

## INTRODUCTION

The subject parcel is the site of the former East Providence Cemetery which was the subject of a formal, court supervised closure that occurred in the early 1960's conducted by Joseph Perry Jr. The subject parcel has remained undeveloped since the formal cemetery closure. The property owner is actively marketing the subject parcel and would like to provide prospective purchasers/developers/tenants with a current "Archaeological Due Diligence Report" which would offer reassurance that no human remains are located on the subject parcel.

The tasks carried out during this project consisted of the denuding and machine-assisted scraping of what were referred to as the "Perry Searched Areas". These were located from the cemetery path labeled Pink Path on the original plat map of 1887, east to Newport Avenue and Lots 17, 18, 19, and 20 (the St. Mary's Orphanage Area) (**Figure 2**) Following the machine-assisted stripping, all possible grave shafts found in these areas were examined and any human remains or the remains of coffins and monuments were systematically removed using archaeological procedures and techniques for excavation, recording, removal, and short-term storage.

The second phase of work consisted of conducting a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the remaining acreage (i.e. non-Perry Searched Areas) with associated searches of any anomalies that were discovered.

Because the project is on private property, the project did not need to be permitted through the Rhode Island Historical Commission's Office of the State Archaeologist. The Rhode Island Historical Commission was consulted and they stated that a permit could be applied for if the proponent wished, but was not necessary.

**Following the completion of all phases of field work, it is PARP's opinion that all human remains have been removed from the Perry Searched Areas and that no anomalies were identified in the non-Perry Searched Area that would suggest the presence of any graves and/or human remains.**

## ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Soils in the project area are Merrimac sandy loams on 0 to 3 percent slopes. These soils are somewhat excessively drained and occur on outwash plains and terraces. The typical soil profile consists of a dark brown A1 surface layer of sandy loam that is, on average, 8" thick. This layer overlays a yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam B1 horizon that averages 17". Below the B1, the B2 horizon is a light yellowish brown gravelly sand that occurs to a depth of 60" or more. The soil has a moderately rapid permeability in the upper horizons and a rapid permeability in the lower substratum. The soil is also medium to extremely acidic. This soil is well-suited for community development and forest growth as well as cultivated crops. It is also well-suited for the interment of the dead due to the lack of rock, the sandy soil, and the depth to ground water.

The property consists of two portions: a wooded area that, except for four plots used by St. Mary's, is not known to have been used for burials; and a relatively open area adjacent to Newport Avenue where most of the known burials were removed from in the 1960s.

The wooded portion of the project area consists of secondary growth of oak and pine with little underbrush between the trees. Prior to GPR testing PARP crew cleared the testing transects of branches and brush, creating level and clear survey transects for the GPR equipment. The remains of the paths, walkways and plots are still visible in the eastern portion of the project area taking the form of 20' wide raised plot areas flanked on the east and west by lower walkway areas. The main east to west running path is still clear down the center of the project area.

## PROPERTY HISTORY

The subject parcel is located off of Newport Avenue in East Providence, RI (**Figure 1**). Prior to the establishment of the East Providence Cemetery, the area is believed to have been used as cultivated ground and archaeological testing uncovered the remains of a cellar hole associated with a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century residential house. This structure was located in the southern third of the Perry Searched Area adjacent to Newport Avenue. The East Providence Cemetery was established by Samuel O. Case in 1887 and burials were made well into the twentieth century. Case was a resident of East Providence and was in charge of Hunt's, Carpenter's, and "The Old Town" Cemeteries for seventeen years. Case purchased the land on April 18, 1860 when it was then part of Seekonk, Massachusetts (this portion of Seekonk being annexed to Rhode Island in 1862 and incorporated under the name East Providence) (Registry of Deeds for Bristol County Book 255: 221). Case took the western half of the property and created the residential area called Pine Terrace. The eastern half became the East Providence Cemetery. As originally planned, the East Providence Cemetery had 621 plots, most being 10' wide by 32' long with some slightly smaller and some larger. Eighteen 10' paths and four 16' wide walks were laid out between and among the plots ("Case Lots") (**Figure 2**). Samuel Case died on March 13, 1903 and in his will left the cemetery to his son Nathan H. Case.

The East Providence Cemetery was a private venture that sold plots to anyone who wished to purchase them. A total of 15 Case Lots were recorded as having been sold before or after Samuel O. Case's death (Case Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 513, 514, 515, 517, 534, 544, 546, 565, 580, 585, and 621). The cemetery appears to have been in very poor condition (described as a jungle), and in 1955, its then current owner, Wyoming Incorporated, requested a zoning change that would rezone the property as commercial. By the 1950s-1960s, the area around East Providence Cemetery was described as compact, thickly populated and heavily commercialized, leading to the conclusion that the cemetery had "long ago lost its desirability or utility as a cemetery because of the great change in the character of the surrounding neighborhood since 1887" (Kelley 1961: 11). The cemetery was not enclosed and there were only two granite posts with rusty gates facing Newport Avenue. It was described as "in a deplorable condition of neglect and is heavily overgrown with trees, underbrush, scrub oak growths and wild grapes. The paths and avenues shown on said cemetery plat...have no physical existence on the ground and trees, rocks, and other obstacles to their construction abound throughout the area, leading to the inference...that said paths and avenues were never...laid out and constructed on the ground." (Kelley 1961:11).

After much public outcry against the closing of the cemetery to future burials, an issue which became confused with moving the existing burials, the petition was withdrawn and the ordinance tabled. The property was conveyed to Butler Auto Sales, Inc. on December 13, 1955, and the ordinance was reintroduced on January 10, 1956 by the new owners. As recorded in the ordinance, the property was identified as "the easterly part of the 'John Bishop Lot'" (Bishop being the owner prior to Case).

On January 14, 1957, Butler Auto Sales, Inc. conveyed the land to the Ed Butler Real Estate Co. The East Providence Town Council passed a resolution on April 16, 1957 to request the General Assembly to enact a statute authorizing the Town of East Providence to order the removal of remains at the former cemetery at the owner's expense. The Council, on May 21, 1957, ordered Edward Butler, Sr., president of the Ed Butler Real Estate Co, to remove the remains at his own expense. Ed Butler Sr. caused all of the property interests, both fee and burial lots to be consolidated into E. A. Kelley Co. by the early part of 1961. E. A. Kelley Co. undertook the responsibility of removing the remains, which had been ordered by the City of East Providence pursuant to R.I.G.L. §23-18-10(a) and 23-18-10(b). The expenses of the removal were borne by the owner, E. A. Kelley Co.

E.A. Kelley Co. petitioned the Providence Superior Court on February 27, 1961, to have the bodies removed from the former cemetery (Kelley 1961). At this time the cemetery was described as showing no evidence of burials in most of the 15 Case Lots that were known to have been sold. The opinion was presented that the passage of time and vandalism may have obliterated any traces of other burials. The only way that they may be identified would be through sounding or by attempted exhumation.

As set forth in the petition filed by E.A. Kelley Co.:

- A walk-through of the property was conducted in 1961 and six headstones were found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property). These were the stones of Stephen and Laura Arnold, Jane and Maude Bishop, Alfred Millay, James Smith, Sarah (Palriquin) Langill and Martha Langill. Martha Langill, was surmised to possibly have been buried in Case Lot 513, which had been sold to her husband, and Jane Martin and Maude Bishop, may have been buried in Case Lot 517, which was sold to Jane's husband, Albert.
- Five additional headstones were found along a path at the east end of the cemetery that ran parallel with Newport Avenue: Isabella Burke, Freddie McLane, William McLane, Mrs. Frank Eveleth, and Albert Greene.
- Two headstones were found in the woods and dense underbrush at the extreme rear (western edge) of the plat near the center of the rear boundary line: Jacob Berry and Henry and Serena Foye.
- Five stones marked "Gardner Case" were found near the intersection of Central Avenue and Lantana Avenue and a stone cross was found marking St. Mary's Orphanage.
- A review of the records of Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found that they had on record the following individuals whom they buried at East Providence Cemetery:

Nelson A. C. Wayte	4/9/1908
Frederick Bowen	12/7/1908
Ruth Bork	5/27/1914
Mitchell Bargoat	12/18/1914
Maude E. Taylor	12/21/1915
Mary E. McCallum	3/28/1917
Walter J. McLane	5/26/1921
Marie E. Norton	5/29/1921
Laura L. Arnold	12/8/1921
Isabella Burke	11/19/1924

- Isabella Burke is believed to have been buried in Case Lot 565; Marie Norton was possibly buried in the same plot as Alfred and Lora/ Laura Norton (Case Lot 546); Maude E. Taylor was believed to have been the same Maude that was inscribed on Jane Bishop's headstone, and the burial may have been in Case Lot 514 (which was transferred from Levi Langill to Lillian M. Taylor); and Walter J. McLane may have been interred with Freddie or William McLane in an unknown lot.
- Examination of burial permits in the cellar of City Hall in East Providence also found that James Loren Anthony, who died on October 22, 1918, was buried in East Providence

Cemetery on October 25, 1918. Lucy Winman, who died in Warwick on February 18, 1918, was also buried in the East Providence Cemetery on February 23, 1918. It was concluded that the examination of the records was incomplete, and that other burials may have occurred.

Joseph Perry Jr., a licensed and qualified funeral director, was duly named and appointed by the Honorable Superior Court to direct the exhumation. A total of 37 bodies were reported by Perry to have been removed and re-interred at Spring Vale Cemetery. The stones and markers that were found with the human remains were also removed and re-erected at Spring Vale. Perry stated that in many instances no stone or marker was present and identifications were made by inspection of the metal name plates attached to the coffins or pine boxes in which they were buried. Perry found that in many instances, bodies were located in or in the vicinity of burial lots that had no record of having been sold.

The following individuals were reported to have been moved from the East Providence Cemetery in 1961:

Table 1. List of persons removed from the East Providence Cemetery in 1961 and re-interred in Springvale Cemetery as reported by Joseph Perry Jr.

Perry Burial	Occupant	Location
1	Isabella Burke	Stone removed and relocated at Spring Vale Cemetery. Grave was found in northeast quarter of East Providence Cemetery in location of unnamed path parallel with Newport Avenue.
2	Walter McLane	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.
3	Freddie McLane	(Son of Ezra and Mary McLane) Small stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
4	Albert Greene	Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
5	Martha Eveleth	(Wife of Frank Eveleth) Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
6	William McLane	Marble stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
7	Martha Langill	(Wife of William F. Langill) Headstone evidencing burial of Martha A. Langill and William F. Langill removed and re-erected. Grave found in area of Case Lot 513 in southeast quarter.
8	William Langill	Name on same headstone with Martha A. Langill. Same grave location.
9	Lora Arnold	Stone evidencing burial of Lora Arnold and Stephen A. Arnold removed and re-erected. Grave located in southeast quarter.
10	Stephen Arnold	Name on same stone with Lora Arnold. Same grave.
11	Jane Bishop	Stone evidencing burial of Jane M. Bishop and Maude Bishop removed and re-erected. Grave found in area of Case Lot 517 in northeast quarter.
12	Maude Bishop	Name on same stone with Jane M. Bishop. Same grave location.
13	James Smith	Low dark polished stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
14	Sarah Palriquin	Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
15	Alfred Millay	Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
16	Jacob Berry	Stone evidencing this grave could not be found although it was earlier found and reported by the petitioner. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in northwest quarter.

17	Mary Berry	No stone found. Identified by plate. Grave in the area of Case Lot 585 in the northeast quarter.
18	George Bowen	No stone found. Identified by plate. Grave in the area of Case Lot 544 in the southeast quarter.
19	Albert Norton	Stone evidencing burial of Albert Norton and Laura Norton found and re-erected. Grave found in area of Case Lot 546 in the southeast quarter.
20	Laura Norton	Name on the same stone with Albert Norton. Same grave.
21	Frederick Bowen	No stone found. Identified by metal plate. Grave in the same area as grave of George H. Bowen in the southeast quarter.
22	Ruth Bork	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.
23	Mitchell Bargoat	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.
24	August Forsburg	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of Case Lot 515 in the southeast quarter.
25	Sarah Frann	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of Case Lot 580 in the southeast quarter.
26	Nelson Wayte	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.
27	Maria Norton	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of Case Lot 546 in the southeast quarter.
28	Unidentified Small Child	The remains of two bodies were found in the lots owned by St. Mary's Orphanage, being Case Lots 17, 18, 19 and 20. A large stone cross evidencing the burial plot of St. Mary's Orphanage was removed and re-erected in the Spring Vale Cemetery at the site of re-interment of these two bodies, which evidently were the bodies of small children.
29	Unidentified Small Child	
30	Henry Foye	Marble stone bearing names of Henry E. Foye and Serena Foye removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter.
31	Serena Foye	Name on same stone with Henry E. Foye. Same grave.
32	Mary Hankins	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of Case Lot 534 in the southeast quarter.
33	Lucy Mandell	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.
34	Levi Langill	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.
35	Mary McCallum	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.
36	Sarah Sutton	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of Case Lot 565 in the southeast quarter.
37	Maude Taylor	No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of Case Lot 514 in the southeast quarter.

Perry also reported that:

- During the course of the exhumations, the body of Lucy Mandell/ Madell, was identified in Case Lot 621, even though she had reportedly sold Case Lot 621 to Lydia A. Morse (who was not found) and that lot was later sold to Frank H. Winman.

- A number of bodies subsequently identified as members of the Winman family were also found in this Case Lot. A relative named Ida Lee contacted Mr. Perry and stated that six of her relatives (Lydia Winman, Fannie Winman, Joseph Winman, Arthur Winman, Frank H. Winman, and Lucy Winman) were buried in the cemetery in the vicinity of Case Lot 621. No stone or other sign of them was found but Mr. Perry located the grave and recovered all six bodies. These were re-interred at Locust Grove Cemetery.
- Another discrepancy was that the body of Levi F. Langill was found in the southeast quarter, even though he had sold his lot, Case Lot 514, to Lillian Taylor (whose body was not found).
- The body of James Loren Anthony, known to have bought a lot and recorded as having been buried there, was also not found.
- George C. Edwards contacted Mr. Perry following the completion of Perry's initial work. He stated that his father George Philip Edwards had been buried in the cemetery in the area of Case Lot 621 in the northeast corner. No stone marker was present. Mr. Edwards' grave was located, the body was identified by the presence of a metal plate, and the remains removed under the auspices of his son. This burial was re-interred at Highland Memorial Park in the Edwards family burial plot.

**As a result of Perry's work, a total of 45 bodies were reported to have been disinterred and re-interred at Spring Vale, Locust Grove Cemetery, and Highland Memorial Park.**

Perry concluded that "in my opinion there may be other bodies buried in the East Providence Cemetery in locations presently unknown to me. In addition to the many large trees in the area, there is also a very heavy growth of shrubs, weeds and tall grass which make the location of graves from surface observation difficult, if not impossible." (Perry 1961: 6).

After the property interests had been consolidated and the cadaver/remains removed and re-interred, E. A. Kelley conveyed the Subject Parcel back to Ed Butler Real Estate Co. in January 1963.

### **2013 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION EXCAVATION PROCEDURE**

The property owner in 2012, desired to have the question of remaining burials solved once and for all using state of the art archaeological technology and methods. As a result, the property owner contracted with the Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project ("PARP") to conduct archaeological investigations within the former cemetery with the goal being to determine 1) if any graves missed during the 1961-1963 exhumations existed in what were termed "the Perry Searched Areas", and 2) to determine the likelihood of any grave being present in the wooded portion of the project area, the area not searched by Perry.

The field work portion of the project consisted of the following:

- Denuding of the following areas delineated on the Cemetery Plat recorded in the East Providence Land Evidence Records Plat Book 6, page 2, Plat Card 89 ("Cemetery Plat") in their entirety:
  - From the cemetery path labeled Pink Path east to Newport Avenue ("Pink Path Area"); and
  - Case Lots 17, 18, 19, and 20 ("Orphanage Area"). Pink Path Area and Orphanage Area are hereafter sometimes collectively referred to as the "Perry Searched Areas".
- Scraping of the Perry Searched Areas to reveal any and all grave shafts and coffins or pine boxes, if any.
- Examination of any and all grave shafts found in the Perry Searched Areas.

- Removal of any human remains found in the Perry Searched Areas.
- GPR analysis of the remaining acreage (i.e. non-Perry Searched Areas) with associated searches if anomalies are discovered.

Removal of the trees and underbrush and the machine-assisted scraping of the Perry Search Areas was carried out by A. Gervasio Construction Company Inc. of Foster, Rhode Island. Approximately two feet of topsoil was stripped from each of the entire Perry Searched Areas. The areas were subsequently backfilled and graded by the same company.

The machine-assisted stripping was closely monitored by PARP director, Craig Chartier. Each time a soil anomaly, a dark, discolored patch of soil that stood out from the surrounding lighter colored B1 subsoil, was encountered, a survey stake was placed at the location. Following the stripping of approximately one quarter of the search area (in the case of the Perry Searched Area adjacent to Newport Avenue) PARP archaeologists returned to each of the staked anomalies and shovel scraped and troweled each one to determine the likelihood that it represented a possible former grave versus some other type of disturbance (such as a tree hole, prospecting hole created by the 1960s crews, or another type of historic anomaly). At each of those that were rectangular and did not disappear upon light scraping (as an artifact of the actual machine-assisted stripping would), a stake was driven next to it, given a possible former grave ("PFG") designation, and it was mapped onto the overall map of the project area. Those that were not rectangular were given anomaly (A) numbers, were mapped onto the overall map, and were immediately excavated to certify that they were in fact not graves. The horizontal area between graves that had their long axis parallel to each other (indicating that they were in the same lot row) was subsequently shovel scraped along a 30 cm wide transect to certify that no other graves or possible graves were present between them.

Each of the possible former graves were excavated in the following manner:

- the location of each former grave was measured from the telephone poles along Newport Avenue and the location was drawn onto a master site map for the project
- the location of each former grave was also recorded using a hand held GPS unit
- the entire former grave surface was hand troweled to provide a clean plan surface
- the former grave was then photographed and a plan drawing was rendered prior to the start of excavation
- excavation was carried out using a combination of shovel and trowel
- the former grave shafts were shovel excavated to the level when the former grave remains were encountered (as indicated by a color change from light sand to darker, more organic soil) with notes being taken during the excavation
- excavation was then carried out by trowel so that the former grave shaft outline, the coffin outline, and any remains could be identified
- once the extent of any human remains or the remains of the coffins were satisfactorily exposed, the material was photographed from multiple angles and a plan showing the extent of the former grave shafts, caskets, and the locations of associated hardware and remains was drawn
- human remains and other grave related artifacts (nails, wood, coffin hardware, etc.) were recovered during the excavation and retained for further study (removal of all pieces of grave related artifactual material helps to ensure that pieces of coffins or remains will not be found during future construction on the site)
- the remains and the coffin hardware were then removed, each being placed in a separate bag or plastic box for transportation with appropriate location information being recorded on a tag or bag that was kept with the material
- the material was then cleaned, cataloged and photographed in the lab

## EXCAVATION RESULTS

As a result of the stripping of the two Perry Searched Areas, a total of **46 Possible Former Graves** and six anomalies were identified (**Figure 3**). A total of 44 of the 46 PFGs identified were determined to be actual former grave locations. PFG 3 was determined to be the burial of a large, old dog that had been wrapped in a canvas tarp with brass grommets. PFG 26 was determined to be a prospecting hole excavated by the crews in 1961 in an attempt to locate unmarked graves. The anomalies were determined to be probable tree holes and a historic cellar hole associated with a house that existed on the property prior to the establishment of the burial ground. Machine-assisted stripping also found significant areas of previous oil removal and subsequent dumping of asphalt, gravel and rock, presumably a result of the repaving of Newport Avenue. These dumping episodes were located in the northern half and the western portion of the southern half of the Perry Searched Area adjacent to Newport Avenue. The previous excavations, presumably to remove sand to be used for construction elsewhere, resulted in the removal of at least four feet of topsoil and subsoil in some areas (**Figure 4**).

Several of the PFGs were found to contain multiple burials. Each of the sub burials received a designation based on its relative position; for example, PFG 20 contained two burials, PFG20N (Possible Former Grave 20 North) and PFG 20S.

A total of **55 possible sets of remains** were encountered. This number is **10 more** than Perry reportedly removed. Some graves were found to contain complete skeletons, others were found to be completely empty, and others were found to contain incomplete human remains resulting from partial disinterment in 1961 (Table 2).

Table 2. Gross summary of findings from the 2013 archaeological excavations

PFG#	Number in PFG	Complete Skeleton/ Partial Skeleton/ Empty	Case Lot
1	1	Complete Skeleton	534
2	1	Complete Skeleton	534
3		Dog Grave	
4	1	Partial Skeleton	566
5	1	Complete Skeleton	535
6	1	Complete Skeleton	535
7	1	Partial Skeleton	538
8	1	Empty	617
9	1	Partial Skeleton	621
10	6	Empty	615
11	1	Empty	557
12	1	Partial Skeleton	550
13	1	Partial Skeleton	550
14 N/S	2	Complete Skeleton/ Partial Skeleton	585
15	1	Empty	584/ 585
16	1	Empty	581
17	1	Empty	580

18	1	Partial Skeleton	548
19	1	Partial Skeleton	546
20 N/S	2	Complete Skeleton, Partial Skeleton	546
21	1	Partial Skeleton	546/ 545
22	1	Complete Skeleton	544
23	1	Partial Skeleton	574
24	1	Partial Skeleton	574
25 S/E/N	3	Partial Skeletons	574
26		Prospecting Hole	
27 N/S	2	Partial Skeletons	538
28	1	Partial Skeleton	538
29	1	Partial Skeleton	547
30	1	Partial Skeleton	484
31	1	Empty	484
32	1	Partial Skeleton	515
33	1	Empty	515
34	1	Partial Skeleton	515
35	1	Partial Skeleton	515
36	1	Partial Skeleton	517
37	1	Empty	516
38	1	Empty	516
39	1	Empty	516
40	1	Complete Skeleton	518
41	1	Empty	549
42	1	Complete Skeleton	538
43	1	Complete skeleton	538
44	1	Partial Skeleton	538
45	1	Partial Skeleton	538
46 a/b	2	Empty	20
Total	55	10 Complete/ 22 Partial/ 23 empty	

The human remains were often in very wet and poor condition, necessitating the removal of a block of soil around the bones in order to ensure that they did not crumble before they dried out. Air drying consolidates wet bone allowing it to be handled more easily. Once the remains were returned to the laboratory they were laid out on screen to air dry and once dry, the surrounding soil matrix was screened for bone fragments and associated artifacts. The bone and coffin related artifacts were gently dry-brushed once they had air dried. The artifacts were subsequently cataloged to identify the types of coffin related artifacts, personal artifacts, and artifacts that accidentally were

incorporated into the grave fill when it was shoveled in originally in 1961. The human bone was analyzed to determine any of the following: age, sex, race, and to identify any age, disease, or trauma related changes to the bones that may be present.

Once the human remains had been processed, as much background information was gathered on the individuals known and suspected to have been buried in the East Providence Cemetery. This information included age, date of birth, date of death, race, familial associations, place of birth, and occupation as appropriate. This information was used to help identify the graves with those removed by Perry as well as with individuals suspected to have been buried here.

A summary of the information gathered for each of the PFGs is presented below in Table 3. A more complete discussion of each of the PFGs that were determined to be former graves is presented in Appendix A. The first means of grave identifications was by the presence of metal name plates.

Table 3. Summary of data for each PFG gathered during the archaeological investigation

PFG	Possible Identification	DOD	U/ PD/ CD *
1	Isabella Burke	1924	U
2	Mittie Burke	1940	U
3	Dog (N/A)		
4	Sarah Sutton	1870	PD
5	Lora Arnold Relative	1885	U
6	Stephen Arnold Relative	1903	U
7	Mary/Martha Eveleth	1891	PD
8	George Edwards FGS**	1903	CD
9	Lucy Mandell	1928	PD
10	Winman Children FGS		CD
11	Mitchell Bargoat FGS	1914	CD
12	Alfred Millay	1900	PD
13	Mary E. Hankins	1911	PD
14N	Jacob Berry Relative	1898	U
14S	Henrietta Berry	Post 1870	PD
15	Mary Jane Berry FGS	1896	CD
16	August Forsberg		CD
17	Sarah Frann FGS		CD
18	Albert Greene	1896	PD
19	James Smith		PD
20N	Albert Norton Relative	1891	U
20S	Laura Norton	1890	PD
21	Maria Norton	1921	PD
22	James Loren Anthony	1918	U
23	Mary McCallum	1917	PD
24	Hugh McCallum		PD
25S	Infant McCallum		PD

25E	Infant McCallum		PD
25N	Infant McCallum		PD
27N	Henry Foye	1900	PD
27S	Serena Foye	1904	PD
28	George H. Bowen	1916	PD
29	Sarah (Palriquin) Langill		PD
30	Ruth Bork (Burke)	1914	PD
31	Burnside Burke FGS	1916	CD
32	Walter McLane	1921	PD
33	William McLane FGS	1906	CD
34	Freddie McLane	1887	PD
35	Nelson Wayte	1908	PD
36	Albert Bishop	1910	PD
37	William Langill FGS	1927	CD
38	Martha Langill FGS	1894	CD
39	Levi Langill FGS	1946	CD
40	Marge Evelyn Taylor	1915	U
41	Jane Bishop FGS	1895	CD
42	Grace E. Bowen	1896	U
43	Unknown Bowen infant		U
44	Mary Louisa (James) Bowen	Pre 1900	PD
45	Frederick Henry Bowen	1908	PD
46a	Orphan FGS		CD
46b	Orphan FGS		CD

\*U- Unexhumed; PD- Partially Disinterred; CD- Completely Disinterred

\*\* FGS – Former Grave Site

Readable name plates were found in PFG 1, 2, 15, and 40. A name plate bearing the name Isabella born 1844, with an unreadable last name was found in PFG 1. Coffin hardware present in the grave suggested that it was one of the more recent graves. It is known that Isabella Burke was born in 1844 and that she was buried in this area of the cemetery. The characteristics of this skeleton also match those of Isabella Burke- African American, over 60, and female. The identification of this grave as that of Isabella Burke is supported by the presence of Mittie Burke, also identified by a metal name plate, in PFG 2, which was in the same lot as the PFG 1. Isabella Burke was identified as one of the bodies disinterred in 1961, but this grave had not been disturbed. This leads to the conclusion that her headstone was moved, and remains of another individual, probably a relative were re-interred but misidentified.

A name plate bearing the name Mittie Burke with a date of death of 1940, was found in PFG 2. Mittie Burke may have been related to Isabella Burke. This grave was also not disinterred in 1961.

A name plate bearing the name Maude Bishop, born 18(unreadable number)0, died 1915 was found in PFG 40, which had been missed during the 1961 exhumation..

A partial name plate that had been very damaged presumably during the 1961 disinterment was found in PFG 15. This plate bore the birth date of 1830 (the 18 missing but presumed and the 30 being readable) and dying in the nineteenth century (the first two numbers, 18, being readable on the death date but the last two numbers missing). The only known person who was born in 1830 and who died in the nineteenth century was Mary Berry. This identification was supported by the skeletal evidence of PFG 20, where the complete skeleton of an older African American male and the partial remains of an African American female were found. It is possible that these are the human remains of relatives of Jacob Berry.

The second mode of identification was the coordination of recorded lot ownership, i.e., Case Lots, with the human remains that were found. The former grave found in the St. Mary's Orphanage lots (PFG 46) is assumed to have been associated with the two orphans that are known to have been buried there. This was found to be the case with Case Lot 621, where Lucy Mandell was known to have been buried and where the partially disinterred remains of an adult female were identified in PFG 9. It was also recorded that George Edwards was buried near Case Lot 621 and PFG 8 was the only former grave located in this area. This grave was completely empty, which is speculated, to have been the result of Mr. Edwards' son having been present during the exhumation. The identification of the Winman grave near Case Lot 621 is another example of identification based on location. A long but relatively narrow grave was identified in Case Lot 615. Background research showed that the Winmans who were interred here were all children ages 4 and younger. The six known burials of the Winman family would have all fit into this long shaft. Often times, the attempt to coordinate failed to identify the occupant of a grave, as it appears that people were not always buried in the lots that they had purchased. This may be the result of shoddy record keeping and lax management of the interments when they were actually made.

The third method of identification was made by using the information gleaned from the skeletal and coffin remains and then comparing this data with known or suspected interments not previously accounted for. This was the way that the former grave of Ruth Bork/ Burke was identified. Excavation of the former grave found that the remains had been mostly exhumed during 1961, but that a child's porcelain doll dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century remained in the grave. The only female child that was known to have been exhumed in 1961 was Ruth Bork/ Burke, so it was a logical conclusion that this was most probably her grave. By looking at the genealogical records, it was also found that she had a brother, Burnside Huxum Burke, who died two years after her. It was concluded that the grave next to that identified as Ruth Bork/ Burke, may have been that of her brother, although he is not reported to have been buried here. This grave was found to be empty, and the human remains may have been disinterred in 1961.

The graves that could be definitely associated with specific individuals were the two orphan graves in the St. Mary's Orphanage lot, the Winman graves, PFG 1, 2, 15, and 40 (identified by means of metal names plates present in the graves), and PFG 8 and 9 (which were the only ones known to be located in this section).

### **GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY**

The proposed Ground Penetrating Radar testing was focused on testing in the wooded unexcavated areas. GPR testing in the wooded area was conducted on north to south running transects along each of the lot areas. It was proposed that two transects be located along each group of lots (**Figure 5**). The grave shafts were expected to be oriented east to west in the typical Christian fashion, which was found to be the case when the Perry Searched Area was machine stripped, and this testing strategy had the best possibility of encountering some trace of them, if they are present.

From previous experience with GPR, PARP archaeologists knew that it was possible to identify potential grave shafts as the survey is being conducted. Through a quick series of scans across two

sections of the Perry Searched Area adjacent to Newport Avenue, that was still found to be the case. Potential anomalies were flagged by the GPR operator in real time and were subsequently ground-truthed.

There were a total of 56 transects in the wooded area, each up to 260' long. The wooded area was found to be full of possible tree throw pits that were up to three feet in diameter and larger pits that are believed to have been the result of illicit soil extraction and excavation by local children to create forts and bicycle jump. Moderate to large dump piles consisting of asphalt, presumably from repaving of the adjacent roads, and the use of the area as a convenient dump by the property neighbors were also found across the project area, particularly along the southwestern and northwestern edges of the property.

Numerous anomalies were encountered by the GPR technician and the vast majority of these were quickly found to be large pieces of metal refuse (bed springs sets, bed frames, automotive parts). A shovel test pit was excavated at the southern end of the first transect in order to assess the nature of the soils. Excavation found that the topsoil appeared to be approximately two feet thick, nearly twice what was expected. It was concluded that when the lots were constructed, soil was cast up from the walkways that were between the lots thus creating the raised lots. Below this topsoil a normal soil profile of upper and lower horizons of subsoil was found. GPR scanning soon bore out this profile across much of the eastern half of the wooded area. The western half was found to lack the definite built up lot areas and therefore also lacked the deeper topsoil.

When the GPR scan was being conducted, the technician was specifically looking for disturbances in the soil profiles (large blips and squiggles in an otherwise linear soil horizon) that signified a deep soil disturbance. The specific area of focus was between four and six feet below the ground surface. Any anomalies above this were determined to be relatively recent in origin and more often than not consisted of large iron trash. No potential anomalies were encountered beyond six feet below the surface. Only two anomalies were found that were felt to potentially meet the criteria for potential grave shafts. Each of these was subsequently valuated by scanning along the perpendicular axis from the original scan in order to determine the horizontal extent (basically how large the anomaly was) and then they were ground truthed by means of shovel excavated pits. One anomaly was found to be only a small disturbance when it was scanned along the perpendicular axis while the other was found to be a pit filled with asphalt waste.

No other potential anomalies were identified, and the GPR technician rendered an opinion that there was a low probability for any graves to be present in the wooded area of the property. This finding is supported by the rapid cessation of well-defined lot mounds and walkways as one moved from east to west across the property. It appears that the cemetery was developed from east to west with only approximately one third of it being actually developed with well-defined lot mounds and roadways and only one quarter of the entire property actually containing burials. It is assumed that if the cemetery had prospered, once the eastern third had been sold, the owners would have had the mounds and walkways developed in the next third and once those were sold, would have developed the final third. It appears that the cemetery was not as financially successful as the original owner had hoped and as a result, only a third of it was ever actually fully laid out and burials were contained in an even smaller area in the eastern quarter.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The sections of the former East Providence Cemetery that had been subjected to the exhumation efforts of Joseph Perry Jr. in 1961 (the "Perry Searched Areas"), have been completely cleared of human remains from within the intact portions of the former grave shafts identified and excavated as part of the 2013 archaeological investigations. The investigations found that a very poor exhumation effort was conducted by Perry in 1961. This resulted in some former graves being completely cleared of human remains, others being only minimally or partially cleared of human remains, while others were either missed by Perry or were not disinterred when they reportedly were. While Perry cannot be faulted for missing graves that he had no surface indication of or that he had no record that the individuals were present, in other cases it appears that Perry may have only removed stones or misrepresented his degree of certainty in his identifications of the individuals.

The walkover and GPR survey of the remainder of the property (the "Non-Perry Searched Areas") revealed no anomalies that were of a size or depth consistent with representing human burials. While the only way to be 100% certain that no burials are present in this area would be to strip it and scrape it the way the Perry Searched Areas were investigated, the GPR technician felt that there is only a low possibility of any unmarked burials being present in this area. This finding is supported by the results of the walkover of this portion of the project area. The walkover found that only a small portion adjacent to the Perry Searched Area near Newport Avenue had even been moderately altered to a state where the burial lots that were for sale had been minimally defined by lot areas and walkways between them. The degree of alteration soon diminished to the point that no traces of any of the lots or walkways were visible within 100' of the Perry Searched Area adjacent to Newport Avenue. It appears that when the cemetery was originally laid out, the owners only laid out less than half of it for initial sale. It is likely that once the eastern lots had been sold, the owners would have then had the western half laid out and prepped for sale.

**The final conclusion of the 2013 archaeological survey is that, to the best of the ability of the excavator and the GPR technician, all burials have been removed from the Perry Searched Areas and there is a high probability that no burials are present in the Non-Perry Searched Area.**

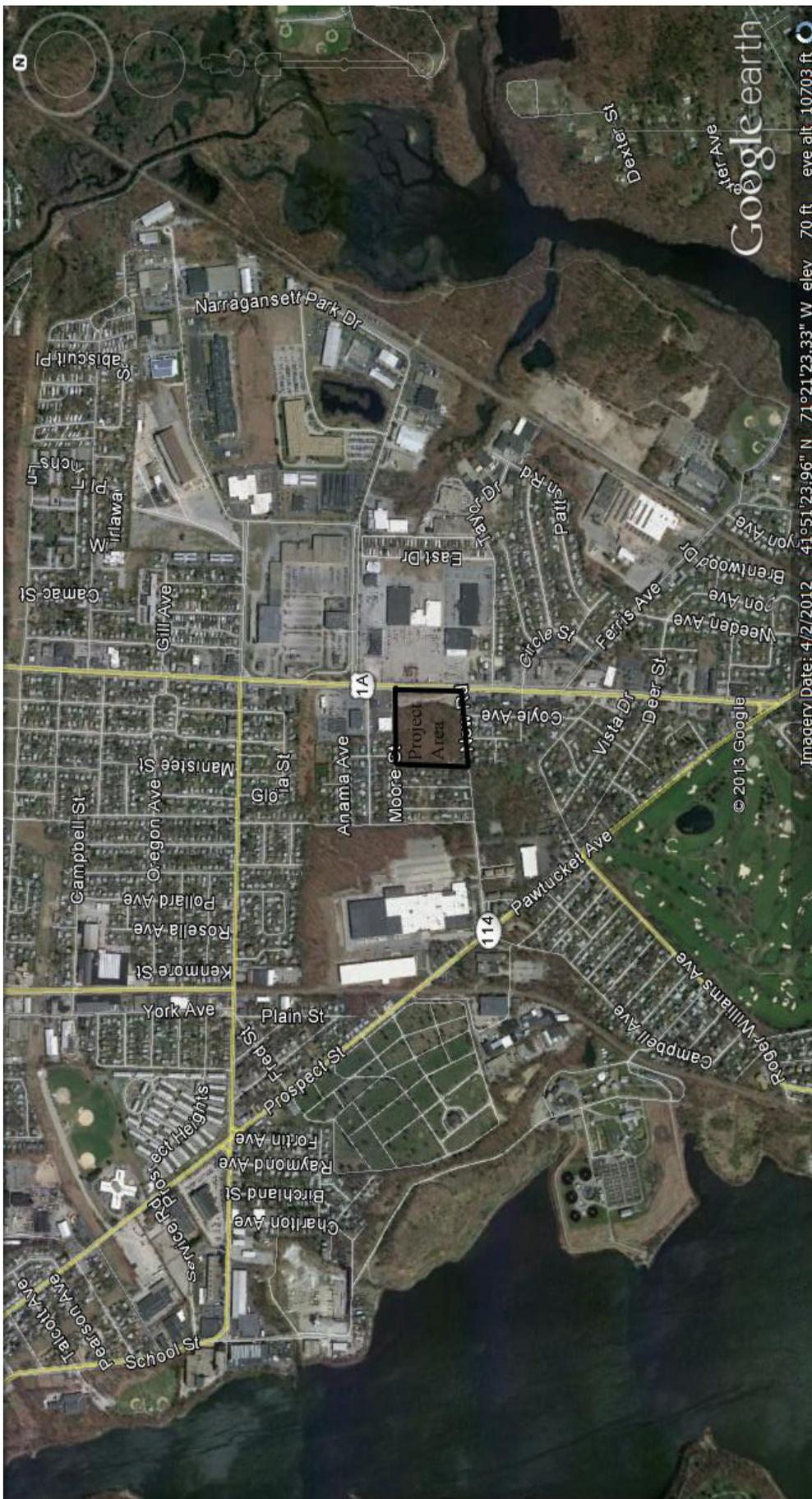


Figure 1. Project area shown on Google Earth image



Figure 3. 11 x 17

Figure 4. 11 x 17



Figure 5. GPR testing in wooded area

## APPENDIX A

## DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMER GRAVES EXCAVATED

**PGF 1            Possible Remains of Isabella Burke            1924**  
**Unexhumed**

PGF 1 was located in Case Lot 534 in the southeast corner of the former cemetery. It was a complete, unexhumed burial containing skeletal remains within a coffin measuring 206 cm long and 70 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood of two colors and had two large white metal plates on each of the long sides with paired pivots on each one. These were connected by a square iron bar with white metal terminal ends. Each plate was 16 cm long and 8 cm high. The coffin was found to have been constructed using wire nails, which places its date of construction on the very late nineteenth, and more probably the twentieth century. A thin iron plate, possibly used to keep the head from rolling, was found beneath the skull and four iron lid slide locks were recovered. No cloth was recovered from inside or outside of the coffin. A white metal plate was found inside the coffin resting on the pelvis of the skeleton. The plaque bore the name Isabella B (probably Burke) and the birth date 1844. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 100 cmbss. The former grave shaft contained several pieces of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century yard refuse and late nineteenth century glass that was accidentally deposited in the grave shaft during the original burial.

The body had been placed with the head at the east end. The skull was found facing the south. PGF 1 contained a limited number of skeletal elements, specifically a skull and mandible, the former of which had collapsed forward over the face of the skull due to the moist condition of the soil and the weight of the overlying soil, two midshafts of the humeri, and a few cervical vertebra. A raised ridge of slightly more dense soil was encountered along the medial axis of where the spinal column would be, but upon excavation was found to only be slightly more dense soil. This area likely represents the remains of the spine. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a female over the age of 60. The skull bore obliterated sutures, the mandible contained no teeth and all of the sockets had been reabsorbed and there was moderate to severe degeneration of the cervical vertebra. The skull showed traits that identified the occupant as being African American.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

This grave was identified as possibly being that of Isabella Burke who died in 1924 and was reportedly moved in 1961. It appears that perhaps her headstone was moved along with human remains that were misidentified as Isabella Burke.

**PFG 2            Possible Remains of Mittie Burke  
Unexhumed****1940**

PFG 2 was located in the northern half of Case Lot 534 in the southeastern quarter of the former cemetery. It was a complete, unexhumed burial containing the remains of a coffin measuring 215 cm long and 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and had two large plate iron handles on each of the long sides. The plates were connected by an iron bar with white metal terminals. One large iron plate with a short iron bar was at each of the short ends. The coffin was constructed using wood screws and wire nails. Six small hinges were used to open the lid of the coffin and three large flat iron reinforcement plates were present. The interior of the coffin contained material that would have been beneath the cloth and a white metal name plate bearing the following inscription "18xx (birth) Mittie Burke 1940 (Death)" was found to the northwest of the right leg. The top of the coffin was encountered at 60 cmbss and the bottom 78 cmbss. The left side of the coffin had collapsed at some point after burial resulting in the bones on that side being poorly preserved..

The body had been placed with the head at the east end with the skull facing the south. The right arm may have been bent at the elbow with the forearm laying across the pelvis. PFG 2 contained most of the skeletal elements except the feet and hands. Traces of light colored hair were also recovered. Two plastic mortuary eye caps, used to keep the eyes closed following embalming, were recovered in the eye sockets. The human remains were determined to be of an adult female of African American descent who was over 60 with heavy lipping on the lumbar vertebra and no teeth remaining in the maxilla.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 3            Dog Burial                                    No Human Remains Found**

PFG 3 was located in the center of Case Lot 536 in the south eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a dog, with the entire grave measuring 165 cm east to west by 80 cm north to south. The dog skeleton was laid out east to west with the head to the east. It had been wrapped in a canvas tarp with copper grommets. All that remained of the tarp were the grommets.

PFG 3 extended from the stripped surface to 20 cm below it. the entire skeleton was removed and no traces of a human burial were found.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the skeleton to ensure that a human burial was not located below the dog. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 4      Possible Additional Remains of Sarah Sutton  
Partially Disinterred****1870**

PFG 4 was located in the southwest corner of Case Lot 566 in the southeast of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 200 cm long and 70 cm wide with two sets of paired white metal handles connected by a cloth covered wooden bar on each of the long sides. The coffin was made of wood and was covered with cloth on the exterior. The bottom of the coffin appeared to be made of 1" thick boards with fabric present on the interior. It had been constructed using wire nails and had a view window on the lid. The lid was locked on using four iron slide locks. Pieces of a flowerpot and early nineteenth century ceramics were found within the grave shaft fill.

The body had been placed with the head at the west end. PFG 4 contained only a right ulna and radius midsection, a rib midsection, and a right patella. The patella measured within the parameters for an adult female.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 5      Possible Remains of a relative of Lora (Laura) Arnold  
Unexhumed****1885**

PFG 5 was located in Case Lot 535 in the southeast portion of the former cemetery. It was a complete, unexhumed burial. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 190 cm long by 55 cm wide that was made of wood and was cloth covered. The coffin was constructed with wire nails and it had two sets of handles with two separate pivots connected by cloth covered bars on each side. The wood used for the coffin appeared layered like plywood and one iron lid latch was present. An unreadable name plate was located between the legs just below the pelvis. A brownstone base was present at the west end of the grave and pieces of a white limestone headstone bearing the words "sleep" and "...ich" were found in the extreme western fill of the former grave shaft at 30 cmbss. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 60 cmbss. The grave shaft fill contained eighteenth to early nineteenth century artifacts that were accidentally included. The artifacts originated as yard scatter from the house that was originally located to the north.

PFG 5 contained a complete skeleton. The bone was encountered at 50 cmbss with no coffin on top of it, only sandy gravel on and around the bones and dark sandy soil below them. The body was oriented with its head to the west, the right arm bent at the elbow across the abdominal region while the left arm was extended along the length of the body. The skull was facing the southeast.

Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a female of European ancestry who was between 30-40 years old when she died. The person had severe teeth problems with evidence of crowding, misalignment and antemortem tooth loss.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 6      Possible Remains of a Relative of Stephen Arnold  
Unexhumed****1903**

PFG 6 was located in northern central portion of Case Lot 525 immediately north of PFG 5, in the southeastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 240 cm long and 90 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and was cloth lined on the exterior and interior. The lid was encountered at 30 cmbss and extending to 55 cmbss. The handles were paired white metal pivots joined by an iron bar. Two handles were located on each of the long sides. Two lid screws were found on each of the long sides and wire nails were used to construct the coffin. Based on the coffin hardware and nails, the date of the burial was estimated to be late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 55 cmbss.

The body was oriented with its head to the west facing the northeast. The right arm was bent at the elbow and rested on the abdominal area. The left arm was also bent and rested on the pelvis. PFG 6 contained a complete skeleton. Based on the skeletal elements present the remains were identified as belonging to a male of European ancestry who was over the age of 50. The individual had numerous cavities when he died and at least two button-sized tumors on his lower spine. A total of seven glass buttons of three different types were found with the skeleton. These indicate that the corpse had been dressed in at least three pieces of clothing.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 7            Possible Additional Remains of Mary/Martha Eveleth  
Partially Disinterred**

PFG 7 was located at the edge of Case Lots 536 and 538, being mostly located in the southern portion of Case Lot 538 in the southeastern portion of the former cemetery. This former grave contained only partial remains with most having been removed during the 1961 disinterment. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 205 cm long and 70 cm wide. The top of the coffin was encountered at 55 cmbss. It was made of wood covered with cloth and had two large plate white metal handles with a square long iron bar on each of the long sides. The coffin was constructed with wire nails, with a thin metal plate beneath the head and the lid was attached with iron slide latches. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 72 cmbss. Artifacts recovered from the grave fill included flowerpot fragments, brick, shell, and mold blown glass.

The body was oriented with the head to the west. The right arm was extended along the side of the body. The left arm had been removed in 1961. PFG 7 contained both lower legs and the right arm. Other elements were found scattered across the former grave including a rib fragment, possible pelvis fragment, vertebra, and a phalange. These human remains are believed to have been displaced during the 1961 disinterment.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered followed by a layer of heavy gravel. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 8      Possible Former Gravesite of George Edwards  
                 Completely Disinterred**

**1903**

PFG 8 was located in northeast portion of Case Lot 617 in the northeastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring two meters long by 76 cm wide that was made of wood and had two paired pivot white metal handles connected by a wooden bar on each long side. The pivots were stamped “PATENTED AUG 30 1898/ 1097” on the back side. Remains of a large glass viewing pane and large circular lid latches were also found.

PFG 8 contained no skeletal elements.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 9      Possible Additional Remains of Lucy Mandell  
Partially Disinterred****1928**

PFG 9 was located in the eastern central portion of Case Lot 621 in the northeastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 180 cm long and 60 cm wide. A 50 cm wide by 130 long test trench was dug on the south side perpendicular to the grave. It is believed that this trench had been dug in the 1960s when efforts were made to locate and remove the remains. The presence of this trench suggests that no surface indicators were present in the 1960s to identify the exact location of the former grave. The coffin was made of wood and covered with black cloth. It had two paired pivot white metal handles on each side. The pivots were connected to each other by an iron bar with molded rope-like lines on it that ran the entire length of the long side of the coffin. The coffin was constructed using wire nails and had two sliding lid locks. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 50 cmbss.

PFG 9 contained two tibia, one right femur and one right humerus. Intensive root penetration had occurred resulting in the infiltration of numerous small rootlets into the remaining skeletal elements. As a result, only the severely root compromised shafts of the longbones cited above remained. The body appears to have been oriented with the head to the west. The cranium, thorax, and left side of the body, except for the left lower leg, appear to have been removed during the 1961 disinterment.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 10      Possible Former Gravesite of the Winman Family  
Completely Disinterred**

PFG 10 was located in the northeast corner of Case Lot 615 in the northeast portion of the former cemetery. It measured 4.6 meters long and was between 112 and 168 cm wide. No coffin or human remains were found within it. The bottom of the former grave was encountered at 66 cmbss.

Based on its location within the former cemetery and its size, it is believed to represent the Winman Family burial plot. Six individuals ranging in age from under one year to four years were buried in a single grave and were removed in 1961.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 11      Former Gravesite of Mitchell Bargoat  
Completely Disinterred**

PFG 11 was located in the south corner of Case Lot 557 in the northeast portion of the former cemetery. It measured 170 cm long and between 70 and 110 cm wide and contained no coffin or skeletal remains. The bottom of the former grave was encountered at 40 cmbss.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered to 70 cm below the bottom of the former grave. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 12      Possible Additional Remains of Alfred Millay  
Partially Disinterred****1900**

PFG 12 was located in the northeast corner of Case Lot 550 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. The remains appear to have been almost completely removed in 1961. The former grave contained the remains of a coffin measuring 188 cm long by 74 cm wide. It was made of wood with no evidence of any handles. The coffin had been constructed with wire nails and had a viewing pane, an iron lid slide lock and a latch. A thin iron plate that would have been behind the head was also present. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 75 cm bss.

PFG 12 contained skull fragments at the eastern end indicating that the body was originally laid out with its head to the east. Scattered human remains found in the coffin included a portion of a rib, a tarsal, and a portion of pelvis. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a young male.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 13      Possible Additional Remains of Mary E. Hankins  
Partially Disinterred**

**1911**

PFG 13 was located in the southern portion of Case Lot 550 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long by 40 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and wire nails with rectangular iron brackets at the corners. Two large pivot plate handles were present on each of the long sides connected with a square iron bar. Two sliding lid locks and an iron latch were also recovered as was a thin metal plate from behind the head. Based on the coffin hardware and nails, the date of the burial was estimated to date to the first half of the twentieth century.. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 60 cmbss.

PFG 13 contained a complete calvarium (skull without the face bones) that had been displaced, presumably during the 1961 disinterment, so that the foramen magnum faced up. A portion of the left humerus was also recovered. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a female over sixty years old of European ancestry.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

<b>PFG 14N</b>	<b>Possible Remains of a Relative of Jacob Berry Unexhumed</b>	<b>1898</b>
<b>PFG 14S</b>	<b>Possible Remains of Henrietta Berry Partially Disinterred</b>	<b>post 1870</b>

PFG 14 was located in the southern portion of Case Lot 585 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It was a double former grave containing one complete burial and one partially removed burial. These were designated PFG 14 north (PFG 14N) for the northern one and PFG14 south (PFG 14S) for the southern. PFG 14N contained the complete skeleton while PFG 14S contained only partial remains.

PFG14N contained the remains of a coffin measuring 185 cm long by 44 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood. The lid from 14N remained in place and was of batten board construction (short north to south planks joined with a long east to west running one). The top edge of PFG 14N was visible in the grave shaft wall at 57 cmbss and it appears that the lid collapsed into the coffin. The coffin was cloth covered on the exterior and interior and was made with wire nails. Two white metal paired pivots were present on each of the long sides, joined with a wooden bar with white metal terminals. Two iron brackets were found on the interior edges and the lid was held on with at least three sliding iron lid locks. A thin metal plate was found beneath the head. Traces of a white metal name plate were encountered on the pelvis but it was too degraded to read the name or dates. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 70 cmbss

PFG 14S contained the remains of a coffin measuring 184 cm long by 50 cm wide. No hardware remained on the 14S coffin but wood fragments and wire nails were found adjacent to the skull fragments.

PFG14N contained a complete skull and the midsections of the two humeri, femurs, and tibias. Extensive small root infiltration covered the longbones but not the skull. The head was at the east end of the coffin. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to an older African American male.

PFG14S contained only cranium fragments and one molar resting on pieces of the coffin bottom. The head was at the east end of the coffins. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to an older African American female. Pipe smoking facets were noted on the canine and premolars on the right jaws indicating habitual pipe smoking with a pipe firmly clamped between the teeth.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 15      Possible Former Gravesite of Mary Berry  
                 Completely Disinterred****1896**

PFG 15 was located at the south end on the line between Case Lots 585 and 584 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. The former grave was found to be essentially empty with almost all traces of the coffin being removed in 1961. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long by 60 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and only fragments of it survived. The coffin had been constructed with machine cut nails and pieces of lid screws and the associated plates were recovered. A white metal name plate with “.30 18” (Born 1830 died 18 xx) inscribed on it was recovered from the fill. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 70 cmbss. A fragment of a large molded flowerpot and a smaller flower pot were recovered from the grave fill.

PFG 15 contained no skeletal elements.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 16      Possible Former Gravesite of August Forsberg  
Completely Disinterred**

PFG 16 was located at the north end of Case Lot 581 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long by 75 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and covered with cloth but only the south side remained in the former grave. The coffin had two paired pivot white metal handles on each of the long sides, each joined to another by a cloth covered iron bar. It was constructed using wire nails and a thin metal plate was recovered from beneath the head area. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 65 cmbss and a two cm thick layer of dark soil, probably representing the decayed remains of the coffin bottom, was present.

No skeletal remains were found in PFG 16, but one white glass man's shirt neck button was recovered.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 17      Possible Former Gravesite of Sarah Frann  
Completely Disinterred**

PFG 17 was located at the north end of Case Lot 580 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 220 cm long by 70 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and was cloth covered and lined. The abundance of flat glass indicates that it had a large glass viewing plate over a portion of the body. It was made with machine-cut nails and wood screws. One portion of a white metal paired pivot handle connected by a wood handle was recovered.

No skeletal remains were found in PFG 17.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 18      Possible Additional Remains of Albert Greene  
Partially Disinterred****1896**

PFG 18 was located at the southern end of Case Lot 548 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 190 cm long by 40 cm wide that was made of wood. Five lid screws were recovered and the coffin had been constructed using machine-cut nails. Ten thin brass starburst decorations were present on the exterior of the coffin. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 70 cmbss.

PFG 18 contained a skeleton clad in a wool coat with cloth covered buttons. The left arm was extended parallel with the body while the right arm was crossed across the chest. White glass shirt buttons were recovered from the upper body. The body was oriented with the head to the east and feet to the west. The northwestern quarter of the grave had been dug and the lower right side of the body had been removed in 1961. The human remains appeared to represent an adult male of European descent who was over the age of 60. The skeleton bore degenerated cervical vertebra, large muscle attachment, and large cavities.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 19      Possible Additional Remains of James Smith  
Partially Disinterred**

PFG 19 was located at the north end of Case Lot 546 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. This grave contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long by 60 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and had black cloth on the interior. It had been constructed with wire nails and had two paired pivot white metal handles connected by an iron bar with a wooden rod on the interior, on each side. White metal finials tipped the end of each bar. The lid was attached using iron sliding lid locks and one iron latch was also present. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 70 cmbss. Machine-made bottle glass dating from the 1961 disinterment was present in the grave fill.

PFG 19 contained cervical vertebra, the right humerus, and a set of dentures. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to an elderly individual of unknown sex and race. The cervical vertebra were degenerated and fused.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

<b>PFG 20N</b>	<b>Possible Remains of a Relative of Albert Norton Unexhumed</b>	<b>1891</b>
<b>PFG 20S</b>	<b>Possible Additional Remains of Laura Norton Partially Disinterred</b>	<b>1890</b>

PFG 20 was located in center of Case Lot 546 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It was a double former grave containing one complete burial and one partially removed burial. These were designated 20 north (20N) for the northern one and 20 south (20S) for the southern. 20N contained the complete skeleton while 20S contained only partial remains. 20N contained the remains of a coffin measuring 194 cm long by 50 cm wide. 20S contained the remains of a coffin measuring 175 cm long by 40 cm wide. The heads of both of the bodies were at the east ends of the coffins. The coffin in PFG 20N was wood and was covered with cloth on the exterior. It bore two white metal paired pivot handles connected with an iron bar with white metal terminals on each of the long sides. The coffin had been constructed with machine-cut nails and four lid screws were recovered. A degraded oval name plate was found on the pelvis of 20N. The name and death dates were not visible. The coffin in PFG 20S was wood and was covered with cloth on the exterior. It bore two white metal paired pivot handles connected with a short iron bar with white metal terminals on each of the long sides. The coffin had been constructed with machine-cut nails, and it may have been cloth lined and appears to have a viewing plate. The bottom of the coffins were encountered at 60 cmbss

PFG 20N contained a complete skeleton. The individual was identified as being a male approximately 20 years old. Cloth from a possible coat was found covering the upper body, a white glass button was found just below the chin and brass cufflinks were found on the sleeves. Three coins, two Indian head pennies (dated 1880 and 1885) and a Liberty V nickel (dated 1884), were found in the right pocket of the coat.

PFG 20S contained only cranium fragments, upper neck vertebra, and the lower legs. It was in very poor condition due to the 1961 exhumation. The skull was found to be crushed with fragments of a viewing glass plate still covering it. Most of the torso of the skeleton was removed in 1961 but the lower legs were present. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a female aged 20-30 years old.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 21      Possible Additional Remains of Maria Norton  
Partially Disinterred****1921**

PFG 21 was located in southern end of Case Lot 546 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long by 60 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood with cloth covering the interior and exterior. It had two white metal paired pivot handles connected by a short iron bar on each of the long sides. It also had two black painted iron bale handles screwed onto the exterior. A thin iron plate was encountered below the skull. The coffin had been constructed using wire nails and had lid screws, at least three sliding lid locks, and a lid latch. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 80 cmbss.

PFG 21 contained the skull and a right humerus, ulna, radius, pelvis, femur, tibia, patella, tarsals, calcaneus, astragalous, and phalanges. The left half of the skeleton had been removed in 1961. The right arm was bent at the elbow and the right hand rested on the pelvis. The head was at the east end. The cervical vertebra were degenerated and fused together. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a female of European ancestry who was over 60 when she died.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 22      Possible Remains of James Loren Anthony  
Unexhumed****1918**

PFG 22 was located in Case Lot 544 and extended slightly to Case Lot 543 in the eastern center portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 206 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and three pairs of white metal paired pivot handles connected by iron bars were located along each of the long sides. Two black painted iron bale handles were also located on each side. The coffin had been constructed with wire nails and the lid was affixed with three iron sliding lid locks and two lid screws. One iron lid latch was also present. A white metal name plate was encountered over the area of the pelvis. No writing was legible on the plate and it crumbled upon removal. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 50 cmbss.

PFG 22 contained all the elements except for the bones of the torso. The body was laid out with the head to the west with the left hand on the pelvis and the right hand extending along the length of the body. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to an adult male of European ancestry.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 23      Possible Additional Remains of Mary McCallum  
Partially Disinterred****1917**

PFG 23 was located in northern half of Case Lot 574 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. On the surface this appeared to represent a double burial with the coffins placed side by side in a single grave measuring 238 cm long by 195 cm wide. Upon excavation, the former grave was found to contain the remains of only one coffin measuring 208 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and bore one large plate handle with two pivots at each short end. No handles were recovered along the length of the coffin. The coffin was constructed with wire nails and three lid slide locks were recovered along with three rectangular hinges and 2 lid latches. A thin iron plate was recovered from behind the head. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 30 cmbss.

PFG 23 contained only a tuft of hair containing several bobby pins at the west end of the grave. Based on the hair sample, the human remains were identified as belonging to an adult female.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 50 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 24      Possible Remains of Hugh McCallum  
Partially Disinterred**

PFG 24 was located in the center of Case Lot 574 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 195 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin, constructed with wire nails, was made of wood and had three white metal paired pivot handles with a white metal bar between them along each of the long sides. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 50 cmbss.

PFG 24 contained only a relatively small tuft of hair at the west end. Based on the limited amount of human remains, it was not possible to positively identify the occupant of this grave.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 25E, PFG 25S, PFG 25N      Possible Remains of three McCallum Infants  
Partially Disinterred**

PFG 25 was located in southern half of Case Lot 574 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of at least three infant coffins, designated PFG 25E, PFG 25N and PFG 25S. A fourth infant coffin may have been present to the west in a rectangular patch of soil adjacent to the main grave, but no coffin remains, hardware, or human remains were recovered here. Alternately, this hole may represent a probe hole dug to locate the graves by the people who disinterred the remains in the 1960s. PFG 25E measured 60 x 25 cm, PFG 25N measured 55 x 40 cm, and PFG 25S measured 86 x 45 cm. The coffins were made of wood. PFG 25E was encountered at 50cmbss and was gone by 52 cmbss. PFG 25N bore three white metal paired pivot handles connected with a white metal bar. This grave was also shallow, disappearing after only 5 cm. PFG 25S was also shallow and contained two white metal bale handles stamped OUR DARLING and machine cut nails. The bottom of the coffins were encountered at 52 to 55 cmbss.

One piece of bone was found in PFG 25N, and a piece of bone and traces of hair was found in PFG 25S. A clear glass bead was found in the hair in PFG 25S. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to at least three infants.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 50 cm below the bottom of the coffins to ensure that other former graves were not located below them. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of other former grave shafts were encountered.

**PFG 26      Prospecting Hole      No Human Remains**

PFG 26 was located in the center of Case Lot 575 in the eastern portion of the former cemetery. The anomaly was 140 cm long and 80 cm wide with the lon axis oriented north to south. Excavation revealed dark soil to a depth of 30 cmbss then coarse sand. No remains or artifacts were found.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 100 cm below the bottom of the dark soil to ensure that a no former grave was present. No evidence of a former grave shaft was encountered. This anomaly is interpreted as a prospecting hole made by the excavators in 1961 in an attempt to locate graves that were believed to have been in the vicinity.

<b>PFG 27N</b>	<b>Possible Additional Remains of Henry Foye Partially Disinterred</b>	<b>1900</b>
<b>PFG 27S</b>	<b>Possible Additional Remains of Serena Foye Partially Disinterred</b>	<b>1904</b>

PFG 27 was located in the southern half of Case Lot 538 in the southeastern portion of the former cemetery. This grave contained two individuals buried side by side. The remains were partially disinterred in 1961. The coffin in PFG 27N measured 190 cm long by 45 cm wide and the coffin in PFG 27S measured 200 cm long by 50 cm wide. The PFG 27N coffin was made of wood and was cloth covered. It bore two paired white metal handles joined with a cloth covered wooden bar on each of the long sides. The coffin was constructed with wire nails and had two lid locks and short iron strap braces. PFG 27N also had the remains of a degraded white metal plaque on the individual's pelvis. The name and dates of birth and death could not be read. The PFG 27S coffin was made of wood and had two large white metal plate handles joined by a square iron bar with white metal terminals on each long side. A thin metal sheet was found beneath the head and one lid latch and two iron strap brackets were recovered. The bottom of the coffins were encountered at 30 cmbss. Based on the coffin hardware and nails, the date of the burial was estimated to be the early twentieth century.

PFG 27N contained the pelvis and lower extremities of one individual. PFG 27S contained the right humerus and parts of the right ulna and radius, parts of the left ulna and radius, and the left lower leg and foot and right foot. Both individuals were oriented with their heads to the east. The left arm of PFG 27S appears to have been folded across the abdomen, while the individual's right arm was extended at the side. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains in PFG 27N were identified as belonging to a male over 34 years old, while those in PFG 27S were identified as belonging to an adult female. It was not possible to determine race.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 28      Possible Additional Remains of George Bowen  
Partially Disinterred****1916**

PFG 28 was located in center of Case Lot 538 in the southeastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 190 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and was constructed with wire nails. Paired white metal pivot handles with an iron bar between them were located on the long sides of the coffin and the lid was affixed using four white metal lid plates and screws. A white metal plaque was found resting on the pelvis. Neither the name nor the birth/ death dates were readable.

PFG 28 contained the mandible with no teeth (but with closed and open holes), cervical, lumbar and sacral vertebra, coccyx, left and right and lower arms, pelvis and the left and right lower legs--. essentially representing the lower half, the right hand, and the left arm of the skeleton. The right arm was folded across the abdomen, while the left arm lay extended at the side. The head lay at the east end of the coffin. Pieces of skeleton were also recovered from the upper grave fill, having been disturbed and redeposited by the 1961 work.

Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a male over the age of 60.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 80 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 29      Possible Additional Remains of Sarah (Palriquin) Langill  
Partially Disinterred**

PFG 29 was located in southern half of Case Lot 547 in the center of the eastern portion on the south side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring approximately 230 cm long by 70 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and was covered with cloth on the exterior. Paired white metal pivots connected by a wooden handle wrapped in cloth were located on the long sides of the coffin. The coffin was constructed using wire nails and had a glass viewing plate. The lid was secured with four sliding lid locks. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 50 cmbss.

PFG 29 contained scattered skeletal elements including an intact skull and mandible at the west end, a portion of the left humerus and left tibia midsection. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to an adult of European ancestry who was over 60 years old. One white glass shirt button was recovered with the remains.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 30      Possible Additional Remains of Ruth Bork  
Partially Disinterred****1914**

PFG 30 was located in the northern half of Case Lot 484 in the eastern center portion on the south side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 180 cm long by 60 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and was constructed using wire nails. The lid was secured with four screw locks and plates. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 20 cmbss. The head and right arm of a porcelain doll lay just east of the center of the coffin along the south side. One white glass button was also recovered.

PFG 30 contained one longbone midsection. Based on the skeletal elements present, the size of the grave, and the recovered doll parts, the human remains were identified as belonging to a young girl.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 90 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 31      Possible Former Gravesite of Burnside Burke  
                 Completely Disinterred**

**1916**

PFG 31 was located in the northern half of Case Lot 484 in the eastern center portion on the south side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. The coffin was made of wood and was constructed with machine-cut nails. Paired pivot white metal handles connected by an iron bar with white metal terminals were located on the long sides of the coffin. Based on the coffin hardware and nails, the date of the burial was estimated to be in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 20 cmbss.

PFG 31 contained no skeletal elements.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 85 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 32      Possible Additional Remains of Walter McLane  
Partially Disinterred**

**1921**

PFG 32 was located at the southern edge of Case Lot 515 in the eastern center portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 200 cm long by 60 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood with black cloth on the exterior. It was constructed with wire nails and two paired pivot white metal handles joined with a chromed iron bar were located on each of the long sides. A thin iron plate was recovered from beneath the skull area. The coffin was constructed with iron brackets and sliding lid locks. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 60 cmbss.

PFG 32 contained the right half of the pelvis and right femur, tibia, ankle, and phalanges, and the left tibia, ankle and phalanges. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a male over the age of 20.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 33      Possible Former Gravesite of William McLane  
Completely Disinterred****1906**

PFG 33 was located in the southern half of Case Lot 515 in the eastern center portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 190 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood that had been painted gray and it had iron brackets at the corners. A concentration of flat viewing glass was found in the western portion of the coffin. Two paired pivot white metal handles joined by an iron bar with white metal terminals were found on each of the long sides of the coffin. The coffin lid was affixed using white metal screws and plates. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 40 cmbss. Fragments of a Ball Mason jar and a flowerpot were recovered from the grave fill.

PFG 33 contained no skeletal elements, but it did contain fragments of a coarse woven cloth, possibly from a coat, as well as one white glass and one black glass button.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 34      Possible Additional Remains of Freddie McLane  
Partially Disinterred****1887**

PFG 34 was located in center of Case Lot 515 in the eastern center portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long by 65 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood, covered with black cloth, and large pieces of glass were found covering the left leg. This indicates that the entire top of the coffin was covered by a pane of viewing glass. The coffin was constructed of machine-cut nails and one sliding lid lock was recovered. Two paired pivot white metal handles connected with an iron bar and molded rope were recovered from each of the long sides of the coffin.

PFG 34 contained a cranial fragment in the southwestern edge, vertebra fragments in the center, a mandible fragment in the western half, a left ulna and radius midsection in the northwestern portion and a left tibia and femur. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a child. One glass button was recovered as well.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of coarse sand and heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of iron stained fine sand and then a layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 35      Possible Additional Remains of Nelson Wayte  
Partially Disinterred**

**1908**

PFG 35 was located in northern half of Case Lot 515 in the eastern center portion on the south side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 140 cm long by 45 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and the cover was built in a batten board fashion. Wood covered the cranium and most of the body but the southwestern portion of the grave appears to have been removed in 1961. The coffin was constructed using wire nails, and one coffin lid latch and one sliding lid lock were recovered. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 50 cmbss.

PFG 35 contained a cranium and mandible and a portion of a right femur. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a young child.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered. There was no evidence of a second former grave shaft.

**PFG 36      Possible Additional Remains of Albert Bishop  
Partially Disinterred****1910**

PFG 36 was located in southern half of Case Lot 517 in the eastern center portion on the north side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 195 cm long and 60 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and the top appears to have been of batten board construction. The coffin had cotton padding and cloth covering the interior and black cloth on the exterior. It was constructed with machine-cut nails and had iron brackets, two sliding lid locks, one lid latch, and at least one lid screw and plate. Two pairs of paired pivot white metal handles joined with a wooden bar with white metal terminals were located on each of the long sides. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 25 cmbss.

PFG 36 contained elements that appear to have either been pushed or shifted against the north side of the coffin. Skeletal remains were limited to parts of the skull, the mandible, the midsection of the right humerus and femur and the midsection of the pelvis. Personal items included a dental upper and a white glass shirt button. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a male over the age of 60.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of olive brown sand was encountered overlaying a thick layer of coarse pale yellow gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 37      Possible Former Gravesite of William Langill  
                 Completely Disinterred**

**1927**

PFG 37 was located in the southern half of Case Lot 516 in the eastern center portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 185 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and constructed with wire nails. Two paired pivot white metal handles joined by a chromed bar were located on each of the long sides and the lid was secured using lid screws and plates. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 56 cmbss.

PFG 37 contained no skeletal elements.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 50 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 38      Possible Former Gravesite of Martha Langill  
                 Completely Disinterred**

**1894**

PFG 38 was located in the center of Case Lot 516 in the eastern center portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long 60 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and only the west side remained. The hardware recovered consisted of flat viewing glass and one white metal handle fragment. It had been constructed with machine-cut nails and one sliding lid lock was recovered.

PFG 38 contained no elements.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 39      Possible Former Gravesite of Levi Langill  
                 Completely Disinterred**

**1946**

PFG 39 was located in northern half of Case Lot 516 in the eastern center portion on the south side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. Little trace of the coffin remained in the floor or walls, therefore it was impossible to determine the original dimensions. The coffin was made of wood and fragments of late nineteenth century solarized bottle glass and a flowerpot were recovered from the grave fill.

PFG 39 contained no skeletal elements.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of light gray sand was encountered overlaying a layer of heavy gravel. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 40      Possible Remains of Maude Bishop  
Unexhumed**

**1915**

PFG 40 was located in southern half of Case Lot 518 in the eastern center portion on the north side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 190 cm long by 52 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and was covered with black cloth. Two paired pivot white metal handles connected by a wood filled iron bar with white metal terminals were present on each of the long sides. The coffin was constructed with wire nails and three sliding lid locks were present. A white metal name plate bearing the name Maude Bishop 18x0/ 1915 was found resting on the pelvis. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 17 cmbss.

PFG 40 contained very fragile and root intruded skeletal remains consisting of a calvarium and longbone midsections. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a female between the age of 30 to 40. Personal items were limited to a wedding ring with a 1.7 cm interior diameter (ring size 7).

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. Multiple layers of iron stained sand and gravel were encountered. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was found.

**PFG 41      Possible Former Gravesite of Jane Bishop  
                 Completely Disinterred**

**1895**

PFG 41 was located in southern half of Case Lot 549 in the eastern center portion on the north side of the main east to west road running through the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 210 cm long by 70 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and covered on the exterior with cloth. The north, east and portions of the south and west walls survived. It was constructed with wire nails and had three sliding lid locks. Two white metal paired pivot handles joined by a black cloth covered wooden handle were located on each of the long sides. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 70 cmbs.

PFG 41 contained no skeletal elements

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 42      Possible Remains of Grace E. Bowen  
Unexhumed****1896**

PFG 42 was located in southern half of Case Lot 538 in the south eastern portion of the former cemetery. The grave contained a vault made of brick put up in cement and capped with two large pieces of sandstone. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 108 cm long by 45 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and the top was constructed in a batten board fashion. The coffin was constructed with wire nails and it had two small paired pivot white metal handles connected by a wooden bar on each of the long sides. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 20 cmbss.

PFG 42 contained only slight traces of skeletal elements and the anterior portion of the mandible. The grave also contained, at the western end, a pair of leather soled shoes with brass eyelets, a concentration of fine hair at the eastern end, two brass baby diaper pins, cloth from a burial gown, and a preserved flower.

Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to an infant under the age of one.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of brick and mortar demolition debris associated with the earlier house cellar hole into which the grave was placed was encountered. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was found.

**PFG 43      Possible Remains of a Bowen Infant  
Unexhumed**

PFG 43 was located in the southern half of Case Lot 538 in the south eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 86 cm long by 40 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and decorated with thin brass starburst shaped rosettes on the exterior. It was constructed with wire nails and had one coffin lid latch present. Two white metal bale style handles with a lamb on them were present on each of the long sides. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 5 cmbss.

PFG 43 contained a complete infant skeleton determined to be under 6 months old. Personal items consisted of two brass diaper pins, the remains of cloth shoes with brass eyelets, and three white glass gown buttons.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of mottled cellar fill soil containing high concentrations of demolition debris was encountered to 40 cmbss. A large rock was encountered at 40 cmbss. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 44      Possible Remains of Mary Louisa (James) Bowen  
Partially Disinterred****Pre 1900**

PFG 44 was located in the center of Case Lot 538 in the southeastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 190 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood covered with light colored cloth and had brass shell-shaped decorations at the corners. Large pieces of viewing glass were present on top of the lower legs. This indicates that a large plate of glass covered the body to approximately mid shin. The coffin was constructed with wire nails and screws with four sliding lid locks, one lid latch and iron brackets. Two white metal paired pivot handles connected by a white metal bar were present on each of the long sides. The bottom of the coffin was encountered at 20 cmbss.

PFG 44 contained most of the upper torso (cranium fragments, right scapula, right clavicle, ribs, right humerus and ulna, lumbar vertebra) and lower legs (right patella, left and right tibia, left and right fibula, ankles and phalanges). Most of the skull, the lower spine, the pelvis and the right femur were removed in 1961. Personal items consisted of 10 white glass gown buttons and a brass bobby pin with hair remaining on it.

Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a woman who was in her 20s.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of mottled cellar fill soil containing high concentrations of demolition debris was encountered to 60 cmbss. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 45      Possible Additional Remains of Frederick Bowen  
Partially Disinterred**

**1908**

PFG 45 was located in the center of Case Lot 538 in the south eastern portion of the former cemetery. It contained the remains of a coffin measuring 200 cm long by 50 cm wide. The coffin was made of wood and covered on the exterior with cloth. It had been constructed with wire nails and iron brackets. Two white metal paired pivot handles connected by an iron bar molded to look like rope were located on each of the long sides.

PFG 45 contained a complete left tibia, ankle and foot, a complete right leg, several phalanges on the inside of the right leg, other scattered phalanges, and scattered cervical and thoracic vertebra and ribs. Based on the skeletal elements present, the human remains were identified as belonging to a male age over 40.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 70 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A 30 cm deep layer of cellar hole demolition debris fill overlaid a 40 cm layer of gray sand which in turn overlaid a layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**PFG 46      Possible Former Gravesite of Unidentified Orphan Infants  
Completely Exhumed**

PFG 46 was located in the center of Case Lot 20 in the extreme western portion of the former cemetery in the St. Mary's Orphanage plot. It contained no coffin remains but the hole measured 170 x 170 cm with squared and rounded edges. It is believed that both of the orphans reported to have been buried in this plot were buried in this grave. The bottom of the grave was encountered at 40 cmbss.

A test pit was excavated for an additional 60 cm below the bottom of the coffin to ensure that a second former grave was not located below it. A layer of heavy gravel was encountered overlaying a thick layer of light gray sand. No evidence of a second former grave shaft was encountered.

**APPENDIX B**

**INDIVIDUALS BURIED IN THE EAST PROVIDENCE CEMETERY**

The following information is based on the known and suspected burials within the former East Providence Cemetery.

### **Anthony**

James Loren Anthony was born in Providence, R. I., February 2, 1888 the son of James T. Anthony. He was reportedly artistic by nature and eventually founded the J. L. Anthony Company of Providence, incorporated in 1914, which did silver chasing and designing. He was married on January 30, 1913 to Millicent (Reed), of Vermont and they had two children, Virginia, born June 2, 1915 and Loren Reed, born April 25, 1919. Examination of burial permits in the cellar of City Hall in East Providence found that James Loren Anthony, who died on October 22, 1918, was buried in East Providence on October 25 in the same year.

### **Arnold**

Lora Arnold was born in 1839 in Rhode Island and died January 31, 1885 at 45 years of age. She was married to Stephen Arnold and there is no mention in the census records of any children. A review of the records of the Lakeside Cemetery found the following entry regarding her burial: Laura L. Arnold (buried) 12/8/1921.

Stephen Sprague Arnold was born in 1824 in Rhode Island and died October 27, 1903 at the age of 78. He was listed in the 1880 census as "now a farmer works in cotton mill".

A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 and six headstones were found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property), including that of Stephen and Lora Arnold. Perry reported that "Stone evidencing burial of Lora Arnold and Stephen A. Arnold removed and re-erected. Grave located in southeast quarter."

### **Bargoat**

Mitchell Bargoat was born in 1914 and she died in December 16, 1914. Her parents were Leo and Hazel B. Bargoat. A review of the records of the Lakeside Cemetery found the following entry regarding her burial: Mitchell Bargoat (buried) 12/18/1914. Perry reported that "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter. "

### **Berry**

Jacob Francis Berry was born between 1820 and 1824 in Maryland and died September 15, 1898 at the age of approximately 76 years old. He was African American and was married to Henrietta Berry, and they had a daughter, Georgie A. In the 1870 census he was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$1500.00 and personal estate valued at \$100.00. His mother Henrietta was born ca. 1792 and the last time that she shows up in the census records is in 1870 when she is listed as being 78 years old and living with Jacob. A walkthrough of the cemetery conducted before the 1961 exhumation reported that his headstone was found in the woods and dense underbrush at the extreme rear (western edge) of the plat near the center of the rear boundary line. Perry reported in 1961 that "Stone evidencing this grave could not be found although it was earlier found and reported by the petitioner. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in northwest quarter."

Mary Jane (Broom) Berry was born between 1826 and 1840 in Maryland died September 26, 1896 at 70 years old. On the 1850 Maryland census, George Berry (her husband), Charles Berry (who had the same date of birth as George) and Henrietta Berry (born in 1828) were listed as living together. She may have been somehow related to Jacob Berry. Perry reported in 1961: "No Stone found. Identified by plate. Grave in the area of [Case L]ot 585 in the northeast quarter. "

### **Bishop**

Jane/ Jenney (Martin) Bishop was born October 15, 1860 in Canada and died March 31, 1895 at the age of 34. She was married to Albert M. Bishop and they had two children, Albert Meeton Bishop and Maude Evelyn Bishop (Taylor). Perry reported in 1961: "Stone evidencing burial of Jane M. Bishop and Mude Bishop removed and re-erected. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 517 in northeast quarter."

Albert Monroe Bishop was born in 1847 and died February 8, 1910 at 63 years of age. He was married to Jane (Martin) Bishop.

Maude Evelyn (Bishop) Taylor was born in 1881 and died December 18, 1915 at the age of 35. She was married to Lawrence H. Taylor. Together they had five children, none of whom are believed to have been buried in the East Providence Cemetery. Maude E Taylor is believed to have been the same Maude that was inscribed on Jane Bishop's headstone and the burial may have been in Case Lot 514 (which was transferred from Levi Langill to Lillian M. Taylor). Perry reported in 1961: "Name on same stone with Jane M. Bishop. Same grave location." He reported that Maude Taylor: "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 514 in the southeast quarter."

A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 and six headstones were found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property) including that of Jane and Maude Bishop. It was surmised at this time that Jane Martin and Maude Bishop, may have been buried in Case Lot 517, which was sold to Jane's husband, Albert.

### **Bork/ Burke**

Ruth Bork/ Burke was born in 1914 and died May 26, 1914. Her parents were Charles H. and Lottie/ Charlotte Burke. Her brother was Burnside Burke. He was born in 1907 and died in 1916 and was buried in East Providence. A review of the records of the Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found the following: Ruth Bork (buried) 5/27/1914. Perry reported that: "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Bowen**

George Bowen was born February 1, 1830 in Massachusetts and died December 30, 1916 at the age of 86. He was married to Maria Margaret (Occlleston) Bowen. They had two children, one of whom, Frederick H., was also buried in the East Providence Cemetery. He was a stone and brick mason. Perry reported in 1961 that "No Stone found. Identified by plate. Grave in the area of [Case L]ot 544 in the southeast quarter."

Frederick Henry Bowen was born June 30, 1859 in Rhode Island and died June 28, 1940 at the age of 81. He was married to Mary Louisa James (Bowen) and they had two children, Fred Albertus (1894) and Grace E. (1896). He was also a stone mason, like his father George Bowen. His wife and daughter disappear by 1900, and in that year Frederic and Fred Albertus are listed as living with Frederick's father, George. A review of the records of Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found the following: Frederick Bowen (buried) 12/7/1908. Perry reported in 1961 that "No stone found. Identified by metal plate. Grave in the same area as grave of George H. Bowen in the southeast quarter."

### **Burke**

According to her headstone, Isabella Burke was born in Southport, North Carolina, in 1844. She died in East Providence in 1924. She was African American. No other information was found regarding her. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961, and the gravestone of Isabella Burke was one of the five found along a path at the east end of the cemetery that ran parallel with

Newport Avenue. A review of the records of Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found that they had recorded that Isabella Burke was buried on 11/19/1924.

Mittie Ethel (Ford) Burke was born in 1876 in Washington, D.C. and died January 24, 1940 at age 64. She was married to Edward Burke from North Carolina, who was in the U. S. Navy and was stationed in Guam in 1900 on the U.S.S. Yosemite. He also worked at the Newport Torpedo Yard. Both were African American. Edward Burke was also born in 1876. There may have been some connection between Edward Burke and Isabella Burke, as Mittie and Isabella were buried in the same lot. No records of her interment have been found.

### **Edwards**

George Philips Edwards was born in 1869/ 1870 and died June 5, 1904 at the age of 34. His wife was Fannie M. Edwards. He was a brakeman. He had at least one son, George C. Edwards, who contacted Mr. Perry following the completion of Perry's initial work. He stated that his father, George Philip Edwards, had been buried in the cemetery in the area of Case Lot 621 in the northeast corner. No stone marker was present. Mr. Edwards' grave was located, the body was identified by the presence of a metal plate, and the remains removed under the auspices of his son. This burial was reinterred at Highland Memorial Park in the Edwards family burial plot.

### **Eveleth**

Martha A. Eveleth was born in 1835 and she died March 27, 1891 at 55 years old. She was married to Frank/ Francis E. Eveleth and they had five children, one of whom, Arthur H., died in 1888 at the age of 14 of typhoid fever. He is recorded as having been buried in East Providence but not necessarily at this cemetery. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961, and Mrs. Frank Eveleth's headstone was one of five found along a path at the east end of the cemetery that ran parallel with Newport Avenue. Perry reported that "Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Forzburg**

August J. Forzburg was born in Sweden in 1860 and immigrated to the United States in 1881. He died sometime after 1940. He married Annie P. (Nelson) Forzburg who was also from Sweden, and they had six children, one of which was a baby who died in 1898. Annie P. was born in 1860 and immigrated in 1877. She died in 1925 in Rhode Island at the age of 66. In 1900 he was listed as a carpenter who owned a house that was not mortgaged. Perry reported that "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Foye**

Henry Foye was born in 1820 in Maine and died in October of 1900 at age 76. He was recorded as being African American and had married Serena Foye in Maine in the fall of 1866. He had four children from a previous marriage. As far as is known, he and Serena did not have any children.

Serena/ Cyrene/ Cyrena (Sewall) (previous married name Chapman) Foye was born in 1824 in Maine and died June 15, 1904 at 79 years of age. She had two children from a previous marriage who were listed in the census as White while, she was listed as Mulatto. In the Maine census, the Foyes were neighbors to the Chapmans, and this may be how Serena and Henry met after their spouses died.

A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 and the Foye's were among two headstones found in the woods and dense underbrush at the extreme rear (western edge) of the plat near the center of the rear boundary line. Perry reported in 1961 that "Marble stone bearing names of Henry E. Foye and Serena Foye removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter. "

### **Frann**

Sarah Frann/ Framn could not be further identified. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 580 in the southeast quarter."

### **Greene**

Albert Chase Greene was born in 1835 in Rhode Island and died December 16, 1896 at 61 years old. His wife was Anne Jane (Mckenzie) Greene, and they married sometime between 1870 and 1880. He was a member of the Fifth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. He is listed in the census records as having been a farmer.

A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 and Albert Greene's headstone was one of five found along a path at the east end of the cemetery that ran parallel with Newport Avenue. Perry reported "Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Hankins**

Mary E. Hankins was born in 1859 and died on December 26, 1911. Perry reported that "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 534 in the southeast quarter. "

### **Langill**

Levi Langill was born in 1862 in Nova Scotia, Canada and died December 23, 1946 at the age of 84 years old. His father was Solomon R. Langill and his mother was Sarah (Patriquin) Langill. His wife was Alice Jane Matatall and they had one child, Elmer G. who was born in 1893 and died in 1937 at age 44 in East Providence. He transferred his ownership of Case Lot 514 to Lillian M. Taylor. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter. "

Martha Ann Langill was born in 1860 and died May 29, 1894 at 34 years of age. She was married to William F. Langill and she may have been originally from Canada. They had one child, Clifford Langill, who was not buried in this cemetery. Martha Langill, was surmised to possibly have been buried in Case Lot 513, which had been sold to her husband. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961, and the headstone of Martha Langill was found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property). Perry reported "Headstone evidencing burial of Martha A. Langill and William F. Langill removed and re-erected. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 513 in southeast quarter."

William F. Langill was born 1853 in Nova Scotia, Canada and he died in 1927 at the age of 74. He was a carpenter. He was buried in the same lot as his wife Martha. Perry reported "Name on same headstone with Martha A. Langill. Same grave location."

Sarah (Patriquin) Langill was born in 1837 in Canada and died in 1890 at the age of 53. She was married to Solomon R. Langill, and they had one child, Levi Franklin Langill, who was also buried in the East Providence Cemetery. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 and the headstone of Sarah (Patriquin) Langill was found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property). Perry reported "Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Mandell/ Madell**

Lucy Almy Mandell/ Madell was born in 1849 in Massachusetts and died May 11, 1928. She was married to James B. Madell and was the daughter of Charles Butts and Sarah (Brighmon) Butts from Westport, Massachusetts. Her husband was a bottle dealer who had been born in Pennsylvania

to parents from Scotland. He died in November of 1910. The couple never had any children. Lucy Mandell/ Madell had reportedly sold Case Lot 621 to Lydia A. Morse and that lot was later sold to Frank H. Winman. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter.", but she was actually found in Case Lot 621.

### **McCallum**

Mary Ellen (Pasbach) McCallum was born in 1885 and died March 25, 1917 at 32 years of age. She married Hugh Robert McCallum, and they had two children, Jeanette and Hugh, who both died before they were one year old. A review of the records of Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found Mary E. McCallum (buried) 3/28/1917. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **McLane**

William Ezra McLane was born in either 1838 or 1846 in Rhode Island and died on December 25, 1907 at the age of approximately 69. He married Mary E. Lindly and they had six children, two of whom we know were buried at the East Providence Cemetery. He was in the U.S. Navy and owned a farm. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961, and the headstone of William McLane was found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property). Perry reported "Marble stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter."

Walter McLane was born in 1875 and died May 23, 1921 at 46 years old. He was of European descent and his father was William Ezra McLane and mother was Mary E. (Lindly) McLane. He was listed as working as a jeweler. There is no record that he was ever married. A review of the records of Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found Walter J. McLane (buried) 5/26/1921. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter."

Freddie Arthur McLane was born in 1883 and died August 23, 1887 at 4 years 5 months old. His parents were William Ezra McLane and Mary E. (Lindly) McLane. He was the brother of Walter McLane who was also buried in the East Providence Cemetery. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 found the headstone of Freddie McLane near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property). Perry reported " Small stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter."

Mary E. (Lindly) McLane was born in 1849 in Rhode Island and died in 1927 at the age of 78. She was married to William Ezra McLane and was mother to Freddie and Walter who are also buried in the East Providence Cemetery.

### **Millay**

Alfred Elkins Millay was born February 5, 1879 in Massachusetts and died either September 2 or June 2 of 1900 at 21 years old. He had never married and was living with his mother and step father (George A. and Annie M. Paine) when he died. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 and his headstone was found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property). Perry reported "Stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Norton**

Albert Norton was born in 1873 and died July 26, 1891 at the age of 18. He married Harriet (Crapon) Norton in 1890 and had one child, Albert William Norton, also born in 1890, five months after they married. Perry reported "Stone evidencing burial of Albert Norton and Laura Norton found and re-erected. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 546 in the southeast quarter. "

Laura Norton was Albert Norton's sister. She was born 1867 and died December 31, 1890 at the age of 23. Perry reported "Name on the same stone with Albert Norton. Same grave. "

Maria Norton was born in 1836 and died in 1921 at age 85. In 1880 she was listed as married to James Norton of England who was 20 years her younger. She was listed as married in the 1910 census and head of household in the 1915 census. She was reportedly buried in the same lot as the other Nortons, but no relation to them was discovered. A review of the records of Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found Marie E. Norton (buried) 5/29/1921. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 546 in the southeast quarter. "

### **Smith**

James Smith was born in 1823 and died November 1, 1903 at the age of 80. He was married to Mary Smith. No information was found regarding children but this may be largely due to the commonness of their names. A walkthrough of the property was conducted in 1961 and the headstone of James Smith was found near the gate off of Newport Avenue at Central Avenue (which ran east to west through the property). Perry reported "Low dark polished stone removed and re-erected. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Sutton**

Sarah Augusta (Woodbury) Sutton was born in 1835 in Massachusetts and died August 8, 1870 at 35 years old. She was married to Nathaniel H.W. Sutton who was listed on the 1870s census as a Mariner, a captain of a tugboat, with a real estate value of \$3000.00. The couple had three children, one of whom died at age three, but none of whom are believed to have been buried in East Providence. Her husband remarried and is believed to have been buried elsewhere. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in area of [Case L]ot 565 in the southeast quarter."

### **Wayte**

Nelson Arthur Clifton Wayte was born January 15, 1907 and died and died April 6, 1908. He was the son of Arthur Wayte, a book keeper from England and who died on July 5, 1907 and Sarah (Tomilson) Wayte also from England. There were five other siblings, two others who died young with one dying within a year of Nelson and his father. In chronological order, it would be Winifred who died in 1896 at one year of age, the father, Arthur, who died in July of 1907, his son Charles Roy who was seven years old died in December of 1907, followed by Nelson who died in April of 1908 at age 1 year three months. Only Nelson was buried in East Providence, the remainder of the family was buried at the Pocasset Cemetery in Cranston, Rhode Island. A review of the records of Lakeside Cemetery, whose crews did the original interments, found Nelson A. C. Wayte (buried) 4/9/1908. Perry reported "No stone found. Body identified by metal plate. Grave found in southeast quarter."

### **Winman Plot**

The Winman family plot contained six children:

Lydia Ann Winman born 1893 and died August 17, 1897, aged four years; Fannie Maria Winman, born July 26, 1897, died April 17, 1898 age 1 year; twins Joseph Wilferd Winman and Arthur Taber Winman, both born 1902 with Arthur dying November 15, 1902 and Joseph dying on January 6, 1903, both under one year; Frank Albert Winman born in 1907 and died June 21, 1907, under 1 year old; and Lucy A. Winman, born 1915 and died February 28, 1918, at three years old. Lucy Mandell/ Madell had reportedly sold Case Lot 621 to Lydia A. Morse which was later sold to Frank H. Winman. A number of bodies subsequently identified as members of the Winman family were also found near Case Lot 621. A relative, named Ida Lee, contacted Mr. Perry and stated that six of

her relatives were buried in the cemetery in the vicinity of Case Lot 621. No stone or other sign of them was found but Mr. Perry located the grave and recovered all six bodies. These were re interred at Locust Grove Cemetery.

APPEBDIX C  
Archaeological Catalog