaneous Hardware Type 5. This casket lid hinge is made of iron and was also recovered from Burials 8 and 11. Burial 12 has a known interment date of 1944. No other matches to Miscellaneous Hardware Type 5 were found, including other historic cemetery sites, catalog references, or utility patents.

Burial 12, dating to 1944, contained a casket constructed from white oak and secured with wire nails. Casket handles decorated the casket, while hinges were used to secure the lid.

Burial 13

Burial 13 contains the remains of a 30-year-old adult; the sex was indeterminate. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 13 dates to the period of 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 13 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.27).

Burial 13 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.5 x 1.9 ft. Four pieces of casket wood, ranging in size from 2.9 to 6.0 cm, were identified as southern yellow pine. Thirty-seven wire nails were recovered from Burial 13, dating to after 1880. Four cut nails, possibly dating prior to 1880, were also recovered from Burial 13.

Two casket handles were recovered from Burial 13. Handle Type 9 is a double lug, shortbar handle made of white metal. Two close examples were found from the Freedman's Cemetery excavations. One dates from 1903 to 1905 and the other dates from 1903 to 1907. No other matches were found in reference to this type of casket handle.

Three thumbscrews were recovered from Burial 13. Thumbscrew Type 7 is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal. A possible match was found from the Freedman's Cemetery excavation, and it dates from 1900 to 1901. The St. Louis Coffin Company catalog from 1901 also contains a similar match to Thumbscrew Type 7. No design patents were matched to this thumbscrew type.

Thumbscrew Type 7 was used to fasten an escutcheon plate also recovered from Burial 13. Four white metal escutcheon plates were identified as Type 12 Escutcheons. A

similar example of Type 12 Escutcheon was found in the 1901 edition of the St. Louis Coffin Company catalog. No other matches were found in reference to this escutcheon type.

An indeterminate plaque type was recovered from Burial 13. It is made of white metal. No features could be distinguished from this plaque.

Thirty-one fragments of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 13. Further analysis of the thickness of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1980, clearly at odds with the other diagnostic artifacts from the burials.

Burial 13, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and secured with wire and cut nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, and a plaque decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 14

Burial 14 contains the remains of a 58-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 14 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 14 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.28).

Burial 14 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.8 x 2 ft. Twenty-three pieces of casket wood, ranging in size from 2.5 to 29.3 cm, were identified

as southern yellow pine. Forty-five wire nails were also recovered from Burial 14, dating it to after 1880.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 14. They are designated as Handle Type 10. This handle type is made of iron and its form is known as a double lug, swingbail. Further analysis matched this handle type to Burial 5 at Cedar Grove Type III Cemetery, which dates from 1910 to 1915. No other matches to Handle Type 10 were found, including other historic cemetery sites, catalog references, or utility patents.

Two outer box, or vault, handles were also recovered. Designated as Outer Box Handle Type 2, this handle is made of iron and is a wire handle form (see Burial 9).

Six thumbscrews, divided into three types were recovered from Burial 14. They were all found along the outer perimeter of the remains, close to the casket handles. The first, Thumbscrew Type 3, is a flat bodied decorative screw made of white metal (see Burial 2).

Thumbscrew Type 16, also recovered at Burial 14, is a flat bodied, white metal thumbscrew that is typically associated with a viewing window. No viewing window glass was recovered at Burial 14; however, wooden covers were known to be used over open viewing windows. Three historic cemeteries were found with matches to Thumbscrew Type 16: Freedman's Cemetery Type 93 in 1907, Redfield Cemetery (Georgia) after 1900, and Cedar Grove Cemetery (Arkansas) from 1905 to 1915. The St. Louis Coffin Company catalog of 1901 also shows a match to this thumbscrew type.

The third type of thumbscrew, Thumbscrew Type 17, is a flat-bodied iron screw associated with the outer box or vault. Nine total historic cemetery site matches were found for this thumbscrew type including two in Texas (1901), two in Georgia (1900;

post 1900), and one in Tennessee (1900 to 1920). Matches were also found in three catalogs: St. Louis Coffin Company catalog of 1901, the Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company catalog of 1905, and the Sargent & Co. catalog, ca. 1920.

Six escutcheon plates were recovered along with Thumbscrew Type 3, and they have all been designated Type 5 Escutcheon. This is a flat-bodied piece of decorative hardware made of white metal. A match of this type of escutcheon was located at Freedman's Cemetery Type 63 in Burial 2, dating to 1906. A match was also found in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patent for this type of escutcheon was found. One other type of escutcheon was recovered from Burial 14 as well, but its condition was too poor to identify properly. However, this escutcheon type appears to also have been found in Burial 16.

Type 5 Ornamental Tack, a diamond tack with a center embossed dome, was recovered from Burial 14. Three of these were found. Made of cuprous struck up foil, the tack was identically matched to two other historic cemeteries: Freedman's Cemetery Ornamental Tack Type 28, dating to 1903 and 1906, and Calhoun Collection in South Carolina, dating from 1894 to 1926. Similar matches were found in six different catalogs, including the C. Sidney Norris & Company catalog, ca. 1880, the Columbus Coffin Company catalog in 1882, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company in 1905.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 14, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One plaque was recovered from Burial 14. The plaque is designated as Plaque Type 6. The plaque is made of white metal and its form is rectangular with a florid border. The plaque is engraved with the words "At Rest." Three different historic

cemetery sites revealed matches to this plaque type: Freedman's Cemetery Type 2, Burial 27, 1906 to 1907; Cedar Grove Type 2, Burial 3, 1910 to 1915; and Phillips Memorial Cemetery (Texas), Burial 19, no date available. The Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905 and the Schmidt Manufacturing Company catalog, ca. 1920, both contained matches for this plaque type. No patents were found for this plaque type.

Burial 14, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and it was secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheons, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket. Ornamental tacks were used to secure the lining of the casket although no textiles could be associated accurately with the lining.

Burial 15

Burial 15 contains the remains of a 19-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 15 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 15 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and textiles (Figure 4.29).

Burial 15 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.8 x 2 ft. Eighty-two wire nails were also recovered from Burial 15, dating it to after 1880.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 15. Designated as Handle Type 12, they are double lug, swingbail handles made of white metal. Several examples were found from other historic cemetery sites including Sandy Creek Cemetery in Georgia (1890-1900), Nancy Creek Cemetery in Georgia (1902), and Ridley Graveyard in

Tennessee (1895-1920). The Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company catalog of 1905 also included an example of Handle Type 12. No design patent was matched to this handle type.

Six thumbscrews, divided into two types, were recovered from Burial 15. The first, Thumbscrew Type 1, is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal (see Burial 1). The other type of thumbscrew recovered from Burial 15 is Thumbscrew Type 8. This is a cylindrical thumbscrew made of white metal. An example of Thumbscrew Type 8 was found from the excavation of Freedman's Cemetery and it dates to 1900. Several catalogs also show matched to this type of thumbscrew, including the Meriden Britannia Company catalog of 1880, the Paxson, Comfort & Company catalog of 1881, and the William Sauter catalog of 1883. William Smith of Meriden Britannia patented this thumbscrew type on November 26, 1878.

Five escutcheon plates, divided into two different types, were recovered from Burial 15. One, Type 6 escutcheon, is made of white metal. Two examples of this type of escutcheon from other historic cemetery sites were found: Freedman's Cemetery (1906) and Blackburn Cemetery in Tennessee (1900-1925). No other matches of this escutcheon type were found, including in catalogs and design patents. The second type of escutcheon recovered from Burial 15, Type 11 Escutcheon, is also made of white metal. Two catalogs showed examples of this type of escutcheon: the Chicago Coffin Company catalog from 1896, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog from 1905. The back of the escutcheon is marked "Dec 11, 1888, '17," and "MB CO." This marking was linked to the patent for this escutcheon, made by Oliver McCarthy of the Meriden Britannia Company.

A caplifter base was also recovered from Burial 15. It has been identified as Caplifter Base Type 1. It has a floral design with leaves and berries and is made of white metal. Matches of this type of caplifter base were found at other historic cemetery sites, including Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899; 1900-1907), Calhoun Collection (1894-1926), and the Tucker Cemetery (1909). Several catalogs included examples of Caplifter Base Type 1 including the Meriden Britannia Company catalog from 1880, the Columbus Coffin Company catalog from 1882, and the Chicago Coffin Company catalog from 1896. Emil Cuppers invented a similar form of caplifter base in 1880.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 15, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

Thirty-one pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 15. Analysis of the thickness of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1930, clearly at odds with the other diagnostic artifacts from the burial.

Burial 15, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, caplifters, and escutcheons decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 16

Burial 16 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial

16 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 16 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.30).

Burial 16 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.5 x 2.1 ft. Eighty-one wire nails were also recovered from Burial 16, dating it to after 1880.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 16. Designated as Handle Type 11, they are a double lug, swingbail handle made of white metal. Examples of this type of casket handle were found at other historic cemetery sites including Freedman's Cemetery (1900-1907), Ridley Graveyard in Tennessee (ca. 1905), and the Former Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ontario (1878-1900). Several catalogs contained matches of this handle type. They include the Paxson, Comfort & Company catalog from 1881, the Columbus Coffin Company catalog from 1882, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog from 1905. No design patents were located pertaining to this handle type.

Nine thumbscrews, divided into three types, were recovered from Burial 16. The first, Thumbscrew Type 9, is a flat bodied, white metal thumbscrew. An example of this type of thumbscrew was found at Freedman's Cemetery, and it dates from 1902 to 1907. The Chattanooga Coffin & casket Company catalog of 1905 also includes an example of Thumbscrew Type 9.

The other type of thumbscrew recovered from Burial 16 is designated as Thumbscrew Type 2. It is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal (see Burial 1).

The third type of thumbscrew, Thumbscrew Type 17, is a flat-bodied iron screw associated with the outer box or vault (see Burial 14).

Six escutcheon plates were recovered from Burial 16 that can be associated with Thumbscrew Type 9. They have been designated Type 1 Escutcheon, and are made of white metal. A match of this type of escutcheon was located at Freedman's Cemetery Type 57 in Burial 7, dating from 1902 to 1906. A match was also found in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patent for this type of escutcheon was found. The Type 1 Escutcheon was also recovered from Burial 1 and possibly from Burial 15.

A second type of indeterminate escutcheon was recovered from Burial 16. Due to poor preservation, an exact identification of this type of escutcheon could not be determined. However, it is a disc type of escutcheon made of white metal. This type of escutcheon was also recovered from Burial 14.

One caplifter, Caplifter Type 1, was recovered from Burial 16. A figurine of a dove with a branch in its beak is the form of the caplifter, which is made of white metal. Examples of this type of caplifter were found from three historic cemeteries: Freedman's Cemetery, dating to 1905, Calhoun Collection in South Carolina dating from 1894 to 1926, and Tucker Cemetery in Texas, dating to 1909. Several similar examples were located in catalogs including the Chicago Coffin Company catalog of 1896, the William Sauter catalog of 1883, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. Emil A. Cuppers of Sargent & Company invented a patent of a similar bird design in 1880.

The base for this caplifter was also recovered from Burial 16. It has been identified as a possible Caplifter Base Type 1. It has a floral design with leaves and berries and is made of white metal. Matches of this type of caplifter base were found at

other historic cemetery sites, including Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899; 1900-1907), Calhoun Collection (1894-1926), and the Tucker Cemetery (1909). Several catalogs included examples of Caplifter Base Type 1 including the Meriden Britannia Company catalog from 1880, the Columbus Coffin Company catalog from 1882, and the Chicago Coffin Company catalog from 1896. Emil Cuppers invented a similar form of caplifter base in 1880.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 16, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One plaque was recovered from Burial 16. Plaque Type 7 has an asymmetrical form and is made of white metal. "At Rest" is engraved on the plaque. The earliest known appearance of this type of plaque is an example from Freedman's Cemetery, which dates to 1906. No other examples were located in catalogs and no patent was found pertaining to this type of plaque.

Twenty-three pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 16. Analysis of the thickness of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1878, clearly at odds with the other diagnostic artifacts.

Burial 16, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheon plates, caplifters, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 17

Burial 17 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 17 dates from 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 17 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.31).

Burial 17 contained an indeterminate burial container. Four wood samples, ranging in size from 3.0 cm to 6.6 cm, were identified as a soft pine. One hundred and forty wire nails were also recovered from Burial 17, dating it to after 1880.

A caplifter was recovered from Burial 17. Designated Caplifter Type 2, it has a knobbed dome design and is made of white metal. Several examples were found from other historic cemetery sites, including Freedman's Cemetery (1906-1907; 1904-1907), Morgan Chapel Cemetery in Texas (1914), and Elko Switch in Alabama (ca. 1905). Matches were also located in three catalogs: the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905, the Dominion Manufacturers catalog dating to after 1906, and the Sargent & Company catalog dating to 1920. William Hutchinson invented this type of caplifter in 1884.

A caplifter base was also found with Caplifter Type 2. Caplifter Base Type 2 is a simple cone shaped caplifter made of white metal. Several matches to this caplifter base were located in other historic cemeteries including Freedman's Cemetery (1905-1907; 1904-1907), Cedar Grove (1910-1915), and Calhoun Collection in South Carolina (1894-1926). Three examples were identified in catalogs: the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905, the Dominion Manufacturers, Ltd. catalog dating after 1906,

and the Sargent & Company catalog dating to 1920. William Hutchinson invented the basic form of this caplifter base in 1884.

Miscellaneous Hardware Type 1, a triangular sheet of metal with a screw and a pointed tip, used for securing the burial container, was recovered from Burial 17. Three matches to this type of hardware were found at other historic cemetery sites: Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899; 1900-1907), Elko Switch in Alabama (ca. 1900), and Applegate Lake Project (1911). James Locher invented this piece of hardware and a utility patent was granted in 1884.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 17, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

An indeterminate plaque type was recovered from Burial 17. It is made of iron. No features could be distinguished from this plaque.

Oddly, only one fragment of a viewing glass window was recovered from Burial 17.

Burial 17, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained an indeterminate burial container constructed from a soft pine and secured with wire nails. Caplifters, a miscellaneous piece of hardware, an iron fastener, and an indeterminate plaque decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 18

Burial 18 contains the remains of a child less than a year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 18 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 18 were recovered, including mortuary hardware (Figure 4.32).

Burial 18 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 3.4 x 2.9 ft. Eight pieces of wood, measuring approximately 1.2 cm to 2.1 cm, were identified as southern yellow pine. Several unidentifiable nails were recovered from Burial 18.

One thumbscrew, Thumbscrew Type 1, is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal (see Burial 1).

The Type 6 Escutcheon recovered from Burial 18 is made of white metal. Two examples of this type of escutcheon from other historic cemetery sites were found: Freedman's Cemetery (1906) and Blackburn Cemetery in Tennessee (1900-1925). No other matches of this escutcheon type were found, including in catalogs and design patents.

Burial 18, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and it was secured with unidentifiable nails. Thumbscrews and escutcheons decorated the casket. No other hardware was recovered from this burial.

Burial 19

Burial 19 contains the remains of a child less than a year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 19 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 19 were recovered, including mortuary hardware (Figure 4.33).

The shape of the burial container is not known and no wood samples were recovered. Two unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 19. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials. Three cut nails, possibly dating prior to 1880, were also recovered from Burial 19.

Burial 19, which dates prior to 1900, contained an indeterminate burial container and secured with cut nails and iron screws. No other hardware was recovered from this burial.

Burial 20

Burial 20 contains the remains of a 30-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 20 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 20 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.34).

Burial 20 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.6 x 2 ft. Nine specimens of casket wood, ranging in size from 2.1 cm to 12.1 cm, were identified as yellow poplar. Twenty-eight cut nails were also recovered from Burial 20, suggesting and they date prior to 1880.

Two unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 20. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials.

Burial 20, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from yellow poplar and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 21

Burial 21 contains the remains of a 3-year-old child. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on coffin hardware analysis, Burial 21 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 21 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.35).

Burial 21 contained a hexagonal coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The coffin was in too poor a condition to measure, although four specimens were recovered and analyzed. The wood fragments measured approximately 1.9 cm to 3.3 cm and were identified as southern yellow pine. Forty-nine cut nails dating prior to 1880 were recovered from Burial 21.

Seven unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 21. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials. Four textile-lining tacks were also recovered from Burial 21, although no textile remnants were recovered.

Burial 21, which dates prior to 1900, contained a coffin constructed from southern yellow pine and secured with cut nails and iron screws. Textile lining tacks were also recovered, although no fabric was found.

Burial 22

Burial 22 contains the remains of a 72-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is John T. Holmes and the date of interment was 1922. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 22 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.36).

Burial 22 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.7 x 2.6 ft. Three specimens of casket wood, ranging in size from 20.7 cm to 43.8 cm, were identified as white oak. One hundred and twenty four wire nails dating after 1880 were recovered from Burial 22.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 22. Identified as Handle Type 23, they are single lug, extension handles made of either white metal or iron. No examples from other historic cemetery sites, catalogs, or design patents could be matched to Handle Type 23. The general form, motif, and material type are all consistent with a post-1900 origin. In addition to the handles, a single lug, short bar, 72 rail pieces, and 4 end caps were also recovered.

Two outer box, or vault handles, in eight pieces, were also recovered. Designated as Outer Box Handle Type 2, this handle is made of iron and is a wire handle form (see Burial 9).

Four thumbscrews, designated as Thumbscrew Type 6, were recovered from the casket area. This is a wire type of thumbscrew made of iron (see Burial 5).

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 22, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

Two reinforcing pieces of hardware were recovered from Burial 22. Associated with the interior of a casket, they are simple "L" bolts made of iron. Twelve textile-lining tacks were also recovered from Burial 22, as they were most likely used to secure an unidentifiable textile recovered from Burial 22, TX 22-B. TX 22-A consisted of the remnants of a brown wool fabric, which was determined to possibly be a linsey-woolsey type of fabric. TX 22-B consisted of remnants of a black cotton fabric, and two pieces of TX 22-B were found adhered to a piece of TX 22-A, indicating that TX 22-B was possibly a casket liner.

Burial 22, dating to 1922, contained a casket constructed from white oak and it was secured with wire nails and two other types of utilitarian hardware. Casket handles and thumbscrews decorated the casket.

Burial 23

Burial 23 contains the remains of a 6-month-old child. The name of the individual is Willie T. Christerson and the date of interment was 1873. A variety of artifacts

associated with Burial 23 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.37).

Burial 23 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 2.5 x 1.8 ft. Forty-three specimens of casket wood, ranging in size from 1.8 cm to 8.2 cm, were identified as black walnut. A limestone slab was found covering the burial. Forty-five cut nails dating prior to 1880 were recovered from Burial 23.

Four casket handles (two broken in half) were recovered from Burial 23. Designated as Handle Type 13, they are double lug, swingbail handles with crucifix shaped ornamentation and made of white metal. A similar example recovered from Freedman's Cemetery dates to 1900. Three catalogs also contain matches to this type of handle: the Crane, Breed & Company catalog from 1877, the Taylor & Company catalog from 1875, and the Warfield & Rohr catalog from ca. 1885/1890.

A possible coffin screw was recovered from Burial 23, but its type could not be identified due to poor preservation; it is made of white metal.

A Type 7 Escutcheon was also recovered from Burial 23. It is made of cuprous struck up foil and no examples were found to match this type of escutcheon. However, the overall design of Type 7 Escutcheon is similar to foil escutcheons introduced in the 1870s.

Twenty-one ornamental tacks were recovered from Burial 23. Type 3 Ornamental Tack is made of cuprous struck up foil and examples of it were found at Texas State Cemetery (1907; 1908) and Calhoun Collection in South Carolina (1894-1926). Several catalogs also contained matches of this type of tack including the C. Sidney Norris

Company catalog ca. 1875, the W. D. Wilmarth & Company catalog of 1894, and an identical match was found in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patents pertaining to this type of tack was found.

Burial 23, dating to 1873, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails. Casket handles, coffin screws, escutcheons, and ornamental tacks decorated the casket.

Burial 24

Burial 24 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and viewing window glass analysis, Burial 24 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 24 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.38).

Burial 24 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 5 x 2 ft. Twenty-two specimens of casket wood, ranging in size from 1.6 cm to 7.6 cm, were identified as black walnut. Forty-seven cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 24.

Two unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 24. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well. Six textile-lining tacks were also found in Burial 24.

Eighteen pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 24. Analysis of the thickness of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1874.

Burial 24, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws. A viewing window glass at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 25

Burial 25 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 25 dates prior to 1900 (Figure 4.39).

Burial 25 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 2.3 x 1 ft. Wood samples were not analyzed due to poor preservation. Twenty-three cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 25.

Burial 25, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with cut nails. No other hardware was recovered from Burial 25.

Burial 26

Burial 26 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 26 dates prior to 1900 (Figure 4.40).

Burial 26 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 2.6 x 1.25 ft. Twenty-two wood samples were identified as black walnut. Twenty-four cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 26.

Burial 26, dating prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails. No other hardware was recovered from Burial 26.

Burial 27

Burial 27 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 27 dates prior to 1900 (Figure 4.41).

Burial 27 contained a hexagonal coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The coffin measured approximately 2 x .8 ft. No wood was recovered from the burial. Fourteen cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 27, but no other mortuary hardware was found.

Burial 27, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with cut nails. No other hardware was recovered from Burial 27.

Burial 28

Burial 28 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 28 dates prior to 1900 (Figure 4.42).

Burial 28 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 2.8 x .9 ft. One piece of wood located outside the grave shaft was found, but no specimens were analyzed due to poor preservation. Twenty-eight cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880 were recovered from Burial 28, but no other mortuary hardware was found.

Burial 28, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with cut nails. No other hardware was recovered from Burial 28.

Burial 29

Burial 29 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual is John R. Daws and the date of interment was 1852. Some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts were recovered from Burial 29 (Figure 4.43).

Burial 29 contained a probable hexagonal coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The shape of the coffin was determined based on the coffin bottom stain and the placement of nails around the grave shaft. The coffin measured approximately 3 x .9 ft. Very little coffin wood remained. The wood specimens ranged in size from 2.8 cm to 8.2 cm and were identified as American chestnut. Forty-one cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 29.

Four unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 29. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well. Six textile-lining tacks were also found in Burial 29, although no fabric remnants were recovered from the burial.

Burial 29, dating to 1852, contained a casket constructed from American chestnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws. Textile lining tacks were recovered from the burial, although no fabric remnants were found.

Burial 30

Burial 30 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 30 dates prior to 1900 (Figure 4.44).

Burial 30 contained a probable hexagonal coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). No wood from the coffin remained, and thirty-seven cut nails were recovered, dating prior to 1880.

Burial 30, which dates prior to 1900, contained a coffin constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with cut nails.

Burial 31

Burial 31 contains the remains of a 10-year-old male. The name of the individual is Ephraim P. Holmes and the date of interment was 1852. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 31 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.45).

Burial 31 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 5.4 x 1.5 ft. Three specimens of casket wood, ranging in size from 2.9 cm to 8.2 cm, were identified as slippery elm. Sixty-four cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880, were also recovered from Burial 31.

Four unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 31. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well. Ten textile-lining tacks were also found in Burial 31.

Burial 31, dating to 1852, contained a casket constructed from slippery elm and secured with cut nails.

Burial 32

Burial 32 contains the remains of a 58-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is Samuel Holmes and the date of interment was 1872. A variety of artifacts

associated with Burial 32 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.46).

Burial 32 contained a hexagonal, cast iron coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The coffin measured approximately 79 x 25 in. The top west portion of the coffin was caved in due to the weight of large limestone slabs placed above the coffin. The bottom of the coffin was also damaged. The rest of the coffin was in good condition and four handles on each long side were still intact. The coffin was placed in a wooden vault. One hundred and five specimens of wood from the vault were recovered, ranging in size from 2.9 cm to 24.5 cm, and identified as southern yellow pine. Seventy-five cut nails, likely dating prior to 1880, were also recovered from Burial 32.

The coffin was constructed of metal as well as wood, indicating that it was most similar to the "Sheet Metal Plain Case" No. 16, as described in the 1867 Crane, Breed & Co. catalog. The "Sheet Metal Plain Case" was "composed of zinc and wood" and was noted as being more durable than a plain wooden coffin. The design of the Plain Case was "torpedo" shaped and is depicted in Figure x. The sheet metal caskets and coffins were typically more expensive than other metallic coffin designs. Bolt holes around the sealing flanges included 2 at the head, 10 on each side, and two at the foot. The viewing plate cover was secured with two bolts on the top and bottom. Four silver plated handles, designated as Handle Type 14, were bolted to each side of the coffin. The coffin was plain in decoration, with only the molded edges providing any ornamentation. A half-satin lined Plain Case No. 16 with silver plated handles, lining and outer box would have cost between \$51.50 and \$53.50 in 1867 (Crane, Breed & Co. 1867).

Examples of the eight handles attached to the coffin were found from other historic cemetery sites and catalogs. The handle, Handle Type 14, is a double lug, swingbail handle made of iron. Examples of this type of handle were found at the Col. Crawford Burial in Arkansas dating to 1874 and Freedman's Cemetery dating from 1869 to 1884. Several catalogs also contained matches for this handle type, including the Sargent & Company catalog of 1871, the Miller Brothers & Company catalog ca. 1871, and the Crane, Breed & Company catalog of 1877. No design patents were found pertaining to Handle Type 14.

Seventy-eight pieces of viewing glass were recovered from Burial 32. Analysis of the thickness of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 2401, obviously at variance with the other diagnostic artifacts and dated headstone.

Burial 32, dating to 1872, contained a hexagonal, cast iron composite coffin with eight handles. Cut nails, most likely associated with the wooden vault that contained the coffin, were recovered from Burial 32. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 33

Burial 33 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 33 dates from 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 33 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.47).

Burial 33 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.6 x 3.55 ft. Twenty-eight specimens of casket wood were recovered, ranging in size from 2.2 cm to 5.9 cm and identified as southern yellow pine. Three cut nails dating prior to 1880 and thirty-five wire nails dating after 1880 were recovered from Burial 33.

Six casket handles, broken in fragments, were recovered from Burial 33. They have been designated as Handle Type 15. This type is a double lug, shortbar handle made of white metal. This handle type was also recovered from Freedman's Cemetery and dates to 1906. Two catalogs also contained matches for Handle Type 15: the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905 and the Schmidt Manufacturing Company catalog, ca. 1910. No design patents pertaining to this casket handle type were located.

Four thumbscrews were recovered from Burial 33. They are identified as Thumbscrew Type 11, and are flat-bodied thumbscrews made of white metal. Two examples of this type of thumbscrew were located at other historic cemetery sites: Freedman's Cemetery (1904-1905) and Elgin Burying Ground in Illinois (post 1884).

The four thumbscrews each fit into an escutcheon plate, identified as a Type 9 Escutcheon. The four escutcheon plates are made of white metal. One example of this type of escutcheon was found at Freedman's Cemetery and dates from 1904 to 1905.

Two caplifters were also among the casket hardware recovered from Burial 33. Designated as Caplifter Type 6, it is a rectangular caplifter with knobbed edges and is made of white metal. A match to this type of caplifter was found at Freedman's Cemetery and it dates to 1905. Two catalogs also contained matches to this caplifter: the St. Louis

Coffin Company catalog of 1901 and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. No design patents pertaining to this type of caplifter were found.

Two different types of iron latches were recovered from Burial 33. The first, Type 4 Latch, is an iron plate with a hook shaped end and a japanned finish. It was matched to a latch found at Freedman's Cemetery, which dates from 1900 to 1907. A utility patent was granted for this latch on July 29, 1884. The second type of latch, Type 5 Latch, is an iron plate with screws and it also has a japanned finish. A match for this type of latch was also found at Freedman's Cemetery and dates from 1900 to 1903.

Miscellaneous Hardware Type 1, a triangular sheet of metal with a screw and a pointed tip, used for securing the burial container, was recovered from Burial 33. Three matches to this type of hardware were found at other historic cemetery sites: Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899; 1900-1907), Elko Switch in Alabama (ca. 1900), and Applegate Lake Project (1911). James Locher invented this piece of hardware and a utility patent was granted in 1884.

Fragments of a white metal or iron plaque were also recovered from Burial 33. The plaque, because of its poor condition, could not be identified.

Twenty pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 33. Analysis of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1928, clearly at odds with the other diagnostic artifacts from the burial.

Burial 33 (1900-1905) contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and secured with wire and cut nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheon plates, caplifters, and a plaque decorated the casket. Iron latches were used to secure the casket

lid and a viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 34

Burial 34 contains the remains of a 44-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is David M. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1863. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 34 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.48).

Burial 34 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.9 x 2 ft. Seventy-five cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 34.

Eleven coffin screws with a cylindrical body, flat top, and a kick out filigree base were also recovered from Burial 34. Designated as Coffin Screw Type 3, they are made of white metal. A very similar coffin screw was found at Freedman's Cemetery and dates from 1869 to 1884. Several catalogs also contained similar matches of this type of coffin screw, including the Russell & Erwin catalog of 1865, the Sargent & Company catalogs of 1866 and 1869, and the Warfield & Rohr catalog, ca. 1880. No design patents pertaining to this type of coffin screw were found.

Fifty-one textile-lining tacks were also recovered from Burial 34. Textile 34-B, a beige wool fabric, or Textile 34-D, a dark brown wool fabric, could possibly be the remnants of the casket lining, although this could not be confirmed.

Burial 34, dating to 1863, contained a casket constructed from an unidentified wood and secured with cut nails. Coffin screws and textile lining tacks (and a possible casket lining) were also found at Burial 34.

Burial 35

Burial 35 contains the remains of a 20-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Hannah B. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1861. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 35 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.49).

Burial 35 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.8 x 1.5 ft. Seven wood specimens from the casket, ranging in size from 2.5 cm to 5.4 cm, were identified as a soft pine. Seventy-nine cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 35.

Six coffin screws made of white metal were recovered from Burial 35. Designated Coffin Screw Type 1, the screws have a cylindrical body with a flat top and a flange with a filigree base. A match of this type of coffin screw was found at Freedman's Cemetery and it dates from 1869 to 1884. Several catalogs were found which contained similar matches to Coffin Screw Type 1. The best match came from the Crane, Breed & Company catalog of 1877. Other catalogs had similar matches, including the Markham and Strong catalog of 1865, the Miller Brothers & Company catalog ca. 1871, and the H. E. Taylor & Company catalogs of 1875 and 1879.

One hundred and fifty-seven textile lining tacks were also recovered from Burial 35, although no fabric remnants were recovered from the burial.

Burial 35, dating to 1861, contained a casket constructed from a soft pine and secured with cut nails. Coffin screws and textile lining tacks were also recovered from the burial.

Burial 36

Burial 36 contains the remains of a 16-year-old female. The name of the individual is Martha A. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1844. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 36 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.50).

Burial 36 contained a hexagonal wooden coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.2 x 1.8 ft. The coffin wood was poorly preserved. One hundred wood specimens from the coffin, ranging in size from 2.9 cm to 10.9 cm, were identified as red oak. The wood pieces from a row of small wooden blocks with coffin tacks that had delineated the coffin lid were identified as American beech. Thirty-six cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 36.

Five unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 36. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Eighty-eight textile-lining tacks were also found in Burial 36. The textile assemblage from Burial 36 consisted of two types of fabric recovered from between the coffin tacks and coffin wood. These are assumed to be the remains of an inner or outer

coffin lining. Textile 36-A consisted of 77 remnants of a black cotton and silk fabric. The fabric had a plain weave with a fine, black silk warp and a 2-ply, Z-spun, coarse yellow unmercerized cotton weft. It had a thread count of 50 x 25 yarns per cm. Textile 36-B consisted of 77 remnants of a brown cotton velveteen fabric. The fabric had S-spun warp and 2-ply, Z-spun weft. There were also single, low twist warp pile yarns, which served as supplementary warp for a dense pile. The fabric had a thread count of 44 x 32 yarns per cm.

Burial 36, dating to 1844, contained a casket constructed from red oak and secured with cut nails and iron screws. Textile lining and tacks used to secure the lining were also contained in the burial.

Burial 37

Burial 37 contains the remains of a sixty-three-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Polly Vardeman and the date of interment was 1844. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 37 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.51).

Burial 37 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating to 1844, although several researchers suggest an 1849 introduction of caskets (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.3 x 1.5 ft. The wood from the casket was poorly preserved. Six wood specimens from the casket, ranging from 1.8 cm to 11.5 cm, were identified as a black walnut. Thirty-four cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 37.

Three unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 37. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 37, dating to 1844, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 38

Burial 38 contains the remains of a forty-four year-old adult male. The name of the individual is William Vardeman and the date of interment was 1846. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 38 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.52).

Burial 38 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating to 1846, although several researchers suggest an 1849 introduction of caskets (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7 x 2.2 ft. The wood from the casket was poorly preserved. Fourteen wood specimens from the casket, ranging from 1.6 cm to 11.0 cm, were identified as black walnut. Fifteen cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 38.

Two unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 38. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 38, dating to 1846, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 39

Burial 39 contains the remains of an eighty-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is Morgan Vardeman and the date of interment was 1847. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 39 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.53).

Burial 39 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating to 1847, although several researchers suggest an 1849 introduction of caskets (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7.45 x 2.9 ft. The wood from the casket was poorly preserved. Eleven wood specimens from the casket, ranging from 2.3 cm to 10.1 cm, were identified as red oak. Thirty-four cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 39.

Four unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 39. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 39, dating to 1847, contained a casket constructed from red oak and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 40

Burial 40 contains the remains of an adult male. The name of the individual is John T. Vardeman and the date of interment is not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 40 dates from 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 40 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.54).

Burial 40 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7 x 2.65 ft. The wood

from the casket was poorly preserved. Eleven wood specimens from the casket, ranging from 3.1 cm to 32.3 cm, were identified as yellow poplar. Seventy-eight wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 40.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 40. Handle Type 16 is a double lug, swingbail handle with tips made of white metal. The short bar version of this type of casket handle was recovered from another historic cemetery, Freedman's Cemetery, and it dates to 1900. No matches were located in catalogs, but a utility patent concerning the hollow back grip of the bail of Handle Type 16 was issued July 8, 1879.

Fifteen thumbscrews, identified into two types, were recovered from Burial 40. The first, Thumbscrew Type 13, is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal. Matches to this type of thumbscrew were found at other historic cemeteries, including Freedman's Cemetery (1900-1901), Former Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ontario (1881-1900), and Redfield Cemetery in Georgia (pre-1900). One match was located in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. A design patent was issued for this type of thumbscrew to William Smith of the Meriden Britannia Company in 1884.

The second type of thumbscrew recovered from Burial 40 is Thumbscrew Type 12. This is also a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal. Several matches to this type of thumbscrew were found at other historic cemeteries, including Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1907), Elko Switch Cemetery in Alabama (ca.1885), and Harvie Family Cemetery in Ontario (1894). The Columbus Coffin Company catalog of 1882 and the Warfield & Rohr catalog dating ca. 1880 contained matches to Thumbscrew Type 12. A design patent for this thumbscrew was issued to J. Wilbur Rogers of the C. Rogers & Brothers Company in 1878.

Thumbscrew Type 12 fit into a white metal escutcheon, identified as a Type 10 Escutcheon. Six of these escutcheon plates were recovered from Burial 40. The only reference located pertaining to this type of escutcheon was two matches found in the following catalogs: the Paxson, Comfort & Company catalog of 1881, and the Chicago Coffin Company catalog of 1896.

Seven pieces of a viewing glass were also recovered from Burial 40. Analysis of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1872, clearly at odds with the other diagnostic artifacts from the burial.

Burial 40, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained a casket constructed from yellow poplar and secured with wire nails. Casket handles and thumbscrews decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 41

Burial 41 contains the remains of a seventy-eight year-old adult male. The name of the individual is Lindsay Stephenson and the date of interment was 1870. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 41 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.55).

Burial 41 contained a hexagonal iron coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). Wood planks surrounded the coffin. Three hundred and ninety-five wood specimens from the wood vault were analyzed. The pieces, ranging from 1.7 cm to 198.5 cm, were identified as a soft pine, with the exception of one sample,

which was from an ash tree. Five cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from the wooden coffin surround of Burial 41.

The metallic coffin recovered from Burial 42 is similar to the "New Plain Case Raised Lid" No. 17 style of Crane, Breed & Co. coffins. The New Plain Case is described by the company as surpassing "in perfection of workmanship, in design, and in style of finish, anything which has ever before been used as a receptacle for the dead (Crane, Breed & Co 1865)." The coffin measured approximately 79 x 21 in. Wood planks surrounded the coffin, which may have been remnants of the shipping crate or vault. Boltholes around the sealing flanges included two at the head, ten on each side, and one at the foot. The viewing plate cover was secured with five bolts. The coffin was plain in decoration, with only the molded edges providing any ornamentation. A fully satin lined New Plain Case No. 17 with silver plated handles, lining and outer box, would have cost between \$65.50 and \$67.50 in 1867.

Six coffin handles were recovered from Burial 41. One handle was loose, while the other five were still attached to the coffin. Handle Type 17 is a double lug, swingbail type of coffin handle made of white metal. The Crane, Breed & Company catalog of 1877 contains a match of this type of handle. A similar example of this type of coffin handle was patented in 1867. Twelve pieces of a viewing glass were also recovered from Burial 41.

Burial 41, which dates to 1870, contained a cast iron coffin and the soft pine and ash wooden vault was secured with cut nails. Casket handles decorated the casket and a viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 42

Burial 42 contains the remains of a thirty-five year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Ann E. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1846. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 42 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.56).

Burial 42 contained a rectangular wooden coffin dating to 1846, although several researchers suggest an 1849 introduction of caskets (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7 x 2.1 ft. Most of the wood had deteriorated, but thirteen specimens from the casket were analyzed for wood type. The pieces, ranging from 2.6 cm to 9.6 cm, were identified as black walnut. One hundred and fourteen cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 42.

Eleven unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 42. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 42, which dates to 1846, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 43

Burial 43 contains the remains of a female child less than one year old. The last name of the individual is Stephenson and the date of interment was 1837. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 43 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.57).

Burial 43 contained an unknown wooden burial container. The grave shaft measured approximately 2.7 ft x .8 ft. Most of the wood had deteriorated and no specimens were analyzed for wood type. Thirty-six cut nails dating prior to 1880 were recovered from Burial 43.

Burial 43, which dates to 1837, contained an unknown burial container and it was secured with cut nails.

Burial 44

Burial 44 contains the remains of a twenty-two year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Eliza E. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1862. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 44 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.58).

Burial 44 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7.6 x 2.1 ft. Most of the wood had deteriorated, and no specimens from the casket were analyzed for wood type. Eighty-six cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 44.

Six unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 44. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

One hundred and twenty eight textile lining tacks were also recovered from Burial 44. An indeterminate fabric, Textile 44-B, was recovered from the burial and could possibly be a textile lining, although this is not conclusive. Textile 44-B consisted of thirty-two remnants of a shiny black fabric, possibly weighted silk. Sewing features such

as pleats were evident upon inspection of the fabric, and straight pins and hook and eye fasteners were attached to the fabric.

Burial 44, which dates to 1862, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with cut nails. Iron screws and textile lining tacks were also used in the construction of the casket.

Burial 45

Burial 45 contains the remains of a forty-five year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Eliza Holmes and the date of interment is not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 45 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 45 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.59).

Burial 45 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6 x 2.5 ft. Twelve casket wood samples, ranging from 3.8 cm to 13.3 cm, were identified as soft pine and southern yellow pine. Ninety-seven cut nails, dating prior to 1880, and eighteen wire nails dating after 1880 were recovered from Burial 45.

Three casket handles were recovered from Burial 45. Handle Type 24 is a double lug, swingbail handle with tips and is made of white metal and iron. Several catalogs contained matches to this type of casket handle, including the Sargent & Company catalogs of 1871 and 1874, and the C. Sydney Norris & Company catalog circa 1880. A design patent for the bail grip and general form of Handle Type 24 was issued to H. W. Wilcox of Meriden Britannia in 1869.

Nine thumbscrews were recovered from Burial 45. Thumbscrew Type 10 is a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal. The only reference to this type of thumbscrew is from the Elko Switch Cemetery in Alabama, where a matching thumbscrew was found. It dates to 1885, +/- 10 years.

Six escutcheon plates were recovered from Burial 45. Type 8 Escutcheon is made of white metal and it was also recovered at the following three historic cemeteries: Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899), Cedar Grove Cemetery (1910-1915), and Texas State Cemetery (1907-1908). The Crane, Breed & Company catalog of 1877 also contained a match to this type of escutcheon.

Ninety-eight pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 45. Burial 45 represents a unique use of viewing glass in that two separate viewing glasses were placed at both the head of the casket as well as the foot. Analysis of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1928, clearly at odds with the other diagnostic artifacts from the burial.

Burial 45, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from soft pine and southern yellow pine and secured with wire and cut nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, and escutcheons decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" and the "foot" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 46

Burial 46 contains the remains of a forty-three year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 46 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 46 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.60).

Burial 46 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 5 x 2 ft. Four casket wood samples, ranging from 2.0 cm to 10.1 cm, were identified as yellow poplar. Thirty-two cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 46.

Three unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 46. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 46, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from yellow poplar and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 47

Burial 47 contains the remains of a three-year-old child. The name of the individual is Ann I. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1844. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 47 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.61).

Burial 47 contained a tapered wooden coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). Six wood specimens from the grave shaft, ranging from 1.8 cm to 18.4 cm, were identified as yellow poplar. Fifty-seven cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 47.

Six unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 47. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well. Five textile-lining tacks were also recovered from Burial 47, although no fabric remnants were found in the burial.

Burial 47, which dates to 1844, contained a coffin constructed from yellow poplar and secured with cut nails and iron screws. Textile lining tacks were also recovered from the burial, although no fabric remnants were found.

Burial 48

Burial 48 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual is Hannah E. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1837. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 48 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.62).

Burial 48 contained a probable rectangular wooden burial container, indicated by a rectangular stain left by the coffin bottom. The casket measured approximately 5.7 x 2 ft. Thirty-six cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 48.

One unidentified iron screw was recovered from Burial 47. It is a utilitarian, straight slotted screw and was recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 48, which dates to 1837, contained a casket constructed an unidentified wood and secured with cut nails and an iron screw.

Burial 49

Burial 49 contains the remains of a two-year-old child. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 49 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 49 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.63).

Burial 49 contained a hexagonal wooden coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). Twenty-three cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 49.

Four unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 49. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 49, which dates prior to 1900, contained a coffin constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 50

Burial 50 contains the remains of a twenty-eight year old adult female. The last name of the individual is Vardeman and the date of interment is not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 50 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 50 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.64).

Burial 50 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7.5 x 2.7 ft. Nine casket wood samples, ranging from 2.0 cm to 8.8 cm, were identified as black walnut. Thirty-four cut nails dating prior to 1880 were recovered from Burial 50.

Five unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 50. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 50, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 51

Burial 51 contains the remains of a forty-three-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Polly Vardeman and the date of interment was 1844. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 51 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.65).

Burial 51 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating to 1844, although several researchers suggest an 1849 introduction of caskets (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.3 x 2.0 ft. The casket and lid were fairly well preserved. One casket wood sample was analyzed for wood type and measured 11.2 cm. The wood was identified as red oak. Fifty cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 51.

Eight unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 51. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 51, which dates to 1844, contained a casket constructed from red oak and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 52

Burial 52 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The last name of the individual is Holmes and the date of interment was 1843. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 52 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.66).

Burial 52 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 2.325 x .8 ft. The casket

was not well preserved. One wood sample was analyzed for wood type. The wood specimen measured approximately 12.8 cm and was identified as white oak. Thirty-one cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 52.

Four unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 52. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 52, which dates to 1843, contained a casket constructed from white oak and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 53

Burial 53 contains the remains of a sixteen-year-old male. The name of the individual is Christopher Vardeman and the date of interment was 1849. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 53 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.67).

Burial 53 contained a hexagonal wooden coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.2 x 2.25 ft. The coffin was not well preserved. Ten wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately .9 cm to 2.3 cm and were identified as black walnut. One hundred and three cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 53.

Nine unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 53. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 53, which dates to 1849, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 54

Burial 54 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on coffin hardware analysis, Burial 54 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 54 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.68).

Burial 54 contained a hexagonal wooden coffin dating before 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 1.2 x 2.2 ft. The coffin was not well preserved. Three wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 1.3 cm to 3.1 cm and were identified as black walnut. Thirty-three cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 54.

Burial 54, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails.

Burial 55

Burial 55 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 55 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 55 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.69).

Burial 55 contained an indeterminate burial container, as preservation was poor. Five wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 1.5 cm to 4.1 cm and were identified as black walnut. Eight cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 55.

Two unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 55. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 55, which dates prior to 1900, contained an unknown burial container constructed from black walnut and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 56

Burial 56 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 56 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 56 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.70).

Burial 56 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 3.3 x .9 ft. The casket was not well preserved. No wood samples were recovered. Twenty-three cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 56.

Six unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 56. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 56, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from an unidentified wood and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 57

Burial 57 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The last name of the individual is Vardeman and the date of interment is not known; based on hardware

analysis, Burial 57 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 57 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.71).

Burial 57 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 1.6 x .6 ft. The casket was not well preserved, therefore, no wood samples were analyzed for wood type. Nine cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 57.

Three unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 57. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 57, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with cut nails and iron screws.

Burial 58

Burial 58 contains the remains of a child less than one-year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 58 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 58 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.72).

Burial 58 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 3.3 x 1.2 ft. The casket was not well preserved. Five wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 1.2 cm to 2.6 cm and were identified as southern yellow pine. Forty-nine cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 58.

Five white metal unidentifiable coffin screws were recovered from Burial 58. The basic form of the coffin screws was introduced in the 1840s, and the earliest known

appearance of this type of coffin screw was found in a catalog dating to 1853. The coffin screws appeared in another catalog dating to ca. 1902.

Nine unidentified iron screws were recovered from Burial 58. They are utilitarian, straight slotted screws and were recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 58, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from southern yellow pine and secured with cut nails, white metal coffin screws, and iron screws.

Burial 59

Burial 59 contains the remains of a twenty-eight-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and viewing glass analysis, Burial 59 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 59 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.73).

Burial 59 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 6.9 x 2.3 ft. Fifty-one wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 1.6 cm to 26.4 cm and were identified as soft pine and southern yellow pine. One hundred and twenty-four wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 59.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 59. They were found in nine different pieces. Identified as Handle Type 18, they are double lug, swingbail handles made of white metal. The lug and bail of the handle were matched to the Ridley

Graveyard artifacts, dating to ca. 1910. Freedman's Cemetery also contained matches to the lug part of the handle and they date from 1904 to 1906. Four catalogs also had matches to this type of handle. The Harrisburg Burial Case Company catalog of ca. 1890 contained a match to the lug part of the handle, as did the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905 and the Dominion Manufacturing Company catalog of ca. 1920. The Simmons Hardware Company catalog of 1903 had a match to the full handle. The general motif of the handle was patented in 1867.

Six thumbscrews, identified as Thumbscrew Type 1, a flat-bodied thumbscrew made of white metal, were recovered from Burial 59 (see Burial 1). Four thumbscrews, identified as Thumbscrew Type 17, are flat-bodied iron screws associated with the outer box, or vault (see Burial 14).

Six escutcheon plates, identified as Type 6 Escutcheon, are made of white metal. Two examples of this type of escutcheon from other historic cemetery sites were found: Freedman's Cemetery (1906) and Blackburn Cemetery in Tennessee (1900-1925). No other matches of this escutcheon type were found, including in catalogs and design patents.

One caplifter, identified as Caplifter Type 1, was recovered from Burial 59. A figurine of a dove with a branch in its beak is the form of the caplifter, which is made of white metal. Examples of this type of caplifter were found from three historic cemeteries: Freedman's Cemetery, dating to 1905, Calhoun Collection in South Carolina dating from 1894 to 1926, and Tucker Cemetery in Texas, dating to 1909. Several similar examples were located in catalogs including the Chicago Coffin Company catalog of 1896, the William Sauter catalog of 1883, and the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog

of 1905. Emil A. Cuppers of Sargent & Company obtained a patent for a similar bird design in 1880.

Caplifter Type 4, a knob with a four-leaf clover design made of white metal, was also recovered from Burial 59. A match to this type of caplifter was found at Freedman's Cemetery and dates from 1903 to 1905. The Simmons Hardware Company catalog of 1918 also contains a match to this type of caplifter. No design patents pertaining to Caplifter Type 4 were located.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 59, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

Miscellaneous Hardware Type 4, an iron three-pronged base used as a casket rest was also recovered from Burial 59. A match to this type of hardware was found at Freedman's Cemetery and dates to 1905. Two similar examples were found in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905 and the St. Louis Coffin Company catalog of 1901. An identical match was found in the Victor Casket Hardware Company catalog of 1959. A similar form of this type of casket hardware was patented in 1891.

One white metal plaque was recovered from the casket lid of Burial 59. Identified as Plaque Type 8, it is a roughly rectangular plaque that is engraved with "At Rest." No examples of this type of plaque were found in other historic cemetery sites, catalogs, or in design patents.

Forty-six pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 59. Analysis of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1890, clearly earlier than the other diagnostic artifacts from the burial.

Burial 59, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from soft pine and southern yellow pine and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheons, caplifters, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 60

Burial 60 contains the remains of a forty-three year old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 60 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 60 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.74).

Burial 60 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7 x 2.2 ft. Fifty-one wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 1.6 cm to 26.4 cm and were identified as soft pine and southern yellow pine. One hundred and six wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 60.

Two sets of handles for the short ends of the casket and two sets of handles for the long sides of the casket were recovered from Burial 60. Both sets had a bar between the handles. Eight handles, eight end caps, and one hundred and twenty-eight rail pieces were among the hardware recovered. The handle has been identified as Handle Type 19, an iron, single lug, extension casket handle. No matches were found to specifically date the

casket handles, but the general form, motif, and material type are all consistent with a post-1900 origin.

Two thumbscrews, designated as Thumbscrew Type 6, were recovered from the casket area. This is a wire type of thumbscrew made of iron (see Burial 5).

Two different types of casket latches were recovered from Burial 60. One latch, associated with the casket lid, is designated as Latch Type 1. It is a two-piece construction made of iron with a japanned finish (see Burial 9). The second type of latch, Type 3 Latch, is an iron flat metal spring with a thumb lever and has a japanned finish. This type of latch was also recovered from Freedman's Cemetery, and it dates from 1900 to 1907. J. D. Ripson patented the latch in 1888.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 60, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One white metal plaque was recovered from the center of the burial. Plaque Type 9 is an asymmetrical art nouveau design that is embossed with "At Rest." A match to this plaque's outline was found in the Schmidt Manufacturing Company catalog, ca. 1920. A patent of the form of the plaque was issued in 1906 to William Stevens of Sargent & Company.

Burial 60, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed from black walnut and American chestnut and secured with wire nails and latches. Casket handles, thumbscrews, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket.

Burial 61

Burial 61 contains the remains of a fifty-seven year old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 61 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 61 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.75).

Burial 61 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket had been placed in a wooden vault, which was well preserved. The casket measured approximately 6.7 x 2.0 ft. Eighty-two wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 1.9 cm to 95.5 cm and were identified as yellow poplar and southern yellow pine. Two hundred and twenty four wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 61. Twenty-six of these nails remained imbedded in the casket wood.

Eight casket handles, two short bars, eight end caps, and two full bars were recovered from Burial 61. Identified as Handle Type 20, it is a single lug extension handle made of iron. No examples were found that matched this type of casket handle but the general form, motif, and material type are all consistent with a post-1900 origin.

Six outer box or vault handles were also recovered from Burial 61. This type of handle is a single lug, swingbail handle made of iron. No matches to this type of handle were found from other historic cemeteries, catalogs, or patents.

Seven thumbscrews, identified into three types, were recovered from Burial 61. The first, Thumbscrew Type 14 is a wire thumbscrew made of iron. This type of thumbscrew was also recovered from the Cedar Grove Cemetery in Arkansas (1900-

1915) and the Nancy Creek Cemetery in Georgia (1921). The St. Louis Coffin Company catalog of 1901, the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905, and the Dominion Manufacturers, Ltd. catalog, ca. 1920 all contained matches to Thumbscrew Type 14.

Thumbscrew Type 17 is a flat-bodied iron screw associated with the outer box or vault. Nine total historic cemetery site matches were found for this thumbscrew type including two in Texas (1901), two in Georgia (1900; post 1900), and one in Tennessee (1900 to 1920). Matches were also found in three catalogs: St. Louis Coffin Company catalog of 1901, the Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company catalog of 1905, and the Sargent & Co. catalog, ca. 1920.

The third type of thumbscrew recovered from Burial 61 is Thumbscrew Type 18, a flat-bodied, iron thumbscrew. It is associated with the outer box or vault. One match to this type of thumbscrew was found in the Chicago Coffin Company catalog of 1896. No other matches were located.

A type of latch, associated with the casket lid, is designated as Latch Type 1. It is a two-piece construction made of iron with a japanned finish. Matches to this type of latch were located from other historic cemetery excavations including Freedman's Cemetery (1902-1907), Elko Switch (ca. 1905), and Nancy Creek Cemetery in Georgia (1903-1920). A utility patent by William Sparks and dated April 16, 1889, can be attributed to this type of latch.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 61, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One plaque was recovered from the central area of the burial. Plaque Type 10 is a rectangular plaque with rounded corners made of white metal. It is inscribed with "Mother." No matches to this type of plaque were located, including from other historic cemeteries, catalogs, and design patents.

Four brass washers associated with the thumbscrews were also recovered from Burial 61.

Burial 61, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed from yellow poplar and southern yellow pine and secured with wire nails, corrugated fasteners, and latches. Casket handles, thumbscrews, and a plaque with "Mother" decorated the casket.

Burial 62

Burial 62 contains the remains of an adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 62 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 62 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.76).

Burial 62 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7.1 x 2.6 ft. Twenty-six wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 4.3 cm to 13.5 cm and were identified as a soft pine. One hundred and thirty-nine wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 62.

Although no textile lining tacks were recovered from Burial 62, fabric remnants, which may possibly represent the casket lining, were found in the burial. Textile 62-A

consisted of twenty-three remnants of a black cotton fabric (TX 3-24). The fabric was found on the back of metal coffin handles and seems to have been an outer coffin lining. The fabric was black, but was not dyed. Instead it may have been painted or enameled.

Handle Type 21, recovered from Burial 62, is a single lug, extension handle made of white metal and iron. A short bar and a full bar are also a part of this casket handle system. No matches to this type of handle were found, but the general form, motif, and material type are all consistent with a post-1900 origin.

Two outer box or vault handles were also recovered from Burial 62. Designated as Outer Box Handle Type 2, this handle is made of iron and is a wire handle form (see Burial 9).

Four thumbscrews, identified as Thumbscrew Type 6, were recovered from Burial 62. This is an iron, wire type of thumbscrew (see Burial 5).

Two caplifters, identified as Caplifter Type 3, is a knobbed dome form of caplifter made of white metal. No matches to this type of caplifter were found. A caplifter base associated with Caplifter Type 3 was also recovered from Burial 62. No matches to this type of caplifter base were found.

A type of latch, associated with the casket lid, is designated as Latch Type 1. It is a two-piece construction made of iron with a japanned finish. Matches to this type of latch were located from other historic cemetery excavations including Freedman's Cemetery (1902-1907), Elko Switch (ca. 1905), and Nancy Creek Cemetery in Georgia (1903-1920). A utility patent by William Sparks and dated April 16, 1889, can be attributed to this type of latch.

A corrugated fastener made of iron, also recovered from Burial 62, has been designated Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 (see Burial 2).

One white metal plaque was recovered from the central portion of the burial. Plaque Type 11 is an asymmetrical art nouveau plaque engraved with "At Rest." The identical outline of this plaque was matched in the Schmidt Manufacturing Company catalog, ca. 1920. The identical form of this plaque was patented in 1906.

Burial 62, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed from soft pine and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, caplifters, and a plaque with "At Rest" decorated the casket.

Burial 63

Burial 63 contains the remains of a thirty-three year old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 63 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 63 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.77).

Burial 63 contained a probable rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). Twenty-seven wood samples were analyzed for wood type. The wood specimens measured approximately 2.6 cm to 7.2 cm and were identified as a soft pine. Sixty-three wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 63.

Six casket handles were recovered from Burial 63. Identified as Handle Type 18, they are double lug, swingbail handles made of white metal (see Burial 59).

Thumbscrew Type 15, a flat-bodied, white metal thumbscrew, was recovered from Burial 63. This type of thumbscrew was also recovered from the Ridley Graveyard in Texas and dates somewhere between 1920 and 1930. No other examples of this type of thumbscrew were recovered.

Seven escutcheon plates were recovered from Burial 63. Type 8 Escutcheon is made of white metal and it was also recovered at the following three historic cemeteries: Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899), Cedar Grove Cemetery (1910-1915), and Texas State Cemetery (1907-1908). The Crane, Breed & Company catalog of 1877 also contained a match to this type of escutcheon.

Six caplifters, identified as Caplifter Type 4, have a knob with a four-leaf clover design made of white metal. A match to this type of caplifter was found at Freedman's Cemetery and dates from 1903 to 1905. The Simmons Hardware Company catalog of 1918 also contains a match to this type of caplifter. No design patents pertaining to Caplifter Type 4 were located.

One of the caplifters recovered from Burial 63, Caplifter Type 7, took the form of a dove with no branch in its beak. This caplifter was made of white metal. Similar matches were also recovered from Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899; 1900-1907) and Tucker Cemetery in Texas (1909). Several catalogs also contained similar matches to Caplifter Type 7, including the Columbus Coffin Company catalog of 1882, the St. Louis Coffin Company catalog of 1901, and the Schmidt Manufacturing Company catalog, ca. 1920. Emil Cuppers of Sargent & Co patented a very similar bird design for a caplifter May 25, 1880.

A caplifter base for Caplifter Type 7 was also recovered from Burial 63. It has been identified as Caplifter Base Type 1. It has a floral design with leaves and berries and is made of white metal. Matches of this type of caplifter base were found at other historic cemetery sites, including Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899; 1900-1907), Calhoun Collection (1894-1926), and the Tucker Cemetery (1909). Several catalogs included examples of Caplifter Base Type 1 including the Meriden Britannia Company catalog from 1880, the Columbus Coffin Company catalog from 1882, and the Chicago Coffin Company catalog from 1896. Emil Cuppers invented a similar form of caplifter base in 1880.

Thirty-four pieces of a viewing glass were recovered from Burial 63. Further analysis of the thickness of the viewing glass resulted in a Moir date of 1916.

Burial 63, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from soft pine and secured with wire nails. Casket handles, thumbscrews, escutcheons, and caplifters decorated the casket. A viewing glass window at the "head" of the casket provided a way for the deceased to be viewed.

Burial 64

Burial 64 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 64 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 64 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.78).

Burial 64 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 1.75 x 1 ft. No wood

samples were analyzed for wood type. Thirty-one wire nails, dating after 1880, and two cut nails, dating prior to 1880, were recovered from Burial 63.

One coffin screw, Coffin Screw Type 2, was recovered from Burial 64. This white metal coffin screw has a cylindrical body with a rounded top and a flange with a filigree base. Several catalogs contained similar matches to Coffin Screw Type 2, including the Markham and Strong catalog of 1865, the H.E. Taylor & Company catalogs of 1875 and 1879, and the Cincinnati Coffin Company catalogs of 1881 and 1882. No other examples of this type of coffin screw were found.

Burial 64, which dates prior to 1900, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with wire and cut nails. A white metal coffin screw was also used to construct and decorate the casket.

Burial 65

Burial 65 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 65 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 65 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.79).

Burial 65 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 1.8 x .9 ft. Wood samples were analyzed and identified as soft pine. Forty-one wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 65. A lock or latch for the casket was recovered from the north end of the burial.

One iron screw was recovered from Burial 65. It is a utilitarian, straight slotted screw and was recovered from several other burials as well.

Burial 65, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from an soft wood and secured with wire nails and an iron screw.

Burial 66

Burial 66 contained no skeletal remains. It is possible that the remains were disinterred; another extended grave shaft may indicate the removal of the remains, although a casket was still present. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 66 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 66 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (Figure 4.80).

Burial 66 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 7 ft x 2.3 ft. Eight wood samples were analyzed for wood type. They measured between 1.1 cm and 5.8 cm and were identified as soft pine. Forty-five wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 66.

Five lugs from a double lug, shortbar casket handle system were recovered from Burial 22. Handle Type 22 is made of white metal and was also recovered from other historic cemetery sites, including Freedman's Cemetery (1901), Calhoun Collection in South Carolina (1894-1926), and the Collins Cemetery in Oregon (1905). The basic outline of the lug was patented in 1886.

Type 4 Ornamental Tack, a plain copper disc or dome, was recovered from Burial 66. This type of ornamental tack was used to cap the screws of the casket handles. Made of cuprous struck up foil, the tack was matched to one other historic cemetery: Freedman's Cemetery, dating from 1885 to 1899 and 1900 to 1905. Type 4 Ornamental Tack was also matched in the Chattanooga Coffin & Casket Company catalog of 1905. This ornamental tack was also recovered from Burials 1 and 5.

A type of latch, associated with the casket lid, is designated as Latch Type 1. This is a possible identification for some indeterminate hardware recovered from Burial 66. It is a two-piece construction made of iron with a japanned finish (see Burial 9). Several pieces of unidentifiable hardware were also recovered from Burial 66.

Burial 66, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from soft pine and secured with wire nails and latches. Casket handles and ornamental tacks decorated the casket.

Burial 67

Burial 67 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 67 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 67 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.81).

Burial 67 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 1.65 x .65 ft. No wood samples were analyzed for wood type. It is likely that the coffin lid collapsed and the top

of the coffin walls were removed by the backhoe. Five wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 67.

Burial 67, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a casket constructed from an indeterminate wood and secured with wire nails.

Burial 68

Burial 68 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 68 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 68 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (Figure 4.82).

Burial 68 contained a rectangular wooden casket dating after 1849 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61; Lang 1984:2, 46). The casket measured approximately 1.6 ft x 1 ft. Eight wood samples were analyzed for wood type. They measured between 2.9 cm and 19.1 cm and were identified as red oak. It is likely that the top of the coffin walls were removed by the backhoe. Twenty-one wire nails, dating after 1880, were recovered from Burial 68.

Burial 68, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a casket constructed from red oak and secured with wire nails

Personal Artifacts

This section provides information relating to the personal artifacts recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery. Personal artifacts are artifacts not related to the construction or makeup of the burial containers. Rather, they are related to the

belongings and adornments of the buried individuals, which can include their clothing and any accessories related to their outfits. Several burials did not contain any personal artifacts: Burials 11, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 30, 37, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 67 and 68. A full analysis of the artifacts, by James Davidson, as well as a textile analysis, can be found in Appendices X and X.

The buttons described in this section were measured in millimeters and in conjunction with an *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog*. A button scale in the catalog, which measures buttons in "lines," was utilized as a comparison for the buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery. The comparison may prove beneficial in determining the cost and use of buttons in the late nineteenth century.

Burial 1

Burial 1 contains the remains of a 38-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and viewing glass window analysis, Burial 1 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 1 were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.14).

Twenty-six indeterminate remnants of a black, unmercerized cotton fabric (Textile 1-A) were recovered from Burial 1. The fabric has a 1/1, 3/3 patterned twill with a Z-spun warp and weft. The thread count is 24 x 22 yarns per cm with smaller and finer warp threads. Several remnants of Textile 1-A contained sewing features and three remnants had straight pins in them. Small remnants of Textile 1-A were present on the back of two metal buttons from Burial 1.

Textile 1-B consisted of 7 remnants of a black, bast fiber fabric, which may be jute. The fabric is a plain weave and the warp is indistinguishable from the weft. One system contained unspun, red-brown yarns with a thread count of 40 yarns per cm. The yarns were possibly died with madder. The other system contained slightly S-spun, black or deep blue yarns with a thread count of 50 to 60 yarns per cm. The yarns were possibly died with indigo. One 6 x 2.5 cm remnant had a preserved fold.

As mentioned above, two metal fabric covered buttons were recovered from Burial 1, as well as two four-hole shell buttons. The shell buttons measured approximately 10.86 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the shell buttons would have measured 18 lines. Shell buttons were generally used from 1895 to 1940, and these particular buttons were most likely used on a man's dress shirt (Fink and Ditzler 1993:5). The metal, fabric covered buttons measured approximately 14.25 mm in diameter and corresponded with the 26 line sized buttons in the Montgomery Ward catalog. A metal, gray-black collar stud was also recovered, along with the 5 metal straight pins still fastened to Textile 1-A.

Burial 1, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained several indeterminate black cotton and jute textile remnants, two fabric covered metal buttons, two shell buttons, a metal collar stud, and 5 metal straight pins. The buttons and collar studs suggest a typical man's suit, with a button down dress shirt, and perhaps a vest and overcoat.

Burial 2

Burial 2 contains the remains of a 19-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis,

Burial 2 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 2 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.15).

The personal artifacts recovered from Burial 2 include one two-hole shell button and one metal safety pin. The shell button measured approximately 10.28 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the shell button would have measured between 16 and 18 lines. The button was most likely sewn on a woman's dress and generally dates from 1895 to 1940 (Fink and Ditzler 1993:56). The safety pin was associated with a Type 1C pin, which was patented in 1888, by W. F. Hyatt.

Burial 2, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a shell button and a metal safety pin.

Burial 3

Burial 3 contains the remains of an 11-year-old male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 3 dates to the period of 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 3 were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.16).

Textile 3-A consists of the remains of a bowtie (TX 4-2). It was recovered on the upper portion of the individual's remains. It measures approximately 14 cm wide x 4 cm long. The fiber is jute and the fabric was made of a satin weave with a slight Z-spun warp and weft. Part of a metal clasp was attached to the bowtie.

Two other groups of textiles were recovered from Burial 3. Textile 3-B consisted of 25 remnants of a brown wool fabric. The warp had disintegrated but imprints of it

could be seen on the remaining fibers. The warp was likely a cotton or linen. Textile 3-B may represent a linsey-woolsey type of fabric.

Textile 3-C consisted of four remnants of a brown, vegetable fiber fabric. The fabric had a balanced weave with a thread count of approximately 8 x 8 yarns per cm. All pieces of 3-C were discovered adhered to 3-B and may be a lining.

Other personal artifacts recovered from Burial 3 include three four-hole hard black rubber buttons (1.5 to 2 cm in diameter), 2 opaque white glass collar studs, 2 fragments of a copper alloy metal straight pin, and one small ferrous metal buckle. The black rubber buttons measured approximately 18.36 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the rubber buttons would have measured 32 lines. Hard rubber buttons were generally used on men's vests, coats, or overcoats from 1851 to 1900, while glass collar studs began to be used in the 1840s (Luscomb 1992:80,170-171).

Seeds identified as elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) seeds were also recovered from the burial. The purpose of the fruit within the burial container is not clear.

Burial 3, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained remnants of a bowtie and two other indeterminate brown wool and fiber fabrics. Three hard rubber buttons, two white glass collar studs, two fragments of a metal straight pin, and one metal buckle were also among the personal artifacts recovered from Burial 3, suggesting a typical man's suit. The white glass collar studs would have been used for a dress shirt, while the black rubber buttons were likely used for a vest or coat.

Burial 4

Burial 4 contains the remains of a 33-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and viewing window glass analysis, Burial 4 dates to the period of 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 4 were recovered, including personal artifacts. The burial had been disturbed, with artifacts scattered and/or exposed at the surface (see Figure 4.17).

Five fragments of a shell button and one four-hole opaque white glass button (11.04 mm in diameter) were also recovered from Burial 4. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the glass button would have measured between 16 and 18 lines. Shell buttons were generally used from 1895 to 1940, while glass buttons began to be used in the 1840s (Fink and Ditzler 1993:56; Luscomb 1992:80). These buttons were most likely sewn on the individual's dress.

Burial 4, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained fragments of a shell button and one opaque white glass button.

Burial 5

Burial 5 contains the remains of a 43-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 5 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 5 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.18).

Two unidentifiable textile remnants were recovered from Burial 5. Textile 5-A consists of a black wool fabric with a twill weave and Z-spun yarns in both the warp and

the weft. Due to the small size of the remnants, a thread count could not be determined. One remnant piece was attached to a cufflink, suggesting that the remnant was part of a man's dress shirt.

A pair of brass cufflinks was also recovered from Burial 5. They exhibit a design of diamond shapes on the front. One of the cufflinks has been broken in two pieces. Brass accessories such as cufflinks and buttons were generally used from 1820 to 1870 (Fink and Ditzler 1993:23).

Seeds were also recovered from Burial 5. A botanical analysis of the seeds concluded that they were elderberry seeds (*Sambucus canadensis*). It is not clear what the purpose of the fruit was. Smartweed (*Polygonum* sp.) was also identified among the botanical remains of Burial 5. Smartweed is a weedy invasive species that is common in disturbed or cleared land.

Burial 5, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained two unidentifiable black wool fabric, a pair of brass cufflinks, and elderberry seeds. The presence of the cufflinks suggests that the wool fabric remnants were once part of a man's dress shirt.

Burial 5a

Burial 5a contains the remains of an indeterminate adult. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 5a dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 5a were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.19).

Ten pieces of shoe leather were recovered from Burial 5a. They are designated Textile 5A-A. The largest piece measured 10 cm x 5.5 cm and was 4 mm thick. The

pieces are most likely the remnants of the sole of a shoe. The pieces were in too poor a condition to determine which shoe, the right or left, they belonged to.

Three 4-hole opaque white glass buttons (10.08-10.86 mm in diameter) were also recovered inside the casket area. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the glass buttons would have measured between 16 and 18 lines. These buttons were most likely sewn on a dress or dress shirt and generally date from 1840 to the present (Luscomb 1992:80).

Burial 5a, which dates prior to 1900, contained the remains of leather shoes and three opaque white glass buttons. The glass buttons suggest that the deceased had been dressed in a man's dress shirt, or, perhaps, a dress, depending on the sex of the individual, which is unclear.

Burial 6

Burial 6 contains the remains of a child under one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 6 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 6 were recovered, including some personal artifacts (See Figure 4.20).

Nine four-hole opaque white glass buttons were recovered centrally from inside the casket area. The buttons measured approximately 8.62 mm and 10.72 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the glass buttons would have measured between 16 and 18 lines. These buttons were most likely sewn on a dress. Glass buttons generally began to be used in the 1840s (Luscomb

1992:80). Three fragments of a copper alloy metal straight pin were also found in Burial 6.

Burial 6, which dates prior to 1900, contained nine opaque white glass buttons and metal straight pin fragments. The glass buttons suggest the child was likely buried in a dress.

Burial 7

Burial 7 contains the remains of a child under one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 7 dates prior to 1900. Artifacts associated with Burial 7 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.21).

An opaque white glass button was recovered from Burial 7 as well several seeds. Glass buttons were primarily used for dress shirts and dresses and generally began to be used in the 1840s (Luscomb 1992:80).

Seeds identified as black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) seeds were also recovered from the burial. The purpose of the fruit within the burial container is not clear. Smartweed (*Polygonum* sp.) was also identified among the botanical remains of Burial 5. Smartweed is a weedy invasive species that is common in disturbed or cleared land.

Burial 7, which dates prior to 1900, contained an opaque white glass button and black cherry seeds. The glass buttons suggest that the child was likely buried in a dress.

Burial 8

Burial 8 contains the remains of a 43-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 8 dates to the period of 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 8 were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.22).

The only pieces of clothing recovered from Burial 8 were the remains of a pair of socks, which were located on the feet of the individual (TX 3-22). The socks have been designated Textile 8-B. The socks were made of a cream colored unspun jute with 12 stitches per centimeter and 10 rows per centimeter. One sock measured 29 x 13 cm, while the other was 35 x 13 cm.

Seventeen buttons were recovered from Burial 8 and were located centrally on the remains of the individual. Eight of these buttons have been identified as being made possibly of processed horn, while the other nine are made of hard rubber. The black, hard rubber buttons had two holes. Two of the rubber buttons measured approximately 2 cm (34lines) in diameter, while the remaining seven measured approximately 1.5 cm (26-28 lines) in diameter. Rubber buttons generally were used from 1851 to 1900 (Luscomb 1992:170-171). The yellow-brown horn buttons also had two holes and measured approximately 1.5 cm (26-28 lines) in diameter. A boutonniere pin with a white glass head was recovered from the upper remains of the individual.

Seeds from the deceased's chest area were also recovered. The seeds were identified as black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) seeds. The purpose of the fruit within the burial container is not clear.

Burial 8, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained the remains of a pair of cream-colored socks, eight processed horn buttons, nine hard rubber buttons, and black cherry seeds.

Burial 9

Burial 9 contains the remains of a 53-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 9 dates to the period of 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 9 were recovered, including some personal artifacts (see Figure 4.23).

Five unidentified black, four-hole buttons were recovered from the central area of the individual's remains. They are possibly made of processed bone or horn with black enamel. Four white celluloid collar studs were recovered from around the remains of the individual's head and neck area. Celluloid was generally used to make accessories such as collar studs from 1871 to 1940 (Meikle 1995:10-29).

Burial 9, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained five black buttons and four white celluloid collar studs. These buttons suggest the deceased was dressed in a button down dress shirt with a vest and/or overcoat.

Burial 10

Burial 10 contains the remains of a 38-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 10 dates to the period of 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 10 were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.24).

Two textile remnants attached to a fastener were recovered from Burial 10. Designated Textile 10-A, the pieces are made of black silk with a warp-faced unbalanced plain weave and a thread count of 40 to 60 yarns per cm.

Nine remnants of a light brown silk habutae fabric were also recovered from Burial 10. Textile 10-B had a 2/1-twill weave with unspun yarns and a thread count of 36 yarns per cm. One remnant of 10-B was found adhered to the anterior end of the axis vertebrae.

Three different types of buttons were recovered from Burial 10. Eleven two-hole black hard rubber buttons, one shell button, and three ferrous metal buttons were found along the upper portion of the individual's remains. The black rubber buttons measured approximately 14.86 mm and 18.57 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the black rubber buttons would have measured 26 and 32 lines. The ferrous metal buttons measured approximately 22 mm in diameter, or 36 lines (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Four white celluloid collar studs were also recovered from the neck area of the individual. Celluloid was generally used to make collar studs and other accessories from 1871 to 1940 (Meikle 1995:10-29).

Burial 10, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained black and light brown silk textile remnants, eleven hard rubber buttons, one shell button, three metal buttons, and four white celluloid collar studs. The rubber and metal buttons suggest the deceased was dressed in a vest and/or an overcoat, while the shell button and celluloid collar studs suggest the individual was also wearing a button down dress shirt.

Burial 12

Burial 12 contains the remains of an 80-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Margaret Holmes and the date of interment was 1944. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 12 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.26).

Two shell buckles, possibly shoe buckles, were recovered from Burial 12. They had both been broken into two pieces. Four two-hole shell buttons were also recovered from Burial 12, as well as a metal clothing snap and a metal safety pin. Shell buttons were generally used for dresses and dress shirts and they date from 1895 to 1940 (Fink and Ditzler 1993:56). Snap fasteners were generally used to replace hook and eye fasteners on dresses and skirts as early as 1902. An entire set of dentures and a left eye cover was also part of the personal artifacts recovered from Burial 12. The dentures included the top and bottom sets of teeth. It appears to have been made of an early type of plastic. The plastic was molded to fit the entire top and bottom of the mouth. Although hard rubber, patented in 1844 (Luscomb 1992:90-91), and celluloid, patented in 1869 (Friedel 1983), arguably can be considered the world's first plastics, modern synthetic plastic polymers actually date to the early twentieth century. The first modern plastic, Bakelite, was invented by Dr. Leo Baekeland between 1907 and 1909, and mass production of buttons with the new material became commonplace after World War I (ca. 1920) (Luscomb 1992:19; Pool 1991; Williams 1982:142).

Margaret Holmes, who died in 1944, was probably outfitted in a dress or, possibly, a dress shirt and skirt. The contents of Burial 12 help suggest what clothing Margaret may have worn: two shell buckles, four shell buttons, a metal clothing snap,

and a metal safety pin. The shell buttons and metal clothing snap, in particular, suggest that the deceased was outfitted in a dress or, possibly, a dress shirt and skirt.

Burial 13

Burial 13 contains the remains of a 30-year-old adult. The sex was indeterminate. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 13 dates to the period of 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 13 were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.27).

Fourteen remnants of black boiled wool were recovered from Burial 13. Textile 13-A had a plain weave and was both S-spun and Z-spun. The wool had been fulled or felted resulting in a thick pile.

Two pieces of an unidentifiable fabric (Textile 13.1) were found adhered to the back of metal buttons. The fabric had a 2/1 twill weave. A fabric impression was also recovered from a button. This is identified as Textile 13.2. It had a balanced plain weave with Z-spun warp and weft. The thread count was 20 x 20 yarns per cm.

In addition to an unidentifiable fabric covered button, one four-hole opaque white glass button, and two fabric covered metal buttons were recovered from Burial 13. Glass buttons generally were used for dresses or dress shirts and began to be used in the 1840s (Luscomb 1992:80).

Seeds were also found in Burial 13. The seeds were identified as grape (*Vitis* sp.) seeds, and the purpose of the presence of the grapes in the casket is not known.

Burial 13, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained remnants of a black wool fabric, an unidentifiable fabric attached to metal buttons, one opaque white glass button, two fabric covered metal buttons, and one unidentifiable fabric covered button. Grape seeds were also recovered from the burial.

Burial 14

Burial 14 contains the remains of a 58-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 14 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 14 were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.28).

Six indeterminate remnants of a black silk fabric (Textile 14-A) were recovered from Burial 14. The fabric has a plain weave with an unspun warp. The weft yarns are missing, but it was likely a cellulose fiber. Impressions indicate that the weft was larger than the warp and that there were fewer wefts per cm than warp.

Three ferrous metal buttons (one covered with fabric) were recovered from Burial 14, as well as two four-hole opaque white glass buttons. The metal buttons measured approximately 15.35, 15.5, and 15.85 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the metal buttons would have measured 28 lines. The glass buttons measured approximately 10.33 mm (or 16 lines) and 17.15 mm (or 30 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog 1894-1895:80*). Glass buttons were generally used for dresses or dress shirts and began to be used in the 1840s (Luscomb 1992:80). A metal straight pin, still pinned to Textile 14-A, was also recovered from Burial 14.

Burial 14, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained six indeterminate remnants of a black silk fabric, two fabric covered metal buttons, two four-hole opaque white glass buttons, and a metal straight pin. The black silk remnants and the buttons suggest the deceased was outfitted in a formal dress.

Burial 15

Burial 15 contains the remains of a 19-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 15 dates to the period of 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 15 were recovered, including personal artifacts and textiles (see Figure 4.29).

Twelve remnants of a black bowtie (TX 4-10) were recovered from Burial 15. Designated as Textile 15-A, the warp was unspun silk and the weft was a 2-ply, S-spun unmercerized cotton. The fabric had a satin weave with a thread count of 60 x 18 yarns per cm. The largest remnant, which may have formed the center of the bowtie, was folded and measured 5 cm x 4 cm.

Two fabric covered metal buttons were recovered from Burial 15, as well as one white opaque glass collar stud. The buttons were covered in a blue silk and measured approximately 14.28 mm in diameter and 5 mm thick. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the metal buttons would have measured 26 lines. Collar studs and buttons began to be made out of glass in the 1840s (Luscomb 1992:80). Three metal safety pins were also recovered from Burial 15. The metal safety pins were identified as Type 1DI, and they were known through advertising as Clinton Safety pins. The patents associated with this pinhead form date to 1878 and 1881.

Burial 15, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained twelve remnants of a black bowtie, two fabric covered metal buttons, one white opaque glass collar stud, and three metal safety pins. The remnants of a bowtie, together with the buttons and collar stud, suggest the deceased was dressed in a man's suit, including a button down dress shirt, vest, and/or overcoat.

Burial 16

Burial 16 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 16 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 16 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.30).

A fragment of a shell button was recovered from Burial 16 as well as three metal safety pins. Shell buttons were generally used as dress and dress shirt buttons; they date from 1895 to 1940 (Fink and Ditzler 1993:56). The metal safety pins were identified as Type II safety pins. This safety pin type is known as the Lindsay pin and was patented by John Lindsay in 1878.

Burial 16, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained a fragment of a shell button and three metal safety pins.

Burial 17

Burial 17 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial

17 dates from 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 17 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.31).

Half of a comb was recovered from around the individual's remains. It is yellow and made of celluloid. Celluloid was used to make a variety of accessories from 1871 to 1940, including collar studs and combs (Meikle 1995:10-29).

Burial 17, which dates from 1900 to 1905, contained half of a yellow celluloid comb.

Burial 20

Burial 20 contains the remains of a 30-year-old adult female. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 20 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 20 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.34).

A white porcelain four-hole button was recovered from Burial 20. The button measured approximately 10.14 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the porcelain button would have measured 16 lines. Porcelain buttons were in common use in America from the mid-1840s to the 1920s (Albert and Adams 1970:4-5; Pool 1991; Sprague 2002).

Burial 20, which dates prior to 1900, contained a white porcelain four-hole button.

Burial 21

Burial 21 contains the remains of a 3-year-old child. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on coffin hardware analysis, Burial 21 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 21 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.35).

Five opaque white four-hole glass buttons were recovered from inside the coffin area of Burial 21. The glass buttons measured approximately 11.04 mm in diameter. According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the glass buttons would have measured 18 lines. Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80). One three-hole and one four-hole porcelain button was also recovered from Burial 21. They measure approximately 7.52 mm (12 lines) and 8.8 mm (16 lines) in diameter, respectively. Porcelain buttons were in common use in America from the mid-1840s to the 1920s (Albert and Adams 1970:4-5; Pool 1991; Sprague 2002).

Burial 21, which dates prior to 1900, contained five opaque white four-hole glass buttons, and one three-hole and one four-hole porcelain button.

Burial 22

Burial 22 contains the remains of a 72-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is John T. Holmes and the date of interment was 1922. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 22 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.36).

Four fabric covered metal buttons were recovered from Burial 22. Textile 22.1 consists of a wool fiber with a blue-green warp and a brown weft. The fabric had a 2/2 twill weave with a thread count of 20 x 24 yarns per cm. One button measured 19 mm (32 lines) in diameter and three buttons measured 15 mm (26-28 lines) in diameter.

Two fabric covered metal buttons with a slightly different wool fiber (Textile 22.2) covering were also recovered from Burial 22. The wool was S-spun with a brown warp and a rust weft. The fabric had 2/2 twill with paired warps and a thread count of 16 x 20 yarns per cm. The buttons measured 15 mm (26-28 lines) in diameter.

Twenty-nine unidentifiable remnants of a brown wool fabric (Textile 22-A) were recovered from Burial 22. The fabric had a plain weave with a Z-spun weft and a thread count of 12 x 13 yarns per cm. The warp was likely cotton or linen and 22-A may represent a linsey-woolsey type of fabric. The fabric was brushed to bring out the pile or texture.

Ten remnants of a black cotton fabric (Textile 22-B) were also recovered from Burial 22. The fabric had a plain weave with a Z-spun warp and weft. The thread count was 25 yarns per cm in one system and 18 yarns per cm in the other. The fabric had a very fine open weave. Two remnants of 22-B were found adhered to a piece of 22-A, which could indicate that 22-B was a lining.

In addition to the buttons, four celluloid collar studs were also recovered from Burial 22. Celluloid was used to make accessories such as collar studs from 1871 to 1940 (Meikle 1995:10-29).

John T. Holmes, who had died in 1922, had most likely worn a brown wool suit with a button down dress shirt, as suggested by the contents of the burial: unidentifiable

remnants of a brown wool fabric, ten remnants of a black cotton fabric, six fabric covered metal buttons, and four celluloid collar studs.

Burial 23

Burial 23 contains the remains of a 6-month-old child. The name of the individual is Willie T. Christerson and the date of interment was 1873. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 23 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.37).

Three opaque white four-hole glass buttons, one four-hole white porcelain button, and one metal clothing snap were recovered from Burial 23. The glass buttons measured approximately 11.15 mm (18 lines) in diameter, while the porcelain button measured 8.59 mm (14-16 lines) in diameter (*1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog*:80). Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80). Porcelain buttons were in common use in America from the mid-1840s to the 1920s (Albert and Adams 1970:4-5; Pool 1991; Sprague 2002).

Burial 23, which dates to 1873, contained two large and two small opaque white four-hole glass buttons, and one metal clothing snap.

Burial 24

Burial 24 contains the remains of a child under one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and viewing window glass analysis, Burial 24 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 24 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.38).

Textile 24 consists of small light yellow silk fabric remnants on three straight pins. The fabric had a balanced, plain weave with a thread count of 20 x 20 yarns per cm. Seventeen fragments of copper alloy metal straight pins were also recovered from Burial 24.

Burial 24, which dates prior to 1900, contained small light yellow silk fabric remnants on three straight pins and seventeen fragments of copper alloy metal straight pins.

Burial 28

Burial 28 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 28 dates prior to 1900. The only personal artifact recovered from Burial 28 was a pinhead (see Figure 4.42).

Burial 29

Burial 29 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual is John R. Daws and the date of interment was 1852. Some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts were recovered from Burial 29 (see Figure 4.43).

One four-hole opaque white glass button was recovered from Burial 29. The button measured approximately 8.42 mm (14 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80).

Burial 29, dating to 1852, contained one four-hole opaque white glass button.

Burial 31

Burial 31 contains the remains of a 10-year-old male. The name of the individual is Ephraim P. Holmes and the date of interment was 1852. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 31 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.45).

Eleven fabric covered metal buttons were recovered from Burial 31. The fabric was identified as Textile 31.1 and was covered in rust. This made identifying the fiber and color of the fabric difficult. The yarns were Z-spun in one system and possibly unspun in the other. The fabric had a plain weave and a thread count of 25 x 25 yarns per cm. The buttons measured 18 mm (32 lines) in diameter and were 7 mm thick.

Three remnants of a yellow silk fabric attached to a jewelry fastener were recovered from Burial 31. The silk was S-spun, 2-ply yarn with a Z-twist. It appears to be a braid about 3 mm wide. The metal fastener had a design on the front.

Fifteen pieces of shoe leather, including the right and left toe pieces and one heel piece were recovered from the east end of the casket of Burial 31. Stitching holes remained in the toe pieces and nails were still intact in the heel piece. All other remnants were unidentifiable.

Two three-hole opaque white glass buttons, four plain metal buttons, and two five-hole buttons made of bone were also recovered from Burial 31. The glass buttons measured approximately 8 mm (14 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for

dressess and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80). The bone buttons measured approximately 16.25 mm (30 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80).

Ephraim P. Holmes, who had died in 1852, had likely been dressed in a suit and button down dress shirt with leather shoes, as suggested by the contents of the burial: eleven fabric covered metal buttons, three remnants of a yellow silk fabric attached to a jewelry fastener, fifteen pieces of shoe leather, two opaque white glass buttons, four plain metal buttons, and two buttons made of bone.

Burial 32

Burial 32 contains the remains of a 58-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is Samuel Holmes and the date of interment was 1872. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 32 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.46).

The textile assemblage from Burial 32 includes the remains of a jacket, lining, bowtie, pants, socks, and shoes.

Textile 32-A consisted of 10 remnants of a brown wool jacket. The fabric was S-spun in one system and Z-spun in the other system. It had a balanced plain weave with a thread count of 30 x 30 yarns per cm and was fulled. Remnants of the jacket include a 17 x 5 cm piece of the collar which had the remains of a bowtie in it, an 18 x 5 cm piece of the collar or lapel, a 12 x 8 cm piece of the back vent and pleats, as well as 7 unidentified pieces. Due to the small amount of material remaining, it could not be determined whether the jacket was a frock or sack coat. However, the presence of what appears to be a back vent with pleats would suggest a frock coat.

Textile 32-B consisted of 20 remnants of the jacket lining. The lining was made of a vegetable fiber, either linen or cotton, and was Z-spun in both the warp and weft. The brown fabric has a 2/1 twill weave with a thread count of 40 yarns per cm in one system and 30 yarns per cm in the other system. In the visible system, the yarn is much coarser than the yarn in the covered system.

Textile 32-C consisted of 2 remnants of a black silk bowtie. The silk was unspun and had a satin weave. Due to deterioration, a thread count was not possible. Small pieces of sewing thread were found in the bowtie. The thread was blue or black and was 3-ply, z-ply, and S-spun.

Textile 32-D consisted of the remains of a pair of brown wool trousers (TX 7-19, TX 7-22, TX8-13, TX8-16, TX8-20, TX8-24). The warp was S-spun while the weft was Z-spun. The fabric had a balanced plain weave with a thread count of 30 x 30 yarns per cm. The trousers appear to have been a basic stovepipe legged pant with button fly, suspender buttons, and side pockets. The extant waistband of the pants measured 87 cm and the inseam measured 79.5 cm (Drawing D). The trousers had two gussets, measuring approximately 15 x 18.5 x 24.5 cm. No signs of wear were present on either the waistband or the gussets of the trousers, possibly indicating that this was a new suit purchased just for the burial.

Textile 32-E consisted of two remnants of a pair of socks. The socks are adhered to Textile 32-F, a pair of shoes. The material was too deteriorated to determine fiber or spinning direction. The socks were knit, with 10 stitches per cm and 16 rows per cm. The socks appeared brown, but the coloring is probably due to dirt and contact with the shoe leather.

Textile 32-F consisted of the soles and insoles of a pair of shoes. The toes were slightly curled on each piece. The left shoe measured 19 cm long x 8 cm wide. The right shoe measured 20 cm long by 8 cm wide. Both shoes had heels 3 cm thick. Stitching holes were evident and pieces of sock (32-E) were present on each insole.

Fourteen metal buttons were recovered from Burial 32. Nine of the buttons were still attached to the fabric of the pants. One metal straight pin and a set of dentures were also recovered from Burial 32. The dentures included the top and bottom sets of teeth. Unlike the early plastic dentures that were recovered in Burials 12 and 60, these dentures were made of a gold colored metal that were molded to fit the top and bottom of the individual's mouth.

Samuel Holmes, who had died in 1872, had been dressed in a brown wool suit, which included a pair of brown wool trousers, a bowtie, a lined jacket, a pair of socks, and a pair of shoes. His outfit was accessorized with fourteen metal buttons, one metal straight pin and a set of dentures.

Burial 33

Burial 33 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult male. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 33 dates from 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 33 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.47).

Three fabric covered metal buttons were recovered from Burial 33 as well as one opaque white glass collar stud, and one wooden collar stud. One bullet was also retrieved from the burial.

Fragments of a peach pit were recovered from the burial as well. The purpose for the peach within the burial is not understood.

Burial 33 (1900-1905) contained three fabric covered metal buttons, one opaque white glass collar stud, one wooden collar stud, one bullet , and fragments of a peach pit.

Burial 34

Burial 34 contains the remains of a 44-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is David M. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1863. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 34 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.48).

The soles of a pair of shoes were recovered from the east end of the burial (Textile 34-A). The left sole was curled up and measured 15 cm long x 7 cm wide with a 2.5 cm thick heel. The right sole was fully extended and measured 25 cm long x 7 cm wide with a 2.5 cm thick heel. Stitching holes were evident on both the insole and sole.

Textile 34-B consists of twelve remnants of beige wool. The fabric had a 2/1 twill weave with S-spun yarns in one system and Z-spun yarns in the other. The thread count was 20 x 20 yarns per cm and the fabric was fulled or felted.

Textile 34-C consisted of sixteen remnants of black silk. The fabric had a satin weave with unspun yarns. Not enough woven area remained to take an accurate thread count. Textile 34-C is possibly the remains of a bowtie; it is very similar to Textiles 3-A and 15-A.

Textile 34-D consisted of two remnants of dark brown wool. The fabric had a plain weave that was S-spun in one system and Z-spun in the other. The fabric was fulled or felted.

Eight metal fabric covered buttons and three opaque white glass buttons were also recovered from Burial 34. The glass buttons measured approximately 9.5 mm (16 lines) and 11.25 mm (18 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Glass began to be used to make accessories such as buttons and collar studs in the 1840s (Luscomb 1992:80).

David M. Stephenson, who had died in 1863, had been dressed in a brown wool suit with a possible vest and coat as suggested by the contents of the burial: the soles of a pair of shoes, twelve remnants of beige wool, sixteen remnants of black silk, two remnants of dark brown wool, eight metal fabric covered buttons and three opaque white glass buttons.

Burial 35

Burial 35 contains the remains of a 20-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Hannah B. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1861. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 35 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.49).

Five fragments of shoe leather were recovered from the east end of Burial 35, by the remains of the individual's feet. Textile 35-A consists of pieces of both the left and right shoes. The left sole was broken in two pieces, which measured 9.3 cm long x 5.6 cm wide and 7.2 cm long x 5 cm wide. Both pieces were 4 mm thick. A fragment from the

right sole measured 14.5 cm long x 5 cm wide and 4 mm thick. All other remnants were small and unidentifiable.

A hair comb made of vulcanized rubber was recovered from above the remains of the individual's head; "Goodyear" was written on the back. Goodyear rubber was produced from 1851 to 1900 (Luscomb 1992:170-171). A vulcanized rubber hairpin and a metal safety pin were also found in Burial 35.

It is not clear what type of dress Hannah B. Stephenson had been outfitted in for her funeral in 1861, but the contents of the burial suggest some of the items she had been wearing: five fragments of shoe leather, a hair comb and a hairpin made of vulcanized rubber, and a metal safety pin.

Burial 36

Burial 36 contains the remains of a 16-year-old female. The name of the individual is Martha A. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1844. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 36 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.50).

A tortoise shell hair comb was also recovered from around the individual's skull. Tortoise shell was used up until the mid-nineteenth century when its use began to decline when hard rubber became a common manufacturing material for combs and hair accessories.

Burial 36, dating to 1844, contained a tortoise shell hair comb.

Burial 38

Burial 38 contains the remains of a 44-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is William Vardeman and the date of interment was 1846. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 38 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.52).

Four opaque white glass buttons and three wooden buttons were recovered from Burial 38. The glass buttons measured approximately 10.19 mm (16 lines) in diameter. Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80). The wooden buttons measured approximately 17 mm (30 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80).


Burial 38, dating to 1846, contained four opaque white glass buttons and three wooden buttons.

Burial 39

Burial 39 contains the remains of an eighty year-old adult male. The name of the individual is Morgan Vardeman and the date of interment was 1847. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 39 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.53).

Six five-hole wooden buttons were recovered from Burial 39. The buttons measured approximately 16.21 mm (30 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80).

Burial 39, dating to 1847, contained six wooden buttons.



Burial 40

Burial 40 contains the remains of an adult male. The name of the individual is John T. Vardeman and the date of interment is not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 40 dates from 1900 to 1905. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 40 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.54).

The textile assemblage from Burial 40 consists of a sack coat, lining, a vest, a bowtie, shirt, and pants.

Textile 40-A consisted of 38 remnants of a wool jacket, probably a sack coat (TX1-3, TX 1-9, TX1-13). The fabric was S-spun in the warp and weft, with a 2/2 twill weave and a thread count of 16 x 18 yarns per cm. The warp consisted of medium brown and tan threads, while the weft was medium brown. A subtle stripe pattern was created in the fabric by alternating two tan then two medium brown threads in the warp. The brown threads are also slightly thicker than the tan. The fabric had a very tight weave and had been heavily brushed to form pile.

The coat had a curved bottom, five buttons down the front, and hip pockets (Drawing A). No evidence of a breast pocket could be found. Double topstitching was present on the hem and lapels, although the sewing thread had deteriorated. The coat was lined, and may have had an inner and outer lining. The reconstructed dimensions of the coat were 76 cm long x 45 cm wide. The pile is worn away on the collar of Textile 40-A, indicating that this was probably not a suit of clothes purchased for burial, but that Burial 40 was interred in his best suit. The sack coat was the most popular style of the 1860s and 1870s, and examples of this style can be found in the 1897 Sears Roebuck catalog as well as Severa's *Dressed for the Photographer: Ordinary Americans and Fashion, 1840-1900* (1995).

Textile 40-B consisted of 50 remnants of brown silk, which was most likely an inner lining for the coat. The warp was unspun and the weft was too fine to see. The fabric had a simple gauze weave with a thread count of 33 x 20 yarns per cm. The weft appears slightly darker in color and extremely fine.

Textile 40-C consisted of 50 remnants of light brown silk, which is most likely an outer lining for the coat. Spinning direction could not be determined, but the fabric had a

balanced plain weave with a thread count of 16 x 16 yarns per cm. The fabric had a very open weave.

Textile 40-D consisted of 20 remnants of a wool vest (TX2-1, TX2-17). The fabric was identical to the fabric used in creating Textile 40-A, the coat (TX2-21). The reassembled vest was 62.5 cm long. The vest is single breasted and collarless, with two lower pockets (Drawing E). It had a snake of fabric that ran up around the neck to the center back. The back of the vest had deteriorated, but the buckle for a back strap remains (TX2-24). There were two rows of top stitching along the edge of the vest opening and six buttons. The detached pockets each measured 10 cm across. Severa (1995:314) states that a dressy vest was often made of material matching the suit, supporting the idea that Burial 40 was interred in his best clothes.

Textile 40-E consisted of 24 remnants of a cotton shirt. The fabric was Z-spun in both the warp and weft and had a plain weave with a thread count of 18 yarns per cm in one system and 22 yarns per cm in the other. The fabric was dark brown, although traces of red and blue could be seen. The red and blue appear to be painted on, rather than woven and may represent a printed pattern. Textile 40-E only seemed to preserve over metal buttons.

Textile 40-F consisted of the 16 remnants of a black silk bowtie. The spinning direction was unclear, but the fabric had a satin weave with a thread count of 60 x 48 yarns per cm. The bowtie consisted of many layers and grosgrain ribbon appears to have been part of the construction. The ribbon probably served as a strap to go around the neck.

Textile 40-G consisted of 34 remnants of a pair of wool trousers (TX3-6). The fabric was identical to the fabric used in the construction of Textiles 40-A and 40-D. The reassembled dimensions of the trousers were 53 cm long x 35 cm wide. The trousers had a five-button fly with one additional outside button. They also had vertical slit pockets extending from the waistband. The edges of the pockets have two rows of topstitching. Very little remains of the trousers, however one can assume they would have been a basic stovepipe legged pant, similar to 32-D (Drawing D).

Eleven hard rubber black buttons were recovered from Burial 40. Six smaller buttons came from the vest, while five large buttons came from the jacket. The small rubber buttons measured approximately 15.03 mm (26 lines) in diameter, while the large rubber buttons measured 18.71 mm (32 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Four opaque white glass buttons from the shirt, and eleven metal buttons adhered to the pants were also recovered from Burial 40. The glass buttons measured approximately 12.82 mm (22 lines) in diameter, while the ferrous metal buttons measured 11.08 mm (18 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80). One metal cufflink (15.13 mm in diameter), three wooden collar studs (9.53 mm in diameter), and one metal fastener from the waist of the pants were also recovered from the burial. A peach pit was recovered from the chest area of the individual's remains.

John T. Vardeman, who died ca. 1900 to 1905, had worn a brown wool suit at the time of his burial as suggested by the contents of the burial: the remains of a sack coat, lining, a vest, a bowtie, shirt, pants, eleven hard rubber black buttons, four opaque white

glass buttons, one metal cufflink, three wooden collar studs, one metal fastener, and a peach pit. The deceased had been dressed in a man's suit, which had most likely not been purchased especially for the burial, but had been previously worn at special occasions.

Burial 41

Burial 41 contains the remains of a 78-year-old adult male. The name of the individual is Lindsay Stephenson and the date of interment was 1870. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 41 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.55).

The textile assemblage from Burial 41 includes a frock coat, lining, and a pair of fall-front trousers.

Textile 41-A consisted of 3 remnants of brown wool forming a frock coat (TX4-21, TX5-17, TX6-11). The wool had a balanced plain weave which was S-spun in one system and Z-spun in the other. It had a thread count of 30 x 30. Small pieces of black, 2-ply S-ply sewing thread were present.

When reconstructed and laid flat, the coat had a length of 110 cm, with the skirt measuring 54 cm long (Drawings B and C). The coat was single breasted with a stitched-on placket front. It had buttons and buttonholes extending up to the top of the lapel. Double topstitching was present on the cuffs of the coat. Stitching was present inside the lapels of the coat, in order to give the lapels body (TX 5-21). This is an indicator of the excellent craftsmanship that went into the manufacture of this garment.

There is no sign of wear on Textile 41-A, indicating that it was likely purchased for burial. The coat is similar to an 1860s frock coat and was a more formal style that

might customarily be worn by an older man (Severa 1995). Plate 4 from Louis Devere's *The Handbook of Practical Cutting on the Centre Point System* (1866), shows a frock coat quite similar to Textile 41-A (Shep and Salisbury 1994). It is also a single-breasted frock coat with a stitched-on placket front, which has buttons and buttonholes extending up to the top of the lapel. Coats of similar style can also be found in the 1897 Sears Roebuck catalog as well as Severa's *Dressed for the Photographer: Ordinary Americans and Fashion, 1840-1900* (1995).

Textile 41-B consisted of 40 remnants of coat lining. The lining was brown, unspun silk in a balanced plain weave. The fabric had a thread count of 50 x 50 yarns per cm. The lining covered the entirety of the inside of the jacket.

Textile 41-C consisted of a pair of fall-front trousers (TX5-4, TX6-8). The trousers were made of brown wool, Z-spun in both warp and weft. The fabric had a plain weave with a thread count of 16 yarns per cm in one system and 14 yarns per cm in the other system. The trousers have a ribbed texture, similar to corduroy.

The waistband of the reconstructed pants measured 122 cm, with an inseam of 71 cm (Drawings F, G, and H). Two buttons fastened the outer fall, while the inner waistband closed with three buttons (TX5-7 and TX5-9). Two hip pockets were attached to the inner waistband.

The pattern for a pair of fall-front trousers can be found in the *Salisbury's System of Actual Measurement and Drafting*, which was reproduced by R.L. Shep (1994). Salisbury indicates that the pattern is designed to accommodate a stout man, and the measurements of both the frock coat and trousers indicate that Burial 41 was a larger

including some personal artifacts. Three copper alloy metal straight pins were recovered from Burial 55 (see Figure 4.69).

Burial 58

Burial 58 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 58 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 58 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware (see Figure 4.72).

One copper alloy metal straight pin and one metal snap were recovered from the western central portion of Burial 58.

Burial 58, which dates prior to 1900, contained one copper alloy metal straight pin and one metal snap.

Burial 59

Burial 59 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult male. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware and viewing glass analysis, Burial 59 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 59 were recovered, including some mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.73).

Six fragments of shell buttons and two wooden collar studs were recovered from Burial 59. The button fragments were located on the south side of the burial.

man. No sign of wear was found on the trousers, supporting the idea that Burial 41 was interred in a new suit.

Four types of buttons were recovered from Burial 41: one hard rubber black button, three four-hole opaque white glass buttons, eleven fabric covered metal buttons, and two four-hole wooden buttons. Hard rubber buttons were patented in 1851 by Goodyear and were generally used up until 1900 (Luscomb 1992:170-171). The glass buttons measured approximately 10.78 mm (18 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80). The wooden buttons measured approximately 16.50 mm (30 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). These were most likely pants buttons.

Lindsay Stephenson, who died in 1870, had been buried in a new brown wool suit as suggested by the contents of the burial: a lined frock coat, a pair of fall-front trousers, one hard rubber black button, three opaque white glass buttons, eleven fabric covered metal buttons, and two wooden buttons.

Burial 42

Burial 42 contains the remains of a thirty-five year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Ann E. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1846. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 42 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.56).

Approximately three tortoise shell hair combs, broken into eight fragments, one copper alloy metal straight pin, and one set of dentures were recovered from Burial 42.

Tortoise shell was used up until the mid-nineteenth century when its use began to decline when hard rubber became a common manufacturing material for combs and hair accessories.

A set of dentures was also recovered from Burial 42. The set includes the top and bottom teeth, but no molded portions that would have fit the mouth. The teeth were secured with a gold colored metal.

It is unclear what Ann E. Stephenson had worn at the time of her burial in 1846, but, as suggested by the contents of the burial, she had worn approximately three tortoise shell hair combs, one metal straight pin, and one set of dentures.

Burial 43

Burial 43 contains the remains of a female child less than one year old. The last name of the individual is Stephenson and the date of interment was 1837. One copper alloy metal straight pin was recovered from Burial 43 (see Figure 4.57).

Burial 44

Burial 44 contains the remains of a 22-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Eliza E. Stephenson and the date of interment was 1862. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 44 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.58).

Textile 44-A consisted of twelve pieces of shoe leather. A piece of a heel measured 3.9 cm long x 3.3 cm wide and was 1.9 cm thick. A piece of the right shoe

measured 12.8 cm long x 4.6 cm wide and was 3 mm thick. All other remnants were small and unidentifiable.

Textile 44-B consisted of thirty-two remnants of a shiny black fabric, possibly weighted silk. The fabric had a plain weave with unspun yarns; warp and weft could not be differentiated. The fabric was densely woven with a thread count of 50 yarns per cm in one system and 100 yarns per cm in the other. Several remnants of textile 44-B presented sewing features. One remnant, 2.5 cm long x 3 cm wide, had pleats and the remains of a seam, although the thread had deteriorated. The seam had a 2 mm seam allowance and very regular stitching; approximately 3 mm from center to center of thread holes. Two remnants had aqua thread. The thread was 2-ply, S-ply silk. Several remnants had straight pins, while others had hook and eyes.

Three metal straight pins, still attached to fabric, were recovered from Burial 44. A hook and eye metal fastener attached to pieces of fabric, and another metal fastener, also attached to fabric were also found in the burial. A vulcanized rubber bodice or corset stay, as well as a vulcanized rubber black hair comb were recovered around the individual's remains. The comb was a full sized comb used to sweep and secure the entire front section of hair away from the face.

Three types of buttons were recovered from Burial 44: nine four-hole plain opaque white glass buttons, one scalloped opaque white four-hole glass button, and two four-hole hard rubber brown buttons. The plain glass buttons measured approximately 11.6 mm (18 lines), while the scalloped edged glass button measured 11.37 mm (18 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog* 1894-1895:80). Glass buttons began to be used in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80).

The rubber buttons measured approximately 10.4 mm (16-18 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog 1894-1895*:80). Hard rubber buttons were generally used from 1851 to 1900 (Luscomb 1992:170-171).

Burial 44, which dates to 1862, contained twelve pieces of shoe leather, remnants of a shiny black fabric, three metal straight pins, two metal fasteners, a vulcanized rubber bodice or corset stay, a vulcanized rubber black hair comb, nine plain opaque white four-hole glass buttons, one scalloped opaque white four-hole glass button, and two four-hole hard rubber brown buttons. Given the array of personal artifacts recovered from Burial 44, it is likely that Eliza E. Stephenson had worn a black silk dress, complete with a corset, as well as a hair comb at the time of her burial.

Burial 45

Burial 45 contains the remains of a 45-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Eliza Holmes and the date of interment is not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 45 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 45 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.59).

Textile 45-A consisted of twenty-two remnants of a black wool fabric recovered from the torso area of Burial 45. The fabric had plain weave with very small, brown, S-spun warp and coarse black, slightly Z-spun weft. The thread count was 34 x 12 yarns per cm. Three remnants had pieces of black thread attached. The thread was 2-ply, Z-ply silk. Several remnants had straight pins.

The rubber buttons measured approximately 10.4 mm (16-18 lines) in diameter (*Montgomery Ward Catalog 1894-1895*:80). Hard rubber buttons were generally used from 1851 to 1900 (Luscomb 1992:170-171).

Burial 44, which dates to 1862, contained twelve pieces of shoe leather, remnants of a shiny black fabric, three metal straight pins, two metal fasteners, a vulcanized rubber bodice or corset stay, a vulcanized rubber black hair comb, nine plain opaque white four-hole glass buttons, one scalloped opaque white four-hole glass button, and two four-hole hard rubber brown buttons. Given the array of personal artifacts recovered from Burial 44, it is likely that Eliza E. Stephenson had worn a black silk dress, complete with a corset, as well as a hair comb at the time of her burial.

Burial 45

Burial 45 contains the remains of a 45-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Eliza Holmes and the date of interment is not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 45 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 45 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.59).

Textile 45-A consisted of twenty-two remnants of a black wool fabric recovered from the torso area of Burial 45. The fabric had plain weave with very small, brown, S-spun warp and coarse black, slightly Z-spun weft. The thread count was 34 x 12 yarns per cm. Three remnants had pieces of black thread attached. The thread was 2-ply, Z-ply silk. Several remnants had straight pins.

Textile 45-B consisted of four remnants of black silk yarns from the skull of Burial 45. The yarns were 2-ply and S-ply and may have been the remains of a hair net or some sort of hair covering or decoration. One remnant had a straight pin in it.

Textiles 45-C and 45-D are remnants of the same black silk fabric. Twenty-two pieces of 45-C were collected from the skull area of the burial and twenty-six pieces of 45-D were collected from the foot area of the burial. The fabric had a balanced plain weave with unspun warp and weft and a thread count of 50 x 40 yarns per cm. The remnants showed the remains of a woven border. In this woven border, the weft forms a tubular structure at the edge of the fabric as they turn around in the next shed. The tube is open and 3-dimensional (Seiler-Baldinger 1994:128). Textiles 45-C and 45-D may be the remains of a sheet or burial pall. The border would have been able to hold a drawstring, although there is no evidence of any type of cord.

Sixty-seven black glass beads were recovered from Burial 45. They can possibly be attributed to the decoration of the clothing worn at burial. A set of dentures, five metal straight pins, a metal eye of a hook and eye clothing fastener, and a peach pit were also recovered from Burial 45. The dentures included the top and bottom sets of teeth. Unlike the early plastic dentures that were recovered in Burials 12 and 60, these dentures were made of a gold colored metal that were molded to fit the top and bottom of the individual's mouth.

The peach pit was found resting on the remains of the individual's waist. Burials 14, 33, 35, 40, 42, and 66 also contained peach pits. The purpose of the peaches placed in the burials is not known. One opaque white glass button was also recovered from Burial

45. Glass buttons began to be used for dresses and dress shirts in the 1840s (Luscomb 1992:80).

Burial 45, which dates prior to 1900, contained remnants of a black wool fabric, remnants of black silk yarns and black silk fabric, sixty-seven black glass beads, a set of dentures, five metal straight pins, a metal eye of a hook and eye clothing fastener, a peach pit, and one opaque white glass button. Given the array of personal artifacts recovered from Burial 45, it is likely that Eliza Holmes had worn a black silk dress, decorated with black glass beads, at the time of her burial

Burial 50

Burial 50 contains the remains of a 28-year-old adult female. The last name of the individual is Vardeman and the date of interment is not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 50 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 50 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.64).

Seventy-one blue glass beads from a necklace were recovered from Burial 50, as well as fragments from a tortoise shell hair comb. Tortoise shell was used up until the mid-nineteenth century when its use began to decline when hard rubber became a common manufacturing material for combs and hair accessories.

Burial 50, which dates prior to 1900, contained seventy-one blue glass beads from a necklace and fragments from a tortoise shell hair comb.

Burial 51

Burial 51 contains the remains of a 43-year-old adult female. The name of the individual is Polly Vardeman and the date of interment was 1844. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 51 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.65).

A broken tortoise shell hair comb was recovered adjacent to the individual's skull. Tortoise shell was used up until the mid-nineteenth century when its use began to decline when hard rubber became a common manufacturing material for combs and hair accessories.

Polly Vardeman, who died in 1844, had worn a tortoise shell hair comb at the time of her burial.

Burial 54

Burial 54 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on coffin hardware analysis, Burial 54 dates prior to 1900. One copper alloy metal straight pin was recovered from Burial 54 (see Figure 4.68).

Burial 55

Burial 55 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on hardware analysis, Burial 55 dates prior to 1900. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 55 were recovered,

Burial 59, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained six fragments of shell buttons and two wooden collar studs.

Burial 60

Burial 60 contains the remains of a 43-year-old adult female. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 60 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 60 were recovered, including some personal artifacts (see Figure 4.74).

Textiles were found preserved underneath the plaque from Burial 60. Textile 60-A consisted of fifteen remnants of yellow silk. The fabric had a plain weave with unspun weft and Z- and S-spun warp. The warp alternates two Z-spun yarns followed by two S-spun yarns. The fabric had a thread count of 30 x 60 yarns per cm and was a fairly fine, open weave.

A full set of dentures and a metal safety pin were also recovered from Burial 60. The dentures included the top and bottom sets of teeth. It appears to have been made of an early type of plastic. The plastic was molded to fit the entire top and bottom of the mouth. Although hard rubber, patented in 1844 (Luscomb 1992:90-91), and celluloid, patented in 1869 (Friedel 1983), arguably can be considered the world's first plastics, modern synthetic plastic polymers actually date to the early twentieth century. The first modern plastic, Bakelite, was invented by Dr. Leo Baekeland between 1907 and 1909, and mass production of buttons with the new material became commonplace after World War I (ca. 1920) (Luscomb 1992:19; Pool 1991).

The safety pins have been identified as Type 1DIV. George Boden patented this pin type in 1896. The temporally diagnostic element on this pin is the design of the end coil (Utility Patent No. 553, 049).

Burial 60, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained remnants of yellow silk, a full set of dentures and a metal safety pin.

Burial 61

Burial 61 contains the remains of a 57-year-old adult female. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 61 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 61 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.75).

Textile 61-A consisted of five remnants of brown unmercerized cotton. The fabric had a balanced plain weave with S-spun yarns in one system and Z-spun yarns in the other. It had a thread count of 20 x 20 yarns per cm and was fulled or felted.

Textile 61-B consisted of one remnant of shiny beige silk on a straight pin. The fabric had a plain weave that was S-spun in one system and unspun in the other. It had a thread count of 30 yarns per cm in one system and 60 yarns per cm in the other system and was a fine, slightly open weave.

One metal safety pin and one hook from a hook and eye closure were also recovered from Burial 61. Due to the extremely fragmentary state of the safety pin, identification of its pin type was difficult to discern. Based on the corroded head of the pin, three possible pin types were associated with this pin: Type 1D, Type 1F, or Type 1H. Patents for these pin types range from 1878 to 1900.

Burial 61, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained five remnants of brown unmercerized cotton, remnants of a silk textile on a straight pin, one metal safety pin and one hook from a hook and eye closure.

Burial 62

Burial 62 contains the remains of an adult male. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 62 dates from 1915 to 1950. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 62 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.76).

Textile 62-B consisted of a single 3-dimensional item of black silk (sketch). It measured 2 cm x 2 cm and was fan shaped. The item had a 2/2 twill and was S-spun in one system and Z-spun in the other. A yarn was coming out of the narrow end of the item. It was most likely some sort of tassel or decorative end.

Two metal cufflinks with a design on the front, one celluloid collar stud, and one unidentifiable leather fastener were recovered from Burial 62. Celluloid was used to manufacture collar studs and other accessories from 1871 to 1940 (Meikle 1995:10-29).

Burial 62, which dates from 1915 to 1950, contained a single 3-dimensional item of black silk, two metal cufflinks, one celluloid collar stud, and one unidentifiable leather fastener.

Burial 63

Burial 63 contains the remains of a 33-year-old adult male. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis,

Burial 63 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 63 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.77).

Two four-hole shell buttons, two metal fabric covered buttons, and a brass straight pin were recovered from Burial 63. Shell buttons were generally used from 1895 to 1940 (Fink and Ditzler 1993:56).

Burial 63, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained two four-hole shell buttons, two metal fabric covered buttons, and a brass straight pin.

Burial 64

Burial 64 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 64 dates prior to 1900 (see Figure 4.78).

One opaque white glass button was recovered from Burial 64. Glass buttons began to be made in the 1840s and were generally used for dresses and dress shirts (Luscomb 1992:80).

Burial 64, which dates prior to 1900, contained one opaque white glass button.

Burial 65

Burial 65 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 65 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 65 were recovered, including personal artifacts (see Figure 4.79).

Fourteen metal safety pins were recovered from Burial 65.

Burial 65, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained fourteen metal safety pins.

Burial 66

Burial 66 contains the remains of a child less than one year old. The last name of the individual and the date of interment are not known; based on casket hardware analysis, Burial 66 dates from 1900 to 1920. A variety of artifacts associated with Burial 66 were recovered, including mortuary hardware and personal artifacts (see Figure 4.80).

Textile 66-A consisted of thirteen remnants of a black wool fabric. The fabric had a plain weave with a Z-spun weft. The warp had deteriorated, however the remaining impressions indicated that the fabric had a thread count of 16 x 10 yarns per centimeter.

Textile 66-B consisted of two remnants of a black cotton and silk. The fabric had a 2/1 twill weave with unspun silk warp and Z-spun cotton weft and thread count of 80 x 36 yarns per cm.

A peach pit was also recovered from Burial 66. The peach pit was found in the burial area; no skeletal remains were recovered from Burial 66, possibly due to a previous disinterment. Burials 14, 33, 35, 40, and 42 also contained peach pits.

Burial 66, which dates from 1900 to 1920, contained remnants of black wool, black cotton and silk textiles, and a peach pit.

Discussion and Summary

Grave Markers

Perhaps just as revealing as the archaeological contents of a burial, grave markers are external symbols meant to represent an individual for all of eternity. The cultural clues evident in a grave marker include not only the name of the deceased and their date of birth and death, but also the sentiments of their loved ones, who wished to humanize their relatives through their words. The type of stone that was used to create the grave marker, whether it was limestone or marble, is also an important indicator of what socioeconomic class the family was in. If the inscription on the stone went beyond the usual name and date to a more elaborate poem or verse, then it is likely that the family had paid a commercial stonecutter to create the marker, rather than a local one, who would most likely not have had the same expertise and qualifications (Little 1998:3).

In the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson cemetery, a whole or partial commercially manufactured headstone accompanied twenty burials, while eight manufactured footstones were also associated with the burials. Twenty-six of the burials were marked with plain, unmodified fieldstones, either at the head or foot of the graves, or both.

The manufactured gravestones were categorized by type (see Figure 4.2). The first type, called "Special or Unique," was associated with four of the burials. These gravestones were presented as anomalies to the main types of gravestones, which were associated with the Vardeman and Stephenson families. The gravestones associated with the Vardeman and Stephenson families were categorized as the "Vardeman" type and the

Lincoln County, and is only found in a few locations. It is common in counties to the east on the Cumberland Plateau. Southern yellow pine was found as a primary wood type in four of the burials dating prior to 1900, and in six of the burials dating after 1900. One of these burials belonged to a member of the Holmes family. Three of these burials also contained viewing glass, while eight of these burials also contained casket handles. All but one of these burials also contained thumbscrews, and five of these burials also contained plaques. Only one of these burials also contained hinges.

Soft pine was identified as the primary wood type in nine (18.36%) of the burials, and as the secondary wood type in one of the burials. Soft pine is native to Lincoln County, and appears to be a reasonable wood source for the cemetery's coffins and caskets. Pine was a common wood used in constructing coffins and caskets during the first half of the nineteenth century. "Few coffins better than plain pine painted black were used," claimed an 1844-1845 diary entry (Buikstra et al. 2000: 61; Larkin 1988:99). Pine was easy to work with and could give fast results (Buikstra et al. 2000: 61; Larkin 1988:99). Most of the burials that were associated with soft pine as a primary wood type dated to after 1900. Soft pine was also used for wood planks surrounding the cast iron coffin as an outer box or vault in Burial 41, which dates to 1870. Soft pine was used in two Stephenson burials (Burials 41 and 35). Four of the burials that contained soft pine also contained viewing glass, while five of the burials (about half) also contained casket handles. All but two of the burials also contained thumbscrews. Four of the burials also contained plaques.

Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) was identified as a primary wood type in seven (14.3%) of the burials. Yellow poplar was commonly used as a secondary wood in

cabinetry and furniture and was used for constructing coffins in the early nineteenth century (Buikstra et al. 2000: 62; Hansen 1991). Yellow poplar is native to Lincoln County, and appears to be a reasonable wood source for the coffins and caskets of the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery. Yellow poplar was used in four burials as a primary wood type dating before 1900, as well as to three other burials dating after 1900. One of these burials (Burial 40) may be a Vardeman burial. One of the burials that contained yellow poplar also contained viewing glass, while three of the burials also contained casket handles. All but one of these burials also contained thumbscrews, while two of the burials also contained plaques. Only one of these burials also contained hinges.

Red oak was identified as a primary wood type in four (8.16%) of the burials. Red oaks are open celled and are therefore not suitable to exposure if left untreated (Buikstra et al. 2000: 62). Three of the burials associated with red oak as a primary wood type dated to the 1840s (Burials 51, 36, 39). Burial 68, however, dated from 1915 to 1950. Burials 51 and 39 are Vardeman burials, while Burial 36 is a Stephenson burial.

White oak was identified as a primary wood type in three (6.12%) of the burials, and was not found in any other quantities among the burials. White oak is favorable for coffin and casket construction due to its impermeable cells (Buikstra et al. 2000: 62). White oak is associated with Burial 52 (1843), Burial 22 (1922), and Burial 12 (1944). All three of these burials are Holmes burials. Two of the burials that contained white oak also contained casket handles. One of the burials contained hinges and two of the burials also contained thumbscrews. Red and white oaks are native to Lincoln County, and appear to be reasonable wood sources for the coffins and caskets of the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

"Stephenson" type of gravestones. The "Vardeman" type of monument was a rectangular box-tomb, comprising of a ledger resting on top of a dry lain limestone base. The "Stephenson" type of headstone was an angled, rounded top design that stood upright from the ground. Additional types were the "Traditional" type and the "Monument" type. The "Traditional" type of headstone was identified as having a rounded top, while the "Monument" type was a sarcophagus shaped ledger resting on top of foundation stones. In an effort to link these headstone types to general historical trends in American grave markers, Ruth Little's *Sticks & Stones*, a history of cemeteries in North Carolina, was consulted (1998).

The "Vardeman" type of grave markers consisted of box-tombs, or limestone ledgers, typically measuring 72" in length, that were rested on top of dry lain limestone bases (see Figure 4.8) (Table 4.2). Box-tombs and other burials marked with ledger stones were primarily used by upper class families before the Civil War. They were popular due to the fact that the ledgers provided so much room for long inscriptions (Little 1998:14-15). Five buried individuals associated with this type of grave marker were all members of the Vardeman family. The burials ranged in date from 1842 to 1849, and it is assumed that the box-tombs were constructed contemporaneously to the passing of the individuals. Three men, William, Morgan, and John Christopher Vardeman, and two women, both named Polly Vardeman, were among the five burials that had these box-tombs (Table 4.1). The inscriptions on the ledgers remained relatively brief despite the large size of the stones. Both of the inscriptions for Morgan and William Vardeman's graves consisted of their name and their birth and death dates. Each of the Polly Vardeman's ledgers were inscribed with their names, the dates of their births and deaths,

as well as the date they were married, and to whom they were married. The inscriptions on the tombs of Polly (1842) and John Christopher Vardeman also reveal their parent's names and the sequence of their births (ie, "Second Son of Jeremiah and Polly Vardeman"). The "Vardeman" type of grave markers were constructed within a few years of each other, lending to the striking similarities between them. Parents of the deceased were only mentioned in the two burials of a young, 17-year-old male, and a woman, while marriages were mentioned only on the graves of the two women. Perhaps this pattern indicates that both women and young males, who had not quite reached their full status in society, should be represented within the context of those more "important" than them: their husbands and parents.

The "Stephenson" type of grave marker was a baroque style headstone that was designed to stand upright in the ground (see Figures 4.9 and 4.10) (Table 4.3). Headstones were considered a new type of grave marker in the early 1800s, and grew in popularity soon after (Little 1998:14). Most of the headstones at that time were baroque in style, much like the "Stephenson" type, with curvilinear designs that remained popular until the 1840s (Figure 4.4) (Little 1998:14). All five of the burials associated with the "Stephenson" type of grave marker were Stephenson females (Table 4.2). All of the headstones were also very similar in their inscriptions, which included name, date of birth, and date of death. Only one headstone, belonging to the Infant Daughter Stephenson, included a short sentiment, "Born Without Life," as well as the names of her parents (Figure 4.3). The headstones represented by the "Stephenson" type were all associated with burials ranging from 1837 to 1846.

Three other Stephenson burials are associated with the "Traditional" type of grave marker, which is a rounded top headstone (see Figure 4.11) (Table 4.3). The rounded top headstone became popular after the baroque style reached prominence in the early 1800s. Classified by Little as a Neoclassical Revival style of headstone called a segmental arch, this type of headstone was found at Stephenson burials dating from 1861 to 1863 (1998:12-13). The headstones of David M. Stephenson and Hannah B. Stephenson (Figure 4.5) were both inscribed simply, with their names and the dates of their birth and death. The headstone of Eliza E. Stephenson was inscribed similarly, except for a brief verse, "Side By Side Thou Art Gently Sleeping." These Stephenson grave markers were made approximately twenty years after the "Stephenson" type of grave markers, which coincides with the general trend in headstone style popularity described by Little (1998:12-13).

The "Monument" type of grave marker consists of a ledger resting on foundation stones (see Figure 4.12 and Table 4.5). The ledger differs from the box-tomb of the "Vardeman" type in that the ledger and base are one unit, not separate pieces. This type of grave marker is associated with two Holmes burials, Ephraim Holmes, who died in 1852, and Second Son Holmes, who died in 1843 (see Table 4.4 and Figures 4.6 and 4.7). The inscription on the ledger of Ephraim's grave gave the dates of his birth and death, and his parents names, Samuel and Elizabeth Holmes. Ephraim was the first born son of Samuel and Elizabeth, while Second Son was their second born, having only lived under a year. The inscription of Ephraim's ledger includes the longest verse of any of the graves in the cemetery. It is a wistful poem that ponders the moment Ephraim will be rejoined with his loved ones.

The last type of grave markers is the "Special or Unique" type, which includes five burials (see Figures 4.3-4.7 and Table 4.1). These grave markers do not hold any aesthetic similarities to each other or to any of the other categories previously discussed. They are unique monuments within the cemetery. The only similarity between them would be between the individuals themselves, who are all male. The grave of John W. Holmes, who died in 1922, is marked with a marble headstone with a rose carved across the top (see Figure 4.3). A small child when he died, Willie T. Christerson's grave also has a marble headstone, but with an image of a lamb carved in its center (See Figure 4.4). "Farewell, sweet babe," was the sentiment inscribed below the lamb. The grave marker for John R. Daws (see Figure 4.5) was similar to the ledgers of the two Holmes sons, except that the borders were not beveled as they were in the "Monument" category, and the stone was designed to stand upright. The marble headstone for Samuel Holmes' grave (see Figure 4.6) included a unique, curvilinear shape, and a freemason symbol at the top; the inscription on Samuel's headstone reflects his family's longing for him, with the resolution that "This tomb proclaims that thou art gone." Finally, the limestone headstone for Lindsay Stephenson's grave (see Figure 4.7) was a variation of the baroque style of headstone, but with intricate inlaid carvings in the shape of an oval and a crest in the center.

Both of the headstones for Samuel Holmes (see Figure 4.6) and Lindsay Stephenson (see Figure 4.7) had been signed by their makers, Fowler & Nevin and Samuel Larimer. The marble cutting company that crafted Samuel Holmes' monument engraved their company name, "Fowler & Nevin, Lou KY," on the base of the stone. Fowler & Nevin were an active marble cutting firm in Louisville, Kentucky from 1870 to

1872. F.A. Fowler joined John Nevin in his already established marble cutting business in 1871, and they set up their shop on Chestnut Street. John Nevin was a Kentucky native, and he began his stonecutting career as an apprentice in Louisville in 1860 (U.S. Population Census, Jefferson County, 1860). Fowler had only worked with Nevin for a short time, between 1871 and 1873. After this time, Nevin continued to work as a stonecutter well into the late nineteenth century. It is interesting to note the expense that would have gone into the Holmes' acquisition of the stone. Louisville is a considerable distance from Lincoln County, and both the time and effort involved in making the stone and taking it to the cemetery would have been quite demanding in 1872.

The headstone for Lindsay Stephenson (see Figure 4.7) included the signature of its carver, Samuel Larimer, a prominent member of the Danville community during the late nineteenth century. Danville is approximately 25 miles northwest of the cemetery. Larimer was an immigrant from Ireland who began his company, the Danville Marble Works, in 1857. Larimer had probably settled in Danville, Kentucky, in the 1850s, and he

is listed in the U.S. Population Census for Boyle County in 1860. According to the Boyle County Census of 1880, Samuel Larimer, a marble cutter, lived on Main Street in Danville, with his wife, five daughters, and three sons. Larimer prospered in Danville, owning a combined \$4,400 of real estate and personal property in 1870 (U.S. Population Census, Boyle County, 1870). The Wallaces, an African-American family who had lived with the Larimers during the 1860s, may have been involved in Samuel's stone cutting business (U.S. Population Census, Boyle County, 1870). The Danville Marble Works was advertised in the *Kentucky Advocate*, a local Danville newspaper, in 1870 (see Figure 4.13). The Danville Marble Works created "monuments, headstones, urns, vases," and

provided iron railings and "everything needed in my line furnished and set up at short notice" (*Kentucky Advocate* 1870). Samuel Larimer undoubtedly provided a much needed service for the central Kentucky community, including the Stephenson family.

Most gravestones were not signed by their carvers because local stonecutters did not typically need to identify themselves to their communities- they were already well known. However, gravestones that would be sent to a distant town would often warrant the need for a stonecutters signature to act as an advertisement (Little 1998:16). This may be the case for Samuel Larimer's signature on Lindsay Stephenson's gravestone. This was one of two stones in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson cemetery that was marked by a stonecutter. In addition, a local stonecutter had not made the stone; therefore, Larimer may have been advertising his work to the Crab Orchard community.

Many of the burials had been marked simply with one or two fieldstones (Figure 4.83) (see Table 4.6). The fieldstones were not marked and were placed at the head and the foot of most of the burials. Twenty-three burials were marked by both a head fieldstone and a foot fieldstone. Eight burials were marked with only a head fieldstone, while four had a foot fieldstone. Five of the burials that had manufactured headstones were also marked with these fieldstones, suggesting that the fieldstones were used as temporary markers for the graves, until manufactured stones could be made or purchased. The graves that are still marked with only the fieldstones were never replaced with manufactured headstones or monuments.

The gravestones that marked the burials in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson cemetery provide us with not only the identities of the deceased, their ages, the date they died, and the sentiments of their loved ones, but also with a sense of the community they lived in, and its relation to nearby towns and cities like Danville and Louisville.

Coffin Construction

Shape

There are two types of burial receptacles that are distinguished by their shape. Coffins are hexagonal in shape while caskets are rectangular (see Figure 4.1) (Buikstra et al. 2000:60). Coffins were primarily used for the sole function of storing the dead, while caskets played a greater role in the presentation of the dead (Buikstra et al. 2000:60; Lang 1984:30). First introduced in Boston in 1849, the use of caskets symbolized a change in people's attitudes toward the dead. The rectangular shape of caskets did not serve as a reminder of what was inside the casket, as coffins did (Buikstra et al. 2000:60). Caskets became widely used after 1858, and their use coincided with the use of coffins well into the early twentieth century (Buikstra et al. 2000:60-61). Coffins generally ceased to be used after 1927 (Buikstra et al. 2000:61).

Fifty-two wooden caskets, ten wooden coffins, and two cast iron coffins were identified from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (Table 4.7). Of the sixty-nine burials, seven were identified as "probable" caskets while containers for five of the burials could not be identified. In general, these discrepancies were due to the poor preservation of the burials.

The dating pattern of the burial containers from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery generally reflects the dates established by Buikstra for coffins and caskets (see Table 4.7). All of the hexagonal shaped coffins, except for the two cast iron coffins, were dated through either coffin hardware or a known date of interment that was evident from marked gravestones as being consistent with Buikstra's established dates. Although two coffins were dated to shortly after Buikstra's coffin cutoff date of 1849, they still fit into the general profile of the use of coffins in mid-nineteenth-century America. Caskets in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery also fit into the dating profile presented by Buikstra, as they were the primary shape of burial receptacle used in this mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century cemetery. As caskets became more widespread after 1858, they became the most popular type of burial container in the cemetery.

Coffin/Casket Material: Wood

TreeGuide, Inc., in Lexington, Kentucky, analyzed 1,600 samples of wood from 48 burials from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery. Identification of wood type was done by manually breaking samples to reveal end grain and inspecting the end grain with hand lenses. Reference samples of wood native to the region were used for comparison, and standard wood identification texts were consulted when necessary.

Using the results of the wood analysis, the wood samples were divided into three groups: primary wood types, secondary wood types, and additional wood types (Figure 4.84) (Tables 4.8 and 4.9). Primary wood consisted of either the only wood type identified in a burial, or the greatest quantity of wood identified in each burial. In eleven

of the burials, a second wood type was identified, while in four burials, an additional wood type was identified. Burials with two or more types of wood were exhibiting a trend in coffin construction typical of the nineteenth century. The use of better quality wood was often restricted to the visible sides and top of a coffin, while lesser quality wood was used on the bottom.

Black walnut (*Juglans Nigra*) was the most frequently used primary wood type in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery burials. Eleven burials (22.45%) contained black walnut and only one of these, Burial 60, contained an additional wood type (see Table 4.8). Black walnut is used for constructing coffins and caskets due to its durability and aesthetic quality (Buikstra et al. 2000: 62; Panshin and deZeeuw 1980:540). Black walnut is native to Lincoln County, and appears to be a reasonable wood source for the coffins and caskets from the cemetery. The black walnut was found exclusively in pre-1900 burials except for Burial 60, which dates from 1915 to 1950. From the mid-nineteenth century to 1900, black walnut appeared in four Vardeman burials, one Stephenson burial, and one Christerson burial. Only one of these burials (Burial 24) also contained a viewing window glass. Two of these burials (Burials 23 and 60) also contained casket handles. All but two of the burials associated with the use of black walnut also contained thumbscrews.

Southern yellow pine constituted the second most frequent type of wood used for coffins and caskets. Ten burials (20.40%) contained southern yellow pine as the primary wood type, and one of these burials contained an additional wood type, American chestnut. Three additional burials contained southern yellow pine as the secondary wood type, and one had it as the third wood type. Southern yellow pine is not common in

American chestnut was not common in the coffin wood samples examined, being found in only one (2.04%) burial as a primary wood type. Burial 29, dating to 1852, was the only burial that was associated with American chestnut as a primary wood type. The deceased individual's name was Daws. This burial also contained thumbscrews. As a secondary wood type, American chestnut was found in three of the burials. The prevalence of chestnut in Lincoln County prior to the chestnut blight epidemic of the 1930s is not known. It is not clear whether the low abundance of chestnut in the samples represents a lack of the wood in the region, or a preference for other woods.

Other wood types found in singular burials as a primary wood type include sugar maple and slippery elm. Sugar maple is associated with Burial 1, which dates from 1900 to 1920. This burial also contained viewing glass, casket handles, thumbscrews, and plaques. Slippery elm is associated with Burial 31, a Holmes family burial that dates to 1852. This burial also contained thumbscrews. Other secondary wood types include American beech and ash, which appeared in one burial each.

Coffin Material: Cast Iron

Cast iron coffins, also known as metallic coffins, were recovered from Burials 32 and 41. Although they were considerably more expensive than wooden coffins, metallic coffins grew in popularity in the mid-to late nineteenth century for a variety of reasons. Almond Fisk developed the patent for the metallic coffin in 1848 (Allen 2002:87; Boffey 1980; Habenstein and Lamers 1955; Rogers et al. 1997). The original Fisk coffins were improved in two additional models, one in 1854, and one in 1858.

The original version of the Fisk coffin was sarcophagus shaped with elaborate detailing, which included simulated drapery (Allen 2002:87). The later versions were less ornate and the sarcophagus shape was done away with all together. The "torpedo" shape (where the coffin is wider at the upper midsection and then tapered at the feet) was prevalent in the later Fisk coffins, and also in the Crane, Breed & Company coffin designs. Crane, Breed & Company of Cincinnati was among several manufacturers who acquired the Fisk patent and produced their own, "improved" versions of the coffins (Allen 2002:87; Rogers et al. 1997:107). The Crane, Breed & Company catalogs were used to reference the coffins found in Burials 32 and 41 (Crane, Breed & Co. 1858; Crane, Breed & Co. 1867).

According to Crane, Breed & Company's literature on their coffins and caskets, there were many aspects of metallic burial containers that appealed to the public (Crane, Breed & Company 1858). The company argued that their burial containers preserved the body better than any other burial container at that time. The sealing compound used before the top and bottom halves of the coffin were joined ensured an airtight seal. The company claimed that, "the bodies of the dead have been preserved in Metallic Burial Cases for months, and not unfrequently for years, without any perceptible change" (Crane, Breed & Co. 1858). Additional benefits of the Crane metallic burial cases were its protection against water, vermin, and disease. Since the metallic coffins were more resistant to decay than wood, future removal of burials would be easier as well (Crane, Breed & Co. 1858). Metallic coffins were thought to be the best protection, and, ultimately, the most respectful way to bury a loved one.

Crane, Breed & Co. coffins were widely used in Kentucky during the mid-nineteenth century. The Crane catalog of 1858 includes several testimonials from Kentucky undertakers and physicians describing the quality and benefits of the Crane coffins and caskets. One undertaking business in Lexington, KY, wrote about the Crane coffins, "It is now seven years since we commenced their use. They were at once favorably received, and their superiority, as Coffins, readily acknowledged" (Crane, Breed & Co. 1858). Several other testimonials included one from Morganfield, Kentucky, stating, "In 1855, at the time the cholera was raging so fearfully in our place, I had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Fisk's Metallic Burial Case, and especially to notice its adaptedness to the offices required of it at such times" (Crane, Breed & Co. 1858). The testimonials praised the coffins for keeping the bodies free of odor and for protecting against the spread of disease. One individual from Chicago described how well the body of his child had been preserved a year after burial: "and on removing the cap, over the face plate, found that seventeen months which had intervened had produced little or no change in its appearances." The company also noted that Henry Clay, among many other notable senators, had originally been buried in a Crane coffin in Ashland, Kentucky (Crane, Breed & Co. 1858).

Burials 32 and 41 at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery both contained cast iron coffins. Burial 32 contained the remains of a 58-year-old adult male, Samuel Holmes, and the date of interment was 1872. The metallic coffin in Burial 32 (Figure 4.85) (see Figure 4.46) measured approximately 25 x 79 in. The width of the coffin was most likely originally 22.5 in. The top west portion of the coffin was caved in due to the weight of large limestone slabs placed above the coffin. The bottom of the coffin was

also damaged. The rest of the coffin was in good condition and four handles on each long side were still intact. The coffin had been placed in a wooden vault, which could have been its shipping crate.

The coffin was constructed of metal as well as wood, indicating that it was most similar to the "Sheet Metal Plain Case" No. 16, as described in the 1867 Crane, Breed & Co. catalog. The "Sheet Metal Plain Case" was "composed of zinc and wood" and was noted as being more durable than a plain wooden coffin (Figure 4.86). The design of the Plain Case was "torpedo" shaped. The sheet metal caskets and coffins were typically more expensive than other metallic coffin designs. Bolt holes around the sealing flanges included 2 at the head, 10 on each side, and two at the foot. The viewing plate cover was secured with two bolts on the top and bottom. Four silver plated handles, designated as Handle Type 14, were bolted to each side of the coffin. The coffin was plain in decoration, with only the molded edges providing any ornamentation. A half-satin lined Plain Case No. 16 with silver plated handles, lining and outer box would have cost between \$51.50 and \$53.50 in 1867 (Crane, Breed & Co. 1867).

Burial 41 contained the remains of a seventy-eight year-old adult male, Lindsay Stephenson, and the date of interment was 1870 (Figure 4.87) (see Figure 4.55). The metallic coffin recovered from Burial 42 is similar to the "New Plain Case Raised Lid" (Figure 4.88) No. 17 style of Crane, Breed & Co. coffins. The New Plain Case is described by the company as surpassing "in perfection of workmanship, in design, and in style of finish, anything which has ever before been used as a receptacle for the dead" (Crane, Breed & Co. 1867). The design of the New Plain Case was "torpedo" shaped. The coffin measured approximately 79 x 21 in. Wood planks surrounded the coffin,

which may have been remnants of the shipping crate. Bolt holes around the sealing flanges included two at the head, two on each side, and two at the foot. The viewing plate cover was secured with one bolt on the top and bottom. Three silver plated handles, designated as Handle Type 17, were bolted to each side of the coffin. The coffin was plain in decoration, with only the molded edges providing any ornamentation. A fully satin lined New Plain Case No. 17 with silver plated handles, lining and outer box, would have cost between \$65.50 and \$67.50 in 1867 (Crane, Breed & Co. 1867).

Coffin/Casket Hardware

James M. Davidson from the University of Texas at Austin analyzed the coffin/casket hardware and provided a detailed report of his results, which include typologies and chronologies for the hardware (Appendix x). Drawing from Davidson's report, the main types and functions of the hardware will be discussed in this section.

All sixty-nine graves contained some sort of hardware that was used in the construction and decoration of the coffins and caskets. Both cut and wire nails were recovered from the burials; some burials exhibited only cut nails, some only wire nails, and some both types of nails (Figure 4.89 and Table 4.10). Coffin screws, used for securing coffin lids, are made of white metal (Figure 4.90 and 4.91). Many of these graves also contained decorative hardware, including decorative handles, cap screws, and escutcheons. Many of these items were dated using historic hardware catalogs, design patents, and other historic cemetery sites.

Various types of decorative thumbscrews were recovered in twenty-six of the burials (Figures 4.92). Thumbscrews, mostly made of white metal or iron, secured the coffin lid to the coffin box. Nineteen types of thumbscrews were identified by Davidson at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery, and a majority of these had "flat bodied" designs (Figure 4.93 and Table 4.11). In general, thumbscrews were recovered from a majority of the burials, and they date from the earliest known burials (Burials 43 and 48, 1837) to the mid-twentieth century, although they are more prevalent in the later nineteenth and twentieth-century interments. Many of these thumbscrews were accompanied by escutcheons, or decorative flat plates through which the thumbscrews were inserted (Figure 4.94). Twelve types of escutcheons were identified from the burials, and were made of white metal, with the exception of one that was made of cuprous struck up foil (Table 4.12).

Six types of latches were recovered from eight graves at the cemetery (Table 4.13). All of the latches date from the late nineteenth-century to the early twentieth-century.

Twenty-four types of swing bail handles were recovered from twenty-seven graves at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (Figure 4.95 and Table 4.14). Most of the handles were made of white metal, although some were made of iron, or both white metal and iron. Some handles contained simple designs, while others were more ornate, with leaf motifs, cross motifs, and other asymmetrical designs (Figures 4.96-4.98). A few handles were poorly preserved and their decorations were not discernable. Some form of reference to fourteen of the handle types was located in historic coffin hardware catalogs, design patents, or other historic cemetery sites. These handles were

Hardware Company, 1959. A possible match to a utility patent was also found. William S. Thayer invented utility #319,642 and the patent date is June 9, 1885.

Eleven types of plaques from eleven different burials were identified (Table 4.16). These plaques were made of white metal, with the exception of one, Plaque Type 3, which was made of chrome plated steel. The plaques served strictly as ornamentation on the lid of the coffin or casket and they communicated sentiment for the deceased (Figures 4.100 and 4.101). All were engraved with "At Rest," "Mother," or "Father." References for seven of these plaques were located in historic coffin and casket hardware catalogs, design patents, or other historic cemetery sites. All of these plaques were dated to the early to mid-twentieth century. All but one of these burials also contained casket handles. Six of these burials contained viewing glass, and all but one burial contained thumbscrews.

Seven types of caplifters were identified from nine different burials (Table 4.17). All were made of white metal except for one that appeared to be upholstered cloth covered wood (Burial 3). Design motifs observed included knobbed domes and leaf designs (Figures 4.102 and 4.103). Burials 16 and 59 contained caplifters with the design of a dove with a branch in its beak. Six of the types of caplifters were associated with historic coffin and casket hardware catalogs, design patents, or other historic cemetery sites. Three types of caplifter bases were also identified from four different burials (Table 4.18)

Five types of ornamental tacks from six different burials were identified (Table 4.19). All of these tacks were made of cuprous struck up foil. Designs of these tacks ranged from simple domes to intricately embossed motifs of stars and diamonds (Figures

4.104 and 4.105). All of the types of caplifters were associated with historic coffin and casket hardware catalogs, design patents, or other historic cemetery sites.

Three types of miscellaneous hardware were recovered from the burials (Table 4.20). Miscellaneous Hardware Type 1, a triangular sheet of metal with a screw and a pointed tip, used for securing the burial container, was recovered from Burials 17 and 33. Three matches to this type of hardware were found at other historic cemetery sites: Freedman's Cemetery (1885-1899; 1900-1907), Elko Switch in Alabama (ca. 1900), and Applegate Lake Project (1911). James Locher invented this piece of hardware and a utility patent was granted in 1884.

Miscellaneous Hardware Type 2 consists of two reinforcing pieces of hardware that were recovered from Burial 22. Associated with the interior of a casket, they are simple "L" bolts made of iron.

Miscellaneous Hardware Type 3 is a corrugated fastener made of iron. Corrugated fasteners were used to join two pieces of wood (Figure 4.106). A total of fourteen burials contained this type of hardware. This type of fastener was matched in six different historic cemeteries, including Elko Switch Cemetery in Alabama, dating ca. 1895 and Blackburn Cemetery in Tennessee, dating from 1900 to 1925. Three catalog matches were also found: McIntosh Huntington Co. Hardware Catalog in 1900, Buffalo Hardware Company catalog in 1910, and Shapleigh's General Hardware Catalog in 1920. The patent of the fastener is Utility # 300, 536, and its inventor was A. H. Walker; the patent was granted June 17, 1884.

Viewing Glass

Fifteen burials contained remnants of a viewing window glass (Table 4.21). The viewing glass was designed so others may view the bust of the deceased (Figure 4.107). Putting glass viewing windows in coffins and caskets was a common practice from 1860 until about 1910 (Buikstra et al. 2000: 63; Blakely and Beck 1982: 188; Lang 1984: 50). Glass viewing windows at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery range in date from 1870 to 1920, which is consistent with the dates Buikstra provides. Dates were calculated using the Moir dating method.

All but two of the burials where viewing glass was found also contained caskets and casket handles, and all but three of the burials also contained thumbscrews. Six of these burials contained plaques, and eleven were associated with headstones. Two of the burials were associated with the Holmes family, one with the Stephenson family, and one was possibly associated with the Vardeman family.

Burial 45 contained two viewing glasses, one at the head of the casket and one at the foot of the casket. Precedence for the practice of placing an additional viewing glass at the foot of a casket has not been ascertained, and the circumstances surrounding this particular burial provide little information or clues as to why this was done.

Personal Artifacts

Clothing and Fabric

In the field, fabric remains were collected separately from other artifacts. Condition of the fragments varied greatly, being dependent on the age and depth of the burial as well as recent weather conditions. All collected fragments were returned to laboratory. Wet fragments were allowed to dry at room temperature.

In the lab, fabric was separated from the other burial artifacts and examined in order by burial number. The remnants were first given a quick visual inspection so that different types from each burial could be separated. Each fabric type (per burial) was assigned a letter, for example 1-A. Buttons and fasteners with fabric remnants were assigned numbers, for example 22.1. Shoes were included in the textile analysis and received a letter. In burials with large numbers of remnants, representative pieces were chosen for treatment and examination.

Once a fragment had been treated, it was examined using a 10x hand lens. A standard textile catalog sheet was used to record information (Appendix A). The match test was used as a method to determine fiber, in addition to visual inspection. In cases where the match test was indeterminate, samples were sent to Margaret T. Ordoñez at the University of Rhode Island for fiber identification (Appendix B). In the case of single remnants, or identifiable objects measurements and sketches were made. If a large number of remnants were present, representative pieces were selected for measurements and sketches. Identifiable textiles, including clothing and coffin textiles, were photographed after they had been processed.

Over 900 remnants of fabric were recovered from the excavation of 69 burials at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Kentucky (Table 4.22). Fabrics recovered included the expected cotton, wool, and silk, as well as the more surprising jute

and other bast fibers. Colors were generally somber blacks and browns, although there were also light colors such as yellow and beige. It should also be noted that more animal fibers (wool, leather, and silk) were preserved, while vegetable fibers deteriorated. In particular, very little sewing thread, which would have tended to be cotton or linen, was preserved.

Burials 32, 40, and 41 provide us with the most information about burial clothing of the time. In *Parting Friends*, Sue Lynn McGuire (1987:52) states that "...men were customarily buried in their best available clothing..." and the clothing recovered from these burials supports that statement. These men were buried in clothing that was machine made, fashionable for the time, and of high quality.

Burials 32 and 41 were most likely buried in outfits purchased specifically for burials, as the clothing show no signs of wear. Burial 32 contained remnants of a brown wool jacket, or frock coat, a linen or cotton jacket lining, a black silk bowtie (similar to a bowtie recovered from Burial 3), and the remains of a pair of brown wool stovepipe trousers (Figures 4.108 and 4.109). Remnants of socks and leather shoes completed the apparel worn by Samuel Holmes. Burial 41 contained the remnants of a brown wool frock coat, a brown silk coat lining, and a pair of brown wool fall-front trousers (similar to corduroy) (Figures 4.110 and 4.111). Further research on the fall-front trousers that had been worn by Lindsay Stephenson concluded that the pattern for the pants was ideal for a stout man.

The clothing from Burial 40, John T. Vardeman, showed signs of wear, but was still in fine shape. The articles of clothing worn by Vardeman included a brown wool sack coat, a brown silk inner coat lining, a light brown silk outer coat lining, a brown wool vest, a dark brown cotton shirt, a black silk bowtie, and a pair of brown wool stovepipe trousers (see

Figure 4.109). The trousers, vest, and coat were all made of the same material, and thus part of a matching suit (Figure 4.112).

The recovery of these nearly complete sets of clothing is especially important, as information gained from the study of more complete examples of burial dress provides a basis for the interpretation of fragmentary textile evidence recovered with other burial remains.

Other burials that contained identifiable pieces of clothing include Burial 3, with remnants of a black jute bowtie (see Figure 4.108); Burial 8, with the remains of a pair of cream jute socks (see Figure 4.113); and Burial 15, with the remnants of a black satin bowtie.

White opaque glass buttons

White opaque glass buttons (Table 4.23) were recovered from 16 burials in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery, more than any other button type found (Figure 4.114 i and j). These buttons were most likely sewn on a dress or dress shirt and generally date from 1840 to the present (Luscomb 1992:80). They were found in six male burials and three female burials. Only one burial (Burial 44, Eliza E. Stephenson, d.1870) had an opaque white glass button with a decoration of scalloped edges; all the other glass buttons were plain. A majority of these buttons had four holes, and only one had three.

Metal Buttons

Ferrous metal buttons (Table 4.24) were the second most common button type recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (see Figure 4.114 d and e). Thirteen burials had contained either plain metal buttons or fabric covered metal buttons.

The buttons were found primarily in male burials; only one (Burial 14) was associated with a female.

Shell Buttons

Eight burials contained shell buttons (Table 4.25) (see Figure 4.114 h). Shell buttons were generally used from 1895 to 1940 (Fink and Ditzler 1993:56). In the four burials that contained whole buttons as opposed to fragments, two were two-holed and two were four-holed. The buttons were equally distributed between the male and female burials.

Bone Buttons

Bone buttons were commonplace since at least the eighteenth century, but utilitarian bone button manufacture ended in the early twentieth century. One particular form of bone button is temporally diagnostic; specimens with five holes (the center hole formed by early lathe machines) were only manufactured between ca. 1830 and 1850 (Olsen 1963:553; Luscomb 1992: 25-26).

Two five-hole bone buttons were recovered from Burial 31 (Table 4.26) (see Figure 4.114 f) While this interment had been dated through genealogy or associated tombstones to the year 1852, the additional association of the five-holed bone buttons, known to have been manufactured between 1830 and 1850, is indicative of the kind of chronological precision that such associated artifacts can provide.

Hard Rubber Buttons

Hard rubber buttons were recovered from six burials (Table 4.27) (see Figure 4.114 a and b). The buttons were found primarily in male burials. Only one female burial (Eliza E. Stephenson, d.1862) contained hard rubber buttons. Rubber buttons generally were used from 1851 to 1900 (Luscomb 1992:170-171). These dates of production are consistent with the two known dates of interment of the burials associated with rubber buttons: Burials 41 (1870) and 44 (1862). According to the *1894-1895 Montgomery Ward Catalog* button scale, the rubber buttons were generally used on men's vests, coats, or overcoats, and probably on women's overcoats as well.

Porcelain Buttons

Only two burials contained porcelain buttons (Table 4.28) (see Figure 4.114 g). Porcelain buttons were in common use in America from the mid-1840s to the 1920s (Albert and Adams 1970:4-5; Pool 1991; Sprague 2002). Burial 20 contained a four-hole porcelain button. Burial 20 was associated with a female individual, although no other information is known about the burial. One three-hole and one four-hole porcelain button were recovered from Burial 21. Burial 21 is associated with a 3-year old child.

Horn and Wooden Buttons

Horn buttons were recovered from Burial 8, and possibly Burial 9 (Table 4.29). Wooden buttons were recovered in three burials (Table 4.30). The burials were William Vardeman (Burial 38, d.1846), Morgan Vardeman (Burial 39, d.1847), and Lindsay Stephenson (Burial 41, d.1870).

Dentures

Although hard rubber, patented in 1844 (Luscomb 1992:90-91), and celluloid, patented in 1869 (Friedel 1983), arguably can be considered the world's first plastics, modern synthetic plastic polymers actually date to the early twentieth century. The first modern plastic, Bakelite, was invented by Dr. Leo Baekeland between 1907 and 1909, and mass production of buttons with the new material became commonplace after World War I (ca. 1920) (Luscomb 1992:19; Pool 1991).

Additional materials formed from modern plastics and recovered archaeologically include sets of dentures. Burials 12 and 60 were associated with full sets of dentures, and both have been dated to the 1915-1950 time period (Figure 4.115).

Three additional sets of metal dentures were found in Burials 32, 42, and 45. These dentures were full sets, and all but one included specially molded sections that would create a secure fit in the mouth (Figure 4.116).

Hair Combs

Prior to the invention of the first plastic materials (i.e., hard rubber and later celluloid), hair combs were manufactured of such organic elements as wood, bone, horn, ivory, and tortoise shell. In the early nineteenth century, southeastern France and certain towns in Massachusetts were the primary centers of comb manufacture that utilized tortoise shell as a raw material. As the introduction of hard rubber (1844) became commonplace and the means to manufacture horn combs were simplified and streamlined, the manufacture of combs of tortoise shell was extremely curtailed; by ca. 1850 only one manufacturer in

twenty-four in the United States still utilized tortoise shell in even a limited way, and the availability of tortoise shell combs declined remarkably quickly (Friedel 1983:72).

From an examination of a collection of nineteenth-century catalogues, combs of this sort were indeed rapidly replaced by combs manufactured out of other materials. For example, in 1866, in one of the earliest catalogues available for study, the New York company of Weld, Andrews, & Leet offered 18 varieties of horn (or bone) combs, with the remaining 10 examples of hard rubber. No tortoise shell examples were sold by this firm. Additionally, no tortoise shell combs could be found listed for sale in an 1872 copy of Sheldon's Weekly Dry Goods Price List, an authoritative 320 page listing of wholesale manufacturers published in New York City. In three pages of combs, only ivory, rubber, and horn varieties are for sale.

These examples are not given to suggest that tortoise shell comb production ceased after the 1860s; rare examples can be found in such late nineteenth-century references as the 1896 Marshall Field & Co. catalogue (Schroeder 1970:280). Rather, the rapid decline in tortoise shell comb production offers us a suggested range or general time period during which such combs would have been commonplace.

Four burials exhumed from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery were associated with such tortoise shell combs (Table 4.31 and Figures 4.117 a, c, e, and f and 4.118). Three of these burials have been independently dated from either gravestones or through genealogy; their dates of interment are 1842 (Burial 51), 1844 (Burial 36), and 1846 (Burial 42). All of these interment dates are in correspondence with the known popularity and common production of tortoise shell combs. The fourth grave, Burial 50, has been assigned an estimated date of interment of ca. 1830-1850, based on its spatial locus and

artifact assemblage. This grave is immediately adjacent to Burials 36 and 51. Their proximity and virtually identical comb association only bolsters this interment's dating assignment.

One rubber comb was recovered from Burial 35 (see Figure 4.117 b). Hannah B. Stephenson had worn the comb in her hair at the time of her interment in 1861. It had "Goodyear" printed on the back. Rubber combs were produced from 1851 to 1900 (Luscomb 1992:170-171).

Celluloid was used to make a variety of accessories from 1871 to 1940, including collar studs and combs (Meikle 1995:10-29). Half of a yellow celluloid hair comb was recovered from Burial 17 (see Figure 4.117 d). An unidentified adult female was wearing this comb at the time of her interment.

Collar Studs and Cufflinks

Collar studs were found in eleven burials (Table 4.32). Four of the collar studs were made of celluloid (Figure 4.119). Celluloid was used to make a variety of accessories from 1871 to 1940, including collar studs and combs (Meikle 1995:10-29). Three of the sets of collar studs were made of opaque white glass, which generally dates from 1840 to the present (see Figure 4.119 c and d) (Luscomb 1992:80). Three of the collar studs were made of wood, while one was made of metal (see Figure 4.119 a and b).

One pair of brass cufflinks was recovered from Burial 5 (43-year old adult male). Burials 40 and 62 (adult male) also contained metal cufflinks (Table 4.33 and Figure 4.120). Burial 40 (John T. Vardeman) contained only one cufflink, while the other two had complete pairs.

Snaps

True snap fasteners were first invented in France in 1863, but their only application in these early years was as fastening devices for gloves. Improvements on this initial patent were made in 1880. Again, these improved fasteners were used only on gloves. It was not until 1900 that the modern snap fastener was created. Utilizing a ball and socket design, their introduction into the marketplace was almost instantaneous (Manchester 1938:30-32). In the catalogues examined for this study, snap fasteners were advertised for sale as early as 1902 within the pages of the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog. Snap fasteners were originally termed "invisible sew on fasteners," and marketed as viable replacements for hooks and eyes on dresses, skirts, etc. (Sears 1902:947).

Burial 12, with an interment date of 1944 (established through archival means), contained a snap fastener.

Safety Pins and Straight Pins

During the archaeological investigation of Freedman's Cemetery in Dallas, one of the most useful temporally diagnostic artifacts proved to be the common, everyday safety pin. Previously considered insignificant and mundane in historical archaeology, the safety pin actually is an excellent temporal indicator, inasmuch as its origin is a known one (it was first patented in the United States in 1849), and its form was not static. Rather, seventeen varieties were recognized and defined in a typology by Victoria Owens and James Duncan and these forms were patented between 1849 and 1900. The typology given below is that formulated for the Freedman's Cemetery investigation (Davidson 1999:171-175; Owens 2000:424-427).

Safety pins were recovered from five of the interments (Table 4.34). Burial 2 was associated with a Type 1C pin (the end type is not known) (Figure 4.121 b). This pin type

was patented in 1888, by W. F. Hyatt (Utility Patent No. 375, 873). This burial was assigned a 1900-1920 date range, largely based on the temporal signature of other associated artifacts.

Burial 15 had at least two safety pins, identified in the Freedman's typology as Type 1DI (see Figure 4.121 c). The patents that contributed to this pinhead form date to 1878 and 1881 (Utility Patent Nos. 199, 346 and 236, 149). Pins of this type were known through advertising as Clinton Safety Pins (Owens 2000:426). Burial 15 was dated to the 1900-1920 temporal range.

Burial 16 was associated with a safety pin known in the Freedman's typology as Type II (see Figure 4.121 d). The Type II pin was patented by John Lindsay on January 1, 1878, and is generally known as the Lindsay Pin (Utility Patent No. 198, 890). This interment was assigned to the 1900-1920 date of interment range.

Burial 60 had two safety pins recovered archaeologically, both of which appear to be Type 1DIV. George Boden, who assigned the patent to the Oakville Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, patented this pin type on January 14, 1896. The temporally diagnostic element on this pin is the design of the end coil (Utility Patent No. 553, 049). Burial 60 was assigned to the Group 3 dating, ca. 1920-1950.

Burial 61 was also associated with a safety pin, though it is extremely fragmentary, with only the head remaining. Further, this recovered head is extremely corroded, making exact identification difficult. Given this, it does appear to be a completely enclosed shield head form, and so can only be one of three possible varieties; Type 1D, Type 1F, or Type 1H. Patents for these forms range from 1878 to 1900 (for the 1H form). This interment was dated to ca. 1920-1950.

While the safety pins recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery did not prove particularly critical as temporally diagnostic in these given instances, safety pins recovered from mortuary contexts do hold an enormous potential to better define chronologies and therefore, interpretations in regard to health and socioeconomic measures.

Metal straight pins were also among the artifacts recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery, and many of them were found still attached to textile remnants within the burials (Table 4.35). Straight pins were most likely used to secure and arrange the individuals clothing in preparation for viewing and burial. No more than five straight pins were recovered from any single burial, therefore, the theory of undertakers using the pins for securing certain elements of the clothing is plausible. Burials 1, 14, 44, and 45 contained straight pins that were still attached to fabric. A straight pin found in Burial 45 was attached to a possible black hair net or hair decoration. Burial 8 contained a straight pin with a white glass decorative head that was used as a boutonniere pin.

Discussion

Close examination of epitaph dates and surnames reveals a basic organization in the layout of the cemetery. Most graves in the northern, especially the northwest quadrant of the cemetery can be linked with the Stephenson strand of the family. The mid-south half of the cemetery (Burials 37, 38, 39, 51, and 53) represents the "Vardeman" segment of the cemetery. The Holmes family is represented in the southeastern quadrant of the cemetery. Moreover, it is likely that the Holmes family is represented in the northwest area of the cemetery as well.

The order in which the burials were interred seems to reveal the formation of the specific family groups within the family cemetery (Figure 4.122). In the Stephenson (northwest) quadrant, the graves become more recent as the interments progress eastward (Figure 4.123). Only Burial 41, that of Lindsay Stephenson, appears “out of time” sequence based on interment location. Since Lindsay Stephenson is the patriarch of the Stephenson line in this cemetery, his burial placement is likely to represent the “cornerstone” of that family.

Burials within a square formed by Burials 41, 23, 45, and 53 represent family members who died between the early nineteenth century and approximately 1880. This square of interments appears to have been formed by the earliest interments placed near the middle of the area with additional graves placed to the north (Stephenson family) or to the south (Vardeman family). The general trend of the cemetery was for more recent graves to be placed to the east of later graves.

The southeast quadrant of the cemetery is well documented with gravestones, genealogical, and family oral history data. This quadrant is associated with the marriage of Morgan and Polly Vardeman’s youngest daughter, Eliza Vardeman to Samuel Holmes. There is a large gap in the presence of marked gravestones after 1873. In fact, only one headstone (John Holmes 1922) is present for the last 95 years the cemetery was in use. Fortunately, genealogical and family oral history data helped to identify many of the individuals in the more recent unmarked interments.

Interesting temporal and familial trends coincide with the use and disuse of marked gravestones. Prior to the 1870s, no adult is in an unmarked grave. By the 1880s, however, no adults or children received a marked gravestone, with the exception of John

Holmes. As marked gravestones decline in the late nineteenth century, there is an increase in casket ornamentation. The earliest burials were interred with a minimalist funerary treatment but a notable marked gravestone. In general, the burial containers of this period were hexagonal coffins. Buikstra notes that coffins were primarily used for storing the dead, while caskets played a greater role in the presentation of the dead (Buikstra et al. 2000: 60; Lang 1984:30). These black walnut, pine, poplar, and oak containers were constructed using cut nails, and the lid was attached with wood screws (Figure 4.124). Little else in the way of ornamentation was used. These early coffins were often crafted by local furniture makers or family members. Mixed in with the various orders for chairs, tables, benches, and hutches, one finds the regular appearance of wood coffins in many furniture maker's order books. References to "cabinet and coffin maker" or "furniture and undertaking" are found from the 1860s to the turn of the century (Figures 4.125 and 4.126).

Research on nineteenth-century funeral practices suggests that the following steps were taken upon the death of an individual: 1) notice of death was spread by word of mouth or printed funeral invitations; 2) the grave was dug by male neighbors and friends; 3) the coffin/casket was built by family or friends, or ordered from a furniture maker; 4) the body was prepared by same sex friends and/or family; 5) an overnight wake was held to monitor for any signs of life; and 6) burial generally occurred within 48 hours as embalming was rare in south central Kentucky until the twentieth century.

The absence of funeral professionals brought the community into intimate contact with death. Earlier funeral services tended to be emotional and social events where ministers took the opportunity to praise the deceased and to win converts. Samuel

Holmes' obituary (*Interior Journal*, 8-9-1872) offers some brief details that indicate that funerals in the cemetery under investigation fit within the context developed for south central Kentucky in the nineteenth century. In addition to discussing the circumstances of Samuel's death, the obituary reports that over three hundred individuals were in attendance, which, in this very rural context, probably stood as one of the larger social gatherings for the community for the entire year. Finally, the historiography for this region shows that the timing of the ceremony could occur at the interment, before death (so the individual could witness the event), or even up to ten years after death.

By the late nineteenth century, the plain, storage container was giving way to the casket form. First introduced in Boston in 1849, the use of caskets symbolized a change in people's attitudes towards the dead. The rectangular shape of caskets did not serve as a reminder of what was inside the casket, as did coffins (Buikstra et al. 2000:60). The larger casket also was suited for display and presentation during visitation of the deceased, and the setting was one of being at rest. Caskets became widely used after 1858, although their use coincided with the use of coffins well into the early twentieth century (Buikstra et al. 2000:60-61). With the progression of the Victorian period, the "beautification of death" mourning symbolism became apparent in the cemetery, with caskets that were ornamented with appealing symbolic imagery that helped to soften the harsh reality and finality of death (Figure 4.127). By the 1880s, individuals are interred in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery without marked gravestones. It appears that most of the funeral expense shifted from an engraved gravestone during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century to appealing coffins and caskets (i.e., mourning dove

icons; epitaph tributes; "mother," "father," and "at rest" plates; flower and fruit seeds; and quality of coffin wood) by 1873.

The burial containers used in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery during the late nineteenth and twentieth century were almost all caskets. They were made with a variety of less expensive woods, including pine, poplar, and oak. At least one of these caskets was covered with a painted fabric. Almost all of the later caskets had mass produced, decorative hardware, that speaks to display and presentation, including handles, plaques, thumbscrews and escutcheons, viewing windows, and decorative tacks and lining (Figure 4.128).

The historiography of funerary customs in North America suggests a surprising degree of uniformity for the late nineteenth and twentieth century (Arnold, 1983; Garrity and Wyss, 1977; McGuire, 1993; Stone, 1987). Four steps encompass the basic practice: 1) removal of the corpse to a funeral parlor; 2) embalming of the deceased; 3) institutionalized viewing display of the deceased; and 4) burial of the body. Early twentieth-century death certificates and funeral home registers show that the Holmes family, for example, participated in these contemporary practices.

It is likely that the coffins and caskets of the post-1875 period were made by local undertakers and funeral homes, as the funeral profession became more organized and separated from the furniture making trade. This was the case in Carlisle, Kentucky, where a string of cabinet and coffin makers were precursors to what is now the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home. When Taylor Mathers joined the firm of William Dinsmore in 1900, the business was still listed as "Furniture and Undertaking." By 1904, however, the firm of Taylor B. Mathers & Co. was a funeral home. The firm still has a building used for coffin

making in the back of the funeral home, and a stable to house the hearse and horses (Figure 4.129). Coffins and caskets were constructed on site and then ornamented with mass produced hardware obtained from regional and national coffin hardware firms. A large reel, suspended from the ceiling, held a roll of cloth used to line the coffin (Figure 4.130).

A sample of the entries from the funeral home account books provides a picture of mortuary life in Carlisle, Kentucky from 1876 to 1894 (Table 4.36). The entries include the name of the individual purchasing the burial container, a description of the type of casket, as well as any accessories purchased for the burial. The accessories included ornaments for the casket, such as name plates and handles, and personal items, such as slippers and robes. The caskets varied in price and in detail, and many factors contributed to these conditions. Children's coffins were generally the least expensive burial containers, and a majority of them were wood that was painted glossy white. These caskets were typically \$15, but could increase to \$35 if accessories such as gold plated handles, full satin lining, and trimmings decorated the caskets.

Caskets for adults ranged from \$15 to \$175, once again depending on the amount of decoration and casket material used. Cast iron, or metallic coffins were the most expensive burial containers purchased from the funeral home. These typically started in price at \$80, and, depending on the amount of satin lining and ornamentation, could be as high as \$175. Samuel Holmes and Lindsay Stephenson were both buried in Crane, Breed & Co. metallic, or cast iron, coffins (see Figures 4.85 and 4.87). For wooden caskets, the ideal aesthetic that was in demand was a walnut burl look. Many of the entries describe caskets being made with an "imitation walnut burl veneer," and these caskets are less

expensive than the actual walnut burl caskets. Interestingly, 11 caskets made of black walnut were recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery, making the wood type the most prevalent in the cemetery at 22.45% of the total number of burials. A few caskets were covered in a cloth, such as one for the daughter of Nel Satterfield. This casket was covered in white velvet and cost \$80. Burial 62 in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery also appears to have contained a fabric covered casket, as indicated by the presence of black cloth on the backs of some of the outer handles. Some caskets featured either a full or half viewing glass window; these entries generally came from the 1876 to the 1881 account books, coinciding with its use in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery and the general national trend of using viewing glass during the late nineteenth century. One of the sample entries described the casket of a "colored" woman, whose name did not appear on the record. Her casket was purchased in 1884 for \$15 and was described as a "Coffin lined & trimmed, 4 handles & box."

The firm's account books contain a host of entries that speak to the change in funeral customs documented at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery. For example, an 1892 entry describes a casket purchased for the burial of Issac Evans' wife (Figure 4.131). The casket was described as a "Walnut Burial Casket full extra lined & trimmed. Bar side & End handles, name plate & Box." The use of a hearse and associated services were included in the \$80 cost for the casket. In addition to the casket, a pair of slippers were purchased for \$2.25, as well as a bottle of preservative fluid for \$1. Another 1892 entry is for the casket of James Worlledge (Figure 4.132), and includes a "bottle of preservative" for embalming the body (Figure 4.133). A robe, slippers, and socks, as well as a "full lined & trimmed" burial case with handles, a name plate, box, and use of the

hearse cost \$41. Twenty-six caskets in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery were also decorated with handles, and eleven had plaques as well. Clearly, the mortuary business in Carlisle had grown in importance as funerary customs became increasingly formalized and commodified. The Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery embodies this cultural trend, with its decorated caskets reflecting much of what the Carlisle funeral home account books depict.

This in-depth look at the mortuary artifacts from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery clearly demonstrates the major change in the treatment of the deceased that occurred in the late nineteenth century. This evolution relates directly to both the changing view of death in the Victorian period, and to the rise of the funeral profession in the final decades of the nineteenth century.

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- 4.99 Photograph of outer box handles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Outer Box Handle Type 1, single lug swingbail ferrous [Burial 2]; b- Outer Box Handle Type 3, single lug swingbail ferrous [Burial 61]).
- 4.100 Typical plaques that would be affixed to the coffin (from 1905 Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Co. Catalogue).
- 4.101 Photograph of plaques recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Plaque Type 6, "At Rest," white metal [Burial 14]; b- Plaque Type 2, "At Rest," floral border white metal [Burial 2]; c- Plaque Type 10, "Mother," white metal [Burial 31]).
- 4.102 Typical caplifters (from 1905 Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Co. Catalogue).
- 4.103 Photograph of caplifters recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Caplifter Type 1, dove with branch in beak, white metal [Burial 59]; b- Caplifter Type 2, knobbed dome, white metal [Burial 17]; c- Caplifter Type 3, knobbed dome, white metal [Burial 62]).
- 4.104 Typical ornamental tacks (from 1905 Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Co. Catalogue).
- 4.105 Photograph of ornamental tacks recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Ornamental Tack Type 2, diamond stud, cuprous struck up foil [Burial 2]; b- Ornamental Tack Type 4, plain copper disc/dome, cuprous struck up foil [Burial 1]).
- 4.106 Corrugated steel fasteners (from the 1900 McIntosh-Huntington Co. Catalogue, Cleveland, OH).
- 4.107 Viewing window glass (top) and coffin viewing window opening (bottom).
- 4.108 Photograph of silk bowtie recovered from Burial 3.
- 4.109 Reconstructed drawing of trousers recovered from Burial 32.
- 4.110 Photograph and drawing of wool frock coat recovered from Burial 41.
- 4.111 Photograph and drawing of wool trousers recovered from Burial 41.
- 4.112 Drawing of vest and overcoat recovered from Burial 40.
- 4.113 Photograph of a pair of jute socks recovered from Burial 8.
- 4.114 Photograph of buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a and b- Two-hole black hard rubber buttons [Burial 10]; c- Four-hole black hard rubber button [Burial 3]; d- Ferrous metal button [Burial 10]; e- Ferrous metal button [Burial 14]; f- Five-hole bone button [Burial 31]; g- Four-hole porcelain button [Burial 23]; h- Two-hole shell button [Burial 2]; i and j- Four-hole opaque white glass buttons [Burial 6]).

- 4.115 Photograph of plastic dentures recovered from Burial 12.
- 4.116 Photograph of metal dentures recovered from Burial 45.
- 4.117 Photograph of hair combs recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Tortoise shell hair comb [Burial 42]; b- Rubber hair comb [Burial 35]; c- Tortoiseshell hair comb [Burial 51]; d- Celluloid hair comb [Burial 17]; e- Tortoiseshell hair comb [Burial 42]; f- Tortoiseshell hair comb [Burial 36]; g- Rubber hairpin [Burial 35]).
- 4.118 Photograph of rubber hair comb recovered from Burial 44.
- 4.119 Photograph of collar studs recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Bone collar stud [Burial 40]; b- Metal collar stud [Burial 1]; c and d- Opaque white glass collar studs [Burial 3]).
- 4.120 Photograph of cufflinks recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a and b- Pair of brass cufflinks with diamond design on front [Burial 5]; c- Metal cufflink [Burial 40]).
- 4.121 Photograph of safety pins recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Safety pin fragment, type unidentified; b- Type 1C safety pin [Burial 2]; c- Type 1DI Clinton safety pin [Burial 15]; d- Type II Lindsay safety pin [Burial 16]).
- 4.122 Plan of cemetery showing burials by family.
- 4.123 Plan of cemetery showing temporal placement of burials.
- 4.124 Plans of cemetery showing dates of burials, types of wood used for coffin construction, and nails and screws recovered from burials.
- 4.125 Sign for a carpenter who produced both furniture and coffins.
- 4.126 Photograph of typical plain coffin produced by a local company in Carlisle, Kentucky.
- 4.127 A decorative metallic casket (from 1858 Crane, Breed & Company catalog).
- 4.128 Plans of cemetery showing dates of burial, and handles, nails, and thumbscrews and escutcheons recovered from burials.
- 4.129 Photograph of carriage house or stable at the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home in Carlisle, Kentucky.
- 4.130 Photograph of coffin lining reel.
- 4.131 Photograph of entry from the ledger of the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home.
- 4.132 Photograph of entry from the ledger of the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home.
- 4.133 Advertisement of embalming fluid (from *The Sunnyside*: 1909).

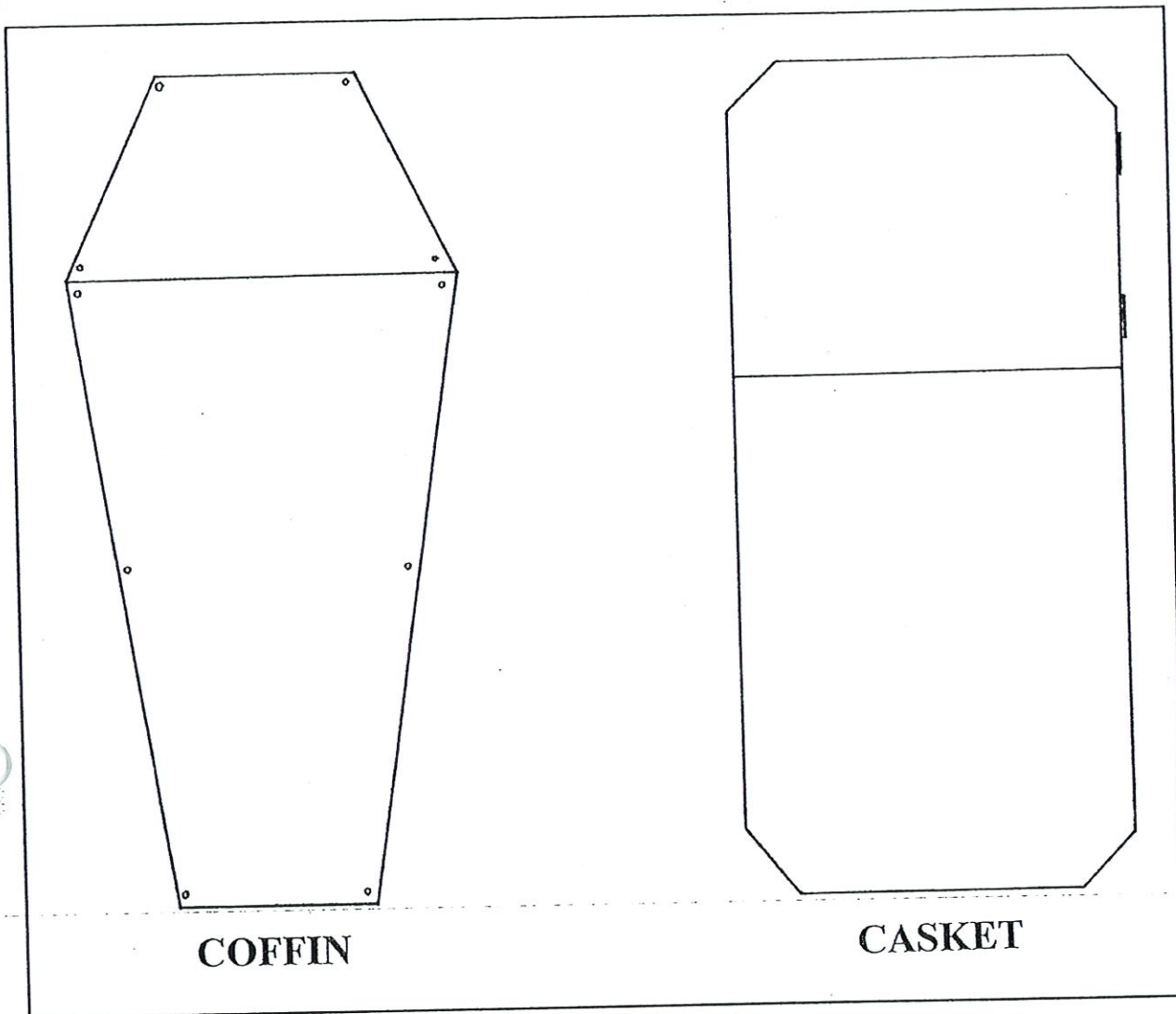


Figure 4.1. Outline of hexagonal coffin and rectangular casket.

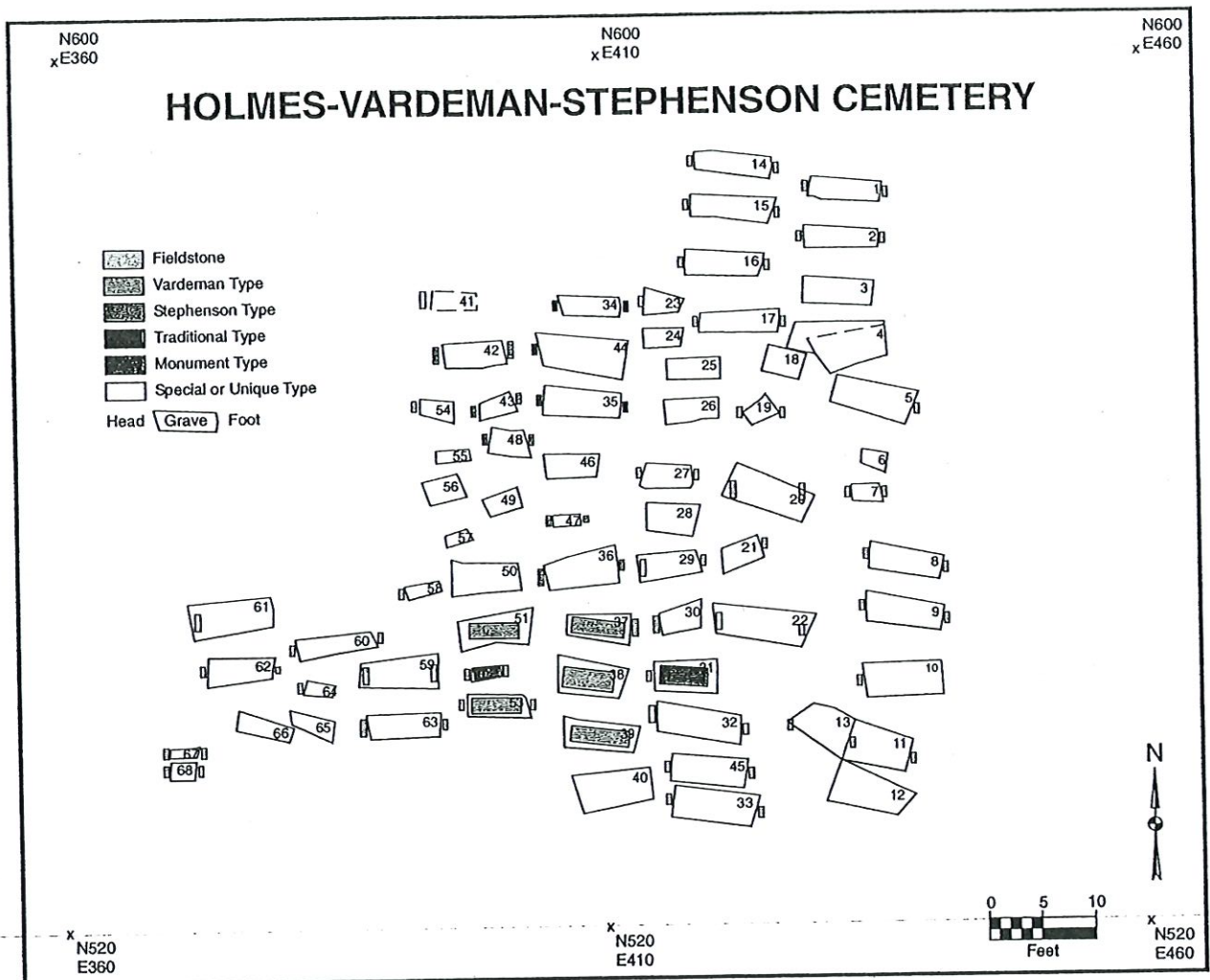


Figure 4.2. Map of cemetery showing gravestone types.

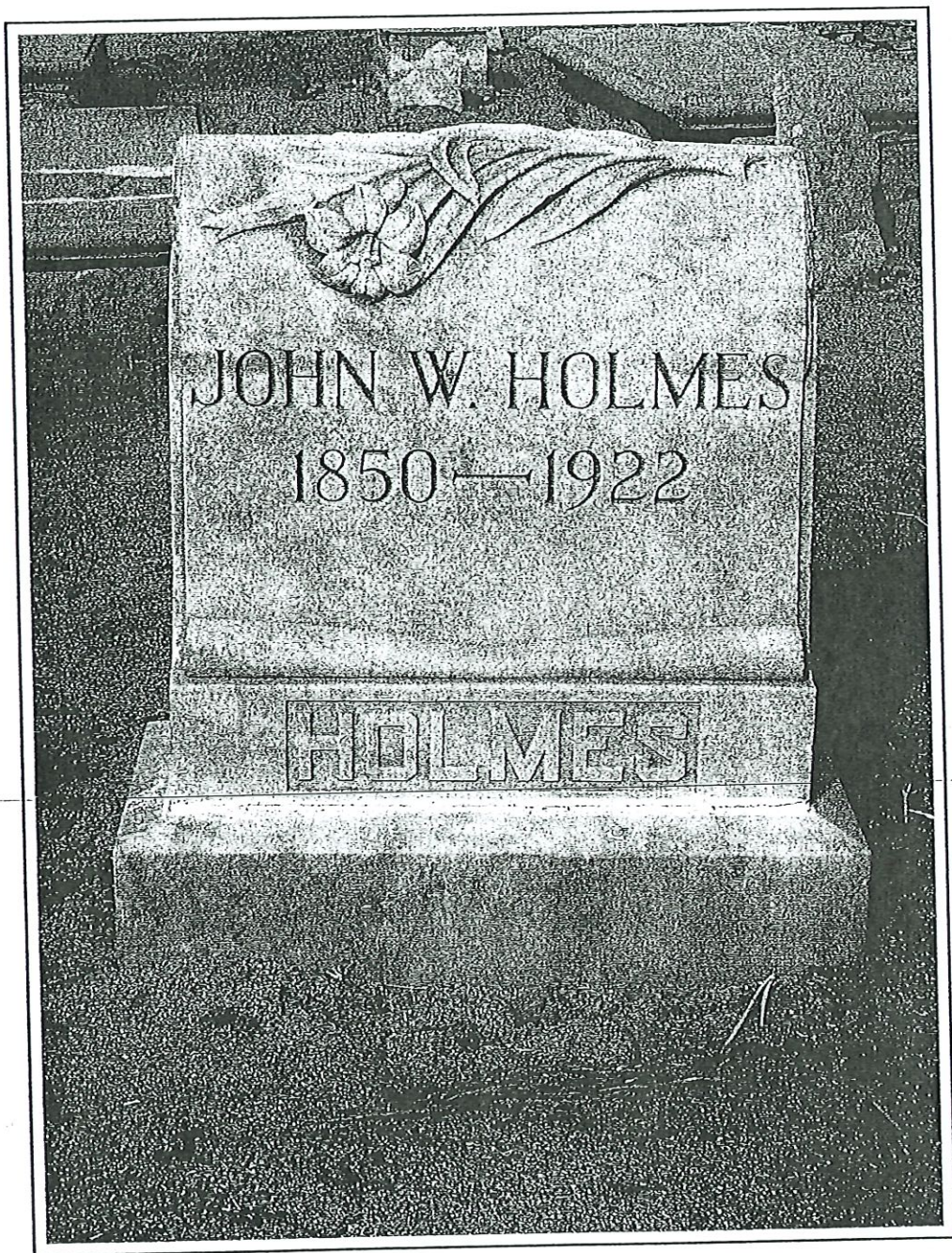


Figure 4.3. The Special or Unique type of headstone associated with John W. Holmes' burial (Burial 22).

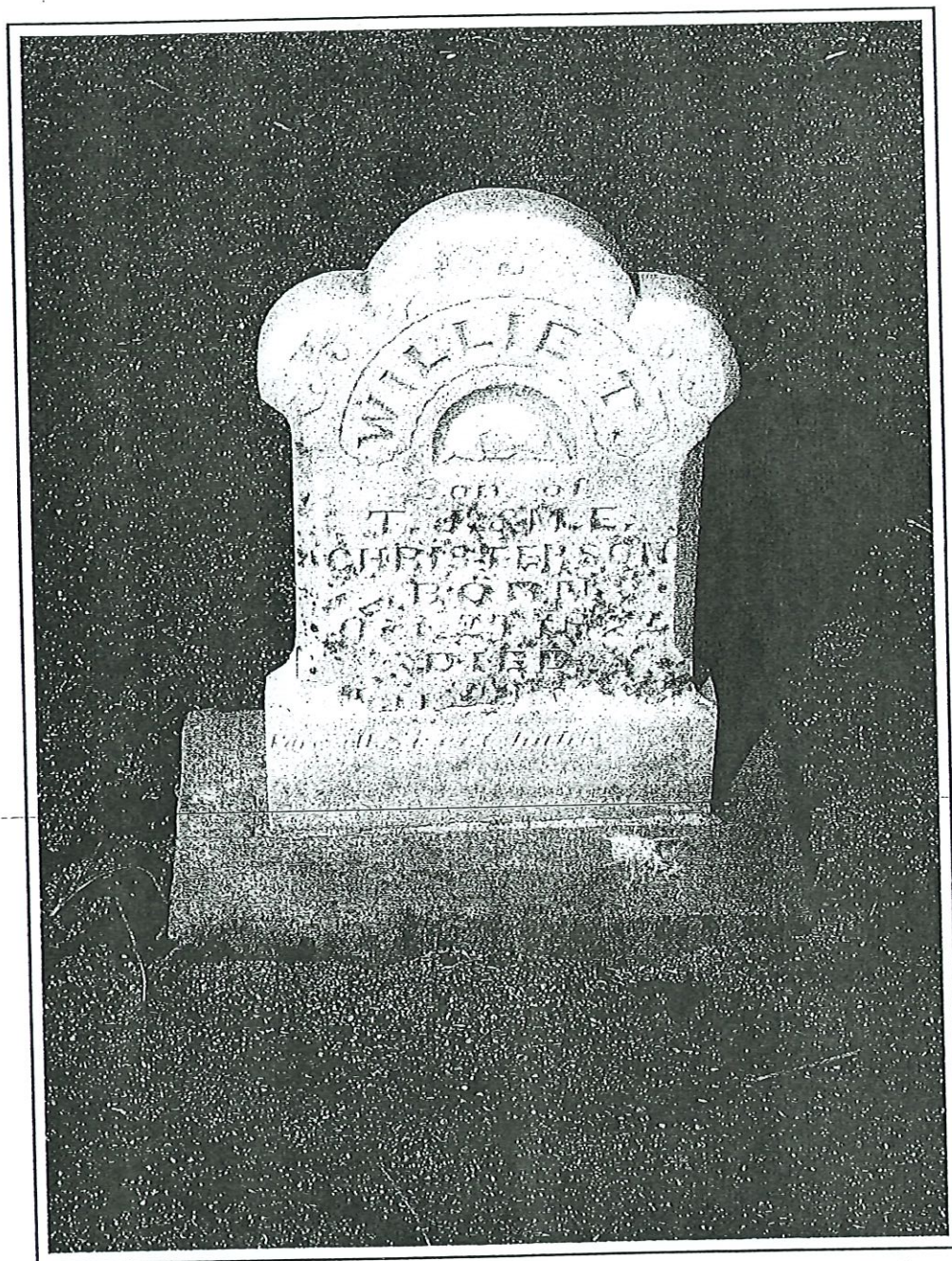


Figure 4.4. The Special or Unique type of headstone associated with Willie T. Christerson's burial (Burial 23).

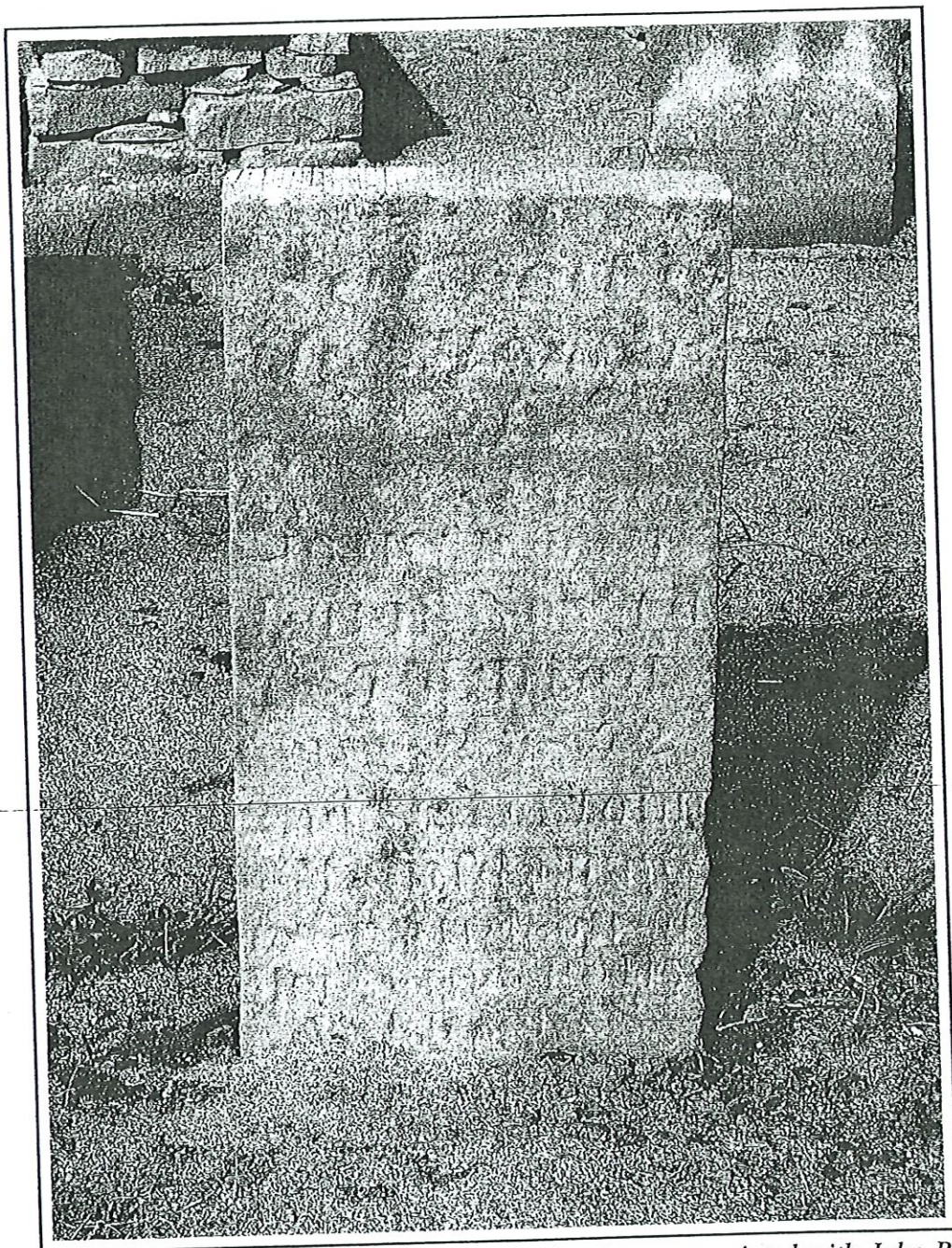


Figure 4.5. The Special or Unique type of headstone associated with John R. Daws' burial (Burial 29).

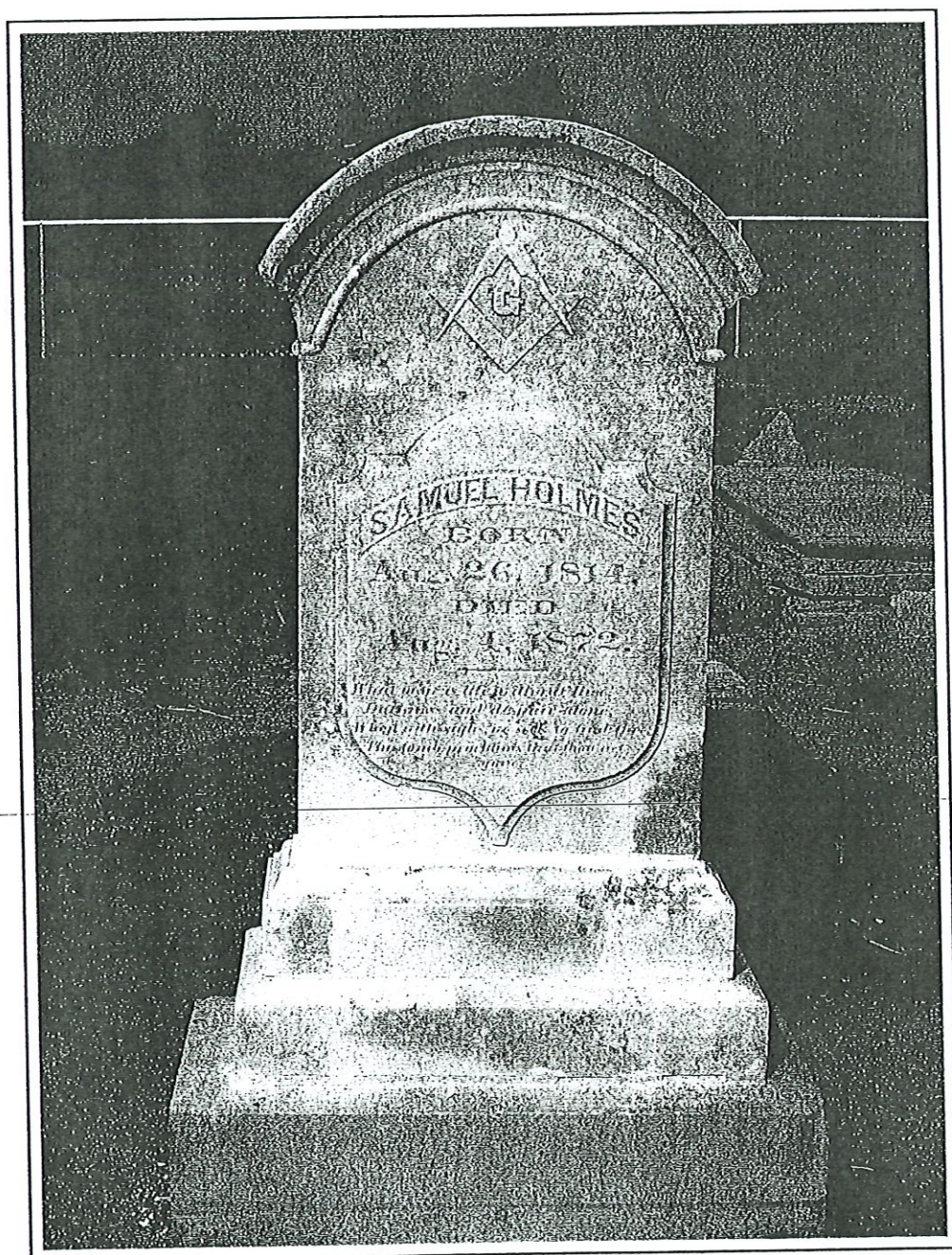


Figure 4.6. The Special or Unique type of headstone associated with Samuel Holmes' burial (Burial 32).

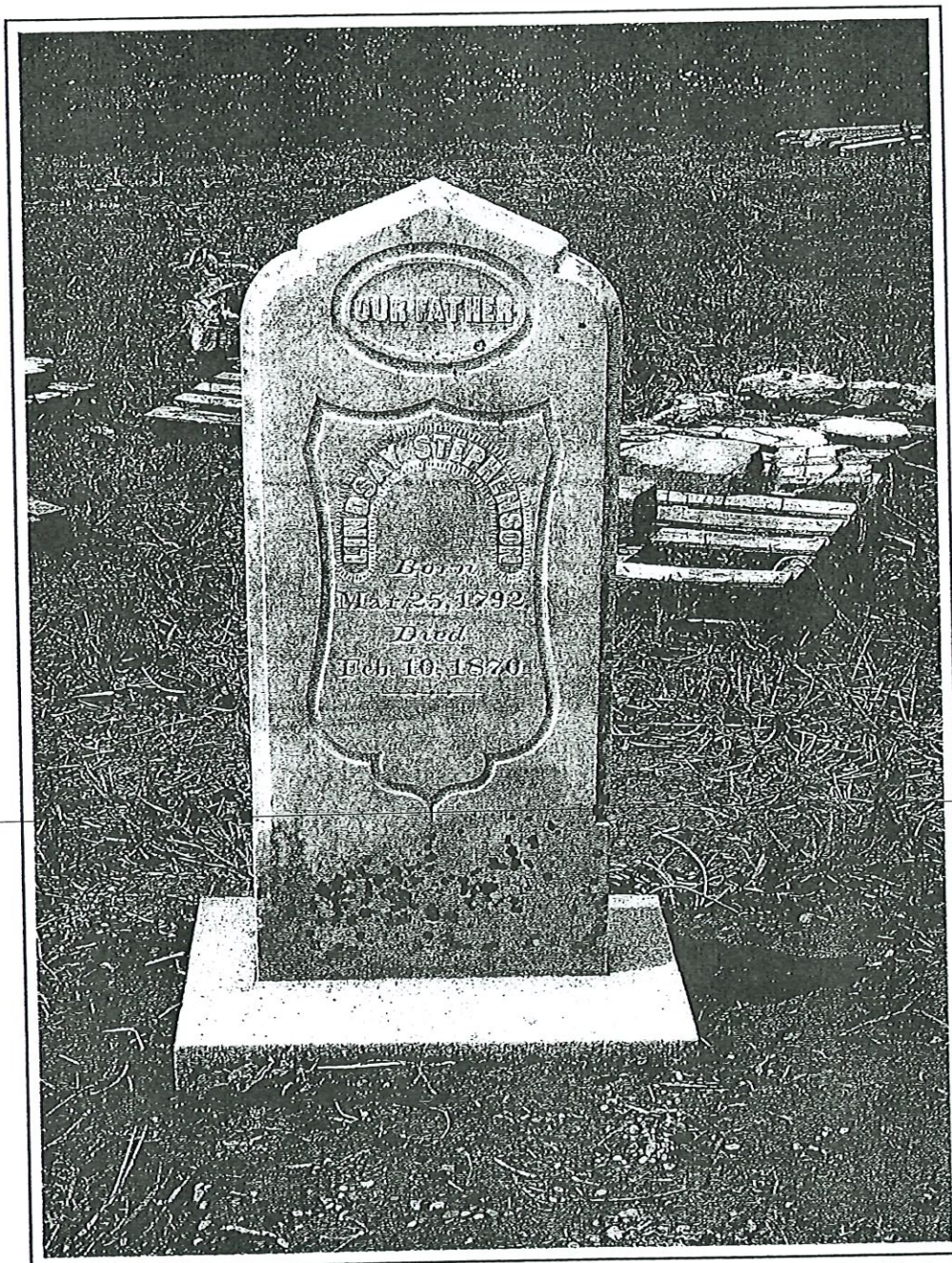


Figure 4.7. The Special or Unique type of headstone associated with Lindsay Stephenson's burial (Burial 41).

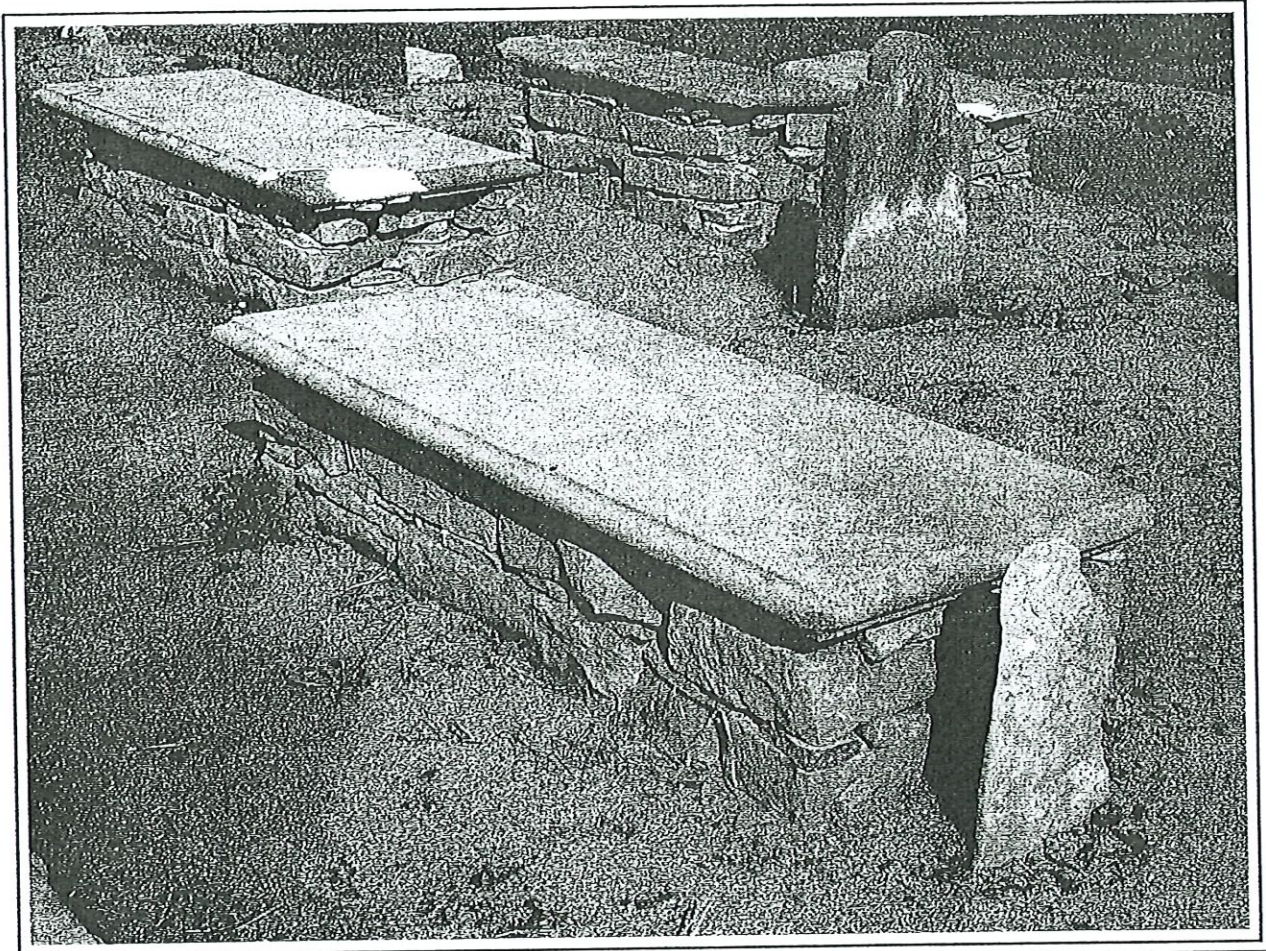


Figure 4.8. Vardeman type box-tombs.



Figure 4.9. The Stephenson type headstone associated with the burial of Infant Daughter Stephenson (Burial 43).

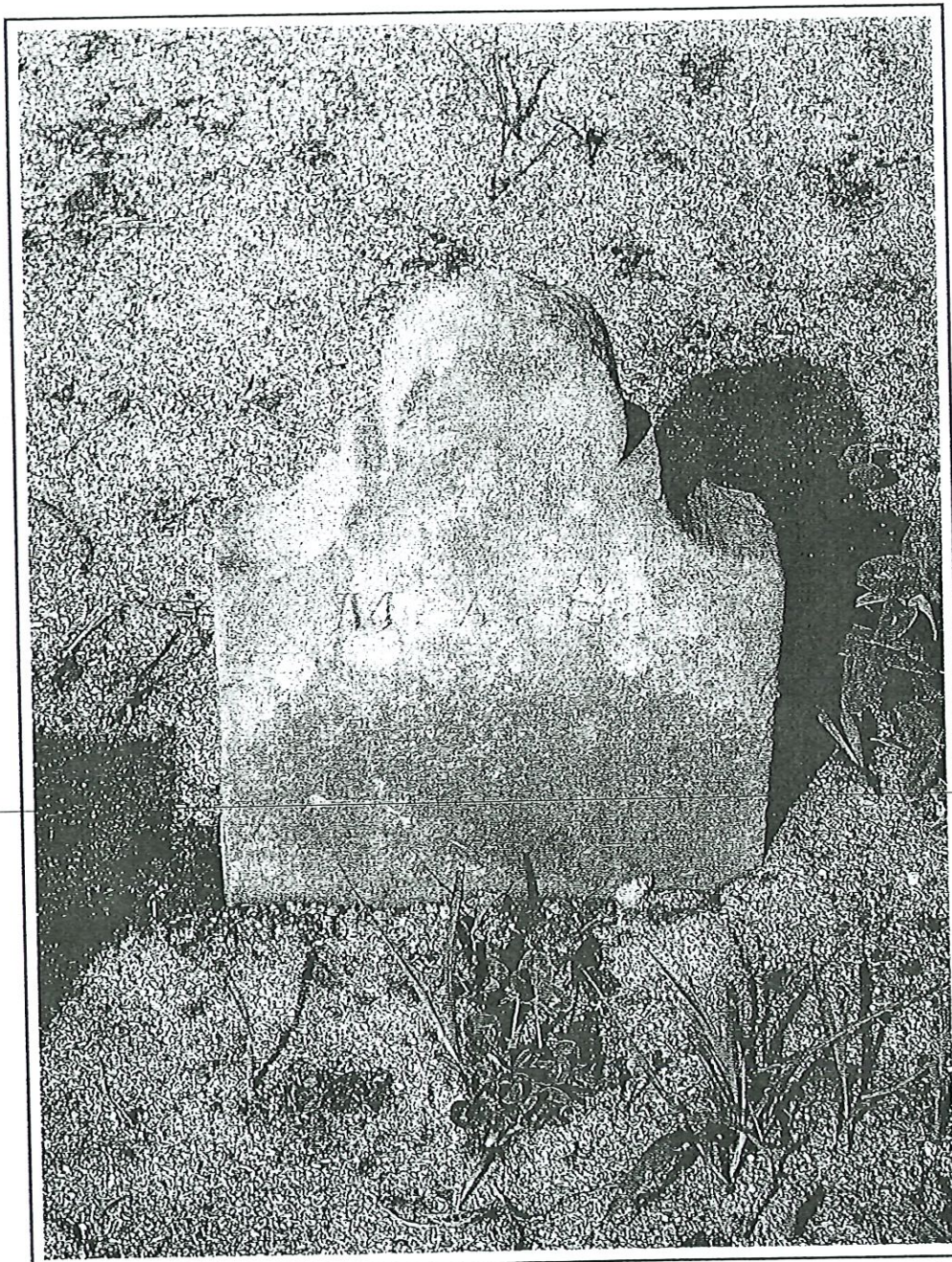


Figure 4.10. The Stephenson type of footstone associated with the burial of Martha A. Stephenson (Burial 36).

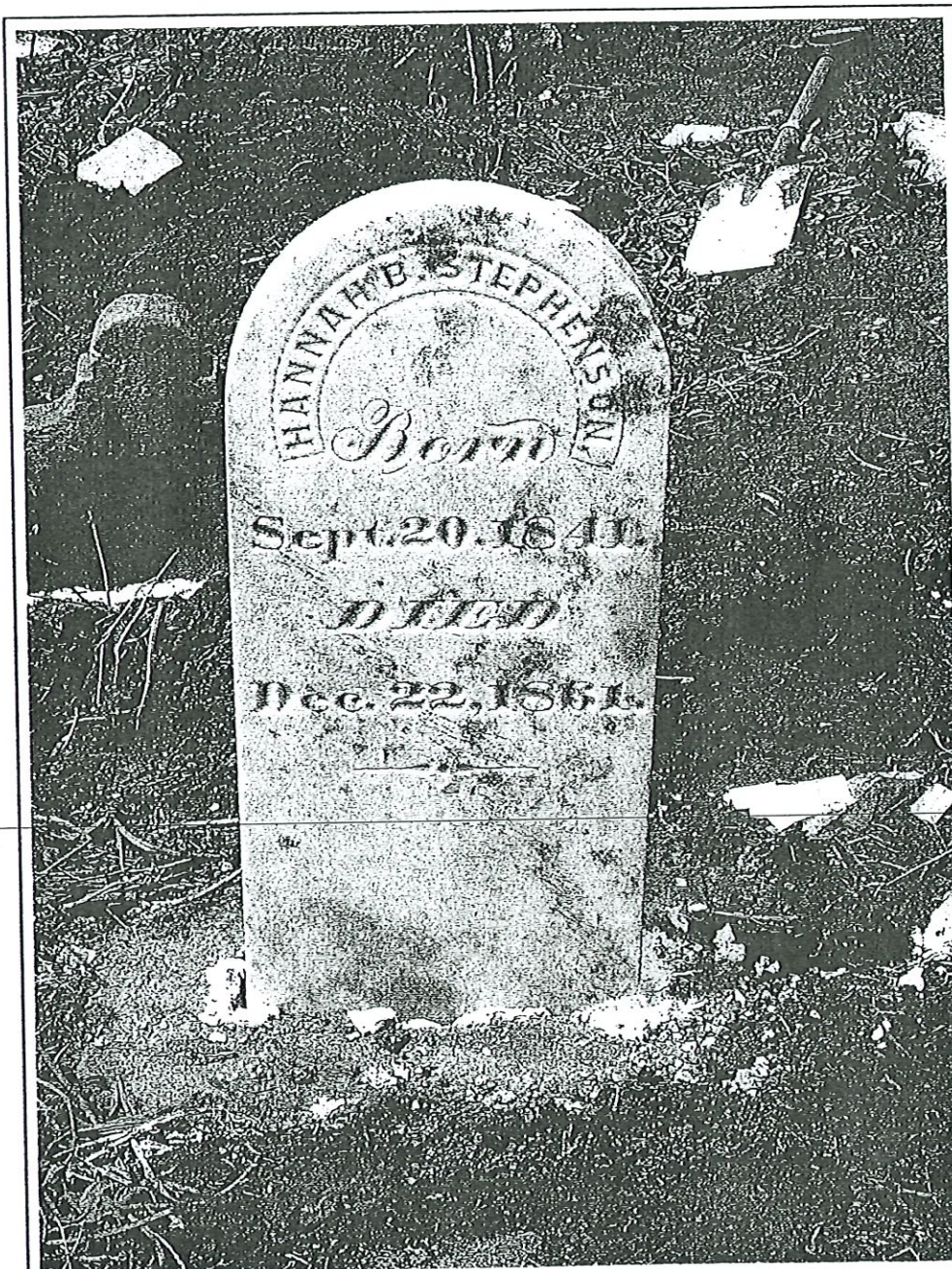


Figure 4.11. The Traditional type of headstone associated with the burial of Hannah B. Stephenson (Burial 35).

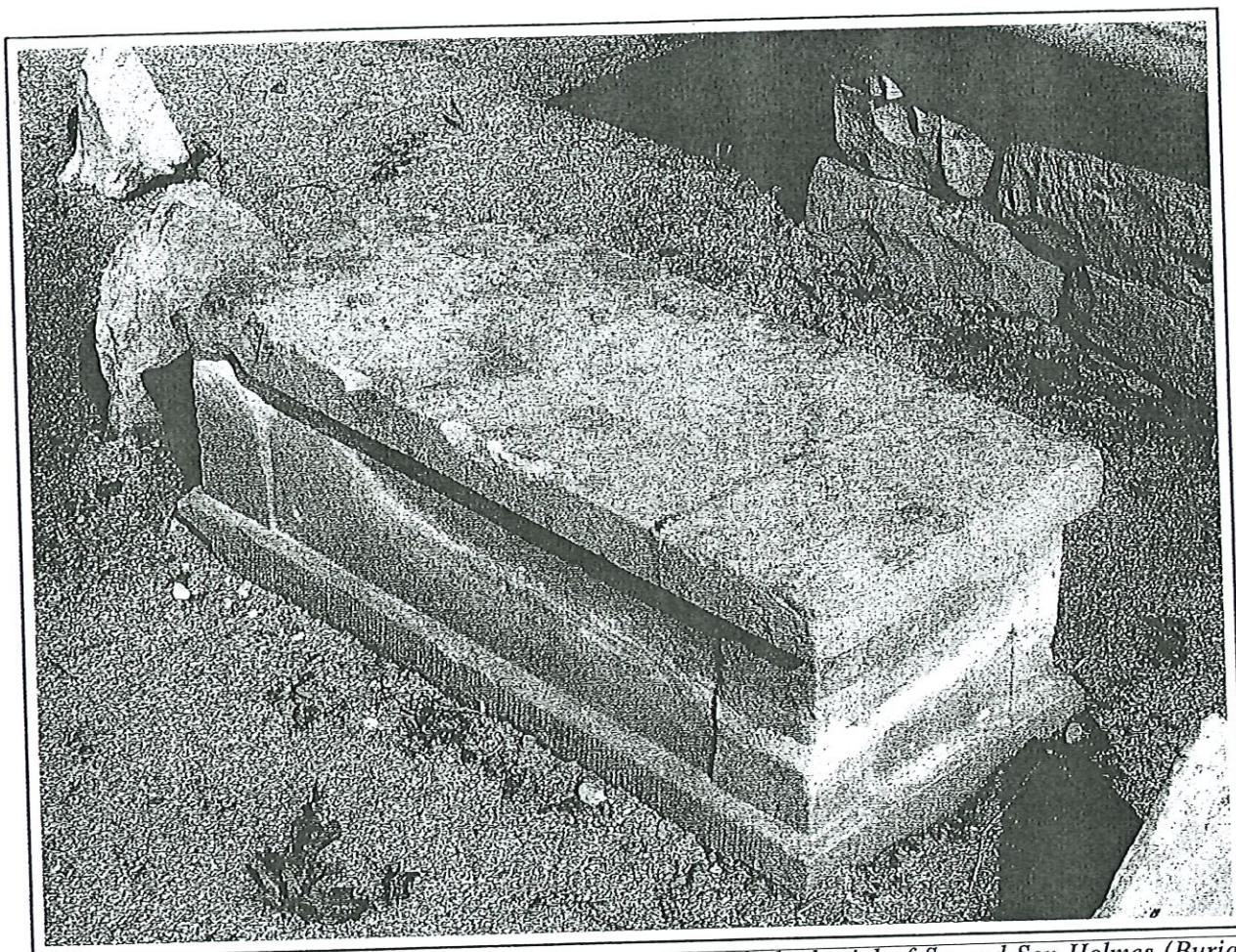


Figure 4.12. The Monument type of box-tomb associated with the burial of Second Son Holmes (Burial 52).

ESTABLISHED 1857.

DANVILLE MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES,
Urns, Vases, Iron Railing, and every
thing needed in my line furnished and set
up at short notice. Persons in this and
adjoining counties would find it to their
advantage to carefully examine prices be-
fore making their purchases.

SAML. LARIMER, Proprietor.

may 20-'70.)

Figure 4.13. Advertisement of the Danville Marble Works (Kentucky Advocate 1870).

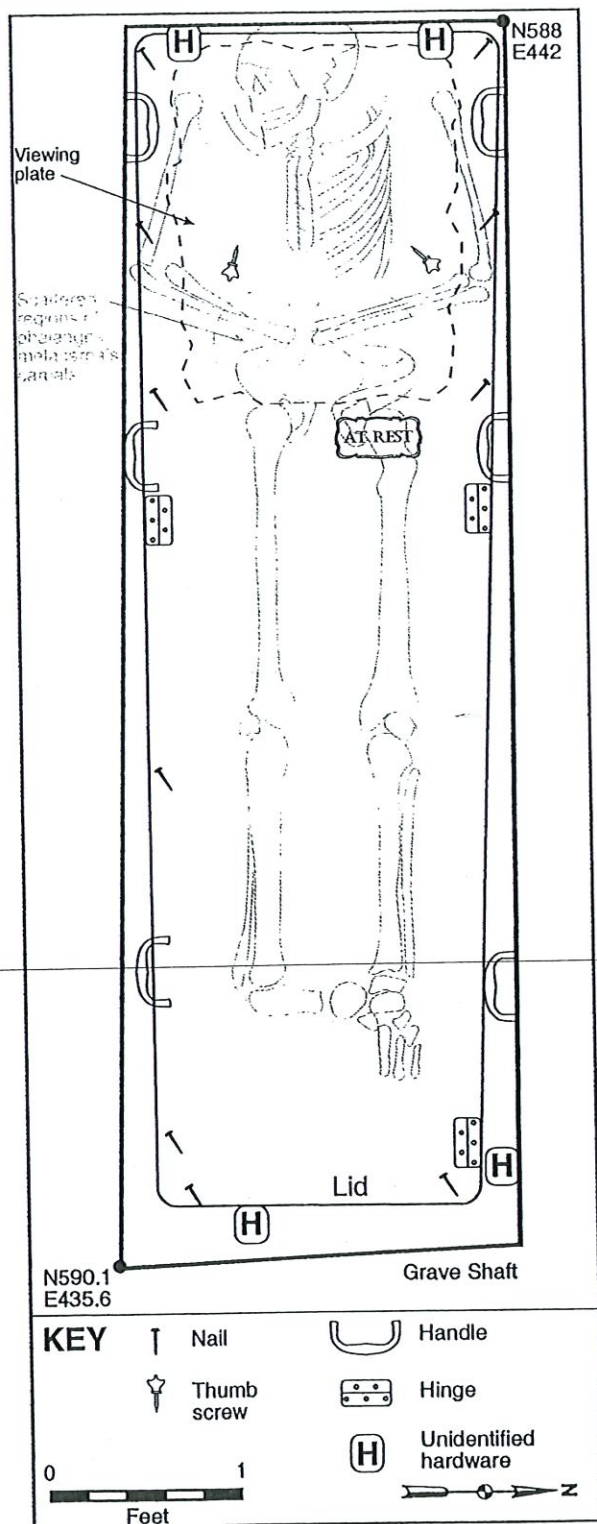


Figure 4.14. Plan of Burial 1, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 1 Stratum IIb [Context 68] and IIc [Context 67]).

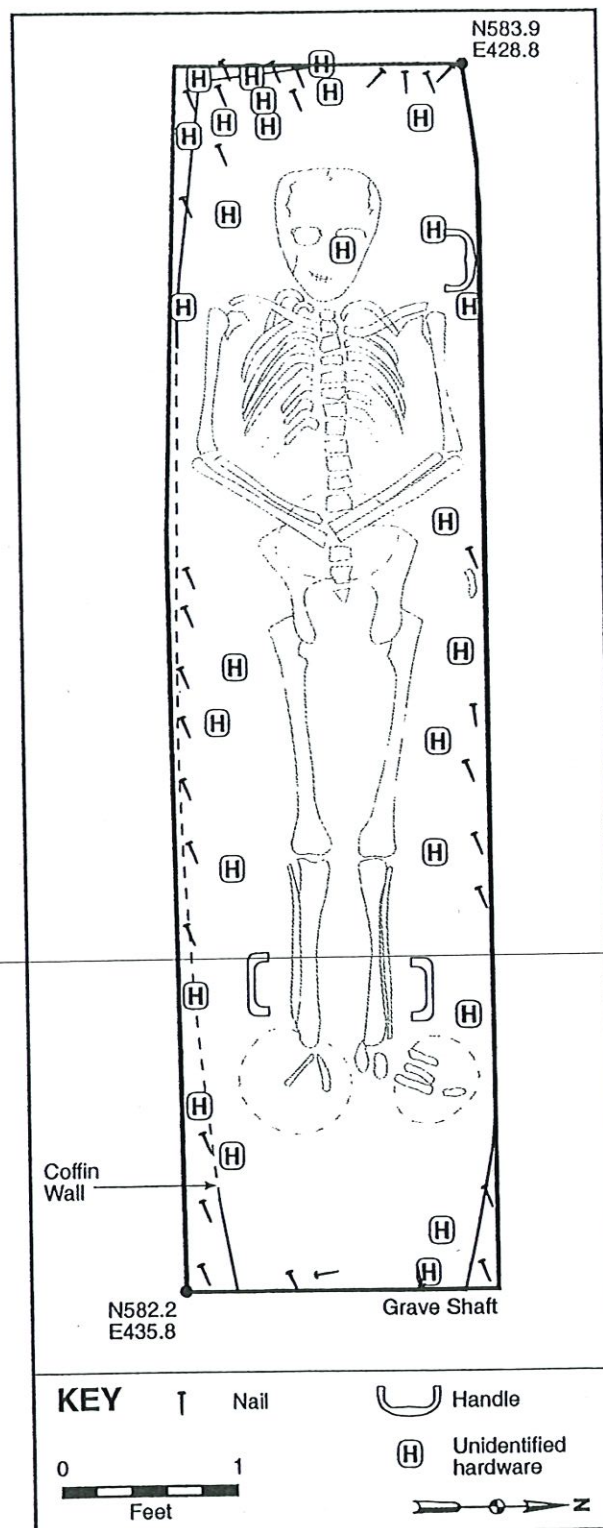


Figure 4.15. Plan of Burial 2, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 5 Stratum IIa [Context 70] and IIb [Context 69]).

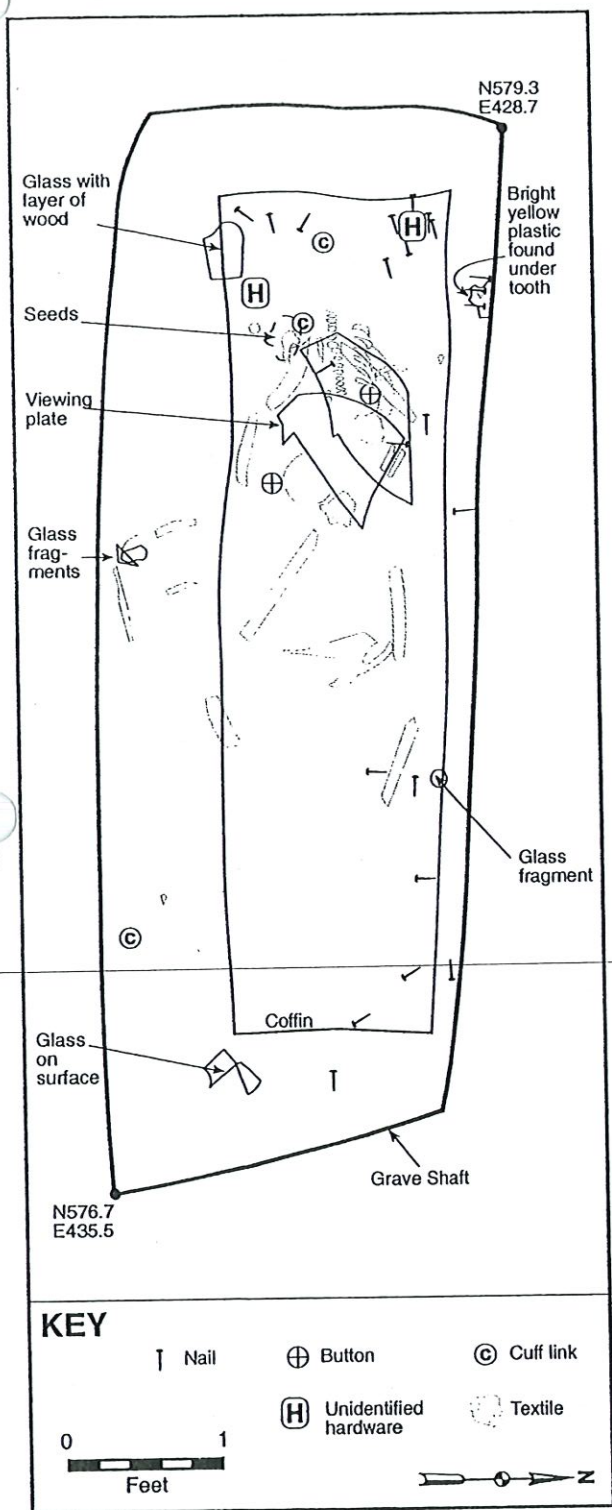


Figure 4.16. Plan of Burial 3, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 2 Stratum I [Context 61] and Stratum IIa [Context 62]).

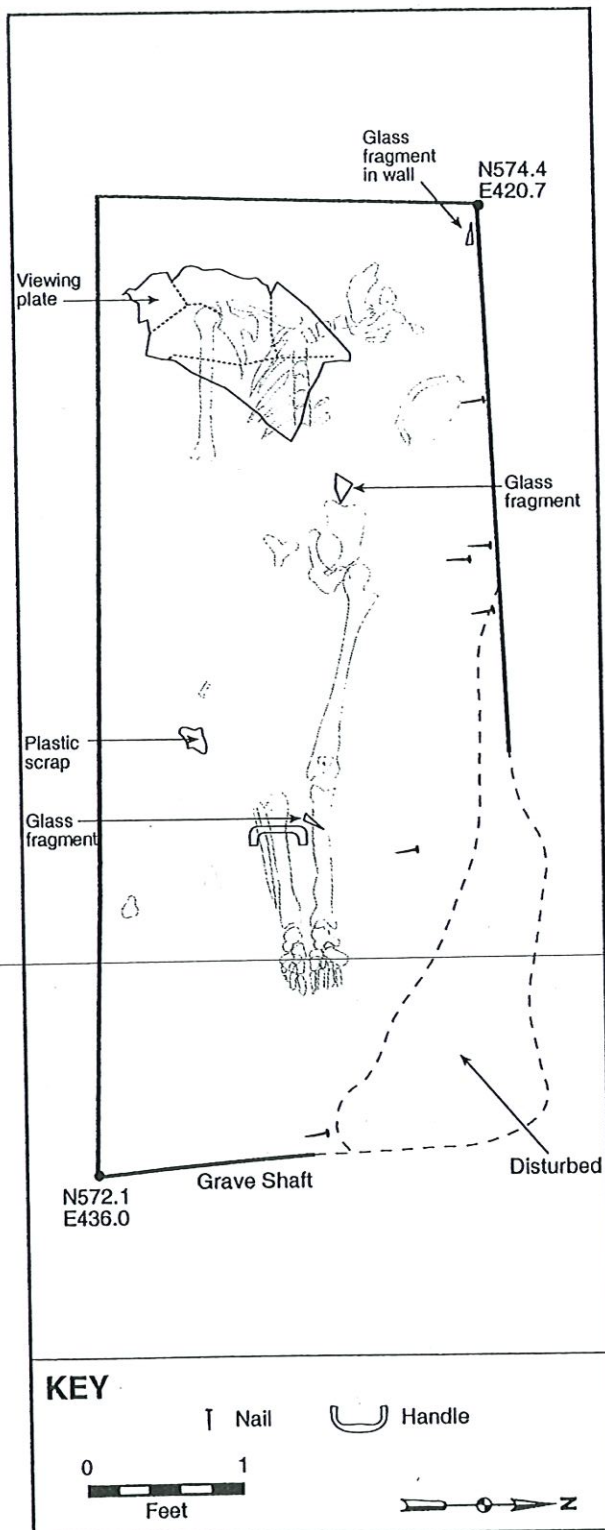


Figure 4.17. Plan of Burial 4, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 8 Stratum IIa [Context 94]).

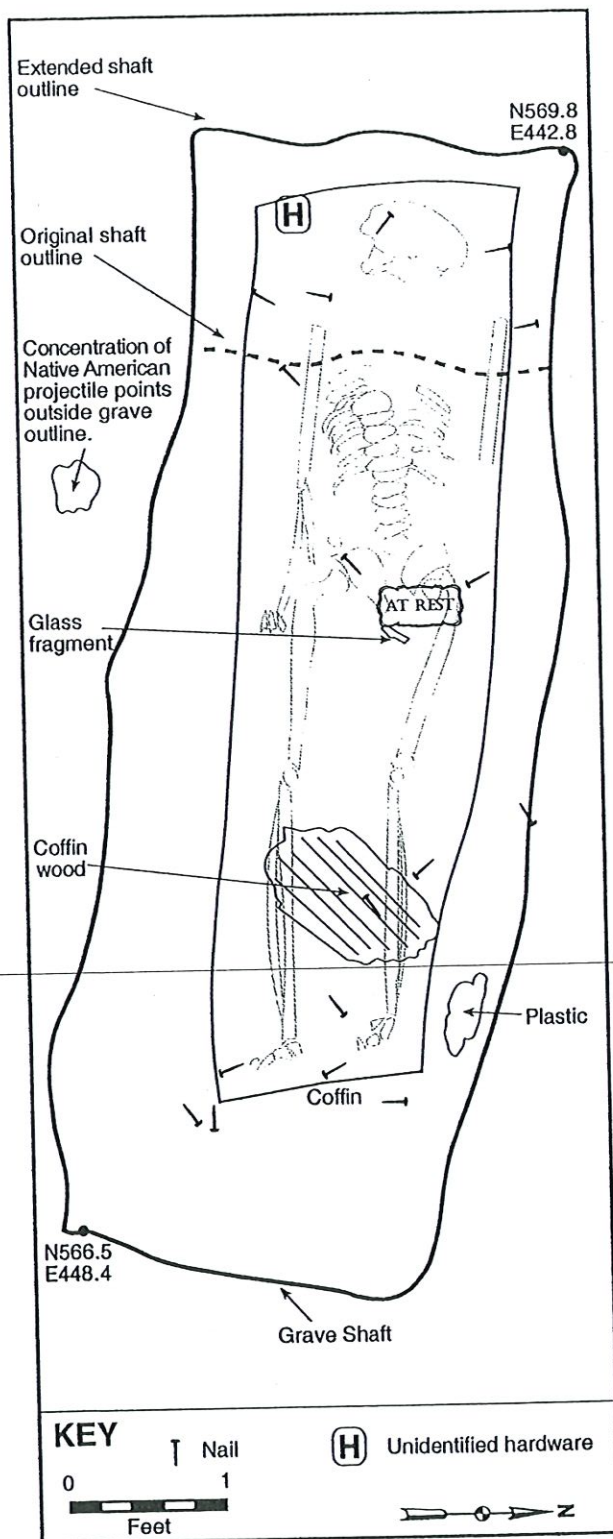


Figure 4.18. Plan of Burial 5, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 4 Stratum IIa [Context 71]).

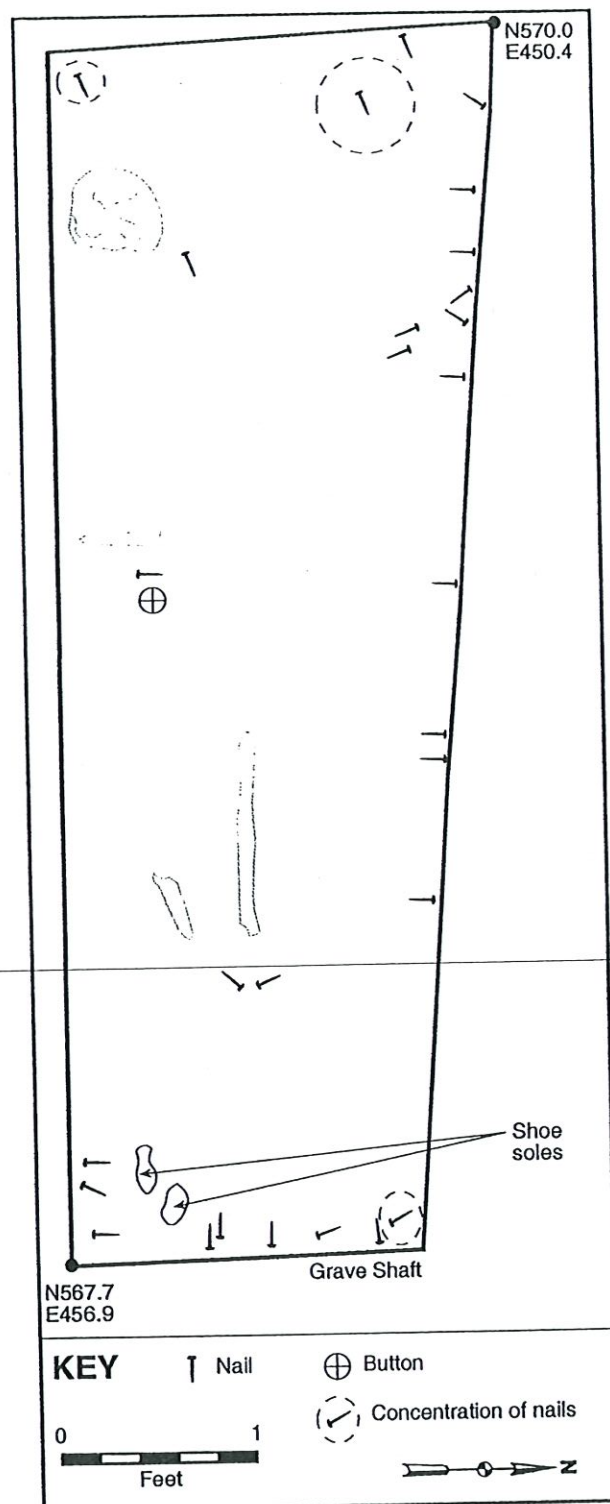


Figure 4.19. Plan of Burial 5a, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 4 Stratum IIa [Context 78] and IIe [Context 90]).

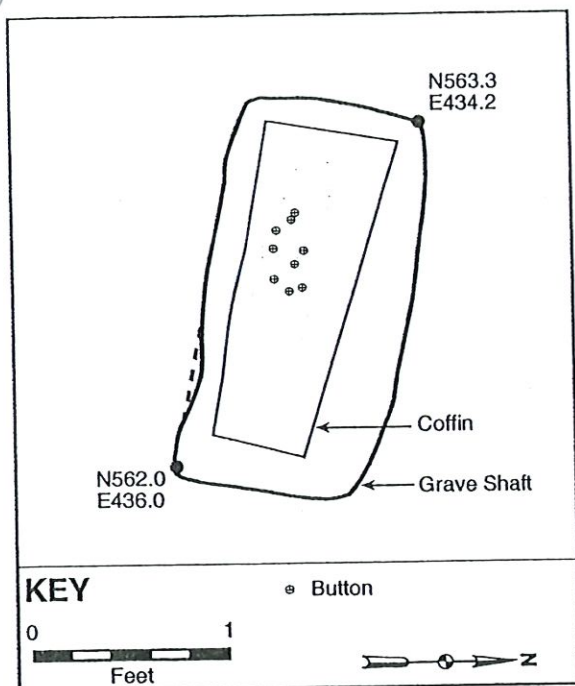


Figure 4.20. Plan of Burial 6, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 3 Stratum IIa [Context 59]).

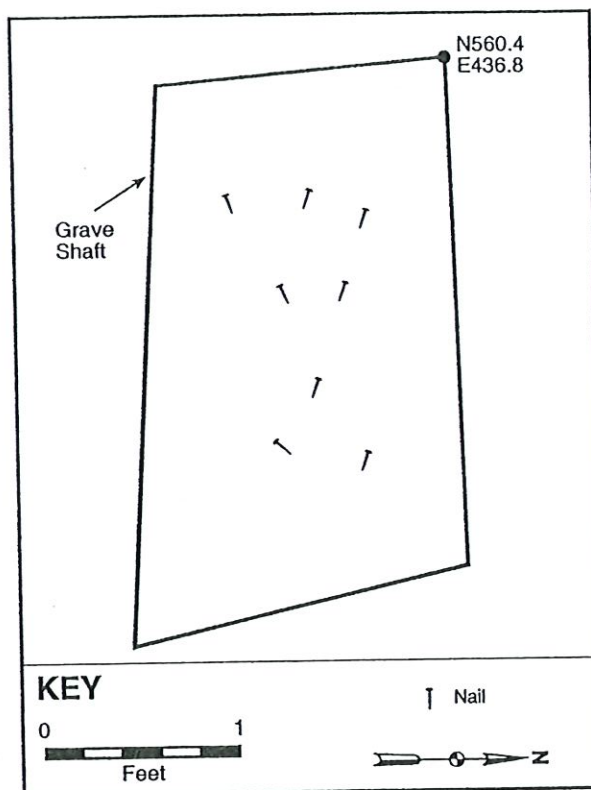


Figure 4.21. Plan of Burial 7, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted.

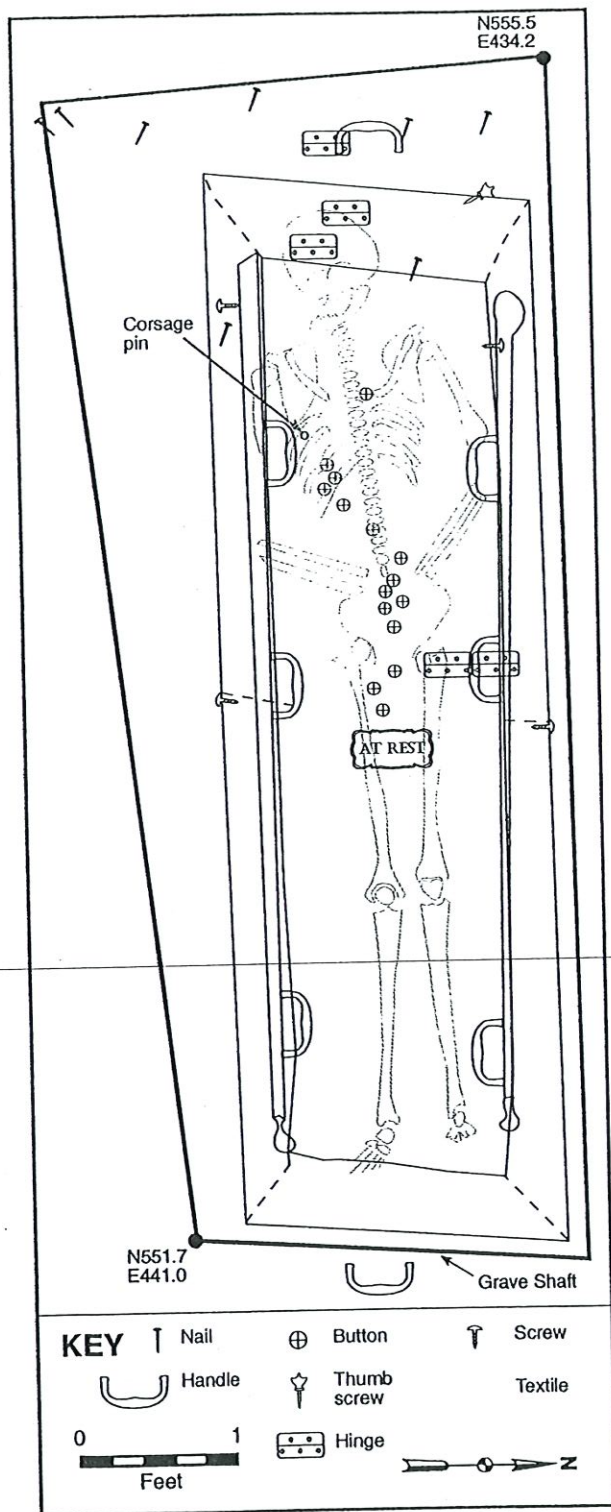


Figure 4.22. Plan of Burial 8, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 22 Stratum I [Context 101] and Ila [Context 103]).

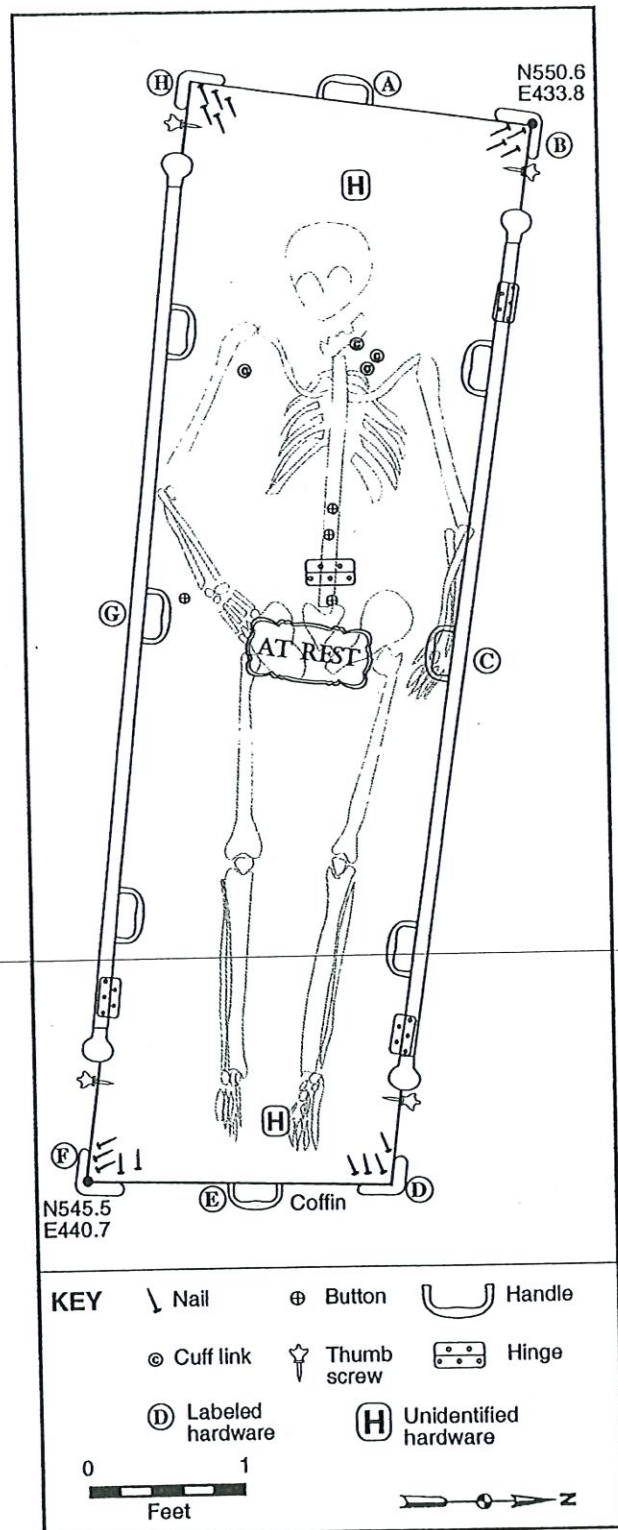


Figure 4.23. Plan of Burial 9, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 31 Stratum Ila [Context 125]).

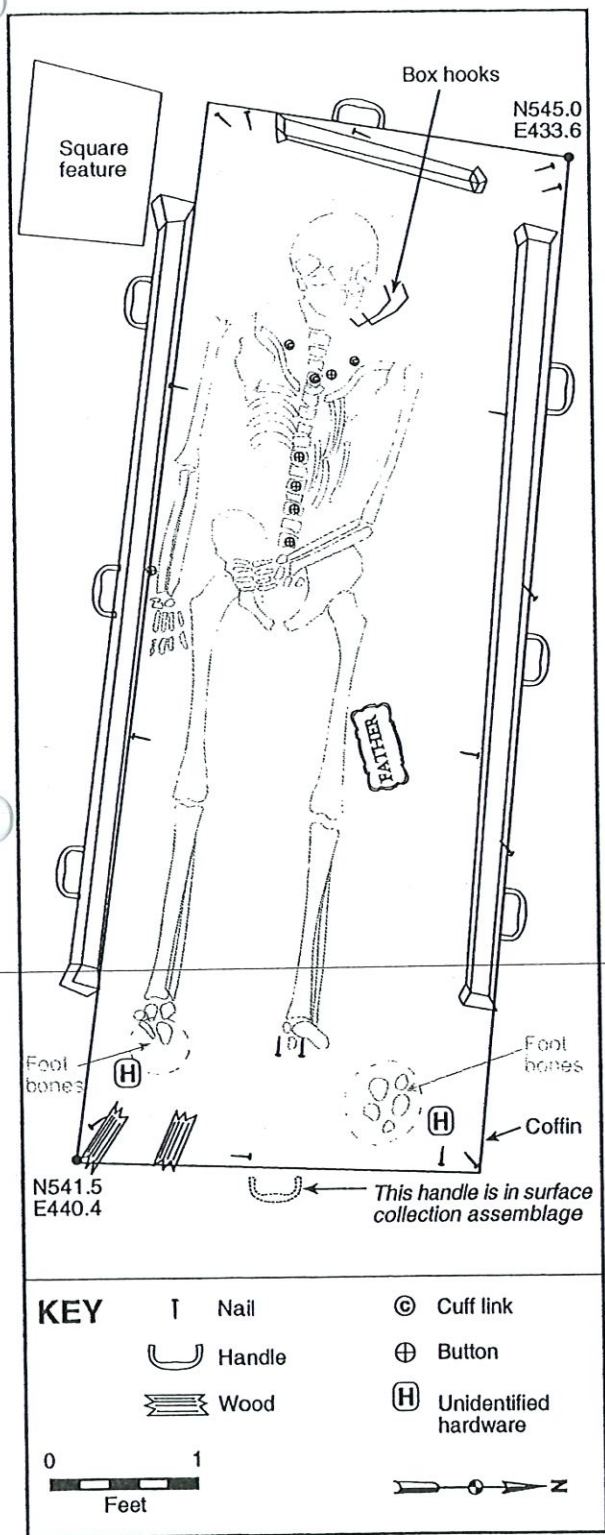


Figure 4.24. Plan of Burial 10, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 24 Stratum IIa [Context 113]).

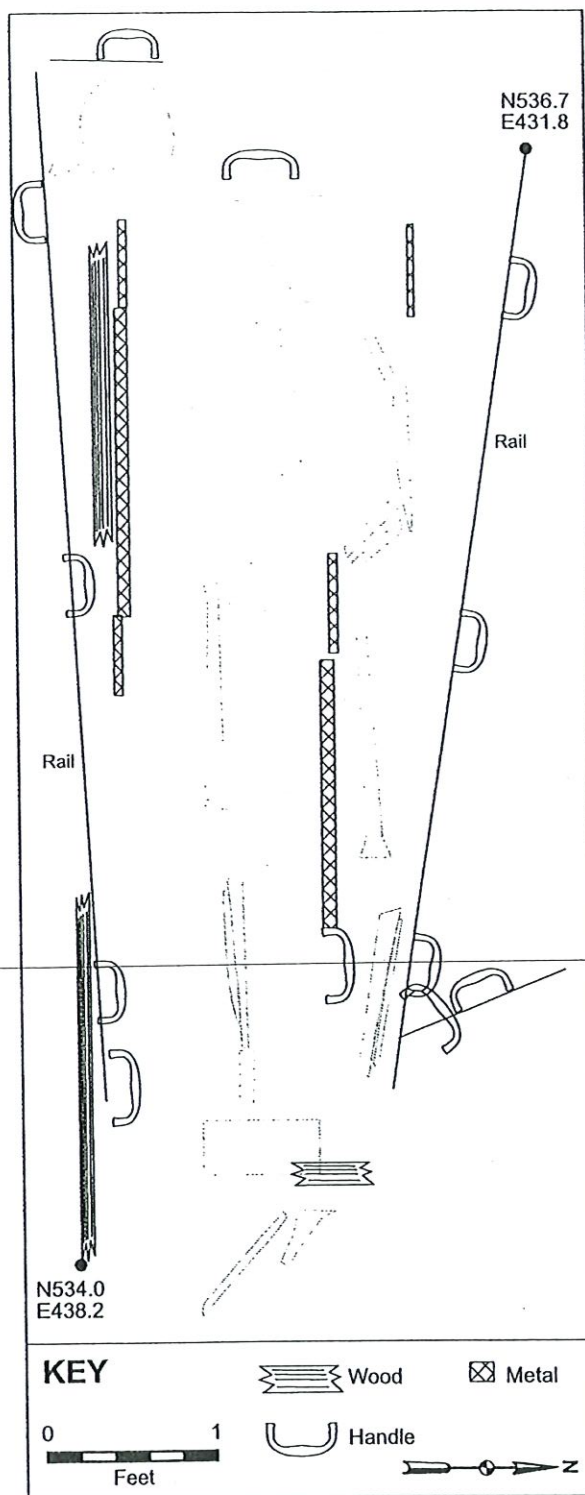


Figure 4.25. Plan of Burial 11, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 30 Stratum IIa and Burial Level [Context 122]).

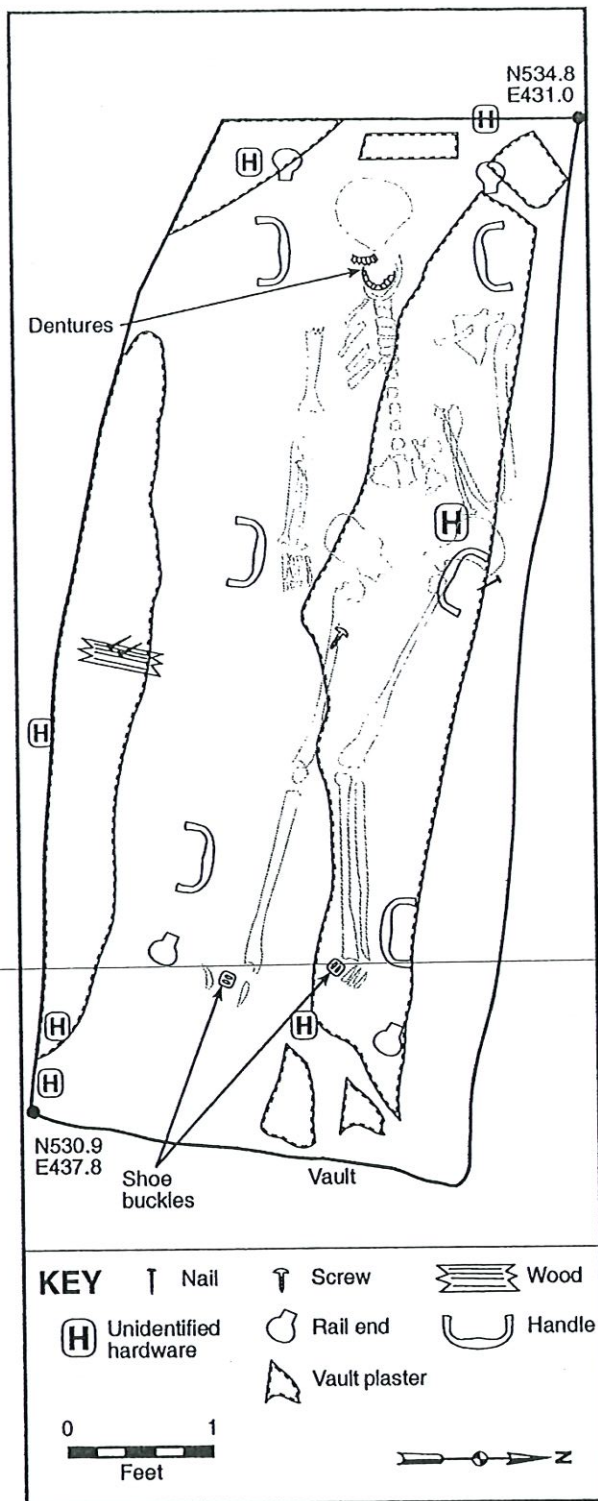


Figure 4.26. Plan of Burial 12, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 37 Stratum Ic [Context 133] and IIa [Context 142]).

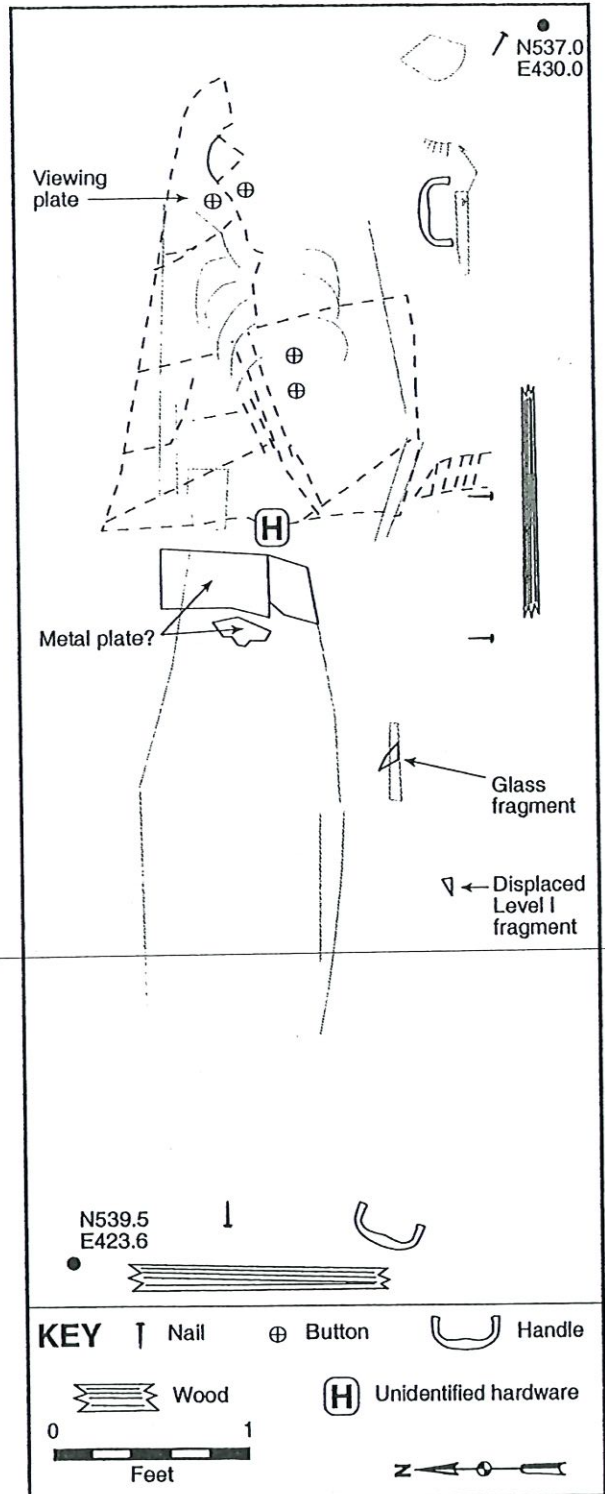


Figure 4.27. Plan of Burial 13, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 39 Stratum I [Context 135] and IIa [Context 141]).

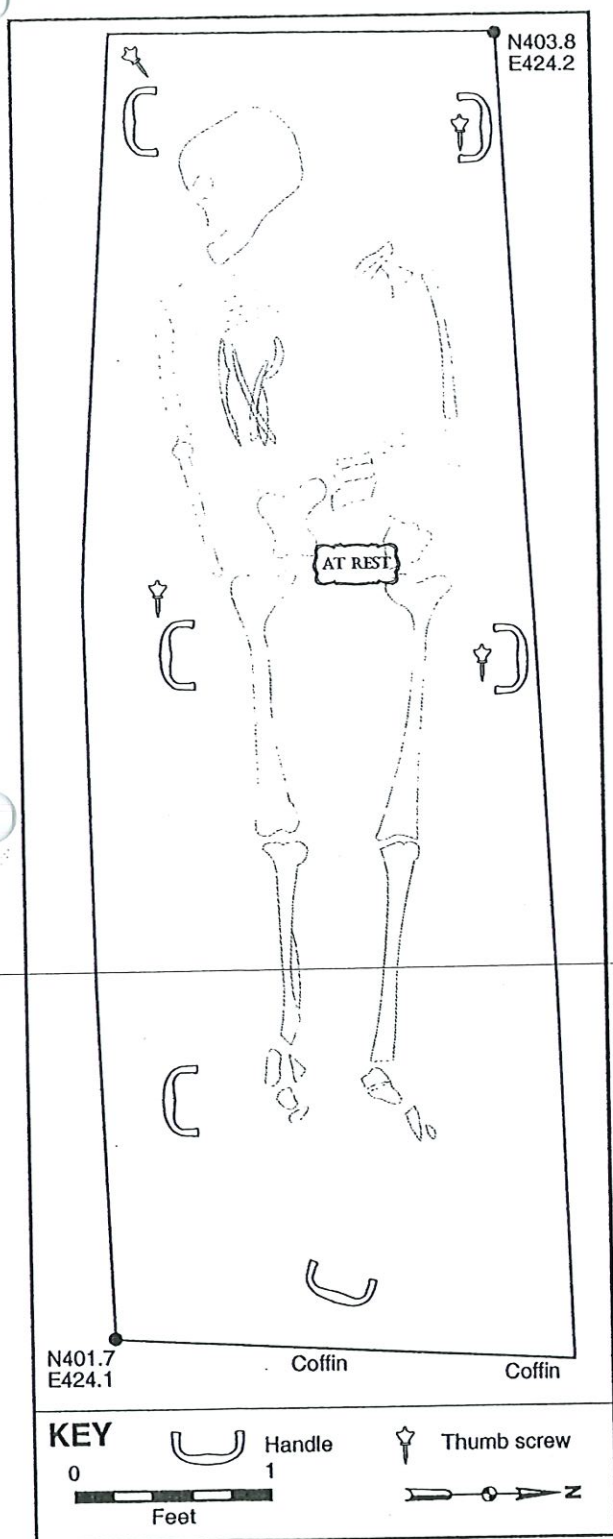


Figure 4.28. Plan of Burial 14, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 10 Stratum IIb [Context 96]).

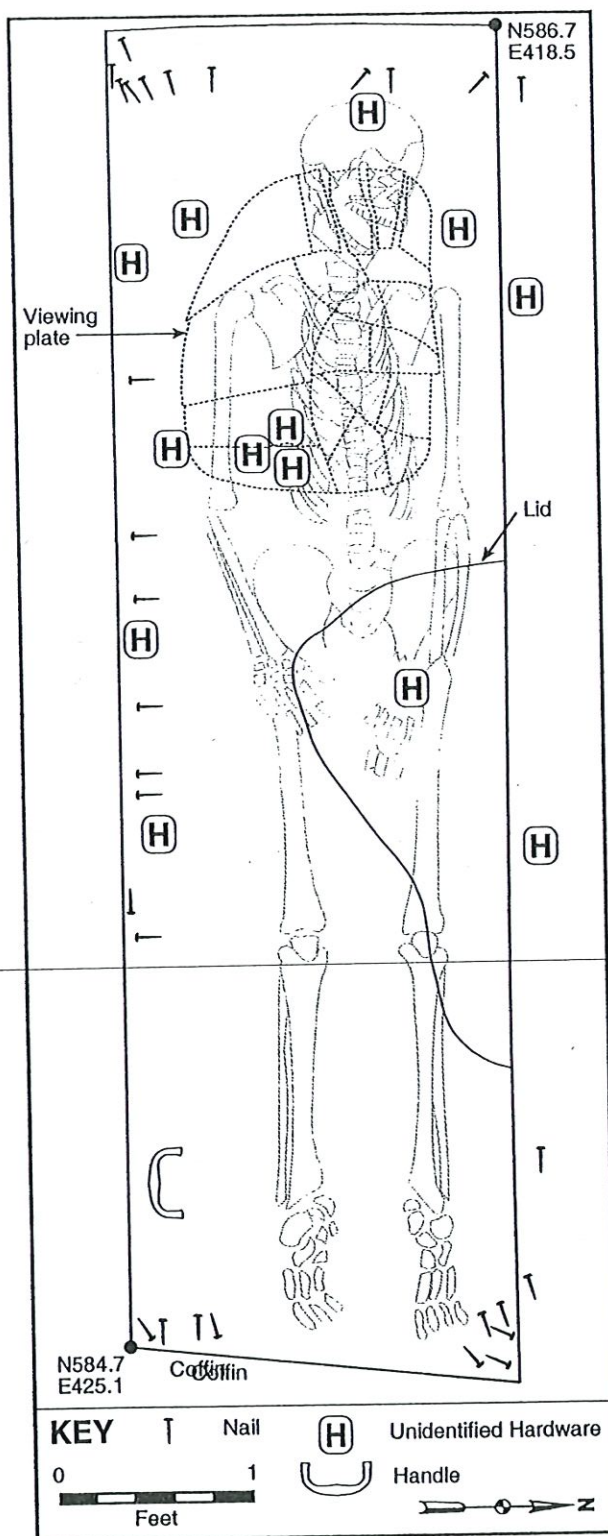


Figure 4.29. Plan of Burial 15, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 18 Stratum IIa [Context 93]).

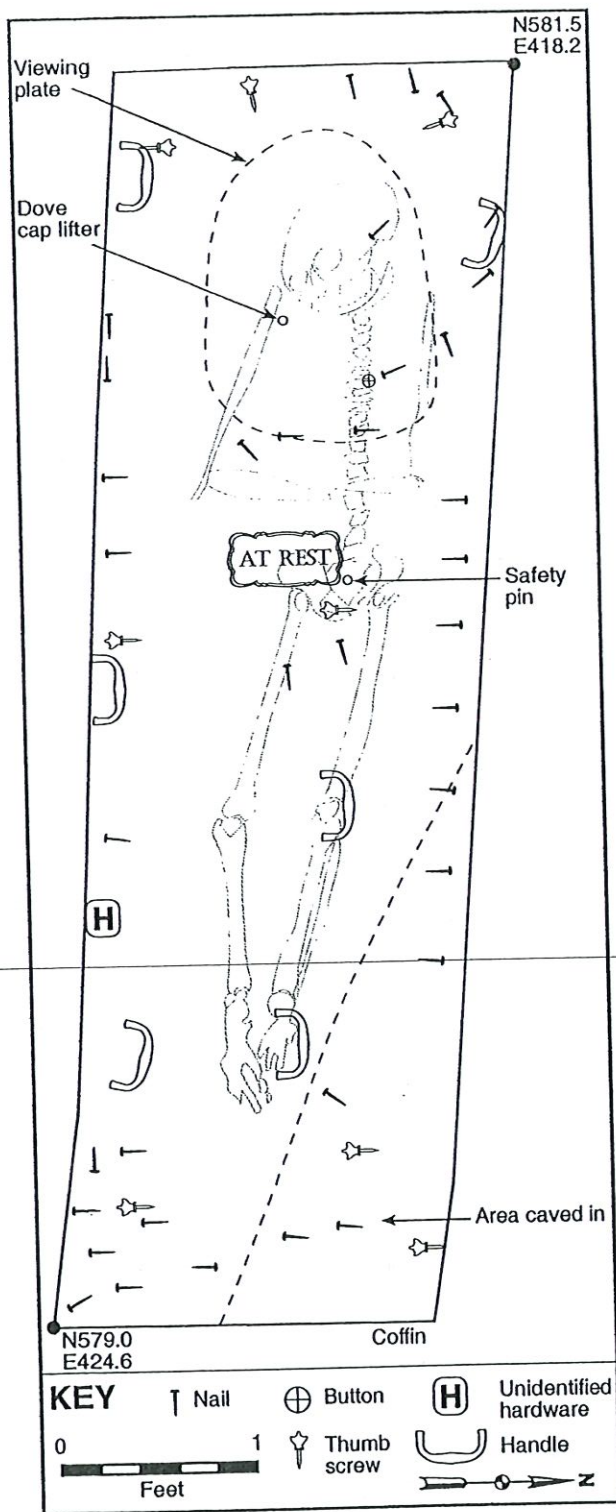


Figure 4.30. Plan of Burial 16, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 9 Stratum IIa [Context 76] and IIb [Context 78]).

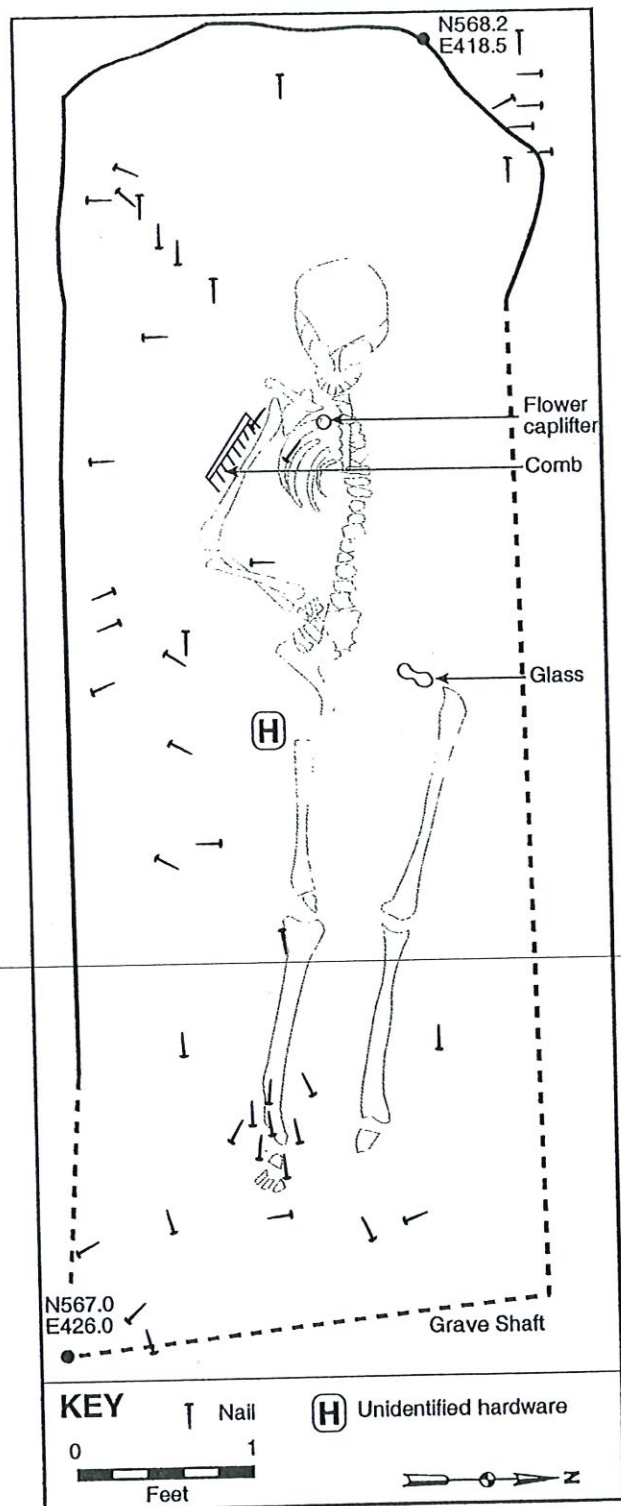


Figure 4.31. Plan of Burial 17, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 17 Stratum I [Context 92] and IIa [Context 95]).

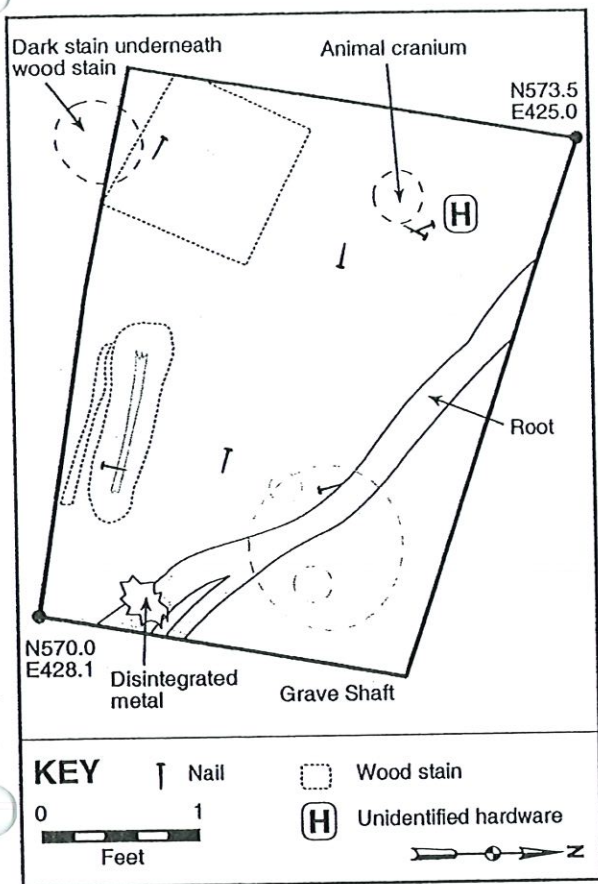


Figure 4.32. Plan of Burial 18, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 11 Stratum I [Context 77]. and IIa [Context 88]).

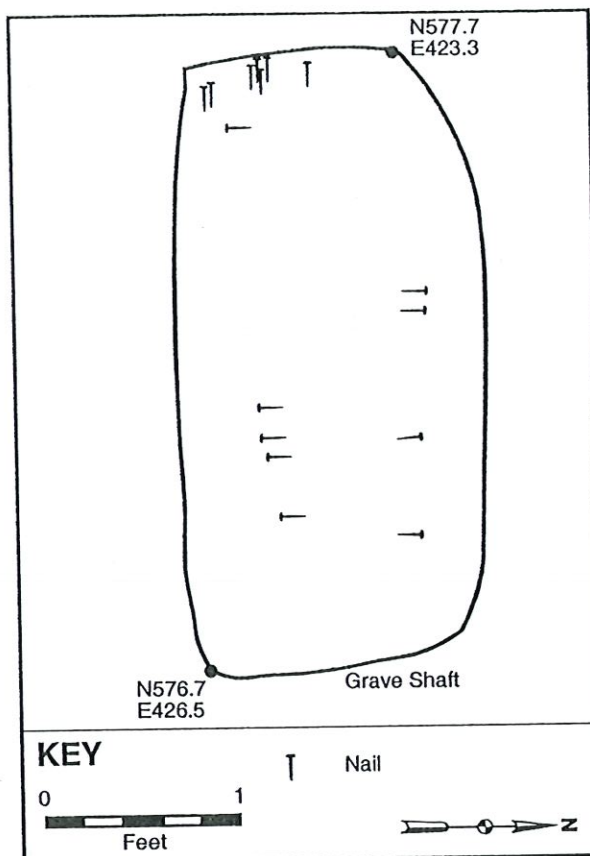


Figure 4.33. Plan of Burial 19, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 6 Stratum IIa [Context 72]).

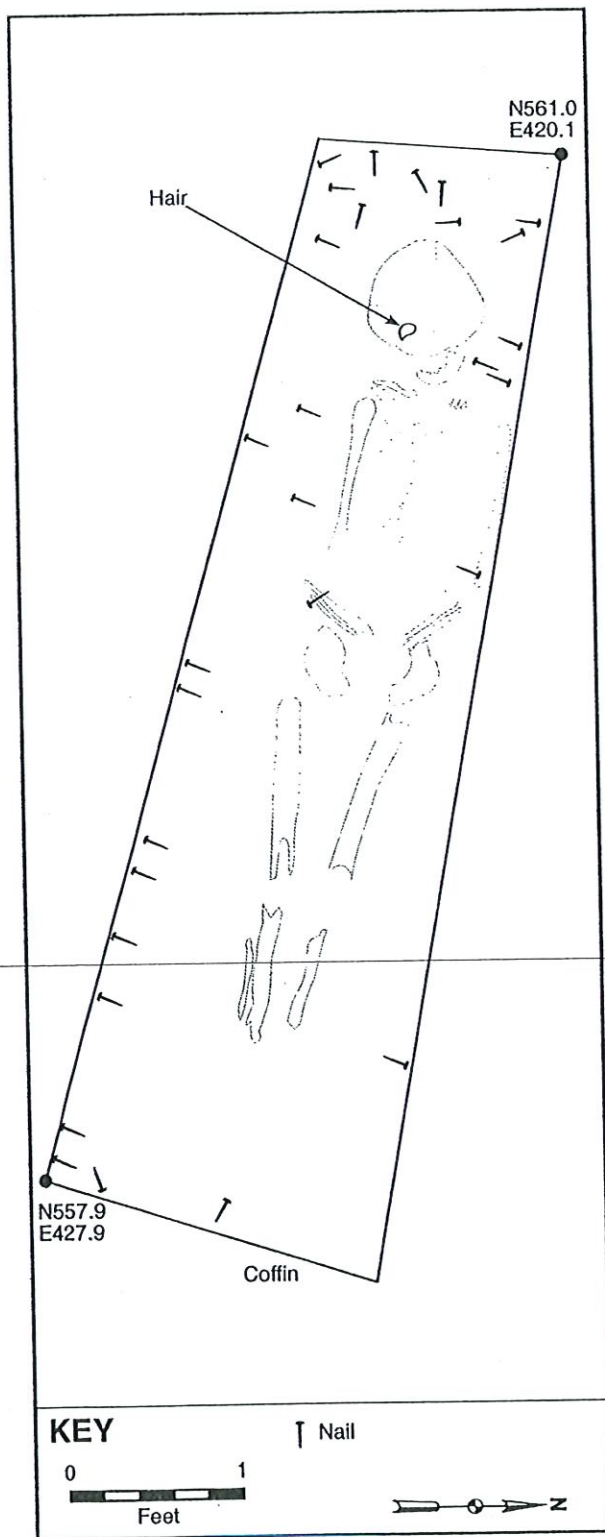


Figure 4.34. Plan of Burial 20, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 20 Stratum IIa [Context 106]).

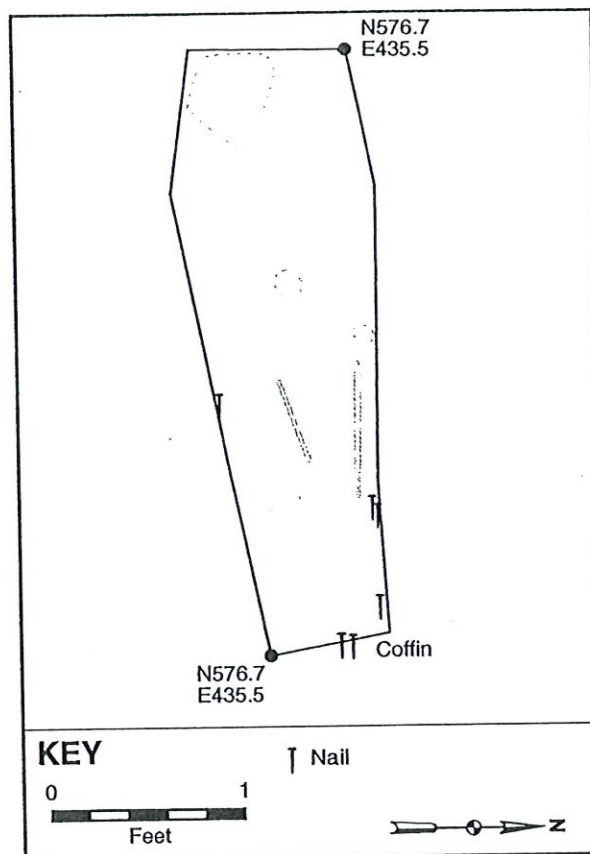


Figure 4.35. Plan of Burial 21, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 27 Stratum IIb [Context 123]).

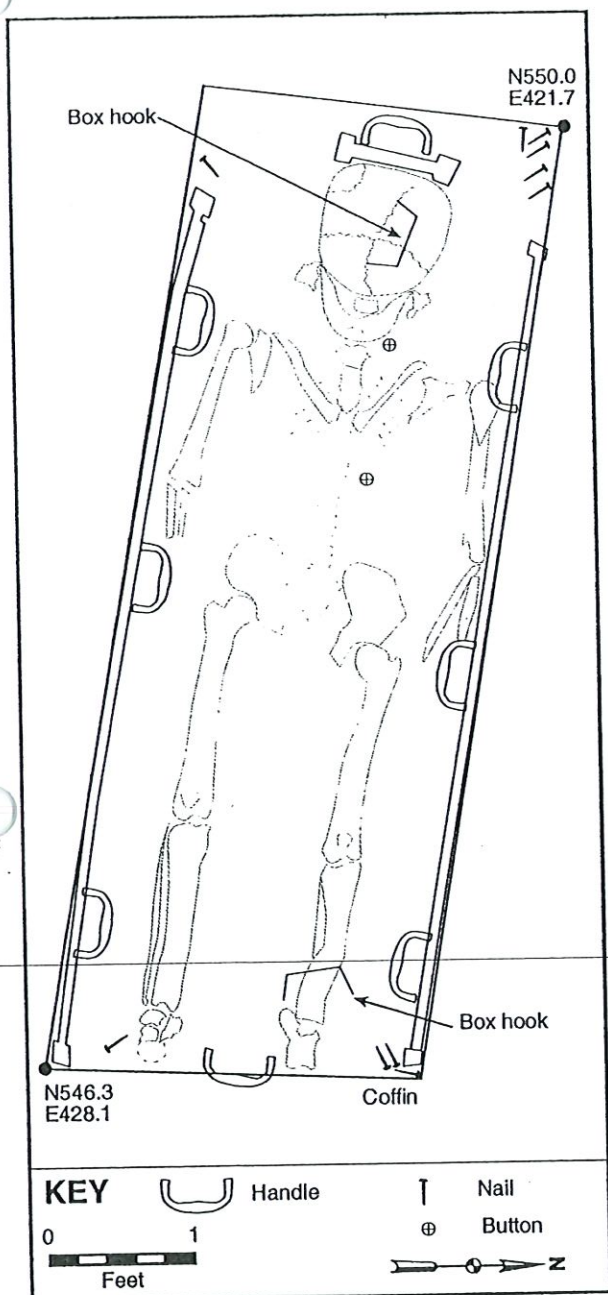


Figure 4.36. Plan of Burial 22, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 62 Stratum IIa [Context 174]).

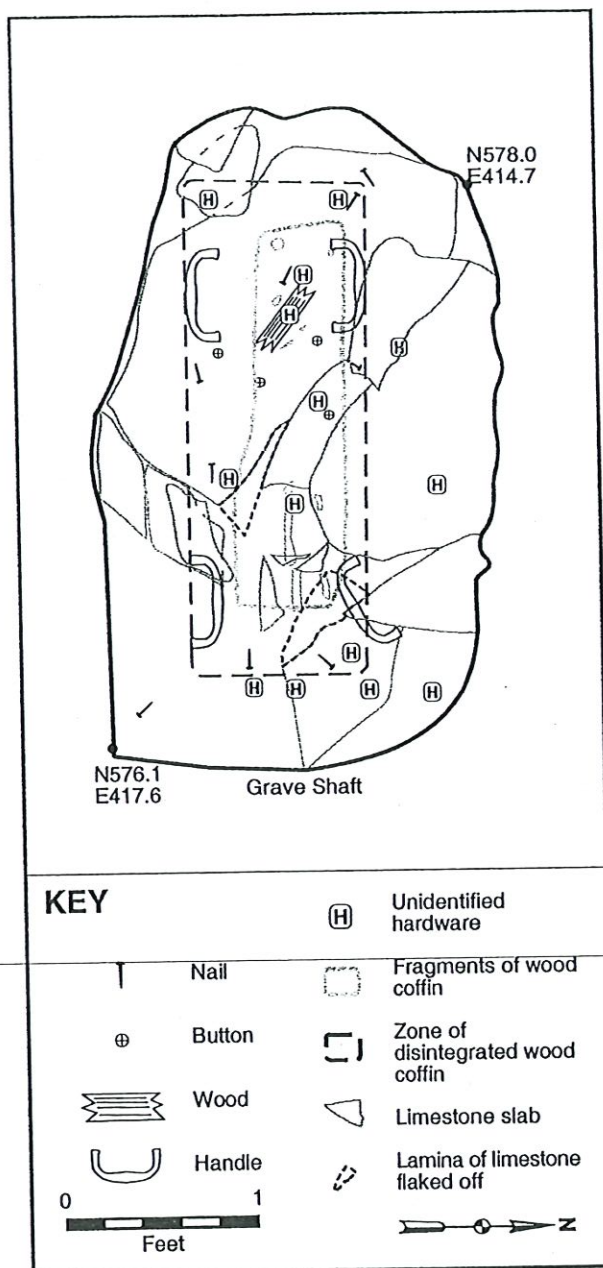


Figure 4.37. Plan of Burial 23, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 33 Stratum IIa [Context 126] and IIb [Context 127]).

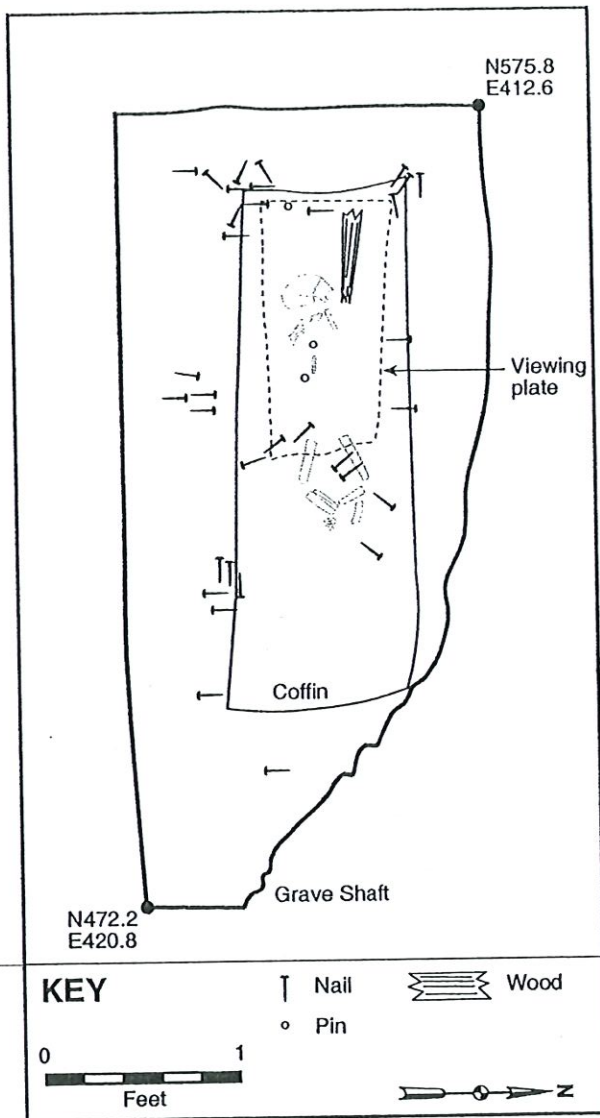


Figure 4.38. Plan of Burial 24, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 16 Stratum IIa [Context 87] and IIb [Context 91]).

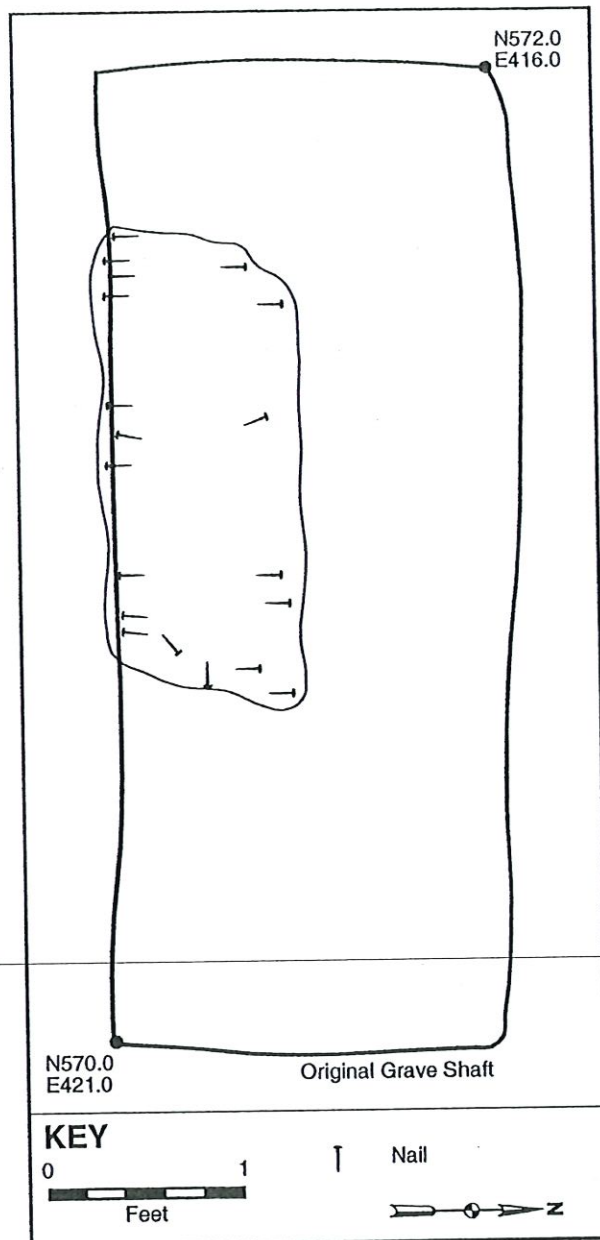


Figure 4.39. Plan of Burial 25, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 21 Stratum I and IIa [Context 98]).

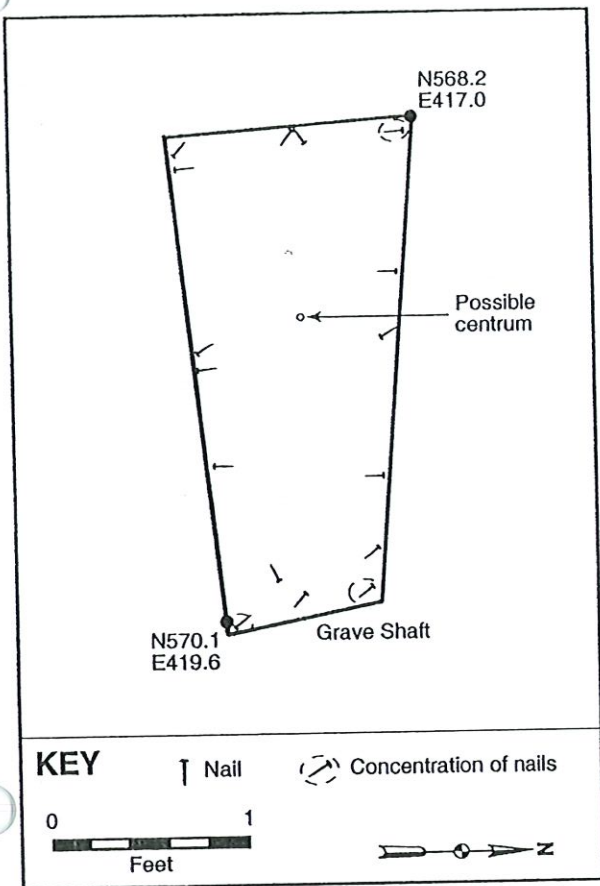


Figure 4.40. Plan of Burial 26, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 15 Stratum IIa [Context 83]).

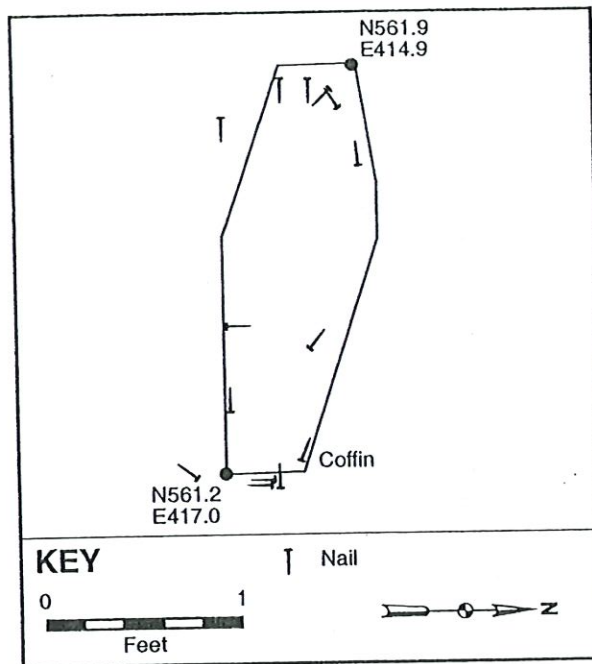


Figure 4.41. Plan of Burial 27, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 19 Stratum IIa [Context 99]).

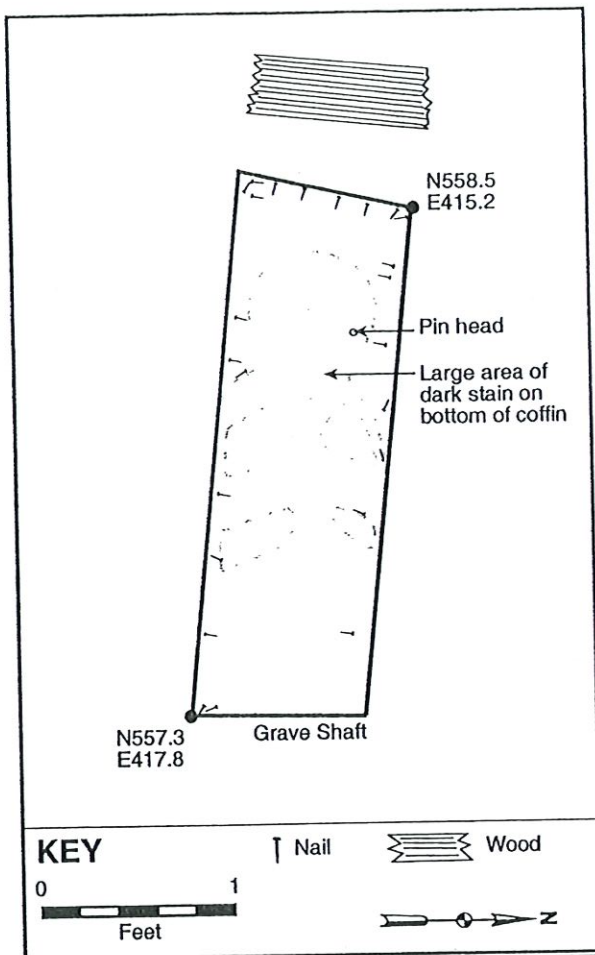


Figure 4.42. Plan of Burial 28, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 14 Stratum IIa [Context 80]).

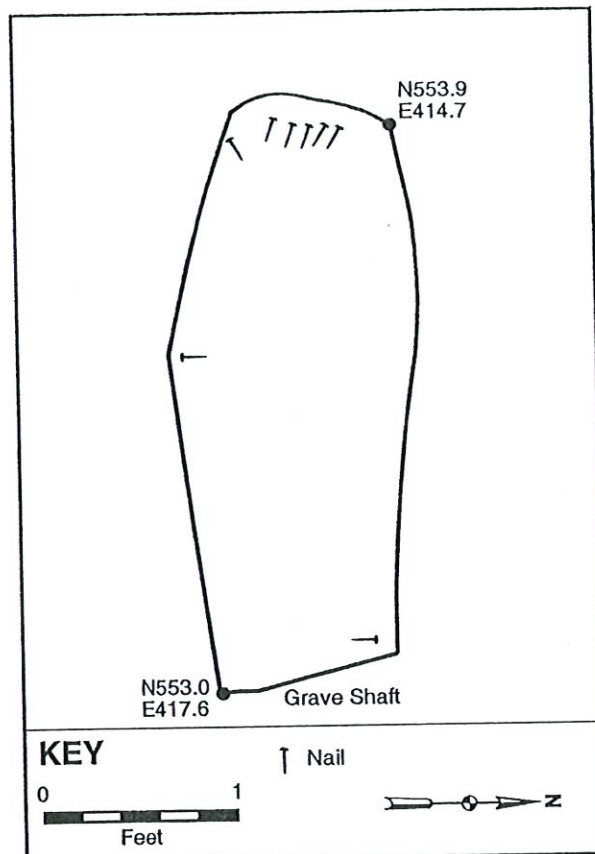


Figure 4.43. Plan of Burial 29, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 67 Stratum IIa [Context 182]).

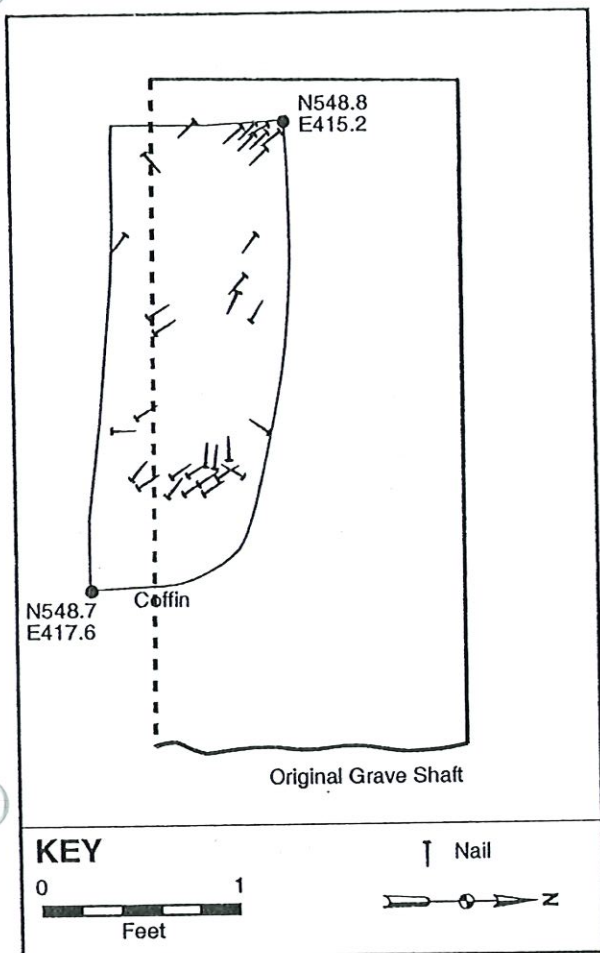


Figure 4.44. Plan of Burial 30, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 28 Stratum IIa [Context 117]).

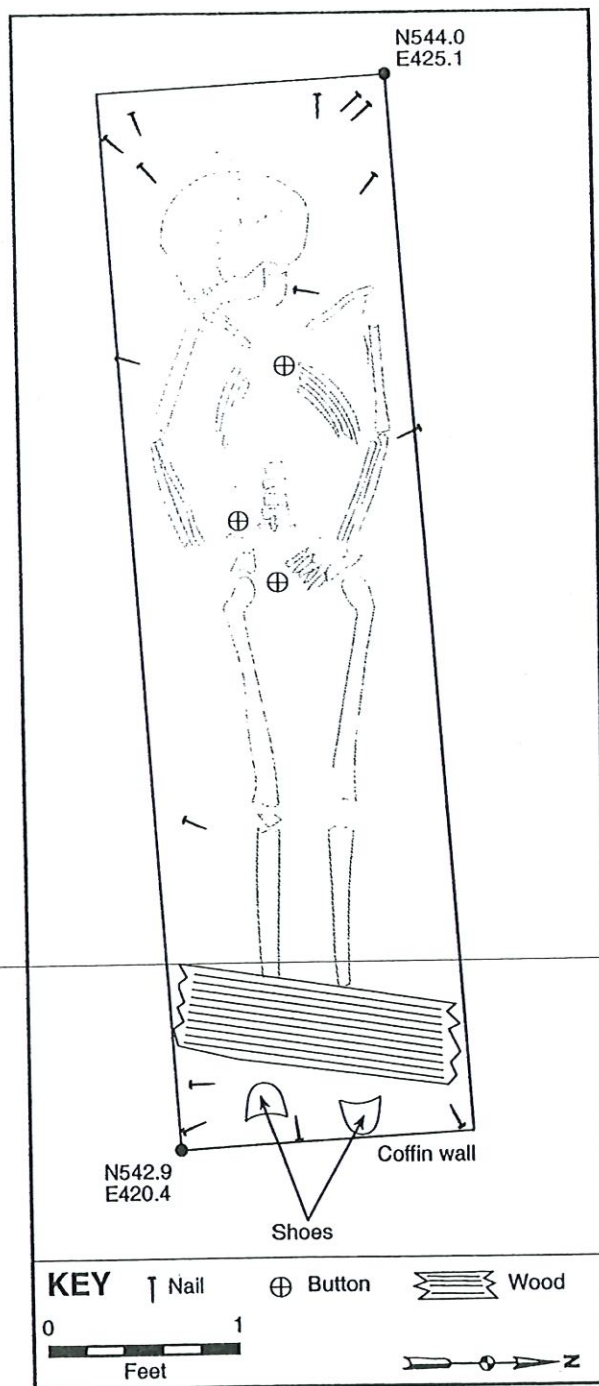


Figure 4.45. Plan of Burial 31, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 68 Stratum IIa [Context 184]).

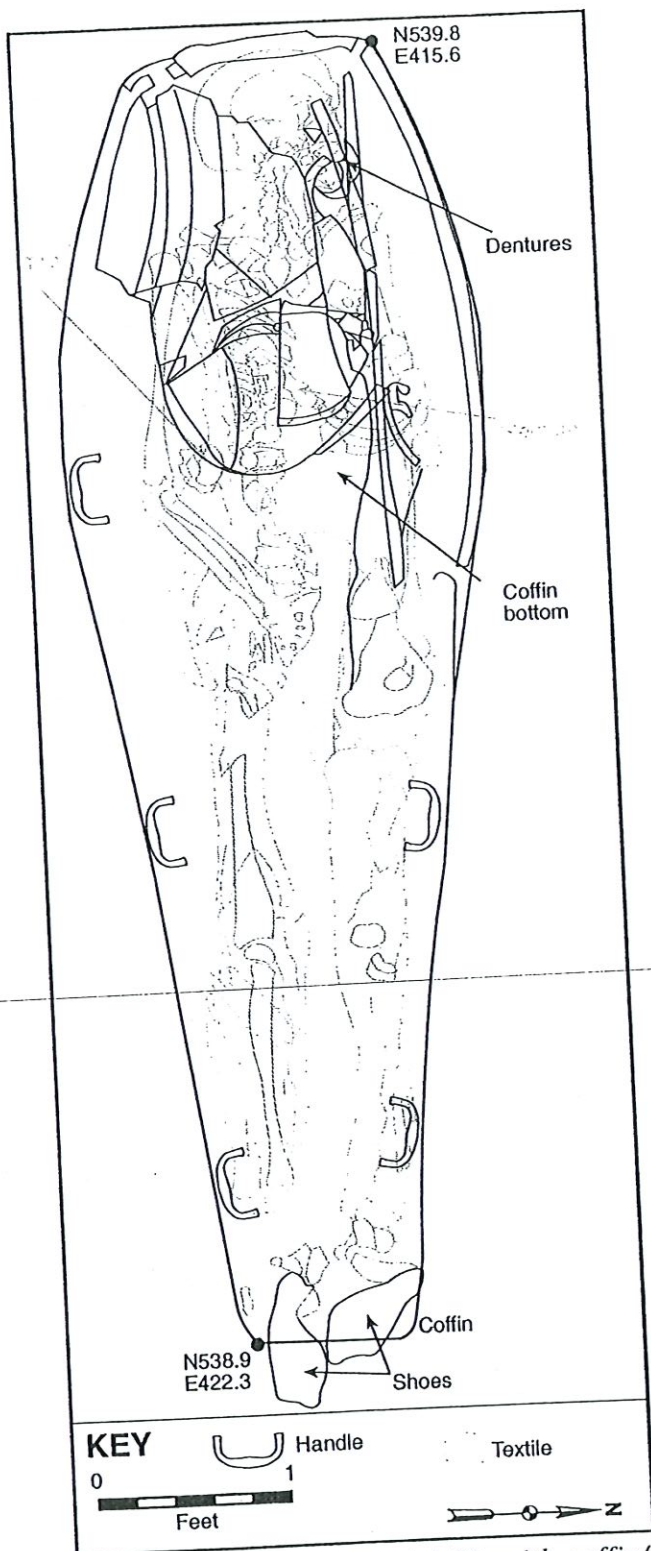


Figure 4.46. Plan of Burial 32, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 61 Stratum IIa [Context 175]).

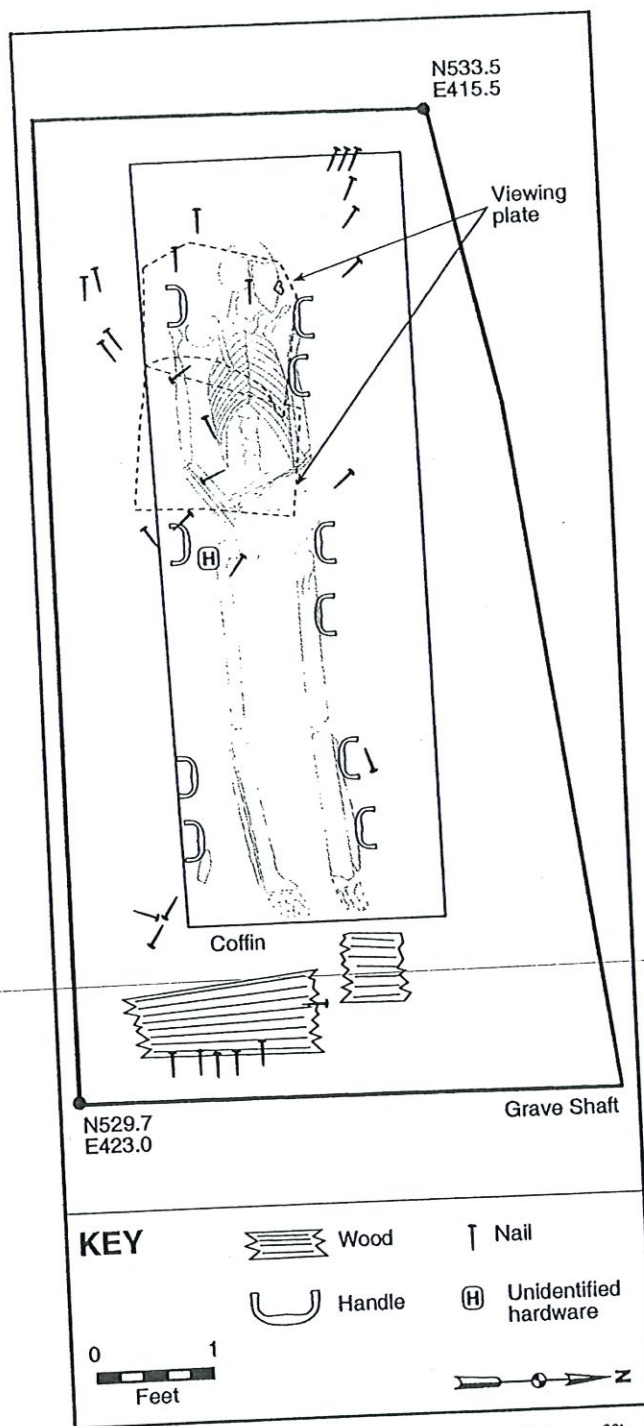


Figure 4.47. Plan of Burial 33, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 23 Stratum I [Context 102], IIa [Context 104], and IIb [Context 107]).

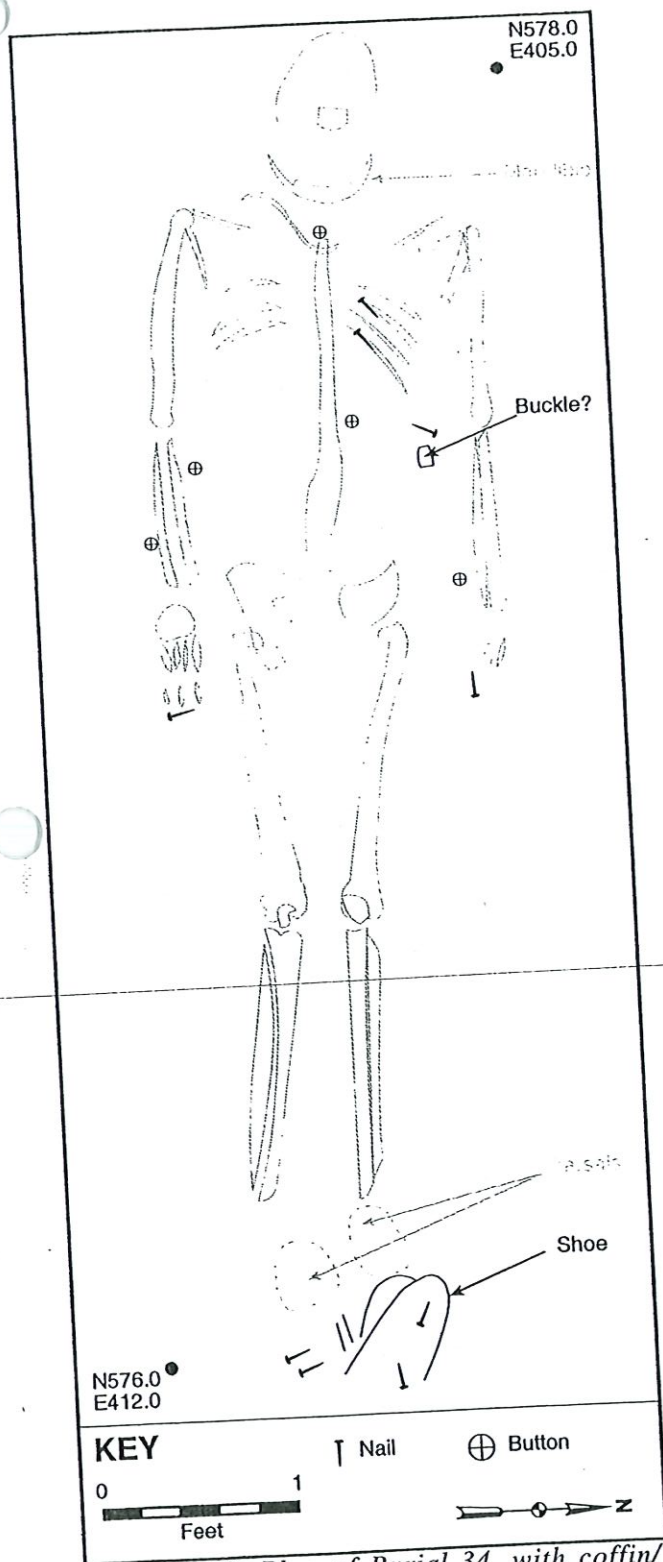


Figure 4.48. Plan of Burial 34, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 47 Stratum IIa [Context 155]).

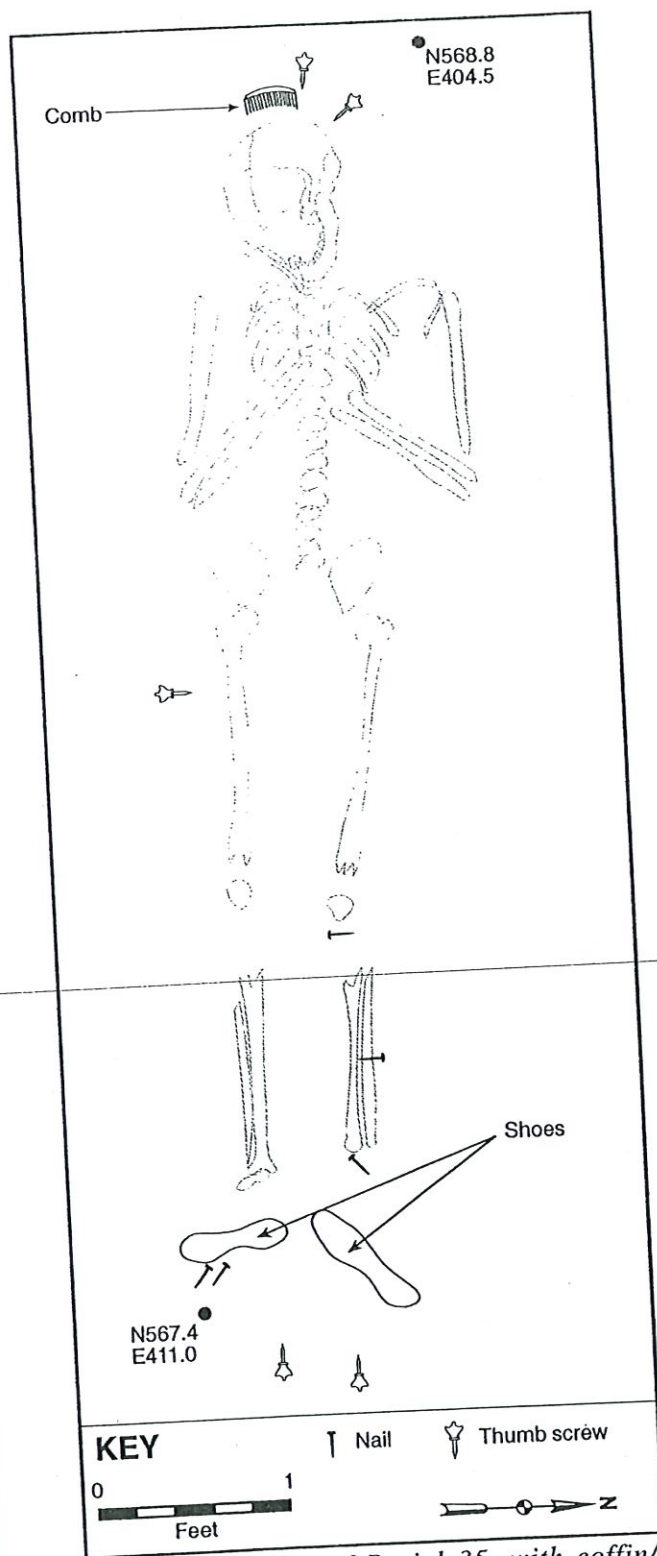


Figure 4.49. Plan of Burial 35, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 56 Stratum IIa [Context 166]).

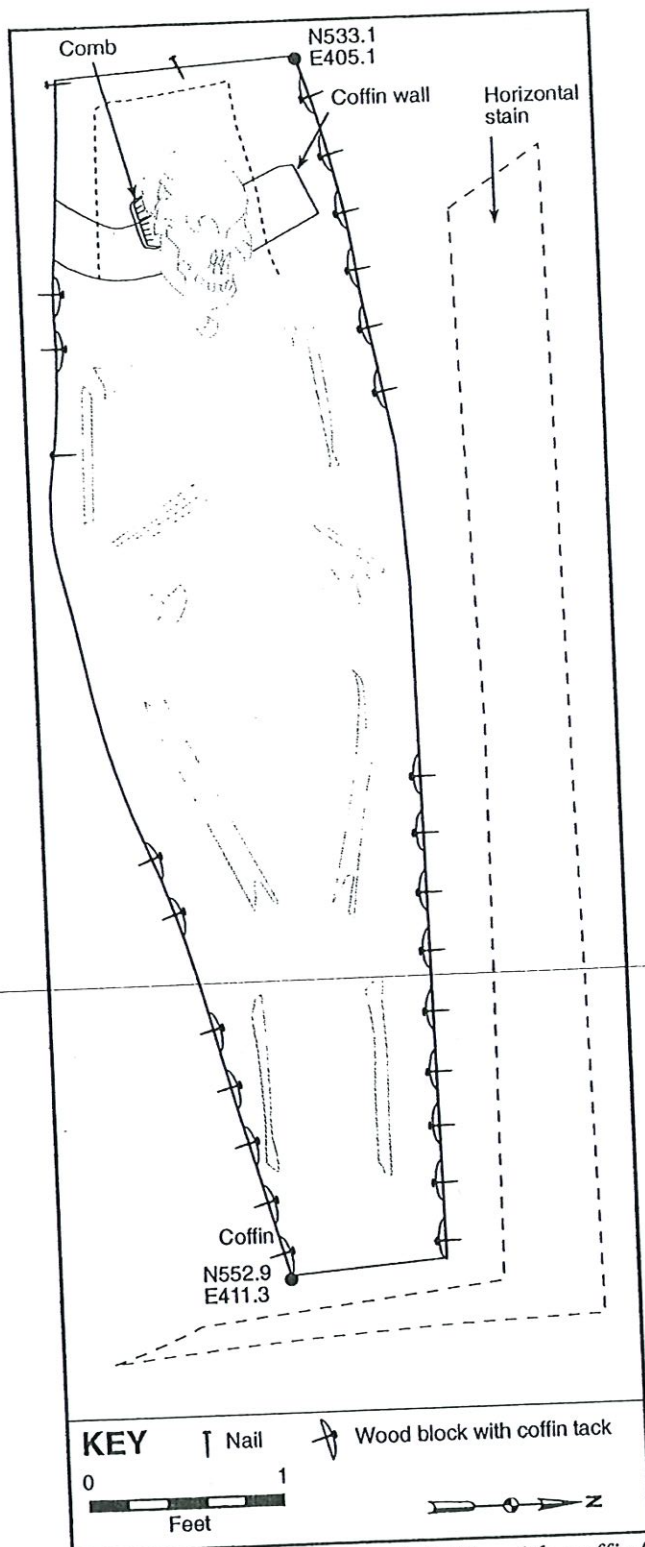


Figure 4.50. Plan of Burial 36, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 41 Stratum IIb [Context 144]).

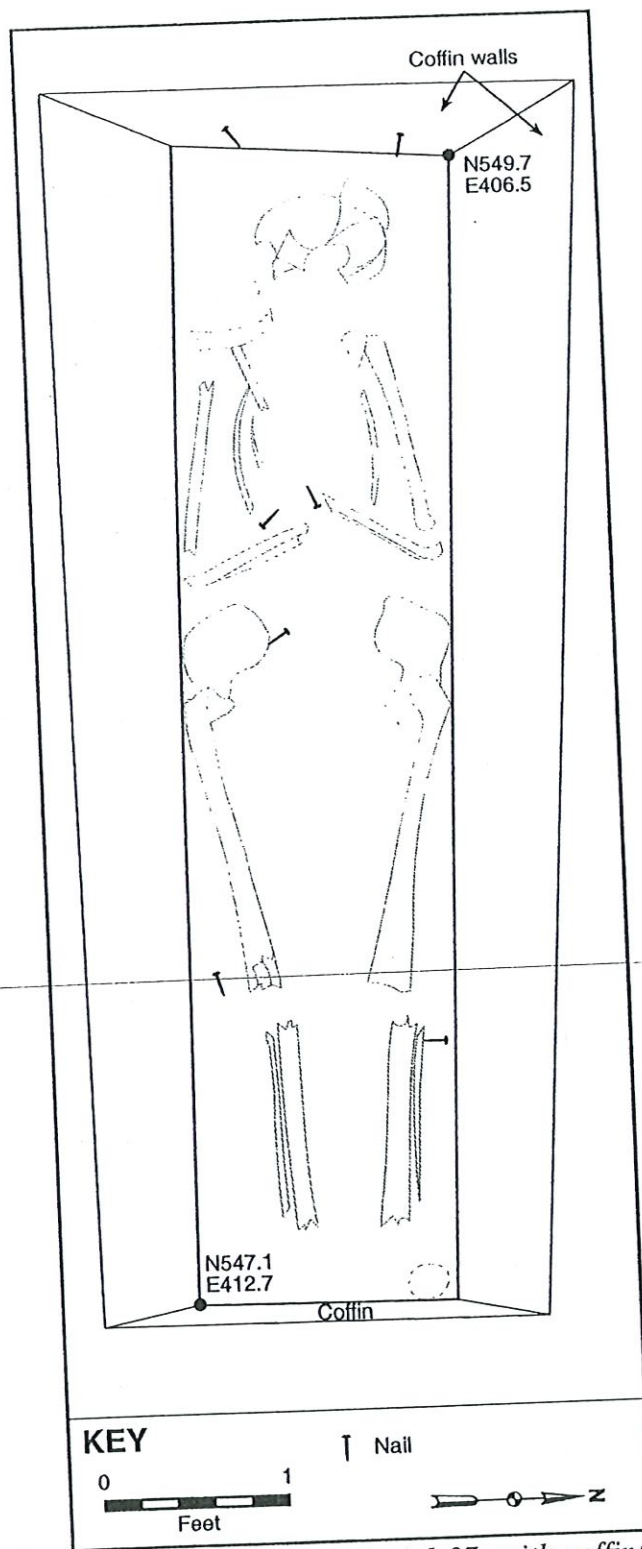


Figure 4.51. Plan of Burial 37, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 34 Stratum IIa [Context 131]).

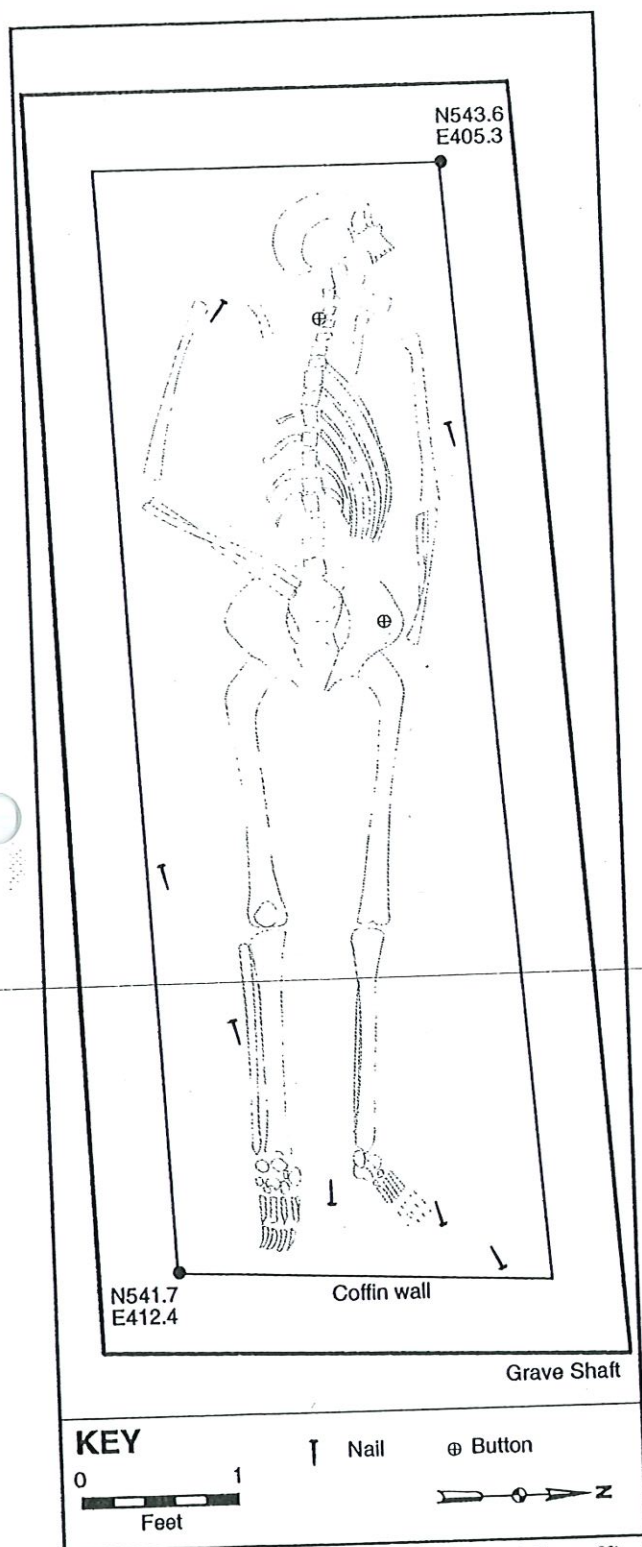


Figure 4.52. Plan of Burial 38, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 38 Stratum IIa [Context 140]).

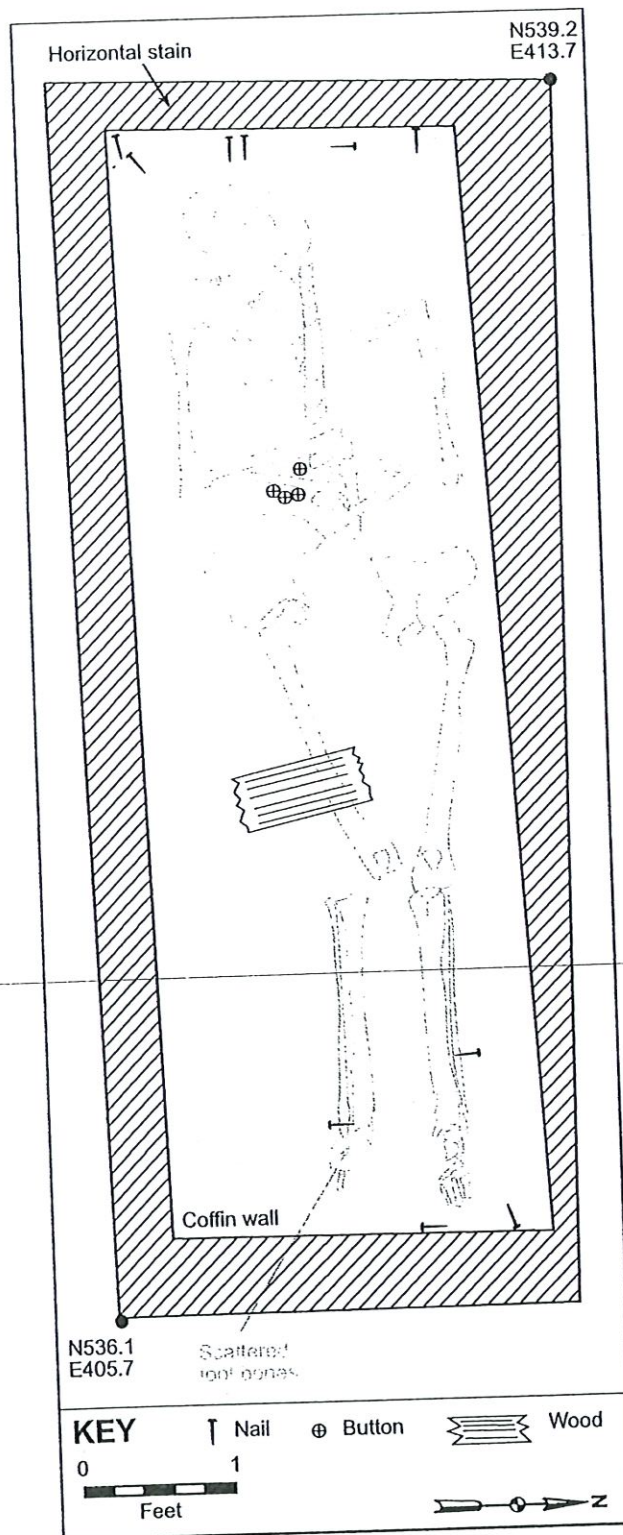


Figure 4.53. Plan of Burial 39, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 32 Stratum II [Context x]).

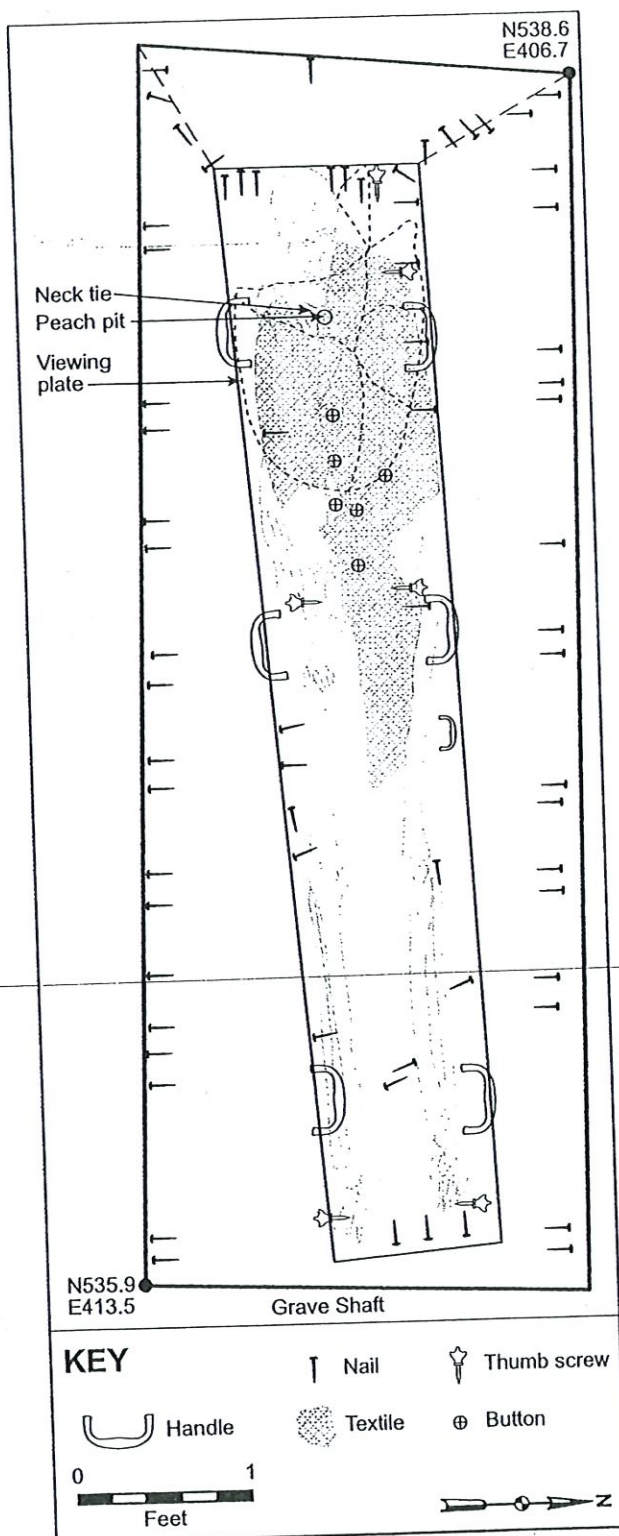


Figure 4.54. Plan of Burial 40, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 26 Stratum IIb [Context x]).

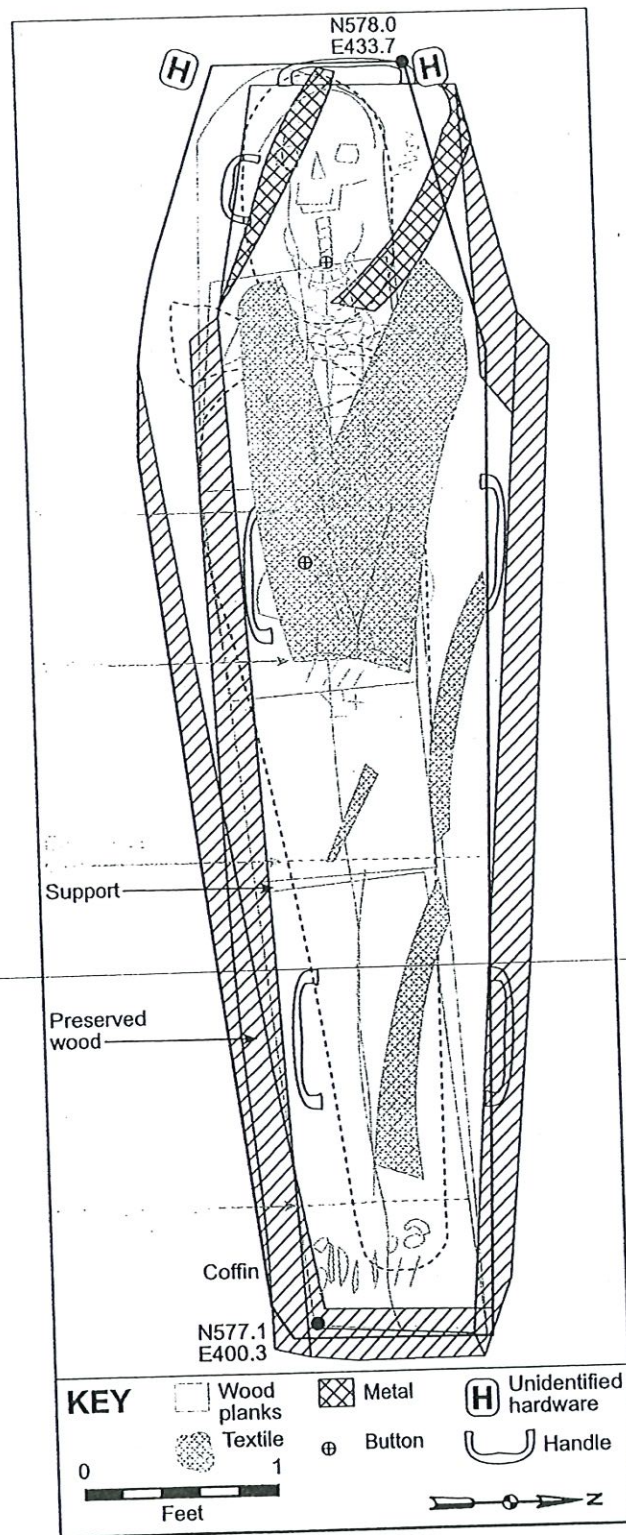


Figure 4.55. Plan of Burial 41, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 42 Stratum x [Context x].)

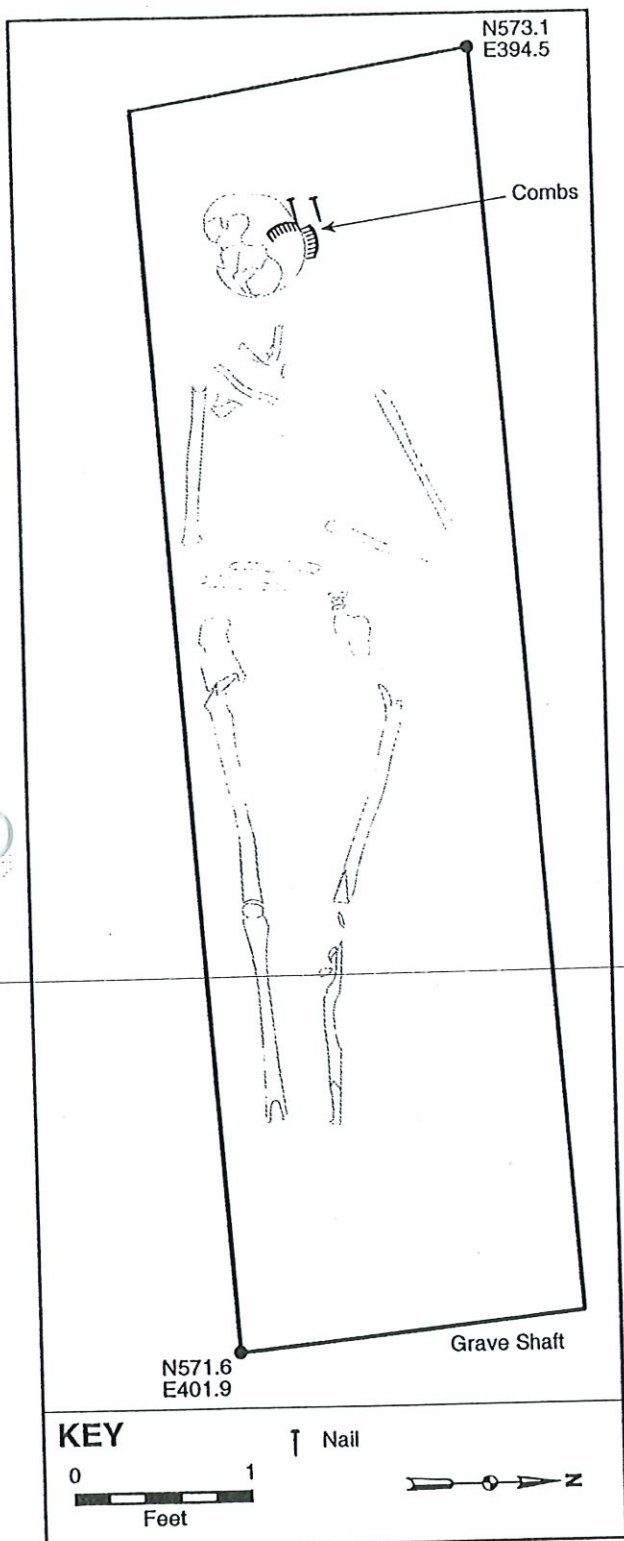


Figure 4.56. Plan of Burial 42, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 48 Stratum IIa [Context 156]).

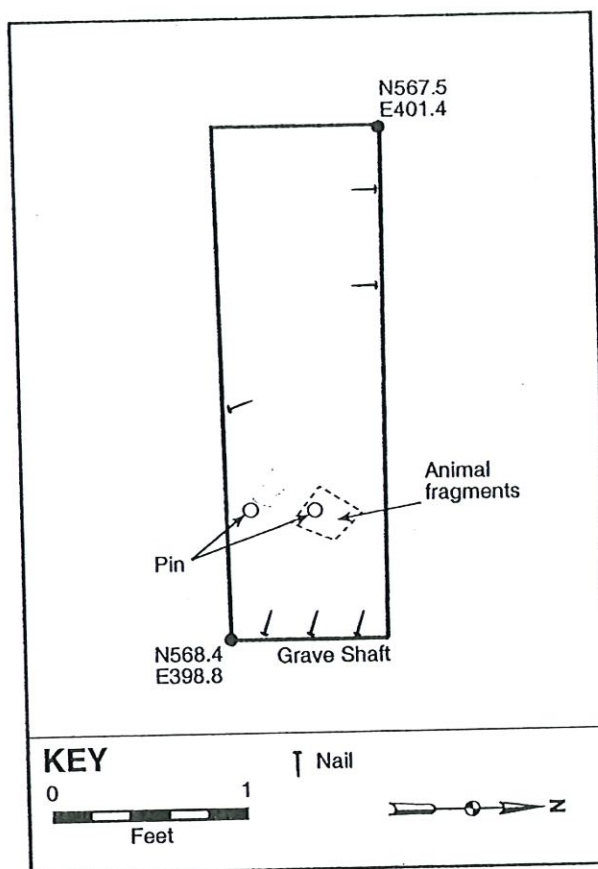


Figure 4.57. Plan of Burial 43, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 63 Stratum x [Context x].)

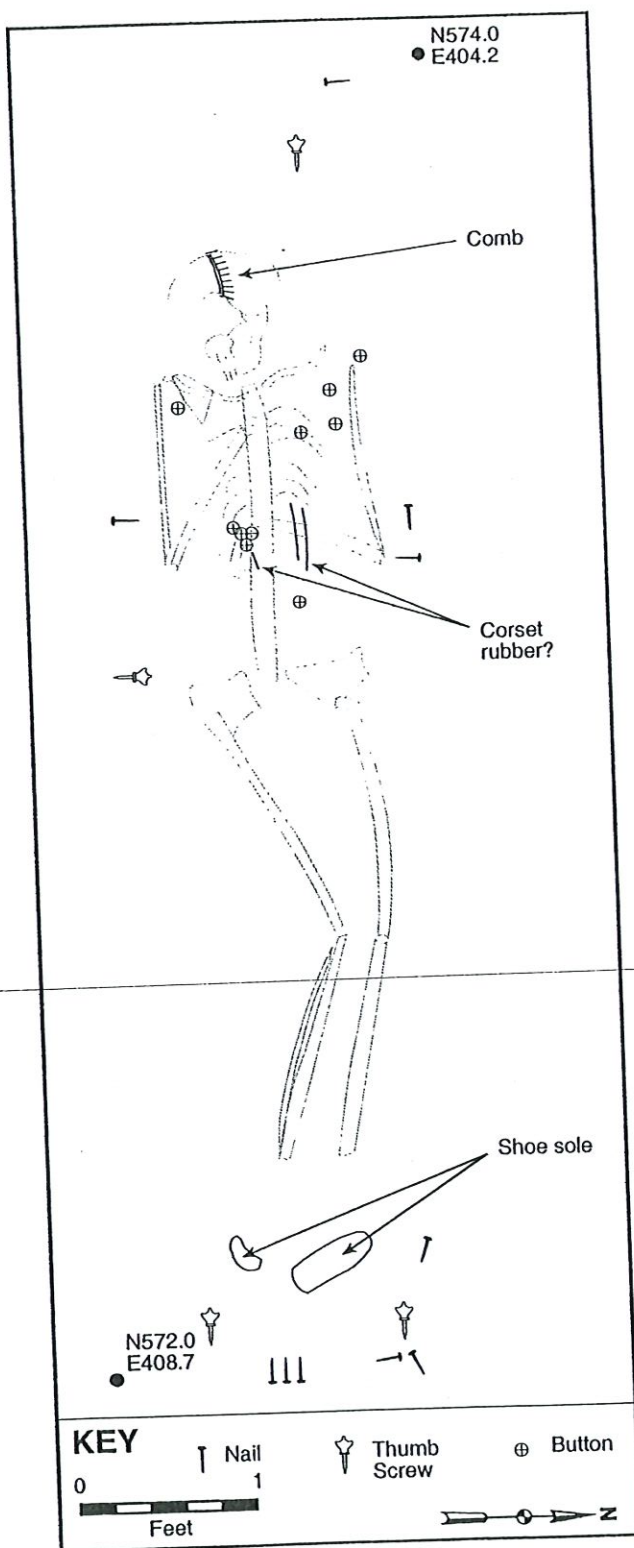


Figure 4.58. Plan of Burial 44, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature x Stratum IIa [Context x]).

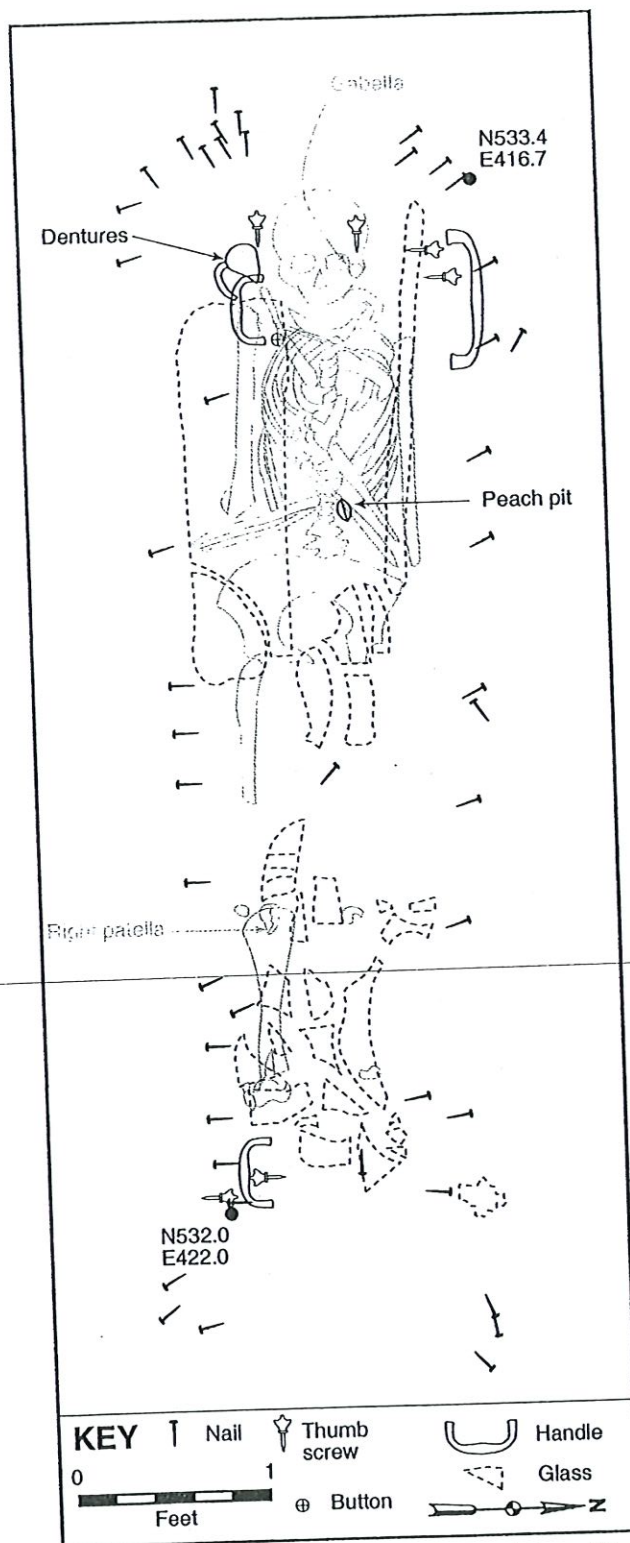


Figure 4.59. Plan of Burial 45, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 29 Stratum IIa and b [Context 120]).

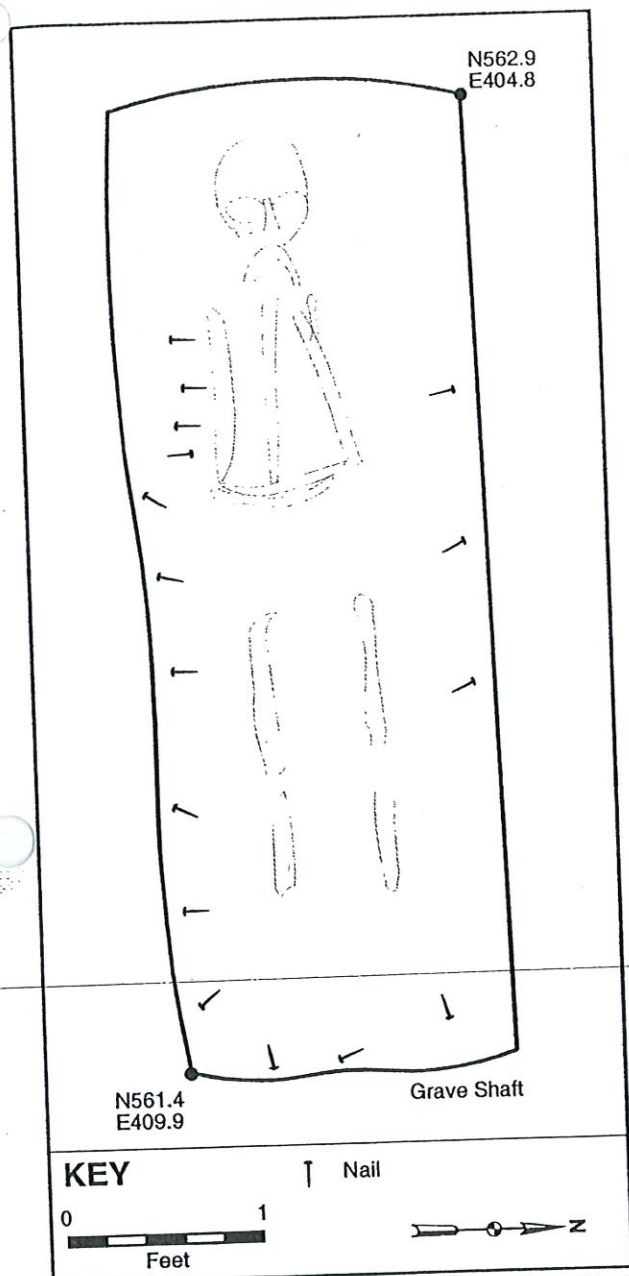


Figure 4.60. Plan of Burial 46, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 13 Stratum I [Context 79] and IIa [Context 81]).

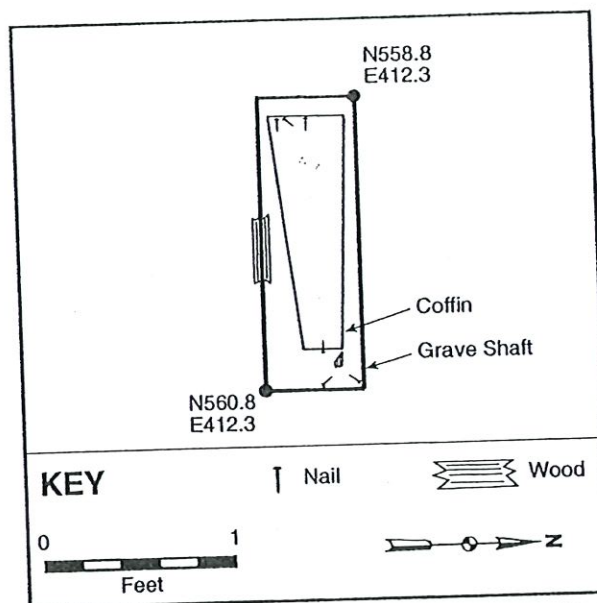


Figure 4.61. Plan of Burial 47, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 36 Stratum IIa [Context x].)

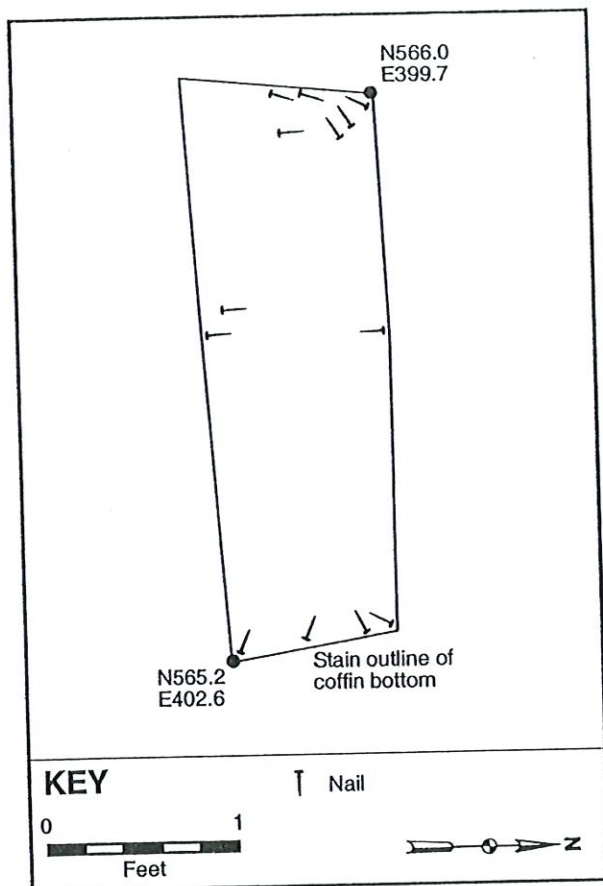


Figure 4.62. Plan of Burial 48, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 55 Stratum IIa [Context x]).

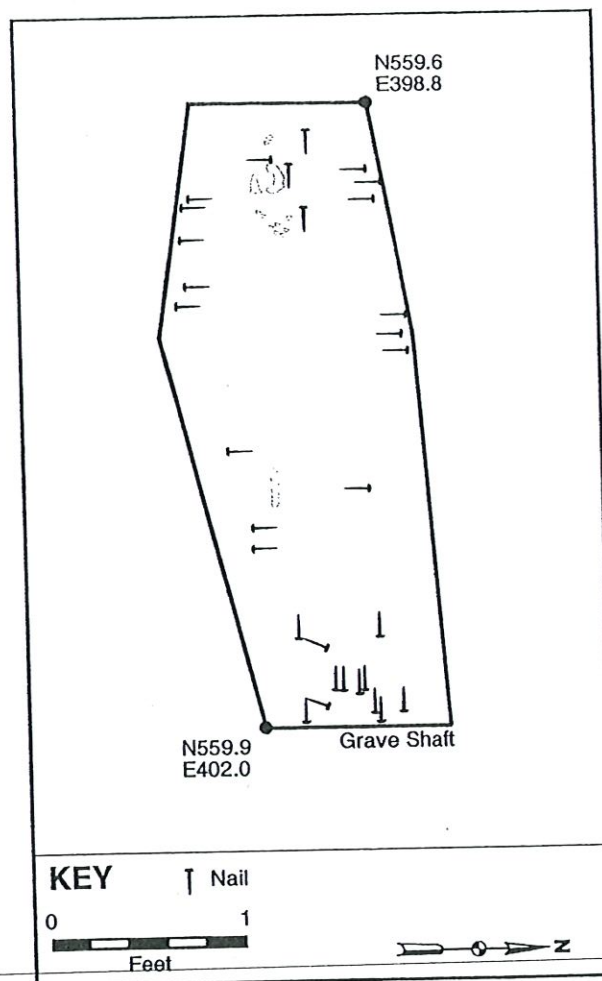


Figure 4.63. Plan of Burial 49, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 12 Stratum IIa [Context x]).

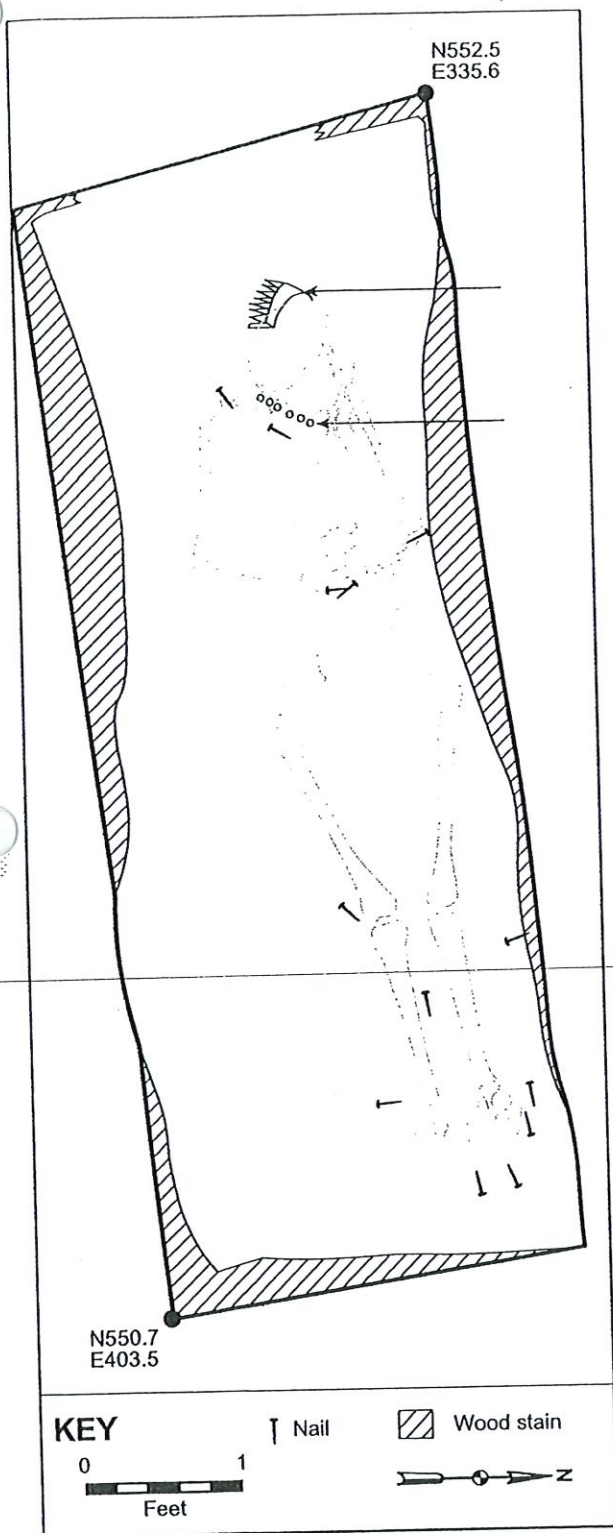


Figure 4.64. Plan of Burial 50, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 25 Stratum IIa [Context 109]).

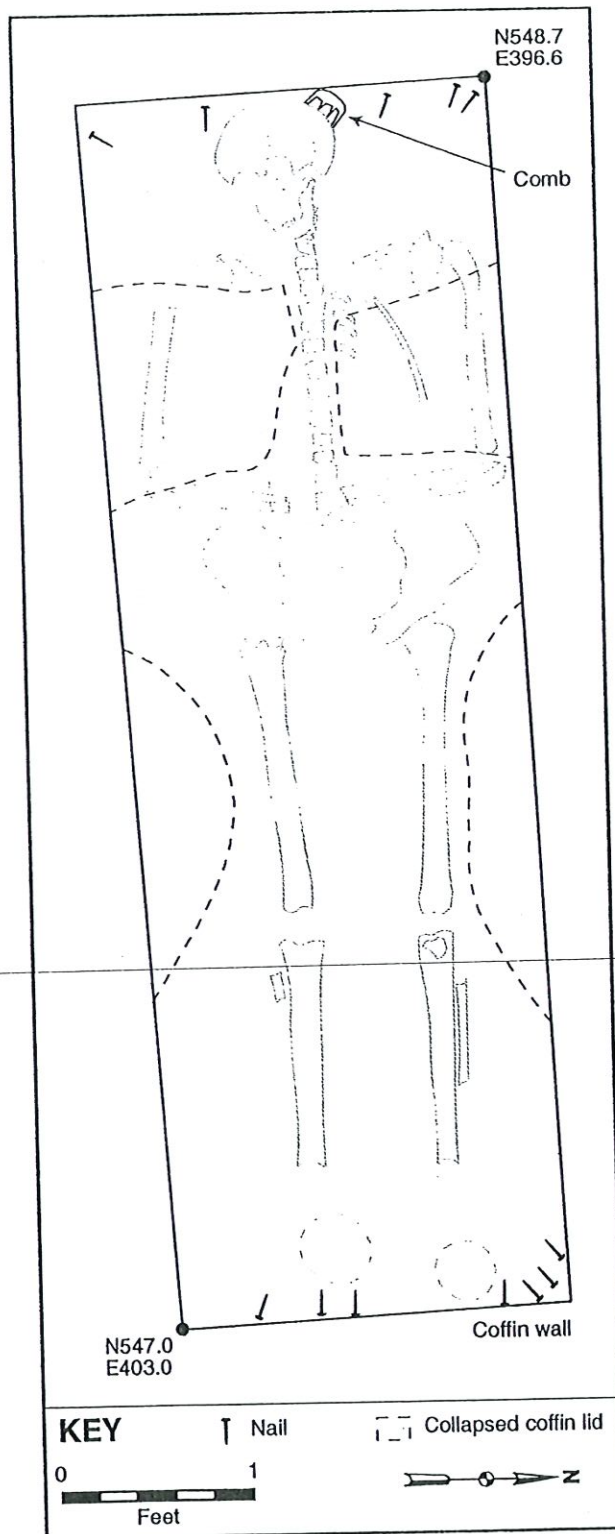


Figure 4.65. Plan of Burial 51, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 45 Stratum IIa [Context 150]).

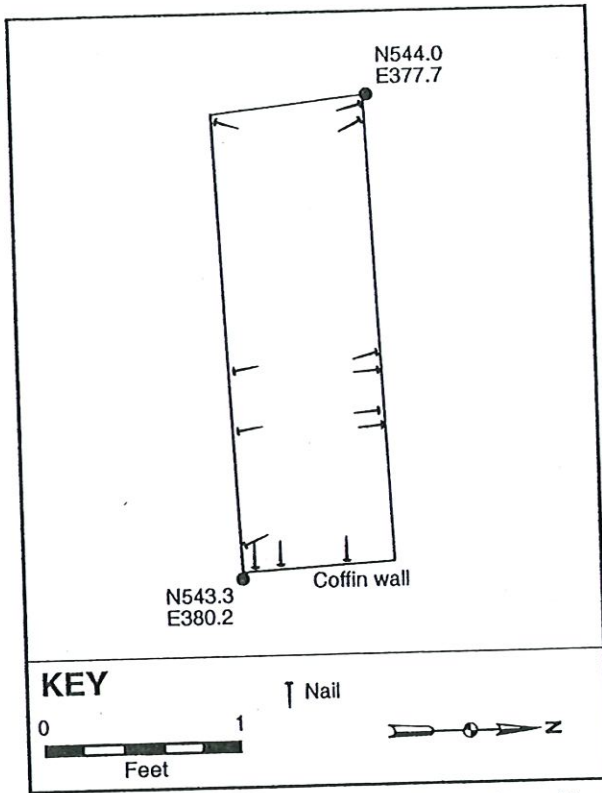


Figure 4.66. Plan of Burial 52, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 66 Stratum IIa [Context 181]).

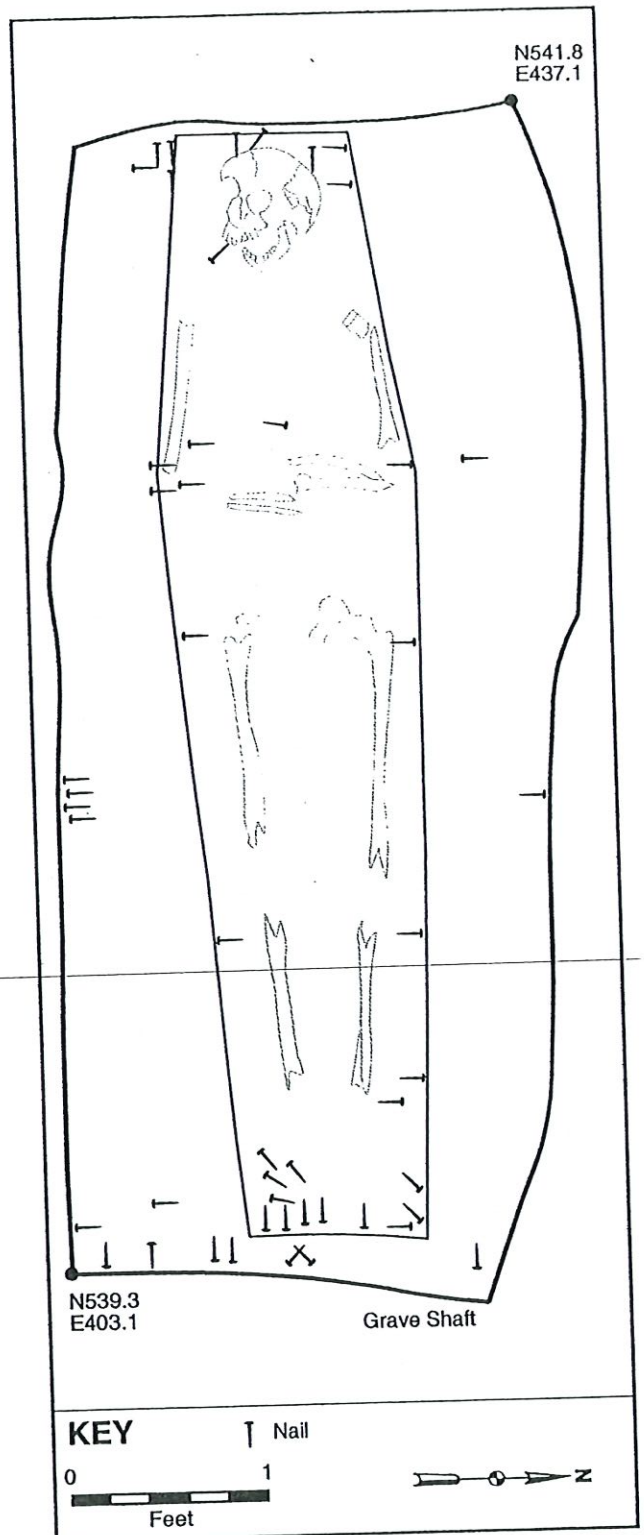


Figure 4.67. Plan of Burial 53, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 35 Stratum II [Context x]).

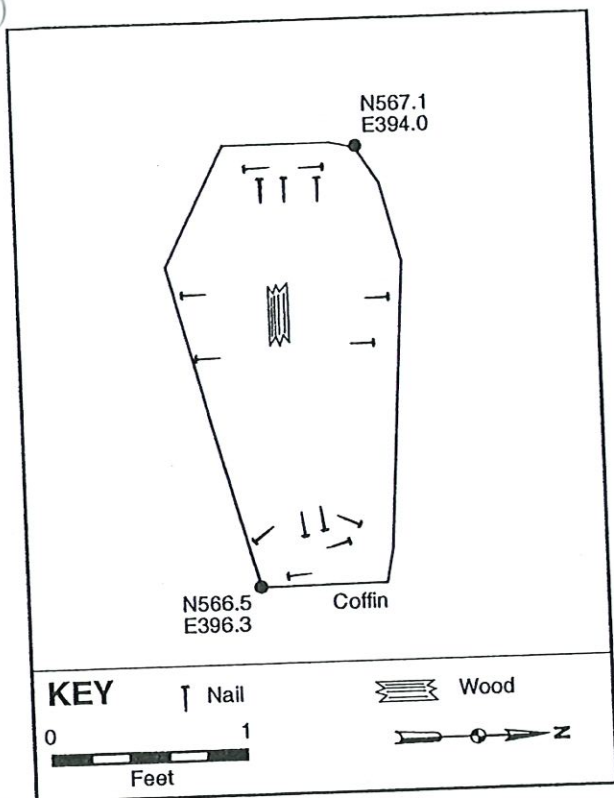


Figure 4.68. Plan of Burial 54, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 65 Stratum x [Context x]).

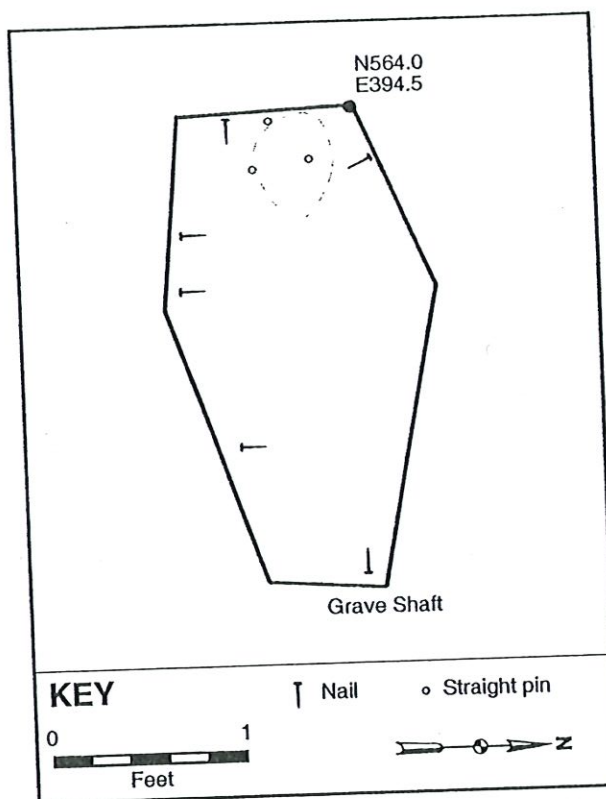


Figure 4.69. Plan of Burial 55, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 64 Stratum IIb [Context x]).

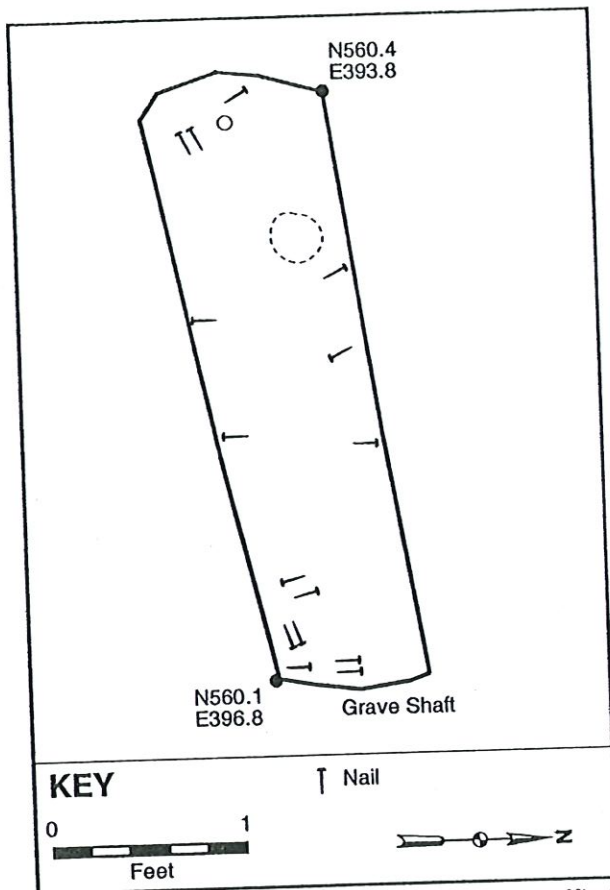


Figure 4.70. Plan of Burial 56, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 46 Stratum IIa [Context x]).

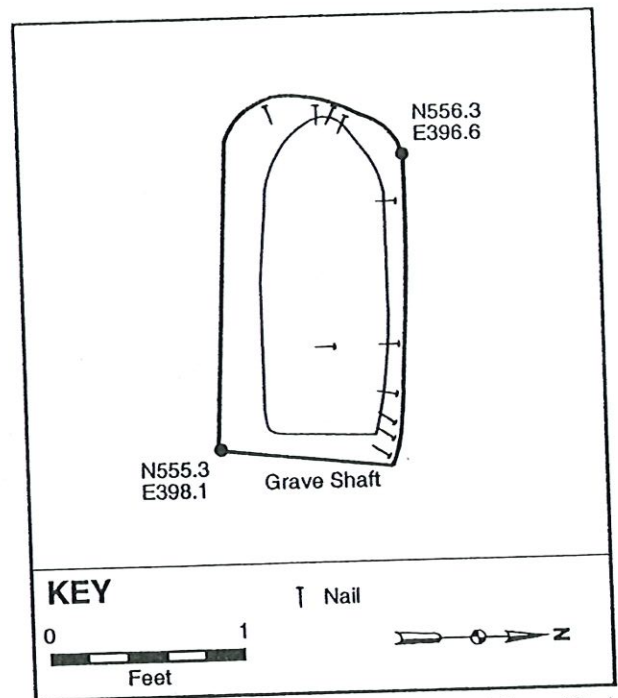


Figure 4.71. Plan of Burial 57, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 49 Stratum IIa [Context 157]).

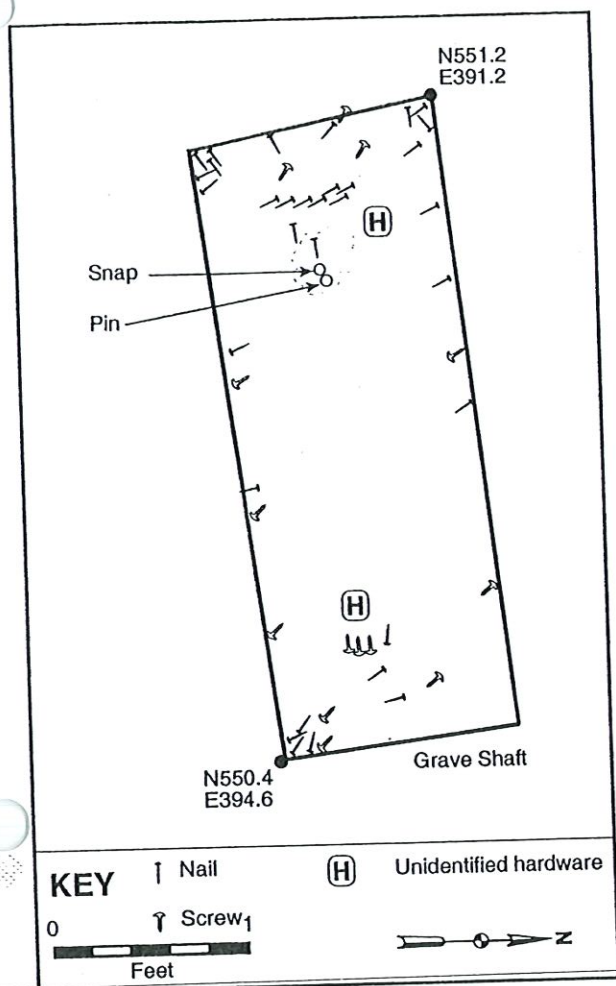


Figure 4.72. Plan of Burial 58, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 40 Stratum I [Context 138] and IIa [Context 139]).

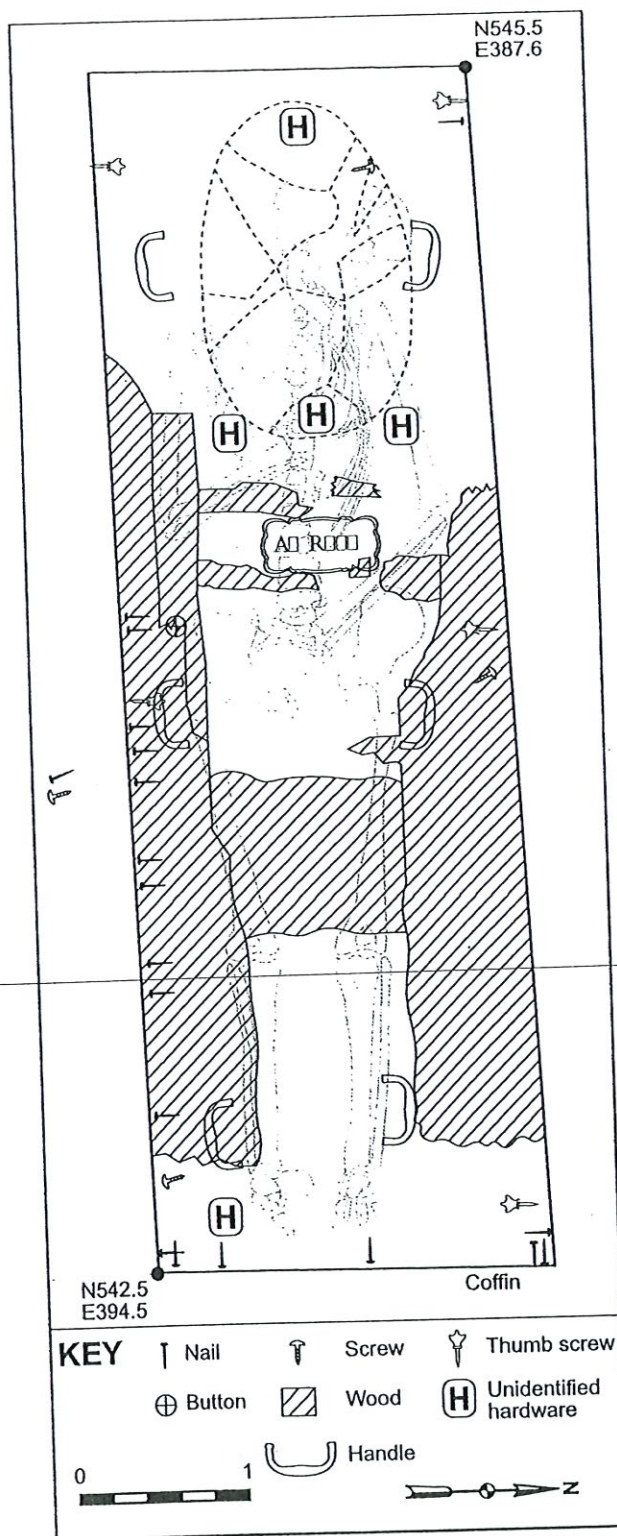


Figure 4.73. Plan of Burial 59, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 51 Stratum IIa [Context x]).

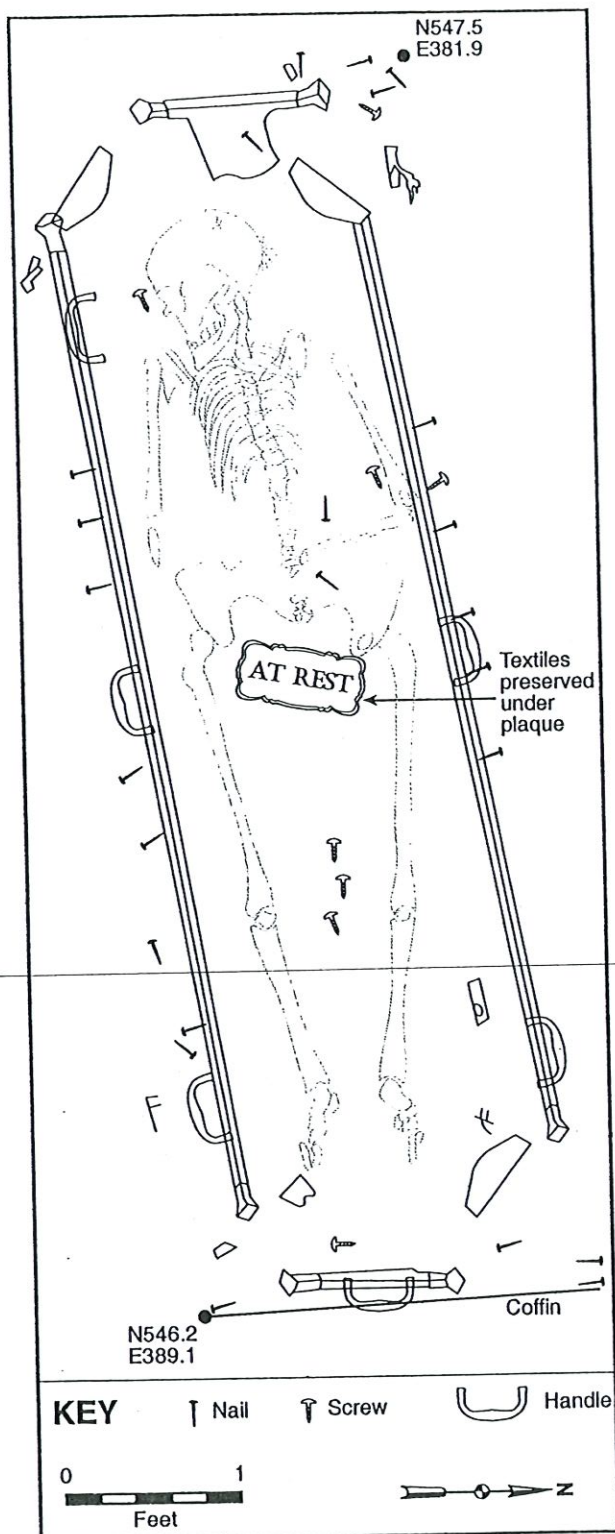


Figure 4.74. Plan of Burial 60, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 44 Stratum x [Context x].)

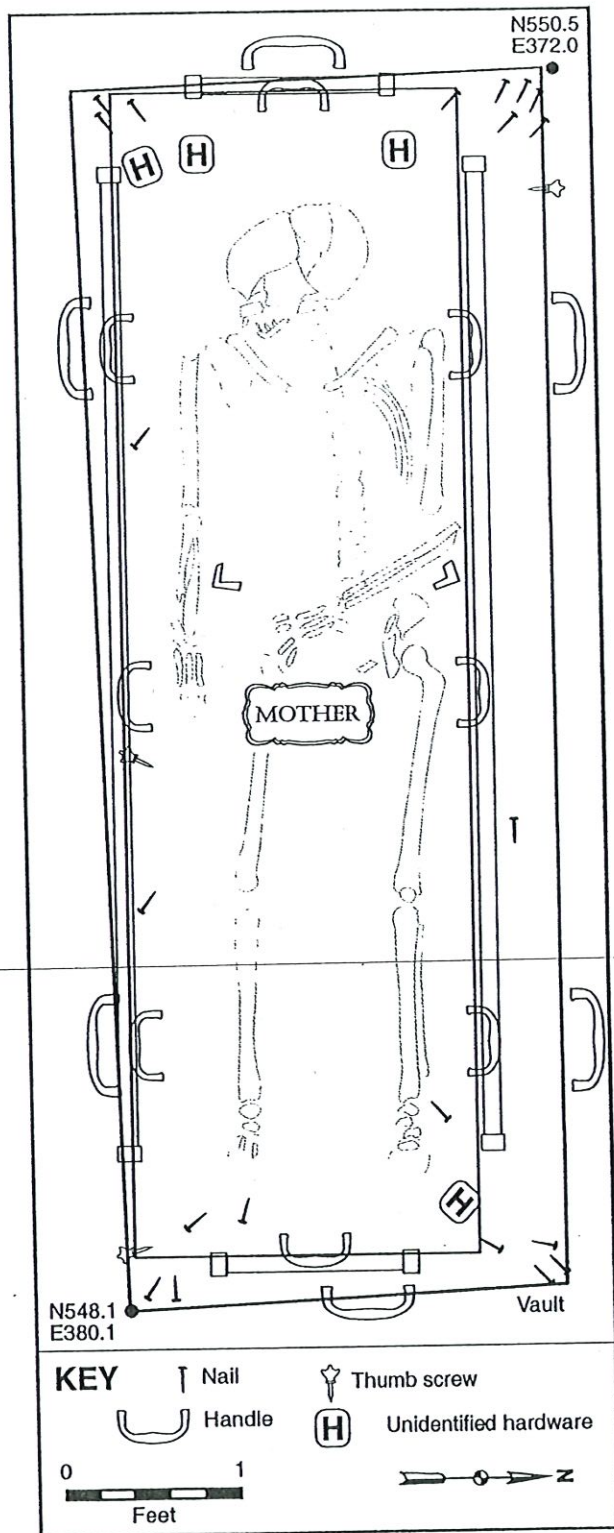


Figure 4.75. Plan of Burial 61, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 60 Stratum IIa [Context 173]).

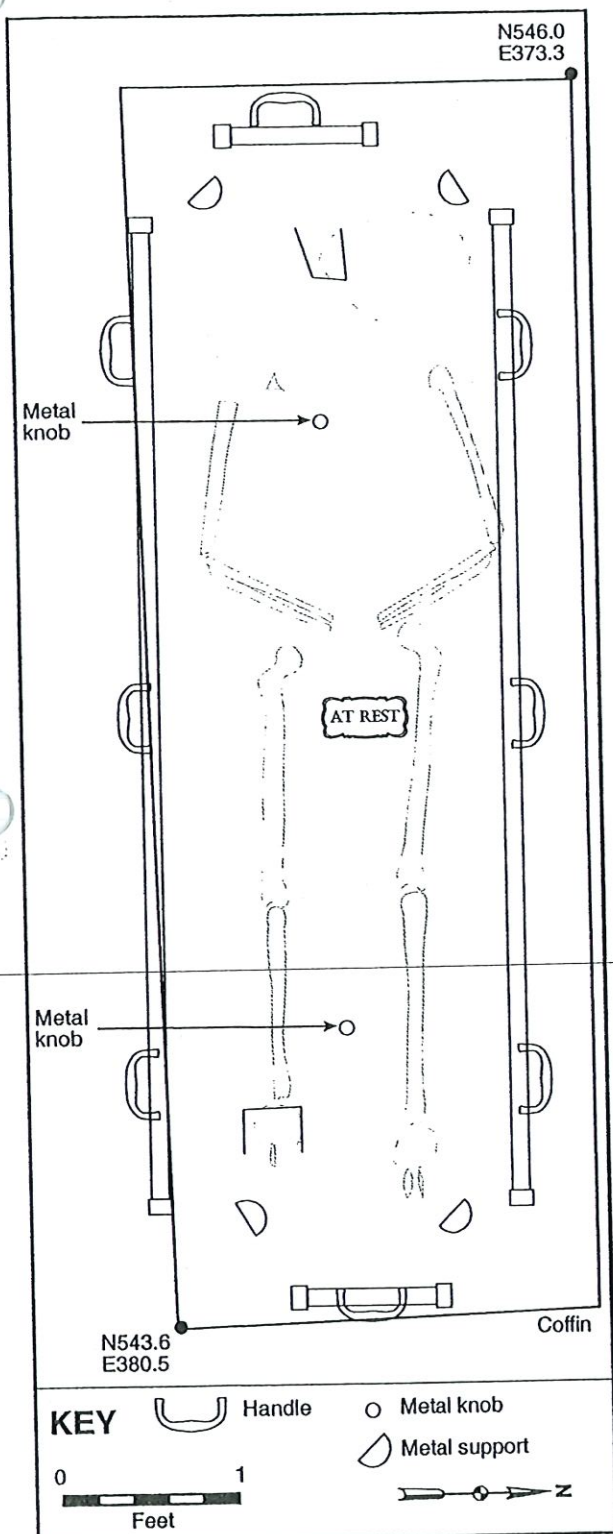


Figure 4.76. Plan of Burial 62, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 57 Stratum IIb [Context x]).

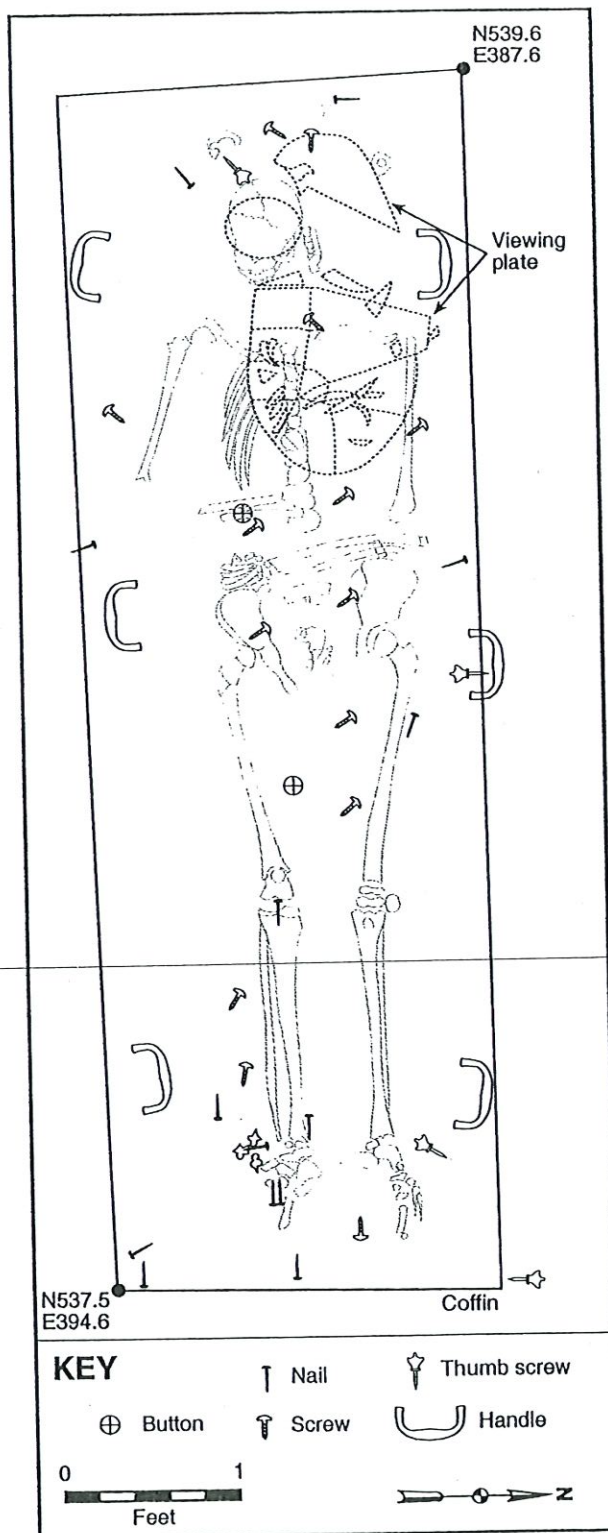


Figure 4.77. Plan of Burial 63, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 43 Stratum IIa [Context 146]).

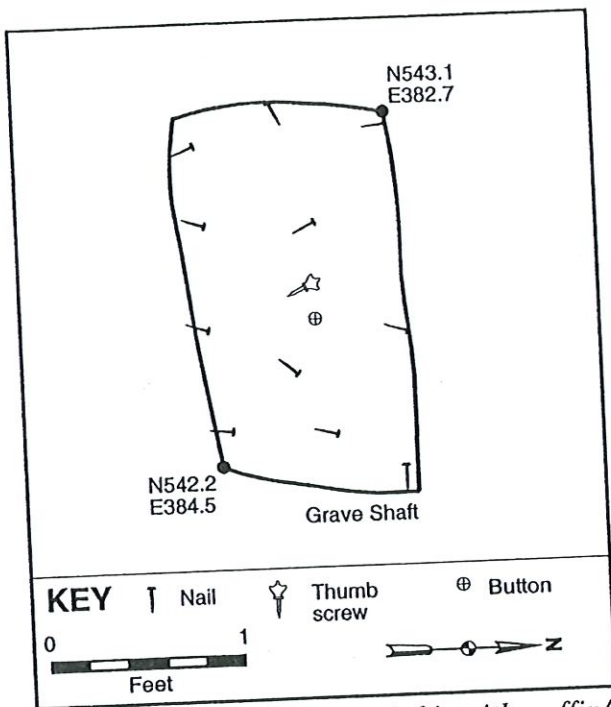


Figure 4.78. Plan of Burial 64, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 52 Stratum IIa [Context 160]).

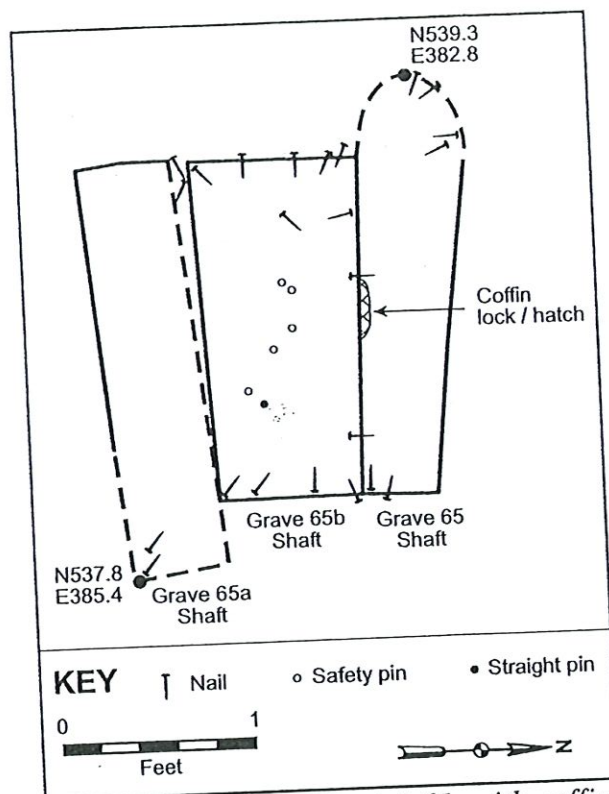


Figure 4.79. Plan of Burial 65, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 53 Stratum IIa [Context 161]).

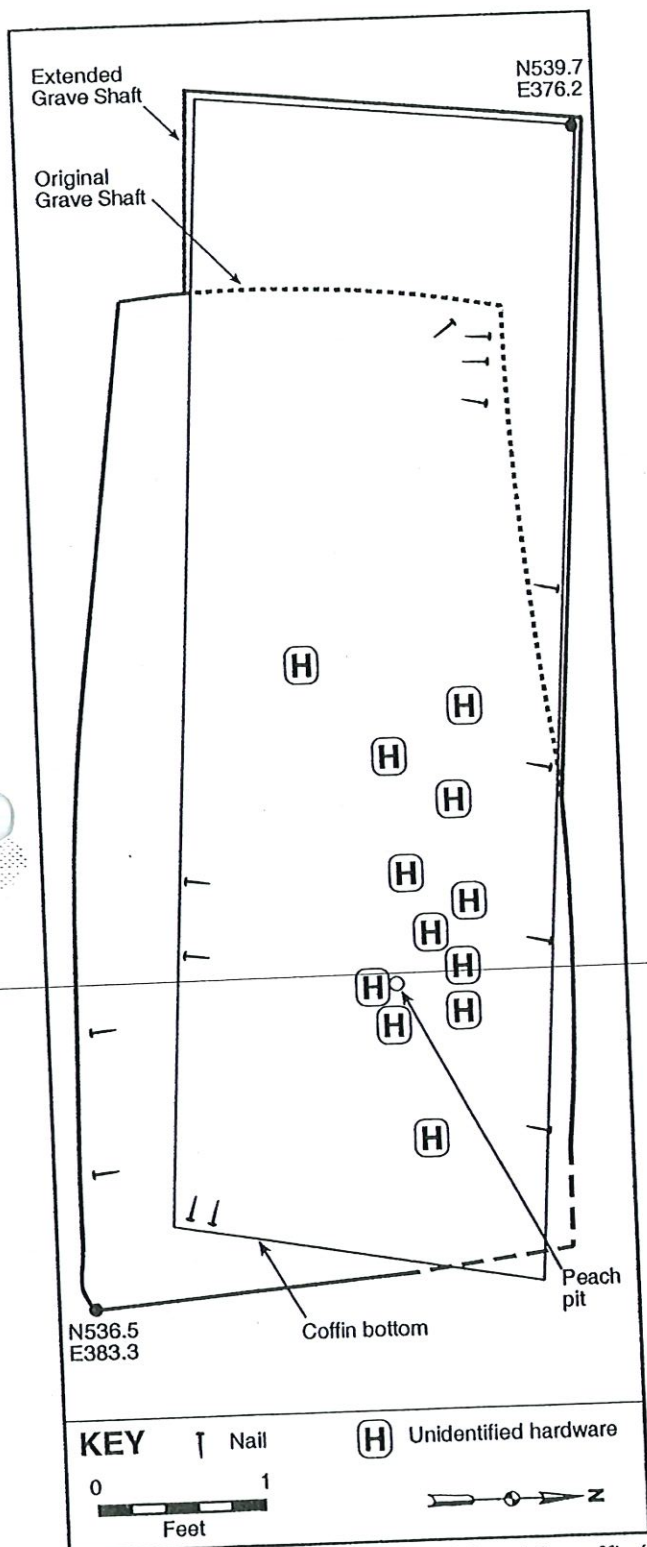


Figure 4.80. Plan of Burial 66, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 54 Stratum IIa [Context 163]).

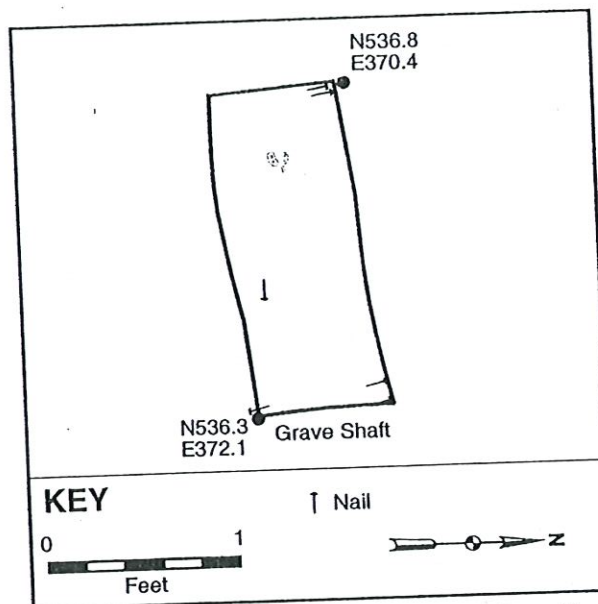


Figure 4.81. Plan of Burial 67, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 58 Stratum IIa [Context x]).

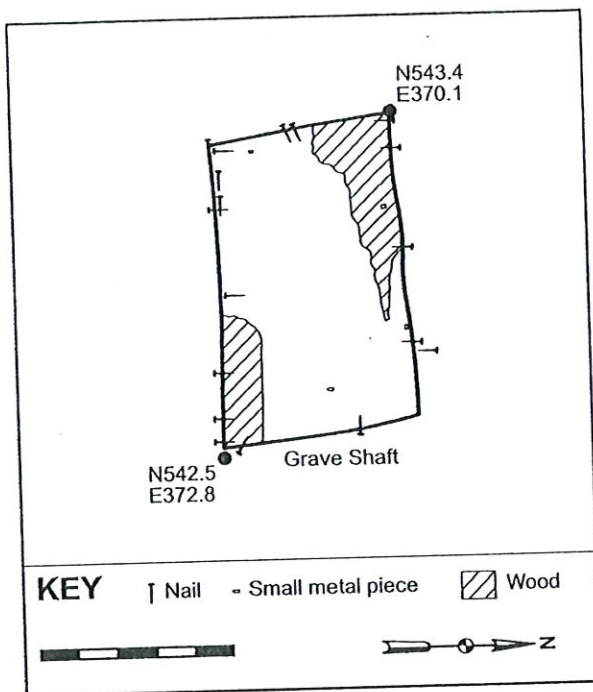


Figure 4.82. Plan of Burial 68, with coffin/casket hardware highlighted (Feature 59 Stratum IIa [Context 171]).



Figure 4.83. Graves marked by plain unmodified fieldstones.

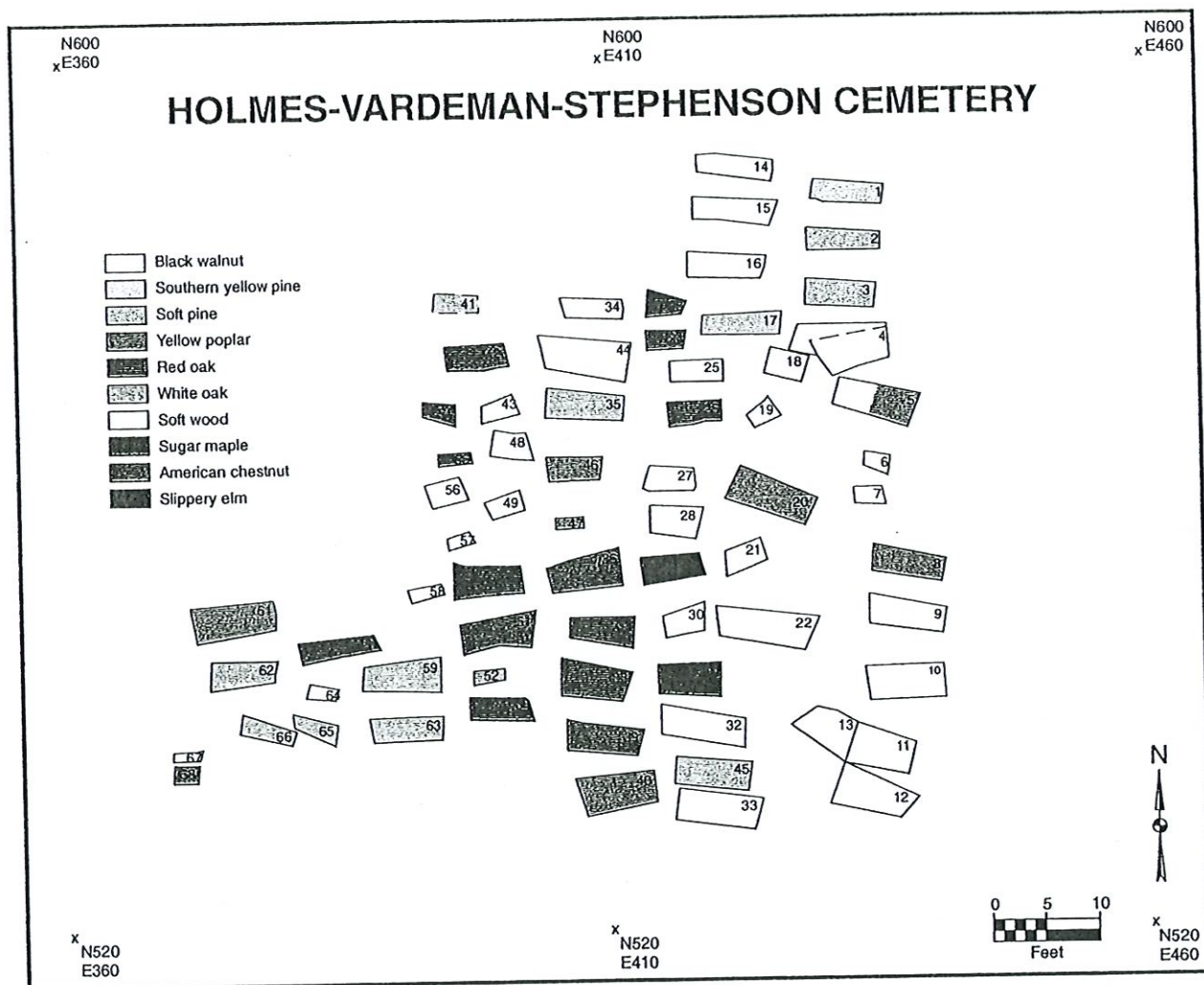


Figure 4.84. Plan of cemetery showing coffin/casket/vault wood type.

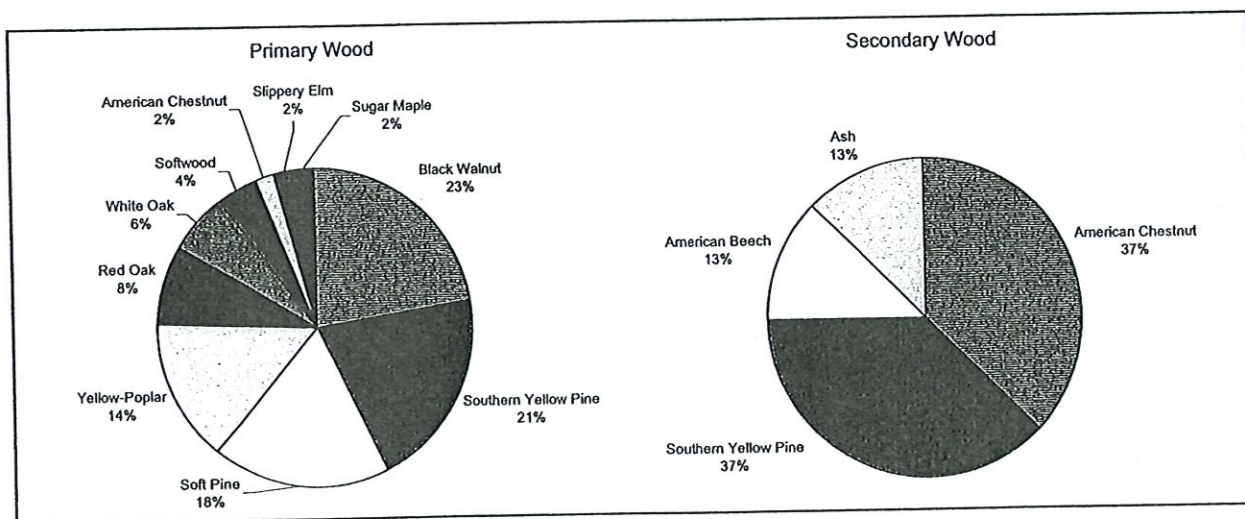


Figure 4.84a. Pie charts showing frequency of coffin/casket/vault wood type.

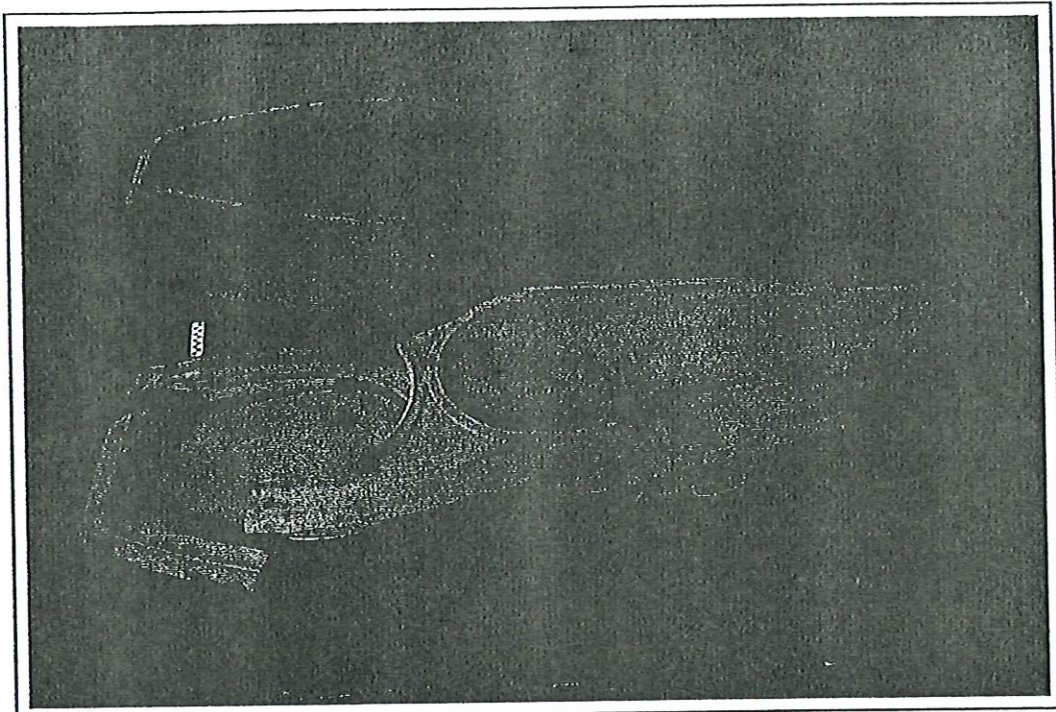


Figure 4.85. Cast iron coffin from Burial 32.

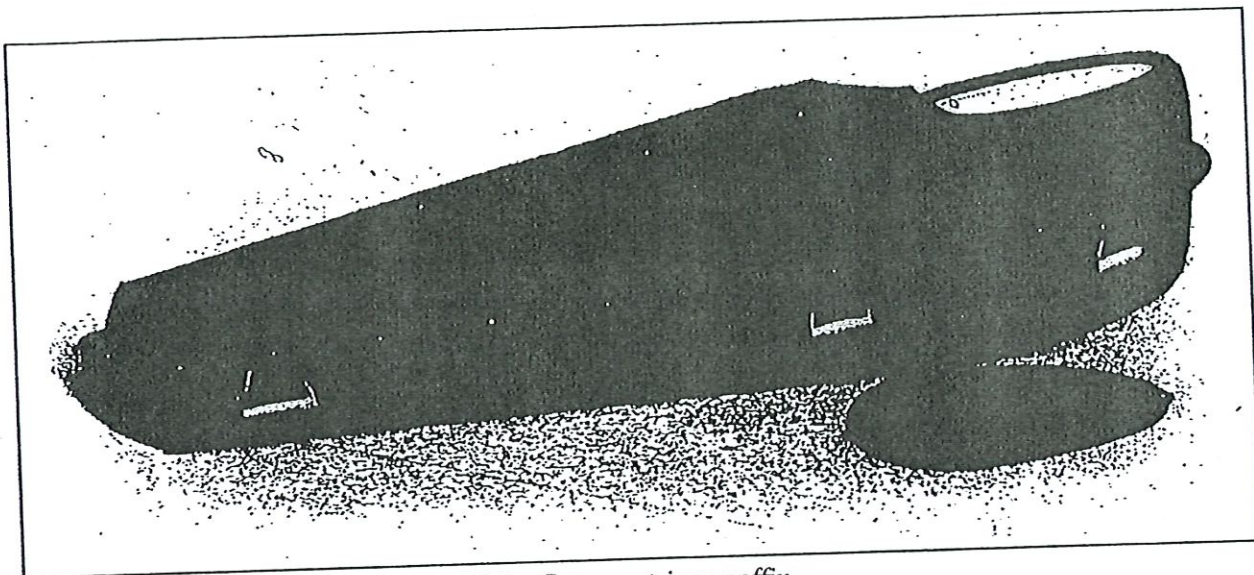


Figure 4.86. Crane, Breed & Co.'s Plain Case cast iron coffin.

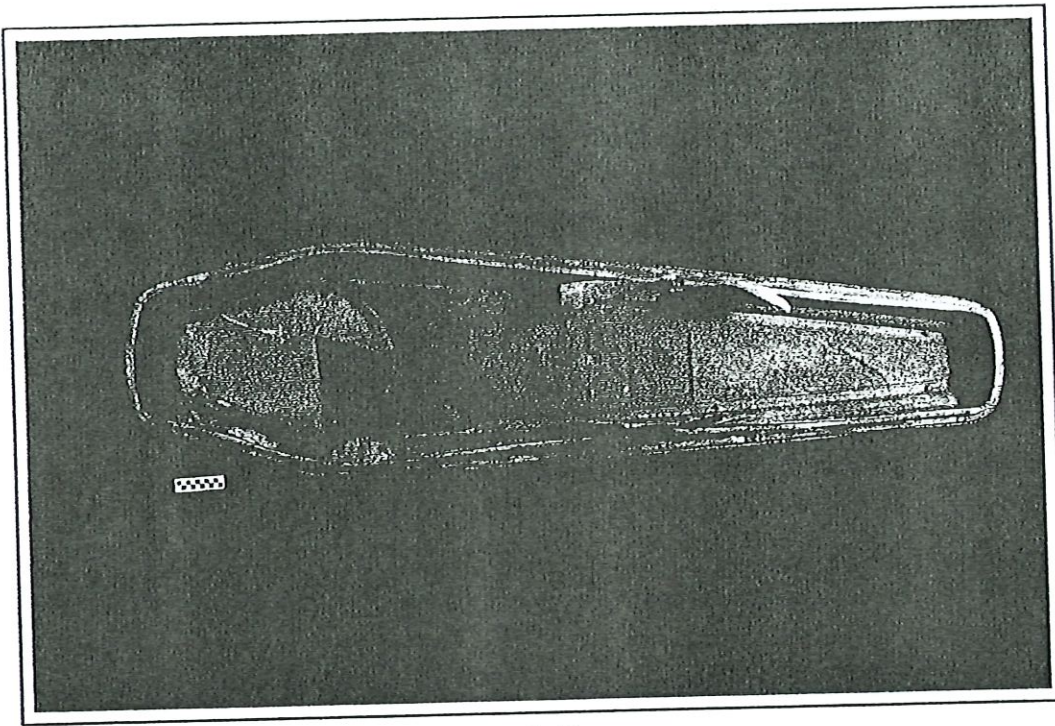


Figure 4.87. Cast iron coffin from Burial 41.

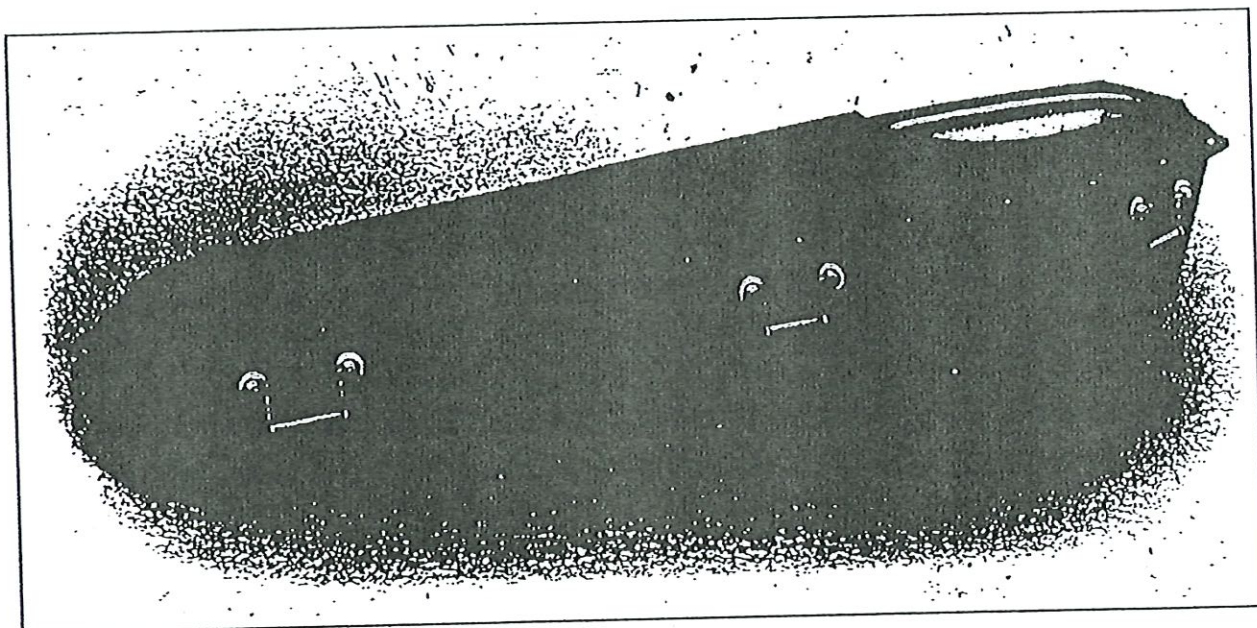


Figure 4.88. Crane, Breed & Co.'s New Plain Case with Raised Lid.

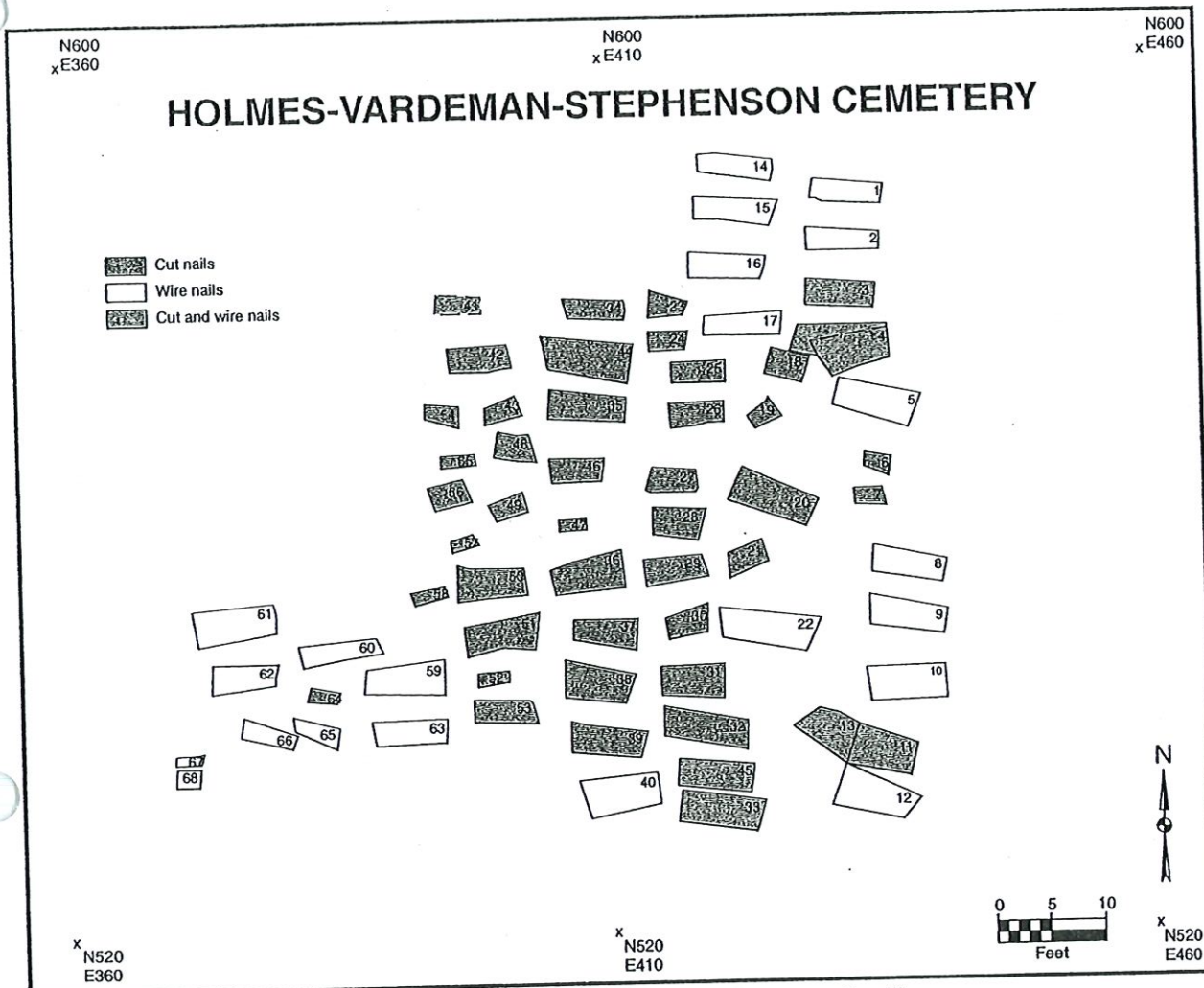


Figure 4.89. Burials containing cut nails, wire nails, or both types of nails.

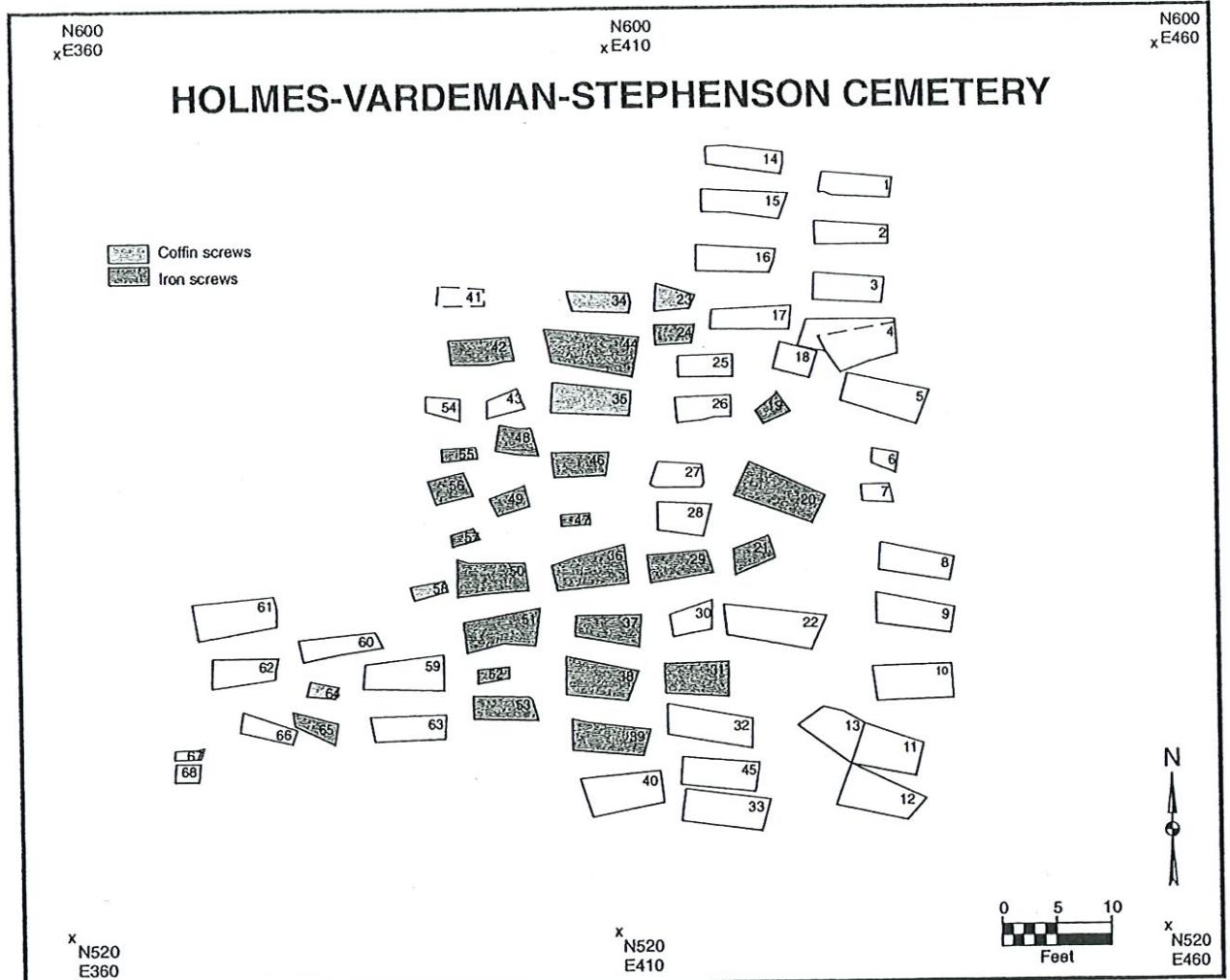


Figure 4.90. Burials containing coffin screws and iron screws.

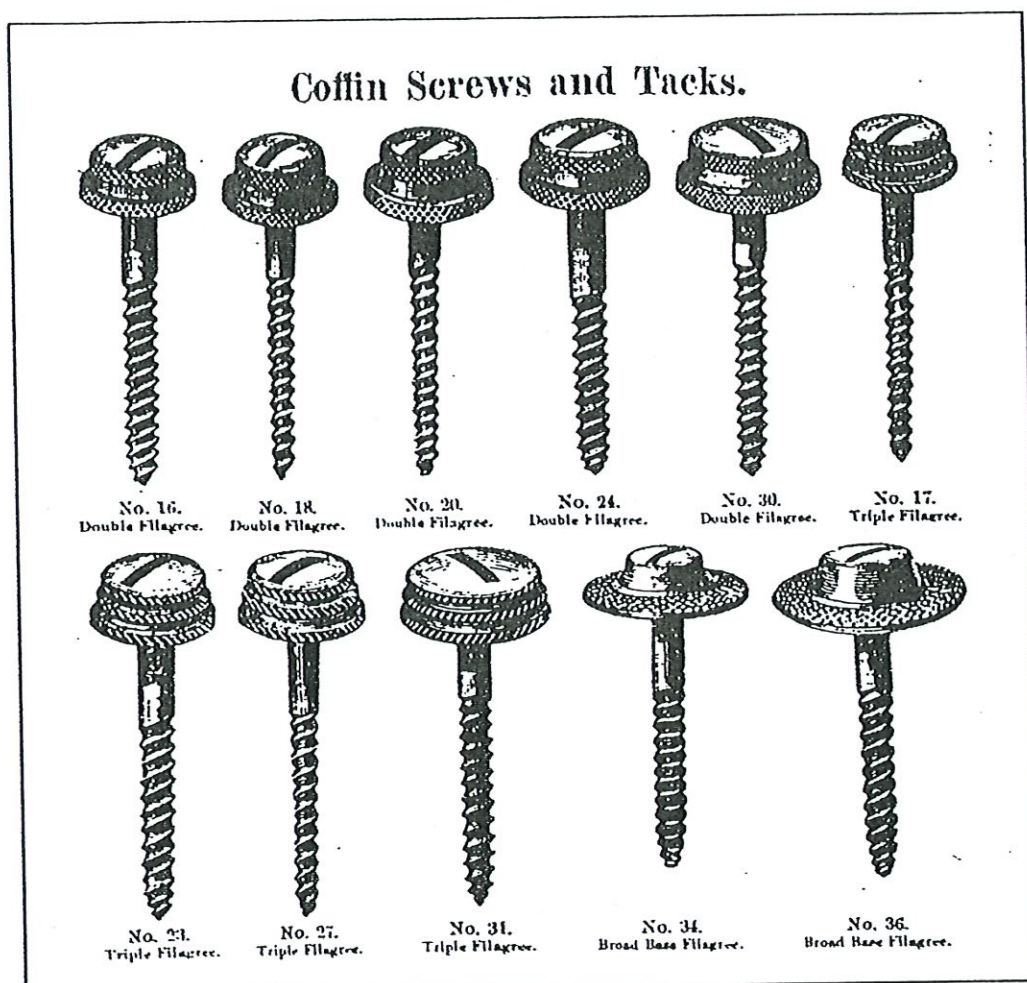


Figure 4.91. White metal coffin screws (from 1869 Sargent & Company Catalogue).

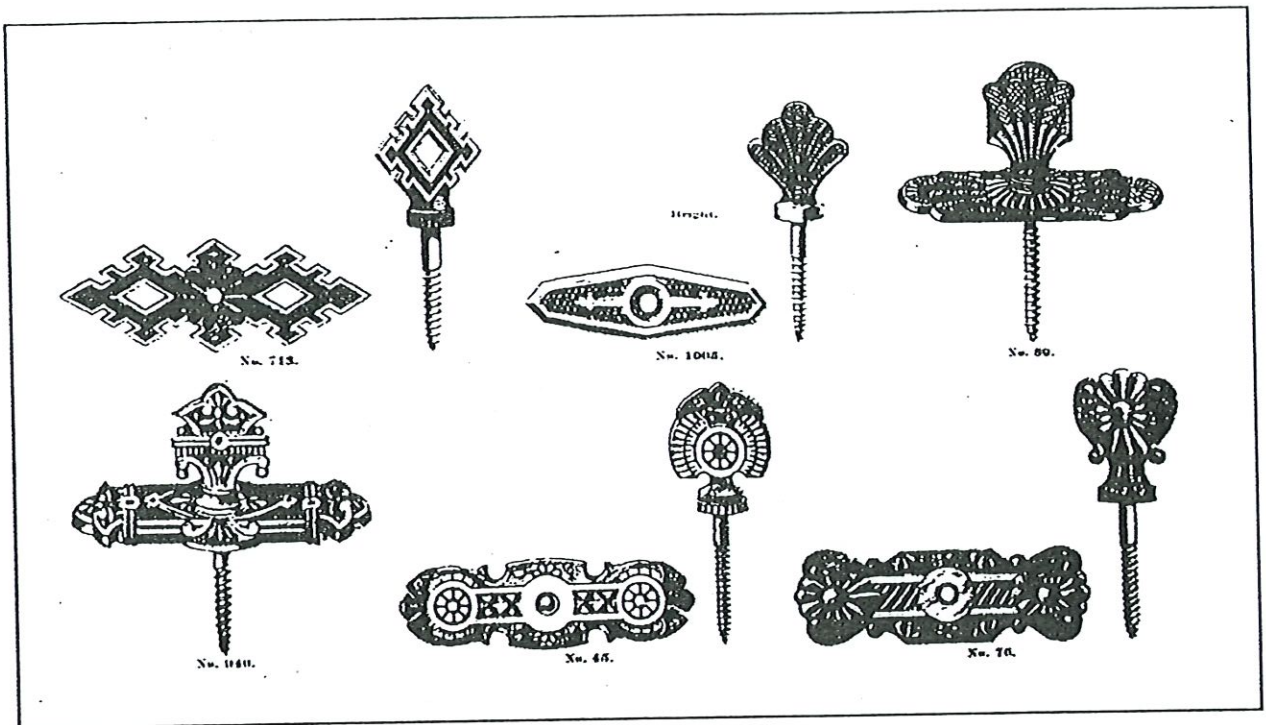


Figure 4.92. Typical thumbscrews and escutcheons (from 1905 Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Co. Catalogue).

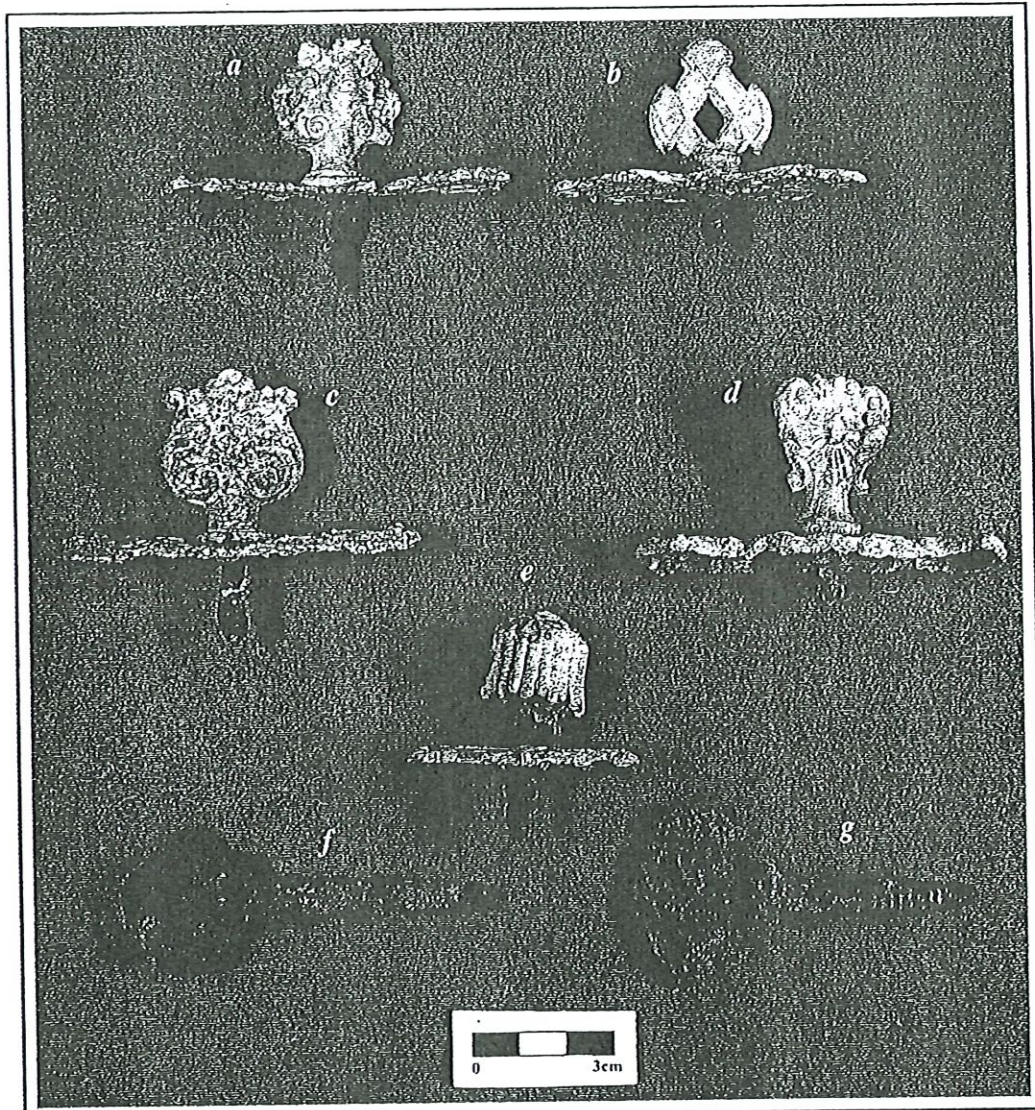


Figure 4.93. Photograph of escutcheons and thumbscrews recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Escutcheon Type 6, white metal [Burial 18]; b- Escutcheon Type 8, white metal [Burial 63]; c- Thumbscrew Type 1, flat bodied white metal [Burial 59]; d- Thumbscrew Type 3, flat bodied white metal [Burial 14]; e- Thumbscrew Type 8, cylindrical white metal [Burial 15]; f- Thumbscrew Type 6, wire ferrous [Burial 22]; g- Thumbscrew Type 17, flat bodied ferrous [Burial 14]).

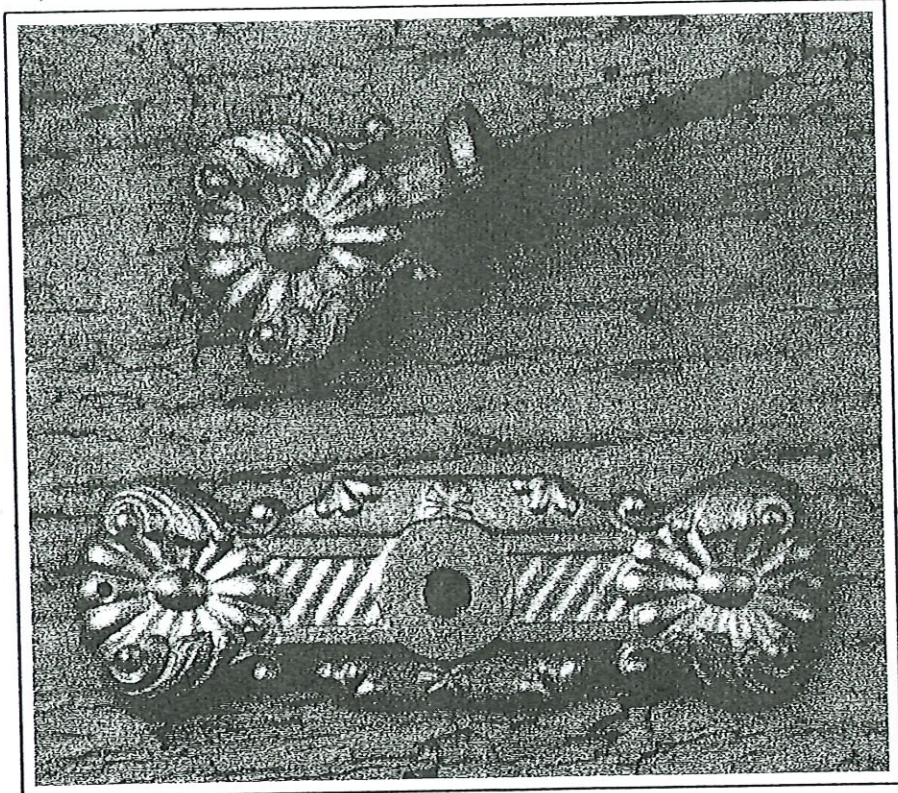


Figure 4.94. Photograph of typical thumbscrew (top) with escutcheon (bottom).

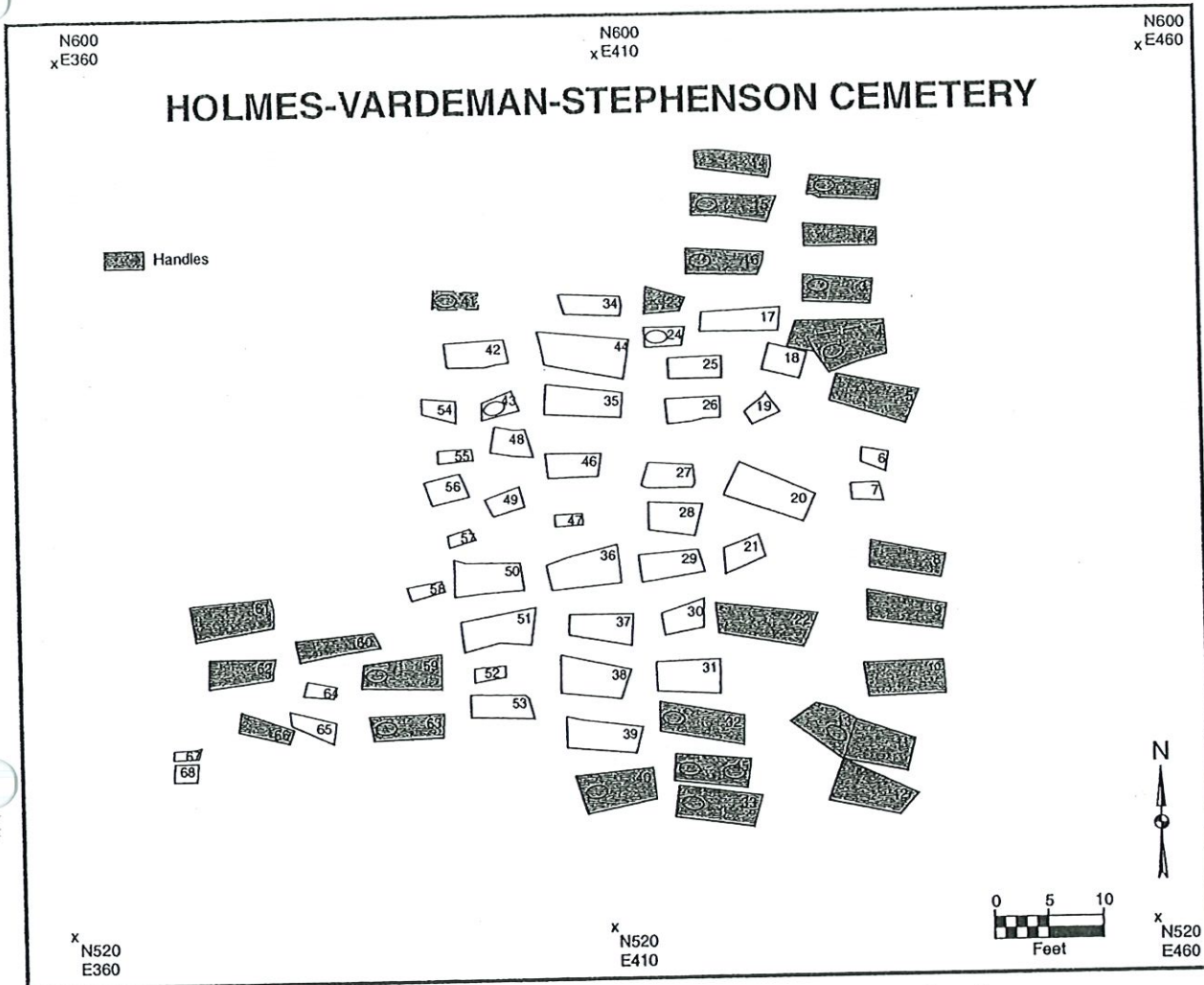


Figure 4.95. Plan of cemetery showing burials containing casket or coffin handles.

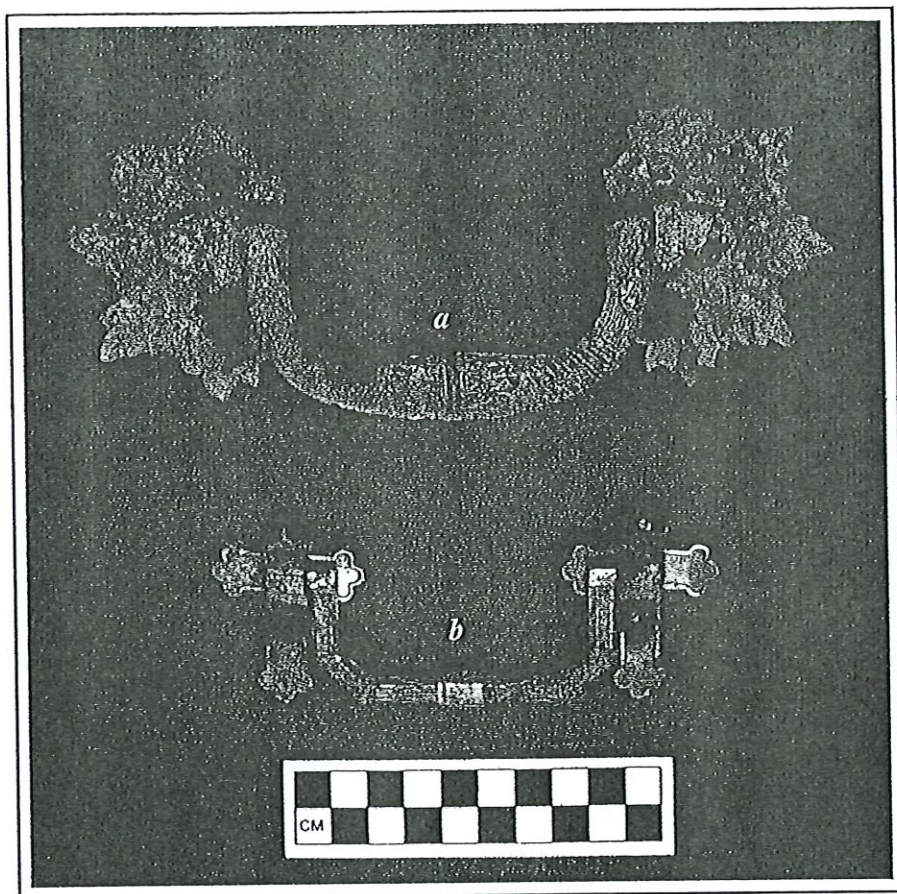


Figure 4.96. Photograph of casket handles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Handle Type 18, double lug swingbail white metal [Burial 59]; b- Handle Type 13, double lug swingbail white metal [Burial 23]).

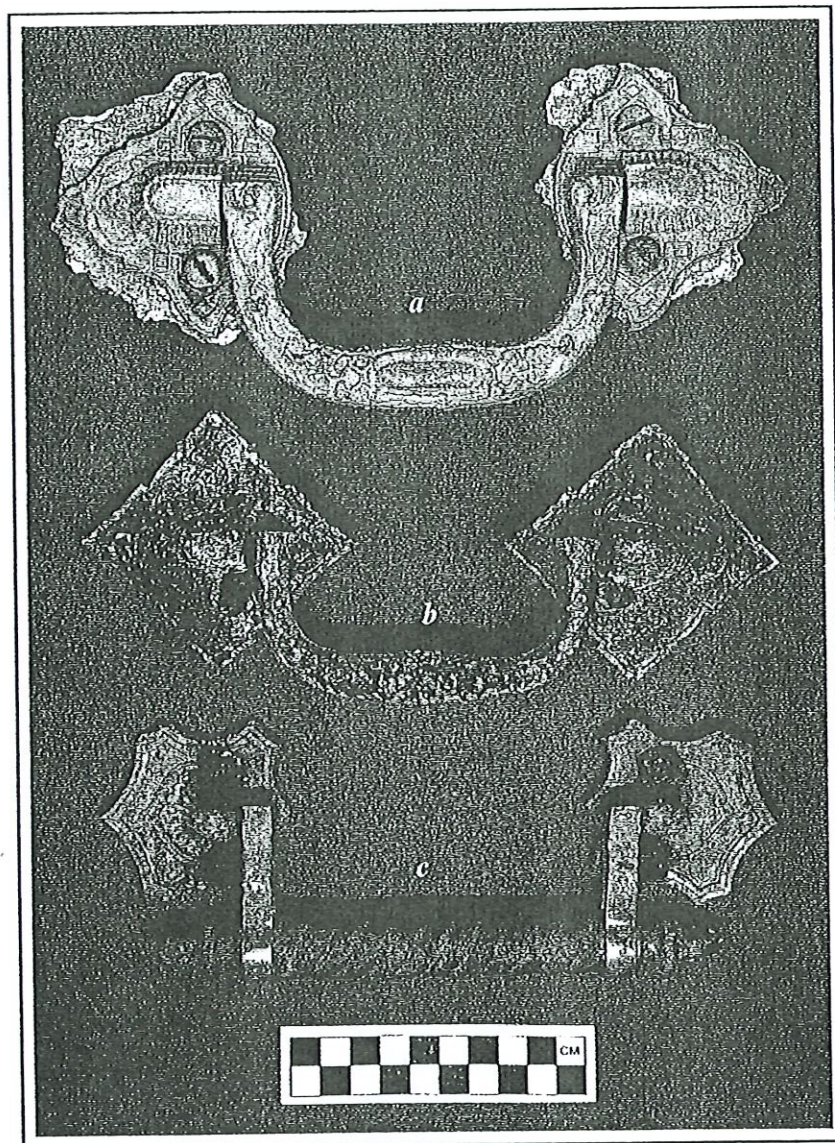


Figure 4.97. Photograph of casket handles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Handle Type 17, double lug swingbail white metal [Burial 41]; b- Handle Type 1, double lug swingbail white metal [Burial 1]; c- Handle Type 24, double lug swingbail with tips white metal/cuprous [Burial 45]).

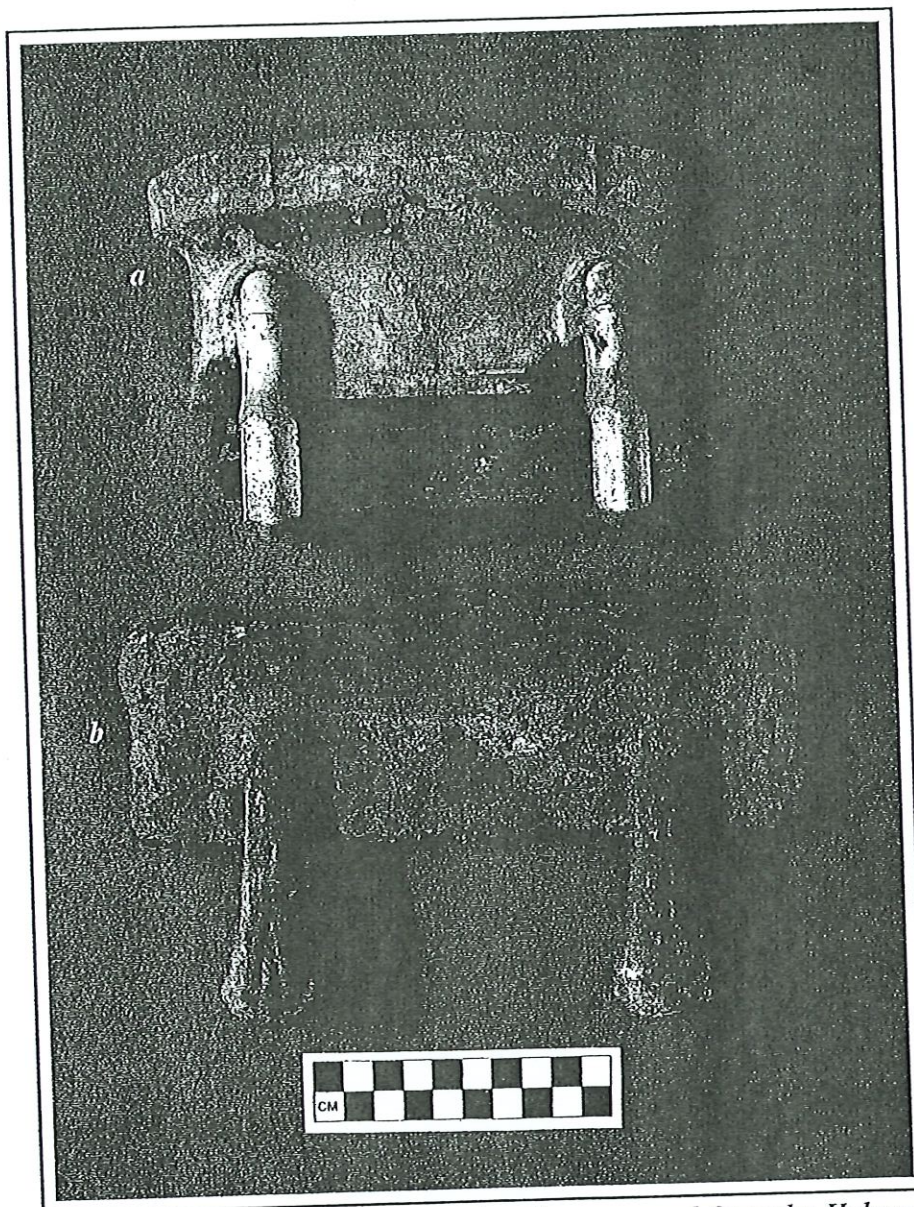


Figure 4.98. Photograph of casket handles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Handle Type 5, single lug extension bar ferrous/cuprous [Burial 9]; b- Handle Type 8, single lug short bar white metal/ferrous [Burial 12]).

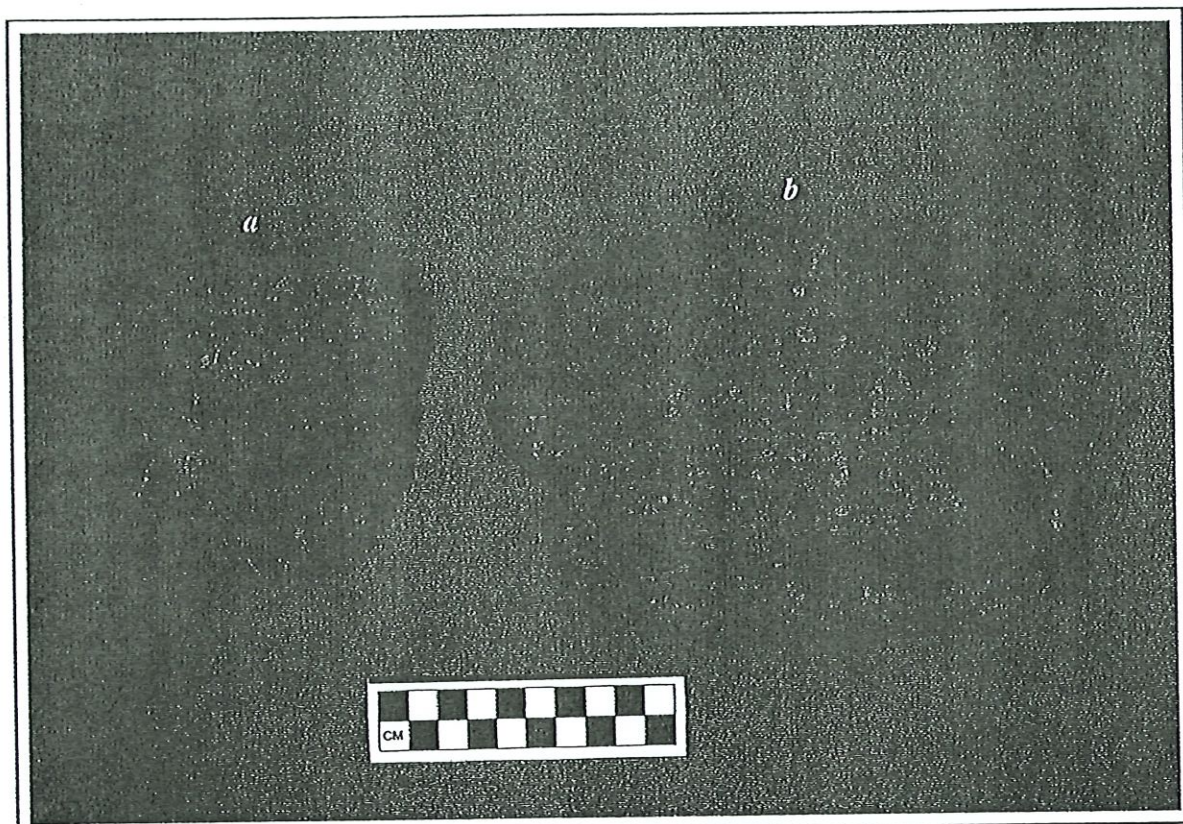


Figure 4.99. Photograph of outer box handles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Outer Box Handle Type 1, single lug swingbail ferrous [Burial 2]; b- Outer Box Handle Type 3, single lug swingbail ferrous [Burial 61]).

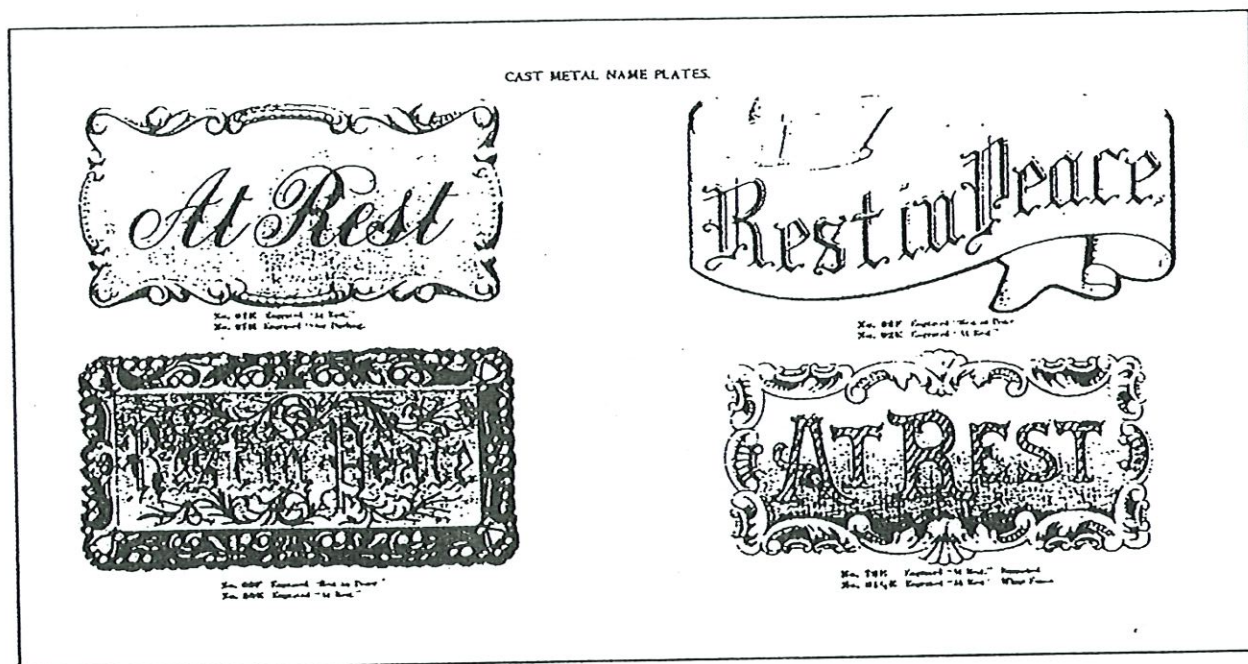


Figure 4.100. Typical plaques that would be affixed to the coffin (from 1905 Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Co. Catalogue).

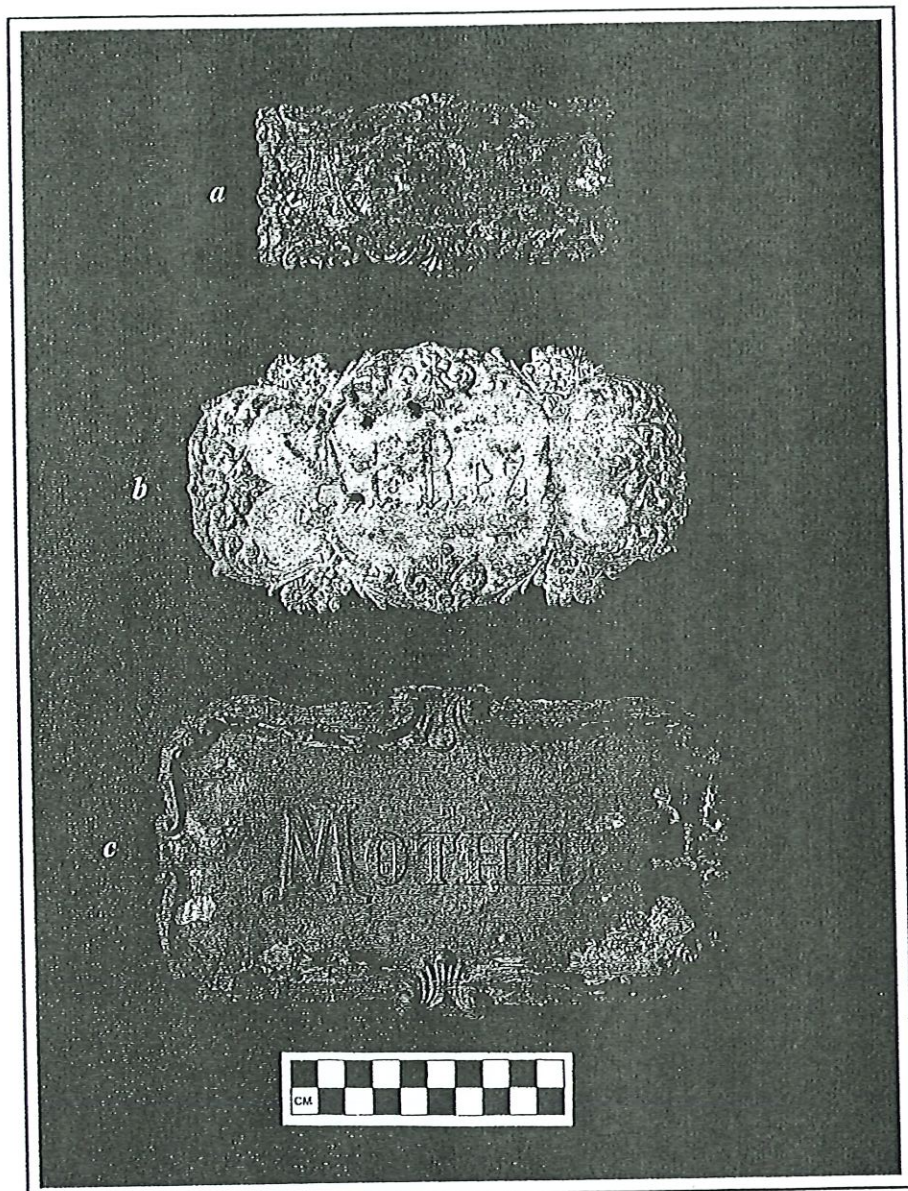


Figure 4.101. Photograph of plaques recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Plaque Type 6, "At Rest," white metal [Burial 14]; b- Plaque Type 2, "At Rest," floral border white metal [Burial 2]; c- Plaque Type 10, "Mother," white metal [Burial 31]).

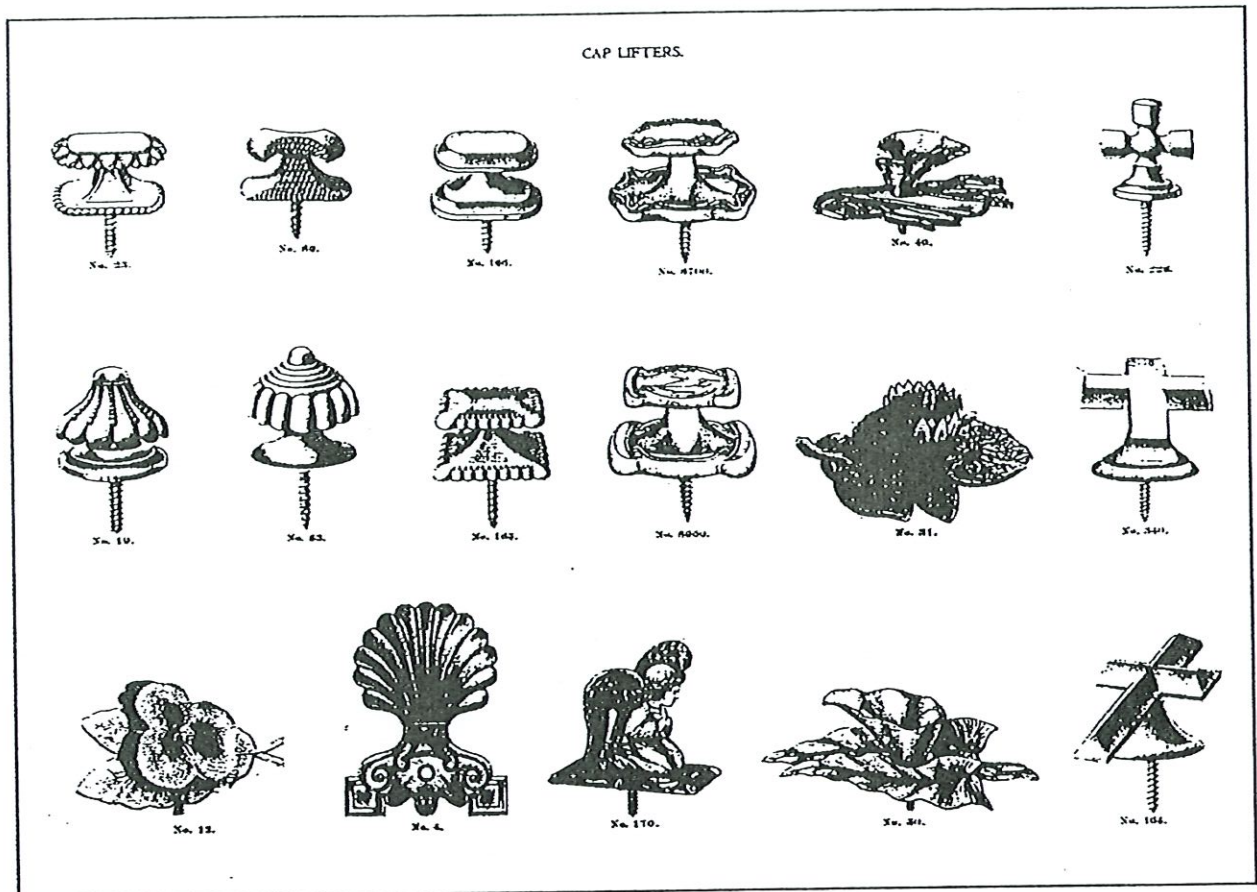


Figure 4.102. Typical caplifters (from 1905 Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Co. Catalogue).

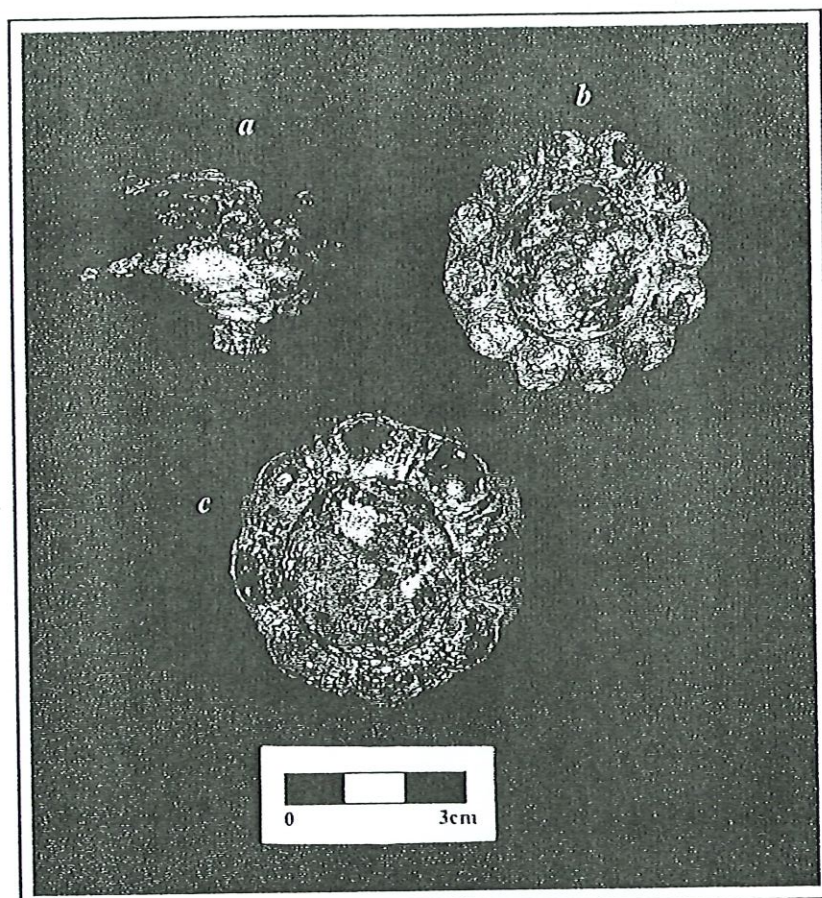


Figure 4.103. Photograph of caplifters recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Caplifter Type 1, dove with branch in beak, white metal [Burial 59]; b- Caplifter Type 2, knobbed dome, white metal [Burial 17]; c- Caplifter Type 3, knobbed dome, white metal [Burial 62]).

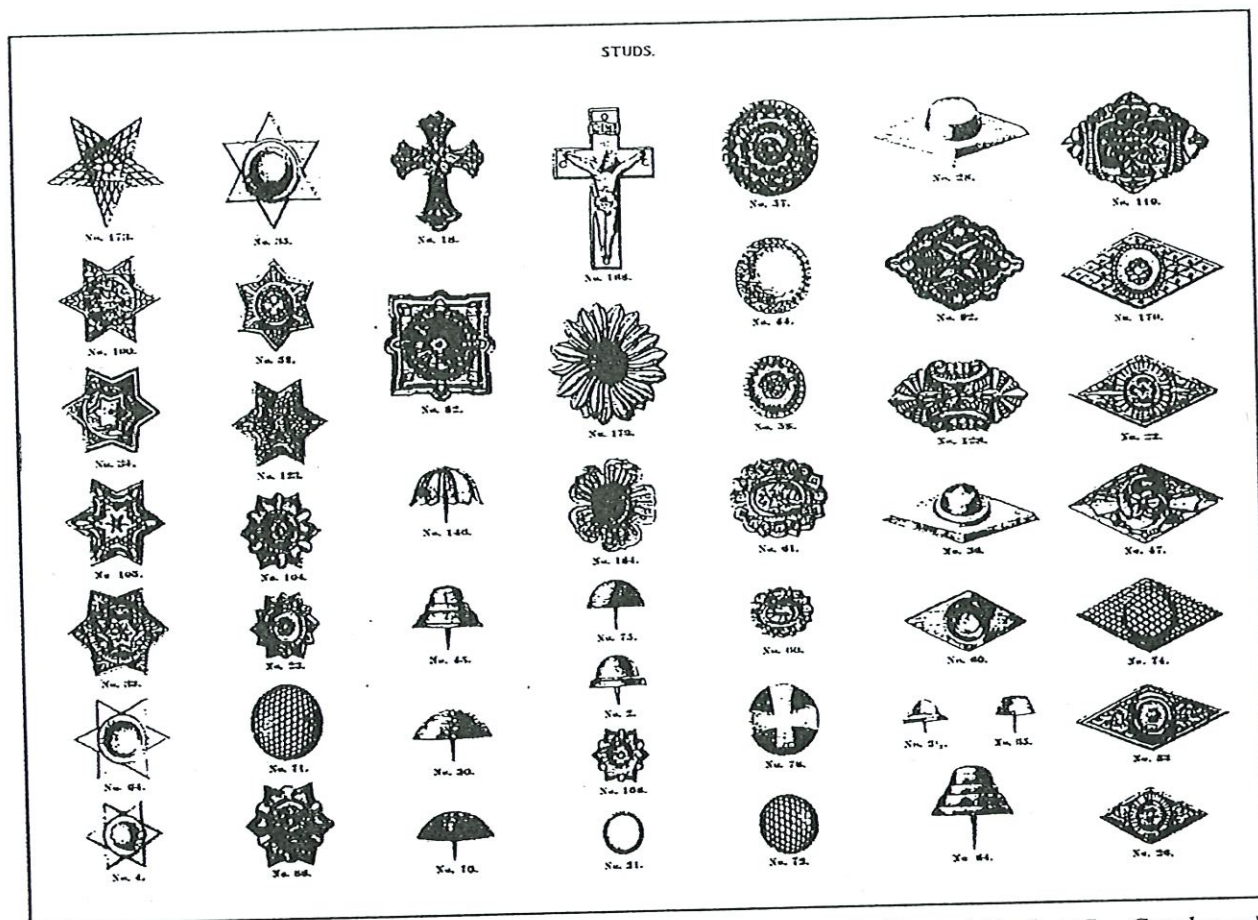


Figure 4.104. Typical ornamental tacks (from 1905 Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Co. Catalogue).

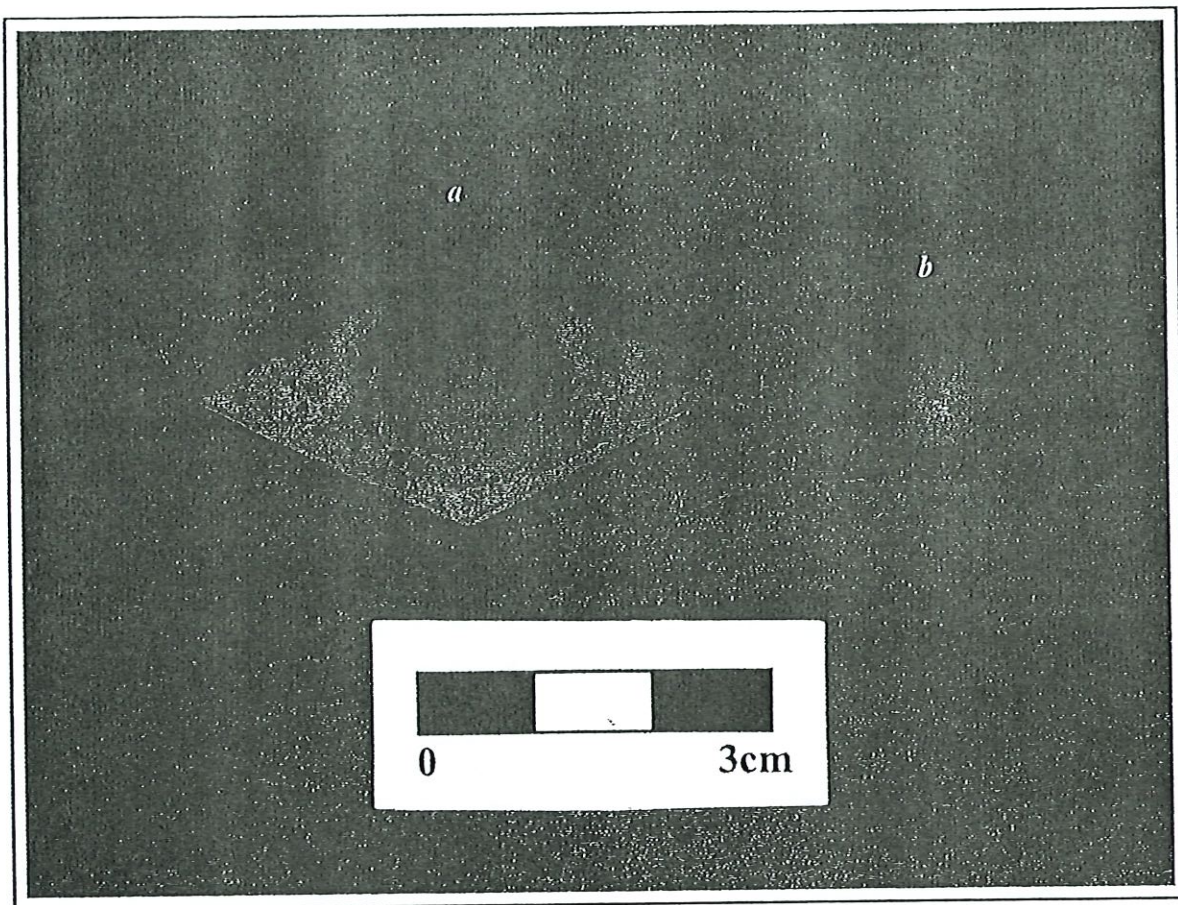
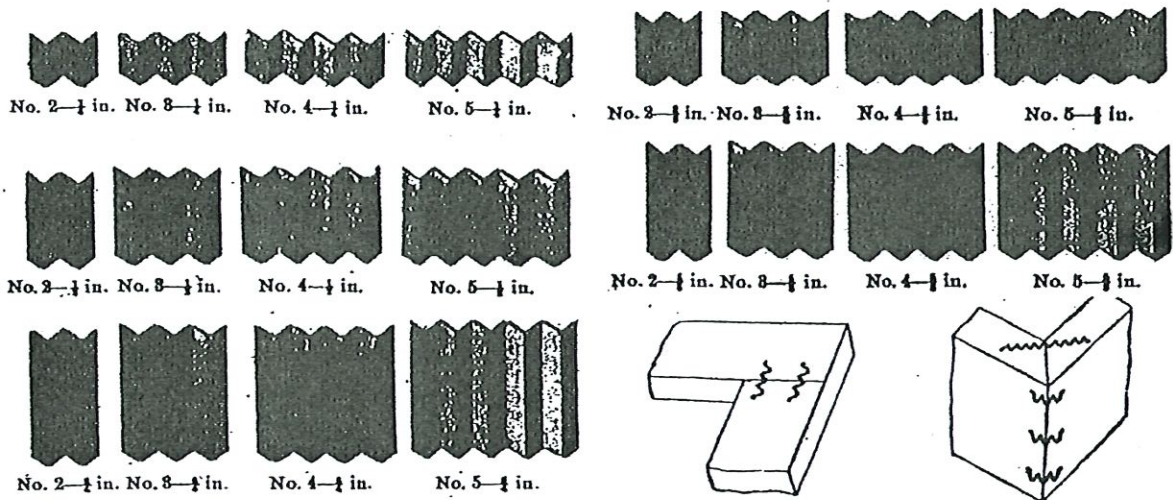


Figure 4.105. Photograph of ornamental tacks recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Ornamental Tack Type 2, diamond stud, cuprous struck up foil [Burial 2]; b- Ornamental Tack Type 4, plain copper disc/dome, cuprous struck up foil [Burial 1]).

Corrugated Steel Fasteners



Diagrams show how the Fasteners are used.

Depth.	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	$\frac{3}{8}$ in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.	1 in.
No. of Corrugations.	Per 1000.	Per 1000.	Per 1000.	Per 1000.	Per 1000.	Per 1000.	Per 1000.
2	\$0 45	\$0 60	\$0 60*	\$0 70*	\$0 75*	\$0 90*	\$1 00*
3	55	75	85	1 00*	1 15	1 35*	1 45*
4	70	95	1 05	1 30	1 45	1 75*	1 85*
5	80	1 20	1 30	1 85	1 90	2 20*	2 40*

Half thousand in a box.

Figure 4.106. Corrugated steel fasteners (from the 1900 McIntosh-Huntington Co. Catalogue, Cleveland, OH).

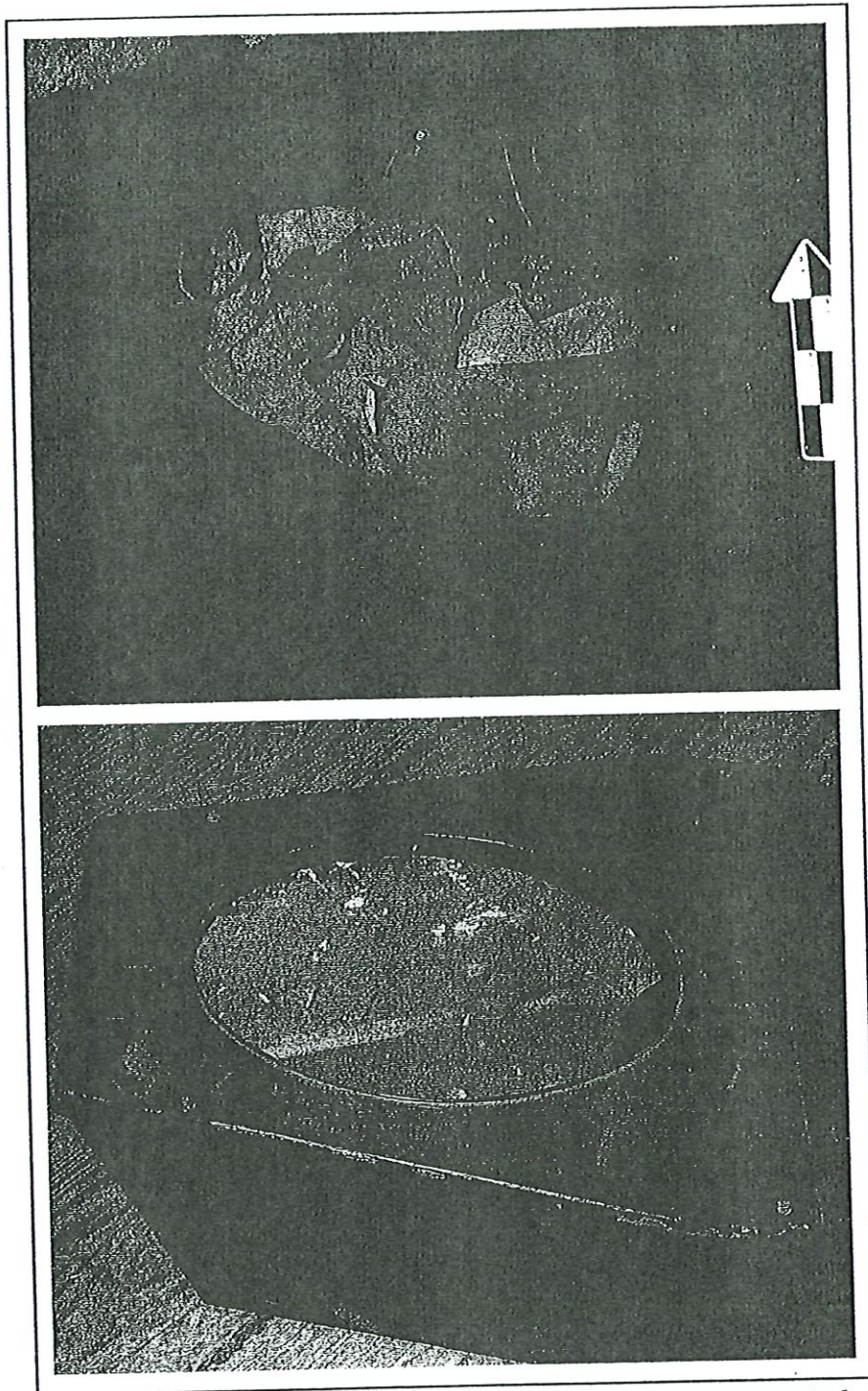


Figure 4.107. Viewing window glass (top) and coffin viewing window opening (bottom).

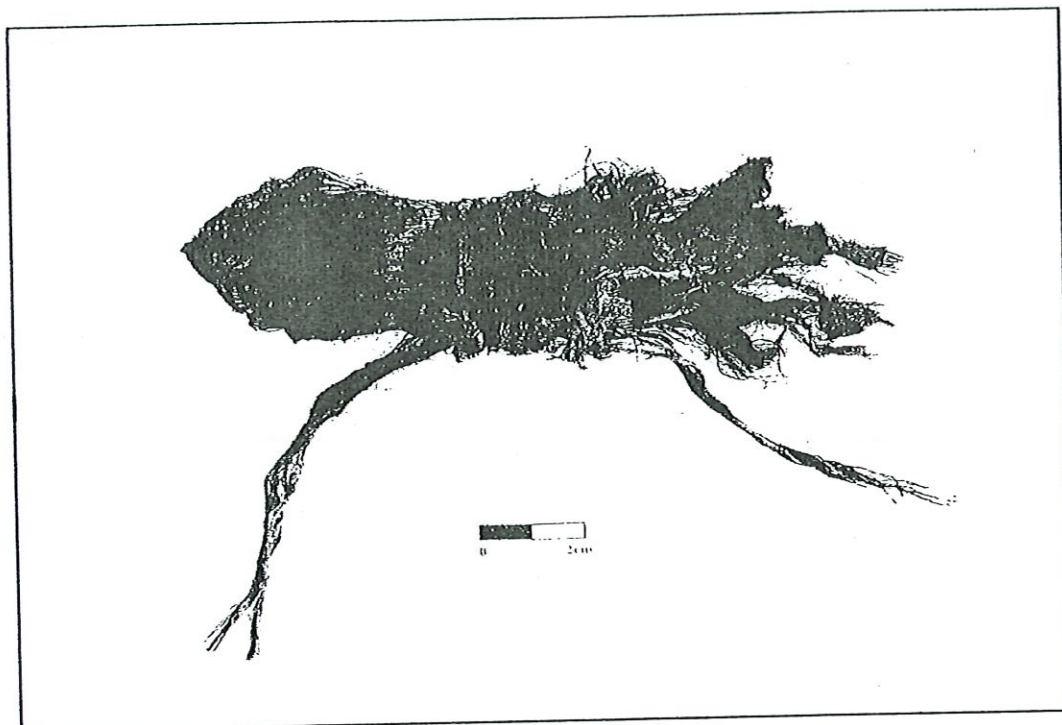


Figure 4.108. Photograph of silk bowtie recovered from Burial 3.

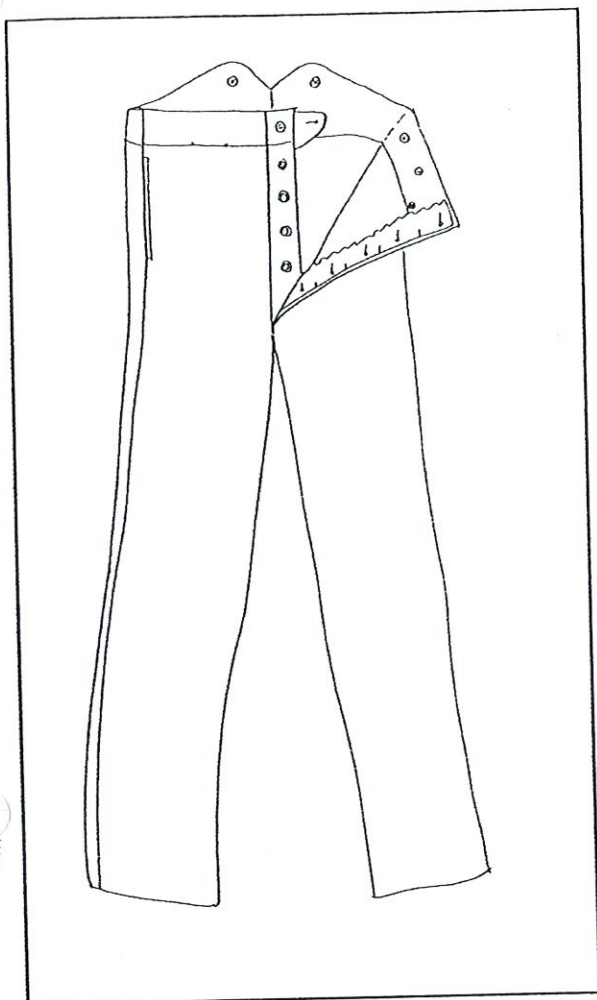


Figure 4.109. Reconstructed drawing of trousers recovered from Burial 32.



Figure 4.110. Photograph and drawing of wool frock coat recovered from Burial 41.

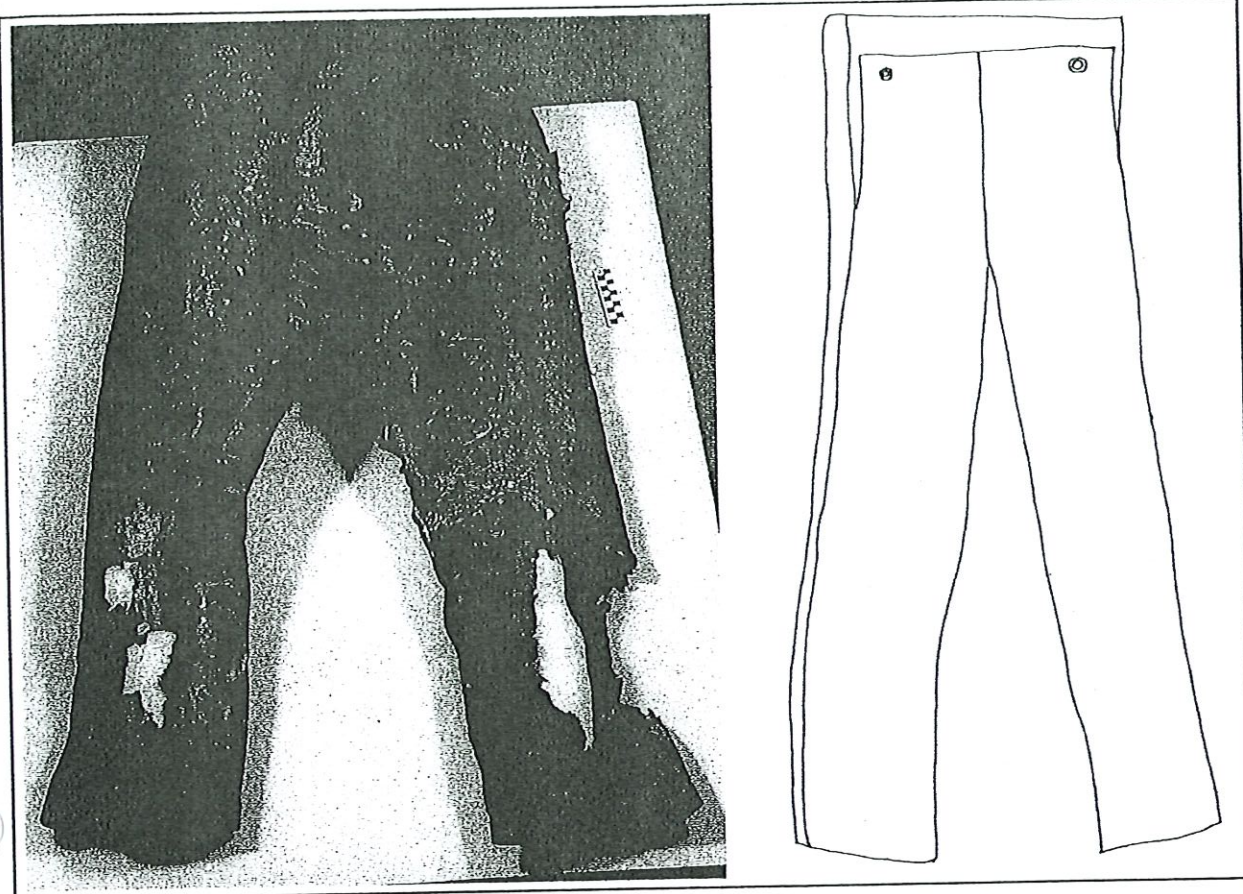


Figure 4.111. Photograph and drawing of wool trousers recovered from Burial 41.

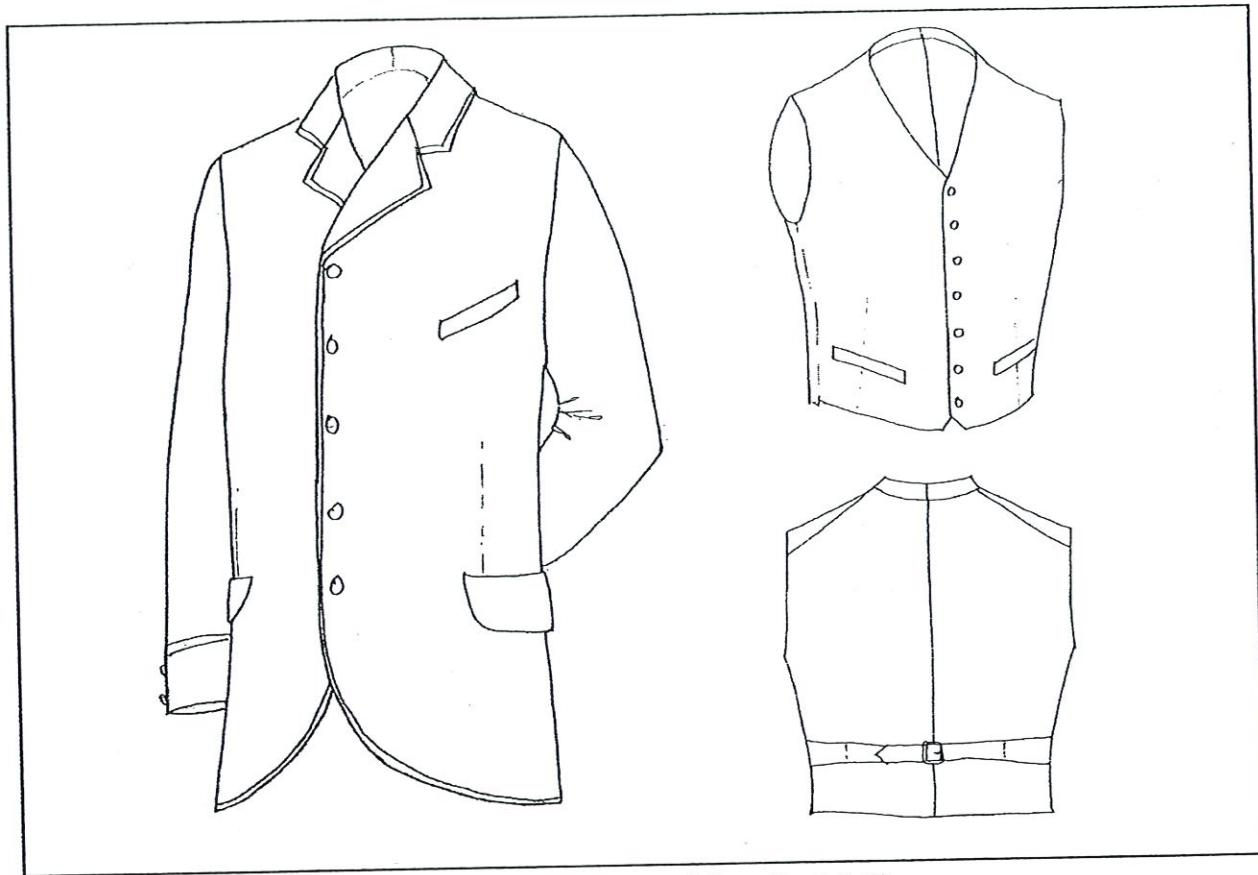


Figure 4.112. Drawing of vest and overcoat recovered from Burial 40.

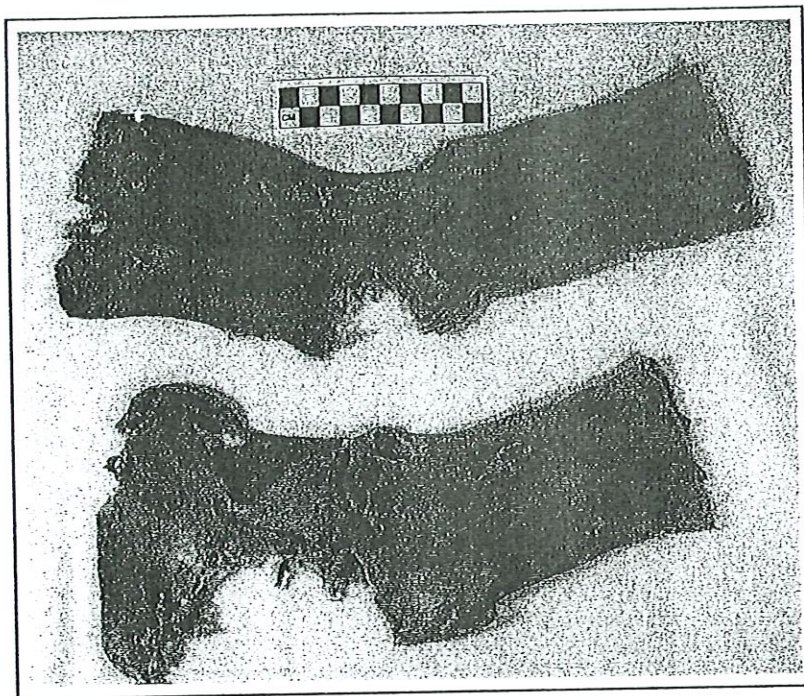


Figure 4.113. Photograph of a pair of jute socks recovered from Burial 8.

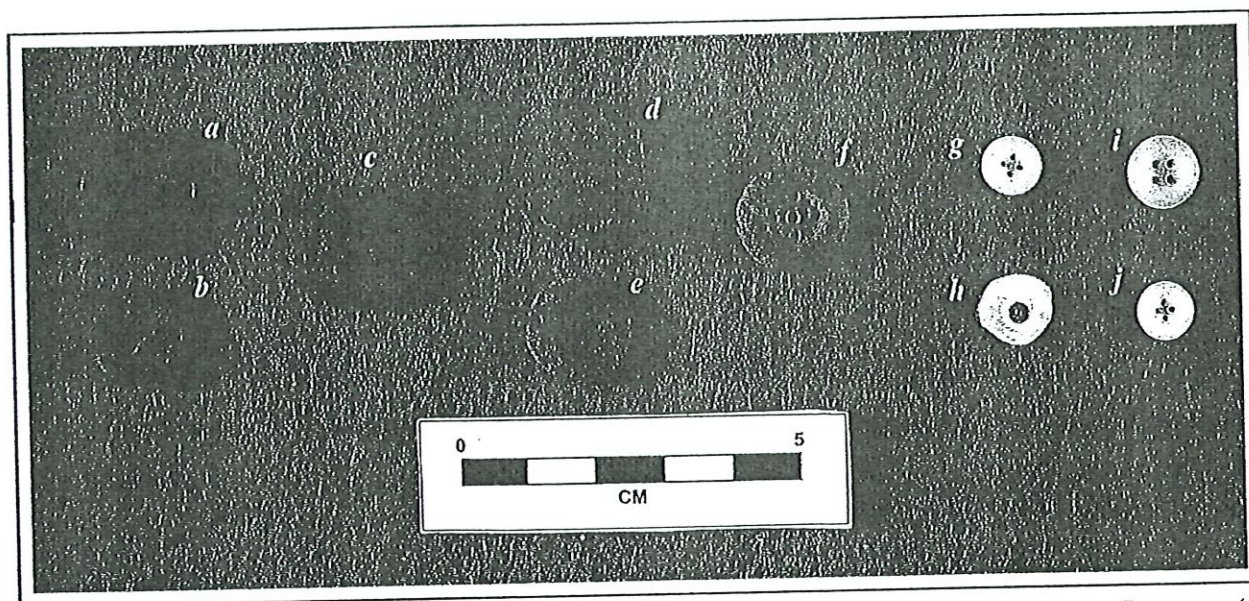


Figure 4.114. Photograph of buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a and b-Two-hole black hard rubber buttons [Burial 10]; c-Four-hole black hard rubber button [Burial 3]; d-Ferrous metal button [Burial 10]; e-Ferrous metal button [Burial 14]; f-Five-hole bone button [Burial 31]; g-Four-hole porcelain button [Burial 23]; h-Two-hole shell button [Burial 2]; i and j-Four-hole opaque white glass buttons [Burial 6]).

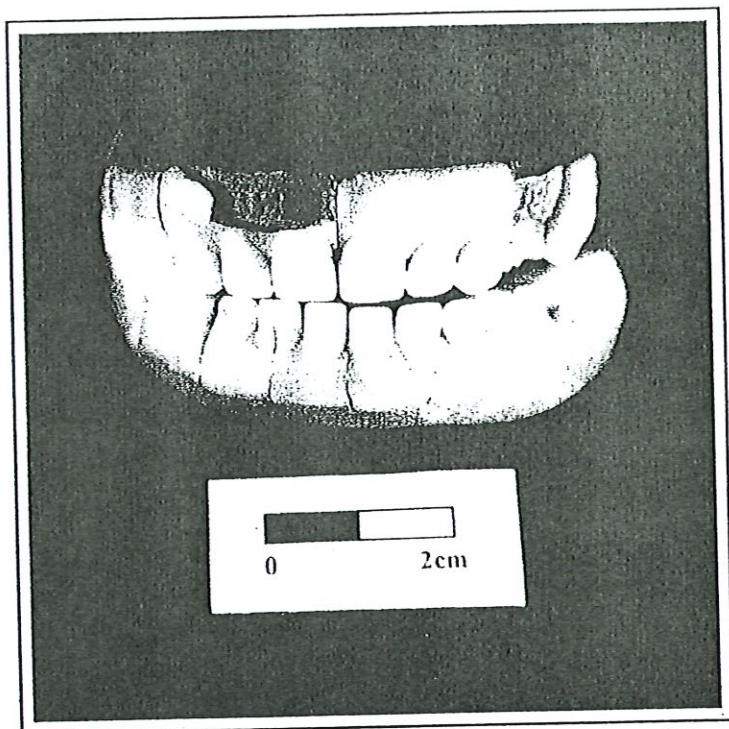


Figure 4.115. Photograph of plastic dentures recovered from Burial Figure 4.

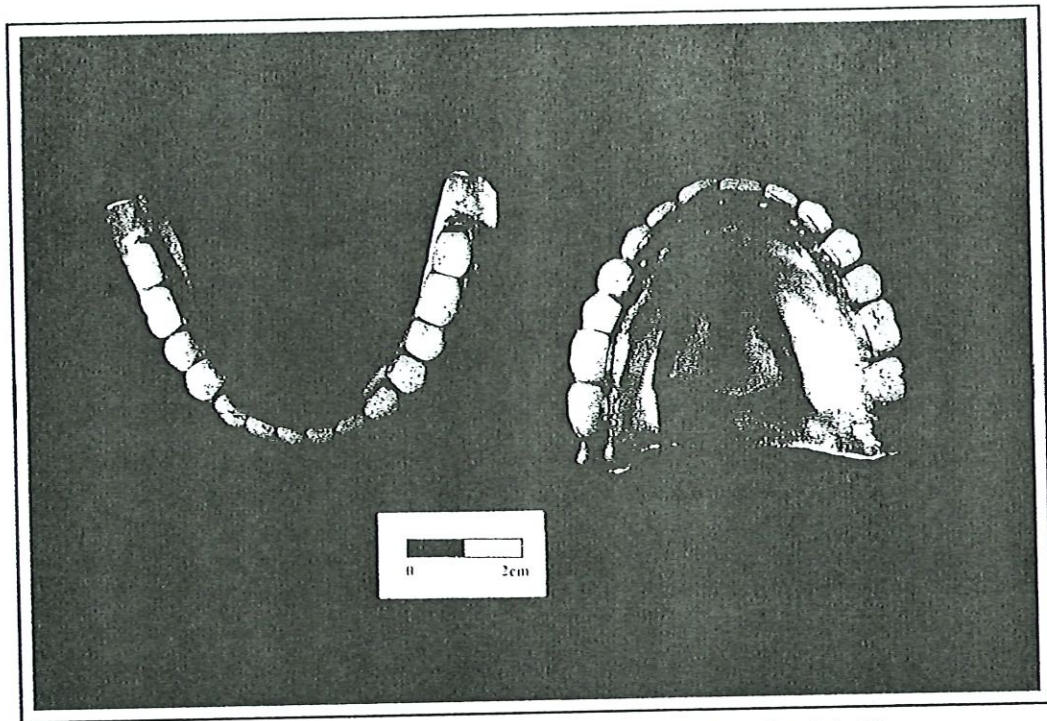


Figure 4.116. Photograph of metal dentures recovered from Burial 45.

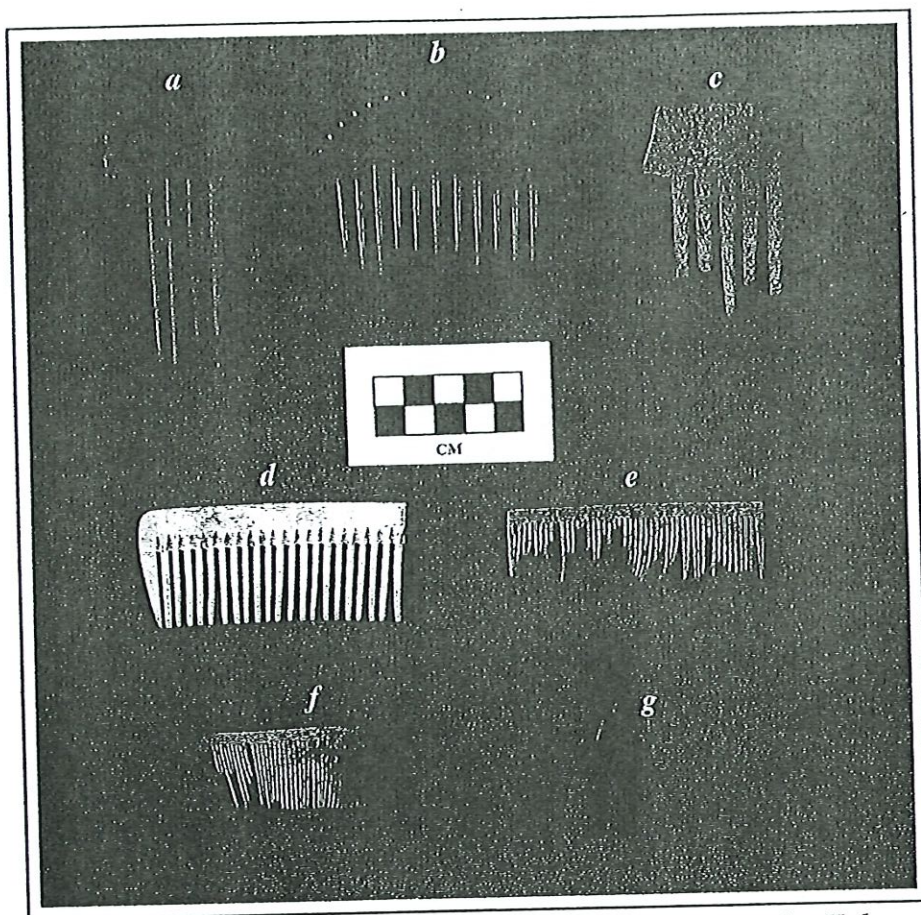


Figure 4.117. Photograph of hair combs recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Tortoise shell hair comb [Burial 42]; b- Rubber hair comb [Burial 35]; c- Tortoiseshell hair comb [Burial 51]; d- Celluloid hair comb [Burial 17]; e- Tortoiseshell hair comb [Burial 42]; f- Tortoiseshell hair comb [Burial 36]; g- Rubber hairpin [Burial 35]).

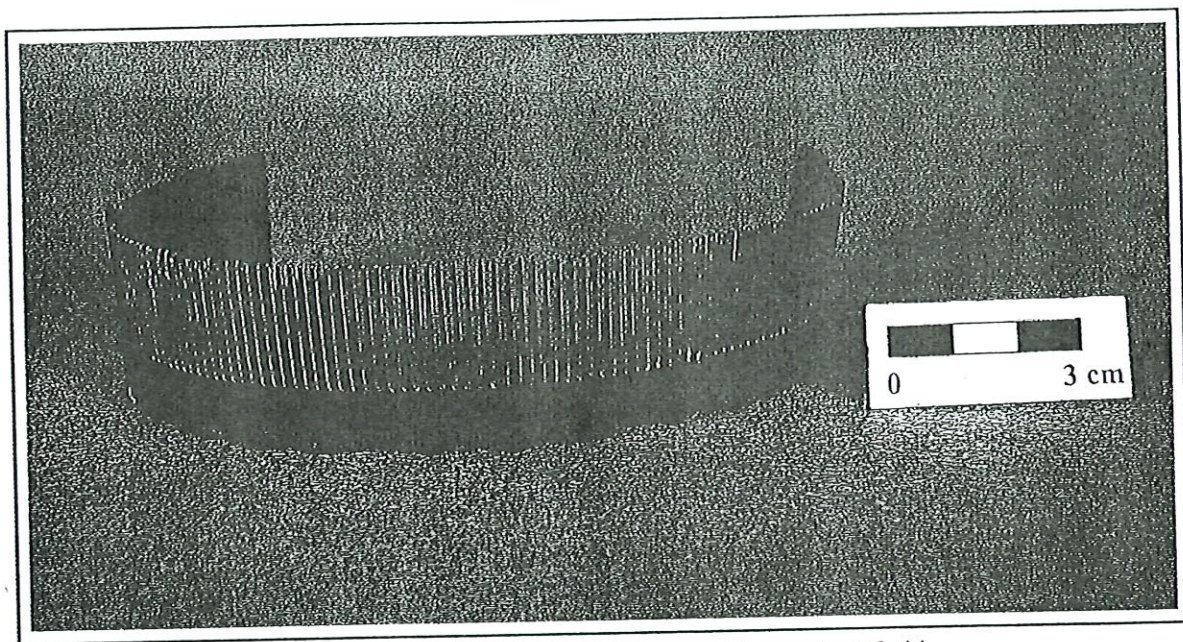


Figure 4.118. Photograph of rubber hair comb recovered from Burial 44.

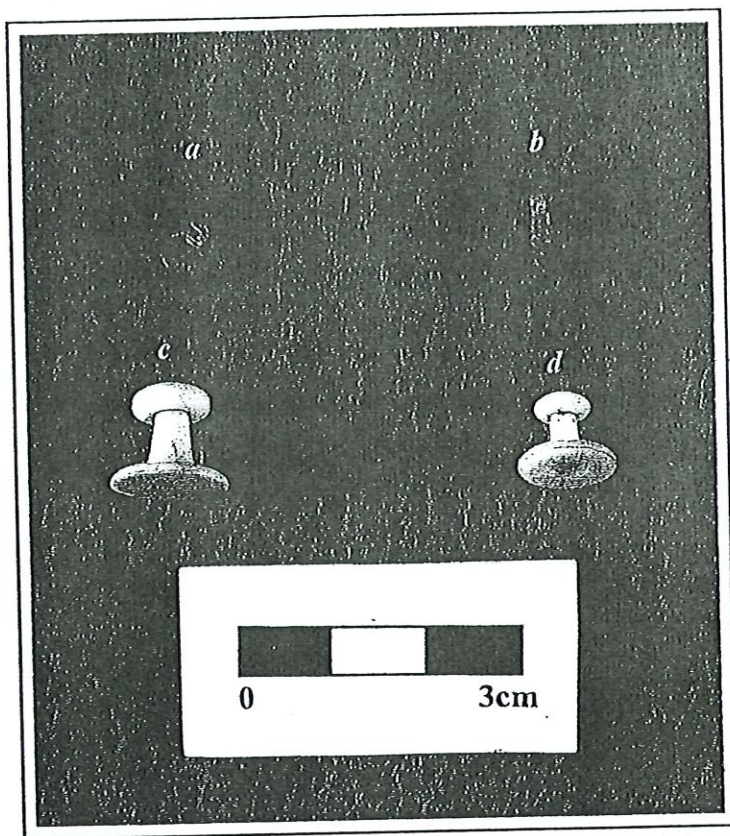


Figure 4.119. Photograph of collar studs recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Bone collar stud [Burial 40]; b- Metal collar stud [Burial 1]; c and d- Opaque white glass collar studs [Burial 3]).

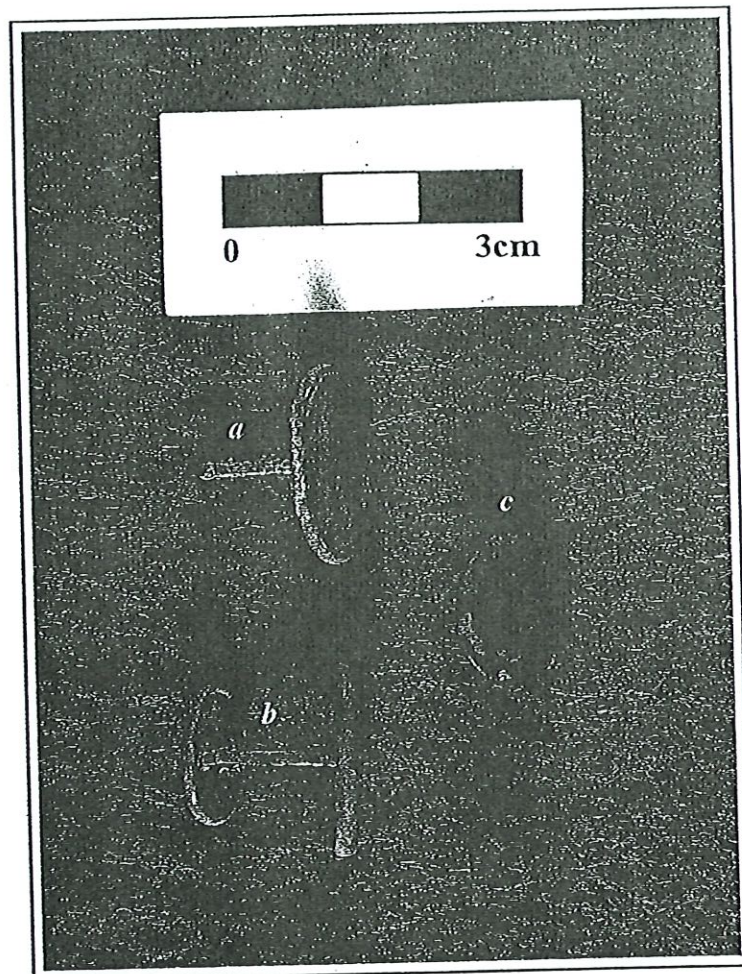


Figure 4.120. Photograph of cufflinks recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a and b- Pair of brass cufflinks with diamond design on front [Burial 5]; c- Metal cufflink [Burial 40]).

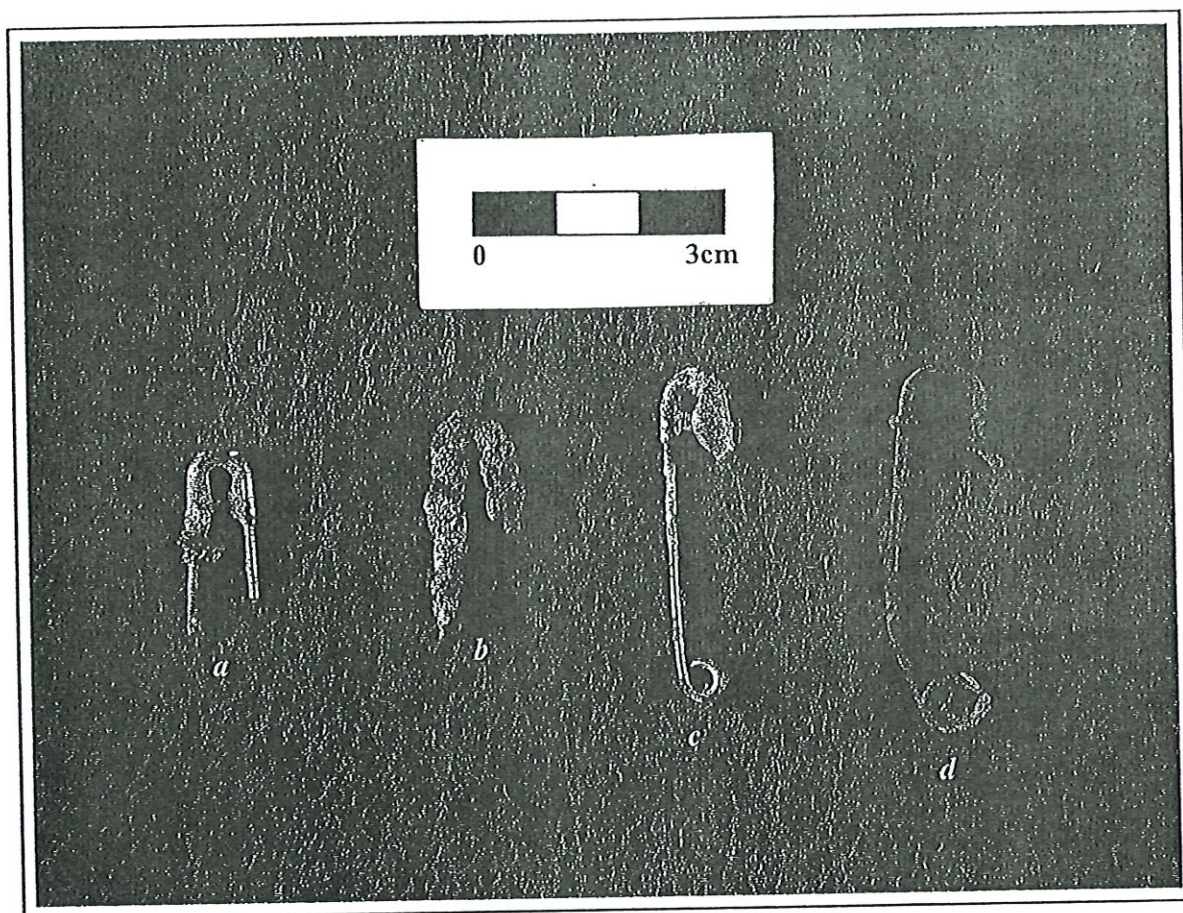


Figure 4.121. Photograph of safety pins recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery (a- Safety pin fragment, type unidentified; b- Type 1C safety pin [Burial 2]; c- Type 1DI Clinton safety pin [Burial 15]; d- Type II Lindsay safety pin [Burial 16]).

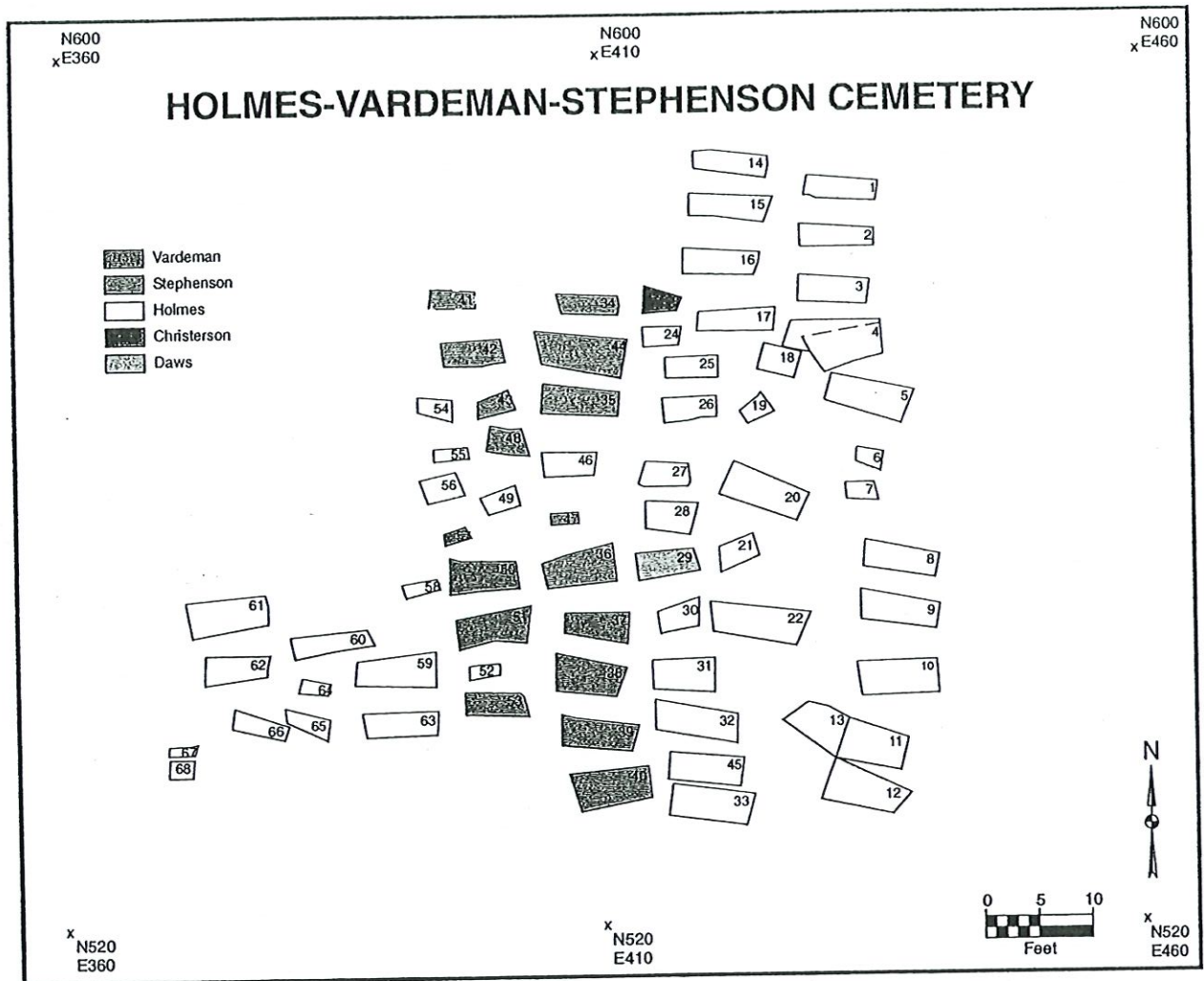


Figure 4.122. Plan of cemetery showing burials by family.

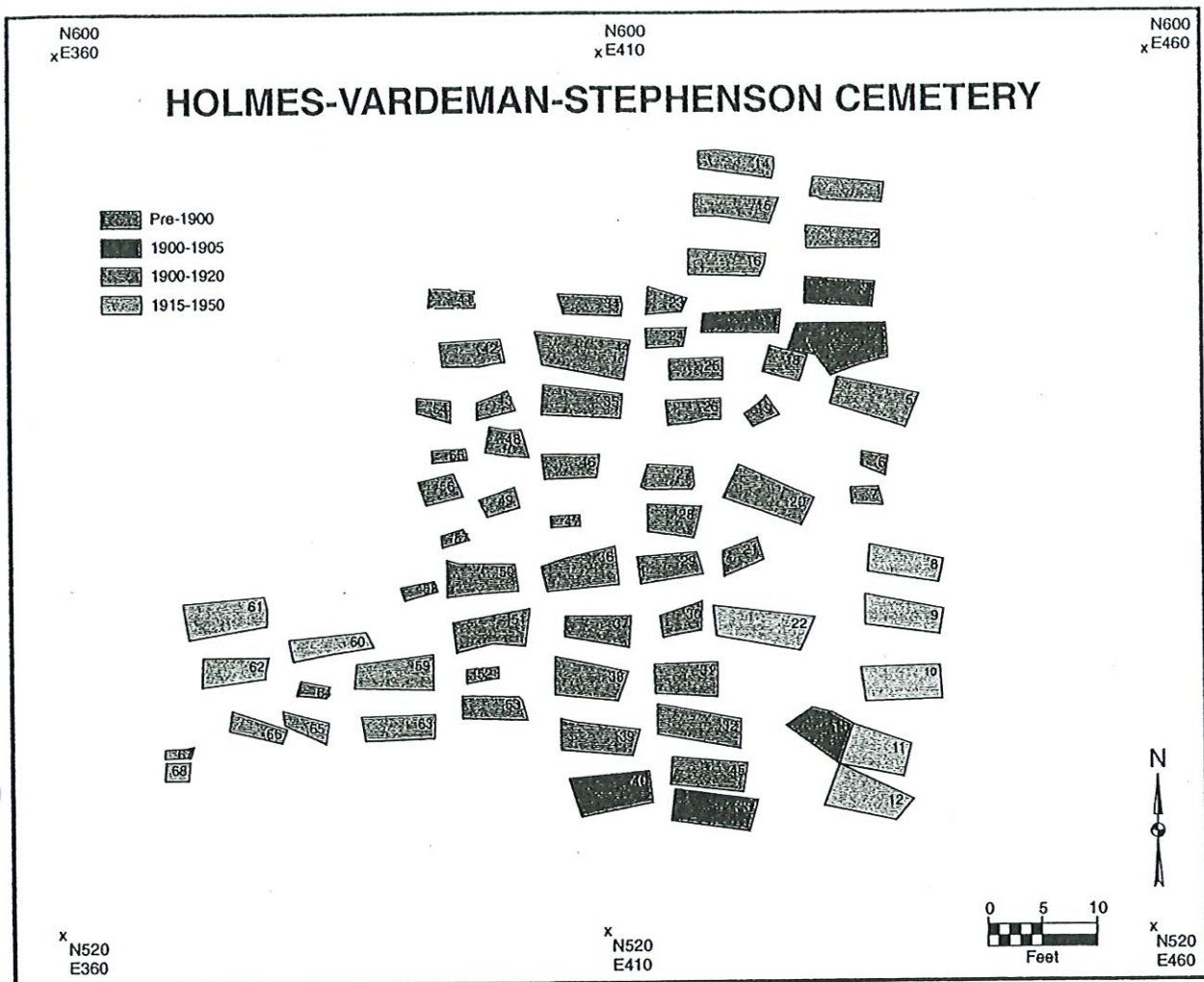


Figure 4.123. Plan of cemetery showing temporal placement of burials.

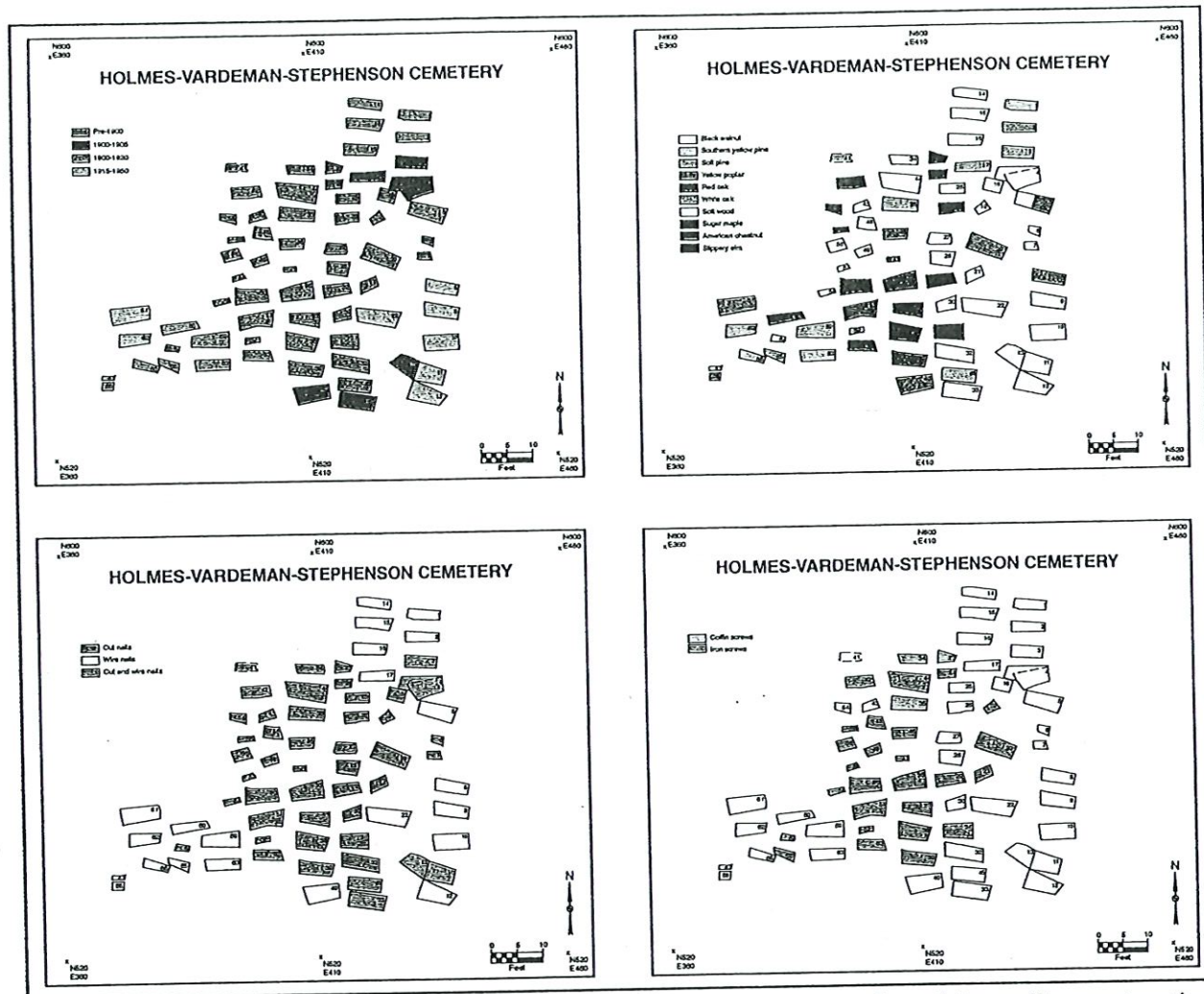


Figure 4.124. Plans of cemetery showing dates of burials, types of wood used for coffin construction, and nails and screws recovered from burials.

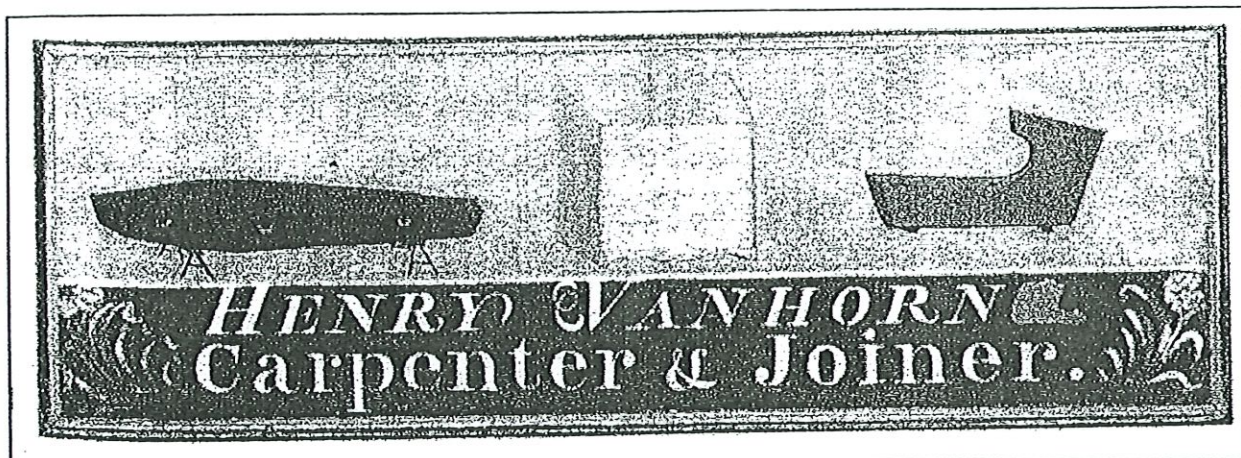


Figure 4.125. Sign for a carpenter who produced both furniture and coffins.

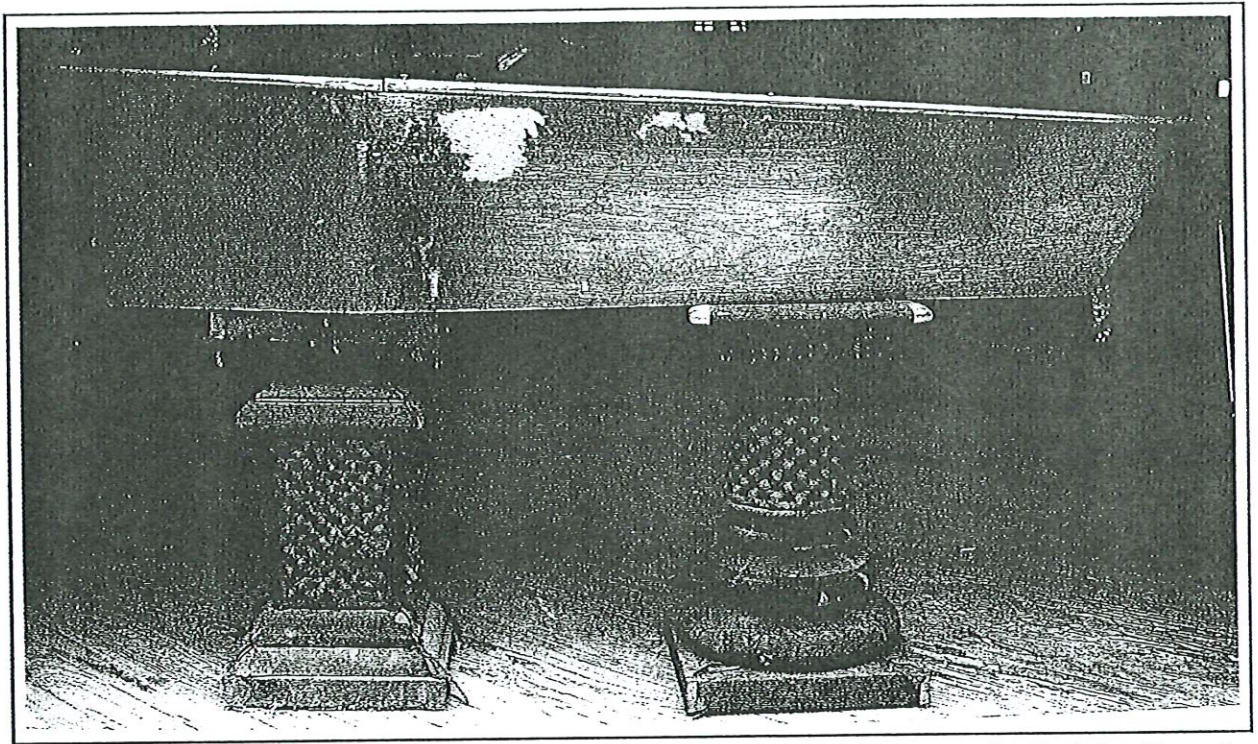
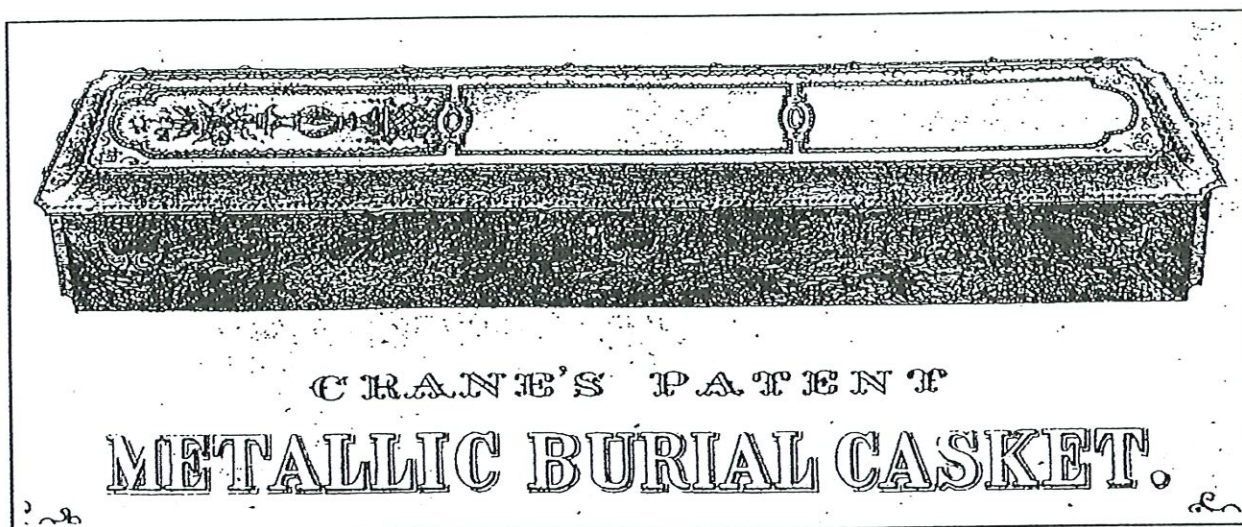


Figure 4.126. Photograph of typical plain coffin produced by a local company in Carlisle, Kentucky.



CRANE'S PATENT
METALLIC BURIAL CASKET.

Figure 4.127. A decorative metallic casket (from 1858 Crane, Breed & Company catalog).

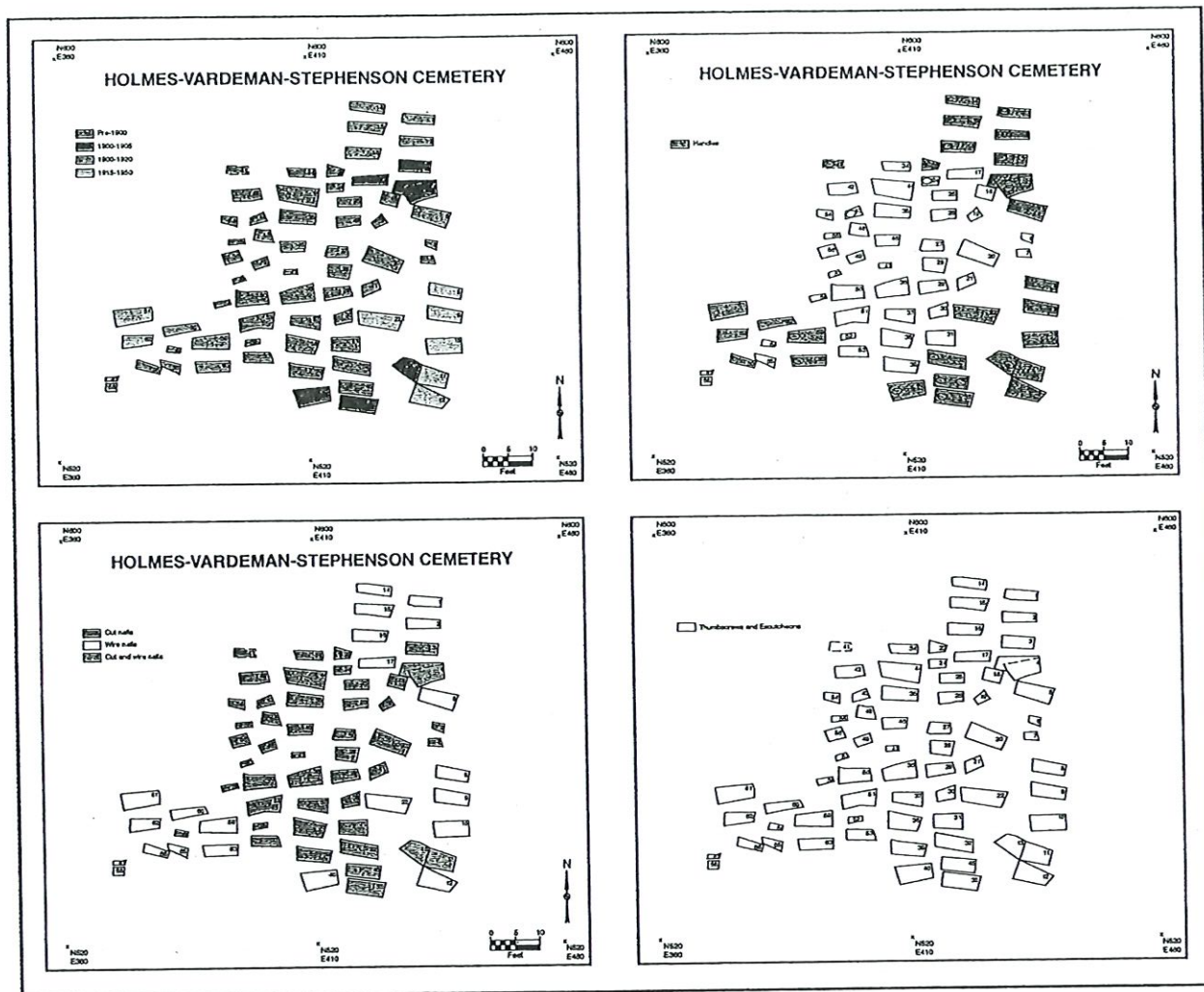


Figure 4.128. Plans of cemetery showing dates of burial, and handles, nails, and screws recovered from burials.

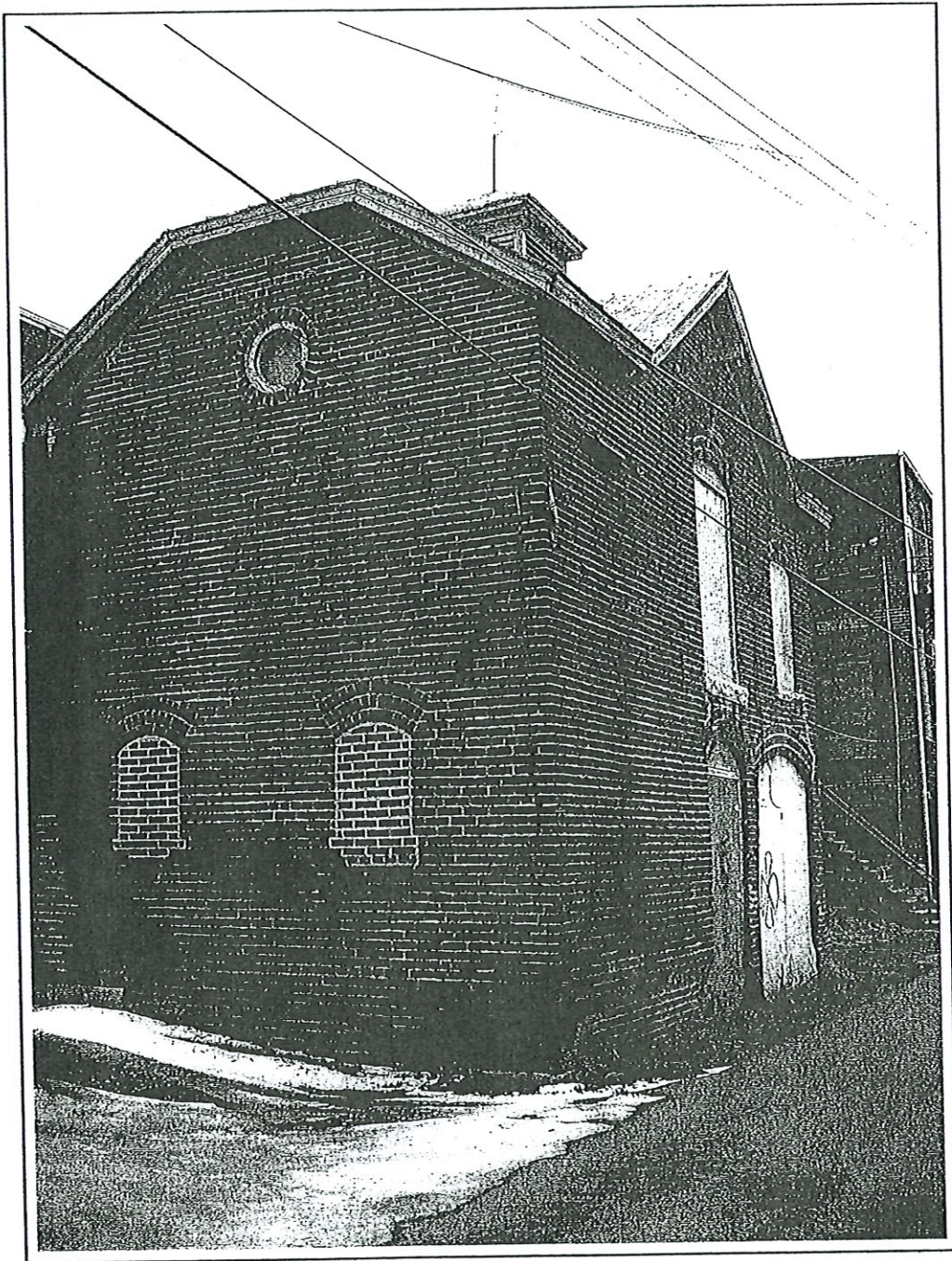


Figure 4.129. Photograph of carriage house or stable at the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home in Carlisle, Kentucky.

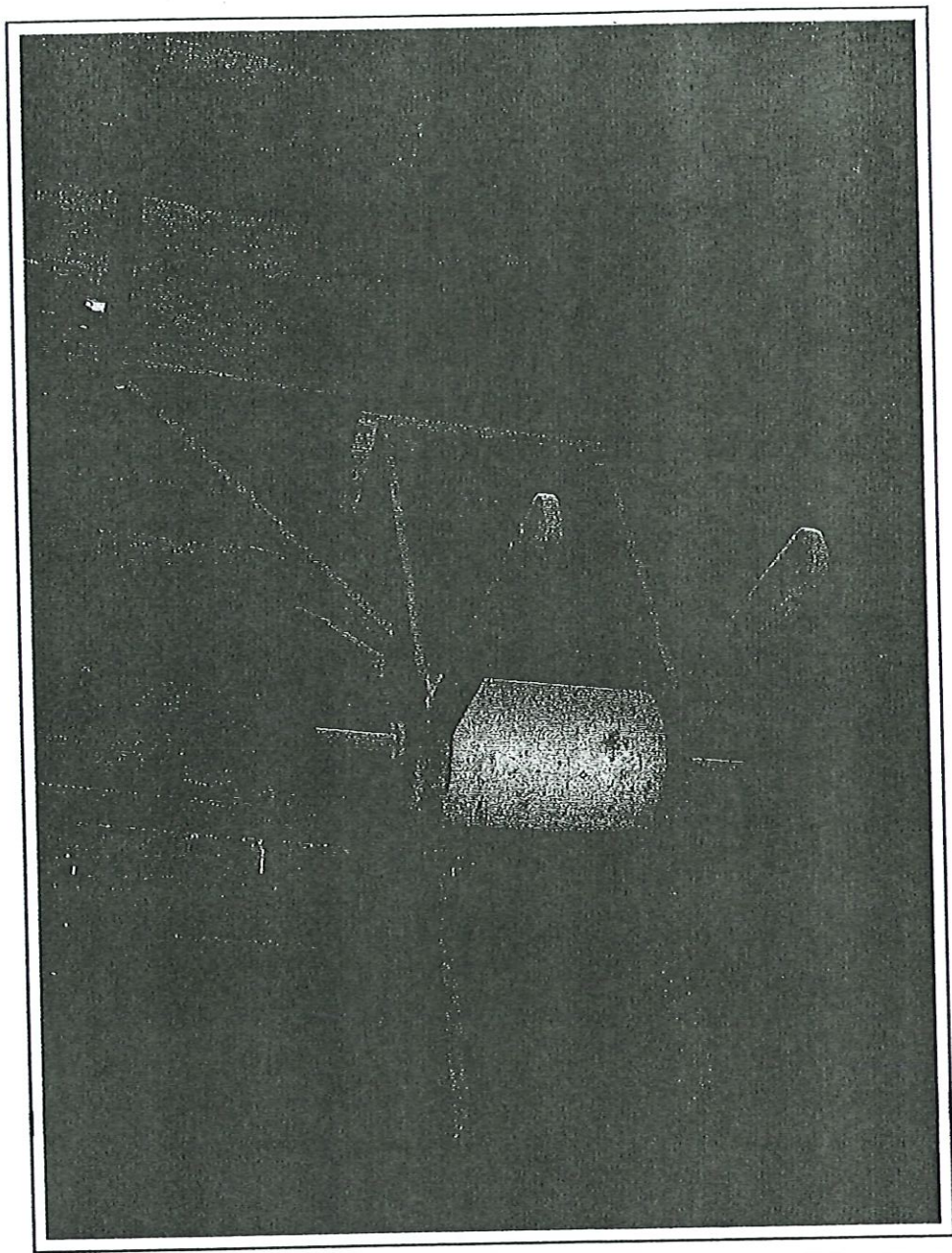


Figure 4.130. Photograph of coffin lining reel.

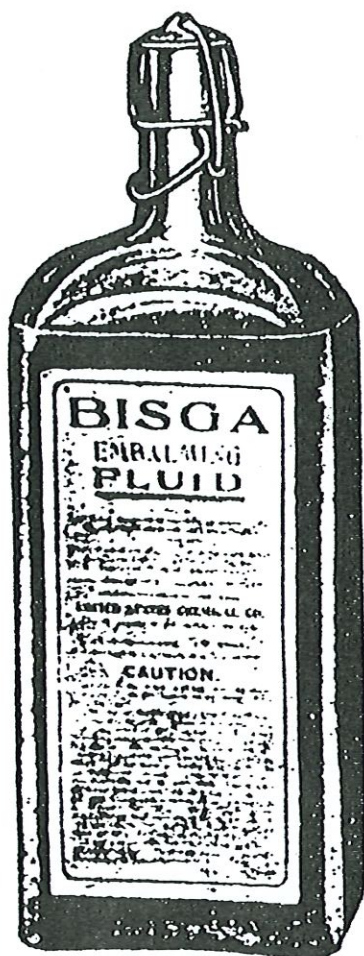
Isaac Evans
 15 Dr. Phillips 25⁰⁰ for Dr. 75⁰⁰
 32⁰⁰ White Blend 65⁰⁰ for Dr. 10⁰⁰
 10⁰⁰ Black Ribbon 25⁰⁰ for Dr. 1⁰⁰
 Walnut Bezel Casket full extra
 lined & trim. Bar Side & End
 handles Name plate & Box & use
 Needle & Sewing for Wife 80⁰⁰
 26⁰⁰ by deduction 5⁰⁰ by Check 81⁵⁸ 86⁵⁸

Figure 4.131. Photograph of entry from the ledger of the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home.

Burial of James Worledge dec'd
 1 pair Slippers & Socks for
 Antler Preservation
 Monied Case full lined & lined
 handles to Name plate Box
 & use Hearse for Self
 Paid to Cash
 Cash balance paid by
 John S. Worledge Adm'r

Figure 4.132. Photograph of entry from the ledger of the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home.

BISGA



Our
first
product
and
friend
maker

U. S. CHEMICAL CO.
New York Chicago

Figure 4.133. Advertisement of embalming fluid (from The Sunnyside: 1909).

Chapter 4: List of Tables

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- 4.36 Sample of entries from ledger of the Mathers-Gaunce Funeral Home.

Table 4.1. Special or Unique gravemarkers.

Burial	Name	Date	Material	Description
22	John W. Holmes	1922	Marble	Headstone
23	Willie T. Christerson	1873	Marble	Headstone
29	John R. Daws	1852	Limestone	Headstone
32	Samuel Holmes	1872	Marble	Headstone
41	Lindsay Stephenson	1870	Marble	Headstone

Table 4.2. Vardeman type gravemarkers.

Burial	Name	Date	Material	Description
37	Polly Vardeman	1844	Limestone	Box-tomb
38	William Vardeman	1846	Limestone	Box-tomb
39	Morgan Vardeman	1847	Limestone	Box-tomb
51	Polly Vardeman	1842	Limestone	Box-tomb
53	John Christopher	1849	Limestone	Box-tomb

Table 4.3. Stephenson type gravemarkers.

Burial	Name	Date	Material	Description
36	Martha A. Stephenson	1844	Limestone	Headstone
42	Ann E. Stephenson	1846	Limestone	Headstone
43	Infant Daughter Stephenson	1837	Limestone	Headstone
47	Ann I. Stephenson	1844	Limestone	Headstone
48	Hannah E. Stephenson	1837	Limestone	Headstone

Table 4.4. Traditional type gravemarkers.

Burial	Name	Date	Material	Description
34	David M. Stephenson	1863	Marble	Headstone
35	Hannah B. Stephenson	1861	Marble	Headstone
44	Eliza E. Stephenson	1862	Marble	Headstone

Table 4.5. Monument gravemarker type.

Burial	Name	Date	Material	Description
31	Ephraim Pennington Holmes	1852	Limestone	Ledger resting on foundation stones
52	Second Son Holmes	1843	Limestone	Ledger resting on foundation stones

Table 4.6. Burials with fieldstone gravemarkers, with or without commercial stones.

Burial Number	Limestone/Headstone	Limestone/Footstone	Commercial Stone
1	X	X	
2	X	X	
5		X	
7	X	X	
8	X	X	
9	X	X	
10	X		
11	X	X	
13	X		
14	X	X	
15	X	X	
16	X	X	
17	X	X	
19	X	X	
20	X	X	
21		X	
27	X	X	
29		X	X
30	X		
31	X		X
33	X	X	
37		X	X
45	X	X	
52	X	X	X
53	X	X	X
54	X		
58	X		
59	X	X	
60	X	X	
61	X		
62	X	X	
63	X	X	
64	X		
67	X	X	
68	X	X	

Table 4.7. Shape of burial receptacles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Date	Coffin or Casket?
1	1900-1920	Casket
2	1900-1920	Casket
3	1900-1905	Casket
4	1900-1905	Casket
5	1900-1920	Casket
5a	1900-1920	Casket
6	Pre-1900	Casket
7	Pre-1900	n/a
8	1915-1950	Casket
9	1915-1950	Casket
10	1915-1950	Casket
11	1915-1950	Casket
12	1944	Casket
13	1900-1905	Casket
14	1900-1920	Casket
15	1900-1920	Casket
16	1900-1920	Casket
17	1900-1905	n/a
18	Pre-1900	Casket
19	Pre-1900	n/a
20	Pre-1900	Casket
21	Pre-1900	Coffin
22	1922	Casket
23	1873	Casket
24	Pre-1900	Casket
25	Pre-1900	Casket
26	Pre-1900	Casket
27	Pre-1900	Coffin
28	Pre-1900	Casket
29	1852	Coffin
30	Pre-1900	Coffin
31	1852	Casket
32	1872	Coffin
33	1900-1905	Casket
34	1863	Casket
35	1861	Casket
36	1844	Coffin
37	1844	Casket
38	1846	Casket
39	1847	Casket
40	1900-1905	Casket
41	1870	Coffin
42	1846	Coffin
43	1837	n/a
44	1862	Casket
45	Pre-1900	Casket
46	Pre-1900	Casket
47	1844	Coffin
48	1837	Casket
49	Pre-1900	Coffin
50	Pre-1900	Casket

Table 4.7. Shape of burial receptacles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

51	1844	Casket
52	1813	Casket
53	1849	Coffin
54	Pre-1900	Coffin
55	Pre-1900	n/a
56	Pre-1900	Casket
57	Pre-1900	Casket
58	Pre-1900	Casket
59	1900-1920	Casket
60	1915-1950	Casket
61	1915-1950	Casket
62	1915-1950	Casket
63	1900-1920	Casket
64	Pre-1900	Casket
65	1900-1920	Casket
66	1900-1920	Casket
67	1915-1950	Casket
68	1915-1950	Casket

Table 4.8. Coffin/ casket wood types by group.

Burial	Primary Wood	Secondary Wood	Additional Wood
1	sugar maple		
2	softwood		
3	softwood		
5	southern yellow pine		
5A	yellow poplar		
8	yellow-poplar	American chestnut	southern yellow pine
9	southern yellow pine	American chestnut	
11	southern yellow pine		
12	white oak		
13	southern yellow pine		
14	southern yellow pine		
17	soft pine		
18	southern yellow pine		
20	yellow-poplar		
21	southern yellow pine		
22	white oak		
23	black walnut		
24	black walnut		
26	black walnut		
29	American chestnut		
31	slippery elm		
32	southern yellow pine		
33	southern yellow pine		
35	soft pine		
36	red oak	American beech	
37	black walnut		
38	black walnut		
39	red oak		
40	yellow poplar		
41	soft pine	ash	
42	black walnut		
45	soft pine	southern yellow pine	
46	yellow-poplar		
47	yellow-poplar		
50	black walnut		
51	red oak		
52	white oak		
53	black walnut		
54	black walnut		
55	black walnut		
58	southern yellow pine		
59	soft pine	southern yellow pine	

60	black walnut	American chestnut	
61	yellow-poplar	southern yellow pine	
62	soft pine		
63	soft pine		
65	soft pine		
66	soft pine		
68	red oak		

Table 4.9. Frequency of primary, secondary, and additional coffin/casket wood types.

Primary Wood	Number of Burials	Percentage
Black Walnut	11	22.45
Southern Yellow Pine	10	20.40
Soft Pine	9	18.36
Yellow-Poplar	7	14.3
Red Oak	4	8.16
White Oak	3	6.12
Softwood	2	4.08
American Chestnut	1	2.04
Slippery Elm	1	2.04
Sugar Maple	1	2.04
Secondary Wood		
American Chestnut	3	37.5
Southern Yellow Pine	3	37.5
American Beech	1	12.5
Ash	1	12.5
Additional Wood		
Southern Yellow Pine	1	100

Table 4.10. Types of utilitarian hardware recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Cut Nails	Wire Nails	Coffin Screws (White Metal)	Wood Screws (Iron)
1		35		
2		71		
3	25	5		
4	6	6		
5		7		
5a	Several fragments		1-Possible	
6	36			
7	9 fragments			
8		250		
9		113		
10		112		
11	28	36		
12		38		
13	4	37		
14		45		
15		82		
16		81		
17		140		
18				
19	3			2
20	28			2
21	49			7
22		124		
23	45		1-Possible	
24	47			2
25	23			
26	24			
27	14			
28	28			
29	41			4
30	37			
31	64			4
32	75			
33	3	35		
34	75		11-Type 3	
35	79		6-Type 1	
36	36			5
37	34			3

38	15			2
39	34			4
40		78		
41	5			
42	114			11
43	36			
44	86			6
45	97	18		
46	32			3
47	57			6
48	36			1
49	23			4
50	34			5
51	50			8
52	31			4
53	103			9
54	33			
55	8			2
56	23			6
57	9			3
58	49		5- Unidentified	9
59		124		
60		106		
61		224		
62		139		
63		63		
64	2	31	1- Type 2	
65		41		1
66		45		
67		5		
68		21		

Table 4.11. Thumbscrews recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Thumbscrew Type	Date
1	1	1906
1	2	1903-1905
2	3	1901-1902
2	4	1886-1887
3	5	1888-1905
4	5	1888-1905
5	1	1906
5	6	ca. 1940
5a	Possible coffin screw?	1853-1902
8	6	ca. 1940-1950
9	6	ca. 1940-1950
11	6	ca. 1940-1950
13	7	1900-1901
14	3	1901-1907
14	16	1905-1915
14	17	1901-1920
15	1	1906
15	8	1878-1880
16	9	1902-1907
16	2	1903-1905
16	17	1901-1920
18	1	1906
19	Iron Screws	n/a
20	Iron Screws	n/a
21	Iron Screws	n/a
22	6	ca. 1940
23	Possible coffin screw?	1853-1902
24	Iron Screws	n/a
29	Iron Screws	n/a
31	Iron Screws	n/a
33	11	1904-1905
34	Coffin Screw 3	1865-1884
35	Coffin Screw 1	1853-1884
36	Iron Screws	n/a
37	Iron Screws	n/a
38	Iron Screws	n/a
39	Iron Screws	n/a
40	13	1881-1905
40	12	1878-1907
42	Iron Screws	n/a

45	10	ca. 1885
46	Iron Screws	n/a
47	Iron Screws	n/a
48	Iron Screws	n/a
49	Iron Screws	n/a
50	Iron Screws	n/a
51	Iron Screws	n/a
52	Iron Screws	n/a
53	Iron Screws	n/a
54	Iron Screws	n/a
55	Iron Screws	n/a
56	Iron Screws	n/a
57	Iron Screws	n/a
58	Possible Coffin Screw	1840-1902
59	1	1906
59	17	1901-1920
60	6	Post-1900
61	14	1900-1921
61	17	1901-1920
61	18	1896
62	6	ca. 1940-1950
63	15	ca. 1920-1930
64	Coffin Screw 2	ca. 1840-1902
65	Iron Screw	n/a

Table 4.12. Escutcheons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Escutcheon Type	Date
1	1	1902-1905
1	2	1885-1905
2	3	1901-1905
3	4	1890-1906
13	12	1901
14	5	1905-1906
15	6	n/a
15	11	1888-1896
16	1	1902-1906
18	6	1906
23	7	ca. 1870
33	9	1904-1905
40	10	1881-1896
45	8	1877-1899
59	6	1906
63	8	1877-1907

Table 4.13. Latches recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Latch Type	Date*
9	1	1889-1902
10	1	1889-1902
10	2	1890-1902
11	6	1889-1907
33	4	1884-1907
33	5	1900-1903
60	1	1889-1902
60	2	1888-1907
61	1	1889-1907
62	1	1889-1907
66	1?	1887-1907

Table 4.14. Handles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Handle Type	Date
1	1	n/a
2	2	1900-1905
3	3	1871-ca. 1920
4	1	n/a
5	15	1905-1910
8	4	Post-1900
9	5	Post-1900
10	6	Post-1900
11	7	Post-1900
12	8	ca. 1900
13	9	1903-1907
14	10	1910-1915
15	12	1900-1905
16	11	1878-1907
22	23	Post-1900
23	13	1877-1900
32	14	1871-1877
33	15	1905-1910
40	16	1879-1900
41	17	1867-1877
45	24	1869-1884
59	18	1890-1920
60	19	Post-1900
61	20	Post-1900
62	21	Post-1900
63	18	1904-1906
66	22	1886-1905

Table 4.15. Outer Box Handles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Outer Box Handle Type	Date*
2	1	1871-1904
9	2	1885-1902
10	2	1885-1902
14	2	1885-1902
22	2	1885-1902
62	2	1885- ca.1940

Table 4.16. Plaques recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Plaque Type	Date
1	1	1876-1905
2	2	1901-1904
5	?	n/a
8	3	1947
10	5	n/a
13	?	n/a
14	6	1905-1920
16	7	1906
60	9	1906-1920
62	11	1906-1920

Table 4.17. Caplifters recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Caplifter Type	Date
3	6	1882
16	1	1880-1920
17	2	1884-1920
33	5	1901-1905
59	1	1880-1920
59	4	1903-1918
62	3	n/a
63	4	1903-1918
63	7	1880-1920

Table 4.18. Caplifter bases that were recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Caplifter Base Type	Date
16	1	1880-1909
17	2	1904-1920
33	4	1901-1905
63	1	1880-1909

Table 4.19. Ornamental tacks recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Ornamental Tack Type	Date
1	4	1885-1905
2	1	1894-1907
2	2	1871-1907
5	4	1885-1905
14	5	ca. 1880- 1907
23	3	1875-1908
34	Dummy Screws	n/a
66	4	1885-1905

Table 4.20. Miscellaneous Hardware recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Miscellaneous Hardware Type	Date*
2	3	1884
4	3	1884
8	3	1884
10	3	1884
11	3	1884
13	?	n/a
14	3	1884
15	3	1884
16	3	1884
17	1	1884
17	3	1884
22	3	1884
22	2	n/a
33	1	1884
59	3	1884
59	4	1901-1940
60	3	1884
61	3	1884
62	3	1884

Table 4.21. Viewing window glass recovered.

Burial	Hardware Date	Moir Date
40	1900-1905	1872
24	1849-1900	1874
17	1900-1905	1874
16	1900-1920	1878
59	1900-1920	1890
4	1900-1905	1903
63	1900-1920	1916
1	1900-1920	1918
45	1871-1900	1928
33	1900-1905	1928
15	1900-1920	1930
3	1900-1905	1979
13	1900-1905	1980
32	1872	2401
41	1870	N/A



Table 4.22. Textiles recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Textile	Object	Fiber	Color
1	1-A	26 remnants	Unmercerized cotton	Black
1	1-B	7 remnants	Bast fiber	Red-brown; black
3	3-A	Bowtie	Jute	Black
3	3-B	25 remnants	Wool	Brown
3	3-C	4 remnants	Vegetable	Brown
3	3.1	2 remnants	Cotton	Black
5	5-A	2 remnants	Wool	Black
5a	5A-A	Shoe remnants	Leather	n/a
8	8-A	Rickrack	n/a	Tan
8	8-B	Socks	Jute	Cream
10	10-A	2 remnants	Silk	Black
13	13-A	14 remnants	Wool	Black
13	13.1	2 remnants	n/a	n/a
13	13.2	1 button	n/a	Beige
14	14-A	6 remnants	Silk	Black
15	15-A	12 remnants	Silk warp and 2-ply unmercerized cotton weft	Black
15	15-B	2 remnants	Wool	Black
15	15.1	2 buttons	Silk	Blue & rust
22	22-A	29 remnants	Wool	Brown
22	22-B	10 remnants	Cotton	Black
22	22.1	4 buttons	Wool	Blue-green & brown
22	22.2	2 buttons	Wool	Brown & rust
24	24-A	3 remnants	Silk	Light yellow
31	31-A	Shoe remnants	Leather	n/a
31	31.1	11 buttons	n/a	n/a
31	31.2	3 remnants	Silk	Yellow
32	32-A	Coat	Wool	Brown
32	32-B	Coat lining	Vegetable	Brown
32	32-C	Bowtie	Silk	Black
32	32-D	Trousers	Wool	Brown
32	32-E	Socks	n/a	Brown
32	32-F	Shoe remnants	Leather	n/a
34	34-A	Shoe remnants	Leather	n/a
34	34-B	12 remnants	Wool	Beige
34	34-C	16 remnants	Silk	Black
34	34-D	2 remnants	Wool	Dark brown
35	35-A	Shoe remnants	Leather	n/a
36	36-A	Coffin lining	Silk warp and unmercerized cotton weft	Black & yellow
36	36-B	Coffin lining	Cotton	Brown

Table 4.23. White opaque glass buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity	Number of Holes
4	1	4
5a	3	4
6	9	4
7	1	n/a
13	1	4
14	2	4
21	5	4
23	4	4
29	1	4
31	2	3
34	3	n/a
40	4	n/a
41	3	4
44	9	4
44	1	4 (scalloped)
45	1	n/a
64	1	n/a

Table 4.24. Metal buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity	Fabric Covered
1	2	Yes
10	3	
13	2	Yes
14	2	Yes
15	2	Yes
22	6	Yes
31	11	Yes
31	4	
32	14	
33	3	Yes
34	8	Yes
40	11	
41	11	Yes
63	2	Yes

Table 4.25. Shell buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity	Number of Holes
1	2	4
2	1	2
4	Fragments	n/a
10	1	n/a
12	4	2
16	Fragments	n/a
59	Fragments	n/a
63	2	4

***Table 4.26. Bone buttons recovered from the
Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.***

Burial	Quantity	Number of Holes
31	2	5

Table 4.27. Hard rubber buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity	Number of Holes
3	3	4
8	9	2
10	11	2
40	11	n/a
41	1	n/a
44	2	4

Table 4.28. Porcelain buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity	Number of Holes
20	1	4
21	1	3
21	1	4

Table 4.29. Horn buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity	Number of Holes
8	8	2
9	5	4

Table 4.30. Wooden buttons recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity
38	3
39	6
41	2

Table 4.31. Hair combs recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Description	Date
17	Half of a yellow celluloid comb	1871-1940
35	"Goodyear" rubber	1851-1900
36	Tortoiseshell	
42	Tortoiseshell (3 total)	
44	Rubber	1851-1900
50	Tortoiseshell	
51	Tortoiseshell	

**Table 4.32. Collar studs recovered from the
Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.**

Burial	Material	Date
1	Metal	n/a
3	Opaque white glass	1840- present
9	Celluloid	1871-1940
10	Celluloid	1871-1940
15	Opaque white glass	1840- present
22	Celluloid	1871-1940
33	Opaque white glass	1840- present
33	Wooden	n/a
40	Wooden	n/a
59	Wooden	n/a
62	Celluloid	1871-1940

Table 4.33. Cufflinks recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Material	Quantity
5	Brass	2
40	Metal	1
62	Metal	2

Table 4.34. Safety pins recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Safety Pin Type	Date
2	1C	1888
12	n/a	n/a
15	1DI- "Clinton"	1878-1881
16	II- "Lindsay"	1878
35	n/a	n/a
60	1DIV	1896
61	n/a	n/a
65	n/a	n/a

Table 4.35. Straight pins recovered from the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery.

Burial	Quantity
1	5
3	2
6	Fragments
14	1
24	3 + Fragments
28	Pinhead
32	1
42	1
43	1
44	3
45	5
54	1
55	3
58	1
61	1
63	1

Table 4.36. Sample entries from Gaunce-Mathers Funeral Home ledger books.			
Date	Name	Coffin Description	Price
1876	Barbee, Wm.	Lined & plain trim wood coffin (no glass), iron handles.	\$ 25.00
1876	Bell, Horace	Full extra lined full glass gloss white wood casket with gold trimmings & plated handles & ornaments for child.	\$ 45.00
1876	Blunt, Martin	Lined 1/2 glass wood burial case 4 ft 9 plain trimmed iron handles for son.	\$ 22.50
1876	Dorsey, Thom	Full extra lined 1/2 glass wood burial case, trimmed, plated handles, box & hearse for son.	\$ 30.00
1876	Ratcliffe, Lee	Full lined gloss white wood burial case trimmed with plated handles, name plate & box for child.	\$ 25.50
1876	Roberts, Jame	Lined & plain Trimmed flat top coffin (no glass), iron handles & box for brother.	\$ 18.50
1876	Smedley, Marti	Lined 1/2 glass walnut burial case trimmed plated handles, box & hearse for Mrs. Smedley.	\$ 55.00
1876	Wills, Geo.	Lined & trimmed wood burial case plated handles.	\$ 45.00
1877	Blount, William	Full lined R.W. im. 1/2 glass 6 ft. casket trim with silver plated handles & ornaments for self.	\$ 75.00
1877	Burris, William	Full extra lined walnut burial case trim with plated handles & box for Ben.	\$ 35.00
1877	Dallas, Charles	Casket extra lined & trimmed with silver plated handles & trimmings with engraved name plate for wife.	\$ 75.00
1877	Graves, John	Lined & trimmed wood (half glass) coffin trimmed plated handles for wife.	\$ 45.00
1877	Letton, W.W.	Metallic burial case, satin lined, trimmed with silver handles for daughter.	\$ 105.00
1877	McComraghay	Lined flat top coffin (no glass) Iron handles & box for sister.	\$ 17.50
1877	Miller, Mrs. Min	Full extra lined cloth covered wood casket trimmed silver lace & plate handles for self.	\$ 65.00
1877	Scott, Mrs. Joh	Lined R.W. im 1/2 glass burial case plated handles & eng. Name plate for self.	\$ 110.00
1877	Taylor, Horace	No. 16 metallic burial case trimmed plated handles for father.	\$ 105.00
1877	West, Elijah	Full extra lined plain walnut burial case trimmed with plated handles, name plate.	\$ 75.00
1877	Wills, William	Lined & trimmed coffin, plated handles & box for wife.	\$ 40.00
1878	Boardman, Mr	Full lined & trimmed walnut burial case plated handles & ornaments with box for self.	\$ 75.00
1878	Brewington, Mr	Full satin lined metallic casket full glass full trim & ornaments & engraved name plate.	\$ 155.00
1878	Brown, Milton	Full extra lined walnut burial case trim plated handles & engraved name plate for self.	\$ 75.00
1878	Dallas, Mrs. C.	Lined extra R.W. finish wood burial casket with plated handles & engraved name plate for Marion Dallas.	\$ 65.00
1878	Donnell, S.M.	No. 16 metallic burial case full satin lined trimmed with plated handles & ornaments & engraved named plate for self.	\$ 125.00
1878	Hamilton, Col.	Full satin lined metallic burial case trimmed with plated handles & ornaments, engraved name plate for self.	\$ 125.00
1878	McCracken, W	Lined flat top 1/2 glass coffin with handles for child.	\$ 15.00
1878	Piper, Tabitha	Full satin lined & trimmed metallic burial casket engraved name plate.	\$ 150.00
1878	Ross, James	Full lined & trimmed RW imit. Wood burial case plated handles & engraved name plate for son.	\$ 45.00
1878	Taylor, Mary	Lined & trimmed wood (RW) burial case 1/2 glass plated handles for self.	\$ 33.00
1879	Adair, Mrs. Juli	Full extra lined RW im. full glass wood burial casket trimmed with plated handles for self.	\$ 60.00
1879	Bell, H.M.	Full extra lined wood RW im. burial case trimmed with plated handles, engraved name plate.	\$ 60.00
1879	Berry, William	Full lined wood 1/2 glass burial case trimmed with plated handles for child.	\$ 15.00
1879	Blain, A.W.	Full satin lined metallic case trimmed & engraved name plate.	\$ 105.00
1879	Carter, Rich	Full extra lined walnut burial case trimmed with plated handles for daughter.	\$ 50.00
1879	Jones, Mr.	Full extra lined walnut burial case trimmed & ornamented for self.	\$ 80.00

1879	Parker, Robert	Full satin lined extra trim & ornaments metallic burial case with engraved name plate for self.	\$ 140.00
1879	Smith, E.G.	Satin lined full trim metallic burial case for James Summers.	\$ 105.00
1879	Smith, Warren	Lined & trimmed wood (1/2 glass) burial case plated handles for mother.	\$ 42.50
1879	Wilson, Stephe	Lined & trimmed wood coffin plated handles for self.	\$ 25.00
1880	Bowden, Lawr	Full extra lined & trimmed wood burial case handles & ornament for Thomas Clark.	\$ 37.50
1880	Call, Samuel	Full extra lined (RW im) wood burial casket, trim plated handles & ornaments, engraved name plate.	\$ 80.00
1880	Jones, Aquilla	Lined & plain trim (no handles) wood coffin & box for child.	\$ 11.00
1880	Lykins, Eli	Full extra lined walnut burial case trimmed with plated handles, plate.	\$ 75.00
1880	Robertson, Re	Full satin lined metallic burial case trimmed & ornamented,	\$ 125.00
1880	Shultz, Mrs. M	Full satin lined cloth covered wood casket trimmed plated handles & box.	\$ 100.00
1880	Smith, Gran	Full extra lined wood burial case trimmed handles & ornaments for Miss Allen	\$ 46.00
1880	Ward, W.H.	2 ft 6 gloss white casket.trimmed with handles for child.	\$ 20.00
1880	Wilson, James	Full lined wood 1/2 glass burial case, plated handles & box for wife.	\$ 35.00
1881	Brady, James	Lined plain coffin trimmed & box for father.	\$ 20.00
1881	Cothington, Ro	Full lined flat top coffin trimmed with handles & ornaments for sister.	\$ 27.50
1881	Feeback, Louis	Full extra lined walnut burial casket trimmed with bar handles ornaments & name plate for wife.	\$ 80.00
1881	Howe, Dunlap	Full extra lined walnut full glass burial casket trimmed with bar handles plate & ornaments.	\$ 70.00
1881	Ishmael, Samu	Lined wood burial case trimmed with handles for wife.	\$ 45.00
1881	Mann, James	Lined & trimmed coffin, handles for father.	\$ 35.00
1881	Roberts, A	Full extra lined wood burial case trimmed with handles.	\$ 45.00
1881	Sanford, W.N.	Full lined white wood full glass casket trimmed plated handles & ornamentation for child.	\$ 30.00
1881	Trumbo, J.T.	Full lined wood burial case trimmed with plated handles & ornaments.	\$ 48.00
1883	County order J	Coffin for child of Harry Stephenson	\$ 4.00
1883	Gore, Benj. Sr.	Full lined & trimmed cloth casket box & hearse for wife.	\$ 125.00
1883	Moore, Thoma	Lined & trimmed coffin.	\$ 15.00
1883	Soper, Thoma	Full extra lined 6 ft. walnut casket trimmed & ornamented. Box & hearse for son Charley.	\$ 80.00
1884	Adais, F.H.	Full satin lined trimmed & ornamented metallic casket, engraved name plate. Box & hearse for wife.	\$ 80.00
1884	Boyd, Sanford	Lined & trimmed coffin & box for child of Harvey Boyd.	\$ 15.00
1884	Cracraft, Ches.	Full extra lined trimmed & ornamented walnut casket, box and hearse for self.	\$ 60.00
1884	Crawford, Eliz.	Full satin lined trimmed & ornamented metallic burial casket. Box, hearse, shipping to Il.	\$ 165.00
1884	Crockett, Eli	Full lined & trimmed white case handles. Box & hearse for child.	\$ 25.00
1884	Graves, B.W.	Full extra lined & trimmed walnut burial case. Box & hearse for self.	\$ 65.00
1884	Harkins, M.W.	Full lined & trimmed gloss white case. Box & hearse for child.	\$ 15.00
1884	Huddelson, Da	Full extra lined, trimmed & ornamented walnut casket. Box & hearse for wife.	\$ 85.00
1884	McCray, Willia	Full extra lined & trimmed & ornamented gloss white casket. Box & hearse for child.	\$ 35.00
1884	Moore, Milton	Full extra lined & trimmed walnut casket veneered. Box & hearse for burial of wife.	\$ 80.00
1884	Myers, W.J.	Coffin lined & trimmed, 4 handles & box for colored woman.	\$ 15.00

1884	Royse, J. Fran	White burial casket extra lined & trimmed, box & hearse for daughter.	\$ 35.00
1884	Smart, Hezeki	Full lined & trimmed walnut casket. Box & hearse for son Tom.	\$ 80.00
1884	Strodis, Morga	Full extra lined & trimmed burial case. Box & use of hearse for self.	\$ 45.00
1885	Adams Expres	Full extra lined & trimmed wood casket, box & hearse. For messenger killed at the tunnel.	\$ 65.00
1885	Barlow, James	Full extra lined & trimmed walnut burial case. Box & hearse for self.	\$ 60.00
1885	Collier, Hamlet	Full extra lined & trimmed walnut burial case & box & hearse for self.	\$ 75.00
1885	Gore, J.P.	Full extra lined & trimmed burial case, box & hearse for self.	\$ 50.00
1885	Harris, Henry	Full extra lined & trimmed R.W. imitation burial case, name plate, box & hearse.	\$ 45.00
1885	Hopkins, W.B.	Full extra lined & trimmed (in gold plated trimmings & ornaments) walnut burl casket name plate, box & hearse. Prese	\$ 100.00
1885	Huffstruller, Ja	Full extra lined & trimmed. Im. Walnut casket. Box & hearse for wife.	\$ 65.00
1885	Jones, W.J.	Full lined 3 ft 3 burial case trimmed with handles & box for child.	\$ 15.00
1886	Eubanks, Henr	Lined & trimmed coffin with handles, name plate & box for daughter.	\$ 20.00
1886	McClune, John	White casket full lined & trimmed and box.	\$ 20.00
1886	Rogers, John	Full lined & trimmed burial casket (imitation Wal) with box & hearse for self.	\$ 60.00
1887	Brown, Wm.	Full lined & trimmed burial case, box & hearse.	\$ 45.00
1887	May, David	Lined & trimmed coffin, handles & box for child.	\$ 7.50
1887	Mrs. Rhoda D.	Full extra lined cloth casket, trimmed with handles & name plate. Box & hearse.	\$ 90.00
1887	Robinson, Butl	Full extra lined & trimmed walnut burial case. Box & hearse for self.	\$ 65.00
1887	Sapp, Thomas	Coffin full lined & box for his mother.	\$ 20.00
1888	Carlin, J.W.	Full extra lined white burial casket, gold plated handles & trimmings. Box & hearse for child.	\$ 20.00
1888	Crockett, Geor	Full extra lined & trimmed coffin with handles, name plate & box for Annine Grinney.	\$ 15.00
1888	Crockett, Mrs.	Full satin lined full ornamental metallic burial casket. Box & hearse.	\$ 175.00
1888	Johnson, Davi	Full extra lined & trimmed walnut burial casket. Engraved name plate, box & hearse for self.	\$ 85.00
1888	Potts, Robert	Full extra lined & trimmed walnut burial case, name plate. Box & hearse for self.	\$ 55.00
1888	Sapp, Jacob	Coffin full lined & trimmed with handles for self.	\$ 18.00
1891	Buckner, W.T.	Walnut casket full extra lined & trimmed. Bar side & end handles, name plate for wife.	\$ 75.00
1891	Burden, Vergal	Gloss white burial case lined & trimmed with handles, name plate.	\$ 15.00
1891	Clay, William	Walnut casket full lined box.	\$ 55.00
1891	Congleton, Mrs	Walnut burial casket full lined with black. Bar handles, name plate.	\$ 100.00
1891	Griffith, Benja	Coffin lined & trimmed handles, box, hearse.	\$ 25.00
1891	King, Mrs. Sar	Walnut burl casket full satin lined trimmed & ornamented. Large bar handles, name plate.	\$ 85.00
1891	Lawson, Euge	Walnut casket full extra lined & trimmed. Side & end handles name plate.	\$ 60.00
1891	Potts, J.P.	Walnut casket full lined extra trimmed.	\$ 85.00
1891	Ratcliff, Claud	White burial casket full extra lined & trimmed handles & box for child.	\$ 15.00
1891	Smart, Hezeki	Burial casket full extra lined & trimmed. Bar side & end handles for daughter.	\$ 60.00
1891	Talbott, Mrs. F	Full extra lined, trimmed & ornamented. Black cloth draped burial casket & box.	\$ 80.00
1891	Thompson, R.	Walnut burial case full extra lined & trimmed bar handles, name plate. Box & hearse for wife.	\$ 70.00

1891	Vaughn, J.M.	3-6 gloss white casket full lined handles, name plate	\$ 15.00
1892	Beale, S.S.	Burial case full extra lined & trimmed with handles and box for wife	\$ 50.00
1892	Bowles	Coffin lined & trimmed & box for their father.	\$ 20.00
1892	Coy, Frank	Coffin lined & trimmed & box for grandchild	\$ 10.00
1892	Feeback, Lewi	Walnut case full extra lined & trimmed, handles, name plate & box.	\$ 60.00
1892	Hamilton, C.W.	Walnut burial casket; Burl veneered, full satin extra lined & trimmed. Bar side & end handles, name plate & ornaments.	\$ 85.00
1892	Linville, Mrs. P	Walnut casket burl veneered full satin lined & trimmed. Bar handles name plate & ornaments.	\$ 85.00
1892	Mathers, Silas	Coffin lined & trimmed with handles	\$ 20.00
1892	McVey, R.B.	Coffin full lined & trimmed with handles & box for child.	\$ 15.00
1892	Perry	Metallic burial casket & full lined trimmed & ornamented. Name plate.	\$ 140.00
1892	Price	Hand engraved name plate	\$ 2.50
1892	Price	Set outside trimmings	\$ 10.00
1892	Price	White Emb. Vel 5-9 casket & box	\$ 27.50
1892	Strausbaugh, J	Coffin lined & trimmed with handles	\$ 25.00
1892	Wade, James	Walnut burl veneered casket. Full satin lined & trimmed. Bar side & end handles. Name plate. Box & use of hearse for	\$ 85.00
1893	Anderson, Dr.	Black cloth covered casket full satin lined, full trimmed, name plate, and box and pair of black slippers.	\$ 100.00
1893	Atkins, Harvey	Walnut burial case full lined & trimmed. Handles, name plate. For self.	\$ 60.00
1893	Barlow, Harvey	Walnut burial case full extra lined & trimmed with handles & name plate. For self.	\$ 50.00
1893	Campbell, Wall	Walnut burial case full extra lined & trimmed. For wife.	\$ 50.00
1893	May, Harvey	Black cloth covered casket full lined & trimmed. Bar handles & name plate. For wife.	\$ 80.00
1893	Satterfield, Nel	White velvet covered casket full satin lined & trimmed. Bar handles, name plate. For daughter.	\$ 80.00
1893	Tolliver, Joel	Coffin lined & trimmed. Handles & box for child.	\$ 17.00
1894	Duncan, Jame	Walnut burial case lined & trimmed with Masonic emblems. For self.	\$ 60.00
1894	Perrine, W.T.	White casket extra lined & trimmed with gold plated handles & trimmings & box. For grandchild.	\$ 20.00

1891	Vaughn, J.M.	3-6 gloss white casket full lined handles, name plate	\$ 15.00
1892	Beale, S.S.	Burial case full extra lined & trimmed with handles and box for wife	\$ 50.00
1892	Bowles	Coffin lined & trimmed & box for their father.	\$ 20.00
1892	Coy, Frank	Coffin lined & trimmed & box for grandchild	\$ 10.00
1892	Feeback, Lewi	Walnut case full extra lined & trimmed, handles, name plate & box.	\$ 60.00
1892	Hamilton, C.W.	Walnut burial casket; Burl veneered, full satin extra lined & trimmed. Bar side & end handles, name plate & ornaments.	\$ 85.00
1892	Linville, Mrs. P	Walnut casket burl veneered full satin lined & trimmed. Bar handles name plate & ornaments.	\$ 85.00
1892	Mathers, Silas	Coffin lined & trimmed with handles	\$ 20.00
1892	McVey, R.B.	Coffin full lined & trimmed with handles & box for child.	\$ 15.00
1892	Perry	Metallic burial casket & full lined trimmed & ornamented. Name plate.	\$ 140.00
1892	Price	Hand engraved name plate	\$ 2.50
1892	Price	Set outside trimmings	\$ 10.00
1892	Price	White Emb. Vel 5-9 casket & box	\$ 27.50
1892	Strausbaugh, J	Coffin lined & trimmed with handles	\$ 25.00
1892	Wade, James	Walnut burl veneered casket. Full satin lined & trimmed. Bar side & end handles. Name plate. Box & use of hearse for	\$ 85.00
1893	Anderson, Dr.	Black cloth covered casket full satin lined, full trimmed, name plate, and box and pair of black slippers.	\$ 100.00
1893	Atkins, Harvey	Walnut burial case full lined & trimmed. Handles, name plate. For self.	\$ 60.00
1893	Barlow, Harvey	Walnut burial case full extra lined & trimmed with handles & name plate. For self.	\$ 50.00
1893	Campbell, Wall	Walnut burial case full extra lined & trimmed. For wife.	\$ 50.00
1893	May, Harvey	Black cloth covered casket full lined & trimmed. Bar handles & name plate. For wife.	\$ 80.00
1893	Satterfield, Nel	White velvet covered casket full satin lined & trimmed. Bar handles, name plate. For daughter.	\$ 80.00
1893	Tolliver, Joel	Coffin lined & trimmed. Handles & box for child.	\$ 17.00
1894	Duncan, Jame	Walnut burial case lined & trimmed with Masonic emblems. For self.	\$ 60.00
1894	Perrine, W.T.	White casket extra lined & trimmed with gold plated handles & trimmings & box. For grandchild.	\$ 20.00

5.0 Osteological Analysis and Results

5.1 Introduction

This chapter puts forth fundamental observations from the skeletal remains in order to better understand aspects of human biology, health, and how this population adapted to the changing environments from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. Data presented in this chapter include measures of disease burden (periostitis, oral health, osteomyelitis, sinusitis, tuberculosis), demography (age and sex), stature (osteometrics), biomechanical loading (schmorl's nodes, cortical bone maintenance), trauma (bone fractures, evidence of violence), childhood stress markers (iron deficiency anemia markers, linear enamel hypoplasias). Taken together, these data reveal important details on whether a population is just surviving or thriving.

In addition to this overall presentation, we also include osteobiographical analyses as part of an effort to produce a qualitative amalgam of the myriad quantitative data sources. The osteobiographical accounts represent detailed analyses of two individuals in the context of what we knew of their lives in relation to what can be interpreted from their biological remains. Unlike standard skeletal analyses where the data from an whole sample is pooled and compared with pooled data from other skeletal samples, osteobiographies are stand alone studies that are idiosyncratic to the particular individuals presented. Such studies may not tell us about nineteenth century America as a whole, but they tell us a great deal about life in a particular community in a particular time frame. Although such data is typically viewed as very limited, they are often they most revealing. In this case, we learn a great deal about patriarchs in the Stephenson and Holmes families, factors that affected the trajectory of their lives, events in American

history that shaped their lives, and how the generations before them established the economic basis for their livelihoods and why the generations that came after them had to find new economic strategies.

5.2 Methods

This study follows standard skeletal observations outlined by Buikstra and Ubelaker in the Standards Manual for Skeletal Observations. The majority of the data was collected by either macroscopic observation or osteometrics. Other methods of data collection, such as mtDNA or stable isotope analysis, are described in the (Attach Ms. King's report as this appendix). Differential diagnosis protocols were followed in the interpretation of all skeletal lesions. Demographic data were based on cranial and pelvic indicators where possible. It should be noted that the DNA report supported all skeletal sexing observations, as did the headstone data with regard to skeletal aging and sexing. Differential diagnosis protocols were followed in the interpretation of lesions. The skeletal pathologies reported are described below.

Periostitis – This skeletal lesion is an inflammation of the periosteum, the tissue that encapsulates bone (See Figure 5.1). The lesion is identified as a superficial bony reaction on the cortical surface. The condition can be the result of trauma (simple bumps and bruises, on the shin for example) or from systemic infection. Such diversity in causation is differentiated by whether the lesion is isolated (in such case, it is usually trauma) or symmetrical in distribution (present on the right and left of respective bones (in such case, it is usually systemic). This lesion is quite useful because it is widely reported in

bioarchaeological studies, and therefore an excellent marker for comparison of trauma or even disease burden between populations.

Oral health – The most common data reported on oral health is dental caries (See Figure 5.2). Dental caries result as a destruction of tooth enamel, thereby exposing the vulnerable pulp cavity to infection. Dental caries data are widely reported and vary widely based on the cultural context and diet of a particular population. Thus, these data are an excellent measure of disease burden and how a population is interacting with their environment.

Osteomyelitis – This condition represents one of the few easily recognized mortal conditions observed in the skeletal record. Osteomyelitis, identified as an enlarged bony reaction coupled with a cloaca that permitted pus drainage from the infected site (See Figure 5.3). Osteomyelitis is a bacterial infection that would have been fatal in the pre-antibiotic era. Much less common than periostitis, osteomyelitis is also commonly reported in skeletal analyses and represents another marker of disease burden for a population.

Sinusitis – This infection is only observable when the inner surfaces of the facial sinuses are visible, and in x-ray. The lesion is recognized as reactive bone on the normally smooth sinus tissues. Sinusitis is indicative of an upper respiratory disease, which was a leading cause of death prior to the mid-twentieth century.

Tuberculosis – This disease, along with other respiratory diseases, was one of the leading causes of death in North America prior to the advent of antibiotics. Since TB is a chronic infectious disease, believed to be capable of being spread by one carrier for decades, its capricious nature has been difficult to trace through medical history. Since there was such

a great cultural response to the disease, the challenge rests in discerning the actual epidemiology of the disease from the folklore. Moreover, TB, both in the past and today, was believed to have been more common in urban centers and less so in rural settings. TB can affect any portion of the body and, in bone, is typically identified as a unilateral lytic lesion with possible healing evident. The most common infection sites are the lower thoracic vertebrae, the ribs, but also the wrist, ankle, cranium, and long bones are vulnerable as well (See Figure 5.4).

Life table analysis – Demographic data, primarily age and sex, were collected to assess the population structure. A central interest was to determine life expectancy and to compare that with contemporary and modern populations. Life tables are constructed on the basis of how many years of life are lived in a population and how those years are divided up between the various age groupings. In this analysis, we compare $L(e)$ between the sexes, between family lineages and look for possible explanations for why risk at death is greater for some age groups. See discussion of the demographic data in Chapter 6.0.

Stature (osteometrics) – Standard osteometrics were collected on all skeletal elements (See Appendix 5.2). Stature, which is based on osteometric observations, is reported here since it is an important measure of population health in relation to environmental adaptation and is widely comparable since it is a commonly reported measure.

Biomechanical loading – These data offer information on the activity level a population undertakes. Here, Schmorl's nodes and cortical bone maintenance are the observations used to determine the population's activity level. Schmorl's nodes are intervertebral herniations that occur on the superior and inferior articular surfaces of vertebral bodies in

the spine that occur under various levels of biomechanical loading on the spine. The nodes are easily diagnosed as they appear as sharp depressions. CT-scans (computerized tomography) were taken on the long bones per the guidelines stipulated in the Buikstra and Ubelaker standards manual (See Figure 5.5 A & B). From those data, we report here the cortical bone maintenance from the femur mid-shaft. In bioarchaeological studies, this is the most commonly reported site, and therefore, provides the most comparative data for analysis. Cortical bone maintenance refers to the ratio of cortical bone to medullary cavity space in long bones. The greater the cortical bone, the more active and least susceptible a population is to conditions like osteoporosis.

Trauma – Bone fractures can result from accidents, violence, exposure to occupational hazards, etc. Trauma in a population can serve as a marker for any or all of these aspects of cultural context. Bone fractures are easily identified as misshapen bones due to some form of trauma (See Figure 5.6 A & B).

Childhood stress markers – Here we report the frequency of two conditions commonly reported in bioarchaeological studies: Iron deficiency anemia (See Figure 5.7) and linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH; See Figure 5.8). Both these skeletal lesions occur during childhood and reflect some insult or threat to health that was survived if the lesion is still present in the adult skeleton. Iron deficiency anemia is normally, assuming sufficient iron is available in the diet, linked with an acute heavy disease burden, commonly parasitic. In such cases, the juvenile body is depleted of iron resulting in characteristic lesions on the ectocranial squama (porotic hyperostosis) or the roof of the eye orbits (cribra orbitalia). LEH appear as horizontal lines of growth arrest on the enamel tissue of teeth. When a severe health risk threatens, such as starvation or morbid acute infection, children for an

extended period, growth can be shut down to divert the body's resources to survival. When the threat passes, growth resumes with the LEH remaining as a "memory" of when growth had halted.

5.3 Individual Skeletal Descriptions

See Appendix 5.1

5.4 Results

In Table 5.1, observation frequencies are reported as a percentage of the number of individuals in the sample with the given observation. As a whole, all the skeletal observations were present in this sample with males and females demonstrating similar levels (osteomyelitis and tuberculosis) and different levels in some areas. Males show almost a five percent higher frequency of periostitis, Schmorl's nodes, and sinusitis in comparison to females. And, more than double the percentage of the cases of iron deficiency anemia and examples of trauma. Females show higher rates of LEH and more than double the frequency of caries in comparison to males. On other measures, males had significantly greater life expectancy than females and were reaching the modern average in stature while the females were still nearly two inches shorter than the modern average.

Table 5.1

Observation	Whole Sample	Females	Males
Periostitis	18.9	16.7	21.1
Caries	16.2	22.2	10.5
Osteomyelitis	5.4	5.6	5.3
Sinusitis	18.9	16.7	21.1
Tuberculosis	10.8	11.1	10.5
Life Expectancy	30.1	26	38.5
Stature	xxx	62	68.7
Schmorl's Nodes	13.5	11.1	15.8
Cortical Maintenance	xxx	73.06	68.03
Trauma	16.2	11.1	21.1
Iron deficiency anemia	13.5	5.6	21.1
Linear enamel hypoplasias	13.5	16.7	10.5

On average, the health markers for disease burden indicate a fairly health population for this Kentucky family. Though some measures may be poor by modern standards, they are not for their contemporaries.

5.5 Osteobiographies

Here we merge historical and skeletal data to better understand rural life in nineteenth century Kentucky through osteobiographical analyses of Lindsey Stephenson (1792 to 1870) and Samuel Holmes (1814 to 1872). These men share significant life histories that include being among the first generation of settlers born west of the Appalachians, marrying daughters of pioneers Morgan and Polly Trousdale Vardeman, and owning and operating successful farms into the industrial era. Lindsey and Samuel also share prominent mortuary characteristics, like burial in iron caskets and distinguished headstones (Lindsey's headstone is nearly 2x taller than the next tallest headstone and Samuel's is the first marble headstone in the cemetery). In this analysis, we question the factors that resulted in these men's differential mortuary treatment. More specifically, we ask, How can osteobiographical data inform the period that spans pioneer life to the incipient industrial era in America's past?

Skeletal preservation for both men was excellent primarily due to interment in iron caskets. Table 1 presents descriptive skeletal observations discussed below. General observations for both individuals show stature equal to or greater than the modern standard for US males (69"), they exceeded the life expectancy of the late nineteenth century (49 years; Leavitt and Numbers, 1997), and they experienced modern health problems associated with old age, like advanced alveolar resorption (receding gums) and diffuse osteoarthritis.

Lindsey's skeletal remains offer specific details of his childhood health, adulthood, and cause of death. Lindsey's dentition was in a poor state at the time of his death. He had lost nearly 60% of his teeth, and of those that remained 30.8% were

diseased. Lindsey's few remaining teeth exhibit Linear Enamel Hypoplasias (LEH) a condition that speaks to his childhood health. LEH represent "lines of growth cessation" during childhood due to an extreme stress like infectious disease (Hillson, 1996). During such disease episodes the body can be depleted of nutrients and, in children, this often results in the cessation of growth in the struggle to recover from the infection. When a child survives the disease episode, normal growth resumes but LEH remain on teeth leaving a permanent lesion on the dentition. Thus, LEH are significant markers of survival that demonstrate successful adaptation to stresses in the environment. Stature is a general measure of adaptation during growth and development (Larsen, 1997). The fact that Lindsey grew to nearly six feet tall, greater than the contemporary standard for American men, further demonstrates he not only successfully adapted to the disease environment but also achieved his full genetic potential. Lindsey's skeletal remains also provide insights to his cause of death. Radiographic analysis demonstrates an active mastoid sinus infection (build up of active sclerotic bone) at the time of death. Cranial sinus infections are indicators of upper respiratory disease, which if not the cause of death, often act as opportunistic infections when the immune is compromised and contribute to the cause of death (Roberts and Manchester, 1995). The sinus lesions concur with Lindsey's cause of death, which was listed as pneumonia in the 1870 Federal Census, Mortality Schedule.

Samuel Holme's skeletal remains provide equally compelling insights to his life. Samuel was edentulous and buried with gold plated false teeth. Tooth extraction was a popular treatment for tooth decay among late nineteenth century dentists once anesthesia became widely available (Magner, 1992). From this we can surmise that Samuel had

significant tooth decay problems and survived the concomitant high pathogen burden until the diseased teeth were extracted (Hillson, 1996). Samuel reached a height of 69", which is the average for contemporary American men. This indicates, as it did for Lindsey, that Samuel achieved his genetic potential despite the infectious disease environment he experienced as a child. Samuel's skeletal elements also provide a key to his cause of death. Samuel lived to 58, which exceeded the life expectancy at the close of the nineteenth century. Samuel's vertebrae exhibit lesions that suggest an early tuberculosis infection. Tuberculosis can infect any part of the body, and involves the skeletal system in only 12% of active cases (Auferheide and Rodriguez-Martin, 1998). Samuel Holmes' obituary offers two possible explanations for his death (*Interior Journal*: 8-9-1872). While returning from a trading trip from the west, Samuel was found at a train stop in Rushville, Indiana, in a disoriented state. Though foul play was suspected, it is unlikely since Samuel carried over a thousand dollars in cash on his person. The other suggested possibility was a stroke, which seems a more parsimonious explanation. Tuberculosis is likely to have contributed to his death since the disease commonly affects the brain (Purtillo and Purtillo, 1999). Whether Samuel died of a stroke or if his TB infection contributed to that attack is unknown. It is clear, however, that both Samuel and Lindsey suffered mortal conditions (tuberculosis and pneumonia) that counted among the leading causes of death for the time (Leavitt and Numbers, 1997).

An interesting aspect of both Lindsey and Samuel's skeletal observations is the lack of evidence of trauma. By all historical accounts the men lived during violent times in Kentucky history that include skirmishes with Native Americans, the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the notorious violent feuds that took place in eastern Kentucky during the

period. The Lincoln County Courthouse shows that both men were active in the community through their civil duties (jury duty, property assessments of deceased neighbors, etc.). The trauma present on the skeletal elements, Samuel has a few healed rib fractures and Lindsey has an articular leg fracture, are typical of the risks associated with farm work found in other nineteenth century North American studies (Grauer, 1995). Neither man exhibits trauma indicative of interpersonal violence. This incongruity could be due to sampling error or an indication that only specific segments of the population experienced violence.

Lindsey and Samuel have interesting biographies. Census data show both men operated large farms, at times with over 500 acres of land under cultivation, owned large quantities of livestock and numerous slaves in the ante-bellum era. In addition to farming, Lindsey supplemented his income with survey work for the county and Samuel traded in livestock and achieved status as a Master Mason. Lindsey and Samuels' sons and grandsons professions diversified beyond agriculture to tannery, carpentry, distillery, military officer, and even medicine. None of their wives, daughters or granddaughters is recorded as working outside the home.

Lindsey Stephenson and Samuel Holmes' biohistory is remarkable in that it reflects the significance of the generation that witnessed the transition from a minimalist pioneer to an industrial economy. Both men, for example, were born into first generation pioneer families, a time when homesteads were firmly established, land was plentiful, and the population explosion had yet to occur (Harrison and Klotter, 1997). In this context, both men achieved their genetic potential in stature and lived beyond the current life expectancy despite in an epidemiological environment of mortal diseases for which

there were no curative medicines or preventive measures. The differential mortuary practice evident in their burials is also reflective of a unique moment in American history. Where Morgan Vardeman received minimalist mortuary treatment that was in line with the rest of his immediate family buried during the 1840s, his adult grandsons are buried with inexpensive, (materialist) mourning symbols with less prominent headstones or only a fieldstone to mark their grave. From this analysis we suggest that patriarchs of Lindsey and Samuel's generation inherited the prosperity established by their pioneer parents and were buried with adornments fitting of the emergent consumer materialism of the industrial era. This lucky generation is sandwiched between the hardships of pioneering land settlement and the economic strife of mass immigration and the accompanying rise of wage labor experienced by their children and grandchildren.

Table 5.2

Observation	Lindsey Stephenson – parents: David and Edith (Logan) Stephenson	Samuel Holmes – parents: Samuel and Mary (Faulkner) Holmes
Demography	78 years – 1792 to 1870	58 years – 1814 to 1872
Childhood	71”, no porotic hyperostosis, LEH	69”, no porotic hyperostosis, edentulous
Health markers	present	
Paleopathology	Articular fracture, active mastoid sinus infection, advanced alveolar resorption	Healed fractured ribs, early manifestation of spinal TB
Cause of death	Pneumonia	Apoplexy or murder?
Spouse	Ann Vardeman; Ann Logan; Lucinda Stephens	Eliza Vardeman
Reproductive	10 children (4 survived to adulthood), at least 30 grandchildren	6 children (3 survived to adulthood), at least 6 grandchildren
Fitness		
Occupation	Farmer, surveyor	Farmer, Master Mason
Farm size	328 acres - \$10,700 (1860)	580 acres - \$12,000 (1860)
Produce	Wheat, rye, corn, oats, butter, wool (no tobacco)	Same as Lindsey, but also flax and cheese
Livestock	10 horses, 5 mules, 13 milk cows, 2 oxen, 24 “cattle”, 28 sheep, 23 swine	11 horses, 45 mules, 12 milk cows, 4 oxen, 60 cattle, 25 sheep, 55 swine
Slaves	25	9
Place in Kentucky history	1 st generation of Euro-American settlers born west of the Appalachians	
Place in US history	Represent economically successful patriarchs born into a minimalist agrarian society and died at the inception of industrial America and consumer materialism	



Figure 5.1. Periostitis. The craggy appearance of these ribs is due to a periostitis infection, an inflammation of the periosteum. When not inflamed, ribs are very smooth.



Figure 5.2. Dental caries. Caries result from destruction of the enamel and subsequent tissues and often develop into an infection of the pulp cavity. The large hole in the middle of the five teeth is a typical caries.

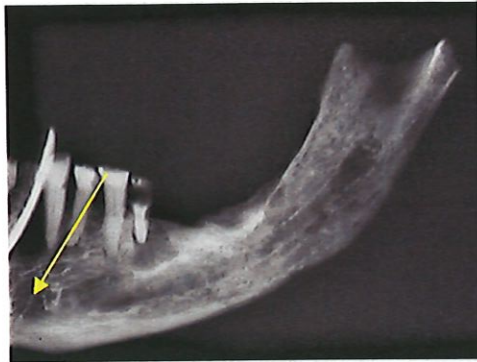
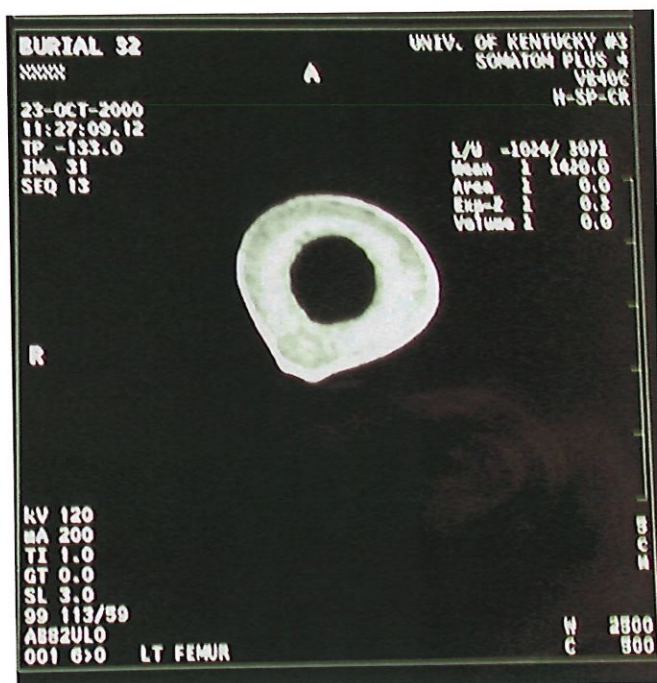


Figure 5.3. Osteomyelitis of the mandible. A large cloaca for pus drainage is diagnostic for such an infection. The arrow indicates the area of the cloaca within the mandibular body.



Figure 5.4. Tuberculosis. The lytic pits on the articular surfaces of these lower thoracic vertebrae are characteristic of tuberculosis.

A.



B.

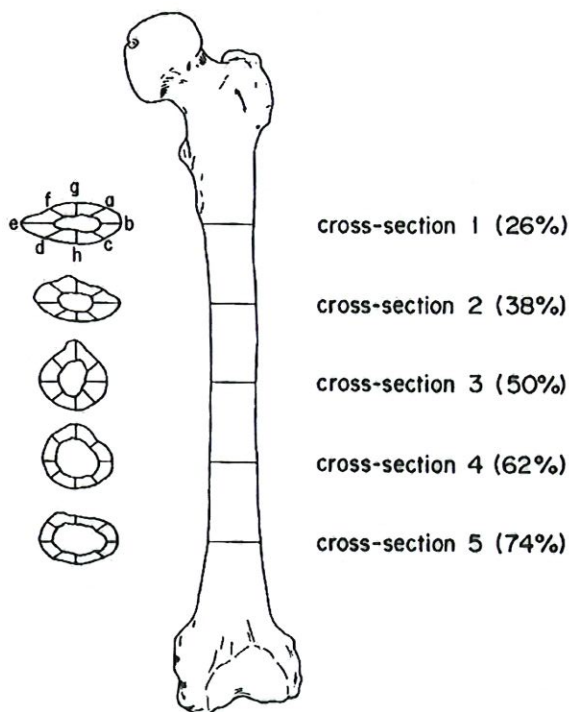


Figure 5.5. CT Scans. Image A shows a CT-scan from the midpoint of the femur. Image B shows the multiple locations are which CT scans are taken and the general relationship differences between the cortical bone and medullary cavity space.



Figure 5.6. Trauma. This image shows a typical greenstick fracture at the near the midpoint of the tibia with some, but not complete, healing evident.



Figure 5.7. Iron deficiency anemia. The pitting in the orbital plates of this frontal bone is characteristic of cribra orbitalia. A nutritional condition indicative of an iron deficiency.



Figure 5.8. Linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH). The horizontal bands on the teeth shown are diagnostic markers of LEH.

Appendix 5.1

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	1
Age	35-40
Sex	Male
Stature	65/165.5
Femur Length	R442 L438
Tibia Length	R362 L365
Fibula Length	R328 eroded L351
Humerus Length	R317 L317
Radius Length	R258 L257 E
Ulna Length	R276 L260 E
Dental Lesions	# 3 caries, alveolar resorption, LEH locations Maxilla, Right-I1-5.625, Mandible, Left PM2-2.8, PM1-3, C-8.85
Trauma	
Pathology	Sinus infection, form of spinal bifida, schmorls nodes (T9-T11), cribra orbitalia, oostearthritis(clavicle)
Trace element	Ba/Sr .558
PCA Lf Femur 50%	71.69
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}N$ 10.2, $\delta^{13}C$ -14.3
Coffin wood	Sugar maple
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:

I2-6.225, Mandible, Right PM1-4.975, PM2-4.325, I1-3.875, I2-2.275, C-6.7

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	2
Age	17-20
Sex	Female
Stature	61,156.5
Femur Length	R419 L414
Tibia Length	R339 L345
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R288 L300
Radius Length	R226E L213E
Ulna Length	R238E L234E
Dental Lesions	# caries 3, LEH locations Maxilla, Right-C 5.0, I2 2.2, I1 2.3, Maxilla, Left C 6.275, PM13.8, PM2 4.775
Trauma	
Pathology	Skeleton was in good condition, but no lesions were observed
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.327
PCA Lf Femur 50%	N/A
Stable Isotope	N/A
Coffin wood	Softwood
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:
Mandible, Left-PM1 5.3, C 6.275, I2 4.975, Mandible, Right- I1 3.85, I2 4.5, C 6.35, PM1 2.95, PM2 1.2

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	3
Age	10-11
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0 , LEH locations Mandible, Left PM2 5.45, 3.175, PM1 4.325, I2 5.6, 3.275, Mandible, Right C 8.6, 7.0, 4.725, PM1 4.875, 3.475, 2.775
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	Ba/Sr .734
PCA Lf Femur 50%	N/A
Stable Isotope	δ15N 9.5, δ13C -13.7
Coffin wood	Softwood
Coffin Hardware	1900-1905

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	4	
Age	30-35	
Sex	Female	
Stature	58.5, 149.5	
Femur Length	R L385	
Tibia Length	R310E L310E	
Fibula Length	R L	
Humerus Length	R278E L	
Radius Length	R L	
Ulna Length	R L	
Dental Lesions	# caries 1, LEH locations Mandible, Left- C 3.375	
Trauma		
Pathology	No lesions were observed on cranial or post-cranial elements	
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.131	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	N/A	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.0, δ13C -12.8 δ15N 11.0, δ13C -12.3	
Coffin wood	N/A	
Coffin Hardware	1900-1905	

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	5
Age	40-45
Sex	Male
Stature	67,171
Femur Length	R467E L460E
Tibia Length	R384E L380E
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R335E L320E
Radius Length	R245E L245E
Ulna Length	R254E L270E
Dental Lesions	# caries 0 , LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 3.075, PM1 2.725, C 6.875, Maxilla, Left I1 2.1, 2.275, 4.15
Trauma	
Pathology	Schmorl's node
Trace element	Ba/Sr .837
PCA Lf Femur 50%	N/A
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.7, . δ13C -13.1
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	5A
Age	30-45
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	Yellow-poplar
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	6
Age	Infant 0-3 months E
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	7
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	8
Age	40-45 (43)
Sex	Male
Stature	69.5, 177.5
Femur Length	R485E L488
Tibia Length	R412E L407
Fibula Length	R400 L
Humerus Length	R355E L349
Radius Length	R254E L257
Ulna Length	R278E L277E
Dental Lesions	# caries 3, dental work, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 5.775, C 6.4, I2 3.8, Maxilla, Left C4.565, PM1 3.8, PM2 3.125, Mandible, Right C 5.2, PM1 3.675, PM2 3.4
Trauma	
Pathology	Possible maxillary sinus infection
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.200
PCA Lf Femur 50%	N/A
Stable Isotope	δ15N 9.7, δ13C -13.0
Coffin wood	Yellow-poplar, southern yellow pine, American chestnut
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	9
Age	50- 55 (53)
Sex	Male
Stature	69, 176
Femur Length	R 475E L 481E
Tibia Length	R 364E L 360E
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 327E L 325E
Radius Length	R 230E L 230E
Ulna Length	R 247E L 247E
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right C 5.475, 3.350, Mandible, Left C 6.825, 2.825
Trauma	Left tibia – healed fracture, right tibia-myositis ossifrons
Pathology	Healed porotic hyperostosis
Trace element	Ba/Sr .602
PCA Lf Femur 50%	76.91
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.6, δ13C -12.9
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine, American chestnut
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	10
Age	35-40 (38)
Sex	Male
Stature	71, 181
Femur Length	R 503 L 503E
Tibia Length	R 396E L 403E
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 339E L 339E
Radius Length	R 256E L
Ulna Length	R 282E L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Mandible, Left C 5.325, 5.125, 4.125, 2.5, I2 3.5, 1.725, Mandible, Right C 5.15, 4.375, 3.275, PM1 2.6, 1.675
Trauma	
Pathology	Possible TB lesion, healed Maxillary sinus infection, button osteomas
Trace element	Ba/Sr .841
PCA Lf Femur 50%	77.43
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.7, δ13C -14.5
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	11
Age	35-50 (53)
Sex	Male
Stature	67, 172
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R 380E L 372E
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 320E L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L 250E
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right C 3.6, I2 3.825, I1 4.450,m 2.225, 1.6, .625, Maxilla, Left I1 5.675, 4.450, 2.2, I2 6, C 6.075, 4, 1.9, PM1 4.825, 2.875, 1.875, PM2 2.675
Trauma	
Pathology	Arthritis of left glenoid fossa, porotic hyperostosis, sinusitis
Trace element	Ba/Sr 2.680
PCA Lf Femur 50%	73.78
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}N$ 10.9, $\delta^{13}C$ -13.4
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	12
Age	60+ (80)
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L 316
Radius Length	R 225E L 230
Ulna Length	R 252E L 248
Dental Lesions	# caries, dentures
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	Healing sinusitis infection, fracture of left proximal femur, osteoporosis, senile hyperostosis, osteoarthritis, edentulous mandible alveo;ar
Trace element	Ba/Sr .973
PCA Lf Femur 50%	68.13
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.2, δ13C -13.6
Coffin wood	White oak
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950 (1944)

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	13
Age	30
Sex	Undetermined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 5.5, 4.35, 4.5, PM1 3.975, 2.075, 1.22, C 6.025, 3.3, 2.375, II 5.375, 3.875, 2.450, Maxilla, Left PM2 5.125, 3.875
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	Ba/Sr .903
PCA Lf Femur 50%	N/A
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}N$ 10.8, $\delta^{13}C$ -12.9
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1905

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	14
Age	55-60
Sex	Female
Stature	64.5, 164.5
Femur Length	R 440E L 447
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 316 L308E
Radius Length	R 235 L
Ulna Length	R 266 L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 2.2, C 2.875, 1.4, Maxilla, Left C 3.3, 2.45, 1.725, PM1 .825
Trauma	
Pathology	HFL, Fracture:Right Humerus, Excessive osteoarthritis (Left Femur/Tibia joint)
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.238
PCA Lf Femur 50%	67.17
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.1, δ13C -13.8
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	15
Age	17-19
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, Dental abscess, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM1 4.05, C 7.125, 6.15, 4.5, I2 5.65, 2.575, I1 5.5, 3.825, 1.825, Maxilla, Left I1 8.65, 4.6, 2.125, I2 6.95, 4.425, 2.775, C 6.5, 4.675, PM1 5.275, 2.9, PM2 4.29, Mandible, Left PM2 4.375, 3.55, PM1 5.35, 3.275, 1.3, C 7.525, 6.85, 5.375, I2 5.75, 5, 2.725, I1 5, 4.1, 1.825, Mandible, Right I1 4.275, 3, 1.725, I2 4.9, 4.675, 2.3, C 7.25, 6.2, 4.225, PM1 4.125, 2.825, PM2 5.9, 3.275, 1.025
Trauma	
Pathology	Osteorhondritis dissecons, Sinusitis, Perrostutis
Trace element	Ba/Sr .598
PCA Lf Femur 50%	71.84
Stable Isotope	815N 10.9, 813C -14.3
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920
Comments:	

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	16
Age	25-30
Sex	Female
Stature	61,157
Femur Length	R 416 L
Tibia Length	R 340E L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 294E L
Radius Length	R L222E
Ulna Length	R 247E L247E
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 3.075, .275, PM2 3.975, 1.525, .275, PM1 2.225, C 6.175, 4.475, I2 2.725, I1 6.675, 4.25, 1.325, Maxilla, Left I1 7.55, 4.875, 1.450, I2 5.475, 3.275, 2.725, C 5.6, 4.175, PM1 4.25, .775, PM2 3.575, 1.250, Mandible, Left PM2 4.35, 2.85, .325, PM1 5.525, 3.175, 1.25, C 7.625, 5.3, 3.15, I2 7.075, 5.775, 4.775, I1 4.15, 2.475, Mandible, Right I1 4.325, 2.525, I2 6.75, 5.325, 3.025, C 5.45, 4.1, 2.875, PM1 5.0, 4.1, 3.125, PM2 2.25, .725
Trauma	
Pathology	Active perrostitis, possible TB, Porotic hyperostosis, Pregnancy osteophytes
Trace element	Ba/Sr .783
PCA Lf Femur 50%	73.76
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ 10.1, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -13.6
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920
Comments:	

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	17
Age	25-30
Sex	Female
Stature	63, 161.5
Femur Length	R 437 L 435
Tibia Length	R 352E L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L 312E
Radius Length	R L 228E
Ulna Length	R L 243E
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, Osteomyelitis of the mandible, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 4.7, 3.925, 2.475, PM1 4.625, 3.35, C 6.1, 5.275, 3.725, I2 2.5, 1.65, I1 5.475, 3.025, .925, Maxilla, Left I2 7.025, 5.9, 3.25, C 6.175, 5.575, 4.05, PM1 3.5, 2.225, 1.450, PM2 2.725, 1.725, Mandible, Left PM2 3.825, 3.125, 1.375, PM1 3.35, 3.05, 2.25, C 5.85, 4.475, 3.05, I2 5.175, 4.275, 2.45, I1 3.25, 1.375, .875, Mandible, Right I1 4.15, 3.000, 1.4, I2 3.65, 2.4, .775, C 6.45, 4.325, 1.875, PM1 3.375, 1.95, PM2 2.95
Trauma	
Pathology	Schmorl's nodes, Osteomyelitis of the mandible
Trace element	Ba/Sr .775
PCA Lf Femur 50%	70.54
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.1, δ13C -13.4
Coffin wood	Soft pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1905
Comments:	

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	18
Age	12-18 mos. (15 mos)
Sex	
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.1, δ13C -15.9
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	19
Age	.5
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	20
Age	20-35
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 7, ant-mortem tooth loss, LEH locations Maxilla, Right- PM2-3.1, PM1-5.15, C-4.1, I2-5.35, Maxilla, left I14.95, I2 5.625, C 4.1, PM1 8.55, Mandible, Left PM2 5.825, PM1 6.825, C 4.375, I2 1.775, I1 2.8, Mandible, Right I1 5.3, I2 4.25, C 6.35, PM1 3.625, PM2 3.75
Trauma	
Pathology	No skeletal lesions
Trace element	Ba/Sr .727
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 9.4, δ13C -9.0, δ15N 9.5, δ13C -11.6
Coffin wood	Yellow-poplar
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	21
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Left 2.650
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	Ba/Sr .974
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 12.1, δ13C -12.5
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	22	
Age	72	
Sex	Male	
Stature		
Femur Length	R	L
Tibia Length	R	L
Fibula Length	R	L
Humerus Length	R	L
Radius Length	R	L
Ulna Length	R	L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0	LEH locations
Trauma		
Pathology	Fracture –left tibia	
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.170	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	61.91	
Stable Isotope	N/A	
Coffin wood	White oak	
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950 (1922)	

Comments:

Epitaph:
 JOHN W. HOLMES
 1850-1922
 Holmes

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	23	
Age	.5	
Sex	Male	
Stature		
Femur Length	R L	
Tibia Length	R L	
Fibula Length	R L	
Humerus Length	R L	
Radius Length	R L	
Ulna Length	R L	
Dental Lesions	# caries	LEH locations
Trauma		
Pathology		
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.388	
PCA Lf Femur 50%		
Stable Isotope	δ15N 13.4, δ13C -11.7	
Coffin wood	Black Walnut	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1873)	

Comments:

Epitaph:
WILLIE T.
Son of T.J. & M.E.
Christerson
BORN
Oct 29 1872
DIED
Mar. 29 1873
Farewell sweet babe

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	24
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	Cribra Orbitalia
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.435
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}N$ 12.0, $\delta^{13}C$ -14.4
Coffin wood	Black walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	25
Age	Not Determined
Sex	Not Determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	26
Age	Infant
Sex	Not Determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	Black Walnut
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	27
Age	Not Determined
Sex	Not Determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:
No remains found

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	28
Age	Not determined
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	29
Age	Infant
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	American chestnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1852)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 Sacred to the memory of JOHN R. DAW'S
 Born Nov.1850
 Died
 Aug 2, 1852
 2nd Son of John
 & Malinda Daws
 1st Grandson of
 Morgan & Polly
 Vardaman

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	30
Age	Not determined
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	31
Age	11
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 4.6, PM1 5.275, 4.375, 2.6, C 7.2, 5.375, 4.675, I2 4.325, I1 6.4, 5.00, .700, Maxilla, Left I1 6.4, 4.875, 2.775, I2 7.95, 7.125, C 9.575, 7.775, 6.2, PM1 5.55, 3.125, 2.675, PM2 3.825, 1.3, Mandible, Left PM2 1.4, PM1 6.075, 5.475, 3.8, C 7.3, 5.85, 4.0, C 7.3, 5.85, 4.2, I2 5.45, 3.185, 1.05, I1 6.275, 3, 1.825, Mandible, Right I1 6.8, 2.725, I2 4.675, 3.375, .825, C 7.225, 5.2, 4.5, PM1 5.075, 4.625, 2.2275, PM2 5.725, 4.8, 1.9
Trauma	
Pathology	Criba Orbitalia
Trace element	Ba/Sr .795
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.7, δ13C -12.0
Coffin wood	Slippery elm
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1852)
Comments:	

Epitaph:

Sacred to the EPHRAIM PENNINGTON HOMES

Born June 24 1841

Died Sept. 3 1852

1st Son of Samuel & ELIZA HOLMES

Never shall I forget those eyes that beamed so kind so full of love

And whilst lean upon the skies.

Me thinks thou becoms me above me thinks I hear thy voice so sweet (ste)al on my ear as once it did

O god prepare me soon to meet that lovely form that's from me hid

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	32
Age	50 + (58)
Sex	Male
Stature	69, 176
Femur Length	R 481 L 483
Tibia Length	R 391 L 388
Fibula Length	R L 390
Humerus Length	R 339 L 337
Radius Length	R 257 L 252
Ulna Length	R 278 L 275
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, Dentures
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	Fractures R&L Ribs, Perimortem fracture, Possible TB
Trace element	Ba/Sr .656
PCA Lf Femur 50%	80
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.8, δ13C -13.9
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1872)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 SAMUEL HOLEMS
 BORN
 Aug. 26, 1814
 DIED
 Aug. 4, 1872
 What to us is life without thee,
 Darkness and despair alone;
 When with sighs, we seek to find thee,
 This tomb proclaims that thou art gone.

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	33
Age	20-35
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 2.075, .800, Maxilla, Left C 6.9, 4.775, 2.6, Mandible, Left C 3.7758, I2 5.05, 4.125, mandible, Right C 5.45, 4.225, 3.05, PM1 2.35, PM2 .675
Trauma	
Pathology	No lesions, discharged bullet
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.251
PCA Lf Femur 50%	79.72
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.3, δ13C -13.0
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1905

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	34
Age	44
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L 346E
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 5.1, 3.350, 2.15, PM1 3.750, C 5.35, 4.0, 2.825, I2 6.85, 6.0, 4.55, I1 6.775, 4.800, 2.625, Maxilla, Left I1 6.575, 4.275, 2.675, I2 7.2, 6.15, 4.6, PM1 5.775, 3.750, PM2 4.625, 2.650, Mandible, Left PM2 4.8, 1.375, PM1 5.825, 4.275, 3.425, C 8.375, 7.075, 5.1, I1 6.475, 5, 3.5, Mandible Right I1 6.325, 5.025, 3.650, I2 5.1, 3.675, 1.950, C 6.075, 4.975, 3.725, PM1 4.575, 36.050, 2.125
Trauma	
Pathology	Periostitis, Eburnation
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.042
PCA Lf Femur 50%	74.86
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.7, δ13C -12.9
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1863)

Comments:

Epitaph:

David M. Stephenson

Born

Apr. 5 1819

Died

Apr. 24 1863

-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	35
Age	20
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 6, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 3.15, 7.525, PM1 3.275, 1.575, C 4.20, 3.025, 2.025, I2 1.075, 3.425, 1.495, I1 2.925, Maxilla, Left I1 3.500, I2 5.375, 3.65, 2.625, C 6.575, 5.450, 2.95, PM1 4.775, 3.4, .925, PM2 3.550, 1.800, .750, Mandible, Left PM2 4.075, 2.675, 1.8, PM1 5.4, 4.075, 3.55, C 7.225, 5.850, 4.775, I2 4.175, 2.95, 1.8, I1 3.8, Mandible, Right I2 4.3, 2.15, C 7.65, 5.85, 9.65, PM1 3.775, 2.725, PM2 3.725, 2.525, 1.5
Trauma	
Pathology	No lesions
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.698
PCA Lf Femur 50%	67.2
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.5, δ13C -13.1
Coffin wood	Soft pine
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1861)

Comments:

Epitaph:
HANNAH B. STEPHENSON
Born
Sept. 20, 1841
Died
Dec. 22 1861

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	36
Age	16
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, Abscesses, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 2.575, 1.952, PM1 4.35, 3.45, 1.75, C 3.975, I2 5.700, 4.275, 3.725, I1 5.3, 4.325, Maxilla, Left I1 4.925, 2.825, I2 3.275, C 3.275, PM1 3.25, 1.5, PM2 3.025, 2.075, Mandible, Left PM2 4.65, 2.5, .70, PM1 6.35, 5.85, 2.125, C 8.0, 5.75, 4.1, I2 3.725, 3.1, 1.825, I1 6.475, 3.3, 1.325, Mandible, Right I1 7.025, 3.325, 1.700, I2 7.752, 6.625, 5.4, C 6.150, 4.200, 3.7, PM1 5.875, 5.05, 3.775, PM2 2.275
Trauma	
Pathology	Pregnancy osteophyte
Trace element	Ba/Sr .788
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ 10.8, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -12.0
Coffin wood	Red oak, American beech
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1844)
Comments:	

Epitaph:
MARTHA A. STEPHENSON
Was born June 6, 1828
Departed this life July 15th 1844

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	37
Age	63
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 335E L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R 257E L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	No visible lesions
Trace element	Ba/Sr .602
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.0, δ13C -13.2
Coffin wood	Black walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1844)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 SACRED
 To the memory of Polly Vardeman
 Born April 1st, 1781
 Married to Morgan Vardeman
 Jan 28th, 1792
 Departed this life
 October 1st, 1811

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	38
Age	44
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L 261E
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right M1 2.775, PM2 2.775
Trauma	
Pathology	Syndesmophyte, Extensive osteoarthritic remodeling
Trace element	Ba/Sr .916
PCA Lf Femur 50%	66.99
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.5, δ13C -13.1
Coffin wood	Black walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1846)

Comments:

Epitaph:
WILLIAM VARDEMAN
Born June (5)th 1807
Died July 1(?) 1846

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	39
Age	50+ (80)
Sex	Male
Stature	72, 183
Femur Length	R 510E L 510E
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 342E L 346E
Radius Length	R 266E L 269
Ulna Length	R 294E L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Left I1 2.7, Mandible, Right PM2 1.975
Trauma	
Pathology	No visible lesions
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.286, Ba/Sr .544, Ba/Sr.451
PCA Lf Femur 50%	76
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.3, δ13C -11.3
Coffin wood	Red oak
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1847)

Comments:

Epitaph:
MORGAN VARDEMAN
Born December 16th
1767
Died July 30th 1847

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	40 (John T. Vardeman)	
Age	87	
Sex	Male	
Stature		
Femur Length	R	L
Tibia Length	R	L
Fibula Length	R	L
Humerus Length	R 366	L
Radius Length	R	L 274E
Ulna Length	R 296E	L 290E
Dental Lesions	# caries	LEH locations
Trauma		
Pathology	Osteoarthritis	
Trace element	Ba/Sr .675	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	69.68	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.2, δ13C -12.2	
Coffin wood	Yellow poplar	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1887)	

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	41
Age	70 (78)
Sex	Male
Stature	70.5, 180.5
Femur Length	R 502 L 500
Tibia Length	R 409 L 410
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 341 L 339
Radius Length	R 260E L 257E
Ulna Length	R 280E L 280E
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Mandible, Left PM2 .925, PM1 4.275, 2.175, C 6.5, 3.975, 2.8, I1 4.35, 2.725, Mandible, Right I1 3.225, 2.250, I2 5.125, 3.425, C 6.1, 4.35, 3.425, PM1 3.30, 2.15
Trauma	
Pathology	Fracture on left tibia, Osteoarthritis, Periosteal infection on left tibia (medial aspect)
Trace element	Ba/Sr .870
PCA Lf Femur 50%	77.77
Stable Isotope	δ15N 12.0, δ13C -13.3, δ15N 9.5, δ13C -15.3
Coffin wood	Soft pine, ash
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1870)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 OUR FATHER
 LINDSAY STEPHENSON
 Born
 Mar. 25, 1792
 Died
 Feb. 10, 1870
 S. Larimer
 Danville

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	42
Age	35
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 15, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 4.425, .725, C 5.375, PM2 3.725, 1.525, Mandible, Right I2 3.6, PM1 2.15, 1.05
Trauma	
Pathology	No lesions
Trace element	Ba/Sr .679
PCA Lf Femur 50%	66.45
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ 15.1, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -14.3
Coffin wood	Black walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1846)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 Ann E. Stephenson
 was born Dec. 28th, 1810
 Departed this life March
 20th, 1846

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	43
Age	Infant
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	
Pathology	Stillborn
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}N$ 13.0, $\delta^{13}C$ -10.6
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1837)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 INFANT DAUGHTER
 of L. & Ann E. Stephenson
 born without life 1837

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	44
Age	22
Sex	Female
Stature	63, 161.5
Femur Length	R 431 L 434
Tibia Length	R 349 L 348
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R 236E L
Dental Lesions	# caries 7, abcess, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 2.6, 1.05, PM1 3.375, 2.075, C 5.1, 4.475, 3.523, I2 6.4, 5.7, 4.6, I1 7.025, 6.425, 5.25, Maxilla, Left I1 6.1, 5.15, 4.1, I2 7.2, 1.625, 4.55, C 6.15, 4.025, 1.9, PM1 2.9, PM2 3.125, 1.9, 1.025, Mandible, Left PM2 2.8, .75, PM1 4.9, 2.65, 1.225, C 6.4, 2.55, I2 7.1, 6.7, 3.5, I1 3.15, 2.5, 1.6, Mandible, Right I1 6.5, 3.8, 1.7, I2 6.5, 3.45, 2.125, C 6.025, 3.425, 2.55, PM1 2.55, 1.25, PM2 2.275, 1.7
Trauma	
Pathology	Sinusitis, mild TB
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.013
PCA Lf Femur 50%	69.76
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.4, δ13C -12.6
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1862)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 ELIZA E. STEPHENSON
 Born
 Oct. 15 18(?)39
 DIED
 May 16 1862
 Side by side thou art gently sleeping

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	45 (Eliza V. Holmes)	
Age	45-50 (66)	
Sex	Female	
Stature		
Femur Length	R	L
Tibia Length	R	L
Fibula Length	R	L
Humerus Length	R 319	L 312
Radius Length	R 233	L 229
Ulna Length	R 253	L
Dental Lesions	# caries	LEH locations
Trauma		
Pathology	Schmorl's node, Osteoarthritis	
Trace element	Ba/Sr .918	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	71.11	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.6, δ13C -13.4, δ15N 10.8, δ13C -13.7	
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine, soft pine	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1878)	

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	46
Age	35-50
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM1 5.05, 4.1, 2.7, C 8.2, 7.5, 4.85, I2 5.925, 4.475, I1 6.65, 6.1, 3.75, Maxilla, Left I1 6.1, 3.75, 1.65, C 6.35, 4.425, 2.775, PM1 5, 3.775, 2.875, Mandible, Left PM2 3.225, 1.575, PM1 4.8, 3.0, C 7.75, 5.4, 3.125, I1 4.275, Mandible, Right I1 5.675, 1.825, C 7.625, 5.225, 3.275
Trauma	
Pathology	Sinusitis
Trace element	Ba/Sr .673
PCA Lf Femur 50%	62.8
Stable Isotope	δ15N 9.5, δ13C -12.1
Coffin wood	Yellow-poplar
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	47
Age	3
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	Yellow-poplar
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1844)

Comments:

Epitaph:
 (AN)N (I) STEPHENSON
 was born Mar (14) 18(11)
 departed this life Sep.
 (10th) 18(14)

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	48
Age	Infant
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1837)

Comments:

Epitaph:
HANNAH (E.) STEPHENSON
was born March 21st
18(07) Departed this life
Feb 14th 1837

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	49
Age	2
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	50 (Ann V. Stephenson)
Age	20-35 (35)
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R 307 L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 3.425, 2.425, PM1 3.725, C 1.45, I1 8.15, 7.15, 6.5, Maxilla, Left C 4.45, 2.75, 1.2, Mandible, Left PM1 3.275, C 4.375, 2.375, I2 3.2, I1 4.325, 3.65, Mandible, Right I1 4.175, 2.775, I2 6.5, 4.125, 8.175, C 6.25, 4.2, 2.875, PM1 4.4, 3.275
Trauma	
Pathology	Active, non-diagnosic lesion on endo cranial surface of frontal squama
Trace element	Ba/Sr .310
PCA Lf Femur 50%	68.3
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.1, δ13C -11.8
Coffin wood	Black walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1830)

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	51
Age	34
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 2.7, .6, PM1 5.075, .9, C 5.75, 3.275, I1 7.025, 6.05, 4.7, Maxilla, Left PM1 3.000, Mandible, Left PM2 2.35, PM1 3.125, C 6.975, 5.925, 3.675, I2 3.675, Mandible, Right C 5.775, 2.8, PM1 5.5, 1.025, PM2 2.575, .6
Trauma	
Pathology	HFI
Trace element	Ba/Sr .601
PCA Lf Femur 50%	75.14
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.2, δ13C -12.1
Coffin wood	Red oak
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1842)

Comments:

Epitaph:

SACRED

To the memory of

Polly Vardeman

Born April 25th 1(8)0(8).

Married,

Jeremiah Vardeman

March 12th, 1(8)29

Died May 30th, 18(42)

1st Daughter of Jesse & Elizabeth Coffe(e)

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	52
Age	0
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	White Oak
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:
 Second son
 Samuel &
 Eliza Holmes
 Born July 28
 1843
 Died Aug. 11
 1843

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	53
Age	16
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 1.55, PM1 1.55, C 7.075, 5.05, 3.2, I2 6.125, 5.775, I1 9.2, 7.2, 6.15, Maxilla, Left I1 9, 6.3, 3.575, I2 6.65, 3.725, C 6.375, 4.725, 2.625, PM1 4.825, 3.15, 1.5, PM2 2.05, Mandible, Left PM2 2.7, PM1 5.25, 4.875, 2.35, C 4.075, 2.725, 1.85, I2 7.65, 5.575, 4.3, I1 6.325, 5.45, 4.025, Mandible, Right I1 7.1, 5.775, 3.675, I2 8.075, 7.125, 4.275, C 9.875, 9.125, 7.65, PM1 6.65, 5.325, 3.8, PM2 3.625, 1.95, .275
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	Ba/Sr .742
CT scans/Radiographs	68.73
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.9, δ13C -10.7
Coffin wood	Black Walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900 (1849)
Comments:	

Epitaph:
JOHN CHRISTOPHER
Second son of
Jeremiah & Polly Vardaman
Born April 8, 1833
Died Oct. 16 1849

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	54
Age	Not determined
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	Black walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	55
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.087
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ 12.4, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -12.3
Coffin wood	Black walnut
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	56
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	57
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	58
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	Southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	59	
Age	25-29	
Sex	Male	
Stature	68, 173	
Femur Length	R L481	
Tibia Length	R 379 L391	
Fibula Length	R L	
Humerus Length	R 339 L 331	
Radius Length	R 251 L 246	
Ulna Length	R 266 L 258E	
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM1 2.575, .85, I2 6.55, 4.5, 2.572, I1 5.825, 2.975, .7, Maxilla, Left I1 5.825, 3.125, 1.475, I2 6.875, 4.05, 3.625, PM1 3.525, 3.025, 2.1, Mandible, Left PM2 4.425, 3.975, 2.725, PM1 5.725, 5.275, 3.0, C 7.275, 5.125, 3.35, I2 6.525, I1 3.325, 2.925, 1.35, Mandible, Right I1 4.075, 3.025, 2.275, I2 6.2, 3.075, 1.9, C 6.8, 5.075, 3.0, PM1 5.65, 3.2, PM2 4.35, 2.825	
Trauma		
Pathology	Vascular impressions & sclerotic nodules-ribs, neurilemma	
Trace element	Ba/Sr .897	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	73.16	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.3, δ13C -13.3	
Coffin wood	Soft pine, southern yellow pine	
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920	

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	60
Age	39-44
Sex	Female
Stature	63, 161
Femur Length	R 432 L 433
Tibia Length	R 347 L 347
Fibula Length	R 334 L
Humerus Length	R 311 L
Radius Length	R 225E L 222
Ulna Length	R L 241
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	None evident
Trace element	Ba/Sr 1.176
PCA Lf Femur 50%	65.38
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.3, δ13C -15.1
Coffin wood	American chestnut, black walnut
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950
Comments:	
Epitaph:	

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	61
Age	54-59
Sex	Female
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right C 8.05, 5.675, 3.275, Mandible, Right I1 5.575, 4.3, 3.275, I2 5.375, 2.875
Trauma	
Pathology	HFI, right tibia shaft- periosteal reaction, right TMJ-OA, advanced Osteoporosis, enlarged foramina on left carpals, Atlas – eburnation
Trace element	Ba/Sr .958
PCA Lf Femur 50%	58.86
Stable Isotope	δ15N 11.4, δ13C -14.3
Coffin wood	Yellow poplar, southern yellow pine
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	62
Age	50+
Sex	Male
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Mandible, Left PM2 1.675, .825, .25, PM1 3.025, 2.45, 1.65, C 3.525, 1.625, Mandible, Right PM2 3.75, 2.675
Trauma	
Pathology	Diffuse osteoporosis, senile hyserostosis, eburnation, C2- lipping ondens, C5&C6 are fused
Trace element	Ba/Sr .925
PCA Lf Femur 50%	64.36
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.6, δ13C -13.1
Coffin wood	Soft pine
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	63
Age	25-29
Sex	Male
Stature	67, 172
Femur Length	R L 464E
Tibia Length	R 383E L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L 327E
Radius Length	R L232E
Ulna Length	R L249E
Dental Lesions	# caries 0, LEH locations Maxilla, Right PM2 3.85, PM1 9.9, C 6.825, 5.75, 3.97, I2 6.9, I1 9.5, 8.878, 7.725, Maxilla, Left I1 9.75, 7.2, 5.05, C 8.3, 7.575, 6.15, PM1 2.475, PM2 3.6, 2, Mandible, Left 5.825, 4.175, 3.275, C 6.6, 4.275, 1.35, I2 6.85, 5.172, 3.175, I1 6.775, 5.925, Mandible, Right I1 6.175, C 3.675
Trauma	
Pathology	Schnoll's node, healed periosteal rxn, spina bifida, ossified hematoma
Trace element	.934
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	δ15N 10.4, δ13C -11.6
Coffin wood	Soft pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	64
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	PRE-1900

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	65
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	Soft pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	66
Age	Not determined
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries
Trauma	LEH locations
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	Soft pine
Coffin Hardware	1900-1920

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	67
Age	Infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Data Sheets

Burial #	68
Age	Not determined, but most likely infant
Sex	Not determined
Stature	
Femur Length	R L
Tibia Length	R L
Fibula Length	R L
Humerus Length	R L
Radius Length	R L
Ulna Length	R L
Dental Lesions	# caries LEH locations
Trauma	
Pathology	
Trace element	
PCA Lf Femur 50%	
Stable Isotope	
Coffin wood	Red oak
Coffin Hardware	1915-1950

Comments:

Epitaph:

6.0 Interpretation of Life and Health for the HVS – Cemetery Population

6.1 Introduction

This study of the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson cemetery provides a unique opportunity in American bioarchaeology. The strength of the sample is that it represents a family line from Kentucky's pioneer period through the twentieth century. Moreover, the sample is bolstered by the rich historical context. A weakness for the sample, however, is its small size; 68 grave shafts. To build on the strengths, we focus on the available data that can be gleaned and considered in concert.

Understanding health in historical contexts is a slippery endeavor. By and large, it is assumed health was poor in the past in comparison to the modern context, and this assumption is mostly true. However, a large portion of that assumption is a reflection of the urban squalor that emerged with the industrial revolution during the American nineteenth century and the tandem immigrant driven population explosion. In contrast, a pristine view is maintained of rural life, where nutritious food was abundant, fresh air was the norm, routine physical labor kept rural dwellers fit, and the vast acres of farm land created safe boundaries from urban vice and pestilence. These competing views of health in the historic context of urban/rural life have been a mainstay in the interpretive framework for health in bioarchaeological contexts in Europe and North American scholarship in recent decades. In this chapter, we consider health markers and disease burden within that interpretive framework – did the rural context result in good health? Were health patterns affected by the major transitions in American history? How or when did aspects of modern health patterns appear in this region of rural Kentucky?

6.2 Demography of Rural Kentucky

Demographic measures are important markers of health as they elucidate issues such as life expectancy and mortal threats to specific age groups. Life Table analysis was conducted in the demographic data collected from the skeletal remains and other data sources (headstone data, documentary data, etc.). Table 6.1 shows that life expectancy (eX) was rather low (<35) at birth for the population as a whole. This low eX is rather common for populations in the era that precedes the twentieth century. Figure 6.1 shows the (lX) survival curve for this group, which partially explains the low eX – infant mortality. The slope of the curve is sharpest for the first year of life, indicating that the greatest proportion of the population (or greatest risk of dying) occurred in the first year of life. Although this population is small and lacks statistical significance, the shape of the survival curve smooths out for the later age groupings, which is a fairly normal population dynamic.

We see a striking difference between males and females in life expectancy. Tables 6.2 and 6.3 show that life expectancy (eX) at birth was significantly greater for males (>12 years) and that there are two periods in the female survivorship curve (See Figure 6.2) where females suffered a high risk of mortality. Specifically, for females, the first period occurred during infancy and extended to early childhood, and for the second, we see risk of death increases again around age 20 and does not smooth out and become similar to the male survival curve until around age 40. This difference in survivorship meshes well with the family history and what is known of nineteenth century female health. That maternal mortality was the greatest killer of women in their childbearing years than any other health threat. Also, there are several cases of maternal mortality in

the family history and, in one of the unidentified burials, a young adult female exhibits a condition known as “pregnancy osteophytes”. This is a benign condition in which hormonal fluctuations cause small bony nodules to form on the inner cranial vault. The nodules are resorbed and disappear after woman gives birth. An individual interred with pregnancy osteophytes would suggest that a pregnant woman did not survive the pregnancy. Although the cause of death is unknown, death due to complications at childbirth, as previously stated, seems to be present in the female survival curve, the family history, and in the skeletal remains.

An important demographic indicator is male and female “age at first marriage”. This is an important measure for a number of reasons. First, for males, an individual must have some form of income or means of supporting a family in order to marry. Thus, the economic opportunities a community provides can affect this demographic marker. Second, age at first marriage affects female fecundity – the longer a female must wait to marry, the fewer children she is likely to bear. Here we report the average ages of first marriage for males and females for the generations we have data and contrast that with the reported occupations for each generation (See Figure 6.3). We also report the percentage of males and females we married since it became evident that not all individuals married and the proportions seemed to vary by generation. Figure 6.3 shows some interesting trends and how the families adapted. On the left half of the chart we see the occupations changing with each generation and the introduction of “wage” type positions and a general diversification of occupations after the second generation. This continues until agriculture is actually absent as a male occupation by only the fourth generation. When we look at the right side of the chart we see some interesting patterns.

First, we note that in each generation, 100 percent of the females marry, but for males, this percentage is as low as 33% and increases in each generation. There are possible explanations for this. 100 percent of the women marry simply due to maternal mortality. If a man has a large and thriving farm and his wife dies in childbirth, he remarries. Lindsey Stephenson is a good example of this. However, if a man in the pre Industrial era, like John Trousdale Vardeman (one of Morgan and Polly's three sons) had several sisters (her each inherited a 10 acre dowry) and older brothers, he was very unlikely to marry. Men in such positions tended to remain bachelors because they had no means of supporting a family. They had no land to inherit and no jobs outside the home were available. John Vardeman lived at home working the family land, in his old age he lived with his nephews on the Holmes side of the family. This dilemma ended for men with the inception of wage labor positions and the subsequent ability to earn an income that was not dependent on land ownership.

6.3 Health, Disease, and Diet in Rural Kentucky

Here we compare the HVS cemetery sample to four other North American skeletal samples where the interments occurred during the nineteenth century. As discussed previously, we are interested in how the cultural and environmental contexts affected health in this period. To examine this question, we compare urban and rural contexts and examine the health patterns in those two very different contexts. In Table 6.1, we compare reported data from two rural cemeteries (Cross and Cedar Creek) and two urban cemeteries (Monroe Co. and AAC). Although the HVS cemetery data may be slightly higher in a few categories, it is the highest in none, and closest to the Cross

Cemetery, which is a family homestead from rural Illinois. The HVS cemetery is mostly “middle of the road” in all health measures but the males are reaching their full genetic potential in stature, which indicates they have adapted well to the nutritional and epidemiological environments. The females, however, are shorter than their modern and historic contemporaries, which indicates their health may have been compromised in some manner – either nutritionally or epidemiologically.

Table 6.1

Observation	HVS	Cross	Cedar Grove	Monroe Co.	AAC
Periostitis	18.9	19	79	56	14
Caries	16.2	26	45	37	16
TB	10.8	0	0	5	21
Stature	62/68.7	64/68	nr	63/68	64/68
Trauma	16.2	6	20	nr	36
Iron def.	13.5	29	15	15	8

When we compare the health between males and females from the HVS cemetery, there are notable differences that indicate males and females were exposed to differing health risks and perhaps differing nutritional proportions and quantities. Males, for example, appear to have been more at risk for trauma, which is common for agricultural cultures that use gender to divide the fieldwork from the housework. Another large difference between the sexes is that females have more dental caries and are shorter than males (especially when we compare both to modern standards). Since growth is a

summary indicator of childhood health and nutritional, it is likely that this serves as evidence of differential diets for males and females in this culture. It has been suggested that during the Colonial period male children were given a preferential diet, but this is among the first quantified data to support that assertion. Since the sample is small, more work is required before the assertion can be fully supported.

In Table 6.3, we plot the stable isotope values reported earlier in Chapter five. Although the sample is too small to reveal differences between the sexes, it is clear that there are different overall diets between the Cross Homestead and the HVS families. In this difference, the former is relying more heavily on marine resources, such as fish, whereas the latter has more terrestrial protein resources (cows, pigs, chicken, etc.). This point is quite remarkable because it strongly indicates how regional the American diet was during the nineteenth century especially in contrast to the near global dietary homogeneity that exists in the modern context.

The biomechanical analysis revealed some surprising details concerning the activity levels of this historical population. In this analysis we focus on cortical maintenance at the midpoint of the femur since it is the most commonly reported data. In Figure 6.4, we have plotted cortical maintenance (a measure of the percentage of cortical bone in the femur cross-section) with age. Osteoporosis became a great health concern beginning in the twentieth century. Osteoporosis occurs because bone is a tissue that is renewed throughout life. Osteoclast cells remove dead bone cells while osteoblast cells build new bone cells. When the osteoclasts begin to outpace the osteoblasts (sometimes this occurs as early as age 40 in modern populations) an individual becomes at risk for developing osteoporosis. The only means by which an individual can stimulate osteoblast

activity is through exercise and physical exertion. Since little was known of the condition prior to this period, it has been assumed that since people did not live as long in the past, then osteoporosis was a relatively new health concern. In this study, we have the opportunity to look for evidence of osteoporosis in the elderly individuals. What we see in this group is that cortical maintenance remains above 50% (below which an individual becomes at risk of fracture), except for one individual. The only individual in the sample to suffer osteoporosis, was ironically, the most recent burial – Margaret Ophelia McAllister Holmes. This, then, supports the notion that osteoporosis may be a phenomenon that commenced in the twentieth century with the inception of such cultural practices as “retirement” where individuals reduce their activity levels and physical exertion.

6.4 mtDNA Analysis

Baker’s report included here or place it as an appendix.

6.5 Summary

This chapter presents a population who, by comparison of their contemporaries, were quite healthy and thriving. The study shows that the families changed and adapted to the social and economic situations with the passing decades. Also, we see that males and females experienced different health threats, and despite the robust and healthy atmosphere of rural life, maternal mortality proved to be a major health concern for past generations of Kentucky women. In other measures, however, the notion of the urban/rural contrast holds up quite well. We see lower rates of urban problems such as

interpersonal violence, tuberculosis (the greatest killer of the nineteenth century), and other social problems such as venereal disease. This study provides examples of regionalism in North America that no longer exist (i.e. diet). And, finally, the cortical maintenance data preliminarily suggest that activity levels for the elderly were higher prior to the twentieth century, perhaps high enough to stave off the onset of osteoporosis.

Table 6.1. HVS Life Table

	qx	lx	Lx	Tx	ex
0 to .9	0.26	69	54	2078.5	30.1
1 to 9	0.16	51	329	2024.5	39.7
10 to 19	0.09	43	410	1695.5	39.4
20 to 29	0.21	39	340	1285.5	33
30 to 39	0.14	29	270	945.5	32.6
40 to 49	0.16	25	230	675.5	27
50 to 59	0.21	21	185	445.5	21.2
60 to 69	0.31	16	135	260.5	16.3
70 to 79	0.45	11	85	125.5	11.4
80 to 89	0.83	6	35	40.5	6.8
90+	1	1	5.5	5.5	5.5

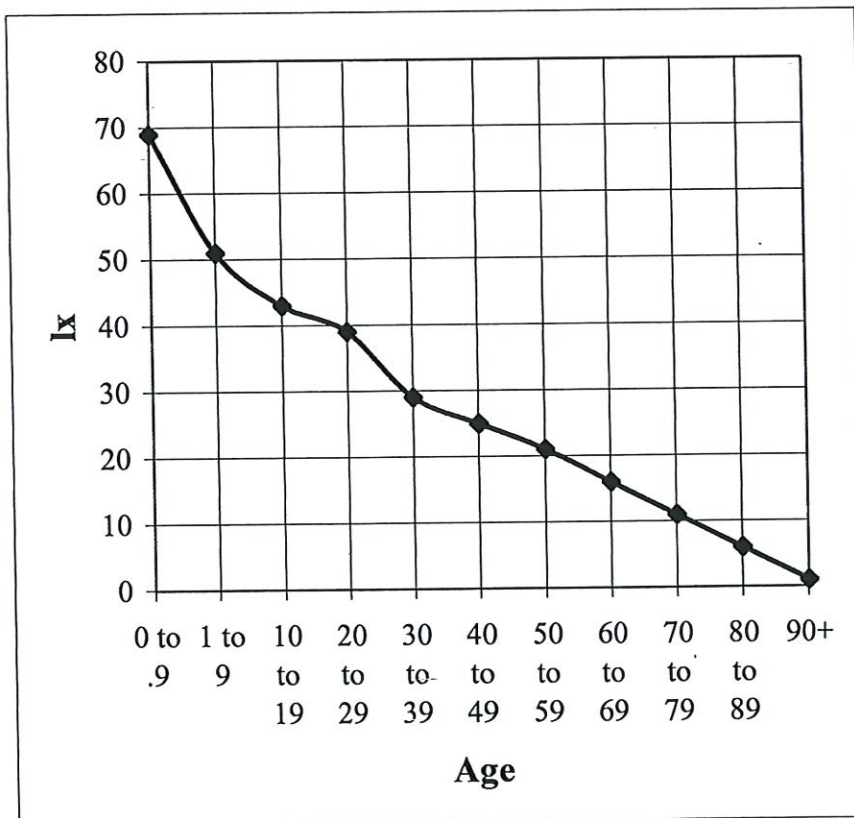


Figure 6.1. HVS Survivorship Curve

Table 6.2. Life Table based in Female demographic data

Females	qx	lx	Lx	Tx	ex
0-.9	0.22	27	21.6	704.6	26
1--9	0.33	21	157.5	683	32.5
10--19	0.07	14	135	525.5	37.5
20--29	0.31	13	110	390.5	30
30--39	0.33	9	75	280.5	31.2
40--49	0	6	60	205.5	34.3
50--59	0	6	60	145.5	24.3
60--69	0.5	6	45	85.5	14.3
70--79	0.33	3	25	40.5	13.5
80--89	0.5	2	10	15.5	7.8
90+	1	1	5.5	5.5	5.5

6.3. Life Table based on Male demographic data

Males	qx	lx	Lx	Tx	ex
0-.9	0.2	25	20.3	962.3	38.5
1--9	0.05	20	175.5	942	47.1
10--19	0.16	19	175	766.5	40.3
20--29	0.19	16	145	591.5	37
30--39	0.08	13	125	446.5	34.3
40--49	0.25	12	105	321.5	26.8
50--59	0.22	9	80	216.5	24.1
60--69	0	7	70	136.5	19.5
70--79	0.57	7	50	66.5	9.5
80+	1	3	16.5	16.5	5.5

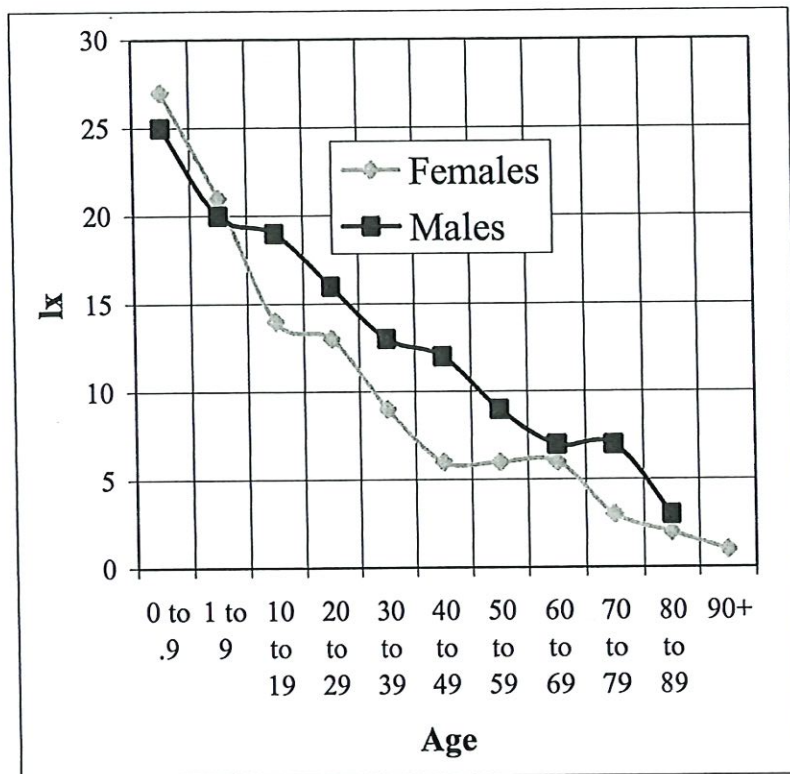


Figure 6.2. Male and female survivorship curves

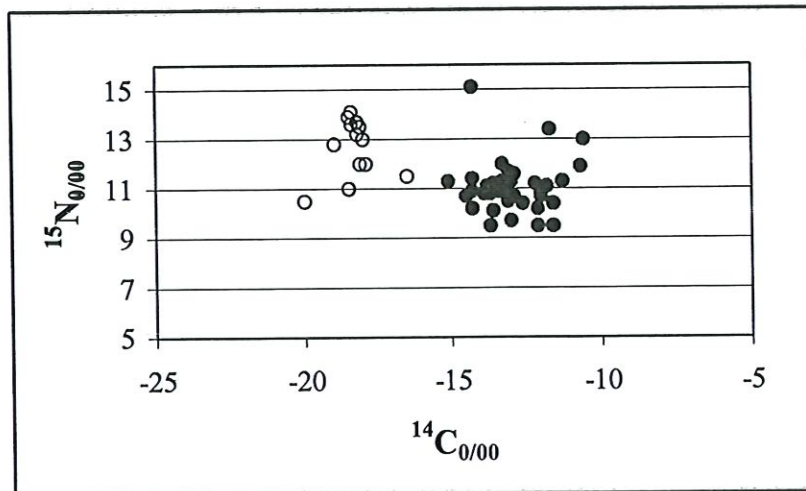


Figure 6.4. Stable Isotope plot (Nitrogen and Carbon 14). The HVS sample is in pink and shows a dietary pattern distinct of the Cross Homestead sample.

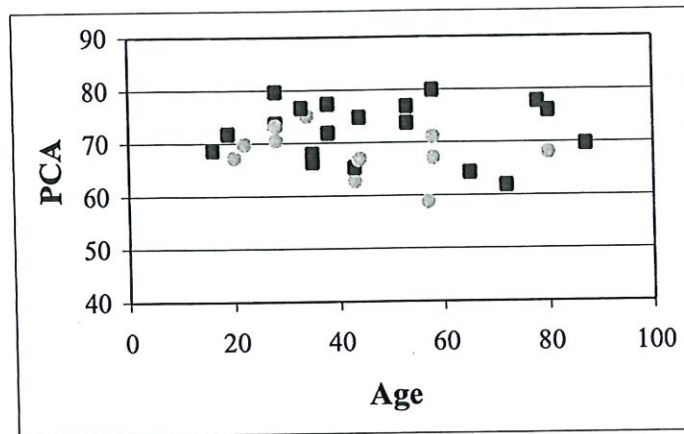


Figure 6.5. Plot of femur cortical maintenance by age of the HVS cemetery data (Males blue squares, females pink circles). Only one individual falls below 60 percent cortical maintenance, and into the range of osteoporosis.

Figure 6.3. Age at first marriage by generation, surname, and male occupation

Holmes Vardeman Stephenson

					Females	Males
G-1 1790		Farmer/ Whiskey Distiller				
G-2 1820	Farmer/ Stone Mason	Farmer	Farmer/ Land Surveyor		G-1 17	25
G-3 1845	Farmer Land Surveyor		Farmer Tanner Whiskey Distiller Poorhouse		G-2 23.2/100%	26.3/33%
G-4 1860	Carpenter Laborer		Physician Store Clerk		G-3 18.5/100%	27.3/50%
G-5 1880	Carpenter		Laborer		G-4 19/100%	21/75%
					G-5 22/100%	22/82%

7.0 Summary and Conclusions

This study is unique in North America in that it traces a family line from the pioneer period into the twenty first century. I felt truly honored and realized I was experiencing a one-in-a-lifetime opportunity when I attended in 2003 the first annual Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson family reunion. The ability to merge biological, historical, material culture, and family oral tradition into a multifaceted view has been a challenge and a pleasure. Some things we have learned from this family is how each generation adapted to the changing times, how and why health variations differed in the past than they do today, and how health changed from past patterns and into the modern pattern.

In Chapter 2, we trace the origins of the three family lines during Kentucky's pioneer period in the mid to late eighteenth century. Here we witness the importance of community service in the newly emerging Lincoln County, KY and the growth of the families, decisions that occurred during the period, such as the Vardeman's moving onto to Missouri and other points west. In fact, if we look at the Vardeman family history, which has been written in wonderful detail by David Vardiman, it becomes apparent that pioneer was a common trait in that family. So much so, it makes Morgan Vardeman seem unusual that he stayed in one location. By the third generation, the surname Vardeman is vanishes from the cemetery due to the Vardeman exodus westward. Why did Morgan stay in Lincoln County? I asked David Vardiman this question. He seemed surprised by the query and laughed admitting the issue had puzzled him as well, but he did not know the answer either. Perhaps Morgan was a true pioneer. He arrived with his father, John Vardeman, to settle the area and that's what he devoted his life to doing.

In Chapters 3, 4, and 5, we report details on data collection protocols of the fieldwork and excavation, the description and analysis of the various forms of material culture, and the skeletal remains. These chapters provide a wealth of information, including a temporal sequence of the transitions in material culture through Kentucky's history.

Finally, in Chapter 6, we present an interpretation of the skeletal remains. Here we conduct a biocultural analysis by contextualizing the results. We attempt to understand the health, demographic, and biomechanical patterns we see in the historical context we have detailed.

Finally, the support from the Vardeman and Holmes families added the immeasurable wealth of data we were able to glean and analyze for this project. We regret our inability to find any Stephenson relatives to join in the adventure and to share in the knowledge – for it was from the families that we truly learned how to piece together some of the biggest mysteries the project posed.