

HISTORIC CEMETERY RELOCATION

**“Laid in the Alien Soil of the Potters Field”
Life and Death at the Rhode Island State
Institutions 1887-1918**

**Cranston
Rhode Island**

STATE FARM CEMETERY

PREPARED FOR THE

Rhode Island Department of Transportation

AND

Federal Highway Administration

RIDOT ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES No. 156

2018



The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.



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U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

UNDER
Federal Aid Project No. STG-SIGN (013)
RI State Archaeological Permit No. 2006-31

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MANAGEMENT ABSTRACT

A portion of the previously lost, earliest state institutional burial ground was exposed and identified within the State of Rhode Island's highway right-of-way corridor north of Route 37 in the Sockanosset section of Cranston, Rhode Island. Seven (7) sets of human remains associated with Rhode Island's State Farm Cemetery eroded out of an artificial drainage gully established within the state's highway right-of-way in June 2006. To correct the drainage problem, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) coordinated the improvements to the drainage system north of Route 37 and contracted with PAL to provide cultural resources services to address the removal and analysis of human remains contained within the state's right-of-way and an adjoining property. Archaeological investigations established that at least 25 individuals remained interred within that portion of the cemetery where the proposed Route 37 drainage alteration project construction zone was established.

In the fall of 2006, the RIDOT satisfied all the requirements of the City of Cranston's Historic Cemetery Ordinance (Chapter 5, Section 5-4.1, as amended) and the Rhode Island State Historic Cemeteries Act of 1992 (R.I.G.L. 23-18-11 *et seq.*) and petitioned the City of Cranston to permit the removal and relocation of human graves contained within the drainage alteration project corridor. The permit (with conditions) was granted, and PAL exhumed the remains of 61 late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century individuals from 52 grave shafts that existed within the drainage alteration project corridor. The archaeological scope of work encompassed historical research, the excavation of unmarked interments, the analyses of recovered artifacts, and the identification of skeletal pathologies from the sample population. This volume presents the results of these studies; Appendix E (CD in back pocket) contains the genealogical research/data on each of the known individuals that were exhumed.

PAL has recovered all of the individuals located within the proposed 10-x-80-foot riprap ditch associated with the Route 37 drainage alteration project corridor. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended within the alignment as depicted on the 2006 project engineering plans filed with RIDOT and the City of Cranston. Additional grave shafts were observed in the east and west walls of the trench cut for the drainage alteration project. If any future project plans include subsurface impacts east or west of the presently cleared project corridor, then additional archaeological investigations will be warranted to remove those burials threatened by construction.

PAL also recommended that the burial ground be registered with the City of Cranston and the State of Rhode Island. Archaeological investigations have demonstrated that unmarked graves continue south, east, and west of the Route 37 drainage alteration project and onto private property north of the limits of the state's highway right-of-way corridor. Consequently, PAL recommends no future ground subsurface disturbances north or south of Route 37 within the state's highway right-of-way corridor between the abandoned Pontiac Secondary Railroad line and the southwestern edge of the Citizen's Bank parking facility located at 100 Sockanosset Cross Road. If future drainage improvements or maintenance require potential disturbance of the subsoils within these areas, PAL recommends that an archaeological search for unmarked graves be undertaken to determine if any undertakings could potentially impact additional unmarked grave sites. Any work would have to be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 of the City of Cranston's Historical Cemeteries Ordinance and the Rhode Island State Historic Cemeteries Act of 1992 and require consultation with the City of Cranston and the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) planned and coordinated the alteration of a failed drainage system in the Sockanosset section of Cranston, Rhode Island (Figure 1-1). In July 2006 the RIDOT retained PAL to address the potential for human burials to be contained within a proposed 10-x-80-foot (ft) riprap ditch planned for the drainage alteration project (Figure 1-2). Archaeological investigations established that at least 25 individuals remained interred within the proposed construction zone, which was situated approximately 50 ft east of an area where human remains had been exposed following a series of heavy rain and flood events. The project proponents, in consultation with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) and the City of Cranston, requested the removal and relocation of graves contained within the drainage alteration corridor prior to construction. The project was planned to manage and alleviate drainage issues associated with Route 37 and a nearby parking lot facility located at 100 Sockanosset Cross Road.

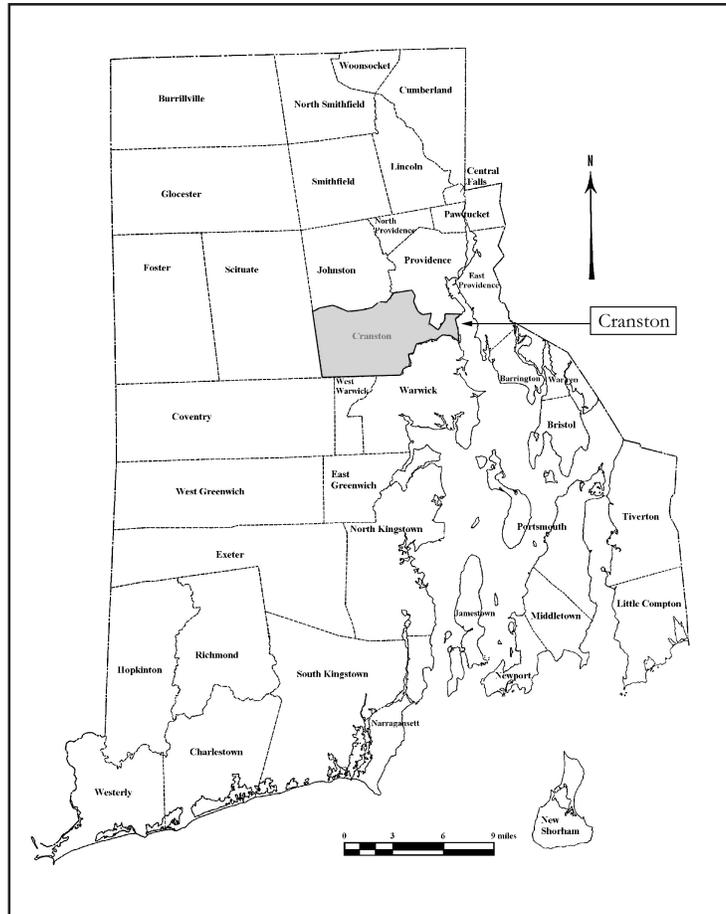


Figure 1-1. Location of the City of Cranston within the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

RIDOT and Beta Engineering, consultant to RIDOT, contracted with PAL to conduct the archaeological removal and relocation of human remains within the proposed riprap ditch intended to correct drainage erosion problems. Fieldwork for the project began on September 25, 2006 and continued to October 25, 2006. More rain on Saturday, October 28, 2006 resulted in partial site erosion and the exposure of additional skeletal remains. PAL once again returned to the cemetery to collect exposed skeletal elements and excavate those grave shafts partially undermined or exposed by the rain. PAL staff completed the supplemental archaeological removal of state institution graves on November 6, 2006. Fieldwork for the project was conducted under Archaeological Permit No. 2006-31 issued by the RIHPHC on

August 21, 2006 and in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 5-4.1 (City of Cranston's Historic Cemetery Ordinance) Code of the City of Cranston, 1970, "Building Code" (as amended).

Project Description

The Route 37 drainage alteration project was proposed along the east side of Route 37 behind the Citizens Bank building (also known as the former Davol Building) at 100 Sockanossett Cross Road in the City of Cranston (Figure 1-3). The project involved improvements to a failed drainage system that parallels Route 37 along its north side. The project was designed to facilitate rainwater runoff and prevent additional flooding of the adjacent Citizens Bank parking lot facility (owned by the Carpionato Corporation) by channeling water along a rehabilitated asphalt drainage ditch to a small, unnamed wetland system. Drainage was to be facilitated via the proposed construction of a 10-x-80-ft stone-lined riprap ditch located in the southwestern corner of the parking lot, perpendicular to Route 37, which will connect the asphalt ditch with the existing wetland. A small concrete culvert located beneath Route 37 at the head of the proposed riprap ditch provides storm water management by channeling rainwater overflow beneath Route 37 to the unnamed wetland.

Project History

During the week of June 19, 2006, Cranston City Police were notified that suspected human remains had been exposed behind the Citizens Bank building in the City of Cranston. City police responded by visiting the site and contacting the Rhode Island State Medical Examiner's Office. City and state officials recovered the lead coffin plates of two individuals: Elizabeth Anderton (d. October 20, 1916) and Minnie Frawley (d. November 16, 1916) and numerous human remains exposed on ground surfaces adjacent to the Citizen's Bank parking facility. Several sets of partially articulated human skeletons and associated coffin materials were observed in an artificial drainage gully within the state's highway right-of way and continuing onto property owned by the Carpionato Corporation (100 Sockanossett Cross Road) between Route 37 and the existing parking lot at this time. State officials determined that the bones were those of individuals interred within a state institution burial ground based on inscriptions on the recovered coffin plates and subsequently notified the RIHPHC of the findings.

PAL met with the RIDOT officials, staff of the RIHPHC and officials from the City of Cranston to discuss the future treatment of exposed human remains at the discovery site. RIDOT, through Beta Engineering, then contracted with PAL to attend to the human remains recovery task, evaluate the site conditions and to make recommendations concerning the need for additional work. Recovery tasks involved the collection of human remains that included several adult phalanges, a human mandible, a fragment of a maxilla, ribs, and elements of several long bones. PAL staff also recorded and recovered seven (7) partially disturbed individuals and associated coffin remains within the artificial drainage channel between Route 37 and the Citizen's Bank parking lot facility.

Burial No. 1, located in the extreme eastern limit of the erosion channel, contained the remains of a single individual. Skeletal remains associated with Burial No. 1 included the femora, tibiae, fibulae and feet for both the left and right legs. Burial No. 2 was situated less than 1 meter (m) (3 ft) west of Burial No. 1. Although this individual's cranium was missing, most of the post-cranial skeleton, including the left and right arms, vertebrae, pelvis, hands and legs remained in anatomical order. A series of 4-hole white glass

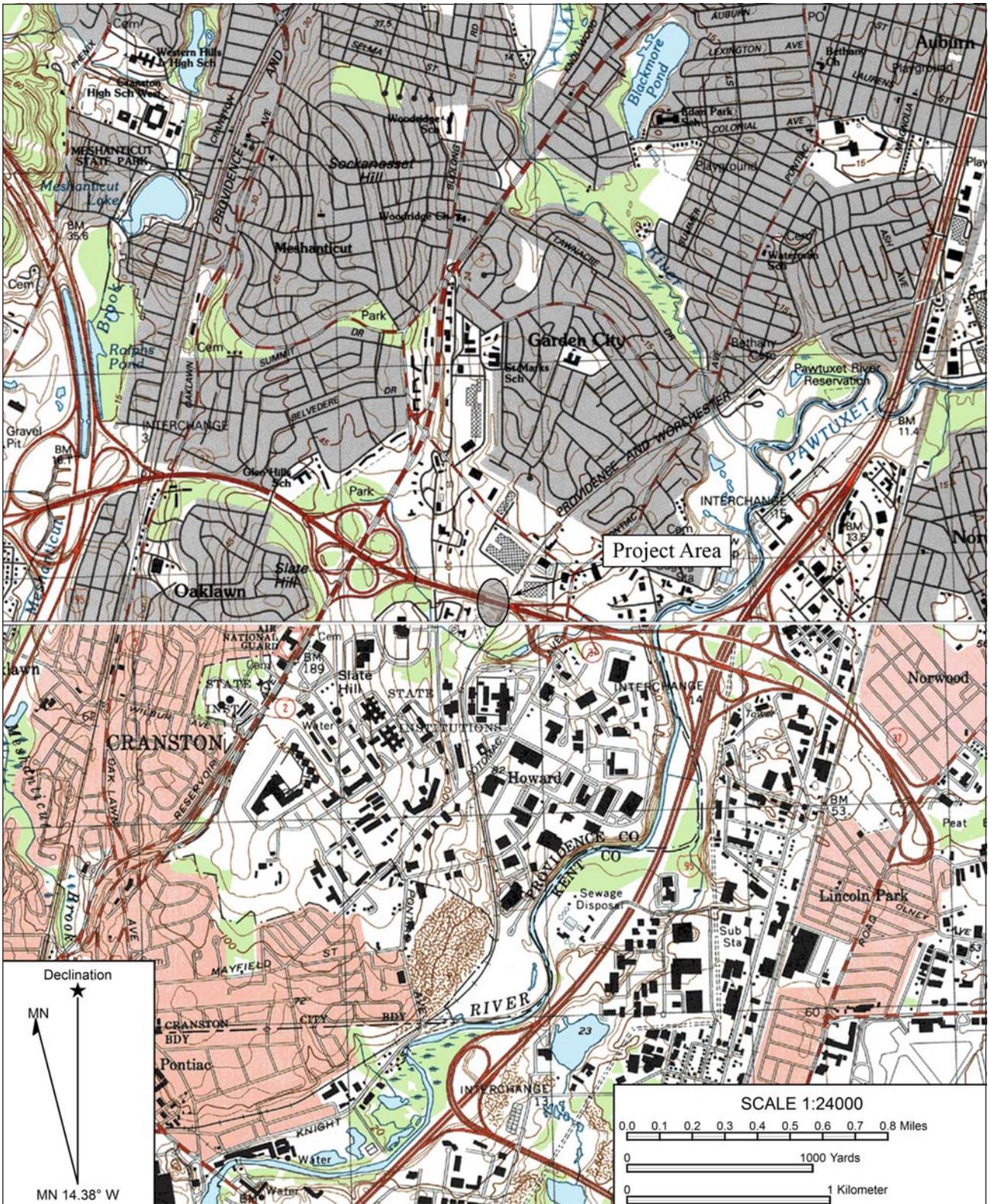


Figure 1-3. The Route 37 Drainage Alteration Project on the Providence, USGS topographic quadrangle of Rhode Island.

buttons from the waist to the left leg suggested that Burial No. 3 was that of a woman. Later excavation within the burial ground however, revealed that similar button patterns resulted from those who were buried in hospital garments regardless of gender. Although the left arm of Burial No. 3 was missing, the position of the right ulna and radius indicated that her left forearm was draped across her waist. Skeletal elements associated with Burial No. 4 were highly disturbed by running water with only the lower limbs maintaining their anatomical position. Burial No. 5 was that of a male. This burial was missing all bones from the mid-thigh below, as well as the lower right forearm. Skeletal elements below the pelvis had been dislodged by flowing water. The disarticulated lower limbs from Burial No. 5 (femur and a fibula) were recovered adjacent to the lower limbs of nearby Burial No. 4. The lead coffin plate of Dominico DePetrilio (d. October 28, 1916) adorned the remnants of the coffin lid of Burial No. 5. The upper limbs and chest cavity of Burial No. 6, located west of Burial No. 5, had been removed by rodent tunneling, while the lower extremities were removed by flowing waters. Skeletal remains contained within Burial No. 6 included the cranial vault, pelvis, sacrum and femora. Similar to Burial No. 6, the distal portion of Burial No. 7 had been removed by flowing water, while rodent activity effectively removed the cranium. Following the removal of the seven partially-exposed graves, the coffin plate of Nettie Brackett (d. September 30, 1916) was recovered from disturbed contexts within the recently rediscovered cemetery.

Following the initial recovery efforts, PAL concluded that additional interments were threatened by continued erosion and recommended that RIDOT secure the cemetery by channeling drainage away from the area containing the exposed graves. PAL further recommended that an archaeological survey, to include the machine-assisted search for unmarked graves, be undertaken in advance of any construction associated with the Route 37 drainage alteration project in accordance with city and state laws to ensure that additional graves would not be impacted by project construction. PAL staff directed the recommended search for unmarked graves within the 10-x-80-foot riprap ditch proposed east of the previously recovered sets of human remains on July 20, 2006. The archaeologically-monitored stripping of the area resulted in the identification of more than 25 grave shafts within the proposed riprap ditch construction corridor. Interments were organized in five linear rows, which continued east and west of the construction zone. The search for unmarked graves also demonstrated that unmarked graves continued north and south of the state owned right-of-way, beyond the limits of the existing chain-link fence (State Highway Line) and onto private property (parking lot) owned and maintained by the Carpiato Corporation. Project proponents preferred that these and any other graves contained within the project corridor be relocated prior to construction to prevent inadvertent impacts during the Route 37 drainage alteration project. The goal of the burial removal project was to exhume all burials contained within the construction corridor and have them transported off-site for reinterment elsewhere at a more secure setting. Exhumed individuals were eventually reinterred within State Institution Cemetery No. 2 (Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 61) situated at the junction of Pontiac Avenue and Knight Street at the Cranston and Warwick municipal boundary, adjacent to the Pawtuxet River, with a single individual (Michael McElroy) reinterred in the Section reserved for military veterans at the North Burial Ground in Providence due to his military service in the Civil War.

Project Authority

The archaeological recovery of human remains within the State Farm Cemetery was conducted in accordance with the City of Cranston's Historic Cemetery Ordinance (Chapter 5, Section 5-4.1, as amended) and the State of Rhode Island Historic Cemeteries Act of 1992 (Rhode Island General Law

23-18-11 *et seq.*). Field exercises were coordinated with Ms. Lynn Furney (Senior Planner, Cranston Planning Department), Mr. Michael A. Hébert (Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist/Archaeologist, RIDOT) and Dr. Paul A. Robinson (Principal Archaeologist, RIHPHC). Tasks associated with this project were undertaken in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716 1983) and the RIHPHC's *Performance Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects* (2003).

Project Personnel

The archaeological exhumation of the State Farm Cemetery burials was coordinated by Deborah C. Cox (Project Manager) and Joseph N. Waller, Jr. (Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist) and implemented by Joseph N. Waller, Jr. Michael Hubbard, Mark Lance, Gregg Laskoski, Phillip Mendenhall and Billie Seet (archaeologists) assisted in the project fieldwork. Genealogical and historical records research was conducted by Holly Herbster and Kirk Van Dyke of PAL and Michael Hébert (Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist/Archaeologist) of the RIDOT.

PAL is grateful to and acknowledges the assistance, cooperation and participation of Carpionato Corporation for providing the Gradall and Citizens Bank for providing 24 hour security at the cemetery when PAL archaeologists were not present on-site. PAL also expresses its gratitude to Mike Hébert for conducting records research at the Rhode Island State Archives and to Chester A. Browning (Rhode Island Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals) for supplying information about the State Farm Cemetery and for providing supplemental photo-documentation of the project.

CHAPTER TWO

THE HISTORY OF CRANSTON AND THE STATE FARM CEMETERY

The history of the State Farm Cemetery and the cemetery's transfer out of the collective mind of Cranston's residents and the State of Rhode Island (intentionally or not) is a complicated story that began following the initial settlement of what would eventually become the City of Cranston. The recently re-identified State Institution "Potters Field" coincides with the 3.4-acre parcel of land referred to as the State Farm Cemetery on J.A. Latham's (1887a, 1887b) *Map of the Rhode Island State Farm, Cranston* and *Map of Cemetery at State Farm* (Figures 2-1 and 2-2) and is also apparent on the later 1895 Everts and Richards map of Cranston (Figure 2-3). The notable absence of the cemetery on the D.G. Beers' (1870) map of Cranston indicates that the cemetery was established after 1870, between the time that the Beers and Latham maps were drafted (Figure 2-4). Interment in the burial ground likely commenced soon after the State Farm at Howard was founded (see below). Aerial photographs of Cranston demonstrate that the cemetery was abandoned and forgotten not long after it ceased being used, as it is no longer visible adjacent to State Institution Cemetery No. 1 (Cranston Historical Cemetery CR060) in 1939 (Figure 2-5).

General Cranston History

Cranston in the Seventeenth Century

The first colonial settlement in Rhode Island commenced following the banishment of Roger Williams from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 because of differences in religious and political opinion between Mr. Williams and the General Court of Massachusetts Bay. Williams and a few of his followers acquired the lands near the headwaters of Narragansett Bay from the Narragansett sachems Canonicus and Miantonomi in 1636 calling their settlement "Providence." The newly founded Providence settlement accepted anyone fleeing religious persecution regardless of one's personal religious convictions. Almost 20 years later, the Town of Providence had 42 registered freemen, among them William Arnold, Thomas Angell, Thomas Clement, William Harris, Roger Williams and Arthur Fenner (Bayles 1891).

On October 8, 1638, the very same day that the Town of Providence was incorporated, Roger Williams and 13 proprietors agreed that:

"... the meadow ground at Pawtuxet boundary upon the fresh river upon both sides is to be impropriated unto these thirteen persons, being now incorporate into our town of Providence, viz., Ezekiel Holliman, Francis Weston, Richard Waterman, Thomas James, William Arnold, Stukeley Wescott and to be equally divided among them and every man to an equal proportion . . . [for] . . . the sum of twenty pounds" each (cited in Tanzi 1953:17).

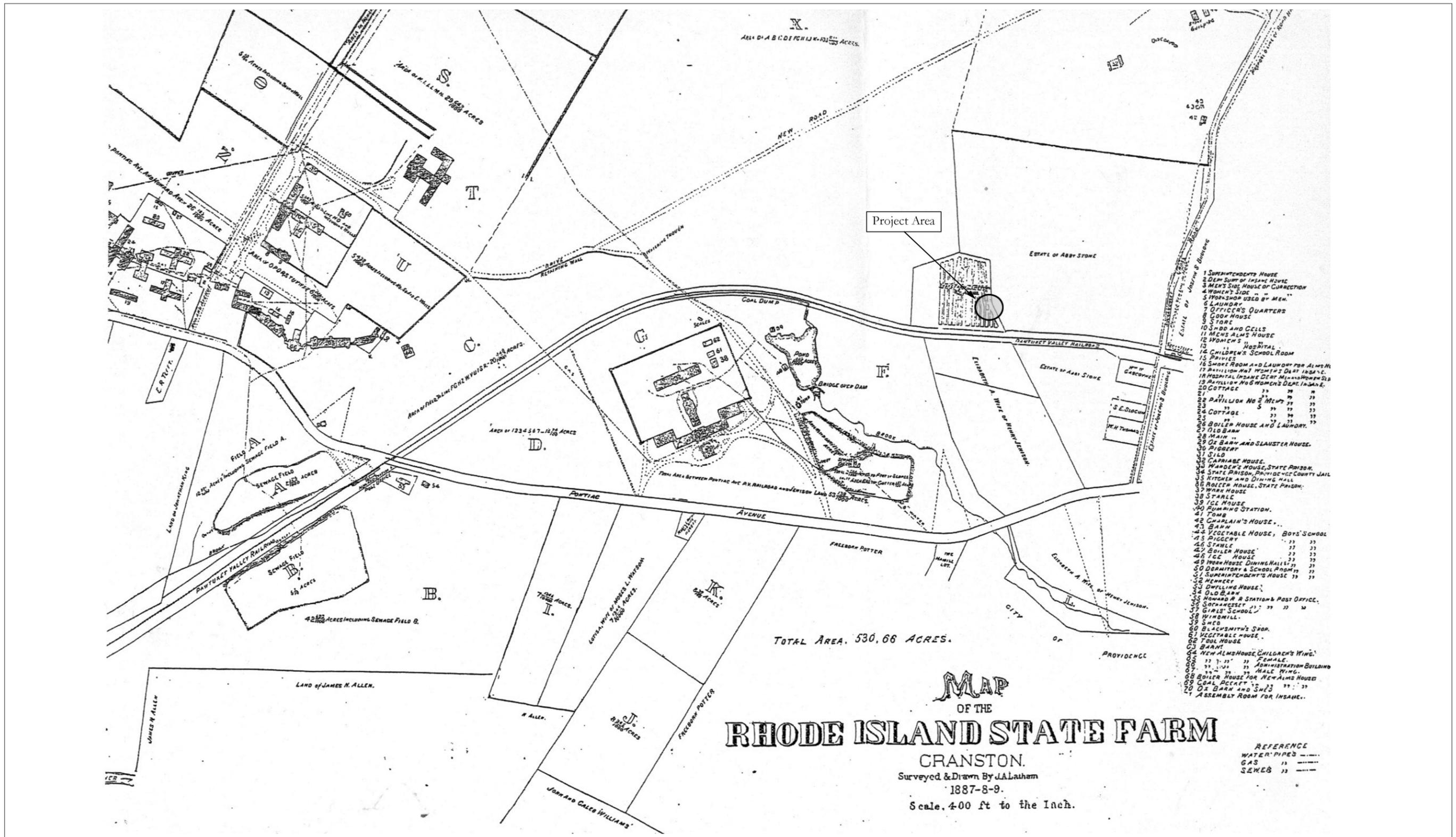


Figure 2-1. Latham (1887a) Map of the Rhode Island State Farm Cranston showing the location of the Route 37-State Institution Burial Ground.

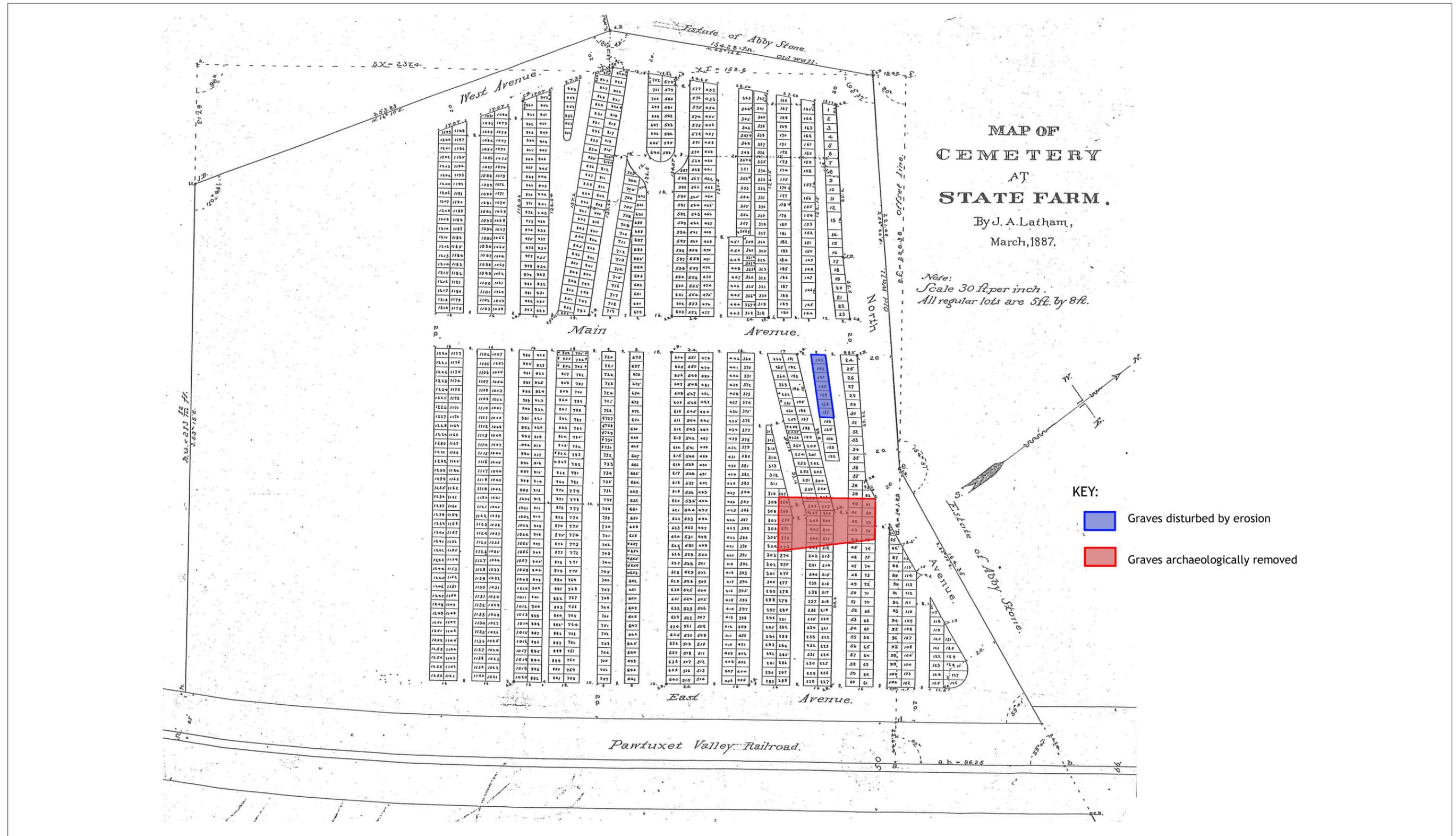


Figure 2-2. J.A. Latham (1887b) Map of Cemetery at State Farm, showing the location of disinterred graves.

A portion of the lands conveyed by the “grand purchase of Providence” along with those included in the “Pawtuxet Purchase” of 1638 would eventually come to comprise Cranston’s present-day limits (Clauson 1904:6).

From the outset, the settlers at Pawtuxet and Warwick found themselves at odds with residents of Providence concerning the ownership of Pawtuxet lands, with the bounds between the two settlement areas remaining contested for 75 years (RIHPC 1980). Roger Williams contended that the original Pawtuxet Purchase included only a few square miles. However, Providence proprietor William Harris challenged this claim, insisting that the Pawtuxet Purchase was much greater in size, extending some 20 miles inland from Pawtuxet Falls and the river’s mouth (RIHPC 1980). The contest over Pawtuxet lands and the contentious feelings and animosities generated among the original proprietors as a result of it, would remain unresolved until February 11, 1715 (Tanzi 1953).

Early settlement in Cranston first occurred along the banks of its rivers and streams, most notably near Pawtuxet Falls and along the Pocasset River. William Arnold, a Providence proprietor and associate of Roger Williams, is credited with the first settlement at Pawtuxet. Arnold arrived with his sons Benedict (who would eventually be elected Rhode Island’s first governor) and Thomas around 1640 and settled near present-day Eddy Street (Bayles 1891:749; RIHPC 1980). Soon after Arnold’s arrival, Jacob Clarke, William Harris, William Carpenter, Robert Cole and Zechariah Rhodes arrived and settled at Pawtuxet, enticed to the area by the productive meadowlands that flanked the regional waterways. Early settlers began clearing the land in support of their primarily agricultural subsistence base. The area’s rivers also provided sources of power and William Harris and his son Toleration harvested them to power their sawmills. Zachariah Rhodes and his brother-in-law Stephen Arnold also established a gristmill near Pawtuxet Falls around this same time.

Almost a year after the settlement of Providence, Samuel Gorton arrived in Boston from England in 1637. Following in the footsteps of Roger Williams, Gorton was banished from the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies for his radical religious views and teachings (Dunn et al. 1996:383) and left for Rhode Island, where he settled with Anne Hutchinson and William Coddington at Pocasset. Gorton was outspoken while at Pocasset (present-day Portsmouth) and was eventually banished from there too, eventually relocating to Providence (LaFantasie 1988). Gorton and 11 of his followers moved to Pawtuxet lands in the vicinity of present-day Roger Williams Park in 1642 (Tanzi 1953:22). While at Pawtuxet, the normally outspoken Samuel Gorton fueled the contentious debate concerning ownership of Pawtuxet lands and sided with the Providence proprietors. Contested land claims, combined with fears of the perceived heretical policies of Samuel Gorton, forced Pawtuxet settlers William Arnold, Benedict Arnold, Robert Cole and William Carpenter to submit themselves and their lands to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Colony on September 8, 1642 (Clauson 1904:6; Tanzi 1953). Submission to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay forced Gorton from Pawtuxet, as he had been previously banished from all the territory under control of Massachusetts Bay. Gorton and his followers eventually relocated to Warwick Neck in present-day Warwick. The Pawtuxet settlement remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay until the settlers petitioned and motioned for discharge from the colony in 1658 (Clauson 1904).

Relationships between the newly arrived colonists and the resident Narragansett Indians and their sub-tribes were initially accommodating. However, perceived and real social and economic injustices on

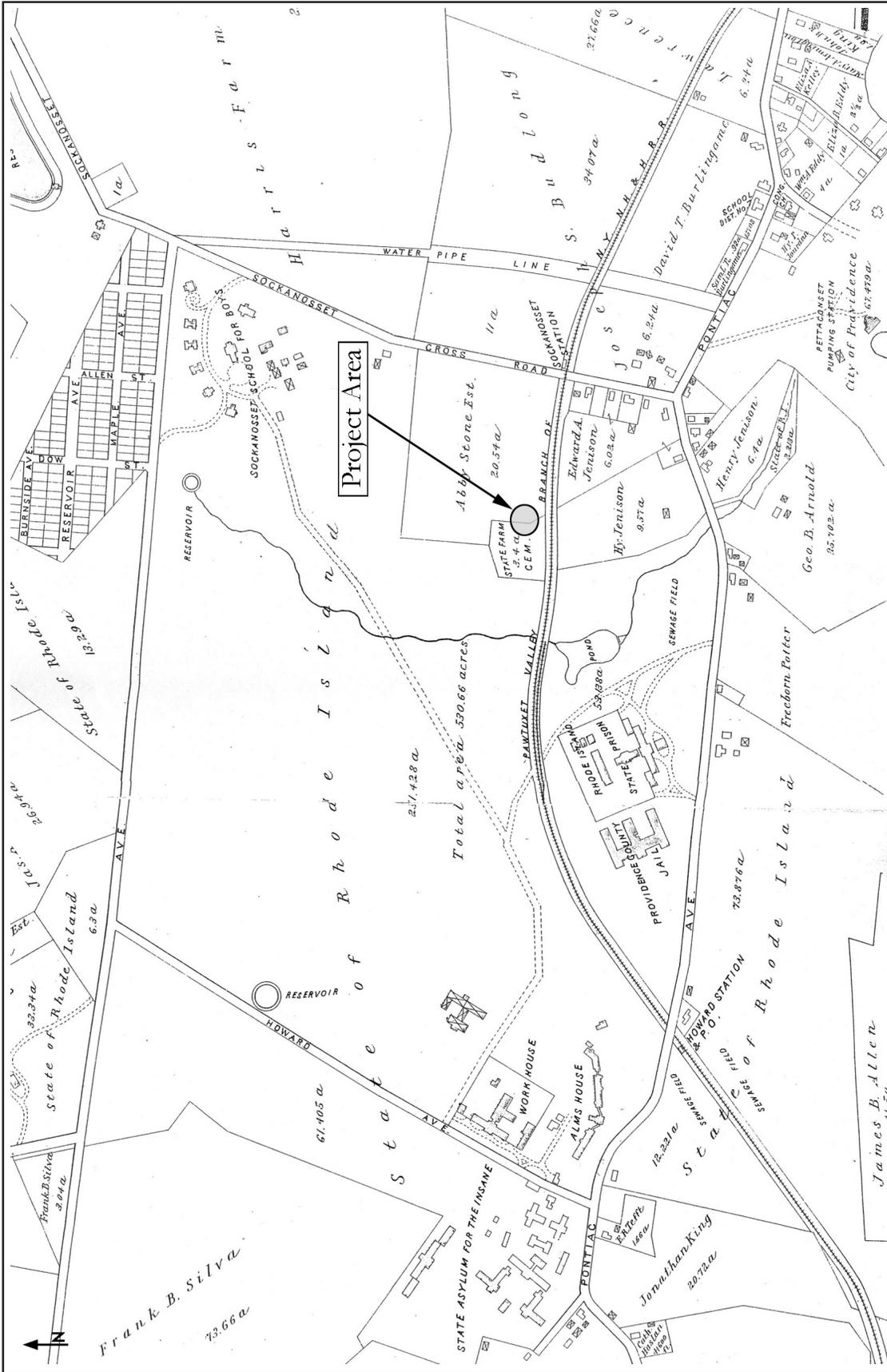


Figure 2-3. The project area and State Farm Cemetery on the Everts and Richards (1895) Map of the Town of Cranston.

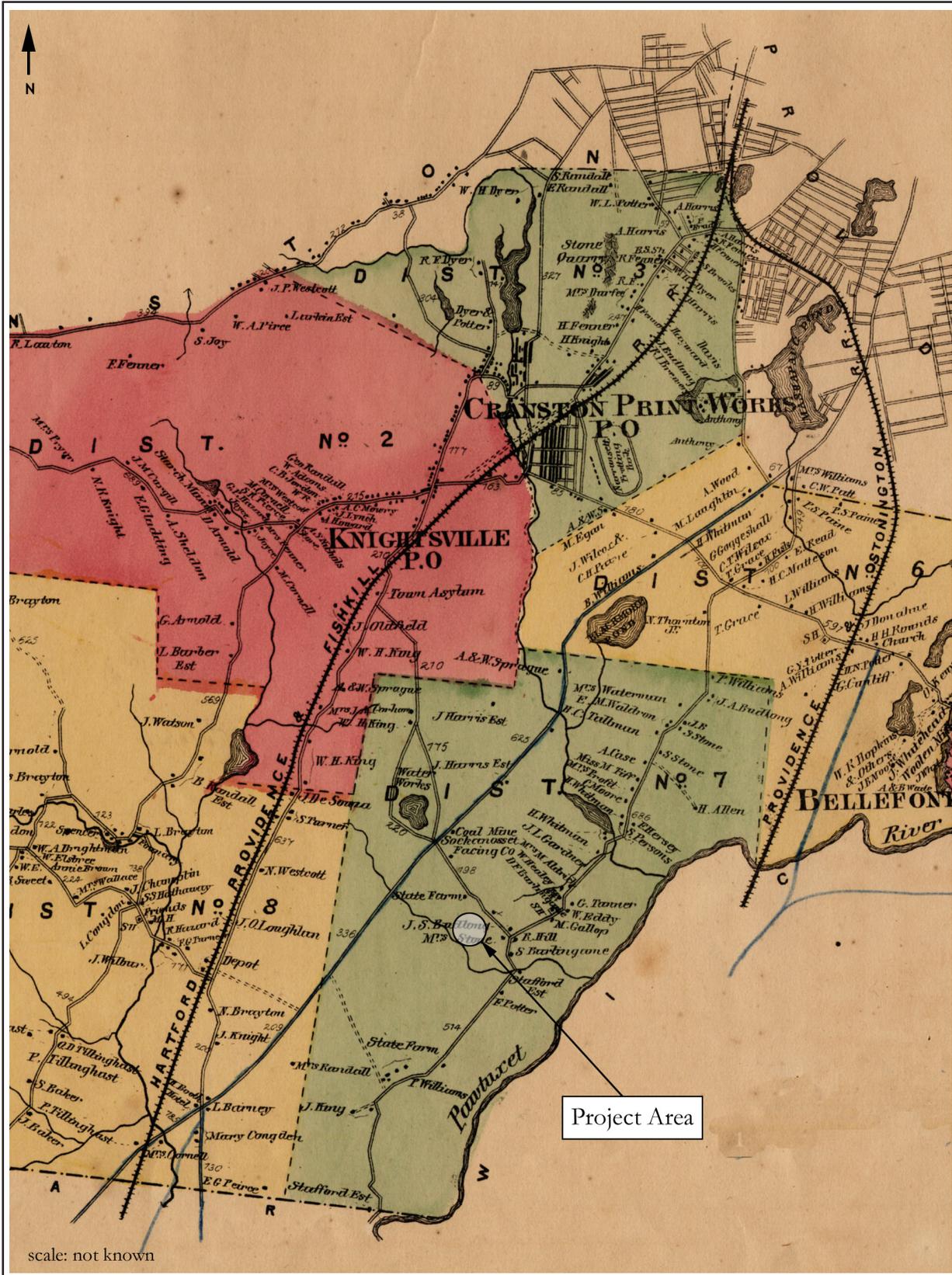


Figure 2-4. Beers (1870) Map of the Town of Cranston showing the location of the project area and State Farm Cemetery.



Figure 2-5. Ca. 1939 aerial photograph of the Howard Institutional Complex in Cranston showing the location of the State Farm Cemetery and project area (source: RIGIS 1939).

behalf of the colonizing English settlers, as well as of the resident indigenous peoples, contributed to deteriorating relations between the two groups throughout the seventeenth century. Worsening relations eventually culminated with a Wampanoag Indian assault on the settlement of Swansea, Massachusetts in June 1675. This attack marked the first assault of King Philip's War (1675–1676) and hostilities soon after spread throughout New England. Although the Narragansetts attempted to remain neutral during the initial outbreak of the war, they acted contrary to an agreement with the English prohibiting the sheltering of Wampanoag war refugees. The combined colonies considered this an act of aggression and planned a pre-emptive strike against the Narragansetts fearing they would eventually side with Metacom (King Philip) and the Wampanoag Nation to join in hostilities against the English. Combined colonial troops of the Connecticut, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies marched to the Narragansett's concealed fort in the Great Swamp of South Kingstown and effectively defeated the

Narragansetts on December 19, 1675 by massacring hundreds of men, women and children (Leach 1958). The Narragansett were outraged and responded by attacking and burning down colonial dwellings in the area.

Fear of Indian attack resulted in the creation of numerous garrison houses within the Rhode Island colony throughout the duration of King Philip's War. One of these garrisons included the home of Arthur Fenner in Cranston (Bayles 1891:752). Captain Arthur Fenner, along with his son Major Thomas Fenner, served as officers for the United Colonies during the war. Arthur Fenner, born in England in 1622, served in Oliver Cromwell's army prior to arriving with his family in Providence in 1645 (Bayles 1891). Arthur Fenner continued his military service in Providence accepting the position of Commander for the United Colonies in 1653. He later served as chief commander for the garrison in Providence during King Philip's War (LaFantasie 1988:477). Captain Fenner began acquiring an estate around 1654 with the purchase of meadowland at "Neutaconkanut" from William Barrows (Bayles 1891:790). Sidney Rider (1904:207) identifies "Neutaconkanut" as a "[m]ountain two or three miles 'South-west' from Providence." Captain Fenner later increased his property in the areas of Cranston, Johnston and Providence to more than 500 acres "south and west of the hill" (Bayles 1891:790). Earl Fenner (1894), a descendant of Arthur Fenner, notes that Captain Fenner erected "a strongly constructed log house," known as the Old Fenner Castle, for the purpose of resisting Indian assault in 1676. Historian Richard Bayles (1891), citing the Reverend J.P. Root, locates the Fenner Castle on the Cranston side of Simmonsville (Bayles 1891:791). Garrisons provided for the protection of the settlers within palisaded and fortified walls. During the conflict, Toleration Harris, William Harris's son, was executed at his mill despite the presence of a nearby garrison refuge (Bayles 1891:750). King Philip's War eventually ended with Philip's death at the hands of Pocasset Indian Alderman, who was accompanying Benjamin Church's army on the morning of August 12, 1676.

Cranston in the Eighteenth Century

Cranston remained part of Providence throughout the early colonial period, although failed attempts were made by the townsfolk to divide from Providence in 1660 and then again in 1732. Nevertheless, Cranston continued to benefit from its ready access to Providence's urban market. Cranston's interior development occurred gradually throughout the eighteenth century as settlers and early colonists continued to push farther west in pursuit of farmlands. After finally agreeing to a name for their newly proposed township, the local residents petitioned the Rhode Island General Assembly for incorporation as a township independent from Providence. The petition was granted on June 14, 1754 and the newly incorporated town was named Cranston, in honor of Samuel Cranston, Rhode Island governor from 1698 to 1727 (Bayles 1891). The General Assembly fixed the bounds of the newly incorporated town as:

"all the lands in the town of Providence lying to the southward of a line beginning at the head of the cove called and known by the name of Hawkin's cove; from thence a straight line to the bend of Pochasset River, a little to the northward of Charles Dyer's and so to continue up said river until it comes to the road that leads from the town of Providence to Plainfield; and thence westerly up said road until it comes to the Seven Mile line, that is the dividing line between the town of Providence and Scituate; then southerly with said Seven Mile line until it comes to the southwest corner of the township of Providence, where

Providence and Scituate join in Warwick's north line; then easterly on the dividing line between Providence and Warwick until it meets the salt water or river that leads up to Providence town; then bounding on the salt water or river, as the same extends itself up stream, toward Providence town until it comes to the aforementioned bound, at Hawkin's Cove" (Tanzi 1953:40).

With increased settlement came concurrent improvements to the local transportation networks. Cranston's developing road systems, included present-day Plainfield Pike (Route 14), Cranston Street and Pontiac Avenue and Scituate Avenue (Route 12), which linked the town's interior farmlands with the commercial center of Providence (RIHPC 1980). Cranston's permanent population had reached 1,861 inhabitants by 1744, with agriculture constituting the predominant economic activity of the townsfolk (Clauson 1904). Cranston's farms produced hay, corn, rye, oats, barley, potatoes and small vegetables (Bayles 1891:747). Early attempts at industry included a distillery in the seventeenth century, iron ore mining along Furnace Hill Brook in 1767 for use in the manufacture of cannons, a potash lot in 1780 along the Pocasset River, and several saw and gristmills. The local population dropped to 1,701 with the outbreak and uncertainty associated with the American Revolutionary War (Tanzi 1953:82). Cranston contributed to the war effort by providing wood, fuel and food to the soldiers at Pawtuxet, since the Town was unable to supply economic aid.

Cranston in the Nineteenth Century

Increasing population and the need for a centralized place for local government led to the erection of the first town house in the opening years of the nineteenth century (Clauson 1904). With the success of the textile industry in Pawtucket, Cranston was well positioned to take advantage of the new opportunities the textile industry afforded in the opening years of the nineteenth century. Cranston boasted seven cotton and three woolen factories, a gin distillery, and six grain mills by 1820 (Clauson 1904:31). Among the more important textile mills to Cranston's development were the Cranston Print Works, the Rhode Island Print Works, the Bellefonte Manufacturing Company, and the Cranston Woolen Company (RIHPC 1980). The nineteenth-century textile mills required an established population of workers unlike the largely pre-existing seasonal eighteenth-century saw and gristmills. Steady and reliable work compelled many individuals to settle near the mills. Villages such as Fiskville, Bellefonte, Pawtuxet and Spragueville began to develop around the mills and eventually became self-sufficient communities (see Figure 2-3).

The promise of work drew many immigrants to the Cranston mills during the nineteenth century. The first wave of immigrants between 1840 and 1880 consisted of predominantly Irish and some Germans. Many Swedes arrived to work the local farms, especially that of James Budlong between 1880 and 1900 (Tanzi 1953). Cranston's character was ultimately changed with the arrival of Italian immigrants, especially between 1900 and 1915. Many of these individuals started working Cranston's fruit farms and eventually transitioned into local trade jobs (Tanzi 1953:141).

Cranston's and greater Rhode Island's increasing economic success in the textile industry necessitated the development of an extensive transportation system in the nineteenth century. Transportation systems served to distribute the town's products to regional and extra-regional markets. Completion of the Providence and Stonington Railroad (1837) through eastern sections of the town and the Hartford,

Providence and Fishkill rail line (1856) through the center of the town linked Cranston's raw materials and finished goods to the large markets of Hartford, Providence, Boston and New York (RIHPC 1980). An electrified trolley line was also established in Cranston during the late nineteenth century facilitating travel throughout the area. The improved access afforded by the railroads, together with the town's proximity to the Providence area, stimulated Cranston's suburban development. Settlements such as Oaklawn and Auburn developed around the railroad stations and eventually grew into suburban centers (RIHPC 1980).

While eastern parts of Cranston, with its concentration of textile mills and associated mill villages, evolved into a densely populated area, western sections of the town retained its agricultural character. Cranston's rich soils were prime for cultivation and grazing. The growth of the mills and localized industrial sectors contributed to an increased demand for fresh produce stimulating Cranston's continuing agricultural economy. In addition to grains and vegetables, Cranston's rolling hills proved excellent for fruit cultivation, and several orchards such as the Pippin Orchard produced fruit for market.

The State of Rhode Island began to institutionalize its social services in the late nineteenth century by acquiring the Howard Farm and adjoining parcels at present-day Sockanosset. The site eventually supported various state institutions that included the State Workhouse and House of Corrections (1872), State Asylum (1870), State Prison (1878) and State Almshouse (1874) (see below). Two reservoirs were also constructed to supply water to the institutionalized and the support staff and facilities. Soon after the inception of the state institutions and the arrival of its first residents, a state-sponsored burial ground was necessary to inter those individuals who died while institutionalized and had no next of kin or others to claim the remains. Burial occurred in the Howard Institutional Complex's "Potter's fields." The Sockanosset School for Boys (1881) and the Oaklawn School for Girls (1882) were also established at Howard. The boy's school consisted of a small campus of buildings located in the northeast corner of the Howard Institutional Complex at the intersection of Reservoir Avenue (Route 2) and Sockanosset Cross Road. The campus consisted of a series of cottages located around a circular drive constructed between 1881 and 1895. Within the circle stood a large administration building that housed a chapel and instructional shops. Access to the school was afforded from the Sockanosset Train Station situated south of the school at the bottom of Sockanosset Cross Road.

Prior to the construction of the Sockanosset School for Boys and the Oaklawn School for Girls, the area in the immediate vicinity of Sockanosset Cross Road contained two important industries. The first industry included the Cranston Coal Mine in use between 1839 and 1959 (Chase 1992; RIHPC 1980). An early-twentieth-century description of the mine places it "on the Harris place, near the Sockanosset Reservoir and the Reform School" (Chase 1992:16). At the height of its operation in 1887, between 250 and 300 tons of Cranston coal were shipped to Pittsburgh for the manufacture of bloom billets (Chase 1992). The mine remained open until 1959 when it was closed by the State of Rhode Island following its first fatal accident on March 19, 1959. In 1960 the coal source was made inaccessible with the construction of the Garden City Shopping Center (Chase 1992).

The second industry of importance to the history of the Garden City area was the Sockanosset Facing Company located east of the Cranston Coal Mine along present-day Sockanosset Cross Road. The Sockanosset Facing Company mined natural graphite beginning in the mid-nineteenth century and continued under several different names until it finally dissolved as the Graphite Mines Corporation in

1922. Both coal mining and the graphite mining operations were extremely invasive operations that resulted in widescale remodeling of the landscape. Chase (1992:29) describes the Cranston mining operations as a “wild-looking scene” of “nondescript pits, ridges of earth, apparently abandoned foundations . . . shacks, timbers, poles, ladders, pipes” and “brush and trees.”

Despite Cranston’s residential and economic growth, it was reduced in overall physical size as portions of the town were ceded to Providence in 1868, 1873, 1887 and finally 1892. These cessations contained the lands that are now known as South Providence, Elmwood and Washington Park. Nevertheless, Cranston’s populace continued to grow from 8,099 in 1865 to 21,107 in 1910 (Tanzi 1953:137).

Cranston in the Twentieth Century

The improved transportation network, increased immigration, and the exodus of many of Providence’s residents to Cranston contributed to the town’s population boom during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. The population boom spurred economic and domestic growth, as well as a construction boom. At the turn of the century, Cranston was the second largest town in the state (Tanzi 1953:158). The town petitioned and was incorporated as a city in 1910. The great Influenza Epidemic of 1918 affected Cranston’s large population, causing much suffering and death among the city’s residents. The city rebounded following World War I and began a series of public works projects, which included the setting of sidewalks, a parks program, and the installation of a city sewer system.

The growing number of privately-owned automobiles accelerated the spread of suburban development throughout the twentieth century. This growth has come about partly because of the construction of Routes 37, I-95 and I-295. Presently, the eastern half of the city is densely settled while western portions of Cranston remain less well developed.

The Rhode Island State Farm and Almshouse

Early American towns were responsible for the care of their own citizens, which included the sick and the poor. The 1754 charter for the Town of Cranston, in addition to setting the town’s boundaries, mandated that “the poor persons who are now a town charge to the town of Providence . . . be equally divided between the towns of Providence and Cranston” (Tanzi 1953:41). Thus, economic depravity was an ever-present concern and responsibility for Cranston, which required consideration beginning with the town’s inception. The Cranston townsfolk, and most of the American colonies for that matter, drew heavily from the already familiar and established English system of dealing with the poor. Rhode Island established its first municipal almshouse at Newport in 1723, and by 1850, fifteen of Rhode Island’s 31 towns had established almshouses (Campopiano 2000). Almshouses or poorhouses were tax-sponsored facilities, which housed and fed the poor. Inhabitants were required to hold certificates of residency so that the appropriate town would be charged with the responsibility of caring for the indigent. It was the policy of the time to vendue off the impoverished at annual auctions. These individuals were boarded and clothed by those who submitted the lowest bid, with the expectation that the “able” poor would work for the bidder (Clauson 1904). This practice, however, was discontinued during the course of the mid- through late-nineteenth century in favor of state-sponsored institutional care (Katz 1984).

Before the advent of the modern-day welfare system, the institutionalism of social services was the preferred mechanism for state-sponsored social care. It was generally felt that the poor were responsible “in a great measure for their abject condition” (Jones n.d. [1944]:35). Institutionalization rested on the belief that the criminal, impoverished, ignorant and mentally ill could be rehabilitated since deviance and poverty were considered functions of poor environment (Campopiano 2000:2). Rehabilitation typically took the form of removing an individual from those “corrupting, tempting and distracting influences” that contributed to their dismal station (typically in urban environments) and relocating them to rural farms (Katz 1984:111). Intemperance, in particular, was considered a primary cause of pauperism. It was hoped that institutionalization would re-condition the impoverished and delinquent by promoting a less indolent lifestyle via a strict regimen of mandated work. At the state institutions, behaviors could be monitored and somewhat controlled while instilling positive work and social habits (Campopiano 2000). The “rehabilitated” would theoretically return to society as hardworking, upstanding individuals who were no longer a drain to the taxpayers. Rehabilitation would also prevent the spread of negative character flaws amongst the general public by quarantining the “unfortunate and the worthy poor” from the productive populace.

It is within this context that the Town of Cranston elected on October 5, 1839 to purchase a town almshouse and asylum (Brayton 1976). The 67-acre farm of Rebecca Jenckes, situated along present-day Oaklawn Avenue, was purchased for this purpose (Campopiano 2000). Here, the confined would perform all the daily tasks associated with maintaining the farm in a partially self-sustaining setting supplemented by tax dollars. There was, however, a relatively “arbitrary line” at the time distinguishing the impoverished and the criminal from the sick, aged and insane. The end result was that many of these individuals were boarded together within the local almshouses (Lindsay 1899:184). This was evident to Thomas Hazard, who toured Rhode Island’s town sponsored almshouses and asylums in the mid-nineteenth century. Hazard recorded 12 inmates in the Cranston Town Asylum at the time of his visit in 1851. Among Cranston’s wards were two “intemperate” men, one “insane” and one “imbecilic” female, a female of “ill health,” the wife of an “intemperate husband” along with her four children, a “deaf and dumb” colored male, and a male prone to “fits” (Hazard 1851:44). Although the Cranston poor farm served its function adequately, it eventually closed and was sold to Ambrose Nichols in 1892 following the establishment of the State Farm at Howard in 1870 (see below) (Taylor 1951).

With the passage of an act to accommodate and confine the “dangerous classes” of Rhode Island by the General Assembly in January of 1869 (Bayles 1891:764), the State sought to centralize its proposed institutionalized social services by setting up a “State Farm” for the indigent and the relocation of the state prison (at the time located at the Providence Covelands). The state responded by purchasing a 417.7-acre tract of land for the sum of \$32,000 in 1869 (Bayles 1891). The Stukeley Westcott farm (formerly property of one of the original seventeenth-century Pawtuxet proprietors) of Thomas Brayton and the William A. Howard farm in the Sockanosset section of Cranston were selected (RIHPC 1980), likely since Mr. Brayton was an influential politician of the time (Campopiano 2000). The *Cranston Bicentennial Official Souvenir Book* states that John Rice Arnold was in possession of the William A. Howard farm in the early nineteenth century (Brayton 1954:63). John Rice Arnold was apparently a descendant of William Arnold, who reportedly settled north of the Pawtuxet River in the seventeenth century. John Arnold likely received title to the land through direct inheritance of a portion of his family’s ancestral farm. Although the chain of title is complicated and confusing, William Howard, who had apparently been brought up in the John Rice Arnold family, acquired the farm either directly

from him or through his heirs. The State continued to acquire surrounding properties over the years, eventually increasing the State Farm complex in excess of 750 acres (Campopiano 2000).

Various state institutions including the State Workhouse and House of Corrections (1873), State Asylum for the Incurable Insane (1870) and State Almshouse (1872) were established at Howard soon after its inception (Bayles 1891; RIHPHC 1980). The Workhouse and House of Corrections, each of which occupied a portion of the same structure, demonstrate how closely related the concepts of idleness and lawlessness were perceived at the time (Campopiano 2000:5). The original 18 wooden buildings that comprised the Howard Institutional Complex in 1870 were gradually upgraded and replaced with larger, more durable stone structures, some of which are still extant to this day. The Sockanosset School for Boys and the Oaklawn School for Girls were afterward added to the State Farm Complex in the 1880s, which by the 1900s was referred to as the Howard Institutional Complex, with many of the boys at Sockanosset learning trades such as carpentry and masonry by serving as a labor force during institutional construction projects. The Howard site not only provided arable farmland, but fine stone that was quarried and used by renowned Rhode Island stone mason Horace Foster for the buildings on the institution's grounds, including the House of Correction and the foundation walls for the State Prison (Brayton 1954). The Howard Institutional Complex eventually developed into a self-sufficient community complete with a carpenter, blacksmith, dwellings for staff, "accommodations" for the residents, a reservoir, barn, and chapel, as well as other shops and buildings. Labor at the Howard Institutional Complex such as the harvesting of vegetables, labor for the State Farm construction projects, laundering, cooking, tailoring, carpentry, and masonry was provided by the residents, many of whom were foreign born.

The Rhode Island General Assembly attempted to relieve its towns and cities from the burden of supporting "their insane poor" by resolving to make the State Asylum the central repository for those with mental disorders (Campopiano 2000:6). Following the resolution in the late nineteenth century, the "most incorrigible, the filthy, the diseased, the lowest grade idiots and imbeciles" were all emptied from the municipal town farms and sent to Howard (Jones n.d. [1944]:5). At this time, the State Asylum and Almshouse started evolving into a "warehouse for the mentally ill and indigent of society" (Campopiano 2000:4). The State Asylum for the Insane had 446 inmates in 1888 (Bayles 1891:766). This number had risen to 476 by 1889 despite the escape of two individuals, the discharge of 79, and the deaths of 51 others (Bayles 1891:766). The state's definition for insanity was so broad at this time that many people admitted to the State Hospital were subsequently transferred to the Almshouse for holding (Campopiano 2000:16).

The idyllic and optimistic goals of the institution system, as originally perceived, were in stark contrast to its grim reality. Overcrowding was an incessant problem at both the State Asylum and Almshouse throughout the late nineteenth and into the twentieth century. The State Almshouse housed 132 inmates at the time of its inception in 1870. This number grew in excess of 200 within 10 years (Campopiano 2000). The rapid escalation of inmates led the Rhode Island General Assembly to authorize the construction of a new State Almshouse in 1886. The new Almshouse, completed in 1890, was designed to house a maximum of 400 men, women, and children. The newly constructed Almshouse had already exceeded its capacity within eight years of its completion, boarding 21 individuals over capacity in 1899 (Campopiano 2000:17). The Almshouse boarded 527 inmates in 1908 and 594 inmates in 1912. The number of inmates continued its climb until the mid-twentieth century. The state Mental Hospital, which then included the Infirmary/Almshouse, was considered the most overcrowded hospital in the

northeastern United States in 1933 (Campopiano 2000:43). The combined institutions at the Howard Institutional Complex housed 2,660 individuals in 1938, a population greater than half the towns in Rhode Island at the time (Campopiano 2000:46).

Unsanitary living conditions, exacerbated by institutional overcrowding, contributed to the spread of communicable diseases, chiefly tuberculosis, which came to Howard in 1887 (Bayles 1891:766.). Physician Superintendent at the State Institutions, Henry A. Jones, (n.d. [1944]:35) described the State Almshouse in 1893 as “a large, overcrowded building . . . [with] the worthy poor, the aged man and wife . . . in close companionship, in wards, with the tubercular, the syphilitic, the feeble-minded, the pregnant, the illegitimate infants, the idiots and the morally vicious.” The constant threat of tuberculosis epidemics spurred the construction of a male “consumption hospital” or tuberculosis ward in 1896 (Campopiano 2000). The intent was to curtail the spread of this disease by isolating the infected from the general population. A woman’s consumption ward followed a year later. With overcrowding and the ever present reality of tuberculosis, it became apparent “that the State Almshouse had outgrown its function as such [a poorhouse] and had, in fact, become a State Hospital” (Jones n.d. [1944]:41). This realization led the State to officially change the name of the Almshouse to the State Infirmiry in 1917, when it was no longer possible to ignore that the almshouse no longer served the capacity of its original intended function.

The conditions at the Howard Institutional Complex generally improved throughout the twentieth century, although there were periods of ups and downs. New programs were developed and instituted for the needy, the facilities themselves expanded, its farms and cottage industries were productive and there was a general improvement in staff working conditions along with a concurrent expansion of state-sponsored medical services. Howard also experienced a decline in patient numbers during the years leading up to World War II. At this time, many of the “feeble-minded” were transferred to the Ladd Center in Exeter, while the tubercular were no longer sent to Howard but were redirected to the state sanatorium at Wallum Lake in Burrillville constructed in 1905. Although the “feeble-minded” and many of the sick were emptied from the State Infirmiry, the elderly and incapacitated remained there in state care. The role of the State Infirmiry had once again evolved, now taking on the primary function of caring and providing for the geriatric sick and poor. The State Infirmiry became a certified hospital in 1947 and was eventually renamed the State’s General Hospital (Campopiano 2000). The Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals (MHRH) took over the medical facilities in 1967, with many of the elderly now being sent to group homes. The medical complex slowly ceased being used primarily for patient care, leading to the eventual abandonment of the former Almshouse/State Infirmiry building ca. 1981 (Campopiano 2000). Today, the complex is primarily an office and storage complex supporting various state departments.

Michael B. Katz (1984) traces the failures of the institutional poorhouses to several root causes: inadequate funding, unsanitary and overcrowded conditions, and sometimes brutal and corrupt management. Also, supporting individuals at almshouses often proved more costly than the earlier “outdoor relief” programs. Of paramount importance was the inherently flawed premise that poverty was equated with attitudes of laziness or immorality and that the poor farms themselves would be productive and self-reliant institutions capable of supporting themselves and lessening the drain on taxpayer contributions. Thomas Hazard’s (1851) *Report on the Poor and Insane in Rhode Island* demonstrates that Rhode Island’s town poorhouses generally supported greater populations during the cold months relative to any other time

of the year. Unsurprisingly, fewer people required boarding during the warmer months when work was more readily available. Therefore, the masses for the most part arrived at the almshouses at precisely those times when there was a shortage of work (i.e., farming and gardening). Furthermore, the laborers in charge of the daily tasks responsible for running the poor farm were unskilled. Perhaps most important was the fact that the workforce itself was limited in capability, as many of the state's wards were sick, aged, or otherwise infirm and could not contribute labor. At the Howard Institutional Complex, the legislature itself contributed to the problem by failing to act as issues first arose and then again to address these problems. The institutionalization of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has been replaced by modern-day social security, welfare, and a myriad of other social programs.

The State Farm Cemetery

Although the Howard Institutional Complex was fair to look upon from the outside, Jones (n.d. [1944]:36–37) declares “it was a charnel-house . . . [full of] disease, illness and frequent death.” Severe overcrowding, unsanitary living conditions, and rampant epidemics contributed to the poor living conditions at the almshouse, with the mortality rate in the poorhouse “far exceeding” that of the general public (Campopiano 2000:6). It was not uncommon for one-third of the Almshouse residents to die each year. Seventy-seven of 200 men and women died at the Almshouse in 1885. A total of 119 of the 420 residents passed away in 1901, with 190 of 527 dying at the Almshouse in 1908 (Campopiano 2000). The number of deaths continued to skyrocket with 239 deaths being recorded at the State Infirmary in 1918 (no doubt due to the influenza epidemic), 300 in 1937, and 331 in 1946 (Campopiano 2000:31, 44, 53). The leading cause of death in the institutions was phthisis or consumption, more commonly known as the wasting of the body as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis (Campopiano 2000:7). A total of 81 of the 267 inmates that were received in 1890 died of this disease in the same year (Campopiano 2000:15). These deaths generally coincide with the period of use for the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery.

With the ever-present reality of death, it became necessary for a state-sponsored place of burial to be located on the institution's premises to receive those who died while confined at the Howard Institutional Complex. The aged, poor and/or infirm who had no one to claim them or to provide for their bodies after death were buried in one of three “Potters fields” at the Howard Institutional Complex between 1873 and 1954. Available records indicate that the oldest of the three burial grounds at Howard was utilized between 1873 and 1919 and this potters field received 2,766 burials. Anecdotal information places this cemetery in the mid-twentieth century between the Adult Correctional Institution (present-day Maximum Security State Prison) and the former Sockanosset Boys Training School (*Providence Journal Bulletin* 1958). The location of the identified human remains and identified grave shafts is consistent with that of the “missing” State Farm Cemetery burial ground. RIDOT plat maps dating to 1961 show the State of Rhode Island in possession of “Parcel No. 8” which was used for purposes of Route 37 highway construction (Figure 2-5), which coincides with the same 3.4-acre cemetery parcel depicted on the J.A. Latham (1887a, b) and the later Everts and Richards (1895) maps of the State Farm in Cranston. “THE ALMSHOUSE” clearly impressed on the coffin plates of Elizabeth Anderton (d. October 20, 1916), Dominico DePettilio (d. October 28, 1916), Minnie Frawley (d. November 16, 1916) and Nettie Brackett (d. September 30, 1916) recovered from the drainage outfall area prior to the archaeological recovery of human remains at the State Farm Cemetery clearly correlate the recently rediscovered burial ground with that of the old State Farm Cemetery. The second and

third burial grounds were located at the junction of Pontiac Avenue and Knight Street and south of Route 37 between the maximum security prison and west of the former railroad easement, respectively (Anonymous 2002; Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries Transcription Database <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~rigenweb/cemetery/>).

Although there is no specific mention of the State Farm Cemetery in the Land Evidence records at Cranston City Hall, the lands from which the burial ground would eventually be parceled out were likely included in the conveyances of land to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by David Anthony on June 16, 1869 (City of Cranston n.d., Book 53:115) or William and J. Lippett Snow on June 22, 1869 (City of Cranston n.d., Book 52:103). The Anthony deed makes express reference to the sale of land adjacent to or partly intruding into the lands of Abby Stone, who appears as an abutting property owner to the State Farm Cemetery on both the 1887 J.A. Latham (1887a, b) and 1895 Everts and Richards maps (see Figures 2-1 and 2-3). Charles Stone, presumably some relation of Abby Stone, sold a portion of his estate to the State of Rhode Island in 1896 (City of Cranston n.d., Book 90:128). This parcel eventually became incorporated in the Carpionato Corporation's present-day landholdings, as it was acquired by One Hundred Sockanosset LLC on December 23, 1997 from Davol Inc. Davol Inc. had, in turn, acquired the property from the State of Rhode Island on July 18, 1969. Nevertheless, the property sold by Charles Stone is not likely the same parcel as that on which the State Farm Cemetery was located, as the sale of this property in 1896 post-dates the inception and establishment of the burial ground.

CHAPTER THREE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOVERY OF BURIALS FROM THE STATE FARM CEMETERY

The archaeological recovery of human remains associated with a portion of the State Farm Cemetery was formulated in accordance with the results of previous human remains recovery efforts and the archaeological search for unmarked graves within the proposed 10-x-80-ft riprap ditch planned for the Route 37 Drainage Alteration Project. PAL has performed several archaeological cemetery relocations in northern Rhode Island and adapted the same methods and techniques applied during the relocation of Historical Cemeteries JN 078, JN 086 and JN 088 in Johnston (Garman et al 2000; Waller 2005) to the State Farm Cemetery.

Fieldwork Overview

The burials to be removed and relocated from a portion of the State Farm Cemetery were situated within the state's highway right-of-way, north of Route 37 and extending onto private property, owned by the Carpionato Corporation, located at 100 Sockanossett Cross Road. The discovery site was adjacent to the location of a former asphalt drainage channel, which had silted over and become overgrown with grasses and poison ivy. The 1966 highway construction and initial drainage channel installation resulted in the partial filling of the cemetery above the original grade immediately adjacent to Route 37. North of Route 37 and a chain link fence that separates state-owned and private property, the discovery site had been moderately to severely impacted by previous construction, ground re-contouring, parking lot construction, culvert and storm water channeling, and landscaping. The precise horizontal and vertical extent of that cutting and subsequent filling is unknown, but it did result in as much as 4 ft (1.2 m) of soil removal in some areas within the study area.

Machine-Assisted Archaeological Investigation

Fieldwork for the archaeological uncovering and removal of the affected burials within the State Farm Cemetery commenced on September 29, 2006 with the machine-assisted removal of fill and topsoil within the proposed drainage outfall between Route 37 and the small, unnamed wetland drainage. Carpionato Corporation provided a Gradall equipped with a four ft (1.2 m) grading bucket to removal topsoils within an approximate 20-x-80-ft easement under the direction of PAL archaeologists. Topsoil removal occurred to a depth of approximately 4 ft (approximately 120 cm) below existing grade into sterile B and C horizon subsoils. Archaeologists directed and followed the machine, cleaning site area subsoils with square shovels and masonry trowels to identify all burial shafts or remnant graves within the construction zone of the proposed drainage outfall.

Identified grave shafts were marked at the head and foot with survey pin flags, which contained numerical PAL burial designations. Burial numbers were assigned consecutively (beginning with number eight as seven previous graves had been removed from the burial ground during human remains recovery efforts the

preceding summer [PAL 2006]), based on the order of their discovery and following field verification that they did, in fact, represent human graves. Previously located and newly identified grave shafts were mapped onto a master site plan using standardized survey techniques. Burial features were photographed and inventoried.

Description of the State Farm Cemetery

Machine-assisted removal of site area topsoils resulted in the exposure of 46 remnant or complete grave shafts within the proposed riprap ditch (drainage alteration) project corridor (Figure 3-1). Heavy rains and partial site erosion on October 28, 2006 resulted in the partial exposure of additional human skeletal remains. PAL coordinated with the RIDOT and the City of Cranston and it was determined that additional graves threatened by continued erosion should be exhumed despite their situation outside the immediate construction corridor. PAL returned to the cemetery, excavating five more graves (Burial Nos. 54-58) located along Rows 1, 2, and 3 at the burial ground. Archaeological investigations demonstrated that graves within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery were organized within five linear rows (see Figure 3-1). These results are consistent with the archaeological search for additional, unmarked graves by PAL in July 2006. Additional graves evidently continue east and west of the proposed riprap ditch within the state's highway right-of-way, as well as to the south beneath Route 37.

Rows 1, 2, and 3 within the State Farm Cemetery parallel the existing highway running west-northwest to east-southeast at an angle of 300° magnetic north. Individual burials within Rows 1, 2, and 3 run perpendicular to the row lines and the existing highway. Eleven grave shafts were excavated along Rows 1 and 2 at the burial ground, while 10 grave shafts were investigated along Row 3. Rows 4 and 5 were at an angle cantered to that of Rows 1, 2, and 3. Rows 4 and 5 generally ran northwest to southeast at an angle of roughly 315° magnetic north. Similar to Rows 1, 2, and 3, burials within Rows 4 and 5 run perpendicular to the row lines. Row 4 contained 10 complete or remnant grave shafts, while Row 5 contained only nine. Much of Row 5 and burials within the southeastern limits of Row 4 had been disturbed by previous construction (as noted above) prior to PAL's archaeological recovery efforts. Burials within each of the rows were tightly spaced with typically less than 50 centimeters (cm) of empty space present between each grave shaft (see Figure 3-1).

Archaeological Excavation

Following site preparation activities, burial excavation commenced at each grave site. Excavation proceeded along cemetery rows beginning with Row 1. Burial removal involved the exhumation of interred individuals using established archaeological field methods in two-person teams. Archaeological investigations commenced with the removal of grave fill using hand shovels. Hand shoveling halted at the initial occurrence of coffin artifacts such as nails, remnant coffin wood, or skeletal remains. Following the identification of coffin remains, excavation resumed with hand tools until the outlines of the coffins were exposed. Following the exposure and mapping of coffin shape, excavators carefully exposed the remains of interred individuals using dry brushes, trowels, and wooden sculpting tools (Figure 3-2). Excavation proceeded until all skeletal remains were exposed. Each skeleton was then photographed and measured plans were drawn of each burial. Grave shaft, coffin, and skeletal elevations were all recorded relative to the top of the existing 30-inch circular concrete drainage culvert situated in the southern limits of the proposed drainage outfall.

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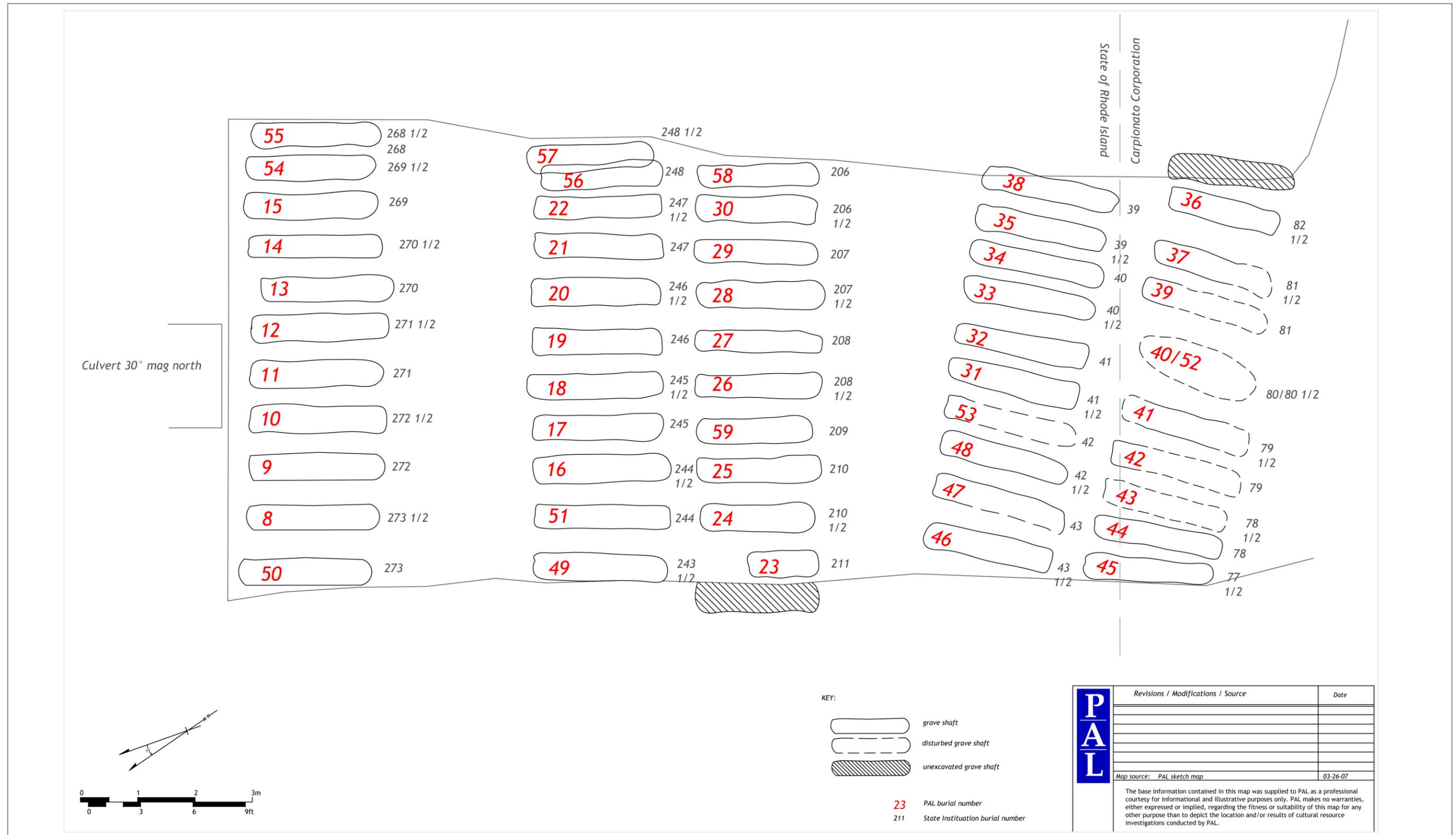


Figure 3-1. Plan of identified grave shafts within the Route 37 Drainage Alteration Project and State Farm Cemetery in Cranston.

Inventories of skeletal remains and any associated funerary artifacts and personal items were compiled for each burial. These data were recorded on standardized PAL burial forms following excavation. Once the inventories were completed, field crews removed and packaged all skeletal and cultural materials (Figure 3-3). Skeletal remains were sorted and packaged by skeletal element, portion and side of the body in permeable paper bags. Disinterred skeletal remains were then transported in cardboard boxes that maintained the appropriate provenience information to PAL's laboratory facility, located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, for post-excavation processing.

Bioarchaeological Analysis

Staff archaeologists Mr. Michael Hubbard and Ms. Billie Seet analyzed the human skeletal remains from the State Farm Cemetery for evidence of pathologies, traumas, or other telltale marks left on the bones. The results of the analyses are presented in Chapter 4 of this report.



Figure 3-2. Archaeological excavation at the State Farm Cemetery.



Figure 3-3. Recovery of human skeletal remains from the State Farm Cemetery.

The Burials

Burial Number 8

Burial No. 8 was located in the southeastern limits of Row 1 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This individual was interred on his back, legs straight facing south/southwest with his hands crossed across his chest (Figure 3-4). The face of this individual was turned to look up toward the coffin lid. The cranium, with the exception of the frontal bone and extremities were moderately well preserved, while the skeletal elements that comprised the area of his chest and upper torso were poorly preserved. The body and coffin were laid generally level within the grave shaft.

Name: Maoog Zanzuyian (coffin plate); Marog Zangajian (State Institution death records)

Sex: Male

Age: 56 years of age

Birth: ca. 1862

Death: January 28, 1918

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Armenia

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number:* 273 ½

Orientation: 42° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 186

Headboard width (in cm): 30

Shoulder width (in cm): 40

Footboard width (in cm): 25

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "MAOOG ZANZUYIAN/DIED AT STATE INFIRMARY/JAN 28 1918/AGE 56 Yrs"

Personal items: Vulcanite dentures

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 25 to 50 percent complete



Figure 3-4. Photograph of Burial No. 8, State Farm Cemetery.

* State Farm Burial Numbers are those numbers assigned to grave plots as noted in the two volume inventory of State Farm Cemetery Burials on file at the Rhode Island State Archives, Providence, RI.

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
 Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.22 meters below datum (mbd)
 First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.37 mbd
 Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.50 mbd
 Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.45 mbd

Burial Number 9A

The Burial No. 9 graveshaft was located immediately west of Burial No. 8 in Row 1 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Grave No. 9 contained two unknown interments designated Burial No. 9A and underlying Burial No. 9B. Burial No. 9A consisted of disarticulated human remains placed within a small hexagonal coffin (Figure 3-5). Burial No. 9A represents a secondary interment disturbed and exhumed from elsewhere within the Howard Institutional Complex grounds and reinterred between October 18, and November 1, 1890¹. Disarticulated skeletal elements including the cranium, a humerus, ribs, left innominate bone, tibia, fibula, and femur were exceptionally well-preserved. Several phalanges from the secondary interment were stained green which is indicative of close contact with a copper or brass item such as a ring or shroud pin at some point in the past.



Figure 3-5. Photograph of Burial No. 9A, State Farm Cemetery.

¹ State Farm Cemetery records at the Rhode Island State Archives indicated that State Farm burial plots 271, 272, 274 and 275 contained the remains of individuals disinterred from the “Sewer Lot at the State Prison in 1889 (State Farm Cemetery Burials n.d.)” PAL Burial No. 9 contained the disarticulated remains of two individuals. These relocated individuals represent additional Sewer Lot burial relocations.

Name: Unknown

Sex estimate: Female

Age estimate: 35 to 45 years of age

Birth: Unknown

Death: Unknown

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Unknown

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 272

Orientation: 37° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 138

Headboard width (in cm): 24

Shoulder width (in cm): 36

Footboard width (in cm): 13

Note: This individual was interred in a small hexagonal coffin of nail and wood construction. This coffin was either that of readily available child coffin stock or was constructed expressly for the purpose of holding this disarticulated set of human remains. Copper staining on most of the hand bones, as well as on points on the arms, sacrum, innominate, right femur, lumbar vertebrae and several ribs suggests that this individual was initially buried with hands clasped in the lap, perhaps grasping an item of beaded copper, such as rosary beads.

Associated Artifacts:

No associated coffin plate or personal items.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.325 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.325 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.495 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.455 mbd

Burial Number 9B

Burial No. 9B was situated beneath Burial 9A within the southeastern limits of Row 1. Burial No. 9B was that of a single individual articulated in the supine position, legs straight facing south with arms crossed across the torso (Figure 3-6). The face of this individual was turned to look over the left shoulder. The body and coffin were placed in the grave shaft with the head elevated slightly above the feet.

Name: Unknown

Sex estimate: Male

Age estimate: 40–50 years of age

Birth: Unknown

Death: Unknown

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Unknown

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 272 (see Burial No. 9A above)

Orientation: 37° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 193

Headboard width (in cm): 27

Shoulder width (in cm): 42

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

No associated coffin plate or personal items.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.475 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.475 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.58 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.54 mbd



Figure 3-6. Photograph of Burial No. 9B, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 10

Burial No. 10 was located immediately west of Burial Nos. 9A and 9B within Row 1 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 10 was interred on his back, legs straight facing south with his hands crossed across his chest (Figure 3-7). This individual's face faced forward to look over his chest.

Name: Benjamin Valentine

Sex: Male

Age: 47 years of age

Birth: ca. 1871

Death: January 28, 1918

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Italy

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Occupation: Mason

State Farm Burial Number: 272 ½

Orientation: 41° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 172

Headboard width (in cm): 42

Shoulder width (in cm): 45

Footboard width (in cm): 18

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "BENJAMIN. VALENTINE./DIED. STATE. INFIRMARY./JAN. 28. 1918/AGE 47 YRS"

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.18 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.275 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.45 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.42 mbd



Figure 3-7. Photograph of Burial No. 10, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Numbers 11 A, B and C

The burial No. 11 graveshaft was located in Row 1, immediately west of Burial No. 10 within the southern limits of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). The graveshaft contained the disarticulated remains of three unknown individuals designated Burial Nos. 11A, 11B and 11C and one underlying articulated Burial No. 11D. Burials 11A, 11B and 11C consisted of sets of disarticulated human remains placed within three small, rectangular boxes laid directly on top of the coffin for Burial No. 11D (Figure 3-8). According to the two volume ledger of State Farm Cemetery Burials, these burials represent secondary interments exhumed from the “Sewer Lot at the State Prison” located elsewhere on the Howard Institutional Complex grounds and reinterred here between October 18, and November 1, 1890. Burial No. 11A contained the remains of a cranium, a left and right humerus, left and right femur and a left patella. Burial No. 11B contained a cranium, vertebrae, left and right clavicles, a scapula and portions of the pelvis, left arm, right arm, left leg, and right leg. Skeletal elements associated with Burial No. 11C included a cranium, cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, pelvis, left humerus, left and right ulnas, a right radius, and all the long bones to the legs.

Names: Unknown

Sex estimates: No. 11A: Female; No. 11B: Male; No. 11C: Female

Age estimates: No. 11A: Undeterminable; No. 11B: 30-50 years of age; No. 11C: 40-50 years of age

Births: Unknown

Deaths: Unknown

Ethnicities and/or Place of Origins: Unknown

Known Diseases or Causes of Death: Unknown

Occupations: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 271

Orientation: 36° (Magnetic) from Burial No. 11A to Burial No. 11C.

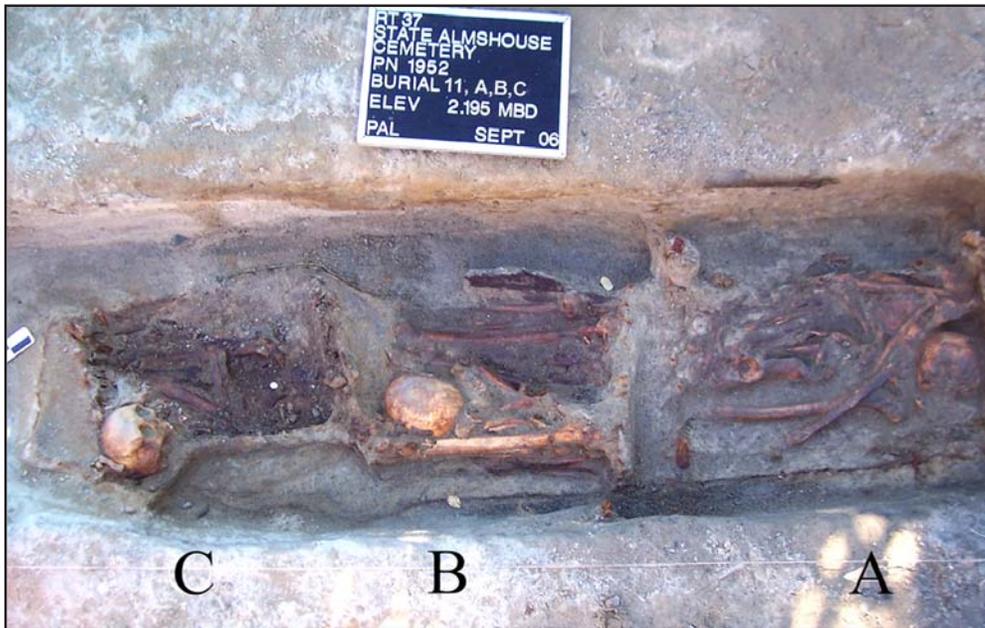


Figure 3-8. Photograph of Burial Nos. 11A, 11B, and 11C, State Farm Cemetery.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Rectangular (each)

Length (in cm): 60

Width (in cm): 40

Note: Disarticulated human remains associated with Burial Nos. 11A, 11B and 11C were each placed in small, wooden rectangular boxes. Burial boxes do not appear to have been formal coffins but plain wooden boxes constructed for the purpose of holding these sets of disarticulated human remains.

Associated Artifacts:

Personal items: Five white-glass, four-hole buttons from Burial No. 11A; no coffin plates were present.

Preservation of Remains:

Crania: 75 to 100 percent complete Burial Nos. 11A, 11B and 11C

Post Cranials: 75 to 100 percent complete*

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.10 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.195 mbd

Bottom of coffin: 2.285

* *For only those skeletal elements that were present. No complete sets of human remains were recovered from Burial Nos. 11A, 11B, or 11C.*

Burial Number 11D

Burial No. 11D was situated beneath secondary interments Nos. 11A, 11B and 11C within Grave shaft No. 11 located within the southern limits of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 11D contained the remains of a single male buried in the supine position, legs straight with hands on hips (Figure 3-9). This individual's face was turned to look over his right shoulder. The coffin was placed in the ground with the foot of the coffin elevated above that of the head.

Name: Unknown

Sex estimate: Male

Age estimate: Between 40 and 50 years of age

Birth: Unknown

Death: Unknown

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Unknown

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 271

Orientation: 36° (Magnetic) foot to head.



Figure 3-9. Photograph Burial No. 11D, State Farm Cemetery.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 190

Headboard width (in cm): 28

Shoulder width (in cm): 48

Footboard width (in cm): 23

Associated Artifacts:

Personal items: Two metal buttons; no associated coffin plate.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.285 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.285 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.38 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.26 mbd

Burial Number 12

Burial No. 12 was located immediately west of Burial/Grave shaft No. 11 in Row 1 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 12 was interred on his back, legs straight, left hand on hip and right hand crossing his left arm over his torso (Figure 3-10). This individual's face was turned and faced forward to look over his left shoulder.

Name: Joseph Lopes

Sex: Male

Age: 22 years of age

Birth: ca. 1896

Death: February 22, 1918

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Portugal (listed as Black in State Institution death records).

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Pulmonary Tuberculosis with Potts Disease

Occupation: Farmer

State Farm Burial Number: 271 ½

Orientation: 38° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 178

Headboard width (in cm): 30

Shoulder width (in cm): 40

Footboard width (in cm): 24

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JOSEPH LOPES/STATE INFIRMARY/FEB 22 1918/AGE 22 YRS"

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: Approximately 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.09 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.265 mbd

Bottom of coffin: 2.385 mbd



Figure 3-10. Photograph of Burial No. 12, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 13

Burial No. 13 was located immediately west of Burial No. 12 within the southwestern limits of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 13 was interred on his back, legs straight with his hands on his hips (Figure 3-11). This individual's face was turned to look left. The coffin was laid in the grave shaft with the foot of the coffin elevated above its head.



Figure 3-11. Photograph of Burial No. 13, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Henry P. Walpole

Sex: Male

Age: 76 years of age

Birth: ca. 1813

Death: October 18, 1889

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Pneumonia

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 270

Orientation: 36° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 186

Headboard width (in cm): 28

Shoulder width (in cm): 45

Footboard width (in cm): 23

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "HENRY P. WALPOLE/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/OCT. 18, 1889/AGE 76 YRS."

Personal items: Seven white-glass buttons, one metal button.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 50 to 75 percent complete (badly crushed)

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.13 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.13 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.55 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.47 mbd

Burial Number 14A

Burial No. 14 was located west of Burial No. 13 in the southwestern corner of Row 1 (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 14 graveshaft contained two coffins and two sets of human remains. Burial No. 14A was laid atop the coffin lid at approximately knee level of underlying Burial No. 14B (Figure 3-12). Preservation of the infant child in Burial No. 14A was extremely poor and was limited to cranial fragments beneath the child's coffin plate and very few post-cranial elements.

Name: Alice May Robinson

Sex: Female

Age: 4 months old

Birth: November 14, 1917

Death: February 25, 1918

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island.

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Malnutrition due to syphilis passed from syphilitic mother.

State Farm Burial Number: 270 ½ a

Orientation: 37° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description: Coffin remains associated with Burial 14A were highly decomposed and no longer present. Coffin shape was indiscernible.

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "ALICE. MAY. ROBINSON □ / STATE INFIRMARY / AGE 4 MOS DIED. / FEBRUARY 25 1918 "

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 0 to 25 percent complete

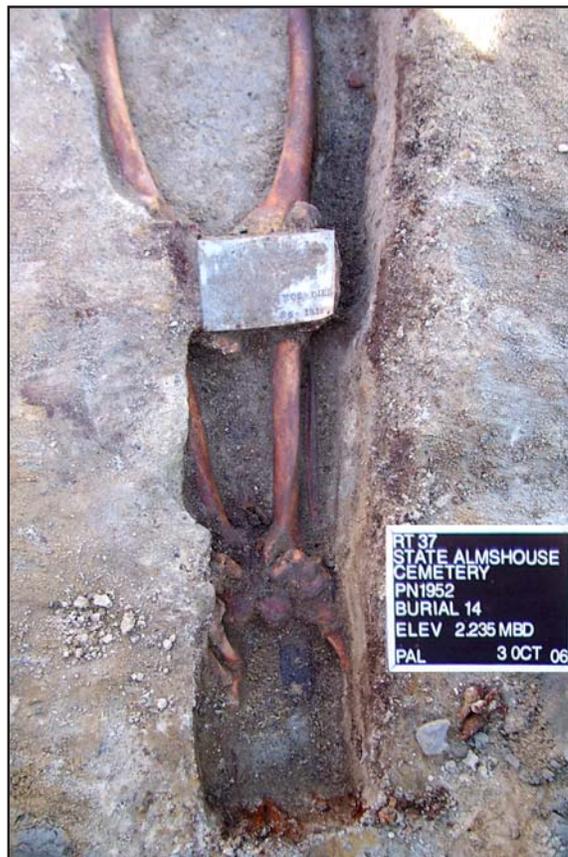


Figure 3-12. Plan of Burial 14A, State Farm Cemetery (center-bottom of photograph).

Overall assessment: Good to poor

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.235 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.235 mbd

Bottom of coffin: 2.35 mbd

Burial Number 14B

Burial No. 14B was interred immediately below Burial No. 14A within the Burial No. 14 grave shaft in the southwestern corner of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 14B was interred on his back, legs straight, with his arms laid across his waist (Figure 3-13). The right hand of this individual was draped across his body with the right hand resting on the left forearm. The head faced upward or over the chest. The foot of the coffin was elevated slightly above the head.

Name: Thomas Eschew (alias Eskew)

Sex: Male

Age: 87 years of age

Birth: ca. 1831

Death: February 20, 1918

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: England

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Cerebral Hemorrhage, Hemeplegia Transportation

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 270½

Orientation: 37° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 189

Headboard width (in cm): 25

Shoulder width (in cm): 44

Footboard width (in cm): 18

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "THOMAS ESCHEW/ALIAS ESKEW/ STATE INFIRMARY./FEB 20 1918 AGE 87 YRS.

Personal items: Few white-glass buttons

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete



Figure 3-13. Photograph of Burial No. 14B, State Farm Cemetery.

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.235 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Not recorded

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.45 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.35 mbd

Burial Number 15

Burial No. 15 was located west of Grave No. 14 in the southwestern limits of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 15 was that of a single adult male, interred on his back, feet to the south (Figure 3-14). This individual's face was turned left to look over his left shoulder. The coffin was laid in the grave shaft with the head elevated slightly above the foot.

Name: John C. Carroll

Sex: Male

Age: 36 years of age

Birth: ca. 1854

Death: March 16, 1890

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Dementia, Consumption

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 269

Orientation: 37° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 191

Headboard width (in cm): 25

Shoulder width (in cm): 42

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JOHN. C. CARROLL/DIED. AT I.A. [Insane Asylum]/MARCH. 16. 1890/AGE. 36"

Personal items: Three white glass, four-hole buttons.



Figure 3-14. Photograph of Burial No. 15, State Farm Cemetery.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete
 Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
 Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.11 mbd
 First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.165 mbd
 Bottom of coffin: 2.31 mbd

Burial Number 16

Burial No. 16 was situated within the eastern limits of Row 2 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. This burial/grave shaft was located between Burial No. 51 to the east and Burial No. 17 to the west (see Figure 3-1). This grave shaft contained a single individual extended on his back with feet to the north. This individual's face was turned right to look over his right shoulder with his arms laid across his torso (Figure 3-15). The coffin was laid in the grave shaft with the head elevated above the foot.

Name: Samuel L. Carter

Sex: Male

Age: 63 years of age

Birth: ca. 1854

Death: April 9, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: African-American, Virginia.

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Tuberculosis of Lungs

Occupation: Laborer

State Farm Burial Number: 244½

Orientation: 220° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 180

Headboard width (in cm): 20

Shoulder width (in cm): 40

Footboard width (in cm): 15



Figure 3-15. Photograph of Burial No. 16, State Farm Cemetery.

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "SAMUELL. CARTER./DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/APRIL 9. 1917./AGED 63 YRS."

Personal items: No artifacts from coffin; A pipe stem fragment and single salt-glazed stoneware and whiteware ceramic sherds from overlying grave fill.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good to fair

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.67 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.67 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.90 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.02 mbd

Burial Number 17

Burial No. 17 was situated in the center of Row 2 immediately west of Burial No. 16 (Samuel L. Carter) within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 17 contained a single individual buried in a supine position with feet extended to the north. This individual's face faced forward over his chest, with his arms at the side and hands on his legs (Figure 3-16). A rodent burrow and associated fluvial disturbance ran across the foot of the grave shaft, which may have accounted for the absence of the foot bones of this individual. The coffin was laid in the grave shaft with the head of the coffin elevated slightly above the elevation of the foot.

Name: John McCarty

Sex: Male

Age: 25 years of age

Birth: ca. 1864

Death: June 29, 1889

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: [C] Ellulitis of Leg

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 245

Orientation: 222° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 175

Headboard width (in cm): 25

Shoulder width (in cm): 37

Footboard width (in cm): 23



Figure 3-16. Photograph of Burial No. 17, State Farm Cemetery.

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JOHN MCCARTY/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/JUNE 29 1889/AGED 25 YRS"

Personal items: Five white glass, four-hole buttons, one copper or brass finger ring.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.57 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.675 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.775 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.82 mbd

Burial Number 18

Burial No. 18 was situated in the center of Row 2 immediately west of Burial No. 17 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 18 contained a single individual interred on his back feet facing north. The head of the grave shaft had been slightly disturbed by moving water, resituating his cranium out of anatomical order postmortem (Figure 3-17). Fluvial activity also resulted in the loss of this individual's left clavicle, which was recovered nearby in Burial No. 17 at a depth of 2.275 cmbd. The coffin was laid in the grave shaft with the head of the coffin elevated slightly above that of its foot.

Name: James McCann

Sex: Male

Age: 60 years of age

Birth: ca. 1857

Death: April 22, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Delirium Tremens

Occupation: Laborer

State Farm Burial Number: 245½

Orientation: 220° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 193

Headboard width (in cm): 27

Shoulder width (in cm): 40

Footboard width (in cm): 17

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JAMES MCCANN./DIED AT INFIRMARY./APRIL 22. 1917./AGED 60 YRS."

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good



Figure 3-17. Photograph of Burial No. 18, State Farm Cemetery.

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.515 mbd
 First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.665 mbd
 Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.805 mbd
 Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.88 mbd

Burial Number 19

Burial No. 19 was situated in the center of Row 2 immediately west of Burial No. 18 (see Figure 3-1). A single female was buried in Burial No. 19. This woman was buried in the supine position with feet to the north. Her head was turned right and up to look up over her right shoulder with her left arm on her right hip and the right forearm placed on her torso (Figure 3-18). The burial was laid in the ground with the head elevated above the feet.

Name: Julia A. Jackson

Sex: Female

Age: 76 years of age

Birth: ca. 1813

Death: July 16, 1889

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: African-American, Rhode Island

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Chronic Rheumatism, Valvular Disease of Heart

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 246

Orientation: 206° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 190

Headboard width (in cm): 27

Shoulder width (in cm): 57

Footboard width (in cm): 29

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JULIA A. JACKSON/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/JULY 16. 1889./AGE 76 YS."

Personal items: Left and right shoes (leather), vulcanite dentures, two white-glass, four-hole buttons, fine-weave cloth fragment.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete



Figure 3-18. Photograph of Burial No. 19, State Farm Cemetery.

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.36 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.525 mbd
Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.665 mbd
Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.725 mbd

Burial Number 20

Burial No. 20 was located west of Burial No. 19 in the western limits of the Row 2 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 20 contained a single female interred on her back, feet extended to the north. This woman's head was turned down over her left shoulder with hands placed on her waist (Figure 3-19). The coffin was laid in the ground, with the head elevated over the feet.

Name: Emma Hunt
Sex: Female
Age: 61 years of age
Birth: ca. 1856
Death: April 23, 1917
Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island
Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Croupous Pneumonia
Occupation: Unknown
State Farm Burial Number: 246½

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
Shape: Hexagonal
Length (in cm): 187
Headboard width (in cm): 26
Shoulder width (in cm): 43
Footboard width (in cm): 19

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "EMMA HUNT/DIED AT INFIRMARY./APRIL 23. 1917./AGED 61 YRS."
Personal items: None



Figure 3-19. Photograph of Burial No. 20, State Farm Cemetery.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete
 Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
 Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.335 mbd
 First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.48 mbd
 Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.58 mbd
 Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.685 mbd

Burial Number 21

Burial No. 21, situated in the western limits of Row 2 with the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery, contained a single individual interred on her back, feet extended north (see Figure 3-1). The hands of this woman were placed on her hips (Figure 3-20). Her head was turned right to face east. This individual's coffin was laid level in the ground.

Name: Jane Baker
Sex: Female
Age: 78 years of age
Birth: ca. 1811
Death: August 12, 1889
Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Scotland
Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Valvular Disease of Heart
Occupation: Unknown
State Farm Burial Number: 247

Orientation: 203° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
 Shape: Hexagonal
 Length (in cm): 187
 Headboard width (in cm): 27
 Shoulder width (in cm): 53
 Footboard width (in cm): 20

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JANE BAKER/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/AUG 12 1889/AGE 78 YRS"

Personal items: Two white glass, four-hole buttons, leather shoes/boots, full dress/skirt extending from her lower lumbar vertebrae to the distal third of the tibia, hair comb of some synthetic material.



Figure 3-20. Photograph of Burial No. 21, State Farm Cemetery.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.40 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.455 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.59 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.595 mbd

Burial Number 22

Burial No. 22 was situated east of Burial No. 21 within the western limits of Row 2 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 22 contained a single individual interred on his back, feet extended to the north. His hands were crossed on his chest with his head turned to look forward over his right shoulder (Figure 3-21). This individual's coffin was laid in the ground so that his head was elevated slightly above the foot.



Figure 3-21. Photograph of Burial No. 22, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: James Strain

Sex: Male

Age: 69 years of age

Birth: ca. 1847

Death: May 6, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Senile Dementia, Tuberculosis of Lungs, Arteriosclerosis

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 247½

Orientation: 214° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 179

Headboard width (in cm): 30

Shoulder width (in cm): 40

Footboard width (in cm): 24

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JAMES STRAIN/DIED AT STATE INFIRMARY/MAY 6 1917/AGED 69 YEARS"

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.205 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Not recorded

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.48 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.55 mbd

Burial Number 23

Burial No. 23 was the easternmost burial of Row 3 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 23 was that of an infant child interred on her back, feet to the south (Figure 3-22). Cranial fragments and a few post-cranial skeletal elements were all that survived of this child.



Figure 3-22. Photograph of Burial No. 23, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Mary Garfield

Sex: Female

Age: 9 months (coffin plate); 10 months (City of Cranston death record)

Birth: October 1887

Death: July 23, 1888

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Infantile Diarrhea

State Farm Burial Number: 211

Orientation: 35° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 70

Headboard width (in cm): 17

Shoulder width (in cm): 20

Footboard width (in cm): 12

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: “MARY GARFIELD/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/
JULY 23 1888/AGE 9 MONTHS”

Personal items: Fabric, “copper” pin stains.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 0 to 25 percent complete

Post Cranial: 0 to 25 percent complete

Overall assessment: Poor

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.215 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.215 mbd

Bottom of coffin: 3.29 mbd

Burial Number 24

Burial No. 24 was situated to the immediate west of Burial No. 23 within Row 3 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 24 was that of a single adult male interred on his back with his feet extended to the south. The hands of this individual rested on the center of his pelvis with his face facing up (Figure 3-23). The coffin was laid in the ground with the foot of the coffin elevated slightly above that of the head.



Figure 3-23. Photograph of Burial No. 24, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: John Moran

Sex: Male

Age: 64 years of age

Birth: ca. 1853

Death: March 18, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Unknown

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Unknown, death not recorded in city or state death records

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 210½

Orientation: 44° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 185

Headboard width (in cm): 26

Shoulder width (in cm): 44

Footboard width (in cm): 18

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JOHN MORAN./DIED AT WORKHOUSE./
MARCH 18 1917./AGED 64 YRS."

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.07 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.25 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.475 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.37 mbd

Burial Number 25

Burial No. 25 was situated within Row 3 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This burial contained a single individual interred on her back with the face turned to look over her left shoulder (Figure 3-24). Preservation of Burial No. 25 was poorer than many other burials disinterred from the burial ground with much of her torso missing. The lack of preserved lower arm limbs and



Figure 3-24. Photograph of Burial No. 25, State Farm Cemetery.

hand bones prevent an irrefutable assessment of arm placement, although they appear to have been placed at her sides. This woman's coffin was laid generally flat in the bottom of the grave shaft.

Name: Bridget (Annie) McDonald

Sex: Female

Age: 46 years of age

Birth: ca. 1842

Death: July 17, 1888

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Massachusetts

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Cancer of Liver and Jaundice

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 210

Orientation: 38° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 179

Headboard width (in cm): 24

Shoulder width (in cm): 44

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "BRIDGET MCDONALD/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/JULY 17 1888/AGE 46 YEARS"

Personal items: Vulcanite dentures, five metallic buttons, one white-glass button, one four-hole white glass button.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: Fair

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.20 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.20 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.365 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.36 mbd

Burial Number 26

Burial No. 26 was situated in Row 3 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 26 contained the remains of a single adult female interred on her back with her hands crossed across her torso (Figure 3-25). Her legs were straight and her face was turned forward to look down and over her chest. This woman's coffin was laid generally flat in the bottom of the grave shaft.

Name: Bridget Spellman
Sex: Female
Age: 65 years of age
Birth: ca. 1852
Death: March 20, 1917
Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland
Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Cerebral Hemorrhage,
 Croupous Pneumonia
Occupation: Servant
State Farm Burial Number: 208½
Orientation: 34° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
Shape: Hexagonal
Length (in cm): 195
Headboard width (in cm): 21
Shoulder width (in cm): 40
Footboard width (in cm): 15

Note: This woman's coffin appeared to be somewhat larger than the individual interred within suggesting that it was manufactured to set specifications and not commissioned for her size or that she was interred in readily available coffin stock.

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "BRIDGET SPELLMAN./DIED AT
 ALMSHOUSE./MARCH 20. 1917./AGED 65 YRS."
Personal items: Two-prong synthetic hair pin.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 50 to 75 percent complete
Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
Overall assessment: Fair to good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.715 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.93 mbd
Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.03 mbd
Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.015 mbd



Figure 3-25. Photograph of Burial No. 26, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 27

Burial No. 27 was situated west of Burial No. 26 in Row 3 within the center of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This grave contained a single individual interred on his back with his arms at his side (Figure 3-26). His legs were extended to the south and his face was turned to look forward and over his right shoulder. The foot of this individual's coffin was elevated slightly above the head.

Name: Michael McElroy

Sex: Male

Age: 41 years of age

Birth: ca. 1847

Death: July 11, 1888 (coffin plate); July 10, 1888 (State Institution death records)

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Cancer of the Bladder

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 208

Orientation: 25° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 175

Headboard width (in cm): 29

Shoulder width (in cm): 39

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "MICHAEL MCELROY/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/JULY 11, 1888/AGE 41 YEARS"

Personal items: Three white glass, four-hole buttons.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: Fair to good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.935 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.855 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.99 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.975 mbd



Figure 3-26. Photograph of Burial No. 27, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 28

Burial No. 28 was located in the western limits of Row 3 in the center of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 28 contained a single adult male interred on his back with his hands crossed across his waist (Figure 3-27). This individual's legs were extended with his face facing up toward the coffin lid. The foot of the coffin was elevated above the head in the bottom of the grave shaft.

Name: Patrick Rowan

Sex: Male

Age: 68 years of age

Birth: ca. 1849

Death: April 5, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Senile Dementia

Occupation: Laborer

State Farm Burial Number: 207½

Orientation: 36° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 186

Headboard width (in cm): 27

Shoulder width (in cm): 40

Footboard width (in cm): 29

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "PATRICK ROWAN./DIED AT INFIRMARY./APRIL 5. 1917./AGED 68 YRS."

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.665 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.82 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.99 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.90 mbd



Figure 3-27. Photograph of Burial No. 28, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 29

Burial No. 29 was located in the western limits of Row 3 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 29 consisted of a single individual interred on his back with his arms across his waist (Figure 3-28). This individual was interred in the supine position legs straight and head turned over his right shoulder. The foot of the coffin was elevated slightly above his head.

Name: Alfred Jones

Sex: Male

Age: 52 years of age

Birth: ca. 1836

Death: July 2, 1888

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: England

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Phthisis Pulmonalis

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 207

Orientation: 30° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 190

Headboard width (in cm): 25

Shoulder width (in cm): 44

Footboard width (in cm): 30

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "ALFRED JONES/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/JULY 2 1888/AGE 52 YEARS"

Personal items: Three metal buttons.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.62 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.72 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.815 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.83 mbd



Figure 3-28. Photograph of Burial No. 29, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 30

Burial No. 30 was the easternmost burial excavated within Row 3 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 30 contained an adult male interred on his back, head turned over his right shoulder (Figure 3-29). This individual had his hands clasped on his chest with his legs extended straight. The coffin was placed in the grave shaft so that the foot was elevated above the head.



Figure 3-29. Photograph of Burial No. 30, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: William F. McGain (coffin plate); William F. McGair (City of Cranston death records).

Sex: Male

Age: 60 years of age

Birth: ca. 1857

Death: April 15, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Blind Cataracts of Both Eyes; Chronic Alcoholism

Occupation: Fireman

State Farm Burial Number: 206½

Orientation: 28° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 196

Headboard width (in cm): 26

Shoulder width (in cm): 38

Footboard width (in cm): 17

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "WILLIAM F. MCGAIN/DIED AT INFIRMARY/APRIL 15. 1917/AGED 60 YRS"

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.505 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Not recorded

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.72 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.81 mbd

Burial Number 31

Burial No. 31 was located in the center of Row 4 in the northern limits of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This burial was that of an adult female interred on her back with feet to the north. The individual interred in this grave had her arms at her sides and hands on her thighs (Figure 3-30). Although her cranium was badly crushed, it was possible to discern that she had her head turned over her right shoulder. One of this woman's canines was recovered from within or on her right hand. The head of the coffin was elevated slightly above the foot.

Name: Anna B. Bowen

Sex: Female

Age: 60 years of age

Birth: ca. 1856

Death: June 7, 1916

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island.

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Chronic Nephritis with Pulmonary and Valvular Complications

Occupation: Housework at home

State Farm Burial Number: 41½

Orientation: 210° (Magnetic) foot to head.



Figure 3-30. Photograph of Burial No. 31, State Farm Cemetery.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 176

Headboard width (in cm): 20

Shoulder width (in cm): 42

Footboard width (in cm): 17

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "ANNA B. BOWEN/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/JUNE 7 1916 AGE 60 YRS"

Personal items: Eight white-glass, four-hole buttons. Buttons ran in line down the center of the body to the right thigh indicating the presence of a shirt or possible hospital gown.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete (badly crushed but present)

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.69 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Not recorded

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.775 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.80 mbd

Burial Number 32

Burial No. 32 was located immediately west of Burial No. 31 in Row 4 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 32 contained a single adult female interred on her back with her hands resting on her waist (Figure 3-31). She was interred with her legs straight and her face turned over her left shoulder. Her feet were entirely missing. The coffin was placed in the grave shaft so that the foot was elevated above the head.

Name: Julia Ely

Sex: Female

Age: 56 years of age

Birth: ca. 1831

Death: August 28, 1887

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, New York

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Chronic Mania

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 41

Orientation: 220° (Magnetic) foot to head.



Figure 3-31. Photograph of Burial No. 32, State Farm Cemetery.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 162

Headboard width (in cm): 26

Shoulder width (in cm): 38

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JULIA. ELY ./DIED.AT.INSANE.ASY/AUG.28.1887.AGE.56."

Personal items: Thirteen white-glass, four-hole buttons. Buttons ran in line down the center of the spine to the upper thigh indicating the presence of a shirt or possible hospital gown.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 50 to 75 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Fair to good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.37 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.37 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.60 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.42 mbd

Burial Number 33

Burial No. 33 was located in the northwestern limits of Row 4 in the northern limits of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 33 contained an adult female interred on her back with her arms crossed over her waist. This individual had her legs extended straight, with her face turned over her left shoulder (Figure 3-32). The head of the coffin was elevated above its foot in the bottom of the grave shaft.



Figure 3-32. Photograph of Burial No. 33, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Lizzie Barker

Sex: Female

Age: 59 years of age

Birth: ca. 1857

Death: May 18, 1916

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Chronic Delusional Insanity

Occupation: Houseworker

State Farm Burial Number: 40½

Orientation: 229° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 174

Headboard width (in cm): 27

Shoulder width (in cm): 44

Footboard width (in cm): 17

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "LIZZIE BARKER/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/MAY 18 1916 AGE 59 YRS"

Personal: One white-glass, four-hole button, 1 metallic hair pin (barrette).

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.245 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.425 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.57 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.47 mbd

Burial Number 34

Burial No. 34 was located in the northwestern limits of Row 4 immediately west of Burial No. 33 (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 34 was that of an adult male interred on his back with his hands at his sides (Figure 3-33). This individual had his face facing upward toward the coffin lid. The cranium and long bones were fairly well-preserved, while the skeletal elements that comprised the area of his chest were poorly preserved. The top of the coffin was elevated slightly above that of the foot.



Figure 3-33. Photograph of Burial No. 34, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Benjamin D. Hart

Sex: Male

Age: 72 years of age

Birth: 1815

Death: August 13, 1887

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Massachusetts

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Valvular Disease of Heart

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 40

Orientation: 219° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 195

Headboard width (in cm): 26

Shoulder width (in cm): 38

Footboard width (in cm): 19

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "BENJ.D.HART ./DIED.AT.ALMSHOUSE./AUG.13.1887.AGED.72."

Personal items: Two white-glass, four-hole buttons, one copper bell/bead, one buckle, one ivory cuff link, a key from top of right hand, fragment of a collared shirt, fabric, brass/copper ring (male's), sterling silver ring with associated gemstone (female's). Note: rings and bell found in vicinity of left breast.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good to fair

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.03 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Not recorded

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.27 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.305 mbd

Burial Number 35

Burial No. 35 was located west of Burial No. 34 within the northwestern limits of Row 4 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This burial was that of a single adult female interred on her back with hands resting on her stomach (Figure 3-34). This individual's legs were extended with her face turned over her left shoulder. The head of the coffin was elevated above the foot in the bottom of the grave shaft.

Name: Emma Calorette (coffin plate); Emma Calarette (State Institution death records), Emma Cadorette (State Institution death records).

Sex: Female

Age: 52 years of age

Birth: ca. 1864

Death: October 3, 1916

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island.

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Typhoid Fever

Occupation: Mill speeder-tender

State Farm Burial Number: 39½

Orientation: 219° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 160

Headboard width (in cm): 24

Shoulder width (in cm): 38

Footboard width (in cm): 18

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "EMMA CALORETTE/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/OCT 3 1916 AGE 52 YRS."

Personal items: Vulcanite dentures with gold filling or wire, eight white glass, four-hole buttons. Buttons follow mid-line of body beginning at the waist suggesting the former presence of a dress or skirt.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.90 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.10 mbd



Figure 3-34. Photograph of Burial No. 35, State Farm Cemetery.

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.23 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.30 mbd

Burial Number 36

Burial No. 36 was located in the extreme northwestern limits of Row 5 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 36 was that of a single adult female interred on her back with hands placed on her waist (Figure 3-35). This individual's legs were extended with her face turned over her right shoulder. This woman's grave had been partially disturbed by previous construction, drainage alteration, site preparation and/or landscaping activities prior to site excavation. The foot of the coffin faced south and was elevated above that of its head.

Name: Mary Shepard

Sex: Female

Age: 78 years of age

Birth: ca. 1838

Death: March 27, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island.

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Croupous Pneumonia,

Senility

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 82½

Note: Mary Shepard was interred next to John Shepard to the east, who was her husband.

Orientation: 42° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): Unknown/partially disturbed

Headboard width (in cm): Unknown/disturbed

Shoulder width (in cm): 46

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "MARY SHEPARD/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/
MARCH 27 1917/AGE 78 YEARS"

Personal items: Three hair pins, one tortoise shell comb.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good



Figure 3-35. Photograph of Burial No. 36, State Farm Cemetery.

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.22 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.44 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.535 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.46 mbd

Burial Number 37

Burial No. 37 was located in the northwestern limits of Row 5 in the northern limits of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 37 contained the remains of a single individual. This individual was interred on his back with his wrists crossed over his lower torso (Figure 3-36). Similar to Burial No. 36 located to the immediate west, Burial No. 37 had been partially disturbed by previous earth moving activities prior to excavation. Disturbed skeletal remains and his coffin plate were recovered from disturbed soil contexts to the north and west.

Name: John Shepard

Sex: Male

Age: 80 years of age

Birth: ca. 1836

Death: October 2, 1916

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island.

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Senile Dementia

Occupation: Millworker

State Farm Burial Number: 81½

Note: John Shepard was interred next to Mary Shepard to the west, who was his wife.

Orientation: 40° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): Unknown/partially disturbed

Headboard width (in cm): Unknown/partially disturbed

Shoulder width (in cm): 45

Footboard width (in cm): 17

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JOHN SHEPARD/DIED AT ALMISHOSE/OCT 2 1916/AGED 80 YARS"

Personal items: One copper pin, one white glass four-hole button, 2 shell buttons.



Figure 3-36. Photograph of Burial No. 37, State Farm Cemetery.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 25 to 50 percent complete
 Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete
 Overall assessment: Fair to poor

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.19 mbd
 First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.19 mbd
 Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.51 mbd
 Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.455 mbd

Burial Number 38

Burial No. 38 was located immediately west of Burial No. 35 within the extreme northwestern limits of Row 4 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 38 contained the remains of a single adult female interred on her back with arms across her waist (Figure 3-37). This individual's legs were extended with her face turned over her left shoulder. The coffin was laid generally level in the grave shaft.



Figure 3-37. Photograph of Burial No. 38, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Margaret C. McMurrrough

Sex: Female

Age: 26 years of age

Birth: ca. 1861

Death: June 18, 1887 (coffin plate); June 17, 1887 (City of Cranston death record)

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Chronic Mania

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 39

Orientation: 214° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
Shape: Hexagonal
Length (in cm): 189
Headboard width (in cm): 24
Shoulder width (in cm): 37
Footboard width (in cm): 15

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "MARGARET. MC.MURROUGH./DIED.AT.INSANE.ASYLUM./JUNE 18TH 1887./AGED. 26. YRS."

Personal items: Thirteen white glass, four-hole buttons. Buttons follow mid-line of body beginning at the neck and ending at the knees suggesting the former presence of a dress or gown.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete
Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.975 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.08 mbd
Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.225 mbd
Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.21 mbd

Burial Number 39

Burial No. 39 is located between Burial No. 37 and Burial Nos. 40/52 within the northern limits of Row 5 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This grave shaft had been highly disturbed by previous construction. Human skeletal remains were limited to the lower limbs of a single individual (Figure 3-38). No coffin plate was recovered from Burial No. 39, although State Institution Records indicate that State Farm Burial No. 81 (PAL Burial No. 39) was situated between Malvina Murry (PAL Burial No. 52; State Farm Burial No. 80½) (see below) and John Shepard (PAL Burial No. 37; State Farm Burial No. 81½) formerly contained the remains of Julia Dyer. Mrs. Dyer's coffin plate was recovered from fill soils within the disturbed northern limits of the cemetery during the 2006 archaeological search for unmarked graves.



Figure 3-38. Photograph of Burial No. 39, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Julia Dyer
Sex: Female
Age: 65 years of age
Birth: ca. 1823
Death: April 19, 1888
Ethnicity or Place of Origin: Ireland
Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Cerebral Hemorrhage
Occupation: Unknown
State Farm Burial Number: 81

Orientation: 40° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
Shape: Indeterminate, probably hexagonal
Length (in cm): Unknown, highly disturbed
Headboard width (in cm): Unknown, missing
Shoulder width (in cm): Unknown; missing
Footboard width (in cm): 24

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JULIADYER/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/APR 19 1888/AGE 65 YRS."
Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: Not present
Post Cranial: 0 to 25 percent complete (distal of patellae only)
Overall assessment: Poor. One partial set of human remains. Those present maintain good integrity.

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.32 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.405 mbd
Bottom of coffin: 3.45 mbd

Burial Numbers 40/52

Burial Nos. 40/52 were located in the north center of Row 5 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial Nos. 40/52 contained two disarticulated sets of intermingled human remains with associated coffin plates from a highly disturbed area (Figure 3-39). Disturbance to this section of the cemetery was pre-existing and coincided with the area of trenching observed in the northern limits of the cemetery during the 2006 archaeological search for unmarked graves.

Names: James Hughes (Burial No. 40); Malvina Murry (Burial No. 52)
Sexes: James Hughes - Male; Malvina Murry - Female
Ages: James Hughes - 33 years of age; Malvina Murry - 56 years of age

Births: James Hughes - ca. 1855; Malvina Murry - ca. 1859
Deaths: James Hughes - March 26, 1888; Malvina Murry - November 2, 1916

Ethnicities and/or Places of Origin: James Hughes - Caucasian-American, Rhode Island; Malvina Murry - Canada

Known Diseases or Causes of Death: James Hughes - Phthisis Pulmonalis; Malvina Murry - Dementia Paralytica

Occupations: James Hughes - Unknown; Malvina Murry - Houseworker

State Farm Burial Numbers: James Hughes - 80; Malvina Murry - 80½

Orientation: 37° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description: No associated coffins or interment boxes could be discerned

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plates: "JAMES.HUGHES./
DIED.AT.ALMSHOUSE./MARCH.26.1888/
AGED.33.YRS."; "MALVINA MURRY/DIED AT
ALMSHOUSE/NOV 2. 1916/
AGED 56 YRS"

Personal items: One white glass button.

Preservation of Remains:

Crania: 0 to 25 percent complete

Post Cranial: 0 to 25 percent complete

Overall assessment: Two partial sets of disturbed, disarticulated human remains. Those present maintain good integrity.

Elevations:

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Between 3.565 and 3.805 mbd

Burial Number 41

Burial No. 41 was situated in the north center of Row 5 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 41 contained a single adult male interred on his back with his left forearm resting across his waist (Figure 3-40). Human remains were in a highly disturbed state with the cranium and all skeletal elements distal of the femora missing. Disturbance to this section of the excavated portion of the cemetery was pre-existing and coincides with the area of trenching observed in the northern limits of the cemetery during the 2006 archaeological search for unmarked graves.

Name: Alfred Dion

Sex: Male



Figure 3-39. Photograph of Burial Nos. 40/52, State Farm Cemetery.

Age: 35 years of age
Birth: ca. 1881
Death: September 21, 1916
Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Maine
Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Occupation: Weaver
State Farm Burial Number: 79½

Orientation: 45° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
 Shape: Hexagonal
 Length (in cm): Unknown/partially disturbed
 Headboard width (in cm): Unknown/disturbed
 Shoulder width (in cm): 38
 Footboard width (in cm): Unknown/disturbed

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: “ALFRED DION/DIED AT ALIUSHOUSE [sic]/SEPT 21 1916/AGED 35 YRS”
 Personal items: One shell button, four-holed; one white glass four-hole button.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 50 to 75 percent complete
 Post Cranial: 25 to 50 percent complete
 Overall assessment: Poor. One partial set of human remains. Those present maintain fair integrity.

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.79 mbd
 First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.79 mbd
 Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.795 mbd
 Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.82 mbd

Burial Number 42

Burial No. 42 was located east of Burial No. 41 in the northern limits of Row 5 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This grave shaft was also highly disturbed. Disturbance to this section of the cemetery was pre-existing and coincided with the area of construction trenching observed in the northern limits of the cemetery during the 2006 archaeological search for unmarked graves. Identification of Burial No. 42 was limited to verification of a remnant section of grave shaft with a remnant of coffin wood between Burial Nos. 41 and 43 in Row 5. Surviving skeletal elements included the right tibia, right fibula, and the bones of the right foot (Figure 3-41).



Figure 3-40. Photograph of Burial No. 41, State Farm Cemetery.

No coffin plate was recovered from Burial No. 42, although State Farm Records indicate State Farm Burial No. 79 (PAL Burial No. 42), situated between Alfred Dion (PAL Burial No. 41; State Farm Burial No. 79½) (see above) and State Farm Burial No. 78½ (PAL Burial No. 43), contained the remains of Burnett Dumphey.

Name: Burnett Dumphey

Sex: Male

Age: 26 years of age

Birth: ca. 1862

Death: April 13, 1888

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, New York

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Phthisis Pulmonalis

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 79

Orientation: Indeterminate, highly disturbed.

Coffin Description: Indeterminate

Associated Artifacts: No associated coffin plate or personal items

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: Not present

Post Cranial: 0 to 25 percent complete. Those present maintain good integrity.

Overall Assessment: Poor. One partial set of human remains

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.8 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.8 mbd

Bottom of coffin: 3.80 mbd

Burial Number 43

Burial No. 43 was located east of Burial No. 42 in the northeastern limits of Row 5 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Like nearby Burial Nos. 40/52, 41 and 42, Burial No. 43 had been highly disturbed prior to PAL's archaeological recovery efforts. Skeletal remains associated with Burial No. 42 included the bones of the left and right legs and the left pelvis and few cranial remains (Figure 3-42).



Figure 3-41. Photograph of Burial No. 42, State Farm Cemetery.

No coffin plate was recovered from Burial No. 43. State Institution Records indicate State Farm Burial No. 78½ (PAL Burial No. 43), situated between Burnett Dumphy (PAL Burial No. 42; State Farm Burial No. 79) (see above) and Mary Scully (PAL Burial No. 44; State Institution Burial No. 78), contained the remains of Josephine Sisson.



Figure 3-42. Photograph of Burial No. 43, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Josephine Sisson

Sex: Female

Age: 69 years of age

Birth: ca. 1847

Death: September 22, 1916

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Imbecile Dysentery, Prolapse of Rectum

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 78½

Orientation: Indeterminate, highly disturbed

Coffin Description: Indeterminate, highly disturbed

Associated Artifacts:

Personal items: One pipe stem fragment.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: Not present

Post Cranial: 0 to 25 percent complete

Overall assessment: Poor. One partial set of disarticulated human remains. Those present maintain good integrity.

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.92 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 4.135 mbd

Bottom of coffin: Not recorded

Burial Number 44

Burial No. 44 was located east of Burial No. 43 in the northeastern limits of Row 5 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 44 contained a single adult female interred on her back with her arms crossed over her waist (Figure 3-43). This individual's legs were extended with her face turned over her right shoulder. Her lower body from the pelvis down appears to have been rotated to the right. The foot of the coffin was elevated above the head in the bottom of the grave shaft.

Name: Mary Scully

Sex: Female

Age: 37 years of age (coffin plate); 35 years of age (State Institution death records)

Birth: ca. 1851 or 1853

Death: January 26, 1888

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Chronic Mania

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 78

Orientation: 48° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 184

Headboard width (in cm): 30

Shoulder width (in cm): 44

Footboard width (in cm): 21

Note: This woman's coffin appeared to be somewhat larger than the individual interred within suggesting it was manufactured to set specifications and not commissioned for her size or that she was interred in readily available coffin stock.



Figure 3-43. Photograph of Burial No. 44, State Farm Cemetery

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "MARY.SCULLY./DIED.AT.INSANE.ASYLUM./JAN.26.1888./AGE.37.YEARS."

Personal items: Twelve white-glass, four-hole buttons. Buttons followed mid-line of the body beginning at the waist suggesting the former presence of a dress or skirt.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.21 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Not recorded

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.65 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.45 mbd

Burial Number 45

Burial No. 45 was located east of Burial No. 44 in the extreme northeastern limits of Row 5 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 45 contained the remains of a single adult male interred on his back with his arms along his sides (Figure 3-44). This individual's legs were extended with his face turned over and down his left shoulder. The coffin was placed in the ground with the head elevated above the feet.

Name: James Brogan

Sex: Male

Age: 60 years of age

Birth: ca. 1856

Death: September 4, 1916

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Valvular Disease of Heart

Occupation: Roof and concrete worker

State Farm Burial Number: 77½

Orientation: 38° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 185

Headboard width (in cm): 28



Figure 3-44. Photograph of Burial No. 45, State Farm Cemetery.

Shoulder width (in cm): 46
Footboard width (in cm): 17

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JAMES BROGAN/DIED ALMSHOUSE/SEPT. 4. 1916 AGE. 71"

Personal items: One white glass four-hole button, three metal buttons, leather or textile fragments.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete
Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.785 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.855 mbd
Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.90 mbd
Bottom of coffin footboard: 4.05 mbd

Burial Number 46

Burial No. 46 represented the easternmost burial within Row 4 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 46 was located at the south end of Burial No. 45 and contained the remains of a single adult male. This individual was interred on his back, arms crossed over his waist and head turned over his left shoulder (Figure 3-45). His left leg was slightly bent, with his left knee resting atop his right knee. The right leg was extended straight. The coffin for Burial No. 46 lay with the foot elevated slightly above the head.

Name: Louis Holmes

Sex: Male

Age: 45 years of age

Birth: ca. 1871

Death: August 2, 1916

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian, possible U.S. citizen of Germanic parentage

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dysentery

Occupation: Miner

State Farm Burial Number: 43½

Orientation: 220° (Magnetic) foot to head.



Figure 3-45. Photograph of Burial No. 46, State Farm Cemetery.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
Shape: Hexagonal
Length (in cm): 188
Headboard width (in cm): 25
Shoulder width (in cm): 42
Footboard width (in cm): 16

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "AUG 2. 1916 AGED 45 YRS/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/LOUIS HOLMES"
Personal items: One white glass, four-hole button.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete
Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.645 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.775 mbd
Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.925 mbd
Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.97 mbd

Burial Number 47

Burial No. 47 was located west of Burial No. 46 in the eastern limits of Row 4 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This individual was interred on her back, left leg straight and hands placed on her waist (Figure 3-46). Her face was turned to look over her left shoulder. The right leg, right pelvic bone, and feet of this individual were missing. The coffin was laid in the ground with the head elevated above the foot.



Figure 3-46. Photograph of Burial No. 47, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Mary Reardon

Sex: Female

Age: 25 years of age

Birth: ca. 1862

Death: September 24, 1887

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Valvular Disease of Heart

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 43

Orientation: 220° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): Unknown, partially missing

Headboard width (in cm): 27

Shoulder width (in cm): 45

Footboard width (in cm): Unknown, missing

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "MARY.REARDON/DIED.AT.ALMSHOUS[sic]/SEPT.24.1887/AGED.25.YEARS"

Personal items: Seven metal buttons.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.46 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 3.46 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.62 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.70 mbd

Burial Number 48

Burial No. 48 was situated in Row 4 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 48 contained the partially disarticulated remains of an adult male. This burial may be a secondary interment within the cemetery that was at least partially decomposed at the time of reburial, or may have been disturbed by rodent tunneling following burial. It appears as if this individual may have been buried on his back, arms at sides, with his head turned over his right shoulder (Figure 3-47). The head of the coffin was elevated above the foot in the grave shaft.

Name: John E. Anderson
Sex: Male
Age: 43 years of age
Birth: ca. 1873
Death: July 28, 1916
Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Sweden
Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Alcoholism with Pellagrous symptoms
Occupation: Carpenter
State Farm Burial Number: 42½

Orientation: 225° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood
Shape: Hexagonal
Length (in cm): 193
Headboard width (in cm): 22
Shoulder width (in cm): 43
Footboard width (in cm): 23

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JOHN E ANDERSON/DIED AT AL[] HOUSE/JULY 28 1916 AGE 43 YRS"
Personal items: One white glass button.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete
Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete
Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 3.64 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: Not recorded
Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.775 mbd
Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.875 mbd



Figure 3-47. Photograph of Burial No. 48, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 49

Burial No. 49 was the easternmost burial excavated in Row 2 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 49 was that of a single adult male interred on his back, legs straight with his arms crossed and hands on his waist (Figure 3-48). This individual had his face turned to look over his left shoulder. The coffin was laid generally level in the bottom of the grave shaft.

Name: Peter McMahan (coffin plate); Peter McMahan (City of Cranston death records)

Sex: Male

Age: 79 years of age

Birth: ca. 1838

Death: April 5, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Senile Dementia

Occupation: Day laborer

State Farm Burial Number: 243½

Orientation: 220° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 188

Headboard width (in cm): 24

Shoulder width (in cm): 46

Footboard width (in cm): 23

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "PETER MCMAHAN./DIED AT INFIRMARY./APRIL 5. 1917./AGED 79 YRS."

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.86 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.93 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.13 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.16 mbd



Figure 3-48. Photograph of Burial No. 49, State Farm Cemetery.

Burial Number 50

Burial No. 50 was the southeasternmost burial excavated in Row 1 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 50 contained a single adult male interred on his back with legs straight. This individual's face was turned to look over his left shoulder. His right arm was at his side, while his left arm was placed on his left hip (Figure 3-49). His coffin was laid in the ground with its foot elevated above the headboard.



Figure 3-49. Photograph of Burial No. 50, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Jacob Zehmer (coffin plate); Jacob Zehmar (State Institution death records)

Sex: Male

Age: 38 years of age

Birth: ca. 1851

Death: November 1, 1889

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian, Europe

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Valvular Disease of Heart

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 273

Orientation: 38° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 187

Headboard width (in cm): 25

Shoulder width (in cm): 42

Footboard width (in cm): 20

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JACOB ZEHMER/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/NOV 1. 1889/AGE 38 YEARS."

Personal items: Five white glass, four-hole buttons.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.245 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.345 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.47 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.36 mbd

Burial Number 51

Burial No. 51 was located between Burial Nos. 16 and 49 in the eastern limits of Row 2 the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 51 contained the remains of a single adult male interred on his back, legs straight (Figure 3-50). His face looked up toward the coffin lid, while his hands were placed on his hips. The head of the coffin was elevated above that of the foot in the bottom of the grave shaft.

Name: George H. Briggs

Sex: Male

Age: 70 years of age

Birth: ca. 1819

Death: September 28, 1889

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, New Jersey

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Cerebral Hemorrhage

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 244

Orientation: 218° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 212

Headboard width (in cm): 28



Figure 3-50. Photograph of Burial No. 51, State Farm Cemetery.

Shoulder width (in cm): 52
Footboard width (in cm): 20

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "GEORGE BRIGGS/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/SEPTEMBER 28 1889/AGE 70 YEARS"

Personal items: Four white-glass buttons. Arrangement suggested Mr. Briggs was interred in a cotton or other textile shirt.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete
Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete
Overall assessment: Good to fair

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.75 mbd
First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.815 mbd
Bottom of coffin headboard: 3.03 mbd
Bottom of coffin footboard: 3.12 mbd

Burial Number 52 (see Burial Numbers 40/52 on page 73)

Burial Number 53

Burial No. 53 was located between Burial Nos. 31 and 48 within Row 4 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This grave shaft was highly disturbed. Disturbance to this section of the cemetery was pre-existing and coincided with the area of construction trenching observed in the cemetery during the 2006 archaeological search for unmarked graves. Documentation of this burial was limited to the identification of a shallow, remnant portion of a grave shaft.

Name: No cultural or skeletal materials were associated with Burial No. 53, so it is impossible to ascertain for certain whether or not anyone was buried within this grave or if they had been exhumed prior to disturbance by previous construction. State Institution records indicated that Dinah Cleary (State Farm Burial No. 42) was situated between Anna Bowen (PAL Burial No. 31; State Farm Burial No. 41½) (see above) and John Anderson (PAL Burial No. 48; State Farm Burial No. 42½). The State Institution records do not indicate subsequent removal of this person.

Burial Number 54

Burial No. 54 was located in the southwestern corner of Row 1, west of Burial No. 15 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Although PAL had completed the recovery of burials within the project corridor by this time, heavy rains on October 28, 2006 resulted in partial site erosion and the exposure of additional skeletal remains. PAL returned to the cemetery to remove additional graves undermined and threatened by continued erosion. Burial No. 54 (54a, b, c, and d) consisted of the mixed remains of one partially disturbed grave containing an adult female (Rachel McNiff) with an associated coffin plate and three additional coffin plates of infant children; though no infant remains were recovered

from the grave fill. The skeletal remains of Rachel McNiff, proximal to the lumbar vertebrae, had been disturbed by running water and were disarticulated. The skeletal remains (of Rachel McNiff) distal to the lumbar vertebrae remained in anatomical position indicating that the individual was interred on her back, knees bent, with the left forearm draped across her chest (Figure 3-51).

Names: Infant Donnelly; Mary Rogers; Rachel McNiff; Luella Hill

Sexes: Infant Donnelly - unknown, stillborn (?); Mary Rogers - female; Rachel McNiff - female; Luella Hill - female

Ages: Infant Donnelly - unknown; Mary Rogers - 11 months; Rachel McNiff - 30 years of age; Luella Hill - 1 month, 7 days

Births: Infant Donnelly - unknown; Mary Rogers - ca. March 1917; Rachel McNiff - ca. 1888; Luella Hill - January 28, 1890

Deaths: Infant Donnelly - February 14, 1918; Mary Rogers - February 14, 1918; Rachel McNiff - February 19, 1918; Luella Hill - March 4, 1890

Ethnicities and/or Places of Origin: Infant Donnelly - Unknown; Mary Rogers - African-American, Rhode Island; Rachel McNiff - England; Luella Hill - African-American, Rhode Island

Known Diseases or Causes of Death: Infant Donnelly - Unknown; Mary Rogers - Broncho Pneumonia, Measles; Rachel McNiff - General Paralysis of the Insane; Luella Hill - Infantile Diarrhea

Occupation: Mill hand (Rachel McNiff)

State Farm Burial Numbers: Infant Donnelly - 269½aa; Mary Rogers - 269½a; Rachel McNiff - 269½; Luella Hill - 268

Orientation: 38° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): Unknown, partially disturbed

Headboard width (in cm): Unknown, disturbed

Shoulder width (in cm): Unknown, disturbed

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plates: “INFANT. DONNELLY./STATE. INFIRMARY./FEB. 14. 1918.”;

“MARY. ROGERS./DIED. STATE. INFIRMARY./FEB. 14. 1918./AGE. 11. MOS.”;



Figure 3-51. Photograph of Burial Nos. 54A, B, C, and D, State Farm Cemetery.

“RACHEL MCNIFF/STATE INFIRMARY/FEB. 19. 1918. AGE. 30. YRS”; “LUELLA. HILL/DIED. AT. ALMSHOUSE/MAR. 4. 1890. AGE. I. MO”

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Adult Remains only. No child remains present

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: One set of partially disturbed human remains. Those present maintain good integrity.

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.00 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.13 mbd

Bottom of coffin: 2.23 mbd

Burial Number 55

Burial No. 55 was located in the extreme southwestern corner of Row 1 the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 55 was threatened by site erosion so the RIDOT determined to have it removed prior to it being disturbed by erosion. Burial No. 55 contained the remains of an infant child (Burial No. 55B) and an adult male (Burial No. 55A). The infant’s coffin was laid atop of that of the adult’s. Few of the infant’s skeletal remains had been preserved. The underlying adult interment remained in better condition than the overlying infant with only his left ribs missing. The adult was interred on his back, legs straight, with his wrists crossed at his waist (Figure 3-52). His face looked up toward the coffin lid. The foot of the coffin was elevated above that of the head in the grave shaft.

Names: Infant Lagassey; Murdock Urquhart

Sexes: Infant Lagassey - unknown; Murdock Urquhart - male

Ages: Infant Lagassey - stillborn; Murdock Urquhart - 42 years of age

Births: Infant Lagassey - February 10, 1918; Murdock Urquhart - ca. 1876

Deaths: Infant Lagassey - February 10, 1918; Murdock Urquhart - February 2, 1918

Ethnicities and Places of Origin: Infant Lagassey - Caucasian-American, Rhode Island; Murdock Urquhart - Scotland



Figure 3-52. Photograph of Burial No. 55, State Farm Cemetery.

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Infant Lagassey, stillborn neonate infant; Murdock Urquhart - Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Occupation: Engineer (Murdock Urquhart)

State Farm Burial Numbers: Infant Lagassey 268½a; Murdock Urquhart 268½

Orientation: 34° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 187

Headboard width (in cm): 28

Shoulder width (in cm): 42

Footboard width (in cm): 23

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plates: “INFANT LAGASSEY./STILL BORN/FEB. 10 1918”; “MURDOCK URQUHART/ DIED STATE INFIRMARY/FEB. 2 1918 AGE. 42. YRS.”

Personal items: None

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: Infant Lagassey, 0 to 25 percent complete;

Murdock Urquhart, 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: Infant Lagassey, 0 to 25 percent complete;

Murdock Urquhart, 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Infant Lagassey, Poor; Murdock Urquhart, Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 1.77 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.03 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.11 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.05 mbd

Burial Number 56

Burial No. 56 was located along the western edge of Row 2 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This grave underlay Burial No. 57 located slightly above and resting along the west side of this individual’s coffin (see below). Burial No. 56 contained the remains of a single adult male interred on his back, legs straight (Figure 3-53). His face was turned to look over his left shoulder with his hands placed on his hips.



Figure 3-53. Photograph of Burial No. 56, State Farm Cemetery.

Name: Warren Matteson

Sex: Male

Age: 42 years of age

Birth: ca. 1847

Death: August 17, 1889

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Chronic Mel. (melancholia), Phthisis Prils

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 248

Orientation: 207° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 214

Headboard width (in cm): 30

Shoulder width (in cm): 48

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "WARREN MATTESON/DIED AT IN. ASYLUM/AUG. 17. 1889./AGE 42 YEARS."

Personal items: Two white-glass, four-hole buttons.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.77 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.795 mbd

Bottom of coffin: Not recorded

Burial Number 57

Burial No. 57 was the westernmost burial removed from Row 2 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 57 overlay the western edge of underlying Burial No. 56. Burial No. 57 contained the remains of a single adult female interred on her back with her right arm draped across her torso and her left hand placed on her waist (see Figure 3-53). Her legs were extended straight and her face was turned over her right shoulder.

Name: Mary Turnquest (coffin plate); Mary Turnquist (State Institution death records)

Sex: Female

Age: 22 years of age

Birth: ca. 1895

Death: May 6, 1917

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Tuberculosis of Lungs, Tertiary Syphilis

Occupation: Housework

State Farm Burial Number: 248½

Orientation: 207° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 183

Headboard width (in cm): 24

Shoulder width (in cm): 43

Footboard width (in cm): 21

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "MARY TURNQUEST./DIED AT STATE INFIRMARY./MAY 6 1917/AGED 22 YRS"

Personal: One pewter bust and torso of Christ, one religious iconographic pendant.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 75 to 100 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.17 mbd



Figure 3-54. Photograph of Burial No. 58, State Farm Cemetery.

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.235 mbd

Bottom of coffin: Not recorded

Burial Number 58

Burial No. 58 was the westernmost burial excavated in Row 3 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). Burial No. 58 contained the remains of a single adult female interred on her back with legs extended (Figure 3-54). Her face was turned to the left and her arms were placed at her sides. The coffin was laid in the ground so that its foot was elevated above the head.

Name: Rosanna Dowd

Sex: Female

Age: 71 years of age

Birth: ca. 1817

Death: May 31, 1888 (coffin plate); May 29, 1888 (State Institution records)

Ethnicity and/or Place of Origin: Ireland

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Old age

Occupation: Unknown

State Farm Burial Number: 206

Orientation: 25° (Magnetic) foot to head.

Coffin Description:

Construction: Nail and wood

Shape: Hexagonal

Length (in cm): 174

Headboard width (in cm): 25

Shoulder width (in cm): 40

Footboard width (in cm): 22

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "ROSANNA DOWD/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/MAY 31 1888/AGE 71 YEARS"

Personal items: Two white-glass, four-hole buttons.

Preservation of Remains:

Cranium: 75 to 100 percent complete

Post Cranial: 50 to 75 percent complete

Overall assessment: Good to fair

Elevations:

Top of coffin: 2.505 mbd

First occurrence of human skeletal remains: 2.615 mbd

Bottom of coffin headboard: 2.785 mbd

Bottom of coffin footboard: 2.685 mbd

Burial Number 59

Burial No. 59 was located between Burial Nos. 25 and 26 within Row 3 of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 3-1). This grave shaft was highly disturbed. Disturbance to this section of the cemetery was pre-existing and coincides with the area of construction/trenching observed in the cemetery during the 2006 archaeological search for unmarked graves. Identification of Burial No. 59's grave shaft was limited to verification of a remnant section of grave fill observed between Burial Nos. 25 and 26. Material remains associated with this grave were limited to a single vertebra, some strands of hair, fragments of coffin wood and a few buttons. All human remains had been disturbed, impacted, or otherwise removed prior to PAL's 2006 archaeological exhumation of human remains.

Name: John Toner. State Institution records indicate that Charlotte B. Murray (d. July 18, 1888) was disinterred from State Farm Burial No. 209 on March 6, 1889. State Farm Burial No. 209 (PAL Burial No. 59) was situated between the graves of Bridget Spellman (State Farm Burial No. 208 ½; PAL Burial No. 26) and Bridget McDonald (State Farm Burial No. 210; PAL Burial No. 25) and later contained the remains of John Toner. Evidently John Toner was interred within the recently emptied grave shaft following his death in May of 1889. Young Master Toner's coffin plate was recovered from disturbed contexts in proximity to PAL Burial No. 53 (State Farm Burial No. 42) located approximately 2 meters (6 feet) south of PAL Burial No. 59 in Row 4.

Sex: Male

Age: 1 year, 9 days

Birth: May 22, 1888

Death: May 31, 1889

Ethnicity and Place of Origin: Caucasian-American, Rhode Island

Known Diseases or Cause of Death: Dysentery

State Farm Burial Number: 209

Orientation: Unknown

Coffin Description: Undetermined due to soil disturbance (construction/trenching) noted above.

Associated Artifacts:

Coffin plate: "JOHN TONER/DIED AT ALMSHOUSE/MAY 31 1889 AGED 1 YR"

Personal items: White-glass buttons.

Miscellaneous Recoveries

The machine-assisted archaeological recovery of human remains within a portion of the State Farm Cemetery also resulted in the recovery of a coffin plate with no associated skeletal materials between PAL Burial Nos. 36 and 37, which contained the remains of Mary Shepard and John Shepard, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard were interred in State Farm Burial Plot Nos. 81½ and 82½. The coffin plate belonged to that of Edna Thayer. The inscription on the plate read: "EDNA THAYER/DIED. AT. ALMSHOUSE JAN. 28. 1888./AGE. 2. YEARS". State Institution records indicate Ms. Thayer was interred between the Shepards in State Farm Burial No. 82 (see Appendix E appended in digital format to the back of this

report). A systematic search for an unmarked grave between PAL Burial Nos. 36 and 37 bore no evidence for Ms. Thayer's grave shaft. This section of the cemetery had been highly disturbed prior to PAL's involvement in the project. It is speculated that the remains of this individual had completely disintegrated prior to the project or that this child's grave was shallower than the adjacent adult grave shafts and had therefore, been impacted during previous site construction activities.

CHAPTER FOUR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

PAL staff archaeologist Michael Hubbard and PAL forensic anthropologist Billie Seet examined the human skeletal remains of those recovered from the State Farm Cemetery area of removal to address the presence of pathologies and traumas and to determine the ages and sexes of unknown and secondary burials (PAL Burial Nos. 9A, 9B, 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D). Human remains recovered from the burial ground were in generally good condition because of the presence of extremely well-drained sandy soils within the recovery area. A few graves, however, were in poor condition as they had been impacted by earlier construction activities within or in proximity to the burial ground and/or were associated with pockets of less well-drained soils that contributed to more advanced bone dissolution. Descriptions and discussions of notable skeletal peculiarities for each individual follow below. Infants and children were omitted from the following discussion as preservation of their skeletal remains were typically poor and such remains rarely bear evidences of pathologies, traumas, or indicators of sex.

Description of Skeletal Remains

Burial Number 8

Burial No. 8 (State Farm Burial No. 27 1/2) contained the remains of 56-year-old male Maoog Zanzuyian (Maroog). This individual was moderately robust with little evidence for osteoarthritis throughout the skeleton. Fairly advanced osteoarthritis was limited to the anterior border of the glenoid fossa (the articular joint between the scapular head and the humerus that comprise the shoulder joint) of the left scapula and the third and fifth inferior centra of the cervical vertebrae. Mr. Zanzuyian's remains also exhibited minor herniations (Schmorl's nodes) on 11 surfaces of eight vertebrae. His only significant skeletal pathology included a healed fracture of his left humerus approximately 6 cm below the proximal head. The fracture had resulted in a 25 degree bend of the bone at this point (Figure 4-1). The aforementioned osteoarthritis on the glenoid fossa of the left scapula was likely a chronic result of this trauma.



Figure 4-1. Burial No. 8, healed fracture of left humerus.

Burial No. 8 was completely edentulous (toothless) and was buried with a full set of upper and lower dentures. The dentures themselves show evidence of blackening on lingual surfaces, possibly the result of tobacco smoking.

Burial Number 9A

Burial No. 9A (State Farm Burial No. 272) was one of several unidentified individuals interred within the State Farm Cemetery. The wide sciatic notch, well-defined pre- and post-auricular sulci on the iliac bones of the pelvis, elements of the cranium and mandible (small superciliary arches, thin supraorbital margin, relatively small mastoids and external occipital protuberance, a gonial angle of the mandible of 57 degrees, etc.), along with an overall low degree of muscularity indicated Burial No. 9A was female.

A fairly significant bone spur or osteophyte was present on the right superior manubrium, which may have been the result of localized trauma. Spurs were observed on the right calcaneus (heel), and laminar spurs were observed on thoracic vertebra Nos. 5 through 9 and No. 11. This individual had generally good dentition with tooth attrition being not too far advanced. All of her mandibular teeth were present at the time of death, except for her third molars (wisdom teeth), which might have never erupted. Wear was limited to pin-hole exposures on the first molars and linear exposures on incisors and canines. Two pin-hole caries were located on the occlusal surface of the right second molar. Small buccal trenches occurred around the molars and alveolar ridging was also present, suggestive of periodontal inflammation. Remaining maxillary teeth included the canine, premolars, and first molar on the right and the first incisor, premolars, and first and second molars on the left. The third molars appeared to have been lost ante-mortem and subsequently resorbed. Wear was minimal with dentin exposed only on the left first incisor. The first premolar on the left was badly worn to the root with an infection of the root cavity and associated maxillary abscess.

This individual's age at death is difficult to determine because of minor conflicting lines of evidence. The epiphyseal ends of all of the long bones are fused including those of the medial clavicles. Third molars were absent, but evidence for resorption in the maxilla suggests they had erupted, were lost, and subsequently healed. Evidence for osteoarthritis was absent on the articular surfaces of the upper limbs, while the lower limbs exhibited only slight evidence for osteoarthritis. The vertebrae were exceptionally healthy, and the cranial sutures had fused. The range of physical attributes for this individual indicates that she ranged in age between 30 and 41 years of age with a median age somewhere in the mid-thirties.

Burial Number 9B

Burial No. 9B interred beneath Burial No. 9A (State Farm Burial No. 272), is an unknown individual. Limb bones (large with moderate muscle markings), cranium (large mastoids, superciliary arches, external occipital protuberance, thick and rounded orbital rim), narrow and tall sacrum, and pelvis (narrow sciatic notch, absence of pre- and postauricular sulci) indicated this individual was male.

Notable pathologies included apparent arthritis of the right proximal fibula and fusion of the tenth and eleventh thoracic vertebrae. Most of the remaining thoracic vertebrae also bear evidence for

osteo-arthritic lipping. This individual was completely edentulous with tooth loss occurring several years before death. There was also a possible lesion on his frontal bone. However, this may be no more than post-mortem water erosion and corrosion of the frontal bone. Although non-debilitating, this individual had a sternal foramen (cleft sternum or a pseudocleft sternum), which is an uncommon developmental anomaly witnessed in only a small percentage of the modern population (Figure 4-2).

This individual appeared to be that of an older mature male. He was completely edentulous with full alveolar resorption indicating that he lived for some time without teeth. Post-cranial osteoarthritis was mild to moderate on most joint surfaces (see above). Suture closure was advanced consistent with an older individual. Auricular surfaces displayed a mixture of dense bone and micro-porosity with some lipping of the rim and some retroarticular activity suggestive of an age between 45 and 59 years old.

Burial Number 10

Burial No. 10 (State Farm Burial No. 272 1/2) was that of 47-year-old immigrant Benjamin Valentine. Mr. Valentine was a mason, which may explain the uncharacteristically deep insertions for the bicep tendons on his proximal radii, although the other bones of the arm did not appear especially muscular.

Mr. Valentine had all of his teeth except for the left first incisor on his mandible, which was lost antemortem. Inspection of his lower dentition also revealed that his left third molar was impacted. Tooth wear was asymmetric with more dentin exposed on the right side. Large occlusal dental caries were evident on his left third molar and his right second and third molars of the mandible (Figure 4-3). A total of eight caries was evident on the right second premolar, second molar, and third molar of the maxilla and on the second and third molars on the left.



Figure 4-2. Burial No. 9B, sternal foramen.



Figure 4-3. Burial No. 10, mandible showing dental caries.

Burial Numbers 11 A, B, and C

Burial No. 11 contained unknown individuals who were apparently unearthed during sewer line installation somewhere at the Howard Institutional Complex in the late nineteenth century. Metric analyses on all of the limbs, right clavicle, mandible, teeth, and manubrium of the sternum of this individual all fall within the range of variation for males. Inspection of cranial attributes and of the one remaining innominate indicates this individual was fairly robust.

Skeletal remains associated with unknown persons interred in Burial Nos. 11A, 11B, and 11C (State Farm Burial No. 271) were mostly incomplete and bioarchaeological assessment of the remains was limited to age and sex estimates. Skeletal elements associated with each of these individuals suggested that Burial No. 11 contained the disarticulated remains of two females (11A and 11C) and one male (11B). Cranial and post-cranial remains suggested that Burial No. 11C was an individual between 40 and 50 years of age. Skeletal elements associated with Burial No. 11B produced a wider age range, somewhere from 30 to 50 years of age. The incomplete nature of Burial No. 11A precluded an assessment of this individual's age.

Burial Number 11 D

Burial No. 11D was interred in the supine position beneath secondary Burial Nos. 11 A, B, and C within Row 1 in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. This post-cranial skeleton of a male was relatively devoid of osteoarthritis with the exception of the cervical vertebrae and the sixth and eighth thoracic vertebrae, which bore moderately advanced arthritis. Schmorl's nodes were present on the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh thoracic vertebrae. Cranial sutures were apparently unfused, and tooth wear was consistent with a middle-aged individual (40 to 50 years of age). The auricular surface of the pelvis exhibited advanced degeneration, which might be evidence for someone in his fifties.

Skeletal remains associated with this unknown individual bore no evidence of pathologies. Prior to his death, he had lost his lower left molars and right second premolar. Only his right canine and second incisor and left canine, first premolar, and first molar remained in the maxilla. All other tooth sockets had undergone full resorption. Caries were observed on the lower right second and third molars and none on the upper dentition, although the existing upper left molar has a major filling on the mesial/buccal tooth surface and an apical abscess developing just above it. The observed filling may be a silver amalgam that was constructed by overlaying three sheets of metal (Figure 4-4). Wear on the lower left canine appeared to represent a pipe facet.



Figure 4-4. Burial No. 11D, maxillary filling.

Burial Number 12

Burial No. 12 (State Farm Burial No. 271 1/2) contained the physical remains of 22-year-old Joseph Lopes. Mr. Lopes's bones were in generally good shape exhibiting no evidence for degenerative changes or pathologies despite a diagnosis of "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" and "Potts Disease" in institutional death records. Although Mr. Lopes was relatively young, he was already missing his maxillary second incisor on his right, as well as his right and left second molars on his mandible. Loss of his maxillary incisor appeared to have been either a congenital condition or perhaps the result of early crowding of the teeth.

Burial Number 13

Burial No. 13 (State Farm Burial No. 270) contained the remains of 76-year-old Henry P. Walpole. Mr. Walpole's skeleton exhibited only moderate degenerative changes despite his relatively advanced age. Several of his vertebrae displayed some lipping, while the lower cervical vertebrae and portions of the sternum bore some porosity suggestive of osteoporosis. His mandible contained no teeth, while only two, one of which had a large dental carie, remained in his maxilla. The left mental foramen on the body of his jaw was significantly enlarged, possibly because of the draining of an apical abscess (infection caused in the root by tooth decay) shortly before death (Figure 4-5). This interpretation is supported by evidence of bone resorption in the socket immediately above the enlarged foramen.



Figure 4-5 . Burial No. 13, mandibular mental foramen possibly enlarged by the drain of apical abscess.

Burial Number 14B

Burial No. 14B (State Farm Burial No. 270 1/2) contained the remains of the oldest individual interred within the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. It was unsurprising given his advanced age of 87 years that Thomas Eschew was completely edentulous. This individual also exhibited evidence for advanced osteoarthritis. His entire vertebrae bore clear evidence for osteoarthritic lipping and his eighth through eleventh thoracic vertebrae were fused. Schmorl's nodes were also present on his fifth through eighth vertebrae. Burnishing on the joints of the hands, feet, and knee joints also indicated a lack of cartilage and bone on bone wear. Such wear manifested itself visually as stepped striations on the articular surface of the left patella.

Burial Number 15

Thirty-six-year-old John C. Carroll was interred within Burial No. 15 (State Farm Burial No. 269) at the State Farm Cemetery. Mr. Carroll's bones did not exhibit evidence of major degenerative changes, as he died at a relatively young age. Significant muscle markings on the bones throughout the skeleton identified him as a muscular individual. The one noticeable pathology consisted of a non-displaced midshaft fracture of one of his right fingers (right proximal phalanx), which had completely healed following the break.

Mr. Carroll suffered from exceptional tooth decay. He had lost his lower right first and second molars, as well as his upper left second incisor prior to his death. He also had significant cavities on his upper left first incisor, as well as on his second and third upper right molars. A large carie, along with an accompanying apical abscess, was also evident on his upper left first incisor. His dentition also bore plaque buildup, and possible periodontal disease. Early loss of this individual's right lower molars left him favoring the left side when chewing resulting in uneven tooth wear and drifting of the lower third right molar.

Burial Number 16

Burial No. 16 (State Farm Burial No. 244 1/2) contained the remains of 63-year-old Samuel L. Carter. Mr. Carter had a non-displaced midshaft fracture of his right fibula, which had completely healed prior to death (Figure 4-6). A probable hematoma midshaft on the right femur, which may have been the result of trauma, was also apparent on Mr. Carter's right leg. His fifth lumbar vertebra also exhibited some evidence of osteoarthritis.



Figure 4-6. Burial No. 16, healed midshaft fracture of the right fibula.

Inspection of Mr. Carter's mandible indicates that he was missing his second premolar, as well as his second and third molars on the left and all of the right molars at the time of his death. Remnants of his first left molar were limited to the tooth roots only. Major distal caries were observed on two of his premolars, and his left and right second incisors. Substantial tooth loss also characterizes his maxillary dentition with only the left canine present. This tooth was worn to the dentin and has a chiseled appearance. Open sockets for his right incisors and his left first incisor were suggestive of either post-mortem loss or recent anti-mortem loss.

There was severe attrition of his anterior dentition (front teeth), which is unsurprising given his relative lack of posterior dentition. Thus, it appears as if in later years, Mr. Carter must have chewed his food with his front teeth. Beveling of the central incisors suggested the presence of pipe facets indicating that Mr. Carter smoked by habitually holding his pipe between his incisors and canines.

Burial Number 17

Burial No. 17 (State Farm Burial No. 245) contained the skeletal remains of John McCarty. This individual was 25 years old at the time of his death, and as such his skeletal remains bore no evidence of significant degenerative changes or major skeletal pathologies despite the death records that indicate that he died of cellulitis of the leg (see Chapter 3). Mr. McCarty experienced substantial tooth decay, having lost his lower third left molar and his lower right first and second molars, and quite possibly his third right molar. His upper dentition was also incomplete with his canine and first through third molars missing on his right and all of his premolars and molars missing from his left. An apical abscess associated with a major occlusal carie on the upper left canine was observed as were nine other total caries (mainly small) from his remaining teeth.

Green staining from a copper ring was observed on the third proximal phalanx and adjacent proximal phalanges of his left hand.

Burial Number 18

Burial No. 18 (State Farm Burial No. 245 1/2) contained the skeletal remains of 60-year-old James McCann. Upon excavation, it became readily evident that Mr. McCann's skeleton was atypical among those excavated at the State Farm Cemetery as he had a fully fused spine from the sacroiliac joints to the third thoracic vertebra, inclusive (Figure 4-7). Fusion included the vertebral ends of all the ribs in the affected area, although several of these were lost during recovery. This condition, known as ankylosing spondylitis, would have been incredibly debilitating, the result being a persistently hunched condition during the latter years of his life. Mr. McCann also had a significantly displaced fracture of his left clavicle, which had healed prior to his death.



Figure 4-7. Burial No. 18, complete fusion of the vertebral column.

James McCann's dentition was much better than fellow Irish immigrants John C. Carroll and John McCarty, discussed above. All of Mr. McCann's teeth in the mandible were present and free of crowding, although moderate plaque deposits were evident on the teeth. The maxilla was similarly complete with only the right second molar missing. Tooth attrition in the mandible was primarily limited to the anterior teeth. Wear on the molars was equivalent to what might be expected for an individual in his or her 30s. Wear is also asymmetric. The mandibular teeth were also free of cavities, except for the left third molar, which had only an enamel rim remaining. No cavities were observed on the maxillary teeth. The alveolar process (the ridge of bone that holds the teeth) on the mandible shows evidence of trenching possibly resulting from chronic bouts of periodontal disease. The extent of plaque and periodontal disease appears less severe in the maxilla relative to the mandible.

Similar to Burial No. 16 (Samuel L. Carter), Mr. McCann exhibited of a pipe-facet between the right canine and the right first premolar on the maxilla and between the right second incisor and the right canine in the mandible (Figure 4-8).



Figure 4-8. Burial No. 18, pipe-facet.

Burial Number 19

Julia A. Jackson was interred within Burial No. 19 (State Farm Burial No.) in the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. Mrs. Jackson was a 76-year-old African-American who died on July 16, 1889. Death records indicated that she suffered from chronic rheumatism. Mrs. Jackson exhibited moderate to severe lipping of vertebrae, especially the cervical vertebrae and between the fifth lumbar vertebra and the sacrum, indicative of osteoarthritis. There was also significant posterior lipping of glenoid fossa of her right scapula, though none on her left, indicating that she also suffered from arthritis of the right shoulder.

Mrs. Jackson was missing all of her maxillary teeth and was buried with synthetic upper dentures. She had also lost all of her posterior teeth and several anterior teeth of her mandible before her death.

Burial Number 20

Burial No. 20 (State Farm Burial No. 296 1/2) contained the remains of 61-year-old Emma Hunt. Skeletal pathologies associated with this individual were limited to moderately advanced lipping of the fourth and fifth lower lumbar vertebrae. Her maxilla was completely edentulous with the right canine and first premolar the only teeth remaining in her mandible.

Burial Number 21

Seventy-eight-year-old Jane Baker was interred in Burial No. 21 (State Farm Burial No. 247) within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. This woman exhibited few pathologies. At seventy-eight years of age, Mrs. Baker had advanced osteoarthritis in most of the joints of her upper torso. Her vertebrae displayed some evidence for osteoporosis, especially in her cervical region, and fairly advanced osteoarthritic lipping of the lower lumbar vertebrae. Her first proximal phalanx of her right hand was warped and arthritic as was the third middle phalanx of her right hand. Mrs. Baker was missing all of her lower dentition and all but the left second molar in her upper dentition. This remaining tooth was highly worn but exhibited no dental caries.

Burial Number 22

Burial No. 22 (State Burial No. 247 1/2) contained the remains of James Strain. This gentleman was 69 years of age at the time of his death and experienced severe osteoarthritis. His left hip joint displayed “mushrooming” of the femoral head and heavy lipping around and porosity of the acetabulum (Figure 4-9). His fourth and fifth lower lumbar vertebrae were fused from within the intervertebral space itself. Schmorl’s nodes were apparent on at least six of his thoracic vertebrae, which may account for the fusion of the lumbar vertebrae. Other evidence for arthritis were observed on the proximal portion of his right fibula, on the distal end of his right fifth metacarpal, and the proximal and distal ends of the first metacarpal on his left. Three of Mr. Strain’s ribs also appear to have healed fractures or lesions. Mr. Strain suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis so it is conceivable that these lesions might have resulted from the disease.



Figure 4-9. Burial No. 22, osteoarthritis of the left femoral head.

The mandible was edentulous except for a single second or third right molar. Wear on the tooth was moderate to heavy, but no caries were present. This individual’s maxilla and associated maxillary teeth were not recovered, though it is presumed that his upper dentition was lost antemortem as well.

Burial Number 24

John Moran, interred in Burial No. 24 (State Farm Burial No. 210 1/2), was 64 years old at the time of his death and suffered from severe osteoarthritis. The proximal end of his left ulna and radius (forearm) and the glenoid fossa of the left scapula bore evidence of advanced osteoarthritis, which may have hampered elbow joint mobility. Osteoarthritis was also witnessed at the distal portion of the left tibia, the distal right humerus, and the proximal ends of the right ulna and radius. Many of

this individual's carpals (wrist bones) and tarsals (ankle bones) in addition to several of his cervical vertebrae similarly exhibited evidence for advanced arthritis.

Mr. Moran also had a fracture of the nasal bones (Figure 4-10), as well as one possibly healed rib fracture, although disfiguration of this rib from tuberculosis also seems likely. Nearby multiple ribs exhibit small surface spicules, which may indicate that Mr. Moran suffered from tuberculosis.

This individual had completely lost all of his teeth.



Figure 4-10. Burial No. 24, fracture of the nasal bones.

Burial Number 25

Burial No. 25 (State Farm Burial No. 210) contained the remains of 46-year-old Bridget McDonald. No evidence for significant degenerative changes or major skeletal pathologies was recorded for this individual. Mrs. McDonald had lost all of her maxillary teeth, and as such had a full set of maxillary dentures. She had also lost her lower first premolar and all three molars on her right, as well as her first and either her second or third molar on her left. Her left second premolar was worn to the root and there were significant caries in her left canine and surviving left molar and second right premolar. There was also ample evidence for plaque deposits on the remaining teeth.

Burial Number 26

Sixty-five-year-old Bridget Spellman was interred in Burial No. 26 (State Farm Burial No. 208 1/2). Evidence for osteoarthritis on this individual was apparent on the glenoid fossa of the left scapula and by slight lipping of most vertebrae, except for the fifth through seventh cervical vertebrae and third through fifth lumbar vertebrae, where lipping was more severe.

Mrs. Spellman's maxillary third left molar exhibited virtually no wear, while her right second premolar had been worn to the root. All remaining teeth, except her third left premolar (found out of context at the site) have been lost and totally resorbed. The recovered premolar exhibits little wear on the chewing surface but does have three small dental caries. Only the anterior dentition of the mandible

is extant, although the second left incisor and the first right incisor each are accompanied by apical abscess and are worn to their roots. The right canine had a significant distal carie, while a lesser carie was apparent on the right first premolar. There was also some evidence for plaque and periodontal disease. The remaining posterior dentition was lost antemortem and fully resorbed except for the left first premolar, which was in the final stages of resorption.

Burial Number 27

Middle-aged male Michael McElroy, who was 41 years old at the time of his death, was interred within Burial No. 27 (State Farm Burial No. 208). For the most part, Mr. McElroy's skeleton was only beginning to show evidence of skeletal degeneration. Notable exceptions to this included more advanced osteoarthritis on his right proximal first phalanx (thumb) and the sternal ends of his first ribs.

Mr. McElroy's upper dentition was missing its right first and third molar and left first molar. Resorption of each of the emptied tooth sockets was not complete, suggesting that these teeth were lost later in life. Large dental caries were present in the first incisor, second premolar, and second molar on his right, as well as the first incisor on his left. A significant carie was evident on the right second premolar resulting in approximately 80 percent loss of its crown. A much smaller carie occurred on the mesial surface of the first right incisor. Mr. McElroy's upper dentition also indicates that he experienced some periodontal recession.

Tooth wear and decay was also present on this individual's mandible. Both his left and right first molars were missing. A large carie is present on his right second incisor. Small caries appeared on the right first incisor, the right second premolar, and on the left first premolar. Attrition was not severe except on the left canine and the left first premolar. Although the alveolar bone of this individual had been partly destroyed by natural taphonomic processes, probable pipe wear facets were evident when the bones were refitted to normal anatomical position. Plaque occurred on the lingual surface of most teeth, but was particularly acute on the right second premolar and second molar.

Burial Number 28

Adult male Patrick Rowan was interred in Burial No. 28 (State Farm Burial No. 207 1/2) within the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. This individual was 68 years of age at the time of his death and exhibited significant osteoarthritis of the spine and ribs. Severe arthritic lipping was evident on the fourth



Figure 4-11. Burial No. 28, fusion of the lower thoracic vertebrae.

and fifth lumbar vertebrae and less severe lipping was present on the remaining lumbar and lower thoracic vertebrae. Mr. Rowan's seventh through tenth thoracic vertebrae had completely fused and fusion of the sixth thoracic vertebra was incipient (Figure 4-11). This condition is consistent with Forestier Disease or Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis (DISH). The most common clinical manifestation of this condition is back stiffness. A probable trauma in the form of a dime-sized hematoma was also observed on right parietal bone of the cranium.

Burial Number 29

Burial No. 29 (State Farm Burial No. 207) contained the remains of 52-year-old Alfred Jones. This individual was in relatively good shape with little arthritis evident for most of his skeleton. Exceptions included moderately severe osteoarthritic lipping on the third, fourth, and fifth lumbar vertebrae, the proximal ends of the tibiae, and between the second and third cervical vertebrae. Fairly advanced arthritis occurred bilaterally at the joint of the first metatarsal and proximal phalanges resulting in the slight inversion of these two toes.

A non-degenerative skeletal pathology involved three consecutive ribs on Mr. Jones's right side. This noticeable pathology appeared as a raised callus of woven bone encircling the entire circumference of each rib and may represent a fracture (Figure 4-12). This interpretation, however, is tenuous as Mr. Jones died of "ph+hisis pulmonalis", a lethal infectious form of pulmonary tuberculosis, evidence of which is sometimes manifested in the ribs.



Figure 4-12. Burial No. 29, rib fractures or tuberculosis lesions.

Mr. Jones experienced some tooth loss including his left second and third molars and right first and third molars on his mandible. His upper dentition was missing the right second incisor and first molar, as well as his left second molar. Each of these missing teeth was fully resorbed indicating that they had been lost prior to death. Tooth wear was moderate to heavy. His left first incisor on the mandible rotated laterally about 45 degrees, and anterior wear patterns suggested that the presence of two pipe facets between his two central incisors and between his right second incisor and canine. Tooth crowding was evident in the maxilla and small pinhole caries were present on the occlusal surface of both of his third molars.

Burial Number 30

Burial No. 30 (State Burial No. 207) contained the skeletal remains of 60-year-old immigrant William F. McGair (McGain). Mr. McGair exhibited significant osteoarthritis of the right hip joint including a raised posterior extension of the femoral head, lipping and narrowing of the fovea capitis, and a widening of the lunate surface of the acetabulum. His upper limbs also displayed some osteoarthritis,

as well. This was particularly evident as moderate to advanced lipping of the glenoid fossa on his right scapula with less severe lipping on his left scapula. Arthritic lipping was apparent along his spine with his second and third cervical vertebrae fused.

Mr. McGair's lower dentition included his left second incisor, all of his premolars and canines, and his left first molar. Dental caries were observed on his right canine and first premolar. Tooth wear was heavy and there was also evidence for periodontal recession. His upper dentition was worse off with only the canines remaining, the left one being worn to the root. There was an open socket for his left first premolar, which may have resulted from recent antemortem or postmortem loss.

Evidently, this individual had one leg that was shorter than the other (Figure 4-13). His left tibia was noticeably (2.4 cm or approximately six percent) longer than his right leg. Individuals who persist with such significant differences in limb length without correction typically alter their gait or posture, which predisposes them to musculoskeletal stresses. In the case of Mr. McGair, such stresses likely contributed to his advanced arthritis of the right hip and to a slight bowing of his left fibula.



Figure 4-13. Burial No. 30, differential leg length.

Burial Number 31

Human skeletal remains associated with Burial No. 31 (State Farm Burial No. 41 1/2), 60-year-old Anna B. Bowen, were very badly decomposed. She also had an un-reconstructable cranium (including the maxilla and mandible). No skeletal pathologies were noted for this individual. For those few bones that could be assessed, moderately to slightly advanced osteoarthritis was observed.

Twenty-seven teeth were recovered from this grave shaft. Three of these teeth included mandibular molars with some attached alveolar bone. Wear was modest on the lower dentition, and caries were observed on the left second premolar and first molar and the right first incisor, canine, and second molar. Wear was surprisingly moderate among the recovered maxillary teeth. Dental caries were apparent on the left canine and third molar, as well as on the right third molar.

Burial Number 32

For Burial No. 32 (State Farm Burial No. 41), the postcranial skeleton associated with 56-year-old Julia Ely was in very poor shape. No skeletal pathologies or traumas were evident on any of

her surviving skeletal elements. Mrs. Ely had only six teeth at the time of her death. These included both canines, the first left premolar, and the second left molar of the mandible, as well as the first left incisor and left second premolar of the maxilla. Wear was relatively minimal. A deep carie was also observed on the root of the maxillary second left premolar.

Burial Number 33

Fifty-nine-year-old houseworker Lizzie Barker was disinterred from PAL Burial No. 33 (State Farm Burial No. 40 1/2). Her skeleton was fairly sound with the only skeletal pathology limited to a poorly healed fracture of the first metacarpal of the left hand (Figure 4-14). Maxillary teeth were limited to the central incisors and the right canine. The lower dentition consisted of the left first incisor, canine and first premolar, as well as the right incisors and canine. Wear was heavy on all of her incisors, though no caries were observed.



Figure 4-14. Burial No. 33, fracture of the first left metacarpal.

Burial Number 34

Seventy-two-year-old Benjamin B. Hart was interred in Burial No. 34 (State Farm Burial No. 40) within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. Mr. Hart was a relatively robust older male. Degenerative skeletal changes associated with this individual included several instances of moderately advanced osteoarthritis and small Schmorl's nodes on two of the thoracic vertebrae. His mandible was completely edentulous as was his maxilla, although it was damaged beyond possible reconstruction.

Burial Number 35

Fifty-two-year-old Emma Calorette (Cadorette) was a gracile female with no observable skeletal pathologies interred in Burial No. 35 (State Farm Burial No. 39 1/2). Osteoarthritis for this individual was not advanced. Mrs. Calorette had no maxillary teeth and only the right second incisor, canine, and first molar, and left first premolar and second molar remained in her mandible. Dental caries were apparent on her left premolar and left molar. Wear was only moderate on the existing teeth. This individual was interred with a full set of permanent upper and partial set of lower dentures, the partial lowers were permanent, the uppers were removable, hence their recovery in the area of a hip pocket.

Burial Number 36

Seventy-eight year-old native Rhode Islander Mary Shepard was interred in Burial No. 36 (State Farm Burial No. 82 1/2). Mrs. Shepard had moderate osteoarthritis on several bones and evidence

of osteoporosis on at least one of her cervical vertebrae. The most serious cases for osteoarthritis occurred on her right thumb (Figure 4-15) and at the temporomandibular joints where the jaw met the cranium. Two of her ribs had possible scarring from an infection, though they were too fragmentary to definitively confirm this. This individual were completely edentulous and was buried with a full set of upper and lower dentures. Wear on the dentures was noticeably heavier on the left side and may relate to the osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint.

Burial Number 37

John Shepard (Burial No. 37; State Farm Burial No. 81 1/2) was apparently the largest individual recovered during the course of archaeological fieldwork in terms of both height (more than 6 feet tall) and in muscularity. Mr. Shepard was a millworker and is the second of two known individuals in the burial ground who survived into his eighties. Skeletal preservation of this individual was excellent, although his upper torso had been disturbed by previous construction activities.

Given his advanced age of 80 years, it was unsurprising that Mr. Shepard's postcranial skeleton displayed evidence for advanced osteoarthritis. The upper limbs were generally less affected than the knee joints and the lower spine. Besides some probable aches and pains in the joints, there was no firm evidence of restricted movement with the exception of the lower back.

The fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae were immobilized anteriorly by unfused interlocking right-side osteophytes and posteriorly by a "hook-like" osteophyte arising from the right apophysis (one of the posterior projections of the vertebra) of the fourth lumbar vertebra, which wraps around a portion of the fifth lumbar vertebra (Figure 4-16). The osteophytes at the junction of the lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum are not as restricted as those described above, though a "sprout-like" osteophyte on the upper left sacrum may have been caused by an anterior prolapse (slippage) of the intervertebral disc at this level. The only other visible pathology associated with Mr. Shepard consisted of a well-healed, fractured second right metatarsal in the foot.



Figure 4-15. Burial No. 36, right thumb osteoarthritis.



Figure 4-16. Burial No. 37, interlocking osteophyte of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae.

Despite his advanced age, Mr. Shepard still had all of his anterior teeth except his left first incisor, which was lost prior to his death. Wear was surprisingly moderate with linear dentin exposures on the incisors and canines, and dentin was exposed only on the buccal cusps of the premolars. No dental caries were observed, although the right first premolar was decayed to the root.

Burial Number 38

Margaret C. McMurrough, who was interred within Burial No. 38 (State Farm Burial No. 39), was only 26 years of age at the time of her death. As such, there were virtually no degenerative pathologies. However, a very slight depression on her right frontal bone probably resulted from minor trauma.

This woman had all of her teeth in her mandible, including her third molars in good alignment. A single dental carie was noted for her entire lower dentition. Her upper dentition was also in relatively good shape, although she was missing her left canine and left first incisor. These teeth may have been lost after death, though there was a fresh-looking socket with an apical abscess associated with her missing incisor. This may indicate that the tooth was lost shortly before death. Also, a second apical abscess was observed above the right first incisor. Tooth wear was minimal and there were no obvious caries on the upper teeth.

Burials Numbers 39 through 43 and Burial Numbers 40/52

Burial Nos. 39 through 43 and Burial No. 40/52 were situated in the northeastern limits of the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. These burials had each been highly disturbed and/or mixed by previous construction (excavation, landscaping, grading, etc.) prior to PAL's involvement in the project (see Chapter 3). Skeletal elements associated with these individuals were disturbed and fragmentary. Because of the incomplete nature of the burials, the likelihood of inadvertent mixing, and in many cases poor preservation, skeletal analysis was not conducted for these burials.

Burial Number 44

In Burial No. 44 (State Farm Burial No. 78), no skeletal pathologies or evidence for degenerative osteoarthritis were observed for 37-year-old Mary Scully. This individual had lost her lower left first premolar, left molars, and first and third molar on the right. Her second right molar, however, was virtually useless as only the roots remained. Her upper dentition was missing the right first premolar, first molar, and third molar and the left first molar. Six of the remaining teeth were reduced to root stumps including her right second incisor, left first incisor, first premolar, and third molar, and canines. The right second molar is half way there with a large carie exposing the entire root cavity. Other caries were present on the upper left second incisor and second molar. Tooth wear was moderate and two small apical abscesses were present above the canine and first premolar, with a palatal abscess under the second incisor on the upper left maxilla.

Burial Number 45

This burial (State Farm Burial No. 77 1/2) contained remains of James Brogan, who was a muscular man with several instances of advanced osteoarthritis and severe dental attrition with associated dental

abscesses. State Institution death records list Mr. Brogan's age at death at 60, while his coffin plate lists his age at death at 71. Osteoarthritis on the distal end to the right fibula may have originated from local trauma (Figure 4-17). His cervical vertebrae displayed little anterior lipping and only moderate arthritis with the exception of the second and third cervical vertebrae. These vertebrae exhibited outgrowths that effectively locked them in place. Moderate osteoarthritis was observed on some of the lower lumbar vertebrae, while more advanced osteoarthritis was apparent on the lower thoracic vertebrae, along with the fusion on the right side of the ninth and tenth thoracic vertebrae. A poorly healed fracture was also evident on the spinous process of the seventh thoracic vertebrae.



Figure 4-17. Burial No. 45, osteoarthritis on the distal right fibula.

Mr. Brogan's mandible was nearly complete except for the antemortem loss of the left first incisor. Attrition was quite extreme with all teeth worn flat exposing the dentin. The right first molar was very worn with very little of the enamel rim remaining. No caries were evident though two abscesses were present, one below the remaining roots of the right first molar and a second below the now lost left first incisor. Maxillary teeth include all incisors, canines, three roots associated with the right premolars and first molar, and one of two roots for the left first premolar. The skeletal evidence suggested that the remaining maxillary teeth were lost antemortem. Maxillary wear was massive with almost all of the remaining teeth reduced to functional root stumps with or without enamel rims. Abscesses occur above the left first molar, second premolar, and first incisor and above the right second incisor and first premolar. There was one carie on the occlusal surface of the left first incisor. Articulation of the mandible with the maxilla revealed the presence of four distinct pipe-facets, which in the mandible were bound by the left premolars, left second incisor and canine, the right second incisor and canine, and the right first premolar.

Burial Number 46

Burial No. 46 (State Farm Burial No. 43 1/2) contained the skeletal remains of 45-year-old Louis Holmes. The most evident pathology associated with this individual occurred at the sternoclavicular joint where the clavicle (collar bone) met the sternum. Here osteoarthritic thickening of the right joint effectively immobilized it preventing further rotation, protraction, and retraction (Figure 4-18). There was no evidence of fracture, but a traumatic dislocation of the sternoclavicular joint was suspected. Remaining post-cranial skeletal elements were virtually free of osteoarthritis with the exception of the spine. Several thoracic vertebrae had moderately advanced lipping. The eighth and ninth thoracic vertebrae had advanced arthritic lipping and may have been fused.

Prior to his death, Mr. Holmes had lost his lower right premolars and third molar and his second premolar and third molar on his left. Wear was heavy and asymmetric on the anterior teeth with heavier wear on the right indicating that this individual clearly favored this side when chewing. Caries were present on the first and second right molar and the left first premolar. Mr. Holmes's upper dentition consisted of his left incisors, second premolar, and first molar and his right second incisor, first premolar, and first molar. The presence of an open socket at the right first incisor indicates this tooth was lost after death. Caries were observed on the remaining upper left and right molars and on the right canine. No significant calculus or alveolar recession was evident, but there was an apical abscess above the upper right molar.

Burial Number 47

Burial No. 47 contained few skeletal remains associated with 25-year-old Mary Reardon. This grave had been partially disturbed prior to PAL's archaeological recovery efforts. Ms. Reardon was missing her right leg and left foot at the time of the archaeological relocation survey.

Inspection of Ms. Reardon's cranial elements indicates she had badly impacted third molars (Figure 4-19). She had heavy calculus build-up and had lost her upper left second premolar antemortem.



Figure 4-18. Burial No. 46, sternoclavicular joint.



Figure 4-19. Burial No. 47, impacted third molar.

Burial Number 48

John E. Anderson (State Farm Burial No. 42 1/2), who was 43 years of age at the time of his death, had very little evidence of post-cranial degenerative osteoarthritis or other noticeable pathologies or traumas. One exception included the right distal second metacarpal, which exhibited clear evidence of osteoarthritis. His spine was generally healthy except for the lumbar vertebrae. The first lumbar had developed osteophytes on the superior centrum, while the second lumbar vertebra had a significant Schmorl's node on its superior surface.

Mr. Anderson's dentition was among the worst of those disinterred from the State Farm Cemetery population. Mandibular dentition was limited to the canines, incisors, and the second right premolar. An open socket for the first right premolar was indicative of late antemortem or postmortem loss. A large carie was present on the distal occlusal surface of the right second premolar, and a copper or copper-alloy filling was used to fill a carie on the distal crown of the right canine (Figure 4-20). In fact, Mr. Anderson had seven notable tooth fillings. Six fillings were associated with the maxillary dentition including the right premolars and left canine, first premolar, and first molar. An unfilled dental carie was evident on the right first incisor. Crowding of the anterior teeth resulted in the posterior displacement of the right second incisor. Crescent-shaped wear on the right second premolar was the remains of a pipe facet. This individual's maxillary dentition included the second incisor and the first molar on the left and the second incisor, canine, and premolars on the right. Extreme attrition was present on the left and right second incisors, and the left premolar was worn to the root. Crescent-shaped wear on the right first incisor represented a pipe facet on the upper dentition. Based on the position, morphology, and the high rates of attrition, it is evident that Mr. Anderson was a pipe-smoker and that throughout the course of his life, he generated four separate pipe-facets in his anterior dentition.

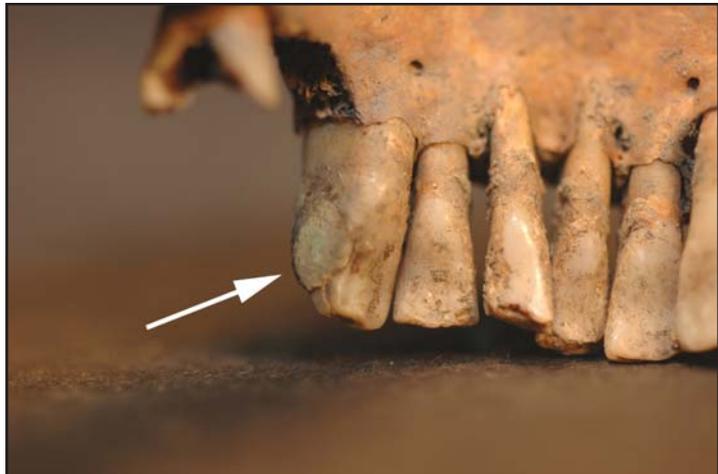


Figure 4-20. Burial No. 48, copper filling of the right mandibular canine.

Mr. Anderson's listed causes of death (alcoholism and pellagra) would not be likely to leave evidence on the skeleton. Pellagra is a vitamin (niacin) deficiency often associated with poverty and was common in institutions during the nineteenth century.

Burial Number 49

Seventy-nine-year-old day laborer Peter McMahan (McMahon) (State Farm Burial No. 243 1/2) was not exceptionally tall but appeared to have been fairly muscular. Although bone preservation for this individual was relatively poor, surviving elements indicated some osteoarthritis and osteoporosis. The left femur displayed attributes of advanced hip arthritis. The femoral head itself exhibited some porosity along the anterior-inferior border and lipping (Figure 4-21). Roughening of the superior border

around the femoral head may have been limiting to this individual's full range of motion. Limitations in movement would have been accentuated by the development of significant structures or a "collar" surrounding the femoral head on all but the posterior surface. The curved articular surface of the accompanying acetabulum had a granular appearance probably resulting from bone-on-bone contact with the loss of the joint cartilage.

The vertebral column similarly displayed evidence for advanced osteoarthritis. The cervical vertebrae were in particularly poor shape with the complete fusion of cervical vertebrae six and seven, and cervicals three and four, and incipient fusion of cervicals five and six that had produced interlocking osteophytes on the left side. The lumbar vertebrae were somewhat compressed, a condition that is consistent with the advanced state of osteoporosis observed on lumbar vertebrae three to five. A significant Schmorl's node was also present on the left superior centrum of the fourth lumbar vertebrae, probably a direct result of the partial collapse of the vertebrae.

Despite his relatively advanced age, Mr. McMahon still had some teeth. The mandible contained the left canine and premolar, and right first premolar. Resorption was complete for all the other teeth except the right second incisor, which was partial. A pipe facet was observed between the left canine and the first premolar. The maxillary dentition was limited to the right canine and left first premolar. No dental caries were observed, but calculus build-up was significant.

Burial Number 50

Burial No. 50 (State Farm Burial No. 273) contained the remains of 38-year-old Jacob Zehmer (Zehmar). This individual was very robust and muscular and bore little evidence of osteoarthritis. The keel-like crest along the deltoid tuberosity of the right humerus and the raised crest for the subclavian muscle on the inferior side of the right clavicle were particularly prevalent muscular attachments. In each case, muscular development was more pronounced on the right side relative to the left. Especially curious is the apparent compression along the anterior-posterior axis of the right clavicle, which could conceivably have been the result of a dislocation or fracture of the right clavicle with subsequent rotation of the lateral part of the bone. A more obvious pathology was the failed fusion of the spinous process of the fifth lower lumbar vertebra. This condition was either congenital or the result of a stress fracture. There was also an apparent abscess of the left atrial portion of the maxillary sinus on the zygomatic surface of the maxilla. This abscess did not appear to have been the result of dental infection.

This individual's dentition was in generally good condition with all of the teeth present. One small carie was present on the buccal-occlusal surface of the right second molar in the mandible. A well-defined pipe facet was evident between the right canine and second incisor. Similarly, the upper pipe



Figure 4-21. Burial No. 49, severe arthritis of the left femoral head.

facet was formed between the right canine and second incisor. Maxillary caries occurred on the right second molar and the left first and second molars. Tooth wear was generally moderate and symmetrical.

Burial Number 51

Bone preservation associated with 70-year-old George H. Briggs (State Farm Burial No. 244) was relatively poor. Mr. Briggs was a moderately robust male. Inspection of the skeletal remains yielded evidence for bone infection (osteomyelitis) of the right tibia (Figure 4-22). Osteomyelitis of the long bones in adults is often caused by the direct introduction of bacteria, most commonly *Staphylococcus aureus*, into the bone by trauma. Two cavities on the medial surface of the right tibia just below the mid-shaft would have bled the infection and probably resulted in a drain or fistula through the soft tissue to facilitate this. The increased diameter of the tibia caused the deposition of new bone over the infection brought it into contact with the right fibula generating a pseudoarthrosis or false-joint between the two bones. A less virulent infection was found on the lower left tibia. Given the severe case of osteomyelitis on the right tibia, it is natural to speculate that this lesser infection may have been somehow related (perhaps caused by a hematogenic [blood-borne] spread of staphylococcus bacteria) or may have been associated with the initial trauma across the left and right shins. Mr. Briggs also experienced the bilateral fusion of four consecutive lower thoracic vertebrae, likely thoracic vertebrae eight through twelve along the lateral anterior centra.



Figure 4-22. Burial No. 51, osteomyelitis of the right tibia.

This individual had lost his maxilla and the posterior portion of the mandible post-mortem. Nevertheless, it was apparent that the mandible contained the first right molar, second incisor, both canines and the right second premolar, left second incisor, and left premolars as evidenced by open (post-mortem loss) tooth sockets. The right second incisor appeared to have been worn to the root. Attrition was heavy and four distinct caries occurred on the first molars. A crescent-shaped pipe facet was observed on the left canine. The maxillary dentition included both first incisors, canines, and first premolars. Dental caries were present on the left first premolar. Three additional unidentified roots were also recovered and likely were associated with one or two premolars/molars that had since decayed to the root.

Burial Number 54

Burial 54 contained the remains of one adult and the coffin plates for three infants. Skeletal remains associated with 30-year-old Rachel McNiff (State Farm Burial No. 269 1/2) were youthful and healthy looking. Skeletal preservation was excellent, although many remains were lost, disturbed, or otherwise recovered out of archaeological context because of site erosion during the course of fieldwork. No clear skeletal pathologies or degenerative changes were noted for this individual. A patch of porous bone on the left frontal eminence of the cranium, interpreted in the field as a possible cranial lesion, bore no evidence of reactive bone loss or deposition and could therefore have been caused by post-mortem taphonomic erosion of the bone (Figure 4-23). Thus, identification of this cranial feature as a lesion remained tenuous and uncertain. A notable skeletal peculiarity associated with this individual included the presence of a right coracoclavicular joint (between the scapula and the clavicle) (Figure 4-24). This congenital condition is a rare condition affecting only a very small percentage of modern populations.

Mrs. McNiff's mandible contained her right and left canines (exposed to the roots) and her right second molar. Open sockets for her left second incisor and her right incisors indicated that they were lost postmortem. All other teeth were lost before her death and were completely resorbed. Her upper dentition consisted of first or second molars (one each) on her left and right and her left first premolar, which was rotated 90 degrees out of normal anatomical position. Tooth decay was limited to a small occlusal carie on the right second molar of the mandible, and a healed apical abscess was apparent in the vicinity of the right premolars on the maxilla.

Burial Number 55A

Burial No. 55 (State Farm Burial Nos. 268 1/2 and 268 1/2a) contained two sets of human remains: Infant Lagassey (No. 55B) and Murdock Urquhart (No. 55A). Infant Lagassey was a stillborn neonate



Figure 4-23. Burial No. 54, porous bone discoloration on the left frontal eminence.



Figure 4-24. Burial No. 54, coracoclavicular joint.

with very few skeletal remains that survived for inspection. Murdock Urquhart, interred beneath Infant Lagassey, was 42-years-old at the time of his death. This individual had several instances of osteoarthritis which was much greater than what would normally have been expected for a man of his age. Such extreme osteoarthritis may have been related to the presence of a supernumerary (additional) sixth lumbar vertebra fused bilaterally with the sacrum, a benign though rare condition. The position of this fused supernumerary vertebra was mal-aligned approximately 10 degrees clockwise relative to the other sacral segments, which in turn created a false joint and subsequent fusion with the superior iliac crest of the pelvis (Figure 4-25).



Figure 4-25. Burial No. 55A, false joint and fusion of the supernumerary lumbar vertebra and the iliac crest of the pelvis.

Fairly advanced osteoarthritis was also observed in the lower thoracic region of the vertebrae and bilaterally in all the elements of the knees. Thoracic vertebrae eleven and twelve were fused and bridging osteophytes on the right anterior centra had all but fused the eighth with the ninth and the ninth with the tenth thoracic vertebra. Small Schmorl's nodes were also noted on the seventh and tenth thoracic vertebra. Lipping of the remaining thoracic vertebrae was moderate, but was mild in the cervical and lumbar regions. Marginal lipping at the knee joint was significant and was accompanied by surface osteophytes on both femoral condyles (the articular "knobs" on the distal end of the femur) and the articular surface of the right tibia. We hypothesize that the misalignment and fusion of the sixth lumbar vertebra with the right innominate bone may have disturbed normal weight-bearing mechanics causing a compensatory change in posture or gait leading to the observed arthritis of the knees and spine.

Mr. Urquhart had moderate bilateral osteoarthritis at the glenoid fossae (scapula), the distal radii and the proximal ulnae (forearms), and the first metacarpals (thumbs). The symmetric nature of this osteoarthritis suggested a genetic or occupational cause perhaps resulting from Mr. Urquhart's occupation as a railroad engineer. Probable traumas were observed on the right fifth metacarpal and proximal phalanx and on the left second and third metatarsals, as well as the first cuneiform of the wrist. This was especially true for the little finger on the right hand, which had a thickened proximal metacarpal shaft relative to the left and probably indicative of a healed non-displaced fracture.

Mr. Urquhart was a smoker with pipe facets between the left canine and first premolar on both the maxilla and mandible. He was missing his left first incisor and second and third molars of his maxilla, although it is uncertain if they were lost ante- or postmortem. Large caries were located on the right second and third molars. An apical abscess was observed above the right first molar. The second premolar and molar on the right, and the third molar on the left of Mr. Urquhart's jaw were undoubtedly lost antemortem, although a single root from the second molar remained embedded in the alveolus.

Caries were observed on the upper left first and second molars. Overall tooth wear was moderate, with slightly heavier attrition on the posterior right dentition especially in the mandible. Mr. Urquhart also bore some evidence of periodontal disease.

Burial Number 56

Mr. Warren Matteson was buried in Burial No. 56 (State Farm Burial No. 248). Mr. Matteson's skeleton was relatively gracile for a male and in a poor state of preservation. His cranium was crushed and many of the long bones could not be observed because of erosion and dissolution of the bones. Nevertheless, observable post-cranial pathologies included medium to large Schmorl's nodes on the inferior surfaces of five of the thoracic vertebrae. At least two of these nodes extended into the spinal canal, though they probably were not significant enough to have resulted in spinal cord compression.

Mr. Matteson still had all of his teeth at the time of his death at the age of 42 years. His wisdom teeth were fully erupted and in excellent alignment (Figure 4-26). Dental caries were noted on his lower right third molar and on the left first and second molars. Significant decay was also observed at the occlusal and interproximal space of the second right premolar and first molar on his maxilla.



Figure 4-26. Burial No. 56, dentition.

Burial Number 57

Twenty-two-year-old Mary Turnquest (Turnquist) was interred within Burial No. 57 (State Farm Burial No. 248 1/2). This individual was quite gracile with poor preservation of her post-cranial skeletal elements. Poor preservation precluded an assessment of post-cranial skeletal pathologies. Despite her young age, Ms. Turnquist had lost three of her teeth prior to death: the first left molar on her mandible and her left second premolar and second molar on her maxilla. Her lower left third molar had erupted and was impacted, while her right third molar was not. Tooth wear was negligible with only small lines of dentin exposed on the left incisors and the right central incisor. She experienced some minor crowding in the jaw, which caused her left second incisor to rotate slightly out of order. Dental caries were present on her lower second molar and on the right second premolar on her mandible. More severe caries were evident on her upper right first and second molars. A smaller pinhole carie was observed on the surface of her right second premolar. As in the mandible, minor crowding had caused the maxillary right first incisor to become slightly rotated. Articulation of maxilla and mandible suggested Ms. Turnquest had a pronounced overbite in the anterior teeth.

Burial Number 58

Skeletal preservation for Burial No. 58 (State Farm Burial No. 206), 71-year-old Rosanna Dowd, was very poor. Although no degenerative changes were observed for this individual, one significant skeletal pathology was observed. This pathology consisted of a periostitis (inflammation of the connective tissue on the outer surface of a bone) that afflicted both tibiae (shin bones) and the right fibula. The left tibia was most affected with nearly all of the midshaft surface involved. One small patch on the lateral side of the shaft (distal end) of the right tibia and the whole distal end of the right fibula appeared to also have been infected. The cause or causes of this inflammation were undetermined.

Two root tips and two tiny incisors (recovered out of anatomical context) were likely associated with this individual's mandible. The incisors were badly eroded and chipped but appeared to have been free of caries. The maxillary dentition consisted of the right canine with heavy lingual wear and root stumps for the right second incisor and the right second premolar. The left maxilla was missing.

CHAPTER FIVE

CULTURAL MATERIALS

There is vast literature pertaining to nineteenth-century sentiment concerning death and burial in North America. Until the mid- to late nineteenth century, individuals were rarely, if ever, embalmed (Konefes and McGee 1996). Early eighteenth to nineteenth century burial practices among the average New England farmer typically involved the relative expedient preparation of a corpse with little delay between time of death and burial (Wigginton 1973). Period ledgers and purchase orders indicate that coffins among the general populace were often commissioned by local carpenters or cabinetmakers or perhaps were purchased from readily available coffin stock. The presence of a carpenter and carpentry shop and the general inclination for self-reliance at the Howard Institutional Complex in Cranston suggest a likelihood that its own shop provided the materials and labor necessary for its coffin construction needs. Generally, the modest coffins and relatively simple burial practices of seventeenth and eighteenth century New England gave way to ornamental coffins, openly extravagant funerals, and the public and prolonged mourning rituals for most of late-nineteenth-century America. The state institutions at Howard were one such exception where given the abject and destitute conditions of many of the institutionalized, their dependence on state sponsorship to endure, and state fiscal budget constraints, very little treatment and effort was expended on burial. The following discussion creates the social context within which many of the deceased at the State Farm Cemetery were interred. Differences in the mortuary treatment and burial observed throughout most of the region and those represented at the State Farm Cemetery provided clues as to how the state and the public as a whole perceived the wards within Rhode Island's late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century social institutions.

Social Context for Death and Burial within Late-Nineteenth- and Early-Twentieth-Century Rhode Island

Studies of mortuary art in southern New England have shown that evolutionary trends in headstone design paralleled changing perceptions of death, dying, heaven, and hell from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries (Deetz 1977, 1988; Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966). According to Dethlefsen and Deetz (1966), the late seventeenth through mid-eighteenth century "Death's Head" carving on headstones was a morbid outgrowth of Puritan symbolism stressing life's brevity and decay. Puritans believed that God influenced and took an active part in everyday life, and that death was the deserved punishment for the "willful sinfulness" of humankind that originated with Adam and Eve (Farrell 1980:18,19). Nevertheless, the Puritans also believed in spiritual resurrection and a heavenly home for those who were predestined to go there. With the adoption of the "Death's Head", the New England Puritans rejected the formal Christian iconography of Europe in favor of secular figures (Potter and Boland 1992:4). Slowly, Puritanical New England was "Awakened" or "Enlightened." With the eighteenth-century Enlightenment, philosophies such as Sir Isaac Newton, Benjamin Franklin, and Friedrich Mohs began to search for natural laws that explained the ways of nature, rather than assuming that the

maintenance of the universe was managed by a “hands-on” deity. Nevertheless, this enlightened philosophy sustained its belief in God, God had only now relegated His position to the “background” of nature and set into motion natural laws that ordered everything (Farrell 1980:23). Coincident with this cosmological shift, “Death’s Head” carvings began to soften and evolved into the “Winged Cherub” designs (Dethlefsen and Deetz 1966). Unlike the “Death’s Head,” the “Winged Cherub” symbolized resurrection and heavenly reward (Deetz 1977). Ultimately, the “Winged Cherub” too was abandoned in favor of “Urn and Willow” memorial motifs, which in turn eventually declined in favor of decorative white marble headstones typically associated with the “Rural Cemetery Movement” of the nineteenth century (see below).

The nineteenth-century Romantic Age was an outgrowth of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment, whereby the ordered rationality of the Enlightenment was abandoned in favor of deeply personal emotion and individual self-expression and creativity (Baldick 1991). Nineteenth-century Romantic philosophers stressed the beauty in nature and its fragility in an ever industrializing world. Nature in the nineteenth century was envisioned as the ultimate expression of art and in many ways thought kindred to God. In this way, nature was “embodied” with an almost “spirit-like” quality (Farrell 1980; Harris 1977). One manifestation of this trend was the abandonment of crowded churchyard cemeteries in favor of beautifully landscaped cemeteries with elaborate and beautiful mortuary architecture. These “garden cemeteries” were “[p]lanned as serene and spacious grounds where the combination of the nature and monuments would be spiritually uplifting” (Potter and Boland 1992:6). As such, they extolled and complimented nature’s beauty evolving into picturesque parks designed more for the living than for the dead. This so-called “Rural Cemetery Movement” (Harris 1977; Pike and Armstrong 1980; Potter and Boland 1992) was a direct expression of nineteenth-century Romantic ideology that envisioned God as permeating both nature and humanity (Farrell 1980).

Death was prevalent and ever in the forethought of nineteenth-century individuals. Farrell (1980:32) argues that the correspondence of God, humanity and nature made death the “ultimate communion with the universe,” returning the individual to Mother Nature. In some ways then, death no longer inspired the same terror or fear of a wrathful judgment as it had in seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century New England, but was seen as a natural occurrence perceived by some as a welcomed visit by a dear friend (Farrell 1980:32). In the words of Martha Pike and Janice Armstrong:

“Heaven became much more than a better world; it became a domesticated haven, a place where all would be welcomed home. It [death] no longer held the terror of dreadful judgment and the uncertain salvation that it had a century earlier. In the nineteenth century it offered the comforting prospect of happy reunion to all” (Pike and Armstrong 1980:17).

Typical late-nineteenth-century mourning was very public with surviving families of the deceased expected to grieve in a prescribed manner (Pike and Armstrong 1980). Adherence to the appropriate mourning “prescription” assured proper respect toward the memory of the deceased in the eyes of others (Farrell 1980; Pike and Armstrong 1980), and manifested itself as extensive wakes, elaborate dress, and decorative arts such as portraits and photographs, and the abandonment of simple coffins in favor of beautifully ornamented caskets. Archaeologically, the so-called “beautification of death” movement is visualized by decorative tombstones, and elaborately decorated caskets (Bell 1990, 1991; Little et al 1992), as well as landscaped cemeteries.

Death and Burial within the State Institution's "Potters Field"

Despite the fact that Rhode Island's 3.4-acre State Farm Cemetery (a.k.a. one of several of the state's "Potters Field") was spatially and temporally contemporaneous with the social trends described above, for one reason or another burial at the State Farm Cemetery did not incorporate the same mortuary trends common throughout the rest of the region. Motives for this may include economics, social biases, or some other underlying conscious or subconscious reasons. In his brief history of the state institutions at the Howard Institutional Complex, Physician Superintendent at the State Institutions, Dr. Henry A. Jones (Jones n.d. [1944]:48) described burial at the State Farm Cemetery. He observed that the deceased were interred in comparatively cheap pine coffins, often stained brown, compared to other coffins or caskets disinterred from Rhode Island dating to this same time period (see Garman et al. 2000 and Waller 2005). The deceased were delivered to the burying field via a horse-drawn carriage or hearse, which offered some modicum of respect and reverence for the human soul (Figure 5-1). The deceased were then "laid in the alien soil of the Potter's Field" in graves dug by the institutionalized (Jones n.d. [1944]:36). Burial occurred in planned grave plots arranged along linear lines oriented east/west, which appear to have been aligned more with property bounds than with any preconceived

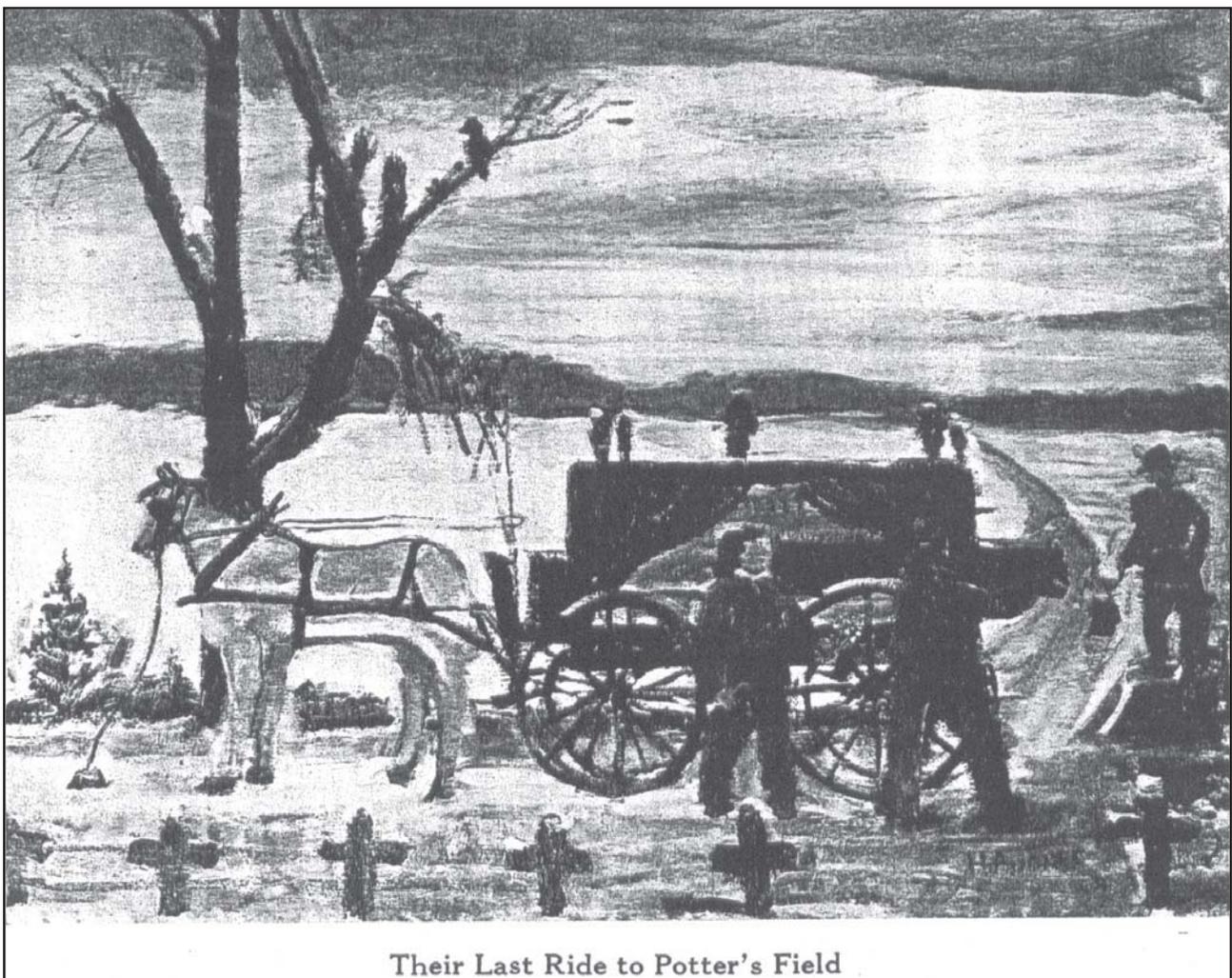


Figure 5-1. Dr. Henry A. Jones' oil painting of burial in the State Farm Cemetery or "Potters Field" (source: Jones n.d. [1944]).

natural landscape design visible at contemporaneous “garden” or park-like cemeteries such as Swan Point in nearby Providence. Nevertheless, burials were conducted in an organized pattern beginning in 1873 (see Figure 2-2).

The coffin plates, impressed with the name of the individual, the date of death, his or her age, and place within the state institutions were affixed to the coffin lids to permit the identification of bodies by the Howard Institutional Complex staff and surviving family members should they wish to or became able to pay for burial elsewhere in the near future (Jones n.d. [1944]: 48). Lead coffin plates were recovered in association with 53 (87 percent) of the interments exhumed from the State Farm Cemetery. Although coffin plates have been used as ornamental trappings on late nineteenth century caskets elsewhere in Rhode Island; here they were rigid and unadorned and appear to have served a strictly utilitarian function. Recovered coffin plates date to both the nineteenth (Figure 5-2) and twentieth (Figure 5-3) centuries. The presence of misspelled words on several coffin plates recovered from the interment during the archaeological recovery efforts suggest that inmates, as opposed to artisans or craftsman, were responsible for their manufacture, evidencing that some inmates were apparently not as well educated as others (Figure 5-4). The metal plates used in coffin plate manufacture were sometimes adaptively reused rejects from attempts at earlier use, limiting the waste of this material (Figure 5-5).

The fact that inmates saw to burial and the tasks associated with the preparation for burial is consistent with nineteenth-century almshouse institutional plans to incorporate mundane tasks of the institution’s self sufficiency into the inmate’s daily work regime.

Graves at the State Farm Cemetery (in the period from 1873 to 1919) were typically unmarked except for a number painted on a “stick” driven directly into the ground at the head of the grave site (Jones n.d. [1944]:48). These so-called “sticks” are depicted as small crosses on Jones’ (n.d. [1944]) “Last Ride to the Potter’s Field” oil painting (see Figure 5-1). Identification of individual identity, if and when future exhumation became necessary, required cross-referencing the burial number marked on the stick with the grave plot numbers listed



Figure 5-2. Representative nineteenth-century coffin plate from the State Farm Cemetery.



Figure 5-3. Representative twentieth-century coffin plate from the State Farm Cemetery (insitu).

in the two ledgers of State Farm Cemetery burials maintained by the state. The 3.4-acre State Farm Cemetery was in use from 1873 to 1919, after which its capacity had been reached. A “New State Farm Cemetery” or annex was then established immediately southwest of the earlier State Farm Cemetery and was in use from 1918 to 1933. The location of the earlier State Farm Cemetery fell into disuse not long after the adoption of the “New State Farm Cemetery” at the Howard Institutional Complex, as is evident from the inspection of aerial photographs. Although the “New State Farm Cemetery” (part of State Institution Cemetery No. 1/Cranston Historical Cemetery CR060) is apparent in a 1939 aerial, all evidence of the original State Farm Cemetery including the linear burial rows and wooden interment markers are absent only 23 years after its capacity had been reached (see Figure 2-4). Extant concrete-cast burial markers at the nearby “New State Farm Cemetery” (1918-1933) (State Institution Cemetery No. 1) located south of present-day Route 37, approximates the appearance of the State Farm Cemetery during the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. Here, one can observe burials along long linear rows with no consideration paid to landscaping aesthetics (Figure 5-6). Burial markers at the New State Farm Cemetery, despite being made of concrete, contain only grave numbers, which is eerily reminiscent of the pattern reported at the earlier adjacent State Farm Cemetery by Dr. Henry Jones (n.d. [1944]). No names, elaborate artwork, or poetic epitaphs, which are not only common but characteristic of most of southern New England tombstones for the time, adorn the concrete markers.

The Material Record of the State Farm Cemetery

Direct interment of a coffin into a grave shaft hand dug into the ground appeared to have been the means by which the deceased were buried at the State Farm Cemetery. Jones’ (n.d. [1944]:48) described the grave diggers as “two feeble-minded men from the State Almshouse.” Although modern-day landscaping, grading, and construction have resulted in restructuring and remodeling of the original landscape, burials appear to have been quite deep, approaching the 6 ft “proper” depth for burial in relatively undisturbed sections of the existing cemetery.



Figure 5-4. Incidence of misspelled words on the coffin plate of Alfred Dion from the State Farm Cemetery.



Figure 5-5. Examples of re-used coffin plates from the State Farm Cemetery.

Burial receptacles at the State Farm Cemetery typically consisted of hexagonal-style coffins. Hexagonal coffins, commonly referred to as “toe-pinchers” or “shouldered coffins,” were tapered from approximately the elbows to the head and then again to the foot, with the footboard commonly more narrow than the headboard. Hexagonal coffins were traditionally constructed from several planks, with individual planks being used for the lid, floor, sideboards, headboard, and footboard. Coffin construction began with the floorboard, cut into the desired shape, not much larger than that of the interred individual. Long wooden planks, extending the length of the coffin, were then nailed to the floorboard, creating the sideboards. Prior to nailing the sideboards, triangular cuts were notched into the sideboard planks. This allowed the sideboard to bend and



Figure 5-6. View southeast of a portion of the “New State Farm Cemetery” (Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 60) on the south side of Route 37 in Cranston.

form the angle at the shoulder of the coffin. The headboard and footboard were then fitted and secured in place by a series of cut nails (LeeDecker 1994) and tapered to join the floorboard with the headboard. Coffin and casket lids were typically manufactured from a single piece of wood. Decorative funerary elements from hexagonal coffins were generally absent from the State Farm Cemetery interments.

Determination of coffin manufacturing techniques was possible through the recovery of *in situ* nails and coffin wood. Typically, nails were observed along the periphery and within the coffin outline, evenly spaced along the edges of the sideboards. They were also found clustered in the corners of the coffins where the head or footboard was joined to the sideboards and also at the point where the lid of the coffin was nailed shut. Machine-cut nails were the most common nails used in hexagonal coffin construction.

As a population in and of itself, adult coffins (as measured in the field) ranged in size from 138 to 214 cm in overall length with mean and median lengths of 184.275 and 186.5 cm, respectively (Table 5-1). Shoulder width was similarly variable ranging between 36 and 57 cm (mean=42.727 cm; median=42 cm) in width. Coffin headboards were generally larger than footboards measuring from 16 to 42 cm (mean=26.146 cm; median=26 cm) and 13 to 30 cm (mean=20.591 cm; median=21.5 cm), respectively. As may be expected, female coffins at the State Farm Cemetery (range 138–195 cm; mean=177 cm; median 181 cm) were generally shorter than those of males (range 172–214 cm; mean=188.192 cm; median=187.5 cm). Headboards (range 16–42 cm; mean=26.769 cm; median=27 cm) and footboards (range 15–30 cm; mean=21.111 cm; median=21 cm) for males generally exceeded the sizes of headboards (range 20–30 cm; mean=25.067 cm; median=25 cm) and footboards (range 13–29 cm; mean=19.765 cm; median=21 cm) for those of females. Shoulder widths, however, were generally comparable varying between 36 and 57 cm (mean=43.125 cm; median=43 cm) for females and 37 to 52 cm (mean=42.5 cm; median=42 cm) for males. These data support some differences in size between coffins manufactured for males and females. Whether coffins were built specifically for the deceased (which does not appear to be the case for all individuals, as several instances exist where coffins were much too large for the bodies) or if there was steady production and an available

Table 5-1. Statistical Measurements for Excavated Coffins.

Sample	Statistics	Length (cm)	Shoulder (cm)	Head (cm)	Foot (cm)
<i>Total coffins</i>	No. of cases	40	44	41	44
	Minimum	138.000	36.000	16.000	13.000
	Maximum	214.000	57.000	42.000	30.000
	Range	76.000	21.000	26.000	17.000
	Median	186.500	42.000	26.000	21.500
	Mean	184.275	42.727	26.146	20.591
	Std.	12.858	4.347	3.921	3.854
	Deviation				
<i>Male coffins</i>	No. of cases	26	28	26	27
	Minimum	172.000	37.000	16.000	15.000
	Maximum	214.000	52.000	42.000	30.000
	Range	42.000	15.000	26.000	15.000
	Median	187.500	42.000	27.000	22.000
	Mean	188.192	42.500	26.769	21.111
	Std.	9.650	3.564	4.466	3.745
	Deviation				
<i>Female coffins</i>	No. of cases	14	16	15	17
	Minimum	138.000	36.000	20.000	13.000
	Maximum	195.000	57.000	30.000	29.000
	Range	57.000	21.000	10.000	16.000
	Median	181.000	43.000	25.000	21.000
	Mean	177.000	43.125	25.067	19.765
	Std.	15.140	5.572	2.520	3.993
	Deviation				

surplus of coffins given the relatively high death rate at the state institutions (77 in 1885, 119 in 1901, 190 in 1908, and 239 in 1918) is uncertain.

The coffin from Burial No. 9A, included in the above statistics, was anomalously small. A partial set of disarticulated adult female remains was recovered from this burial site. This burial represented a secondary interment within the cemetery and the coffin appears to have either been originally made for an older child or adolescent, or perhaps was “commissioned” and not made full size to economize on the use and waste of institutional materials.

A single child’s coffin was also exposed. This burial included that of nine/ten month old Mary Garfield (Burial No. 23). Like the adults from the burial ground, Ms. Garfield was interred within a small hexagonal coffin. Her coffin measured a mere 70 cm in overall width and 20 cm at the shoulder. The head of the coffin was somewhat larger than the foot, which measured 17 and 12 cm, respectively.

Personal Items from the State Farm Cemetery

Personal items were relatively uncommon within the State Farm Cemetery interments. This was unsurprising given that the cemetery served as the state's Potter's Field and most of the interred were presumably destitute. Nevertheless, a few personal artifacts were recovered during the archaeological recovery efforts. These items have been inventoried along with the burial descriptions presented in Chapter 3 of this report. Personal effects recovered from the State Farm Cemetery interments took one of three forms: clothing-related items, ornamental jewelry, and health or hygienic artifacts. Each will be discussed below.

Clothing

Remnant clothing textile weaves were recovered from Burial No. 45, which contained 71-year-old James Brogan who died in 1916, and Burial No. 34, which contained the remains of 72-year-old Benjamin D. Hart. More impressive was Burial No. 21 (Jane Baker) who was interred in a full dress or skirt from her lower lumbar vertebrae to the distal third of her tibiae (Figure 5-7). Mrs. Baker, who died at the Almshouse in 1889, was also interred wearing a pair of leather boots or shoes at the time of her burial (Figure 5-8). The only other individual interred with noticeable footwear included 76-year-old African-American Julia A. Jackson (Burial No. 19), who died in 1889 (Figure 5-9). Cultural materials included glass buttons, a corroded buckle, and an ivory cufflink from the grave of Mr. Hart indicated that he was buried in a cotton shirt and was dressed in a vest or waist coat at the time of his burial (Figure 5-10).

Despite the presence of textiles from Burial Nos. 21, 34, and 45, and footwear from Burial Nos. 19 and 21, the vast majority of evidence for clothing at the burial ground was limited to glass, shell, and/or metallic buttons. White glass (typically four-hole buttons) were associated with 25 (41 percent) of the individuals exhumed from the cemetery, approximately half of which contained less than five buttons each. The presence of few button fasteners at the cemetery may indicate a general lack of burial in clothing with burial perhaps occurring in institutional gowns or hospital garb. The arrangements or patterning of buttons for Burial Nos. 31, 32, 38, 44, and 51 (see Figures 3-30, 3-31, 3-37, 3-43, and 3-50) indicate the presence of female gowns, dresses, or shirts, and a shirt for Mr. Briggs (Burial No. 51), which have since decomposed. Each of these burials, with the notable exception of Burial No. 31 (Anna Bowen), dates to between 1887 and 1889.



Figure 5-7. Burial No. 21 Jane Baker interred in a full dress.



Figure 5-8. Burial No. 21, leather boots associated with Jane Baker.



Figure 5-9. Burial No. 19, Julia A. Jackson footwear.



Figure 5-10. Burial No. 34, Benjamin D. Hart personal items.

Three small shell buttons were recovered in association with white buttons in Burial Nos. 37 and 41. Shell buttons were exclusively associated with twentieth-century Burial Nos. 37 (John Shepard) and 41 (Alfred Dion), who both died in 1916. Metallic buttons (N=21) were more numerous than shell buttons and were recovered from Burial Nos. 11D, 13, 25, 29, 45, and 47. These burials, with the exception of Burial No. 45 (James Brogan), all date to between 1887 and 1889.

Two copper pin stains from infant Burial No. 23 indicated that Mary Garfield was buried in a burial shroud or in swaddling garb following her death.

Jewelry and Other Baubles

Artifacts classified as ornamental jewelry were limited to Burial No. 17 (John McCarty) and Burial No. 34 (Benjamin D. Hart). A remnant of a copper ring and green staining on the third proximal phalanx and adjacent proximal phalanges of his left hand indicated that Mr. McCarty was wearing a ring at the time of his burial in June 1889. State institution death records indicate Mr. McCarty was single at the time of his death, so the ring does not appear to have been a wedding ring.

Benjamin D. Hart (Burial No. 34) was the “richest” burial excavated within the cemetery in terms of inclusive personal effects. In addition to the previously discussed textile fragment, buckle, and cuff link, Burial No. 34 also contained a copper bell or bead, a key laid atop his right hand, and two adult rings (see Figure 5-9). The first ring was manufactured out of brass or a copper alloy and was unadorned. This appears to have been a ring for a man. The second ring was more feminine, manufactured out of sterling silver, and was adorned with a small gemstone. Each of the rings, as well as the bell were recovered from the area of Mr. Hart’s left breast, and were likely deposited in his breast shirt or vest pocket at the time of his burial. Institutional records state that Mr. Hart was widowed at the time of his death. It is therefore, likely that the rings recovered from the burial were those of Mr. Hart and his deceased wife.

Roman Catholic religious iconography including that of a hollow pewter bust and torso of Jesus Christ and a copper pendant with a portrait of Christ on one side were interred with Burial No. 57 (Mary Turnquest/Turnquist) (Figure 5-11). The pewter bust was likely part of a crucifix, the wooden cross having since deteriorated. The top of the metallic pendant had a “typanum”-like flourish just below where a copper chain had been attached. The obverse side of the portrait of Jesus contains a partial faint outline of an oval border.

Health and Hygiene

Two additional types of artifacts including hair pieces and synthetic dentures were also recovered. A hair comb, two two-prong hair pins, and a barrette were recovered from Burial Nos. 21 (Jane Baker), 26 (Bridget Spellman), and 33 (Lizzie Barker), respectively. These items suggest that the women interred within these graves may have had their hair prepared and groomed prior to their burial. Particular attention was apparently paid to the styling of Mary Shepard’s hair (Burial No. 36) as was evidenced by the recovery of two hair pins and a comb (Figure 5-12). Dates of death for several of the deceased at the State Farm Cemetery indicated that grooming of the hair evidently occurred during both the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Full sets of synthetic (vulcanite) dentures were recovered from Burial Nos. 8 (Maoog Zanzuyian), 19 (Julia A. Jackson), 25 (Bridget McDonald), and 35 (Emma Callorette). The earliest dentures were recovered from the graves of Bridget McDonald and Julia A. Jackson who died in 1888 and 1889, respectively. The patent for vulcanized rubber molding for use in dentures occurred in 1864 so their occurrence in late nineteenth century burial contexts in Rhode Island is not surprising (Anonymous 2004). Bridget McDonald, age 46, was the youngest of the individuals to have had dentures. She was followed by Emma Callorette (or Cadorette) (age 52), Maoog Zanzuyian (age 56), and Julia A. Jackson (age 76). Emma Callorette’s dentures were atypical in that they contained



Figure 5-11. Burial No. 57, religious iconography from the grave of Mary Turnquest (Turnquist).



Figure 5-12. Burial No. 36, Mary Shepard hair pieces.

a gold filling on the artificial first right incisor (Figure 5-13). It is uncertain why an artificial tooth would have had need of a filling, though it may have been cosmetic.

Although any definitive conclusions are far from statistically significant given the relatively small sample size, it appears as if garments and associated artifacts are more numerous in nineteenth-century burials relative to those of the twentieth century. This might be a reflection of the State Almshouse serving its role as a poorhouse during the nineteenth century, with many healthy individuals who presumably had their own clothes, residing and eventually dying at the State Almshouse. By the early twentieth century, the State Almshouse had outgrown its function, effectively evolving into a state hospital. The lack of personal dress in the twentieth century may reflect this transition, with sick individuals who had little personal wealth being treated and eventually dying and buried at the State Farm Cemetery. Conversely, or perhaps in addition to, the presence of dress and personal effects dating to the nineteenth century may be a sign of the times. Although those interred within the State Farm Cemetery during this period were not well off, they did nonetheless die at a time when society placed some importance on funerary rites, ritual, and respect. These individuals, while not receiving elaborate coffins or having decorative monuments erected in their memory, may have at least been afforded some treatment of respect, receiving burial in their best clothing.

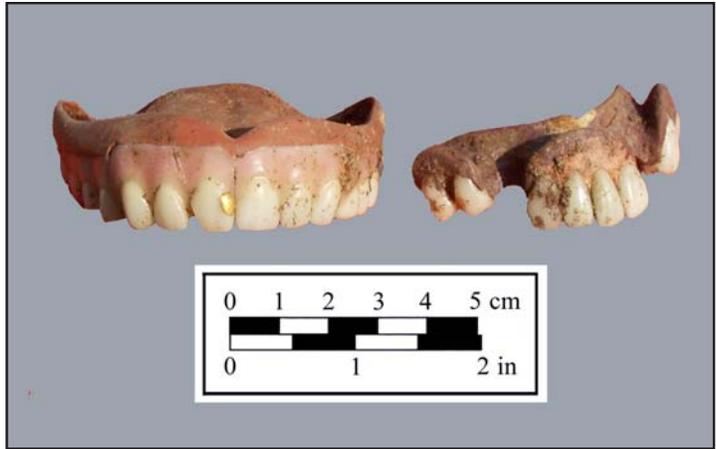


Figure 5-13. Burial No. 35, Emma Calorette (Cadorette) dentures with gold filling.

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION

Archaeological and documentary evidence indicate that the State Farm Cemetery was established at its location shortly after the inception of the State Farm at Howard in 1869. According to the two volume inventory of State Farm Cemetery Burials at the Rhode Island State Archives, the earliest interments within the State Farm Cemetery occurred in 1873, the last in 1919. Coffin plates recovered from the burial ground demonstrated that the section of the cemetery impacted by project construction was utilized between 1887 and 1890 and then again between 1916 and 1918. The Route 37 drainage alteration project corridor contained the remains of 61 individuals from 52 complete or remnant grave shafts.

Cemetery Structure

Burials within the RIDOT drainage alteration project corridor were organized within five distinct linear rows, which ran from east to west (see Figure 3-1) coincident with the northeastern limits of the State Farm Cemetery as depicted on the J.A. Latham (1887a, b) maps of the burial ground (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2). Burials were generally aligned north/south, as opposed to east/west typical of seventeenth-through nineteenth-century Judeo-Christian burial grounds throughout New England. Archaeological excavation along paired rows 2/3 and 4/5 demonstrated that individuals were interred within the cemetery foot to foot (Figure 6-1). It is suspected that the structure of the burial ground followed closely that of the existing property bounds or established lot lines, and was planned to maximize the use of space within this 3.4-acre parcel burial plot.

According to the two volume State Farm Cemetery Burial Ledgers at the Rhode Island State Archives, a total of 2,767 individuals had been interred by September of 1919 (Figure 6-1). Exhumation of those interred was sometimes necessary at the State Farm Cemetery; therefore, there would have been a need to maintain cart paths or access roads along the interment rows. The presence of vast open spaces approximately eight feet between Rows 1 and 2 and again between Rows 3 and 4 within the burial ground may represent the physical manifestations of former alleyways or cartways, along which the horse-drawn institutional hearses traveled when transporting individuals and their associated coffins from the institution to their respective burial sites. These alleyways are apparent on the Lathan (1887b) map of the State Farm Cemetery (see Figure 2-2). The space between Rows 1 and 2 would have permitted access to graves sites within these two rows, while the gap between rows 3 and 4 would have serviced these rows. The archaeological evidence suggests that the coffins were loaded from the carriage and lowered into the shaft foot first. Apparent slippage of bodies toward the foot of coffins associated with Burial Nos. 18, 19, 25, 27, 29, 38, and 50 at the cemetery confirms that burials were often lowered into the ground foot first.

The archaeological recovery of human remains within the RIDOT drainage alteration project corridor also indicates that this section of the cemetery was filled in stages. The first stage of use dated from June 18, 1887 to March 16, 1890 and included PAL Burial Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 50, 51, 53, 56, and 59. The second period of use spanned June 7, 1916 to May 31, 1918 and included PAL Burial Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, and 58. The organization of the cemetery was such that graves contained within the excavated portion of the burial ground alternated between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This infilling was possible and according to the Latham (1887b) map, each burial plot was 5 ft by 8 ft. By dividing each burial plot in half, additional space was created for interments. Given this knowledge, it is possible to interpolate that unknown Burials 9 and 11 must have been interred within the excavated portion of the burial ground in 1889, likely sometime during the month of October, as nineteenth-century Burials Nos. 13 (Henry P. Walpole) and 50 (Jacob Zehmer) situated to either side of Burial Nos. 9 and 11 were interred on October 18, 1889 and November 1, 1889, respectively. Generally speaking, the oldest interments within the project impact area of the burial ground were located to the north in Row 4.

The correlation of names impressed on coffin plates recovered from the burial ground with those listed in the State Farm Cemetery Burial Ledgers housed at the Rhode Island State Archives (see Figure 6-1) permits the association of PAL burial numbers with the original State Farm Cemetery burial designations (see Figure 6-2). Row 1 within the impacted portion of the burial ground contained State Farm Cemetery Burial Nos. 268 (PAL Burial No. 55) through 273 (PAL Burial No. 50). Rows 2 and 3 within the burial ground contained State Farm Cemetery Burial Nos. 246 (PAL Burial No. 57) through 243½ (PAL Burial No. 49) and State Farm Cemetery Burial Nos. 206 (PAL Burial No. 58) through 211 (PAL Burial No. 23), respectively. Finally, Rows 3 and 4 within the investigated portion of the burial ground contained State Farm Cemetery Burial Nos. 39 (PAL Burial No. 38) through 43½ (PAL Burial No. 46) and State Farm Cemetery Burial Nos. 82½ (PAL Burial No. 36) through 77½ (PAL Burial No. 45). “Half” burial numbers (i.e. 43½, 208½, 270½, etc.) typically refer to those graves dug in the twentieth century during Stage 2 infilling of the cemetery. Using the data, it is possible to discuss the order in which the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery was filled, assuming, of course, that the interments occurred in the order of individual deaths and that burials were not delayed long after an individual’s death.

Beginning in the nineteenth century, burial within Row 4 of the cemetery progressed from west to east. Row 4 commenced with the grave of Margaret McMurrugh (PAL Burial No. 38/State Farm Burial No. 39), who died on June 18, 1887, and terminated with the burial of Mary Reardon (PAL Burial No. 47/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 43), who died on September 24, 1887. Six months later, presumably upon completion of Row 4, a second row of interments was established north of Row 4 (Row 5). Graves within Row 5 were filled from east to west. The first to be buried in the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery within Row 5 included Mary Scully (PAL Burial No. 44/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 78) and the last Julia Dyer (PAL Burial No. 39/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 81), whose dates of death ranged from January 26, 1888 to April 19, 1888, respectively.

Burial within Row 3 progressed from west to east beginning with Alfred Jones (PAL Burial No. 29/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 207) (d. July 2, 1888) and ending with Mary Garfield (PAL Burial No. 23/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 211) (d. July 23, 1888). Burial then advanced from Row 3

Date of Recording	Date of Death	Name of Deceased	Age			Place of Death Street and Number	Sex	Color	Causation	Occupation	Place of Birth	Place of Birth		Name of Parents	Place of Burial	Informant and Relation to Deceased	Diseases or Causes of Death	Physician	Undertaker
			Years	Mo.	Days							Father	Mother						
Feb 7, 1918	Jan 28	John H. Pabbutt	49	4	11	State Hospital Mental Disease	M	W	M	Mill Operative	England	England	John Pabbutt Mary H. Alcock	North Hampton	Arthur H. Harrington M.D. Supt	Sudden General Paralysis, No violence	Daniel S. Latham Med Exam	Thomas Boye	
15	"	Mary Langajian	56			State Infirmary	M	W		Armenia	Armenia		State Farm Cemetery	Henry A. Jones Supt M.D.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Arthur J. Higgins Charles Norton			
15	"	Benjamin Valentini	47			State Infirmary	M	W	W	Mason	Italy	Italy		State Farm Cemetery	Henry A. Jones M.D. Supt	Acute Pulmonary tuberculosis	Arthur J. Higgins Charles Norton		
1	"	Abbie G. Miller	33	1	18	State Hospital Mental Disease	F	W	S	At home	Rhode Island	Rhode Island	George H. Miller Sarah Lapham	Oak Grove Cemetery Pawtucket, R.I.	Arthur H. Harrington Supt	Sudden Epileptic insanity	Daniel S. Latham Med Exam	P. J. Berry & Son	
1	"	Henry Gardner	77			State Hospital Mental Disease	M	W			Rhode Island		Locust Grove Cemetery	Arthur H. Harrington M.D. Supt	Organic Dementia Arterio Sclerosis	Norman A. Johnson C. Barber & Co.			
1	"	Nason B. Franklin	75			State Hospital Mental Disease	M	W	M	Inventor	Massachusetts	New York	William B. Franklin Martha Smith Barney	North Burial Grounds	Arthur H. Harrington M.D. Supt	Senile Dementia Chronic Valvular Disease of Heart	Norman A. Johnson	Boyer Bros	
2	"	Janet S. French	71			State Hospital Mental Disease	F	W	W	Housewife	Massachusetts	Maine	William Schouler	Riverside Cemetery	Arthur H. Harrington M.D. Supt	Senile Dementia Arterio Sclerosis	Hathings M. Whitten	Boyer Bros	
2	"	Elen Darcy	39	9		State Hospital Mental Disease	F	W	S	Domestic	Ireland	Ireland	Susan Wormwood John Darcy Bridget Costello	Pawtucket, R.I. St. Francis Cemetery	Arthur H. Harrington M.D. Supt	Dementia Praecox Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Chas. M. Whitten D. F. Mc Carthy & Son		
2	Feb 1	Milton Hetherington	45	11	19	State Hospital Mental Disease	M	W	M	Weaver	England	England	John Hetherington	Massachusetts Cemetery	Arthur H. Harrington M.D. Supt	Dementia Paralytica	A. W. Jackson	Charles L. Latham	
5	"	Louisa L. Fitzg	68			State Infirmary	F	W	W	Housework	Maine	Maine	William Bertha	Cocasset Cemetery	Henry A. Jones M.D. Supt	Senile Dementia	Henry A. Jones	J. Will Carpenter & Son	
12	"	Laura Wescott	56			State Infirmary	F	W	W	Housework	Granston	Granston	Stacy Randall	Turner Cemetery	Henry A. Jones M.D. Supt	Valvular Disease of Heart	Henry A. Jones	James V. Crofton	
4	"	Lester L. Dunn	32			State Infirmary	M	W	S	Cashier	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Anna Edward	Oakbury, R.I. Cremated Forest	Henry A. Jones M.D.	Carcinoma of Rectum	Henry A. Jones	Frank C. Timington & Son	
18	"	Murdock Urquhart	42			State Infirmary	M	W	W	Engineer	Scotland	Scotland	Bessie Miles	Hill Boston, Mass State Farm Cemetery 268 1/2	Henry A. Jones M.D. Supt	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Henry A. Jones	Charles Norton	
8	"	Manuel Fousica	37			State Infirmary	M	W	M	Seaman	Cape Verde Islands	Portugal	Margaret Frank	Notre Dame Cem. Providence	Henry A. Jones M.D. Supt	Spinal Hemorrhage Paraplegia	Henry A. Jones	J. H. Williams	
5	"	Edward A. Logan	49			State Infirmary	M	W	S	Labourer	Ireland	Ireland	Mary Fousica	Saint Patrick Cemetery Prov	Henry A. Jones M.D. Supt	Chronic Alcoholism Alcoholic Meningitis	Henry A. Jones	P. F. Morahan & Son	
8	"	Mary Plante	62			State Hospital Mental Disease	F	W	S		Canada			Precious Blood Cemetery	Arthur H. Harrington M.D. Supt	Sudden Epileptic seizure Epileptic insanity No violence	Daniel S. Latham Med Exam	Arthur V. Fournier	
8	"	Gervais Chenuera	40			State Infirmary	M	W	M	Labourer				St Joseph Cem. West Warwick	Henry A. Jones M.D.	Valvular Disease of Heart Anasarca	Henry A. Jones	Thomas Robert & Son	
11	"	Oscar H. Braat	27			State Workhouse	M	W	S	Labourer	Russia	Russia		State Farm	J. C. Higgins	Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Parson H. L. Tuttle	Frank P. Duchine	

Figure 6-1. Representative State Institutions death record for 1918 showing several of the deceased buried in the State Farm Cemetery.

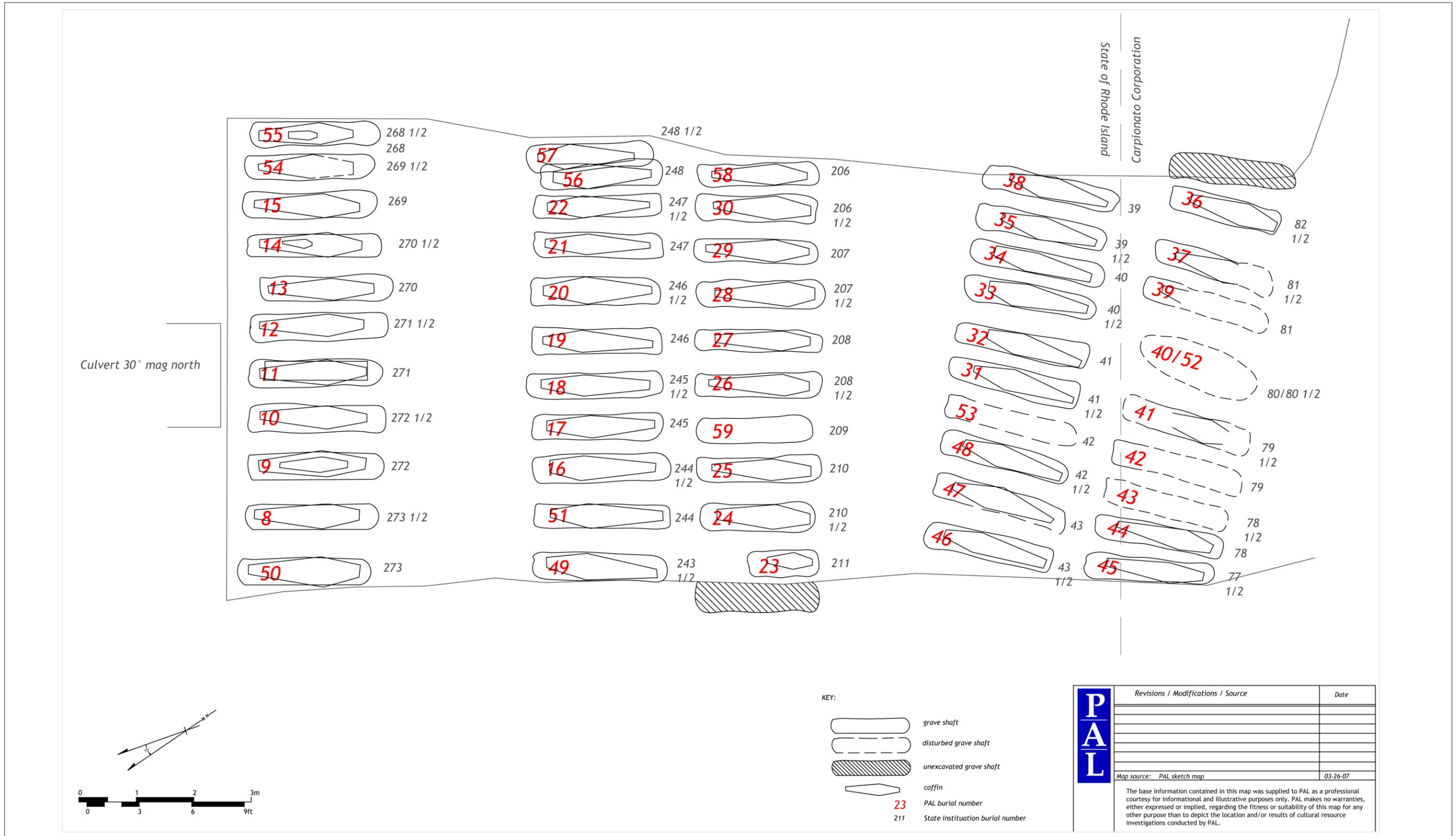


Figure 6-2. Burial alignment within the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery.

to Row 2. Burials within Row 2 included George H. Briggs (PAL Burial No. 51/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 244) (d. September 28, 1889) to the east and Warren Matteson (PAL Burial No. 56/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 248) (d. August 17, 1889) to the west. Between Mr. Briggs and Mr. Matteson were John McCarty (PAL Burial No. 17/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 245), Julia A. Jackson (PAL Burial No. 19/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 246), and Jane Baker (PAL Burial No. 56/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 247), who passed away on June 29, 1889, July 16, 1889, and August, 12, 1889, respectively. Therefore, burial in Row 2 appears to have progressed from east to west, with the notable exception of Mr. Briggs.

Row 1 within the Route 37 drainage alteration project was located south of Row 2. Here interments were a little less orderly. Nineteenth-century burials in Row 1 generally progressed from east to west beginning with Jacob Zehmer (Burial No. 50/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 273) (d. November 1, 1889) and terminated with John C. Carroll (PAL Burial No. 15/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 269) (d. March 16, 1890). Buried between these two gentlemen were several unidentified individuals, as well as Henry P. Walpole (PAL Burial No. 13/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 270), who died on October 18, 1889. Thus it can be surmised that interments within the larger institutional burial ground as a whole evolved naturally with one row transitioning logically into the next, as opposed to a strict, regimented burial patterning.

Dates of death from coffin plates at the burial ground suggest that twentieth-century in-filling of the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery was even more complicated than the nineteenth century burial patterning. Twentieth-century burials commenced with Lizzie Barker (PAL Burial No. 33/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 40½) in the western limits of Row 4, who died on May 18, 1916. Burials continued eastward along Row 2 with the burial of Anna B. Bowen (PAL Burial No. 31/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 41½) (d. June 7, 1916), John E. Anderson (PAL Burial No. 48/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 42½) (d. July 28, 1916), and Louis Holmes (PAL Burial No. 46/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 43½) (d. August 2, 1916). Twentieth century burials then moved on to Row 5 with the burial of James Brogan (PAL Burial No. 45/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 77½) (d. September 14, 1916) and Alfred Dion (PAL Burial No. 41/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 79½) (d. September 21, 1916). Josephine Sisson (PAL Burial No. 43/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 78½) (d. September 22, 1916) followed and was interred between James Brogan and Alfred Dion, followed by John Shepard (PAL Burial No. 37/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 81½) (d. October 2, 1916). Burial then returned to Row 4 with that of Emma Calorette (Cadorette) (PAL Burial No. 35/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 39½) (d. October 3, 1916) and once again returned to Row 5 with that of Malvina Murry (PAL Burial No. 52/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 80½) (d. November 2, 1916).

John Moran (PAL Burial No. 24/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 210½) (d. March 18, 1917) and Bridget Spellman (PAL Burial No. 26/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 208½) (d. March 20, 1917) were interred within Row 3 of the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery following Malvina Murry. From here burial once again returned to Row 5 where Mary Shepard (PAL Burial No. 36/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 82½) (d. March 27, 1917) was interred adjacent to her husband John. Patrick Rowan (PAL Burial No. 28/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 207½) (d. April 5, 1917) was then buried in Row 3 followed by Peter McMahon (PAL Burial No. 49/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 243½) (d. April 5, 1917) and Samuel L. Carter (PAL Burial No. 16/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 244½) (d. April 9, 1917) in the eastern limits of Row 2. William F. McGair (PAL Burial

No. 30/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 206½) (d. April 15, 1917) was next to be buried and was interred back in Row 3. Interments then continued along Row 2 east to west with James McCann (PAL Burial No. 18/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 245½) (d. April 22, 1917), Emma Hunt (PAL Burial No. 20/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 246½) (d. April 23, 1917), James Strain (PAL Burial No. 22/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 247½) (d. May 6, 1917), and Mary Turnquist (PAL Burial No. 57/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 248½) (d. May 6, 1917).

Burials within the eastern limits of Row 1 within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery date to almost eight months later beginning with Maoog Zanzuyian (PAL Burial No. 8/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 273½) (d. January 28, 1918) and Benjamin Valentine (PAL Burial No. 24/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 210½) (d. January 28, 1918). Burial continued within Row 1 with Murdock Urquhart and Infant Lagassey (PAL Burial No. 55/State Farm Cemetery Burial Nos. 268½ and 268½a), who died on February 2 and 10, 1918, respectively, and progressed generally west to Joseph Lopes (PAL Burial No. 12/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 271½) (d. February 22, 1918) and Thomas Eschew (PAL Burial No. 14/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 270½) (d. February 20, 1918). The last interment within the excavated portion of the State Farm Cemetery was that of Alice May Robinson (PAL Burial No. 14A/State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 270½a) who was interred atop the coffin of Thomas Eschew following her death on February 25, 1918.

Table 6-1. Burials by Institutional Facility within the Howard Institutional Complex.

State Institution	Count
Almshouse	32
Infirmary*	17
Insane Asylum	5
Unknown (sewer lot)	6
Workhouse	1
Total	61

*State Almshouse prior to 1917

Burial Ground Demographics

The population of these individuals disinterred from that portion of the State Farm Cemetery impacted by the drainage alteration improvements included 61 individuals who died at several of the institutions associated with the Rhode Island State Farm at Howard (Table 6-1). The original residence for the six unidentified individuals from PAL Burial Nos. 9 and 11 is presently unknown. Based on the available data, it appears as if more than 80 percent of those disinterred from the State Farm Cemetery died at the State Almshouse, which was later renamed the State Infirmery (see Chapter 2). Final usage of “Almshouse” and first usage of “Infirmery” on coffin plates within the studied burial area both date to April 1917 suggesting that it was at this time that the State of Rhode Island officially renamed the Almshouse the State Infirmery.

Table 6-2: Age and Gender of Individuals disinterred from the State Farm Cemetery.

Age	Gender		
	Female	Male	Unknown
<i>0 to 1 year</i>	4	0	2
<i>1 to 3 years</i>	1	1	0
<i>3 to 12 years</i>	0	0	0
<i>12 to 20 years</i>	0	0	0
<i>20 to 30 years</i>	5	2	0
<i>30 to 40 years</i>	1	4	0
<i>30 to 50 years</i>	1	1	0
<i>40 to 50 years</i>	2	8	0
<i>50 to 60 years</i>	5	5	0
<i>60 to 70 years</i>	4	5	0
<i>70 to 80 years</i>	4	4	0
<i>80 to 90 years</i>	0	1	0
<i>Unknown</i>	1	0	0
Total	28	31	2

The population within the excavated portion of the burying yard was mixed, consisting of almost equal shares of males (N=31) and females (N=28) (Table 6-2). Slightly more females (N=13), however, were present within the investigated portion of the cemetery for the period between 1887 and 1890 as compared to males (N=11). This trend reversed for the period of 1916 to 1918 with more males (N=17) represented in the cemetery population than females (N=13). The population disinterred from the State Farm Cemetery included infants, very young children, and adults, who ranged in age from 0 (stillborn) to 87 years of age (see Table 6-2). No older children or adolescents were interred within the investigated portion of the burial area. This may be a reflection of the state's conscious trend of removing impressionable children from the poor social environment of the Almshouse and sending them to school or apprenticing them, or assigning them to the Rhode Island State Home and School for Children (Enos 2007; Morenon 2010).

Population mean and median age for both males and females equaled 48 and 52 years of age, respectively. Given the sample population, males lived to an average of 50 years of age (median=54 years of age), while the female life span was somewhat less at 45 years of age (median=54 years of age). The average life span for the nineteenth-century burials (mean=43 years of age; median=41 years of age) was somewhat lower than the average life span for the twentieth-century population (mean=51 years of age; median=60 years of age). Between the period from 1887 to 1890, males and females lived to relatively comparable ages of 44 years of age (median=41 years of age) and 41 years of age (median=42 years of age), respectively. Both groups were generally older during the twentieth century with males living to an average age of 58 years (median=62 years) and females living to an average of 48 years (median=59 years). It is conceivable that the generally older age of the twentieth-century population may reflect the trend of the Almshouse/State Infirmary increasingly taking on the role of more geriatric care.

The population of men and women within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery consisted of both U.S. born residents (N=24; 39 percent) and slightly more numerous foreign-born immigrants (N=28; 46 percent) when ethnicity could be established (Table 6-3). During the late

1880s, there were equal numbers of U.S. born residents (N=11) and immigrants (N=11) buried within the investigated portion of the cemetery. This pattern became skewed between 1916 and 1918 in favor of foreign-born immigrants (N=17), as opposed to U.S. born citizens (N=13). American citizens included both Caucasian and African-Americans. Caucasian-Americans hailed from Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island (see Table 6-3). The population of four African-Americans

Table 6-3. Ethnicity or Nationality of Individuals Disinterred from the State Farm Cemetery.

Country of Origin			Count
<i>America</i>	African	Rhode Island	3
	American	Virginia	1
	Caucasian American	Maine	1
		Massachusetts	2
		New Jersey	1
		New York	2
		Rhode Island	13
		Unknown	1
<i>Armenia</i>			1
<i>Canada</i>			1
<i>England</i>			3
<i>Europe</i>			1
<i>Ireland</i>			17
<i>Italy</i>			1
<i>Portugal</i>			1
<i>Scotland</i>			2
<i>Sweden</i>			1
<i>Unknown</i>			9
Total			61

were indigenous to Rhode Island (N=3) or came from Virginia (N=1). The number of native-born Americans in the burial plot remained relatively constant between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with 12 Caucasian-Americans and one African-American interred within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery between 1887 and 1890, and eight Caucasian-Americans and three African-Americans between 1916 and 1918.

Foreign-born immigrants were undoubtedly drawn to the area in hopes of finding steady, reliable work in Rhode Island's mills or at farms in search of a better life. Among the immigrant population were English, Scottish, a Swede, Portuguese, Italian, Armenian, Canadian, and especially Irish, who accounted for 61 percent of the immigrant population disinterred from the excavated portion of the cemetery. The Irish accounted for roughly 73 percent of the immigrants for the period between 1887 and 1890, a number that dropped to 53 percent for the period between 1916 and 1918. The arrival of many nineteenth-century Irish coincides with the period of the Irish Potato Famine (1845–1849). It is possible that the population's single Armenian (Maoog Zanzuyian, d. January 28, 1918) may have come to the Americas fleeing the atrocities committed by Turks in the Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1917 in the event known as the Armenian Genocide.

Population Health and Traumas

Howard institutional medical records and state histories (see Bayles 1891 and Jones n.d. [1944]) suggest that the State Almshouse and Infirmary populations exhibited a high incidence of maladies during the late nineteenth and especially into the twentieth centuries. The mission of the State Almshouse had evidently changed during this period culminating with the renaming of the Almshouse the State Infirmary in 1917. The archaeological and historical evidence supports the documentary records.

Fifty-six known and six unknown individuals were disinterred from the drainage alteration project area of the State Farm Cemetery. Of the known individuals, 24 were buried between 1887 and 1890, with the remaining interred between 1916 and 1918. The two volume inventory of State Farm Cemetery Burials at the Rhode Island State Archives indicate that individuals interred within the drainage alteration project corridor were relatively sick, suffering from various diseases, ailments, and/or mental disorders (Table 6-4). Tuberculosis, as it was known then in one of its many forms (consumption, phthisis, etc.) infected 21 percent (N=5) of those interred from the project area between 1887 and 1890. According to Bayles (1891:766), tuberculosis first arrived at the state institutions at Howard in 1887. James Hughes (d. March 26, 1888) was the first individual within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery known to have died from this disease. Heart disorders (valvular disease of heart) accounted for an equal share of the nineteenth-century cemetery population as those infected with tuberculosis. Other ailments and diseases represented within the nineteenth-century burial population included dysentery/diarrhea (N=4), pneumonia (N=2), cerebral hemorrhages (N=2), cancer (N=2), and cellulitis (N=1). The population of four individuals from the Insane Asylum each was diagnosed with mental disorders, which included chronic mania (N=3) and dementia (N=1). Two of these individuals, Warren Matteson and John C. Carroll, also suffered from tuberculosis.

Similar ailments afflicted those housed at the Almshouse/Infirmary during the opening decades of the twentieth century (Table 6-5). An increase in the frequency of tuberculosis from 21 percent in the nineteenth century to 26 percent in the early twentieth century indicates that this highly infectious disease

Table 6-4. Ailments Afflicting the Nineteenth-Century Individuals Recovered from the State Farm Cemetery

<i>PAL Burial #</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Death</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause</i>
Burial 38	Margaret McMurrrough	Insane Asylum	June 18, 1887	26	Chronic Mania
Burial 34	Benjamin D. Hart	Almshouse	Aug. 18, 1887	72	Valvular Disease of Heart
Burial 32	Julia Ely	Insane Asylum	Aug. 28, 1887	56	Chronic Mania
Burial 53	Dinah Cleary	Almshouse	Sept. 1, 1887	42	Chronic Diarrhea
Burial 47	Mary Reardon	Almshouse	Sept. 24, 1887	25	Valvular Disease of Heart
Burial 44	Mary Scully	Insane Asylum	Jan. 26, 1888	37	Chronic Mania
	Edna Thayer	Almshouse	Jan. 28, 1888	2	Pneumonia
Burial 40/52	James Hughes	Almshouse	March 26, 1888	33	Phthisis Pulmonalis
Burial 42	Burnett Dumphrey	Almshouse	April 13, 1888	26	Phthisis Pulmonalis
Burial 39	Julia Dyer	Almshouse	April 19, 1888	65	Cerebral Hemorrhage
Burial 29	Alfred Jones	Almshouse	July 2, 1888	52	Phthisis Pulmonalis
Burial 27	Michael McElroy	Almshouse	July 11, 1888	41	Cancer of the Bladder
Burial 25	Bridget McDonald	Almshouse	July 17, 1888	46	Cancer of Liver and Jaundice
Burial 23	Mary Garfield	Almshouse	July 23, 1888	9 mo.	Infantile Diarrhea
Burial 59	John Toner	Almshouse	May 31, 1889	1	Dysentery
Burial 17	John McCarty	Almshouse	June 29, 1889	25	Cellulitis of Leg
Burial 19	Julia A. Jackson	Almshouse	July 16, 1889	76	Chronic. Rheumatism Valvular Disease of Heart
Burial 21	Jane Baker	Almshouse	Aug. 12, 1889	78	Valvular Disease of Heart
Burial 56	Warren Matteson	Insane Asylum	Aug. 17, 1889	42	Chronic Mel. (melancholia) Phthisis Prills
Burial 51	George H. Briggs	Almshouse	Sept. 28, 1889	70	Cerebral Hemorrhage
Burial 13	Henry P. Walpole	Almshouse	Oct. 18, 1889	76	Pneumonia
Burial 50	Jacob Zehmer	Almshouse	Nov. 1, 1889	38	Valvular Disease of Heart
Burial 55d	Luella Hill	Almshouse	March 4, 1890	1 mo.	Infantile Diarrhea
Burial 15	John C. Carroll	Insane Asylum	March 16, 1890	36	Dementia Consumption

Table 6-5. Ailments Afflicting the Twentieth-Century Individuals Recovered from the State Farm Cemetery

<i>PAL Burial #</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Death</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause</i>
Burial 31	Anna B. Bowen	Almshouse	June 7, 1916	60	Chronic Nephritis with Pulmonary and Valvular Complications
Burial 33	Lizzie Barker	Almshouse	May 18, 1916	59	Chronic Delusional Insanity
Burial 48	John E. Anderson	Almshouse	July 28, 1916	43	Alcoholism with Pellagrous
Burial 46	Louis Holmes	Almshouse	Aug. 2, 1916	45	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dysentery
Burial 45	James Brogan	Almshouse	Sept. 4, 1916	71	Valvular Disease of Heart
Burial 41	Alfred Dion	Almshouse	Sept. 21, 1916	35	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Burial 43	Josephine Sisson	Almshouse	Sept. 22, 1916	69	Imbecile Dysentery, Prolapse of Rectum
Burial 35	Emma Calorette	Almshouse	Oct. 3, 1916	52	Typhoid Fever
Burial 37	John Shepard	Almshouse	Oct. 2, 1916	80	Senile Dementia
Burial 40/52	Malvina Murry	Almshouse	Nov. 2, 1916	56	Dementia Paralytica
Burial 24	John Moran	Workhouse	March 18, 1917	64	
Burial 26	Bridget Spellman	Almshouse	March 20, 1917	65	Cerebral Hemorrhage, Croupous Pneumonia
Burial 36	Mary Shepard	Almshouse	March 27, 1917	78	Croupous Pneumonia, Senility
Burial 28	Patrick Rowan	Infirmiry	April 5, 1917	68	Senile Dementia
Burial 49	Peter McMahan	Infirmiry	April 5, 1917	79	Senile Dementia
Burial 16	Samuel L. Carter	Almshouse	April 9 1917	63	Tuberculosis of Lungs
Burial 30	William F. McGair	Infirmiry	Apr 15, 1917	60	Blind Cataracts of both eyes; Chronic Alcoholism
Burial 18	James McCann	Infirmiry	April 22, 1917	60	Delirium Tremens
Burial 20	Emma Hunt	Infirmiry	April 23, 1917	61	Croupous Pneumonia
Burial 22	James Strain	Infirmiry	May 6, 1917	69	Senile Dementia, Tuberculosis of lungs, Arteriosclerosis
Burial 57	Mary Turnquest	Infirmiry	May 6, 1917	22	Tuberculosis of lungs, Tertiary Syphilis
Burial 8	Maoog Zanzuyian	Infirmiry	Jan 28, 1918	56	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Burial 10	Benjamin Valentine	Infirmiry	Jan 28, 1918	47	Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Burial 55a	Murdoch Urquhart	Infirmiry	Feb. 2, 1918	42	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Burial 55b	Infant Lagassey	Infirmiry	Feb. 10, 1918	0	Stillborn
Burial 54a	Infant Donnelly	Infirmiry	Feb. 14, 1918	?	Unknown
Burial 54b	Mary Rogers	Infirmiry	Feb. 14, 1918	11 Mo.	Broncho Pneumonia Measles
Burial 54c	Rachel McNiff	Infirmiry	Feb. 19, 1918	30	General Paralysis of the Insane
Burial 14b	Thomas Eschew	Infirmiry	Feb. 20, 1918	87	Cerebral hemorrhage, Hemeplegia Transportation
Burial 12	Joseph Lopes	Infirmiry	Feb 22, 1918	22	Pulmonary Tuberculosis with Potts Disease
Burial 14a	Alice May Robinson	Infirmiry	Feb. 25, 1918	4 Mo.	Malnutrition due to Syphilis
Burial 58	Rosanna Dowd	Almshouse	May 31, 1918	71	Old age

continued to spread and had not been contained despite the establishment of both male and female tuberculosis wards at Howard in 1896 and 1897, respectively. Along with tuberculosis, inmates and patients also suffered from a host of other ailments or conditions including typhoid fever, measles, syphilis, alcoholism, pneumonia, and dysentery. Mental disorders were elevated for the period afflicting eight of the twentieth-century individuals, a rise of 17 percent from the nineteenth century to 28 percent in the twentieth century. The composite medical data supports Jones' (n.d. [1944]:41) assertion that the Almshouse had outgrown its intended function as a poorhouse and had indeed evolved into a state hospital.

An examination of skeletal remains provided additional data about the lives of individuals interred within the investigated portion of the State Farm Cemetery. Pipe-facets associated with the skeletal remains indicate that approximately one-third of the male population were avid pipe smokers. Tobacco smoking apparently knew no temporal or ethnic boundaries as both nineteenth- and twentieth-century foreign-born (English, Irish, Scottish, Swedish) and American-born males partook in this recreational activity. Pipe smoking, however, appears not to have crossed gender bounds, as only males and no females were observed to have pipe facets.

State institution ledgers also indicate that the majority of the population was associated with the lower to lower/middle economic stations of society with many of the interred employed as laborers or servants. The occupations of 13 of the 31 males exhumed from the burial ground were known. Laboring professions included a miner (Louis Holmes), farmer (Joseph Lopes), mason (Benjamin D. Valentine), roofer/concrete worker (James Brogan), weaver (Alfred Dion), millworker (John Shepard), and generic laborers (Samuel L. Carter, James McCann, Patrick Rowan, and Peter McMahan). The remaining males were employed as an engineer (Murdock Urquhart) and a fireman (William F. McGair). Females within the cemetery were generally employed as servants (Bridget Spellman) or domestic workers (Anna Bowen, Lizzie Barker, Malvina Murry, and Mary Turnquist) with the exception of Emma Calorette who served as a mill speeder/tenderer.

It is speculation that many fractures (clavicle of laborer James McCann, fibula of laborer Samuel L. Carter, left metacarpal of domestic worker/servant Lizzie Barker, and right fibula of roofer James Brogan), dislocations (sternoclavicular joint of miner Louis Holmes), and situations of generalized (laborer Patrick Rowan and millworker John Shepard) or localized (left shoulder of domestic servant Bridget Spellman, right hip of firefighter William F. McGair, right hand of carpenter John Anderson, left hip of Peter McMahan, and the shoulders, arms, and hands of railroad engineer Murdock Urquhart) osteoarthritis could have been the result of an individual's profession. The physical and repetitive nature of many of these occupations undoubtedly left their indelible marks on the remains of several of the deceased within the cemetery. For example, Benjamin D. Valentine (Burial No. 10) had exceptionally strong forearms (see Chapter 4), which likely was a condition resulting from his arm work as a mason. Laborer James McCann also had well-developed hamstrings, and roofer/concrete worker James Brogan was exceptionally muscular, which probably developed through the course of years of their heavy labor. Such hard work may have exacerbated laborer James McCann's degenerative genetic condition of ankylosing spondylitis. Fractures and other evidences of osteoarthritis characterize the remainder of the skeletal population for those whose professions are unknown, as well, and we can assume that these individuals occupied the same social position in late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Rhode

Island. Thus, life appears to have been equally grueling for many of those individuals prior to their arrival at the Almshouse.

Tooth decay was rampant among the cemetery population, with little evidence for dental care, primitive as though it might have been, being limited to John Anderson (Burial No. 48) and the unknown male from Burial No. 11D. More than 86 percent of those skeletons examined as an element of this study had suffered tooth loss prior to their deaths with tooth loss occurring as early as 22 years of age. Eleven of the sample population were either virtually or completely edentulous, and dental caries were observed in 60 percent of those who still had more than three teeth. Whether such decay was a result of poor hygiene, lack of access to dental programs, genetics, cultural or personal behaviors, or diet, is presently uncertain.

Despite its relatively small size, the study population exhibited some relatively rare anatomical peculiarities including the coracoclavicular joint of Rachel McNiff, the leg disparity of William F. McGair, the supernumary lumbar vertebra of Murdock Urquhart, and the psuedoclefted sternum of the unknown individual from Burial No. 9B. Generally speaking, the State Farm Cemetery skeletal population was healthy, although they suffered from exceptional tooth decay and wear. The total population was somewhat older than expected given the burial ground's period of use and the institutionalization occupancy of those residing within it. There was little evidence for metabolic disorders, few infections, and few common breaks or fractures. Evidence for osteoarthritis indicates that these individuals were generally hard-working throughout their lives. Pathological attributes of their skeletons were not much different from the agrarian class farmers disinterred from Historical Cemeteries 78, 86, and 88 in nearby Johnston (Garman et al 2000; Waller 2005). Skeletal comparisons suggest that these populations were exposed to or experienced similar biomechanical stresses or environmental conditions throughout their lives. In other words, although these individuals did spend their final days in one or more of Rhode Island's social institutions, institutionalization itself did not define their existence with most of the interred living the majority of their lives elsewhere.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The partial archaeological removal and relocation of burials from the State Farm Cemetery resulted in the documentation of 61 individuals who had once been interred within the Route 37 drainage alteration project corridor. Excavated graves generally contained single interments with the notable exceptions of Burial Nos. 9, 11, 14, 54 and 55. The interred included both native-born Rhode Islanders and other American citizens, and numerous foreign-born immigrants. Coffin plates affixed to the lids of coffins within the burial ground demonstrate that each of the interments was associated with one or more of the state-sponsored institutions at the Howard Institutional Complex dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The RIDOT satisfied all the requirements of Chapter 5 of the City of Cranston's Ordinance, Chapter 5, Section 5-4.1 and the Rhode Island State Historic Cemeteries Act (R.I.G.L. 23-18-11 *et seq.*) and petitioned the City of Cranston to permit the relocation of human graves contained within the project corridor. The permit was granted, and PAL exhumed the remains of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century individuals that had once been buried within the drainage alteration corridor. Skeletal remains and associated cultural materials extricated from the cemetery were reburied at State Institution Cemetery No. 2/Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 61, situated at the junction of Pontiac Avenue and Knight Street in Cranston and Warwick, in 2008.

Archaeological investigations at the State Farm Cemetery have provided the opportunity to remember and elucidate the histories of many individuals who were forgotten or otherwise lost not long after their deaths. The archaeological scope of work for the project involved historical research, the excavation of unmarked interments, the analyses of recovered artifacts, and the identification of skeletal pathologies from a small population of state institution residents. Institutional death records and histories tell the story of the woeful conditions at the Almshouse/State Infirmary during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lead coffin plates exposed during the excavations yielded the names of many of those buried in those unmarked plots within the burial ground, providing them once again with identities, while the bones themselves provided insight into their lives before they were institutionalized.

Genealogical research was able to tie some of those disinterred from the burial ground with living descendants. The rediscovery of the cemetery and the reburial of exhumed individuals at State Institution Cemetery No. 2/Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 61 now permit living descendants the opportunity to visit their ancestor's graves, which had been impossible previously. More importantly, the final resting places of many of these individuals are now known. These data might also fill in the gaps in many personal family histories. Ultimately though, relocation of those individuals and re-interment and registration of the deceased within a registered cemetery will offer these dead more protection than that provided at their original resting place beneath and adjacent to Route 37.

Recommendations

PAL has recovered all of the individuals located within the proposed 10-x-80-ft riprap ditch associated with the Route 37 drainage alteration project in Cranston. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended within the proposed alignment as depicted on the 2006 project engineering plans. Additional grave shafts were observed in the east and west walls of the trench cut for the drainage alteration project. If project plans are revised to include subsurface impacts east or west of the presently cleared project corridor, then additional archaeological investigations will be warranted to remove those individuals threatened by construction.

PAL also recommends that the location of the State Farm Cemetery be registered with the City of Cranston and the State of Rhode Island. A previous archaeological search for unmarked graves and the archaeological relocation of a portion of the State Farm Cemetery demonstrated that unmarked graves continue south, east, and west of the Route 37 drainage alteration project. Historical maps dating to 1887 (Latham 1887a,b) and 1895 (Everts and Richards 1895) indicate that the burial ground is quite large and is contained within a 3.4-acre area. PAL recommends no future subsurface disturbances north or south of Route 37 within the area of the state's highway right-of-way corridor between the abandoned Pontiac Secondary rail line and the southwestern edge of the Citizen's Bank parking facility at 100 Sockanasset Cross Road. If future drainage alteration improvements or future maintenance schedules require potential disturbance of the subsoils within these areas, PAL recommends an archaeological search for unmarked graves be undertaken in these areas to determine if any of these future projects could potentially impact additional unmarked grave sites. Because of the verification of an unmarked burial site, any work within these areas would require consultation with the City of Cranston and the RIHPHC in accordance with Chapter 5 of the City of Cranston Ordinance and the State of Rhode Island Cemeteries Act and archaeological testing.

CHAPTER EIGHT

EPILOGUE

Beginning in the spring of 2008, those individuals disinterred from the State Farm Cemetery and held temporarily at PAL's laboratory facility began to be reburied. The remains of Michael McElroy (PAL Burial No. 27; State Farm Cemetery Burial No. 208) were transferred to the North Burial Ground in Providence for reburial in March of 2008. Mr. McElroy served as a Private in Rhode Island's Second Volunteers Infantry Regiment during the American Civil War. Discharged from military service in 1865, Michael McElroy eventually ended up at the State Almshouse where he died a pauper on July 11, 1888 at the relatively young age of 41. Pvt. McElroy was reburied with full military honors in the Civil War veteran's section of the North Burial Ground on March 31, 2008 through the cooperative efforts of Mr. Bruce D. Frail, National Graves Registration Officer, and the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (Figure 8-1).



Figure 8-1. March 31, 2008 reburial ceremony of Pvt. Michael McElroy (PAL Burial No. 27) at the North Burial Ground in Providence, Rhode Island.

The remaining individuals disinterred from the State Farm Cemetery were transported to State Institution Cemetery No. 2 (Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 61), located at the junction of Pontiac Avenue and Knight Street on the Cranston and Warwick municipal boundary, for reburial on June 24-26, 2008. Each person's skeletal remains were transferred into individual concrete box liners. The Rhode Island Veteran's Administration staff provided a backhoe and operator to excavate the new burial trenches within State Institution Cemetery No. 2. RIDOT's Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist/Archaeologist Michael Hébert, PAL, and the Rhode Island Veteran's Cemetery staff committed each of the grave liners into individual burial plots within the southeastern limits of the cemetery (Figure 8-2) (Table 8-1). Temporary survey stakes that marked the individual burial plots were replaced by granite monuments that contained each individual's name, as well as other identifying information. The reburial area within State Institution Cemetery No. 2 was then reseeded and landscaped. On July 14, 2009, the RIDOT hosted a public Memorial Ceremony and Re-Interment Service, which commemorated the lives of those buried at the neglected and subsequently "lost" State Farm Cemetery (Figure 8-3). A granite marker now commemorates the reburial location and the lives of all those who remain interred within the State of Rhode Island's nineteenth and twentieth century institutional cemeteries in Cranston.

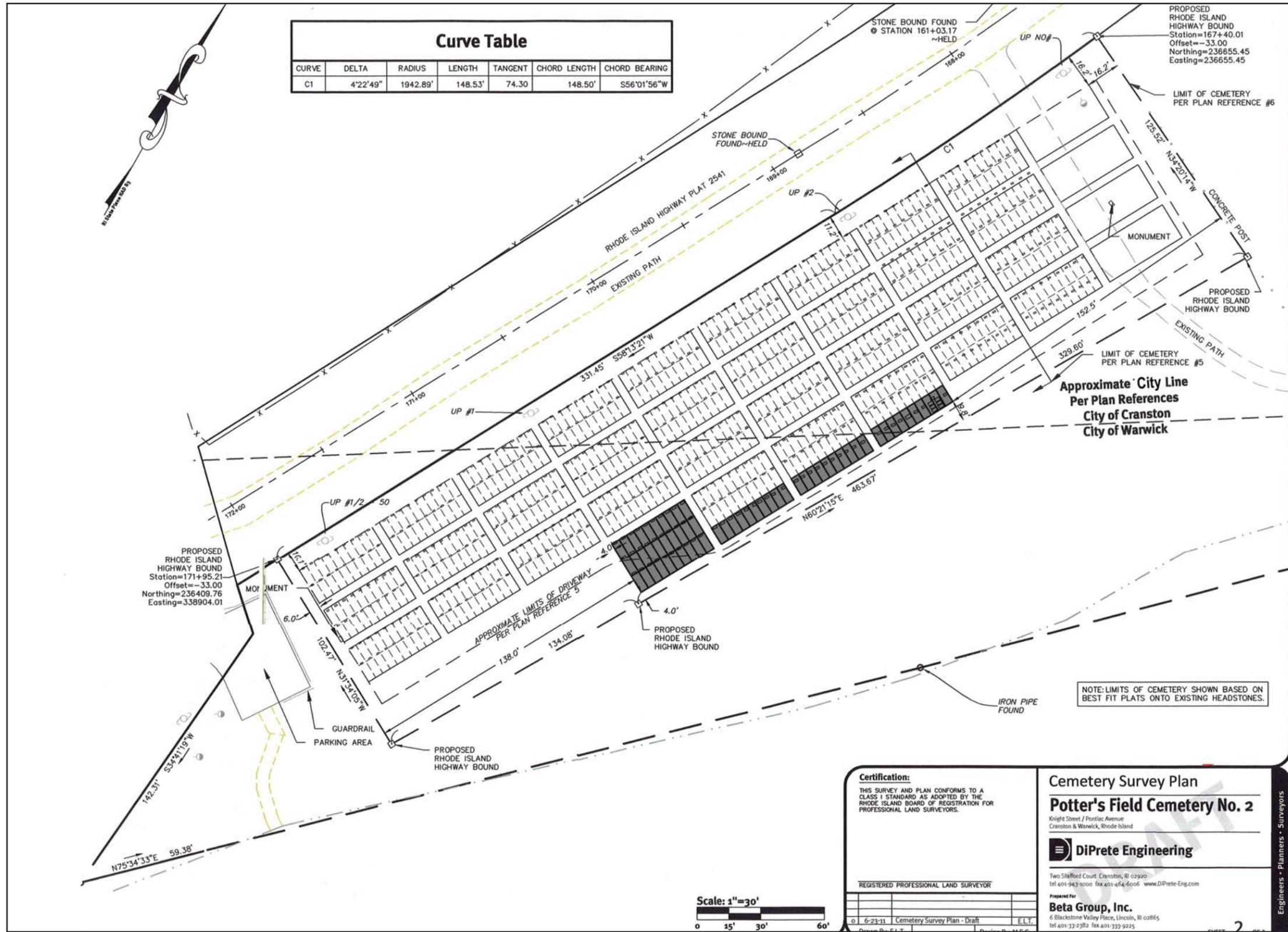


Figure 8-2. Plan of State Institution Cemetery No. 2 in Cranston and Warwick showing the locations of the reinterred from the State Farm Cemetery.

Table 8-1. Re-interred State Farm Cemetery Burials within State Institution Cemetery No. 2 (Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 61).

State Institution Cemetery No. 2 Re-burial Number	Name	Death	Age	Institution	State Farm Cemetery Burial No.	PAL Burial No.
1	Anderson, John E.	Jul 28, 1916	43	Almshouse	42½	48
2	Baker, Jane	Aug 12, 1889	78	Almshouse	247	21
3	Barker, Lizzie	May 18, 1916	59	Almshouse	40½	33
4	Bowen, Anna B.	Jun 7, 1916	60	Almshouse	41½	31
5	Briggs, George H.	Sep 28, 1889	70	Almshouse	244	51
6	Brogan, James	Sep 4, 1916	71	Almshouse	77½	45
7	Calorette, Emma	Oct 3, 1916	52	Almshouse	39½	35
8	Carroll, John C.	Mar 16, 1890	36	Insane Asylum	269	15
9	Carter, Samuel L.	Apr 9, 1917	63	Almshouse	244½	16
10	DePetrilio, Dominico	Oct 28, 1916	47	Almshouse	141 a	5
11	Dion, Alfred	Coffin plate: Sep 21, 1916 Death record: Sep 26, 1916	35	Almshouse	79½	41
12	Donnelly (Infant) ¹	Feb 14, 1918	?	Infirmary	269½ aa	54
13	Dowd, Rosanna	Coffin plate: May 31, 1888 Death record: May 29, 1888	71	Almshouse	206	58
14	Dumphey, Burnett	Apr 13, 1888	26	Almshouse	79	42
15	Dyer, Julia	Apr 19, 1888	65	Almshouse	81	39
16	Ely, Julia	Aug 28, 1887	56	Insane Asylum	41	32
17	Eschew, Thomas	Feb 20, 1918	87	Infirmary	270 ½	14B
18	Garfield, Mary	Jul 23, 1888	9 mo	Almshouse	211	23
19	Hart, Benjamin D.	Coffin plate: Aug 18, 1887 Death record: Aug 13, 1887	72	Almshouse	40	34
20	Hill, Luella ²	Mar 4, 1890	1 mo	Almshouse	268	54
21	Holmes, Louis	Aug 2, 1916	45	Almshouse	43½	46
22	Hunt, Emma	Apr 23, 1917	61	Infirmary	246½	20
23	Jackson, Julia A.	Jul 16, 1889	76	Almshouse	246	19
24	Jones, Alfred	Jul 2, 1888	52	Almshouse	207	29
25	Lagassey (Infant) ³	Feb 10, 1918	0	Infirmary	268½ a	55
26	Lopes, Joseph	Feb 22, 1918	22	Infirmary	271 ½	12
27	Matteson, Warren	Aug 17, 1889	42	Insane Asylum	248	56
28	McCann, James	Apr 22, 1917	60	Infirmary	245½	18
29	McCarty, John	Jun 29, 1889	25	Almshouse	245	17
30	McDonald, Bridget	Jul 17, 1888	46	Almshouse	210	25

¹ Coffin plate found intermixed with remains of Mary Rogers, Rachel McNiff, and Luella Hill at the State Farm Cemetery² Coffin plate recovered intermixed with the remains of Mary Rogers and Infant Donnelly and the remains of Rachel McNiff at the State Farm Cemetery³ Infant interred atop coffin and remains of Murdock Urquhart at the State Farm Cemetery

State Institution Cemetery No. 2 Re-burial Number	Name	Death	Age	Institution	State Farm Cemetery Burial No.	PAL Burial No.
31	McElroy, Michael ⁴	Coffin plate: Jul 11, 1888 Death record: Jul 10, 1888	41	Alms house	208	27
32	McGair, William F.	Apr 15, 1917	60	Infirmiry	206½	30
33	McMahon, Peter	Apr 5, 1917	79	Infirmiry	243½	49
34	McMurrough, Margaret	Coffin plate: Jun 18, 1887 Death record: Jun 17, 1887	26	Insane Asylum	39	38
35	McNiff, Rachel ⁵	Feb 19, 1918	30	Infirmiry	269½	54
36	Moran, John	Mar 18, 1917	64	Workhouse	210½	24
37	Reardon, Mary	Sep 24, 1887	25	Alms house	43	47
38	Robinson, Alice May	Feb 25, 1918	4 mo	Infirmiry	270 ½ a	14A
39	Rogers, Mary ⁶	Feb 14, 1918	11 mo	Infirmiry	269½ a	54
40	Rowan, Patrick	Apr 5, 1917	68	Infirmiry	207½	28
41	Scully, Mary	Jan 26, 1888	37	Insane Asylum	78	44
42	Shepard, John	Oct 2, 1916	80	Alms house	81½	37
43	Shepard, Mary	Mar 27, 1917	78	Alms house	82½	36
44	Sisson, Josephine	Sep 22, 1916	69	Alms house	78½	43
45	Spellman, Bridget	Mar 20, 1917	65	Alms house	208½	26
46	Strain, James	May 6, 1917	69	Infirmiry	247½	22
47	Thayer, Edna ⁷	Jan 28, 1888	2	Alms house	82	None
48	Toner, John ⁸	May 31, 1889	1	Alms house	209	59
49	Turnquist, Mary	May 6, 1917	22	Infirmiry	248½	57
50	Urquhart, Murdock	Feb 2, 1918	42	Infirmiry	268½	55
51	Valentine, Benjamin	Jan 28, 1918	47	Infirmiry	272 ½	10
52	Walpole, Henry P.	Oct 18, 1889	76	Alms house	270	13
53	Zanzuyian, Maoog	Jan 28, 1918	56	Infirmiry	273 ½	8
54	Zehmar, Jacob	Nov 1, 1889	38	Alms house	273	50
55	Hughes, James/ Murry, Malvina	Mar 26, 1888/ Nov 2, 1916	33/56	Alms house	80/80½	40/52
56A	Unknown	Unknown	35-40	Unknown	272	9A
56B	Unknown	Unknown	40-50	Unknown	272	9B
57A	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unknown	271	11A

⁴ Remains reburied by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War at the North Burial Ground, Providence, RI.

⁵ Remains associated with coffin plates of Infant Donnelly, Mary Rogers, and Luella Hill at the State Farm Cemetery

⁶ Coffin plate only recovered intermixed with remains of Infant Donnelly, Rachel McNiff, and Luella Hill, State Farm Cemetery

⁷ Ms. Thayer's coffin plate was recovered from surficial contexts between the graves of John and Mary Shepard at the State Farm Cemetery. No associated human remains.

⁸ John Toner's coffin plate was recovered from disturbed soil contexts near the grave of Dinah Cleary, PAL Burial No. 53.

State Institution Cemetery No. 2 Re-burial Number	Name	Death	Age	Institution	State Farm Cemetery Burial No.	PAL Burial No.
57B	Unknown	Unknown	30-50	Unknown	271	11B
57C	Unknown	Unknown	45-50	Unknown	271	11C
57D	Unknown	Unknown	40-50	Unknown	271	11D
58A	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unknown	Unknown	1
58B	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unknown	Unknown	2
58C	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unknown	Unknown	3
58D	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unknown	Unknown	4
59A	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unknown	Unknown	6
59B	Unknown	Unknown	Unk	Unknown	Unknown	7
60A	Mass grave for State Farm Cemetery mixed remains held by the state medical examiner's office (Liner 1)					
60B	Mass grave for State Farm Cemetery mixed remains held by the state medical examiner's office (Liner 2)					



Figure 8-3. July 14, 2009 Memorial Ceremony and Re-interment Service at State Institution Cemetery No. 2 (Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 61).



Figure 8-4. Granite monument memorializing State Institution Cemetery No. 2 (Cranston Historical Cemetery No. 61) and those reburied from the State Farm Cemetery.

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Appendix A

PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House • 150 Benefit Street • Providence, R.I. 02903-1209

TEL (401) 222-2678

FAX (401) 222-2968

TTY (401) 222-3700

Website www.preservation.ri.gov

August 23, 2006

Mr. Aram Garabedian, President
Cranston City Council
Cranston City Hall
869 Park Avenue
Cranston, RI 02910-2786

Re: State Archaeological Permit for the Removal of Human Remains
State Farm Cemetery, Route 37 Right-of -Way & 100 Sockanosset Cross Road
Cranston, RI

Dear Mr. Garabedian:

We have enclosed a copy of the RIHPHC archaeological permit #2006-31 issued to the RIDOT and the Public Archaeology Laboratory for the above-referenced project. We have determined that the proposal meets the RIHPHC's *Performance Standards for Archaeological Projects* and have approved their permit application with the following conditions:

1. That the removal and reburial of the graves be approved by the Cranston City Council;
2. That coffin plates recovered during the excavations be used to obtain the names of the people interred in the graves and that these names be published in public notice prior to their reburial so that next-of-kin are allowed the opportunity to claim the remains;
3. That the project be conducted in accordance with the attached Native American special condition.

We appreciate the City's thorough and thoughtful work on this project. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Paul A. Robinson, Principal Archaeologist, at 222-4139.

Very truly yours,

Edward F. Sanderson

Executive Director

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Maria M. Wall - Dept. of Records; Lynn Furney - Planning Dept.; Edward Szymanski,
Michael Hebert - RIDOT; Dr. Thomas Gilson, State M.E.; John Brown - NITHPO; Jay Waller -
PAL

(060822.07)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL
PRESERVATION AND HERITAGE COMMISSION

Application for permission to conduct archaeological field investigations (pursuant to the Antiquities Act of Rhode Island, G.L. 42-45 and the R.I. Procedures for Registration and Protection of Historic Properties)

1. Applicant's name and address
 - A. Principal Investigator(s): Joseph Waller
 - B. Field Supervisor(s): Joseph Waller
2. Previous experience (attach vita): *On File*
3. Beginning date of project: August 2006
4. Duration of project: Three Months
5. Location of project: Town of Cranston
Please See Attached
6. Ownership: RI Department of Transportation/The Carpionato Corporation
7. Scope of project (refer to applicable scope in Survey Standards): Archaeological Cemetery Relocation
8. Research design (present research problems, formulate hypotheses, discuss how hypotheses will be tested with data, discuss how data will be manipulated and hypotheses evaluated).
Attach extra sheets: *Please See Attached*
9. Attach budget: *Please See Attached*
10. Specify repository: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
210 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860
11. Projected completion of final report and date when a draft review copy will be submitted to RIHP&HC:
 - A. Draft: October 2006
 - B. Final: November 2006

RIHP&HC, Permit Application
Page - 2 -

I, Joseph N. Waller, Jr., (archaeologist,) certify that the information contained in this application is correct, and that I will comply with applicable federal and state legislation, regulations and standards, and any special conditions appended to this application. I understand that any change to the specifications of this permit, the research design, or project scope of work, without the approval of the RIHP&HC, may result in the revocation of this permit and the cessation of archaeological investigations. I also understand that should I fail to satisfy the conditions of this permit (items 7,8,9,10,11) the RIHP&HC may decide not to issue me, or my employer, permits for future projects until the deficiencies under this permit are resolved.

I, Edward S. Szymanski, P.E., (project proponent,) agree to comply with applicable federal and state legislation and special conditions attached to this permit. I also agree to maintain adequate security at the project area, and, if determined necessary by the RIHP&HC, will take steps, as required by the RIHP&HC, to prevent trespassers or other unauthorized individuals from causing harm to the archaeological site or sites under investigation.

2006-31 8/21/06-6/30/07
Permit Effective Date

[Signature]
Approved By
Rhode Island Historical Preservation
and Heritage Commission

[Signature]
Applicant(s)

[Signature] 8/1/06
Project Proponent,
Associate Chief Engineer
Office of Environmental Programs, RIDOT

Reviewed By: [Signature], RIHP&HC Staff Archaeologist

See below for any attached Special Conditions that may apply to this permit:

- 1.) Native American Special Condition Yes xx No _____
- 2.) Other Special Conditions Yes xx No _____

see attached letter dated 8/23/06
to Mr. Aram Garabedian

The RIHP&HC reserves the right to amend the terms and conditions of this permit based on new information received in the course of the project.

RIHPHC Archaeological permit: #2006-31

Effective date: 08/23/06 – 6/30/07

Native American special condition

The Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Officer has stated an interest in this project and in accordance with the RIHPHC's *Survey Standards* the following items apply:

1. The RIHPHC will send a copy of the permit application to the NITHPO. ✓ 8/23/06 R
2. The project archaeologist shall seek the input of the NITHPO in carrying out the work. The RIHPHC encourages archaeologists and the NITHPO to maintain cooperative and collegial relationships and to share information about work in progress.
3. The project archaeologist shall inform the NITHPO when fieldwork will begin.
4. The project archaeologist shall send copies of the draft and final report or management memo to the NITHPO.
5. The RIHPHC will notify the NITHPO when the archaeological report or management memo is accepted and what further work (if any) the RIHPHC has required.

Aram G. Garabedian
Council President



Maria Medeiros Wall, JD
City Clerk

City Council Members

- Allan W. Fung, *City Wide*
- Michael S. Pisaturo, *City Wide*
- Terence Livingston, *Ward 1*
- Cynthia M. Fogarty, *Ward 2*
- Paula E. McFarland, *Ward 3*
- Maria A. Bucci, *Ward 4*
- John E. Lanni, Jr., *Ward 5*
- Jeffrey P. Barone, *Ward 6*

DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS
Cranston City Hall
869 Park Avenue
Cranston, Rhode Island 02910-2786

August 11, 2006

Edmund Parker, Jr., Chief Engineer
R.I. Dept. of Transportation
2 Capitol Hill
Providence, R.I. 02903

Re: City Permit for removal of Human Remains from State Farm Cemetery
Route 37 Right of Way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston

Dear Mr. Parker:

This office is in receipt of documentation from the R.I. Dept. of Transportation which constitutes an application for the removal of human remains at the above location. As you are aware a permit is needed from the City pursuant to Ordinance no. 2000-42.

I have discussed your request with Aram G. Garabedian, the Council President and he has determined that we need to comply with the notice and advertising requirements as set forth in Ordinance no. 2000-42, a copy of which is enclosed. Accordingly, the Council will not be able to act on this request via a Resolution.

This matter will be advertised and noticed for the Council's regular meeting on Monday, August 28, 2006 at 7 p.m. The notice will be advertised in the Cranston Herald on August 17th and August 24th. Please note that the advertising costs are to be paid by the applicant, the R.I. Dept. of Transportation.

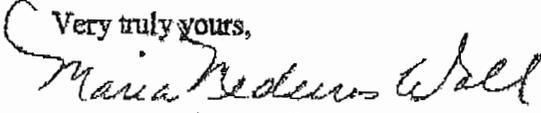
Via copy of this letter I am requesting, on behalf of the City Council, that the Building Inspector contact the State Medical Examiners and State Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) pursuant to RIGL 23-18. This request is a formality as I understand from Mr. Hebert of your office that the State Medical Examiner has already received notification from you and is already involved in the matter. I am further requesting via a copy of this letter, on behalf of the City Council, an advisory opinion from the City Planning Department as set forth in Section E(1) of the Ordinance.

A preliminary review of the permitting documentation submitted by Mr. Hebert to my office appears to meet the City's requirements. I will advise you if any additional

Edmund Parker, Jr., Chief Engineer
R.I. Dept. of Transportation
Page 2
August 11, 2006

documentation is needed. I will also be forwarding a draft of the advertisement notice to Mr. Hebert for his comments.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at 780-3198 or via e-mail at mwall@cranstonri.org

Very truly yours,

Maria Medeiros Wall

Cc: Aram Garabedian, Council President
Jared Rhodes, City Planner
Kerry Anderson, Inspector of Buildings
Michael Gluckaman, City Solicitor
Robin Muskian-Schutt, Deputy Dir. of Adm.
Michael Hebert, Supervisor of Historic Preservation



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
14 Harrington Road
Cranston, RI 02920-3080
TDD: (401) 462-6087
TEL: (401) 462-3201
FAX: (401) 462-3204

August 25, 2006

Edward S. Szymanski, P.E., Associate Chief Engineer
Rhode Island Department of Transportation
Office of Environmental Programs
Two Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02903-1124

In Re: Reburial of Human Remains from State Farm Cemetery to the State Institution
Cemetery No. 2

Dear Mr. Szymanski:

I am in receipt of your correspondence dated August 9, 2006, requesting that the Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals (the "Department") approve the relocation of the remains of approximately thirty-seven (37) individuals from the State Farm Cemetery (the "Remains") to the State Institution Cemetery No. 2. The State Institutions Cemeteries have historically come under the jurisdiction and responsibility of this Department. The Department has the complete list of all the individuals buried on state grounds in the State Institutions Cemeteries.

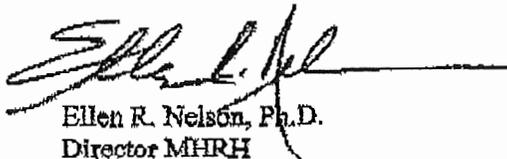
The Department approves the transfer of these Remains to the State Institution Cemetery No. 2 based upon the following conditions:

E. Szymanski, P.E.
Page 2
Reburial of Human Remains

1. The Department of Transportation shall bear the full cost of the reburials of these Remains.
2. The removal and interment of these Remains shall be made under the direction and supervision of a qualified funeral director.
3. As there will be a period of time between the removal of the remains and their reburial in State Cemetery No. 2, it is my expectation that these remains shall be properly stored under the supervision of the funeral director during this interim period.
4. The Department of Transportation shall provide qualified personnel to identify and survey the reburial location at the State Institution Cemetery No.2, to ensure that this location does not already contain interments.
5. The Department of Transportation shall mark the reburial area with a commemorative stone identifying the final interment and reburial of these remains to the State Institution Cemetery No. 2 within a reasonable time after the reburial (not to exceed one (1) year).
6. Any extant boundary stones shall be relocated with the remains to the reburial site at the State Institution Cemetery No. 2.
7. The Department of Transportation shall post a public notice listing the names of all the individuals to be reburied in a state wide local newspaper for public comment.

If you have any questions about the contents of this letter please feel free to call my Assistant Director of Legal Services, Jane E. Morgan, Esq. at 401.462.6014. Both Ms. Morgan and Chet Browning will be attending the Cranston City Council meeting on Monday, August 28, 2006.

Very truly yours,



Ellen R. Nelson, Ph.D.
Director MHRH

Aram G. Garabedian
Council President

City Council Members

Alan W. Fung, *City Wide*
Michael S. Pinaturo, *City Wide*
Terence Livingston, *Ward 1*
Cynthia M. Fogarty, *Ward 2*
Paula B. McFarland, *Ward 3*
Maria A. Bucci, *Ward 4*
John E. Lanni, Jr., *Ward 5*
Jeffrey P. Barone, *Ward 6*



Maria Medeiros Wall, JD
City Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS
Cranston City Hall
869 Park Avenue
Cranston, Rhode Island 02910-2786

September 15, 2006

Edmund Parker, Jr., Chief Engineer
R.I. Dept. of Transportation
2 Capitol Hill
Providence, R.I. 02903

Re: Phase I Permit for removal of Human Remains from State Farm Cemetery
Route 37 Right of Way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston

Dear Mr. Parker:

This letter will serve as the Permit for Phase I of your application to remove between 25-30 burials from the State Farm Cemetery, in order to install a drainage system for Route 37. Your application was heard before the City Council on Monday, August 28, 2006. At that time, the Council voted to approve Phase I of your permit application for the above project. The Phase I permit as approved by the Council specifically includes our Planning Departments' recommendations which are set forth below. Note that Planning's initial recommendations were revised to recommend use of the asphalt swale in place of their initial recommendation for concrete.

Correspondence from the Planning Department stated that Condition #5 in Phase 1 of the permit, required the installation of a cement concrete drainage swale, rather than the asphalt swale proposed by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation in their application. The department felt that a concrete swale would be a more permanent structure, and less likely to deteriorate over the years. However, after Planning's discussion with you, it was concurred that an asphalt swale is equally as effective, and less disruptive to install. Any future damages to the structure will be addressed immediately by RIDOT, as condition #6 for the permit, requires a maintenance schedule be submitted and implemented by RIDOT for the drainage system in order to prevent future system failures.

Condition #1 in Phase 2 of the permit will also require an amendment, as it has been learned that the Department of MHRM does not own the property where State Cemetery #2 is located. An approval letter will be needed from the current owner, the Pawtuxet River Authority, for the relocation of the burials to the Cemetery on their property.

The conditions with amendments are as follows:

Edmund Parker, Jr., Chief Engineer
R.I. Dept. of Transportation

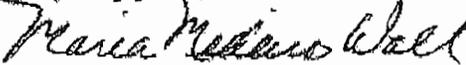
Re: Phase I Permit for removal of Human Remains from State Farm Cemetery
Route 37 Right of Way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston

Phase I - (Removal of human burials utilizing archaeologists operating under a RIHPHC archaeological permit and storing the remains at a predetermined location).

1. A full set of stamped survey plans be submitted to the Council for review and approval prior to the issuance of any permit from the Council to remove the graves. The plans should depict the current location of each burial to be removed, in relation to the location of the proposed drainage system to be installed.
2. Submittal of a letter to the Council that informs where the removed burials are being stored while DOT satisfies the other requirements of Cranston City Code, Section 15.20.010, and RIGL 23-18-11.1, (those sections address a genealogical study and the procedure to notify heirs of the individual remains that will be relocated). During removal, the identity of the burials may be discovered from information on lead coffin plates that may be recovered.
3. The project archaeologist shall seek the input of the Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (NITHPO) in carrying out the work, and inform NITHPO when fieldwork will begin.
4. Compliance with the conditions for removal as established by the RIHP&HC in permit #2006-31.
5. The Proposed Drainage Improvements described in the SITE ALTERATION PLAN, and further illustrated on the accompanying map entitled "Drainage Swale Modifications Primary Route 37 for 100 Sockanossett Park, revision date 08/23/06, indicate that the reconstructed drainage swales that run parallel to the highway are two different materials and widths. One is constructed of 3" bituminous concrete 6 feet wide (RI Standard 8.2.0), and the second is a seeded earthen swale 9 feet wide (RI Standard 8.1.0). The proposed earthen swale is to be replaced with a bituminous concrete swale (asphalt).
6. RIDOT submit and implement a maintenance schedule for the restored drainage structures to prevent future system failures, and assure that the remaining burials are adequately protected.

In addition, this matter will be on the Council's regular agenda on Monday, November 27, 2006 for a status report and review.

Very truly yours,



Maria Medeiros Wall

Cc: Aran Garabedian, Council President
Jared Rhodes, City Planner
Lynn Furney, Senior Planner
Michael Hebert, Supervisor of Historic Preservation, DOT
Edward Szymanski, DOT Associate Chief Engineer



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Rhode Island Department of Transportation
ENVIRONMENTAL & INTERMODAL PLANNING
Two Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02903-1124
ENVIRONMENTAL PHONE (401) 222-2023
INTERMODAL PHONE (401) 222-4203
FAX (401) 222-2207 TDD (401) 222-4971

September 20, 2006

Ms. Maria Medeiros Wall
Clerk, City of Cranston
Cranston City Hall
869 Park Avenue
Cranston, RI 02910

Re: Removal of Human Remains from State Farm Cemetery
Route 37 Right-of-Way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston

Dear Ms. Wall:

By this letter we are notifying you that we have scheduled the removal of the human remains from the State Farm Cemetery. The fieldwork will commence on Monday, September 25 (weather permitting). It is estimated that it will take approximately two weeks to remove the approximately 30 burials. Our office will maintain coordination with Ms. Lynn Furney of the Planning Department, the RIIPHC and the Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office during the course of the removal.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Michael Hébert, Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist/Archaeologist, RIDOT at 222-2023, x 4040.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Szymanski, P.E.
Associate Chief Engineer
Office of Environmental Programs

MAH/cc

cc: Messrs. Parker, Bennett, Szymanski, Rocchio, Magano, Affleck, Preiss, Hébert, Waller-PAL, Ms. Furney-City of Cranston, Garabedian-City of Cranston, Flynn-Statewide Planning, Lisnoff-Capital Projects, Browning-MHRH, Gilson-State Medical Examiner's Office



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Rhode Island Department of Transportation
ENVIRONMENTAL & INTERMODAL PLANNING
Two Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02903-1124
ENVIRONMENTAL PHONE (401) 222-2023
INTERMODAL PHONE (401) 222-4203
FAX (401) 222-2207 TDD (401) 222-4971

November 2, 2006

Mr. Jared L. Rhodes, II, Director of Planning
Cranston City Hall
869 Park Avenue
Cranston, RI 02910

Re: Protocol For Discovery of Human Remains During
Drainage Construction at State Farm Cemetery
Route 37 Right-of-Way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

We are informing you that the removal of human remains at a portion of the State Farm Cemetery, Cranston where a new drainage outfall is to be constructed will be completed by Friday, November 3, 2006. Enclosed is a copy of the list of individuals whose remains have been recovered. We anticipate that the construction will commence in approximately one week.

All construction activities for the new drainage system will be monitored by our archaeological consultants (PAL, Inc.). As the construction work may unearth disarticulated/isolated human remains, we would like to propose a protocol whereby if a bone is uncovered during the course of construction, the monitoring archaeologist will have the contractor immediately cease operations at the discovery site. The archaeologist would then use hand tools to carefully remove the associated soil to determine whether or not the bone is human and whether or not it is an isolated find or associated with additional human remains thereby indicating the presence of a burial. Should the find prove to be a singular human bone, the archaeologist would recover the bone for inclusion with the previously removed human remains that are being inventoried at the office of PAL, Inc. and the construction work would continue.

If the isolated find is human and is associated with additional human remains, the monitoring archaeologist would notify Mr. Michael Hébert, RIDOT archaeologist, Ms. Lynn Furney of your office and Mr. Paul Robinson, State Archaeologist at the RIHPHC and proceed to employ archaeological techniques to record and carefully remove the remains. After the remains have been removed by the archaeologist, the contractor would be directed by the archaeologist to continue the construction work. As we assume that all human remains at the subject location are associated with the old State Farm Cemetery, we would not notify the State Medical Examiner's Office of the discovery or recovery of any human osteological material during the course of construction.

Jared L. Rhodes, II
Page 2
November 2, 2006

Upon completion of construction, PAL, Inc. will prepare a monitoring completion report that will describe the monitoring tasks and any recoveries of human remains. The monitoring completion report will be transmitted to your office, the RIHPHC and the State Medical Examiner's Office for review and comment.

We are accordingly requesting your approval on the above protocol to address the discovery of any human remains during the course of construction at the subject location. Due to continued flooding episodes resulting in more erosion at the proposed drainage site, the construction work will need to be completed as soon as possible. We would appreciate the receipt of your response by November 8, 2006. Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Hébert of my staff at 222-2023, x 4040.

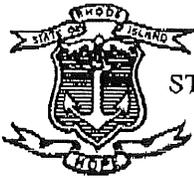
Sincerely,



Edward S. Szymanski, P.E.
Associate Chief Engineer
Office of Environmental Programs

MAH/cc
Enclosure

cc: Messrs. Parker, Bennett, Szymanski, Preiss, Rocchio, Magano, Hébert, Robinson-RIHPHC, Mses. Wall, Furney-City of Cranston, Waller-PAL, Browning-MHRH, Flynn-Statewide Planning, Lisnoff-Capital Projects, Gilson-State Medical Examiner's Office; all w/o enclosure

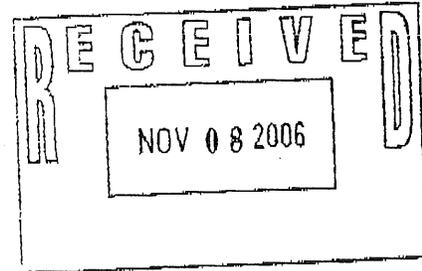


STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Health
OFFICE OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS
48 Orms Street
Providence, RI 02904-2284
(401) 222-5500
FAX (401) 222-5517

November 03, 2006

Edward S. Szymanski, P.E.
Associate Chief Engineer
Office of Environmental Programs
Rhode Island Department of Transportation
Two Capitol Hill, Room 362
Providence, RI 02903-1124



RE: Bones recovered from Cranston cemetery

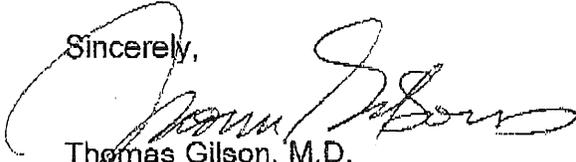
Dear Mr. Szymanski,

I am in receipt of your letter from November 02, 2006 concerning the on-going efforts at the former State Farm Cemetery in Cranston. As you indicate in your note, construction will commence in this area in approximately one week. I appreciate your notifying me with regard to the disposition of any human remains, which may be unearthed during this process. I approve of the plan, which you outlined in your letter. This would involve a monitoring archeologist to be present at the construction site during working hours. This archeologist will serve as a "triage officer" with regard to the recovery of additional human remains. The procedures you outline with regard to the disposition of human remains recovered at the site are acceptable to me. I agree with your assumption that all human remains recovered during construction can reasonably be attributed to the decedents interred at the old State Farm Cemetery. As such, there is no need to notify my Office with the recovery of human remains unless there is a concern on the part of the monitoring archeologist. If he or she has any questions, they should certainly feel free to contact my Office.

I certainly appreciate your updates on the progress of this situation and look forward to hearing from you at the time when the remains will be re-interred. As you know and I have conveyed to Mr. Hebert, we will turn over the human remains presently at the Office of State Medical Examiners which were

recovered in the early stages of the investigation. Please feel free to contact me sooner if you any questions.

Sincerely,



Thomas Gilson, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner

cc: Mr. Michael Hebert
Rhode Island Department of Transportation
Two Capitol Hill, Room 364
Providence, RI 02903-1124



November 13, 2006

Edward Szymanski
Rhode Island Department of Transportation
Office of Environmental Programs, Rm 362
Two Capitol Hill, State Office Building
Providence, RI 02903

Re: Route 37-State Almshouse Burial Ground
Archaeological Recovery of Human Remains
PAL #1952, RI Contract # 2002-ET-004

Dear Mr. Szymanski:

PAL has completed an archaeological removal of human remains associated with the Rhode Island State Institution Cemetery situated along the Route 37 drainage swale modifications project in Cranston, Rhode Island. Fieldwork for the project commenced on September 25, 2006 and continued to October 25, 2006. A series of heavy rains resulted in partial site erosion and the exposure of additional skeletal remains on Saturday, October 28, 2006. PAL once again returned to the cemetery and excavated additional grave shafts undermined or exposed by the rains. PAL staff completed the supplemental archaeological removal of state institution graves on November 6, 2006. Fieldwork for the project was conducted under Archaeological Permit No. 2006-31 issued by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission on August 21, 2006 and in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Code of the City of Cranston, 1970.

Archaeological investigations commenced with the removal of topsoils within an approximate 9 meter (30 ft) by 20 meter (66 ft) easement corridor perpendicular to Route 37 between the existing drainage culvert and a small unnamed wetland to the north at 100 Sockanosset Cross Road. Investigation of the exposed subsoils resulted in the documentation of 52 grave shafts within the study area. Sixty-one partial or complete sets of human remains were recovered from the study area. Burials from the cemetery dates ranged from June 18, 1887 to May 31, 1918 and include 54 adults and seven infants or children. A complete list of identified individuals is attached for your records. Archaeological investigation also demonstrated that the northeastern limits of our study area had been disturbed by previous construction and asphalt dumping. Previous construction efforts impacted a number of graves located within this portion of the former state institution cemetery.

Archaeological investigations were limited to the drainage outfall depicted on project plans dated June 30, 2006. Additional unmarked interments continue both east and west of the proposed outfall corridor. Additional grave sites are threatened by continued erosion. Accordingly, PAL recommends the RIDOT periodically monitor the conditions of the cemetery until such time as the drainage swale modifications are complete and that a PAL archaeologist be onsite during construction of the drainage modifications.

Public
Archaeology
Laboratory

210 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, RI 02860
TEL 401.728.8780
FAX 401.728.8784

*Ed Szymanski, RIDOT
Route 37-State Almshouse Burial Ground
November 13, 2006
page 2*

PAL is presently preparing a technical report that will summarize our methodologies, results, interpretations, and recommendations following the archaeological removal of the State Institution burials. In the interim, if you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact Deborah Cox, President, or me at your convenience.

Sincerely,



for Joseph N. Waller, Jr., R.P.A.
Principal Investigator

/dg

Enclosure

cc: Martha Heald, Beta Engineering (w/ encl.)
Lynn Furney, Senior Planner, City of Cranston (w/encl.)
Paul Robinson, RIHPHC (w/encl.)



Public Archaeology Laboratory
210 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860
401.728.8780 • 401.728.8784

STATE INSTITUION BURIALS WITH COFFIN PLATES

<i>PAL#</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of Death</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>Age</i>
Burial 8	Maoog Zanzuyian	Died at State Infirmary	Jan 28, 1918	Aged 56 Years
Burial 9	2 unknown individuals			
Burial 10	Benjamin Valentine	Died at State Infirmary	Jan 28, 1918	Aged 47 Years
Burial 11	4 unknown individuals			
Burial 12	Joseph Lopes	Died at State Infirmary	Feb 22, 1918	Aged 22 Years
Burial 13	Henry P. Walpole	Died at Almshouse	Oct. 18, 1889	Aged 76 Years
Burial 14a	Alice May Robinson	Died at Infirmary	Feb. 25, 1918	Aged 4 Months
Burial 14b	Thomas Eschew (alias Eskew)	Died at Infirmary	Feb. 20, 1918	Aged 87 Years
Burial 15	John C. Carroll	Died at Insane Asylum	March 16, 1890	Aged 36 Years
Burial 16	Samuel L. Carter	Died at Almshouse	April 9 1917	Aged 63 Years
Burial 17	John McCarty	Died at Almshouse	June 29, 1889	Aged 25 Years
Burial 18	James McCann	Died at Infirmary	April 22, 1917	Aged 60 Years
Burial 19	Julia A. Jackson	Died at Almshouse	July 16, 1889	Aged 78 Years
Burial 20	Emma Hunt	Died at Infirmary	April 23, 1917	Aged 61 Years
Burial 21	Jane Baker	Died at Almshouse	Aug. 12, 1889	Aged 7[] Years
Burial 22	James [Str]ain	Died at State Infirmary	May 6, 1917	Aged 69 Years
Burial 23	Mary Garfield	Died at Almshouse	July 23, 1888	Aged 9 Months
Burial 24	John Moran	Died at Workhouse	March 18, 1917	Aged 64 Years
Burial 25	Bridgette McDonald	Died at Almshouse	July 17, 1888	Aged 46 Years
Burial 26	Bridget Spellman	Died at Almshouse	March 20, 1917	Aged 65 Years
Burial 27	Michael McElroy	Died at Almshouse	July 11, 1888	Aged 41 Years
Burial 28	Patrick Rowan	Died at Infirmary	April 5, 1917	Aged 68 Years
Burial 29	Alfred Jones	Died at Almshouse	July 2, 1888	Aged 52 Years
Burial 30	William F. McGain [McGair]	Died at Infirmary	Apr 15, 1917	Aged 60 Years
Burial 31	Anna B. Bowen	Died at Almshouse	June 7, 1910	Aged 60 Years
Burial 32	Julia Ely	Died at Insane Asylum	Aug. 28, 1887	Aged 56 Years
Burial 33	Lizzie Barker	Died at Almshouse	May 18, 1916	Aged 59 Years
Burial 34	Benj. B. Hart	Died at Almshouse	Aug. 18, 1887	Aged 72 Years
Burial 35	Emma Calorette	Died at Almshouse	Oct. 3, 1916	Aged 52 Years
Burial 36	Mary Shepard	Died at Almshouse	March 27, 1917	Aged 78 Years
Burial 37	John Shepard	Died at Almshouse	Oct. 2, 1916	Aged 80 Years
Burial 38	Margaret C. McMurrough	Died at Insane Asylum	June 18, 1887	Aged 26 Years
Burial 39*	Julia Dyer	Died at Almshouse	April 19, 1888	Aged 65 Years
Burial 40/52	James Hughes	Died at Almshouse	March 26, 1888	Aged 33 Years
Burial 40/52	Malvina Murry (Murray)	Died at Almshouse	Nov. 2. 1916	Aged 56 Years
Burial 41	Alfred Dion	Died at Almshouse	Sept. 21, 1916	Aged 35 Years
Burial 42*	Burnett Dumphrey	Died at Almshouse	April 13, 1888	Aged 79 Years
Burial 43*	Josephine Sisson	Died at Almshouse	Sept. 22, 1916	None given
Burial 44	Mary Scully	Died at Insane Asylum	Jan. 26, 1888	Aged 37 Years
Burial 45	James Brogan	Died at Almshouse	Sept. 14, 1916	Aged 71 Years
Burial 46	Louis Holmes	Died at Almshouse	Aug. 2, 1916	Aged 45 Years
Burial 47	Mary Reardon	Died at Almshouse	Sept. 24, 1887	Aged 25 Years
Burial 48	John E. Anderson	Died at Almshouse	July 28, 1916	Aged 43 Years
Burial 49	Peter McMahan	Died at Infirmary	April 5, 1917	Aged 79 Years
Burial 50	Jacob Z[Y]ehmer	Died at Almshouse	Nov. 1, 1889	Aged 38 Years
Burial 51	George Briggs	Died at Almshouse	Sept. 28, 1889	Aged 70 Years
Burial 53**	Dinah Cleary	Died at Almshouse	Sept. 1, 1887	Aged 42 Years
Burial 54a	Infant Donnelly	Died at State Infirmary	Feb. 14, 1918	None given
Burial 54b	Mary Rogers	Died at State Infirmary	Feb. 14, 1918	Aged 11 mos.
Burial 55c	Rachel McNiff	Died at State Infirmary	Feb. 19, 1918	Aged 30 Years
Burial 55d	Luella Hill	Died at Almshouse	March 4, 1890	Aged 1 mo.
Burial 55a	Murdoch Urquhart	Died at State Infirmary	Feb. 2, 1918	Aged 42 Years
Burial 55b***	Infant Lagassey	Died at State Infirmary	Feb. 10, 1918	Stillborn
Burial 56	Warren Matteson	Died at Insane Asylum	Aug. 17, 1889	Aged 42 Years

Burial 57	Mary Turnquest	Died at Infirmary	May 6, 1917	Aged 22 Years
Burial 58	Rosanna Dowd	Died at Almshouse	May 31, 1918	Aged 71 Years

STATE INSTITUTION COFFIN PLATES WITH NO ASSOCIATED HUMAN REMAINS

Burial 59***	John Toner	Died at Almshouse	May 31, 1889	Aged 1 Year
	Edna Thayer***	Died at Almshouse	Jan. 29, 18	Aged 2 Years

* No coffin plates recovered in situ: identities made on the basis of state institution burial records

** No associated human remains or cultural materials, remnant grave shaft

*** Coffin plate only: No associated human remains



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Rhode Island Department of Transportation
ENVIRONMENTAL & INTERMODAL PLANNING
Two Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02903-1124
ENVIRONMENTAL PHONE (401) 222-2023
INTERMODAL PHONE (401) 222-4203
FAX (401) 222-2207 TDD (401) 222-4971

November 22, 2006

Ms. Maria Medeiros Wall
Clerk, City of Cranston
Cranston City Hall
869 Park Avenue
Cranston, RI 02910

Re: Status of Removal of Human Remains from State Farm Cemetery
Route 37 Right-of-Way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston

Dear Ms. Wall:

By this letter, we are notifying your office that under permits from the Cranston City Council (Phase I only) and the RIHPHC, RIDOT authorized the archaeological consultant, PAL, Inc. to commence the removal of human remains from the proposed rip rap drainage outfall area (Route 37 right-of-way and rear of 100 Sockanosset Cross Road/old Davol Building). The proposed drainage outfall area measures approximately 25 feet by 80 feet. PAL, Inc. began the removal process on September 25, 2006 by carefully re-exposing the approximately 30 grave shafts at this location and proceeding to remove the burials using archaeological techniques. This work continued to October 25, 2006. A series of heavy rains on Saturday, October 28, 2006 resulted in partial site erosion and the exposure of additional skeletal remains; PAL, Inc. again returned to the site and excavated additional graves that had been undermined or exposed by the rains. PAL, Inc. completed this supplemental archaeological removal of graves on November 6, 2006.

Within the proposed rip rap drainage outfall area, 61 partial or complete sets of human remains were uncovered and removed to the PAL, Inc. office in Pawtucket for inventorying. Burials from this portion of the old State Farm Cemetery ranged in date from 1887 to 1918 and included 54 adults and seven infants or children. By including the remains of the seven individuals from the cemetery found in late June, 2006 in the nearby gully approximately 25 feet to the west of the proposed outfall area, there is a total of 68 individuals whose remains have been removed and are being inventoried by PAL, Inc.

The construction of the new rip rap drainage outfall is anticipated to commence on Monday, November 27, 2006 (weather permitting). Following the completion of the rip rap outfall, the construction contractor will rehabilitate the associated eroded drainage swale running parallel with Route 37 and then fill in the erosion-created gully. It will take approximately two-and-a-half to three weeks to complete the drainage work. All drainage construction work will be monitored by archaeologists from PAL, Inc. Should any skeletal remains be unearthed, protocol measures developed by RIDOT and accepted by the RI Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission and the Office of Medical Examiners will be implemented.

Maria Medeiros Wall

Page 2

November 22, 2006

With respect to the storage area for the removed human remains, some of the remains that were found in June are presently at the Office of Medical Examiners; the majority of the remains are at the PAL, Inc. office located at 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket where they are being inventoried. RIDOT is currently developing a scope of services for selecting a funeral home for storage of the remains until spring as well as re-interment. We will inform your office when we have selected a funeral home.

PAL, Inc. is currently conducting a genealogical study of all identified individuals; the goal of the study is to determine whether or not there are any surviving relatives who would have an interest in the disposition of the remains. The genealogical study is one of the Phase II City Council permit requirements and a copy of the genealogical study will be included with the Phase II permit request.

We anticipate that reburial will occur next spring at State Institution Cemetery No. 2 (corner of Pontiac Avenue and Knight Street) on property now owned by the Pawtucket River Authority (PRA). In a September 18, 2006 letter to RIDOT from Mr. Robert Nero, Chairman of the PRA, the PRA granted RIDOT's request to relocate the remains to State Institution Cemetery No. 2. We note that in response to comments made by Mr. Aram Garabedian, President of the Cranston City Council concerning the condition of this cemetery, a work detail from the Department of Corrections recently went to the cemetery and removed brush and overgrowth. PAL, Inc. will be conducting an archaeological assessment of that portion of the cemetery to be utilized for reburial to ensure that the location does not contain any unmarked burials or archaeological resources.

Prior to reburial, a notice concerning the reburial plan and a list of the individuals to be reburied will be published in the Providence Journal and the Cranston Herald. After the publication of the notice, we will submit the reburial plan to the Cranston City Council and request a reburial permit (Phase II) from the Council in accordance with Cranston City Ordinance No. 2000-42.

Enclosed please find a list of the names of those individuals whose removed remains have been identified either by coffin plates or through deduction of grave shaft numbers found in the State Farm Cemetery Burials Book on file at the RI State Archives.

Should you have any questions or comments on any of the above, please contact Mr. Hébert of my staff at 222-2023, x 4040.

Per the September 15, 2006 Cranston City Council permit approval for Phase I, Mr. Hébert, Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist/Archaeologist and Mr. John Preiss, Senior Civil Engineer, will be representing RIDOT at the Monday, November 27, 2006 City Council meeting to present a status report and to answer any questions that the City Council may have.

Sincerely,



Edward S. Szymanski, P.E.

Associate Chief Engineer

Office of Environmental Programs

Enclosure

cc: Messrs. Parker, Farhoumand, Bennett, Szymanski, Rocchio, Smith, Preiss, Magano, Marzano, Hébert, St. Martin, Robinson-RIHPHC, Flynn-Statewide Planning, Lisnoff-Capital Projects, Browning-MHRH, Gilson-Office of Medical Examiners, Chamberland-Carpianato Properties/Green Construction, Waller-PAL, Rhodes, Garabedian, Ms. Furney-City of Cranston; all w/o enclosures



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Rhode Island Department of Transportation
ENVIRONMENTAL & INTERMODAL PLANNING
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INTERMODAL PHONE (401) 222-4203
FAX (401) 222-2207 TDD (401) 222-4971

November 17, 2006

Ms. Deborah Cox, President
PAL, Inc.
210 Lonsdale Ave.
Pawtucket, RI 02860

Re: Drainage Construction at State Farm Cemetery
Route 37 Right-of-Way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston

Dear Ms. Cox:

By this letter, we are informing you that the construction of the new drainage system at the Route 37 right-of-way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston will commence on Monday morning, November 27, 2006 (weather permitting). Per the protocol measures accepted by the RI Department of Health, Office of Medical Examiners and the RIHPHC, staff from your archaeological firm will be on-site during construction to monitor the activities and to implement the protocol measures (copies previously emailed to you) should osteological material be discovered during the course of said work.

Please contact Mr. David Chamberland, Carpionato Properties/Green Construction at 273-6800 concerning the proposed construction work schedule. Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Michael Hébert, Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist, RIDOT at 222-2023, ext. 4040.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Szymanski, P.E.
Associate Chief Engineer
Office of Environmental Programs

MAH/cc

cc: Messrs. Parker, Bennett, Szymanski, Preiss, Rocchio, Magano, Hébert, Robinson-RIHPHC, Rhodes, Garabedian-City of Cranston, Mses. Wall, Furney-City of Cranston, Browning-MHRH, Flynn-Statewide Planning, Lisnoff-Capital Projects, Gilson-Office of Medical Examiners, Chamberland-Carpionato Properties/Green Construction



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Rhode Island Department of Transportation
ENVIRONMENTAL & INTERMODAL PLANNING
Two Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02903-1124
ENVIRONMENTAL PHONE (401) 222-2023
INTERMODAL PHONE (401) 222-4203
FAX (401) 222-2207 TDD (401) 222-4971

December 1, 2006

Mr. Robert Nero
Chairman of the Board
Pawtuxet River Authority
618 Main Street
Coventry, RI 02816

Re: Reburial of Human Remains from State Farm Cemetery to State Institution Cemetery No. 2, Pontiac Avenue and Knight Street, Cranston and Warwick, RI

Dear Mr. Nero:

As you are aware, per your September 18, 2006 letter, your agency approved our request for reburial of human remains from the State Farm Cemetery to the State Institution Cemetery No. 2. Three quarters of the cemetery (Cranston side) is on land owned by your agency and one quarter (Warwick side) falls within RIDOT right-of-way. The removal of burials from the State Farm Cemetery at the Route 37 right-of-way and 100 Sockanosset Cross Road has been completed and the remains of 68 individuals were recovered.

State Institution Cemetery No. 2 presently contains burials (approximately 638) with concrete headstones dating from 1933-1940. In May 1975, about 500 individuals from the former State Institution Cemetery on the site of the present Howard Industrial Complex on Pontiac Avenue were removed from that location and also reburied (remains compacted in concrete vaults) at Cemetery No. 2 by the Department of Economic Development (EDC). EDC had made a commitment to mark those reburied remains, however, that was never done. We contacted the Romano Funeral Home, the firm that reburied the remains and Mr. Pio Romano, Jr. indicated that they have searched their files and they retain no records indicating the location where the remains were reburied.

In order to ascertain where within Cemetery No. 2, the 68 individuals can be reburied, we will need to have our archaeological consultants conduct a scraping of the area that we believe contains no unmarked burials associated with the 1975 interments. The archaeologists would work with a gradall to carefully peel back the topsoil. We must verify that the reburial area does not contain any unmarked burials as part of our reburial plan that will be submitted to the Cranston City Council for approval.

Robert Nero
Page 2
December 1, 2006

As we anticipate that reburial will occur next spring, we will need to have the archaeological scraping conducted shortly. Mr. Michael Hébert of my staff will notify you by telephone of the anticipated start date for this work when a schedule has been developed. Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Hébert at 222-2023, x 4040.

Sincerely,

for: 
Edward S. Szymanski, P.E.
Associate Chief Engineer
Office of Environmental Programs

MAH/cc

cc: Messrs. Parker, Bennett, Szymanski, Hébert, Rocchio, Magano, Preiss, Robinson-RIHPHC, Ms. Furney, Ms. Wall-City of Cranston, Flynn-Statewide Planning, Lisnoff-Capital Projects, Browning-MHRH, Gilson-Office of Medical Examiners, Waller-PAL



PRESERVATION PLANNING
ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Public
Archaeology
Laboratory

December 29, 2006

Martha Heald
Beta Group Inc.
6 Blackstone Valley Place
Suite 101
Lincoln, RI 02865

Re: Route 37 Drainage Modifications
Archaeological Monitoring of Culvert Construction
RI Contract #2002-ET-004; PAL #1952

Dear Ms. Heald:

PAL has completed the onsite archaeological monitoring of contractor Raymond Albanese's construction activities associated with the Route 37 drainage swale modification project in Cranston, Rhode Island. Fieldwork for the project commenced on November 27, 2006 and continued to December 7, 2006. PAL staff conducted monitoring of the construction activity for a total of seven days within that time period. The modification activities included two distinct phases of work. The first centered on the original culvert perpendicular to Route 37, and included backfilling of the previously excavated project area with site soil, rip wrap, crushed gravel, and larger stones. Both banks of the culvert were then capped with approximately five inches of soil from off site. The second phase entailed construction of an additional culvert paralleling Route 37, and consisted of machine excavation to a maximum of two feet below the surface which was then capped by a layer of asphalt. The soil excavated during this second phase of the modifications consisted solely of fill and is probably associated with the original construction of Route 37.

Phase one of the construction activities commenced with the redeposit of site area soil into the previously excavated easement corridor perpendicular to Route 37 between the existing drainage culvert and a small unnamed wetland to the north at 100 Sockanosset Cross Road. This stage of construction was implemented by a tracked bulldozer and a Gradall. There was no subsurface penetration and the construction activity caused only minor disturbances to the surface within the project area. The site soil deposited back into the excavated easement was located approximately on the western and eastern banks of the original culvert excavation.

Archaeological monitoring during the first stage of construction recovered a total of sixteen individual fragments of disarticulated human remains. None of these can be associated with any specific individual burial on account of their being discovered in a single dirt pile on the western bank of the original culvert. This pile was located approximately to the north of the state highway chain-linked fence and was the previously machine-excavated soil from the initial phase of construction. The recovered human remains included the distal half of a right femur, one complete right tibia, a partial left tibia, a partial left humerus, a partial right

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*Martha Heald, Beta Group
Route 37 Drainage Modifications
December 29, 2006
page 2*

scapula, a partial lumbar vertebra, a first rib, four cranial fragments (one of which was identified as male), and several smaller pieces of unidentifiable bone. These fragments were brought back to PAL and carefully examined and are now being stored according to archival guidelines. The second phase of construction was completed without any recovery of human remains or effect on intact burials.

If you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Deborah C. Cox, RPA
President

/dg

cc: Mike Hebert, RIDOT



Public Archaeology Laboratory
210 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860
401.728.8780 • 401.728.8784

Appendix B

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES REPORT OF METAL DETECTING



JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

Restoration & Rehabilitation • Preservation Planning • Archeological & Historical Research • Cultural Landscapes • Materials Conservation

PRINCIPALS

Allan H. Steenhusen
Daniel G. Roberts, RPA
F. Neale Quenzel, AIA
Charles D. Check, Ph.D.
John K. Mott, FAIA
Thomas L. Struthers
Kathryn L. Bowers, SPHR
Charles S. Raith, AIA
Joel I. Klein, Ph.D., RPA
Wade P. Catts, RPA

SENIOR ASSOCIATES

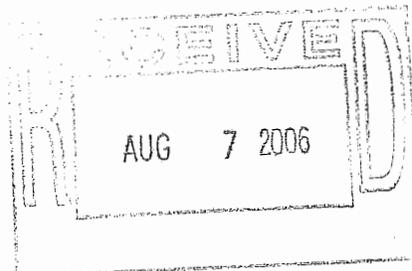
Clare W. Adams, ASLA
Joseph F. Balicki, RPA
Peter C. Benton, AIA
Ellen McLean Jenkins, AIA
Robert G. Kingsley, Ph.D.
Richard Meyer
Alfonso A. Narvaez
Elizabeth A. Sargent, ASLA
Donna J. Seifert, Ph.D., RPA
Peter E. Siegel, Ph.D., RPA
J. Sanderson Stevens
B.J. Titus
Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D., RPA
Philip E. Yocum, AIA

ASSOCIATES

Jonathan K. Balas, AIA
Tod L. Benedict
William Chadwick, Ph.D., PG
Juliette J. Gerhardt
Patrick J. Heaton, RPA
F. Carey Howlett
Douglas C. McVarish
Christopher Quirk, AIA
Michael E. Roberts, RPA
Sarah Jane Ruch
Krista L. Schneider, ASLA
Elizabeth A. Sullivan

July 20, 2006

Ms. Martha Heald
Beta Group, Inc.
6 Blackstone Valley Place
Lincoln, RI 02865



**RE: REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL METAL
DETECTOR SCAN FOR COFFIN PLATES;
RIC NO. 2002-ET-004,
STATEWIDE DESTINATION SIGNING – CONTRACT 2
CRANSTON AND WARWICK, RI**

Dear Ms. Heald:

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted the metal detector scan adjacent to Route 37 and behind the Davol Building for Project RIC No. 2002-ET-004 on July 18, 2006. Principal Archeologist Martin Dudek and field assistant Thomas Mailhot scanned the entire outwash area, erosion channels and drainage channels for lead coffin plates with a Whites PRL-1 metal detector. The metal detector is effective at locating targets the size of the lead coffin plates to a depth of approximately one foot. One lead coffin plate was recovered, found buried in the erosion channel at a depth of approximately 6-7 inches. A careful search of the outwash area and drainage/erosion channels did not locate any additional coffin plates.

At the request of Michael A. Hebert, Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist/Archaeologist for the Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT), the erosion channel west/upstream of the seven burials was also scanned for any strong targets that might indicate coffin plates on intact burials. One strong target and several weaker targets (possibly nails) were identified about 30 m due west/upstream of the easternmost burial. These targets were flagged with labels.

Field Methodology - The field methodology consisted of an initial unsystematic sweep within the erosion channel downstream from the burials, the vicinity of the burials, and the outwash area and drainage channel extending to the culvert. This was followed by systematic sweeps conducted along transects set at approximately 1-m intervals across the outwash area and channels. The outwash areas and channels were scanned three or more times, with the systematic sweep providing thorough coverage. The erosion channel was thoroughly scanned at least four times.

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West Chester, PA Philadelphia, PA Alexandria, VA Charlottesville, VA Croton-on-Hudson, NY Louisville, KY Littleton, MA

www.JohnMilnerAssociates.com

The lead coffin plate was located within the first hour of the unsystematic sweep. The coffin plate gave a clear and loud signal. Ferrous metals were initially discriminated against to maximize the effort to locate lead. After the Project Area had been well investigated for lead/non-ferrous signals, the metal detecting scan continued for another five hours, progressively focusing on weaker signals and including ferrous signals in case ferrous objects were interfering with lead buried in close proximity. Coffin nails were common all along the erosion channel heading down slope from the location of the burials.

Target excavation was focused on outwash sediments. Undisturbed older sediments near the parking lot and in the lower drainage channel near the culvert contained deeply buried metal objects. Once it was determined that the strata were much older than the recent outwash, the metal detector scan focused on the recent outwash sediments. Soda cans, for instance, were buried in hard packed dark grayish brown muck at a depth approaching one foot. The recent outwash, by comparison, consisted of a thin layer of loose brown to yellowish brown silt/sand with abundant pebbles and cobbles.

Discussion – The erosion channel west/upstream of the seven burials contained some exposed modern items, including a heavy iron bar that appears road or construction related. These items were not flagged. We scanned the channel for strong signals, without excavating any of the signals, to see if there were indications of other possible interments (Plate 1). Some 30 m west of where the first/easternmost burial was located we encountered several signals on the bed of the erosion channel. One wire nail was visible on the surface of the channel. This was marked with a flag labeled “nail”. Another two locations gave us readings like that of ferrous nails and were marked with flags labeled “nail?” One reading was strong and may be non-ferrous. The reading was similar to that of the lead coffin plate. We marked that location with a flag labeled “MD Target” for metal detector target. A large white glass/porcelain button was also flagged on the surface of the channel along the base of the north wall of the channel. Similar buttons were found with the burials according to Michael Hebert. A large flake of quartz, 6 cm+ in size, was also flagged, a probable indicator of pre-Contact Period Native American activity in the area. The presence of the exposed button and nail upstream of the seven burials may be incidental items lost in the field or they may be related to burials that have not been discovered and at risk of being disturbed by erosion. The strong reading could indicate a burial location, however, several highly mineralized cobbles were found in the erosion channel that gave strong readings. It was not possible to discriminate against the cobbles and the signals were stronger than that given by the ferrous nails.

The erosion channel in the immediate area of the seven burials was also checked for lead coffin plates. Numerous ferrous coffin nails were in this area, along with some remnant wood fragments. No strong readings like lead coffin plates were attained. All signals checked in this area turned out to be ferrous, either coffin nails or probable coffin nails. Downstream/down slope of the burials (Plate 2) we carefully checked the erosion channel. This was considered the most likely area where lead would be sorted out as it encountered obstacles in the outwash flow. About 2 m north/down slope of the fence line we encountered the lead coffin plate (Plates 3 and 4). The plate was buried flat with the lettered side down under 6-7 inches of soil

dense with cobbles and large pebbles. The plate was pinned under several large cobbles. No wood was adhering. It seems probable that the lead plate was being carried along the floor of the erosion channel and pinned down by the cobbles, which kept it from going farther down slope. If so, then the depth of the filled channel might not exceed 7 inches. If any other lead plates were in this area at this depth they would have been within easy range to locate.

The lead coffin plate measured approximately 11.5 x 16 cm (Plate 5) and was stamped

NETTIE L BRACKETT
DIED SEPT 30 1916
AT ALIUSHOUSE
AGED 56 YRS

The metal detector scan in the lower outwash area near the parking lot, where human remains and two coffin plates were previously recovered, did not turn up anything. Coffin nails and some wood fragments were present, but the bulk of the signals across this area were of modern refuse related to the parking lot use or construction-related refuse. The soil outwash was thin across this area, so that any coffin plates would be right near the surface. A harder packed fill or sediment was below the loose outwash. Several piles of loam, possibly outwash sediments scraped up out of the parking lot drainage channel, were examined as well. As these piles were over a foot high, we leveled the piles by hoe checking them with the metal detector (Plates 7 and 8). As this area was also broader than the erosion channels, transects were run by tape measure and the area was thoroughly checked (Plates 9 through 11). The drainage channels were also carefully checked right down to the culvert (Plate 12). Modern refuse was common in the drainage channels, most of it buried under old mucky sediments, with little accumulation of the recent outwash. Berms of soil along the drainage channel were checked as well.

Three lead coffin plates were not located by the metal detector scan. Assuming these lead plates exist and were washed out with the coffin remains, a plausible scenario is that the plates were still adhering to wood and were washed down through the culvert east of the area where most of the coffin and human remains were recovered. It seems possible but unlikely that one or more of these coffin plates could be deeply buried in the erosion channel if the channel accumulated more than one foot of sediment. The outwash area near the parking lot did not accumulate much sediment. It is not likely that any coffin plates remain undiscovered in this area.

If you have any comments or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Martin G. Dudek
Principal Archeologist



Plate 1. Metal detecting scan in channel west of burials to mark any strong targets.



Plate 2. Channel north/downstream of burials, at fenceline.



Plate 3. Location of Nettie L. Bracket coffin plate, found buried in channel.

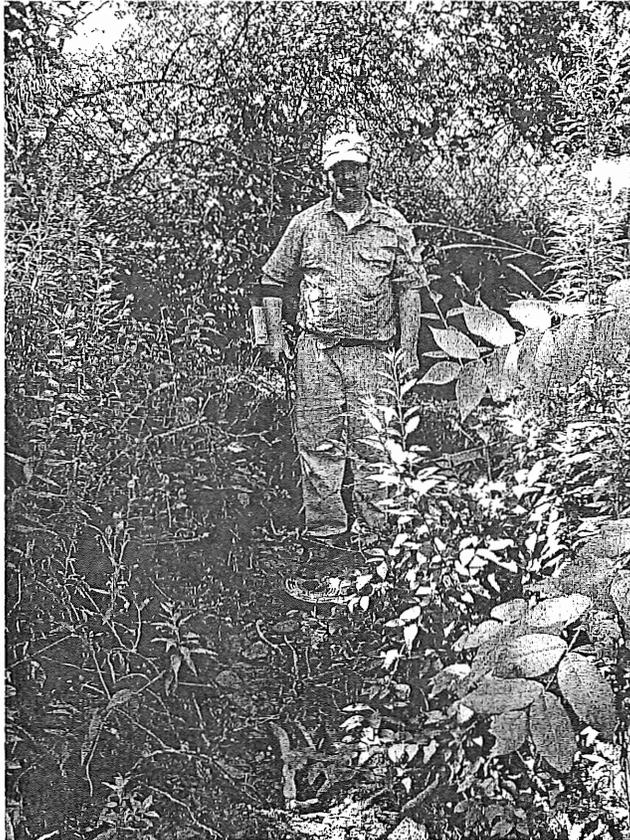


Plate 4. Overview of location where the coffin plate was found, view south.

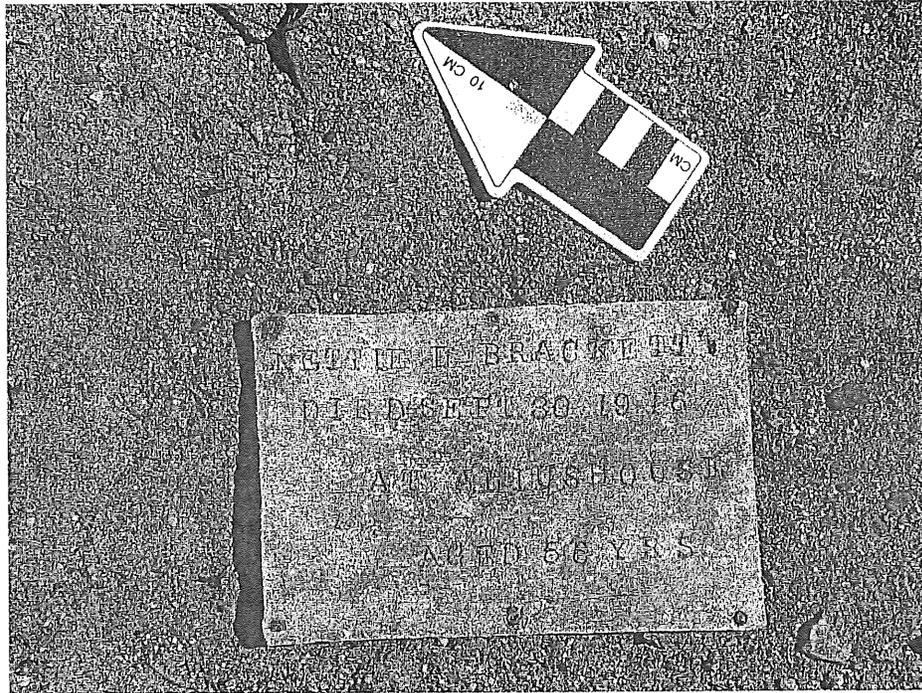


Plate 5. Nettie L. Brackett coffin plate.



Plate 6. Outwash area near the parking lot, view north.



Plate 7. Leveling berms for metal detecting in outwash area, view east.

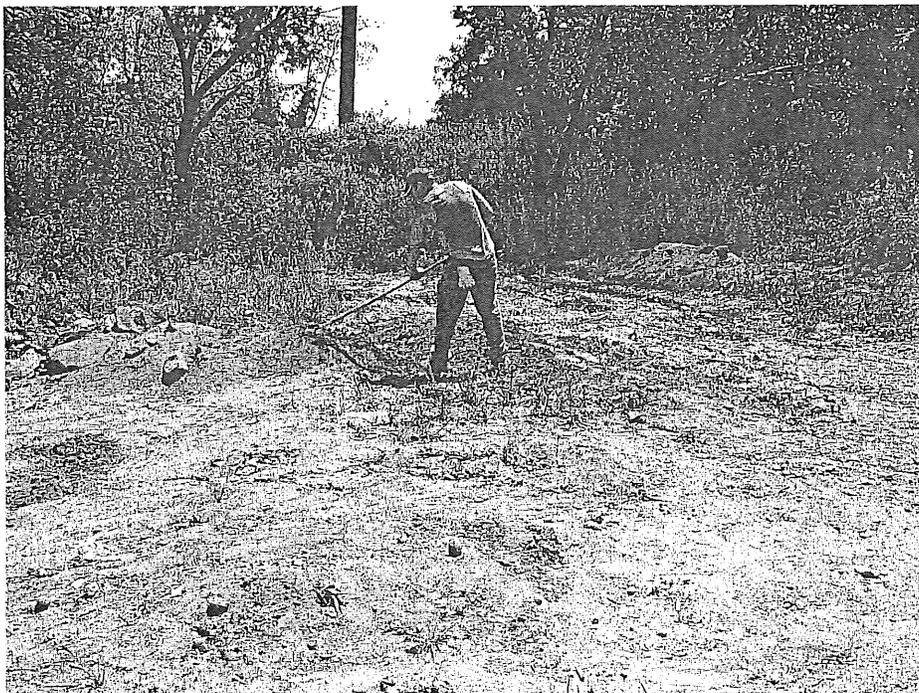


Plate 8. Leveling berms for metal detecting in outwash area, view southeast.



Plate 9. Metal detecting along transects in outwash area, view east.



Plate 10. Scanning the outwash channel, view southeast.



Plate 11. Metal detecting outwash near parking lot drainage channel, view northwest.



Plate 12. Metal detecting the drainage channel at the culvert, view east.



Appendix C

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS

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She resisted any thought of accepting the business office job and continued on to become a teaching sister, receiving her bachelor's degree from Catholic Teachers College, Sister Romuald said.

Sister Romuald began her summer employment on June 23 and will terminate tomorrow.

She said that she has enjoyed her summer work.
"I like it here. They have

8-26-69 Providence Evening Bulletin Tuesday

Finding of Skeletons

Starts Records Hunt

Historical records were being combed this morning in an attempt to discover whether the remains of several bodies uncovered yesterday by construction workers on Sockanosset Cross Road in Cranston came from an old burial ground.

The belief was that the skeletons, three skulls and several bones in boxes, buried six feet deep, were those of persons buried on the so-called state farm before the turn of the century.

Mrs. Astrid Leldman, Cranston city clerk, said the burial permits were not issued that far back. Burials at what is now the Medical Center appear first in the 1916 city records.

Providence Police Arrest Pair After Chase, Crash

State and Providence police arrested two persons this morning after a stolen car chase which began in Smithfield and ended in Providence.

Ernest Brady of 54 Beachwood Street, Roslindale, Mass.

mond Dyer, assistant pastor of St. Augustine's Parish in Providence. Sister Romuald has no master's degree herself.

"I was going to take a course in theology this summer," she said, "but this opening came up."

Sister Romuald has taught also at St. Joseph's and St. Edward's Schools in Pawtucket and at Sacred Heart School in East Providence.

Mrs. Robert M. Brayton, curator of the Cranston Historical Society, said she did not know of any burial ground in the area. The bones were found by workers of the Forte Brothers Construction Co., which is excavating the site for a Davol Co. plant.

The state division of vital statistics had no information. State police were waiting for personnel at the Medical Center to check through their records.

Det. Sgt. Joseph Broadmeadow of the state police said it was impossible to tell immediately how extensive a burial ground existed at the site.

The property was state-owned before the turn of the century. It was sold to Davol this year.

temporary license 35 cents for each month that. It is a charge of 35 cents a month, due the September expires. A motorist whose license will expire in September and whose license will expire will receive a two-year license for the usual \$8 fee whose birthdays October will get licenses for \$8.35, in November 26 licenses for \$8.70 with December birth month licenses for \$9. A second cycle

200 Participate In Orientation At Hope H

About 200 parents and incoming students at Hope High School participated in a question and answer session with school administrators and members.

Albert Proffit, of the High School Parent Council, which conducts the orientation house, said it was as a first step in better understanding parents, students and the school.

Mr. Proffit said he was reasonably satisfied with the improvements at the school and added that "it will take some time to do everything we want to do. We are on the way to go."

The changes in school and administrative were prompted by the school last spring intended to eliminate those outbreaks.

June

Map Suggests Bones Were in Old State Plot

Maps dating back to 1887 and owned by Edward H. Jenison, a vice president of the Industrial National Bank, would seem to indicate that bodies uncovered Monday by construction workers in Cranston had been buried on a state farm cemetery before the turn of the century.

Mr. Jenison's family had a private burial ground nearby, but its location does not conform with the section where the remains were found on Sockanosset Cross Road.

Mr. Jenison said that the bodies of his ancestors were removed from the family burial ground to the Pocasset

Cemetery later. His grandfather owned a farm at one time not far from where Davol Company construction workers made their discovery.

The banker said it was not uncommon several generations ago for farmers to have private burial plots on their property.

However, he said he is almost convinced on the basis of maps he has that the Sockanosset Cross Road area in question was used for state farm burials. His maps clearly indicate such a burial place.

An inquiry was still continuing, meanwhile, to determine what the skeletal remains might

represent. Records at the Medical Center are being searched. The attorney general's department is to determine what disposal is to be made of the remains unearthed.

Fugere Quits Another Post To Aid Licht

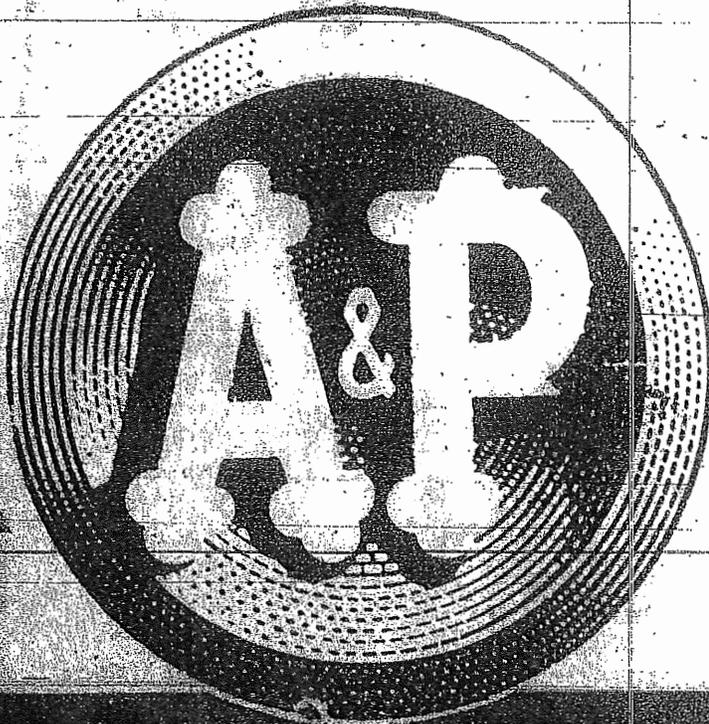
James Fugere, chairman of the New Democratic Coalition of Rhode Island, is resigning the post to work for the reelection of Governor Licht next year.

Mr. Fugere cited the same reason last week when he resigned as chairman of the North Kingstown Democratic Town Committee after 14 months in the post.

"I have during the past few months observed the activities of our present governor and have grown to realize that this state and this nation need men like Frank Licht," the 26 year-old real estate man said in a letter to other members of the coalition.

"I intend to spend the months that follow working for the return of Frank Licht to the governor's office. It is for this reason I must resign as your chairman," the letter concluded.

8 R.I. Students



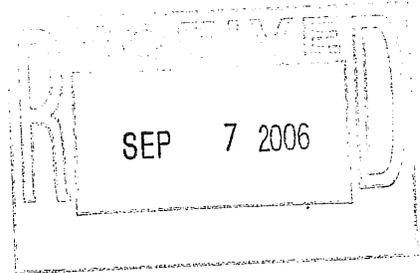
Appendix D

FORENSIC RESULTS



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Health
OFFICE OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS
48 Orms Street
Providence, RI 02904-2284
(401) 222-5500
FAX (401) 222-5517



September 5, 2006

Mr. Michael Hebert
Rhode Island Department of Transportation
2 Capitol Hill; RM 364
Providence, RI 02903

RE: Bones Recovered From Cranston Cemetery

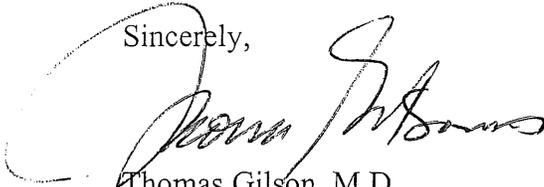
Dear Mr. Hebert:

I am writing this letter to follow-up on our conversation at the end of August with regard to human remains recovered in Cranston around the middle of June. As you are aware, the Office of State Medical Examiner responded to the scene in Cranston where skeletal material was recovered. It was ultimately determined that this material was being washed down from a historic cemetery and as such was no longer under the jurisdiction of the Medical Examiner. Initially, the Office of State Medical Examiner personnel responded to the site three times. On the third site visit, conclusive evidence was identified that this did in fact represent an old cemetery. Prior to this, skeletal material had been recovered and removed to the Office of State Medical Examiner. Material from the first two visits was sent to Dr. Marcella Sorg at the University of Maine for examination. At that time, this material was forwarded, the nature of the remains (i.e. historical burial site) was still being firmly established. As you have requested, I am enclosing copies of Dr. Sorg's report on the remains that she examined. The remains we recovered at our third visit were only stored at the Office of the State Medical Examiner. These were human remains which were collected because they were in public view. They were not sent for further analysis as they were deemed historical and not requiring forensic anthropology consultation. All remains from our three recovery efforts are currently being stored at the Office of State Medical Examiner pending notification for re-burial.

Mr. Michael Hebert
September 5, 2006
Page 2

I hope these reports are adequate for your purposes. Should you need additional information, please feel free to contact me. I thank you for keeping the Office of State Medical Examiner apprised of developments in this unusual recovery process. I look forward to hearing from you about re-interment of the remains at our agency. We will cooperate fully with you and coordinate our efforts to that end. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas Gilson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

Thomas Gilson, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner

TG/bb
Enclosure

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY REPORT

INTRODUCTION AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY

This report discusses two medical examiner cases recovered from the same location: OSME cases 2465-06 and 2477-06, the latter of which is also labeled 06-34447-OF. A minimum of two individuals are represented.

I was contacted 6/22/06 by Rhode Island Chief Medical Examiner Dr. Thomas Gilson and asked to examine remains found that day and reported to the Rhode Island Medical Examiner's Office by the Cranston Police Department. The police report notes that an historic cemetery is located near where the remains were recovered. More remains including a cranium were found at the same site the next day, 6/23/06, along with a cemetery nameplate, all recovered by Dr. Gilson. On 6/26/06 I received an e-mail from Dr. Gilson saying that "two skulls and other bones washed out of the same area..." which were associated with coffin fragments, grave shafts, and another grave nameplate. These further remains will be handled locally as an historic cemetery, and the remains from the two cases that are the subject of this report will be re-associated with the cemetery when returned to his office.

The remains recovered 6/22/06 (Case 2465-06) had been delivered to the Rhode Island Office of Chief Medical Examiner where they were examined by Dr. Gilson and photographed. The photos of 2465-06 were then forwarded via email to Dr. Marcella Sorg, Ph.D., D-ABFA, whose staff confirmed that they were indeed human remains. The Medical Examiner then responded to the scene, collecting eight more evidence bags containing skeletal remains and associated artifacts. The remains of both 2465 and 2477 were transferred by Dr. Gilson to Sharon LaBrie, Administrative Assistant to Dr. Sorg, on June 24, 2006 in Providence, RI. She transported them to the University of Maine where they were secured in our laboratory evidence locker on June 26, 2006.

The remains of 2465-06 were received in a white body bag. Case 2477-6 was received small paper evidence bags, packed within a red plastic bag. A preliminary examination was performed on 27 June, 2007 by Kerriann Marden, M.A., D-ABMDI, Forensic Anthropology Assistant to Dr. Sorg. An inventory and brief report were done confirming their condition as consistent with the contextual interpretation of an early 20th century historic cemetery burial. A provisional inventory was done.

A final examination and report was done August 20, 2006, by Dr. Sorg. Following that, the remains of both cases were re-packed in their original padded cardboard container for courier shipping back to the Rhode Island OSME, done August 21, 2006. The description below should be of assistance in re-associating individuals in the cemetery.

Examination procedures

The remains were inventoried, photographed, and examined macroscopically. Superficial cleaning (brushing off sandy sediment) of some cranial areas was necessary in order to perform anthropological assessment. Basic osteometrics were done on nearly complete elements: cranium, femur, tibia, fibula and an analysis was performed in Fordisc 3.0. Morphological observations were made, including assessment of discrete traits.

The remains were stored at room temperature in our evidence locker, in the containers in which they arrived, until their final examination on August 20, 2006.

TAPHONOMY

Remains and artifacts present: Collection 1 (2465-06), 6/22/06, ME tag lock #621785

- L femur, nearly complete, eroded articular ends, size and morphology consistent with L tibia in this collection, (relatively large size)
- L tibia, complete, surface erosion significant, size and morphology consistent with L femur and L fibula from this collection (relatively large size)
- L fibula, complete, surface erosion significant, size and morphology consistent with L tibia from this collection; size and morphology closely matches R fibula from collection 2477-06 (relatively large size)
- R Rib, (mid-rib 5-9) bleached and weathered (large and rugose)

Remains and artifacts present: Collection 2 (2477-06), 6/23/06, 7 paper bags

- Bag #9: Metal name plate with inscription: "Minnie Frawley, Died at Almshouse Nov 12, 1916, aged 55 years
- Bag 14: Cranium, nearly complete with maxillary dentition except central incisors (large male cranium)
- Bag 13: Proximal first tarsal phalanx, distal end eroded (relatively large size)
- Bag 11: Metatarsal, left fourth, distal end eroded (relatively large size)
- Bag 15: R Rib (mid-rib 5-9) with broken distal end (large and rugose)
- Bag 10: R fibula, complete with hinge fracture (closely matches the L fibula from 2465-06 in size and morphology)
- Bag 12: L tibia, midshaft fragment of about 20 cm, poor preservation, duplicate element and side with L tibia found in 2465-06, smaller in size and more gracile. This fragment was originally listed as a femoral shaft fragment in the provisional inventory.

Body covering

No body covering was recovered.

Reconstructed taphonomic history

The condition of the remains is consistent with that expected for an historic cemetery burial, the elements of which have been differentially exposed to the elements. The

condition of the remains in the first and second collections is broadly comparable, with adherent soil, imbedded rootlets, and bone weathering. The remains of the larger individual are incomplete, with many skeletal regions missing, notably the mandible, arms & hands, shoulders, most ribs, spine, and pelvis. The remains of the smaller individual consist only of a single long bone shaft fragment. The recovered bones have been exposed on the surface, some more than others, and are heavily eroded, weathered, and with some elements bleached by the sun. Bone elements are sometimes complete, sometimes represented only by a degraded fragment. A grey metal inscribed nameplate with a date of 1916 is consistent with coffin hardware.

The cranium is nearly complete with only minor breakage of fragile elements such as one styloid process. The vault is filled with grayish-brown soil with a loamy sand consistency. There is weathering apparent on the inferior surface consistent with having been partially exposed on the surface subsequent to inhumation. The dentition exhibits a significant untreated carious lesion. One of the two right mid-ribs is moderately weathered and completely bleached, apparently due to surface exposure. The other right rib has less weathering, but the distal end has been broken postmortem. The left femur, tibia, and fibula are essentially complete, but heavily eroded and weathered. The right fibula is complete but fractured postmortem.

Although the postmortem interval cannot be determined from the condition of the bones alone, there is nothing about the condition of the remains which is inconsistent with the cemetery burial context dating to the early 20th century, as the associated nameplate implies. These remains have been disturbed, exposing skeletal elements to increased weathering, attrition, and degradation.

BIOLOGICAL PROFILE

The remains were examined using standard osteometrics and observation of nonmetric traits. A minimum of two individuals are present across the two cases, as outlined below. Without DNA analysis of each element it is not possible to conclusively rule out that more than two individuals are represented. However, multiple consistencies of left-right matching, ancestry and sex assessment, size, rugosity, and taphonomic similarities support the more parsimonious interpretation that there are only two. Normally, commingled remains cannot be so easily sorted by individual. Since there is only one bone fragment that does not fit, sorting is simplified. Accordingly, the analysis has been performed below with that arrangement:

- The remains of 2465-06 (left femur, tibia & fibula; right femur proximal shaft fragment; right rib) represents a minimum of one individual:
 - Adult male, probably of African-American ancestry based on osteometrics (Fordisc 3.0).
- The remains of 2477-06 represent a minimum of two individuals:
 - Adult male (cranium; right rib (? #6-9); first proximal tarsal phalanx; fourth left metatarsal; right fibula), probably of African-American ancestry based on both osteometrics (Fordisc 3.0) and the morphology of

the cranium. The right fibula closely matches the left fibula found in 2465-06, indicating they are from the same individual.

- o Adult female (left tibia midshaft), an element duplicated by the tibia from 2465-06. The age and ancestry of this individual are indeterminate. The taphonomic conditions of the two tibiae are different. In addition, the left tibia midshaft from 2477-06 is smaller and more gracile than that of 2465-06; its size and gracility suggest it is more likely female. It is possible that this tibia fragment could belong to the 55-year-old adult female mentioned on the metal nameplate.

Age at death

The male adult has an estimated age of 25-45. All epiphyses are closed. Third molars are erupted and have superficial wear. Pinpoint dentin exposure is noted only on the first molars. The cranium exhibits partial fusion of ectocranial sutures, Arthritic inflammation with exostoses is noted in the distal tibia-fibula joint. However, only minimal marginal rimming is noted on the articular surfaces of the rib heads, the occipital condyles, the posterior femoral condyle area, and the proximal fibulae. The large joint margins have been eroded postmortem and are not observable.

The probable female is adult sized, but is represented by only one midshaft fragment. The estimate based on morphology alone is 13 years of age or older. Based on the apparent association of the nameplate of Minnie Frawley and these remains, this individual may be 55.

Sex

The cranium and long bones of the probable male are large and moderately rugose, as are the mastoid processes, (bifid) occipital condyles, and glabella and brow area. For example, the diameter of the femora head is 49.5 mm, well within the male range. The metric analysis in Fordisc bears out this conclusion.

The probable female assessment is provisional, based only on the relatively small size of the tibial shaft fragment.

Ancestry

The male is probably of African American ancestry, based on morphology and osteometrics. Yet the morphology is not entirely typical. For example, the facial profile is orthognathic, the interorbital area is wide and fairly flat, the premolars and molar cusp patterns are simple, and the Fordisc 3.0 posterior probability (.49) and typicality (.39) for the cranial metrics are fairly low (comparison with Native American and Caucasian males). Yet the closest group classification is consistently African-American male, both for the cranium and for the long bones. The low posterior probability and typicality may suggest either simple atypical variation for this individual or a more complex, mixed ancestry.

Ancestry for the female, represented by only one midshaft tibial fragment, is indeterminate.

Stature

Stature assessment for the male individual, calculated as a "black male" by Fordisc 3.0 using 20th century reference population, is 64.4-70.1 inches (90% level).

Stature for the female individual is indeterminate.

Pathology

The male individual has an arthritic inflammation at the distal tibia/fibula joint, with moderate exostoses. He also has a very enlarged, unrestored interproximal carious lesion involving the left first and second maxillary molars.

The tibial fragment of the female has no pathological changes.

INDIVIDUATION AND IDENTIFICATION

The results of this analysis indicate that most of the remains collected belong to an adult male and are not consistent with the associated nameplate identification as Minnie Frawley, an adult female, aged 55 at death. The tibia midshaft probably belonged to a female and so it is conceivable that the nameplate is associated with her.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEATH EVENT

Neither individual's remains exhibits any evidence of perimortem trauma, and there is no evidence of the cause of death in these fragmentary remains.

SUMMARY

These are the remains of at least two individuals, an adult African-American male represented by a cranium, two ribs, and several leg and foot bones, and an adult-sized female of indeterminate ancestry represented only by a midshaft tibial fragment. Neither individual's remains exhibit any evidence of the cause of death.

Overall, this partial assemblage of human remains is consistent with historic burials that have since been exposed to the elements, most likely by the natural processes of soil erosion. This conclusion is supported by the associated grey metal plaque, inscribed "MINNIE FRAWLEY, DIED AT ALMSHOUSE, NOV 12 1916, AGED 55 YEARS"

The Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries Transcription Project website, URL: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~rigenweb/cemetery/cemetery135.html>, lists a burial for "Minnie Frawley" as follows: "FRAWLEY ALIAS G MINNIE G (BUTTS) 1861 - 16 NOV 1916 CR060," wherein CR060 refers to the State Institution Cemetery in Cranston RI, described on the website as located 100 ft east of Pontiac Ave., at the junction of Pontiac Ave and Knight St. on Warwick-Cranston line next to the Pawtuxet River and containing "612 burials with 0 inscriptions from 1909 to 1927."

The website continues, "At Information from records of state institutions at Howard (mostly the Alms House). About 3/4 of people that died at the state institutions were claimed by their families for burial elsewhere. The rest were buried in paupers [sic] graves marked by concrete stones with numbers. [...] Alms House opened Aug in 1912 there were 246 men/221 women/ 47 boys/ 38 girls at the Alms House. [...] This cemetery has been recorded and checked."

It is likely that the cemetery is vulnerable to further erosion, as more historical remains have been found at the same location. The remains of cases 2465-06 and 2477-06 are thus being returned for appropriate handling as this situation is mitigated.



Marcella H. Sorg, Ph.D., D-ABFA
Forensic Anthropologist
August 21, 2006

Kerriann Marden, M.A., D-ABMDI
Forensic Anthropology Assistant

SKELETAL INVENTORY

Region	Element	Side	Description
Cranium			
	Vault	Midline	[2477-06] Complete with only minor breakage of fragile elements (e.g., one styloid process). Vault filled with grayish-brown soil with a loamy sand consistency; weathering apparent on inferior surface consistent with having been partially exposed on surface subsequent to inhumation. Dentition exhibits significant carious lesions and wear patterns consistent with the historical period, rather than prehistoric.
Postcrania			
Axial			
	2 Ribs	Right	Lower, complete with minor breakage: One [2465-06] is significantly weathered and completely bleached. The second [2477-06] shows far less weathering, and is complete but has a broken distal end (postmortem).
Appendicular			
	Femora	Left & Right	[2465-06] Left complete, eroded distal end and significantly weathered. [2465-06] Right fragment of proximal shaft, weathered and degraded.
	Tibiae	Both Left	[2465-06] Left from larger individual, complete, significant erosion and weathering of surface. [2477-06] Left from smaller individual, fragment of shaft.
	Fibulae	Left & Right	[2465-06] Left complete and intact, eroded and weathered. [2477-06] Right complete but broken (postmortem).
	Metatarsal	Left 4th	[2477-06] Eroded distal end.
	Tarsal phalanx	U, First, Proximal	[2477-06] Proximal phalanx, probably of great toe with eroded distal end.

