

Archaeological Investigations at Terrill Cemetery (15Ma424), Madison County, Kentucky

By
Amy C. Favret

With Contributions By Edward Henry, C. Brain Mabelitini,
Christina A. Pappas, Phillip Mink, and Eric J. Schlarb



Kentucky Archaeological Survey
Jointly Administered By:
University of Kentucky
Kentucky Heritage Council
KAS Report No. 149

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ABSTRACT

During March of 2007, archaeologists from the Kentucky Archaeological Survey excavated 18 burials at the Terrill Cemetery (15Ma424), which was located in Madison County to the south of Richmond, Kentucky. Analysis of archival records, artifacts (including garments and other personal items), engraved headstones, and coffin/casket forms and associated hardware suggests that this cemetery was used perhaps as early as 1804 or 1805, with the last interment occurring in 1876. Though the human skeletal remains were not well preserved, insights were gained into the organization and growth of this family cemetery, and changes in mortuary practices that reflect the Terrill family's participation of the nineteenth century "Beautification of Death" movement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project could not have been accomplished without the assistance of several people. Among them are the members of the field crew, including: Eric Schlarb, Edward Henry, Emily Swintosky, Carrell Rush, Meagan Jones, Melissa Ramsey, Ronny Hazlett, and Logan Kistler. Excavations were assisted by the City of Richmond, including James “Jimmy” Howard and David Evans, City Manager, and backhoe operators Sid Rawlins, Stacy Curtis, Tom Rice, and John Strong. C. Brian Mabelitini provided a historical background for the Terrill Cemetery, and processed and provided analysis of the non-textile artifacts. Christina Pappas provided analysis of textiles and leather remains. Dr. R. Berle Clay, Edward Henry, and Philip Mink conducted geophysical investigations, which included ground penetrating radar and magnetic survey prior to the excavation of the cemetery. Philip Mink and Edward Henry provided analysis of GPR data. Dr. Rinita Dalan (Minnesota State University-Moorehead) conducted down-hole susceptibility tests to determine if distinctive magnetic characteristics could be identified for unmarked grave shafts. Hayward Wilkirson prepared the line drawings and maps. Editorial assistance provided to the author by Eric Schlarb, Dr. David Pollack, and Dr. Kary Stackelbeck was greatly appreciated. Dr. George Crothers provided laboratory and storage space within the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology. Ed Winkle and Barbara Gortman handled all of the administrative details for the project.

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INTRODUCTION

From March 12 to March 23, 2007, at the request of the Richmond Industrial Development Corporation, archaeologists from the Kentucky Archaeological (KAS) excavated the Terrill Cemetery site (15Ma424). It was located in Madison County, south of Richmond, Kentucky (Figure 1). This work was undertaken in preparation of future development and expansion of the existing industrial park, which will encompass the area where the Terrill Cemetery was located. The archaeological field crew was directed by Eric Schlarb and the senior author; the crew included Edward Henry, Brian Mabelitini, Emily Swintosky, Carrell Rush, Meagan Jones, Melissa Ramsey, Ronnie Hazlett, and Logan Kistler. In addition, Dr. R. Berle Clay, Edward Henry, and Philip Mink conducted geophysical investigations, which included ground penetrating radar and magnetic survey prior to the excavation of the cemetery, and Dr. Rinita Dalan, conducted a down-hole magnetic susceptibility analysis of the grave shaft fill.

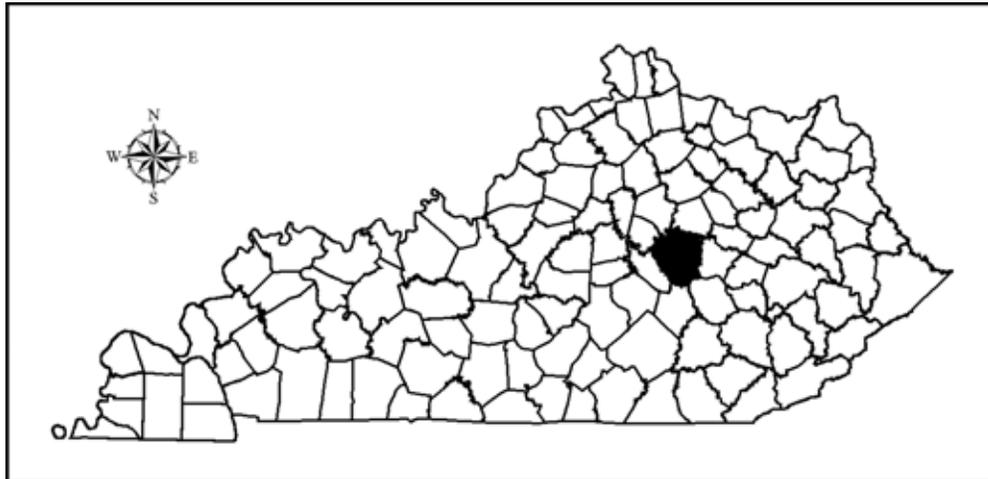


Figure 1. Location of Madison County, Kentucky.

The Terrill Cemetery was situated on a ridgetop overlooking an unnamed tributary of Harts Fork, which flows into Silver Creek at an elevation of 311 m amsl (Figure 2). It was located approximately 2 km west of the junction of US Hwy 25/42 and Duncannon Road (northeast portion of the Richmond South, Kentucky 7.5' U.S.G.S. Topographic Quadrangle; Figure 2). The cemetery was encircled by trees in a large pasture (Figure 3). There were no artificial barriers protecting the cemetery and it was apparent that the surrounding field had been plowed to within 2 m of the cemetery.

The trees that encircled the cemetery were removed to help facilitate the geophysical survey and the accurate documentation and subsequent removal of the burials within the Terrill cemetery. After the trees were cut down, the location of the four formal headstones and five fieldstones were mapped (Figure 4), and a geophysical

Figure 2. Topographic map showing the location of Terrill Cemetery (15Ma424) (Richmond South 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, USGS).



Figure 3. Terrill Cemetery (view facing north).



Figure 4. Terrill Cemetery after removal of trees (view facing northwest).

study was undertaken in an effort to locate unmarked graves and determine the boundaries of the cemetery. The geophysical work identified an additional 16 potential unmarked grave shafts. Removal of the topsoil/plowzone determined that the Terrill Cemetery contained seven unmarked grave shafts. All 18 of the individuals interred at this site (some grave shafts contained more than one individual) were excavated by the archaeological field crew.

Each of the individuals interred within this cemetery had been placed in his or her own grave, nine of which had sandstone markers. A review of the death dates recorded on the headstones, archival records and maps, and analysis of the artifacts recovered in association with the burials and the coffin hardware, indicates that these individuals were most likely buried from sometime prior to the 1830s until 1876.

Unfortunately, the poor preservation of the skeletal remains limited what could be learned about the health and demographics of the burial population. Only ten individuals had remains that had not completely decomposed and even these remains tended to be in very poor condition. Of the 18 burials excavated, one individual was a young adult (Burial 13 [Mary Hudson, age 33]), one was a mature adult (Burial 8B [Sarah White, age 39]), two were old adults (Burial 16 [Priscilla Farris, age 54], and Burial 20 [William Towles Terrill, Jr., age 72]), and two were adults of indeterminate age (Burial 6B and Burial 18 [John C. Terrill]). Based on death dates on the headstones, and/or the size of their coffins, the remaining 12 individuals were age 14 or younger, including Burial 19 identified as Zerelda Terrill, age 14.

This report: provides historical background information on the Terrill family; describes the archaeological methods used to uncover the burials and recover the human remains; presents the results of the coffin hardware, personal artifacts, and skeletal analysis; and describes the burials found. The burial data from this cemetery are used to develop interpretations of: 1) the timeframe within which this cemetery was used as a burial ground; 2) age at death for the individuals in the burial population; 3) overall health of the burial population; 4) the types of garments worn by the individuals at the time of burial; 5) temporal changes in burial practices and associated hardware; 6) spatial organization of burials within the cemetery; and 7) possible social differentiation among the individuals interred in the cemetery.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

By
C. Brian Mabelitini

The land upon which the Terrill Cemetery was located was acquired by William Towles Terrill sometime in the early 1790s. The earliest deed that could be located, dated March 7, 1797, indicates that William Towles Terrill purchased 100 acres in the area from William Green for the sum of “sixty pounds current money” (Madison County Courthouse [MCC] 1797: Deed Book [DB] D:208). William Towles Terrill and his brother Major Edmund Terrill were among the earliest Euro-American settlers in Madison County (Terrill Family Vertical File).

William Towles Terrill was born on July 24, 1764, in Culpepper, Virginia. During the Revolutionary War, he served under Captain John Snoddy in the Lincoln County militia (Dorris and Dorris 1955:260). Following the war, he served with George Rogers Clarke from October 22 to November 25, 1782 (Dorris and Dorris 1955:260). William Towles Terrill relocated to Madison County, Kentucky sometime after the Revolutionary War, where he married Malinda “Milly” Barnard on November 7, 1793. William and Milly Barnard Terrill had 10 children: Lucinda, Sarah, Nancy, Towles, Elizabeth, William, Lurinda, Beverly, Napoleon, and Jerome. Their first son, Towles Terrill was born in 1801. Towles Terrill died during childhood in 1804. Their eldest son to survive childhood, William Towles Terrill, Jr., was born in 1804 (some sources give 1805 as a birth date). Sarah Towles Terrill was born in 1796, and married James Pendleton White on March 7, 1815 (Terrill Family Vertical File). Lurinda Killes Terrill married James K. Farris. The 1810 United States Federal Census lists William Terrill, Sr. as the head of a household that included himself and his wife, as well as one free white male under 10 years of age, two free white females under 10 years of age, three free white females aged 10 to 15 years, and two slaves (U. S. Census 1810).

William Towles Terrill, Jr. married Parthenia W. Maupin on November 10, 1829 in Madison County, Kentucky. Their home was located on what was known as Duncan Lane, near the residence of Major William Harris (Terrill Family Vertical File). The following year, William Towles Terrill, Sr. died on March 24, 1830, and was “buried in the garden of the old Terrill home about three miles south of Richmond” (Dorris and Dorris 1955:260). The last will and testament of William Towles Terrill, Sr., dated February 1, 1827, probated April 5, 1830, bequeaths to his son William Towles Terrill, Jr., “the tract of land whereon I live” (MCC 1827: Will Book [WB] E:60).

William Towles Terrill, Jr. and Parthenia Maupin had five children, including one daughter, Zerelda E., and four sons; Robert B., William G., John C., and Daniel. Zerelda E. Terrill was born on February 3, 1831, and died on March 31, 1845. Both Robert B. and John C. Terrill fought for the Confederacy during the American Civil War. Robert B. Terrill served as Captain of Company E, 11th Kentucky Cavalry under General John Hunt Morgan. He was badly wounded in the Battle of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, which took place on June 8-9, 1864. Following the war, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to

the office of Madison County Circuit Court Clerk, which he held for a term of six years (Terrill Family Vertical File). John C. Terrill was mortally wounded during the war.

William Towles Terrill, Jr. represented Madison County in the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1850. The 1870 U. S. Federal Census lists William Terrill as the head of a household that included only himself and his wife, Parthenia. His occupation was described as “farmer.” His value of real estate was assessed at \$25,000, and his value of personal estate was assessed at \$3,000 (U. S. Census 1870). By 1876, William Towles Terrill, Jr. owned a farm that included 325 acres of land (Beers 1876). The Terrill family cemetery was located southeast of the William Towles Terrill residence, and both are depicted on an 1876 map of Madison County (Beers 1876) (Figure 5). William Towles Terrill, Jr. died in 1876 in Madison County, Kentucky. In his last will and testament, dated May 6, 1876, probated July 3, 1876, William Towles Terrill, Jr. bequeathed to his son Robert B. Terrill “ninety five acres of land the northeast part of my farm adjoining the lands of Alexander Tribble and R. J. White including my residence, stable, and family burial ground” (MCC 1876: WB 1:25). His wife, Parthenia Terrill, was not mentioned in his will. It is likely that she preceded him in death and was buried in the family cemetery.

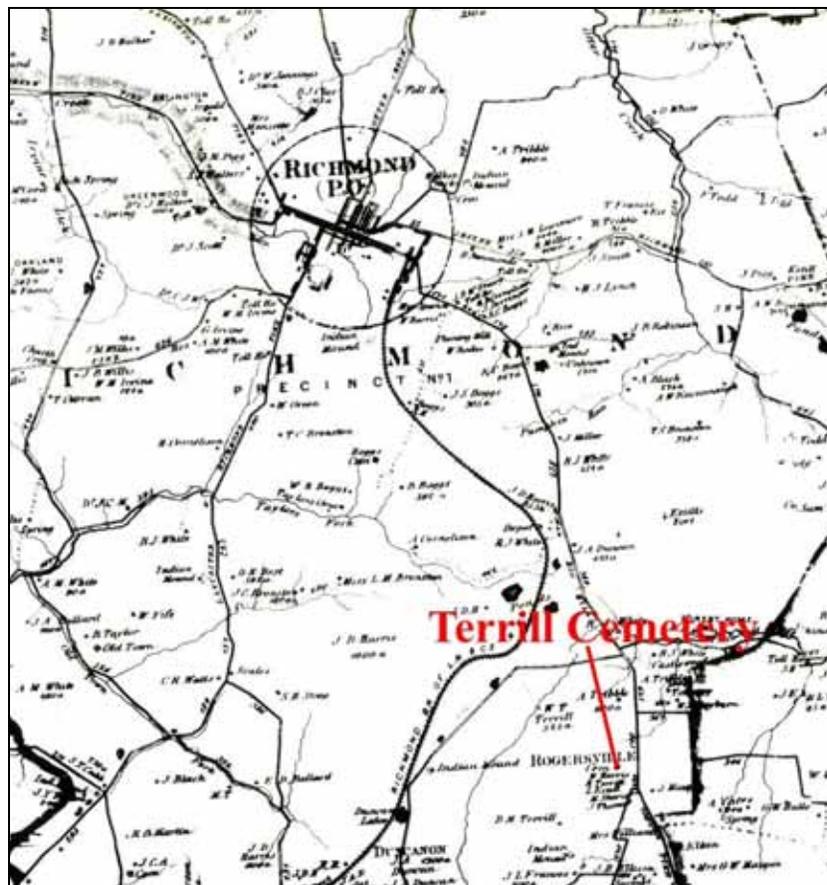


Figure 5. D. G. Beers & Co. (1876) Map of Madison County, Kentucky, indicating the location of the Terrill Cemetery.

Known burials with inscribed grave markers in the Terrill Cemetery include: Sarah White, a daughter of William Towles Terrill, Sr. and Milly Barnard; Zerelda E. Terrill, the daughter of William Towles Terrill, Jr. and Parthenia Maupin; Mary Hudson; and Priscilla Farris Chitty. No connection to the Terrill family could be established for either Mary Hudson or Priscilla Farris Chitty. However, Lurinda K. Terrill, a daughter of William Towles Terrill, Sr., was the wife of James K. Farris. It is possible that Priscilla Farris, who was born in 1797, was somehow related to James Farris (perhaps a sister), which would provide an indirect connection between Priscilla and the Terrill family. The 1840 U. S. Federal Census indicates that the household of Matthew and Priscilla Farris Chitty included one male between the age of 10 and 15, and one female between the age of 5 and 10 (U. S. Census 1840). It is possible that William Towles Terrill, Sr. was interred in this cemetery, and is represented by one of the unmarked graves. His first son, Towles Terrill, died during childhood in 1804 and was also likely interred in the family cemetery. It is likely that additional unmarked burials and burials marked with un-inscribed rough fieldstones are the graves of other members of the Terrill family, including: Milly Barnard Terrill, Parthenia Maupin Terrill, Lurinda Terrill Farris, John C. Terrill, and William Towles Terrill, Jr.

FIELD METHODS

The field methods implemented at the Terrill Cemetery, included ground penetrating radar (GPR), magnetic survey, down-hole magnetic susceptibility, mechanical removal of the topsoil/plowzone, and hand excavation of the grave shaft fill and human remains. In order to conduct the GPR and magnetic surveys, the trees growing in and around the cemetery were cut down with chainsaws through the aid of a professional tree removal company (Figure 4). The trees were cut as close as possible to the ground surface, in order to facilitate the GPR and magnetic surveys (Figure 6). A 40 x 40 m grid was placed over the cemetery. The grid purposefully overlapped the known boundaries of the cemetery as a precautionary measure. The instrument used to conduct the survey was a Ramac GPR CU II Geo System with a 500 MHz shielded antenna. The instrument is capable of discriminating softball-sized objects down to a depth of 10 m below the ground surface. The instrument's optimal depth range is 2 to 5 m. The GPR unit rests on a wheeled cart that is pushed by the operator in a back-and-forth method across the grid on 50 cm transects. The 50 cm transects were utilized to ensure sufficient subsurface coverage. The data collected was processed at the University of Kentucky Archaeological Facility to determine if anomalies that might represent grave shafts could be identified.



Figure 6. Collecting Geophysical Data.

Upon completion of the geophysical survey, the headstones were carefully removed and taken to a city garage for storage. A backhoe was then used to remove the topsoil with the intent of expose the grave shafts associated with each of the headstones and locating additional unmarked graves. This resulted in the identification of 16 grave shafts; two of the shafts (Burials 6 and 8) contained two burials each. The remains of the 18 individuals found during the course of this study were treated as follows: 1) upon removal of the topsoil/plowzone, the limits of each grave shaft were defined horizontally; 2) the grave shaft was photographed and drawn in planview; 3) the grave shaft fill was removed by hand, in order to carefully expose the top of the coffin or interred individual; 4) the exposed human remains and associated artifacts were photographed and a detailed sketch map was drawn; and 5) the exposed human remains and associated artifacts were carefully removed. All human remains and associated artifacts were carefully exposed by hand using small brushes, bamboo, or wooden tools. If preservation allowed, measurements were taken and skeletal observations were made by a physical anthropologist prior to the removal of the human remains. All of the recovered human remains and artifacts were collected, bagged, and assigned a field specimen number.

Prior to and during excavation of several grave shafts, Dr. Rinita Dalan (Minnesota State University Moorhead) took down-hole susceptibility readings at different elevations. Readings were taken within and adjacent to seven grave shafts. The goal of this study was to determine if magnetic characteristics of grave shafts could be used to identify unmarked graves. Down-hole susceptibility data was collected using a Bartington Instruments MS2 susceptibility meter and MS2H down-hole sensor. Soil samples were collected and analyzed in the laboratory using a number of magnetic techniques in order to understand the origin of observed magnetic contrasts. These samples were collected either with an Oakfield push-tube sampler when making the hole for the down-hole sensor or by KAS staff from grave shafts during excavation. Magnetic characteristics of the human skeletal remains, also useful for grave identification in certain contexts, were investigated to a limited extent (through samples collected from two interments and also using another Bartington sensor, the MS2K, to map surfaces exposed during excavation). The results of Dalan's research, which identified distinctive magnetic characteristics of both shafts and interments related to the burial process and transformation of the interment over time, are detailed in Dalan et al. 2007.

All materials recovered, including both skeletal and cultural materials, from the Terrill Cemetery were washed, catalogued, and analyzed at the University of Kentucky Archaeological Facility. Upon completion of this study, the human remains were reinterred. Select cultural remains were retained for curation at the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology along with all site and appropriate analytical records.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By

Philip Mink, Edward Henry, and Eric J. Schlarb

Geophysical remote sensing technology has been applied to archaeological research in North America since the 1930's, though its use increased in the 1980's as commercial equipment became more readily available. During the mid-1990s, geophysical remote sensing survey equipment increased in the quality and quantity of data collected. One of the techniques that is widely used in North America is ground penetrating radar (GPR). GPR is a near surface geophysical method that utilizes radar waves to measure the differential reflection properties of subsurface soil strata (Conyers and Goodman 1997). Radar waves are transmitted into the ground and reflect off buried discontinuities (e.g., rocks, architecture, graves, and pits). Measuring the rate of reflection in a study area allows a GPR user to search for anomalies within the area of interest (Conyers 2004). Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) archaeologists have previously located historic graves utilizing this technique. For instance, at the State War Monument in the Frankfort Cemetery KAS utilized GPR capabilities to locate the graves of soldiers killed during the Mexican War and Civil War (Stottman and Pollack 2005).

For this project, KAS surveyed the Terrill Cemetery with GPR for two reasons: 1) to gain information on the number of burials to be moved prior to excavation; and 2) to collect data that would contribute to research efforts on down hole magnetic susceptibility as a method for locating graves. The survey was conducted with a Ramac GPR CU II Geo System with a 500 MHz shielded antenna on a 40 x 40 m grid. The GPR unit was wheeled back-and-forth across the grid in a north-south fashion, with transects spaced 50 cm apart to ensure completion of the project within the allotted one day time frame for the GPR survey. The processed GPR data display anomalies, but do not actually determine their causes. Identified anomalies could be a grave, a rock, a soil boundary, or some other natural soil phenomena. Interpretations of the anomalies at Terrill Cemetery, however, were somewhat easier given the known location of several burials that were marked with standing headstones.

The results of the GPR survey are shown in Figure 7. The resulting amplitude slice map is similar to a medical CATSCAN, and can be thought of as a slice of the survey area at a particular depth. The data are initially sliced in a time unit called nanoseconds (1 billionth of a second) and later converted to a unit of space. The grayscale color scheme progresses from black to white. Low reflections of soil density are represented by the black end of the color scheme, with higher reflection densities increasing with the brightness of the color scheme. Thus, areas displayed as either dark black or bright white indicate some sort of subsurface anomalies, where the reflection of radar waves has been amplified, which suggests a cultural or natural discontinuity. The results are typically presented in a series of amplitude slice maps that can be thought of as plan maps of a site at a particular depth below the surface. It should be noted that the pattern of anomalies found in historic cemeteries is more irregular than one might expect. Essentially, grave anomalies do not appear as distinct rectangles spaced at regular

intervals. Given that the known burials in the Terrill Cemetery date to the nineteenth century it is almost certain that any anomalies identified by the GPR survey would have a somewhat amorphous shape. Thus, interpreting them requires that other factors, such as their depth, size, and spatial distribution need to be taken into consideration when attempting to discern whether or not they are graves. It should also be noted that burials were not always placed at a depth of 2 m as is common today, but were often placed at depths ranging from 60 cm to 1.2 m below the surface during historic times. Therefore, during the course of this study anomalies within those depths were evaluated to determine if they represented historic burials.

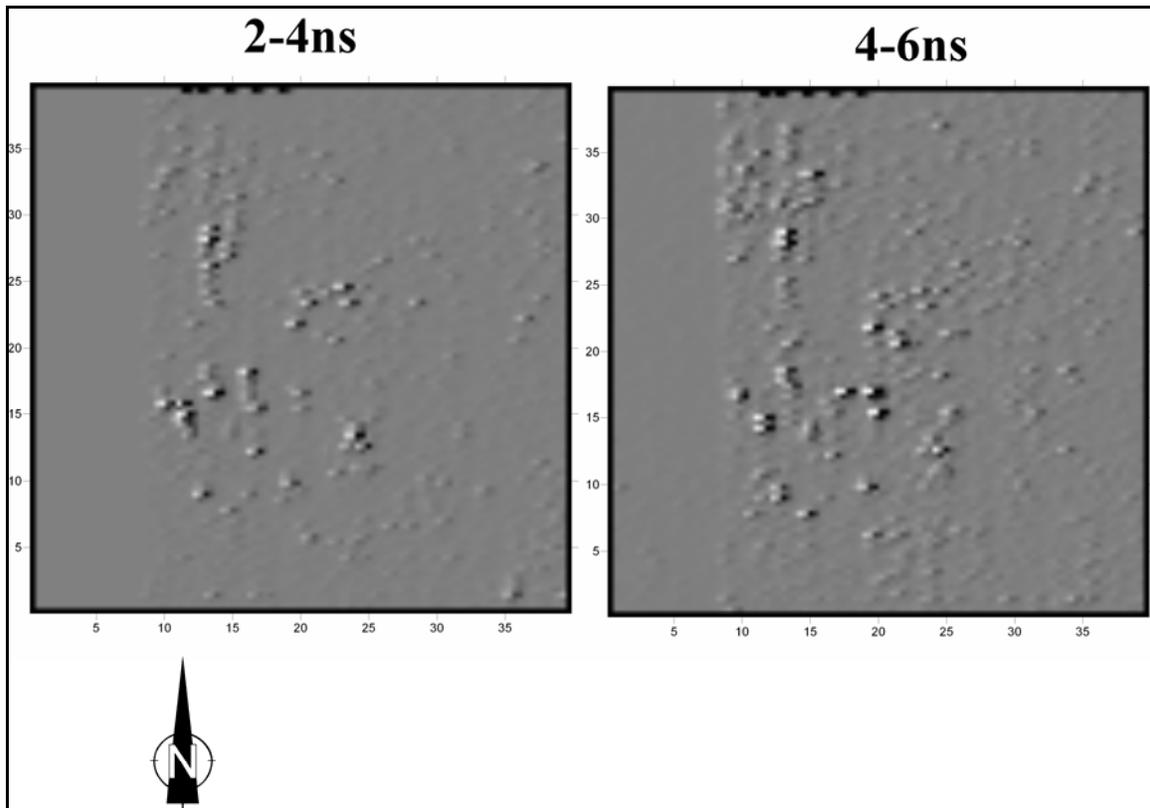


Figure 7. GPR Survey Results, Terrill Cemetery.

The GPR survey detected anomalies within the soil in the same central portion of the study area where headstones were still present but also found anomalies outside of the marked cemetery. A total of 20 possible grave anomalies is indicated in the shallowest amplitude map (2-4 ns), while 25 possible grave anomalies were noted in the deepest amplitude map (4-6 ns). Some of these GPR anomalies are linear and oriented in an east-west fashion (outlined in red in Figure 8), which corresponds to patterns observed at other historic cemeteries located in central Kentucky (Stottman and Henry 2007; Stottman and Pollack 2005). Some of these anomalies correspond to visible headstones, while others do not. Those that were not located in close proximity to existing headstones were treated as graves and investigated by the archaeological field crew. The possible grave anomalies extended beyond the area demarcated as the cemetery. During

the subsequent removal of the topsoil/plowzone, no grave shafts were documented beyond the area demarcated as the cemetery. Several fence posts and a possible entrance gate were documented along the outer boundary of the cemetery. That the fence posts were not identified during the course of the GPR study is probably due to the fact that they were too diffuse to be recorded with our methodology (500MHz antennae spaced 50 cm apart). Two clusters of anomalies (outlined in blue in Figure 8) correspond to the location of two, large, rotting trees. Therefore, it is also possible that the fence posts were not distinct enough pedologically to be reflected in the GPR results, no matter what antennae or spacing methodology had been utilized.

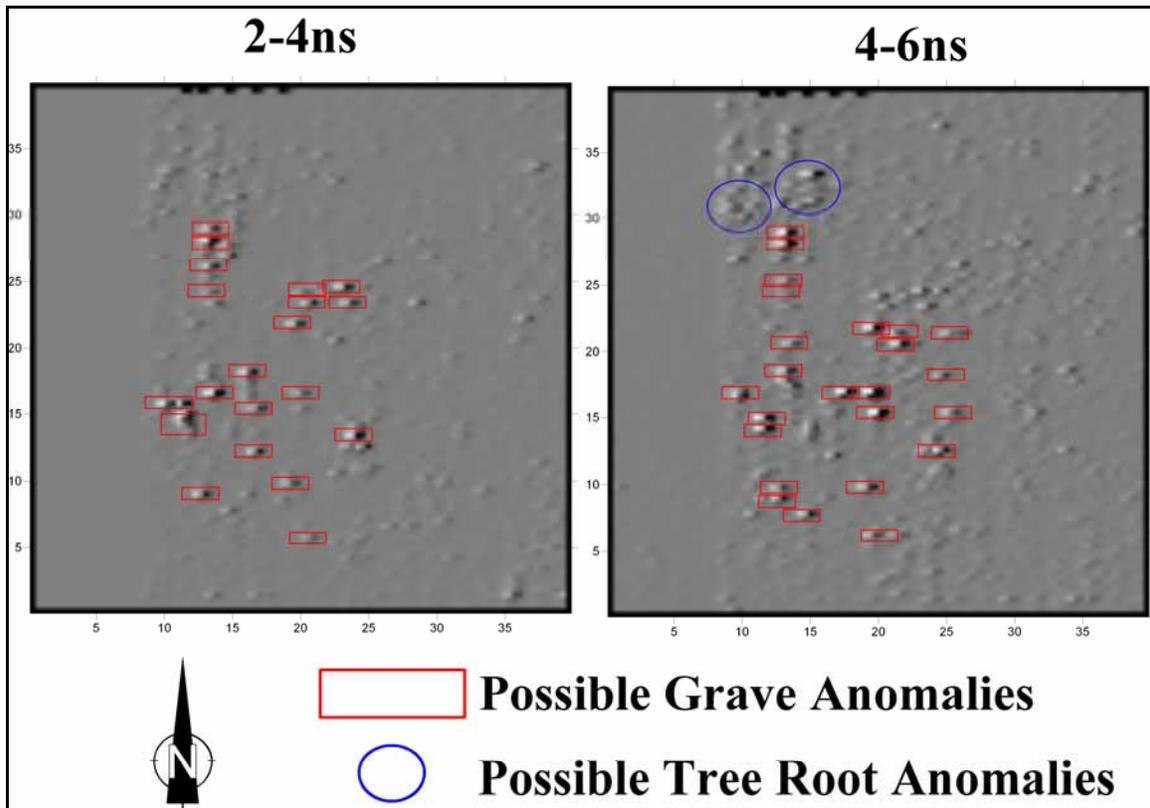


Figure 8. GPR Anomalies, Terrill Cemetery.

The possible grave anomalies that were confirmed during excavation are displayed in Figure 9. In both amplitude slice maps, 12 of the 16 excavated grave shafts were located. Some of the graves appear quite distinctly in both amplitude slice maps (2-4 ns map and 4-6 ns map), while others can only be recognized in one of the maps. The reasons for this disparity are due to the nature of anomalies and methodological obstacles that had to be overcome. Some anomalies are so large that they were detected and appear in both shallow and deep amplitude slice maps no matter how deeply they are buried. Conversely, some anomalies are diffuse and barely detectable and only appear in the amplitude slice maps that correspond to the depth where the materials are most concentrated. The grave anomaly in the east-central portion of the 4-6 ns image in Figure 8 (which corresponds to Burial 20 and whose grid coordinates are approximately N20,

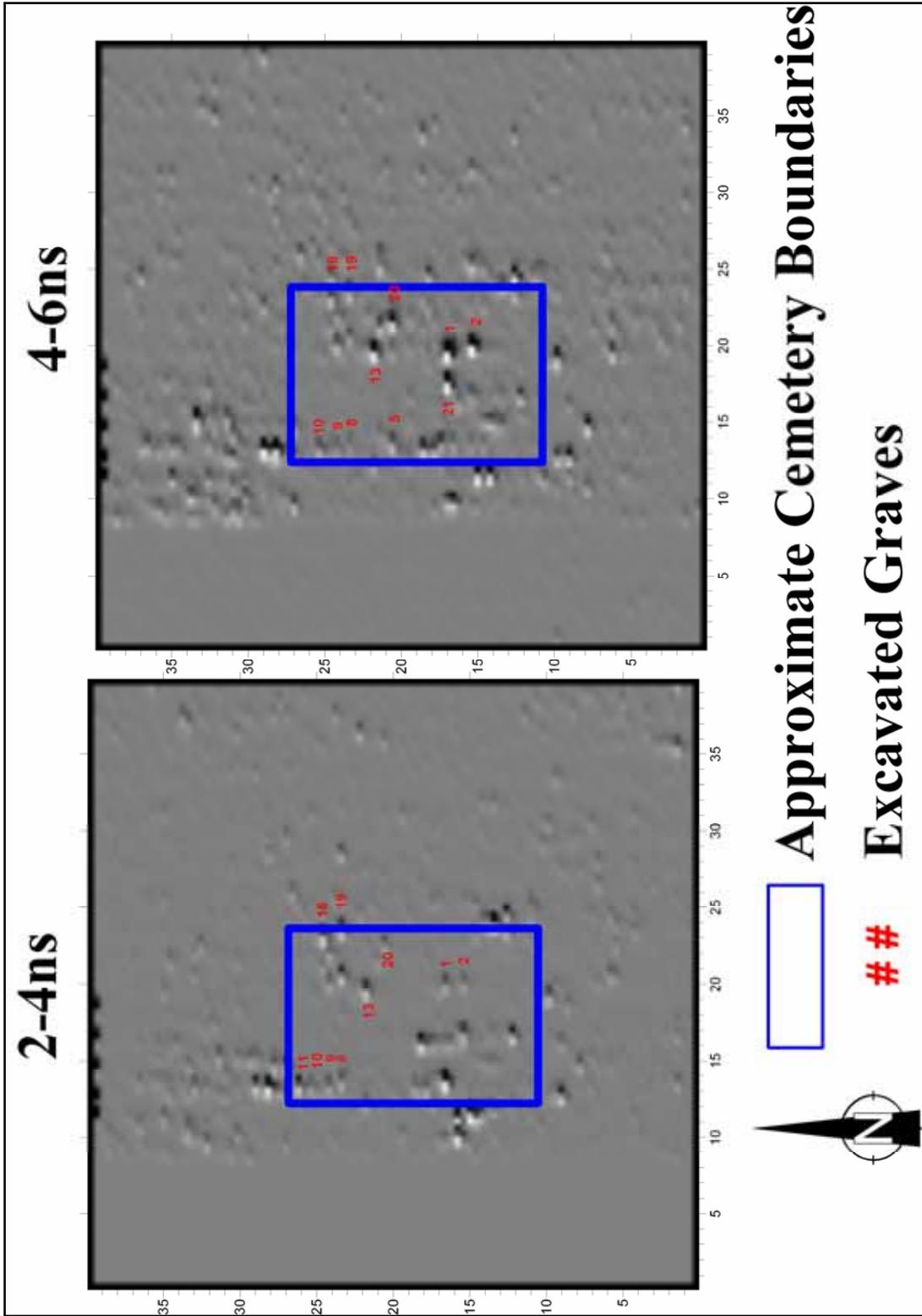


Figure 9. Possible Grave Anomalies and Excavated Graves, Terrill Cemetery (note that Burial 8 contained two grave shafts, though they were not distinguished by the GPR)

E22) demonstrates why GPR data are usually presented in a series of amplitude slice maps. Burial 20 appears as a slightly noticeable anomaly on the 2-4 ns map, which is the amplitude at which the radar waves began to discern the top of the grave shaft. In the 4-6 ns map, this anomaly appears more noticeable as the radar waves reflected off of the grave fill, which is a markedly different soil stratum.

The presence of tree stumps and gravestones within the Terrill Cemetery required a methodological modification of the standard GPR collection strategy employed by KAS archaeologists. The preferred approach is to collect data in 50 cm transects that encompass the entire site. However, the presence of tree stumps and gravestones required the collection of “false” data where these impediments were located. GPR does not have the ability to insert “false data” like other geophysical techniques, so the unit was placed next to the impediment and data were collected in that location. This technique ensures that data are collected from the impeded location, but it has a tendency to produce readings that will either over- or under- amplify the radar reflections, which can cause an over- or under-exaggeration of an anomaly. This modification to the methodology may be the reason why some anomalies did not conform to excavated graves or why some excavated graves were not associated with an anomaly.

Overall, the GPR was relatively successful at locating marked and unmarked graves. Of the 16 documented grave shafts, 12 were discerned by the GPR. The four grave shafts that were not discerned with the GPR may not have been detected because the soil matrix within the shafts could not be distinguished from the surrounding subsoil. It is possible that utilization of a higher frequency antenna and a closer transect interval would have detected the additional graves as well as the fence posts. However, such a methodology would also likely detect an increased number of natural features, such as tree stumps, which could be mistaken for possible grave shafts. In fact, some of the anomalies identified in the Terrill Cemetery and outside of the cemetery boundaries represented soil strata differences of natural origin. The natural origin of these anomalies was confirmed once they were exposed by mechanical removal of the topsoil/plowzone. Developing techniques to better differentiate grave-like anomalies that are natural features from actual graves should be a goal of future geophysical research. Future investigators may want to experiment with collecting data using multiple antenna frequencies and transect spacing to determine the best and most efficient methods for locating unmarked graves. Experimenting with different data processing techniques may also better distinguish between graves and natural features that mimic graves. Ultimately, however, soil-disturbing testing (e.g., soil cores, shovel probes, or mechanical stripping) of an anomaly is still required to confirm whether it actually represents a grave or a natural feature. In the case of Terrill Cemetery, we successfully identified 75 percent of the grave shafts using GPR techniques; however, confirmation of the identified graves still required the use of traditional archaeological excavation techniques. Future tests of the equipment and methodologies on other cemetery sites that are slated for full excavation will help refine geophysical techniques for finding historic graves.

COFFIN/CASKET HARDWARE, PERSONAL ARTIFACTS, AND NON-MORTUARY RELATED ARTIFACTS

By:
C. Brian Mabelitini

This chapter describes burial coffin/casket hardware, personal artifacts (see next section for description of textiles), and nonmortuary-related artifacts recovered from the Terrill Cemetery. Of the 729 historic artifacts recovered from the Terrill Cemetery, most were classified as coffin/casket hardware (n=694), with the remainder consisting of personal (n=29) or nonmortuary-related (n=6) artifacts (Table 1). Artifacts classified as coffin/casket hardware, include a cast iron coffin (n=1), decorative hardware (n=23), nails (n=645), screws (n=23), and a glass viewing plate (n=1). Among the personal materials found in association with the 18 excavated burials were buttons (n=24), a vulcanized rubber comb (n=1), earrings (n=2), a hook and eye fastener (n=1), and a slate pencil (n=1). Nonmortuary artifacts consisted of a clear glass bottle (n=1) and mussel shell (n=5). Artifacts with unknown provenience, such as historic artifacts recovered from the backhoe spoil piles or on the ground surface, were not included in this analysis. After assignment to a functional group, all artifacts were counted, and in some cases measured and drawn. Coffin shape is also discussed in this section. A button typology adapted from Miller (2005; 2006) was used to better describe and interpret the assemblage.

The poor soil conditions associated with the excavated burials may have biased the recovery of personal artifacts towards iron, ceramic, and hard rubber objects at the expense of less durable artifacts, such as shell buttons and straight pins. It is also possible that some of the burials were interred wrapped only in a shroud. Nevertheless, the analysis of the artifacts recovered from the Terrill Cemetery helped establish a date range of the interments, provided insights in the organization and growth of this small family cemetery, and has contributed to our understanding of early- to late-nineteenth century rural cemeteries and mortuary patterns.

COFFIN/CASKET HARDWARE

During the early-nineteenth century, the custom of burial within an enclosed container became the preferred method of interment, and by the middle of the century there was a shift from simple wooden boxes to more aesthetically crafted devices. The style and expense of a coffin/casket varied throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth century according to wealth and social status (Little et al. 1992:411). The terms coffin and casket can cause confusion when dealing with funerary assemblages. The term coffin refers to a six-sided burial case. Caskets are four-sided burial cases with parallel sides. It is generally thought that hexagonal coffins were the norm in America up to the mid-nineteenth century when they were replaced by four-sided caskets (Habenstein and Lamers 1955). Davidson (2004:79-91) has noted several exceptions and states that

Table 1. Non-textile Historic Materials.

Burial	1	2	4	5	6a	6b	7	8a	8b	9	10	11	13	16	18	19	20	21	Disturbed Contexts
Artifact Group																			
<i>Hardware</i>																			
Cast Iron Coffin															1				
Handle																	6		
Thumbscrew																	8		
Escutcheon																	5		
Nail, Wrought				6	17	16	1		1	9		8							
Nail Fragment, Wrought				18	30	49	7	17	28	9	9	11							
Nail, Late Cut*	17												42	14			24		17
Nail Fragment, Late Cut*	15	29											75	61		62	25	13	8
Nail, Unidentified				7															
Screw	7			3							1		5	3		4			
Embossed Tack																	4		
Tack/Brad													1						
Plate Glass																	1		
<i>Personal</i>																			
Button, Iron																	5		
Button, Prosser	7												6	2			4		
Hook and Eye Fastener													1						
Comb, Hard Rubber													1						
Earrings, Copper or Brass																	2		
Pencil, Slate																	4		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>																			
Glass Bottle, Clear																			1
Mussel Shell																5			
TOTAL	46	29	0	34	47	65	8	17	29	18	10	19	131	80	1	77	82	13	26

burial case shape is not a reliable *terminus post quem*. To add to this confusion, metallic burial cases can mimic six-sided, four-sided, and tapered wooden shapes or have shapes uniquely their own. Of the 18 burials documented, 17 individuals were interred in four-sided (n=6) or six-sided (n=11) wooden burial cases. However, all of the wood, with the exception of Burial 20, had completely deteriorated. One metallic burial case also was documented. For the purpose of this report, the metallic burial case will be referred to as a cast iron coffin, and four- and six-sided wooden burial cases will be referred to as caskets. These items are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

Coffin/casket related artifacts consisted of a cast iron coffin (n=1), handles (n=6), thumbscrews (n=8), escutcheons (n=5), embossed tacks (n=4), nails (n=645), screws (n=23), and a glass viewing plate (n=1) (Table 1).

Metallic Burial Coffin

Cast iron coffins were developed and in use by the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and remained popular until the early-twentieth century (Bybee 2003). Almond J. Fisk obtained the first patent for his cast iron burial case in 1848. He produced two more models before 1854 (Allen 2002). The first two were in the shape of a sarcophagus and were ornamented with molded drapery and floral designs. The third, patented in 1854, was torpedo shaped and removed the gaudy ornamentation from the previous designs. A version that became popular was covered with an imitation rosewood finish that was applied to the surface, similar to a decal or wallpaper.

By the early 1850s, dealers in several cities began obtaining licenses and subsequently introduced many modifications, which allowed for variations between local manufacturers (Rogers et al. 1997:107). Mass production of cast iron coffins began between about 1858 and 1862, and the coffin designs began to slowly change from the sarcophagus style of the early Fisk “Mummiform” coffins to the rectangular shape of modern caskets. During this time, manufacturers such as Crane, Breed, and Company of Cincinnati were making and selling Fisk burial coffins and caskets. They were advertised to those wishing to present the dead in an “undisturbed repose” (Crane, Breed, and Company 1858:3) as a cast iron burial case would help preserve and protect the body from decomposing agents above and below the ground. Prior to placement in the ground, the cast iron coffin was ideal for transporting deceased individuals across great distances (see Stottman and Pollack 2005). It would also preserve the body so as to provide ample time “for distant relatives to behold again the features of their departed friends” (Crane, Breed, and Company 1858:5). After burial, the burial case would protect the body from water, vermin, and from spreading disease.

A narrative description of one early metallic coffin is found in the Crane, Breed, and Company (1858:9) catalog:

The case consists...of two parts, the upper and the lower. These are fastened together by screws passing through the flanges, which border the line of intersection. Between them is deposited cement, in a groove, which

runs round the lower flange. A projection from the upper one is pressed into the cement, which in a few hours becomes hard, and no gas from within can penetrate it. In a word, the Case, when thus closed, is proof not only against the escape of gas from within, but the entrance of air, water, or any other element, from without.

The modern rectangular coffin style was preceded by a short-lived “in between model” known as the “zinc ‘shoulder casket’” in 1857 (Habenstein and Lamers 1955:272; Williamson 2005:110).

John C. Terrill (Burial 18) was interred in a metal coffin, possibly a successor of Fisk’s models (Figure 10). This coffin is roughly torpedo-shaped, and exhibits a decorative floral pattern with a small name plate over the chest (Figure 6). Floral designs were patented by Fisk (Allen 2002). However, other dealers such as W. M. Raymond of New York and Chicago, and Crane, Breed, and Company of Cincinnati, obtained licenses to produce the Fisk Metallic Burial Case. They began doing so in the early 1850s and subsequently introduced many modifications (Rogers et al. 1997:107).

The coffin associated with John C. Terrill does not appear in the Crane, Breed, and Company catalogs that were available for inspection, or the current body of cast iron coffin literature. However, it may be a modification of the Fisk Model 3 cast iron coffin produced by Crane, Breed, and Company. Crane, Breed, and Company was the regional distributor of cast iron burial cases; shipping burial cases to Lexington, Maysville, Michigan, and as far east as Boston (Crane, Breed, and Company 1858). Although the coffin associated with John C. Terrill is more highly decorated than the Fisk Model 3 introduced in 1854, an improved form was patented in 1858. Versions of the Model 3 remained in production well into the post-Civil War period (Allen 2002:4).

Decorative Hardware: Handles, Escutcheons, Thumbscrews, Embossed Tacks

Among the decorative hardware recovered from the Terrill Cemetery were compound metal handles (n=6), escutcheons (n=5), thumbscrews (n=8), and embossed tacks (n=4), all of which were recovered from William Towles Terrill, Jr. (Burial 20) (Figures 11 and 12). The handles, escutcheons, and thumbscrews date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century based on material and style. White metals were used in mass produced coffin hardware after 1865.

The six handles depict two lead alloy hands clutching the iron bar (Figure 12). These handles are similar in construction to six lead alloy handles recovered from the State Mound that has a known interment date of 1880 (Stottman and Pollack 2005). That these handles were recovered in conjunction with a glass viewing plate suggests a high level of social and economic status of the deceased. The date range of these materials suggests that Burial 20 may be the grave of William Towles Terrill, Jr. (1804-1876), who had served as a Kentucky State Representative. This assertion is supported by analysis of



**Figure 10. Cast Iron Coffin from Burial 18,
John C. Terrill.**



Figure 11. Small Coffin Hardware from Burial 20 (William T. Terrill, Jr.): a, embossed tack; b, c, thumbscrews.



Figure 12. One of Six Coffin Handles Recovered from Burial 20 (William T. Terrill, Jr.).

the artifacts and skeletal remains recovered from this burial. The skeletal age for this burial is an old adult, 50 years or older.

Nails

Most of the hardware recovered from the Terrill Cemetery consisted of nails (n=645). Both hand wrought (n=236) and late machine-cut (n=402) types were recovered (Figure 13). Due to their poor state of preservation, it was not possible to positively determine the method of manufacture of seven nails. However, because all of the identifiable nails recovered from this burial are hand wrought, they are most likely also hand wrought. Hand wrought nails, which generally date prior to 1830 (Nelson 1968), were recovered from Burials 5, 6a, 6b, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, and 11. Late machine-cut nails were manufactured from 1830 to 1890 (Nelson 1968). They were recovered from Burials 1, 2, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21. No wire nails were recovered from the Terrill Cemetery.

Pennyweight sizes were determined for the 174 whole nails recovered from the Terrill Cemetery (Table 2). Although no bent nails were found, a single clinched late machine-cut nail was recovered from John C. Terrill (Burial 18). Pennyweight sizes have been used to infer shape and construction of historic structures. Similarly, pennyweight sizes may provide insight into casket construction. The use of a wide variety of nails could indicate that casket makers were using whatever materials were available or that the selection of nail pennyweight was related to casket size. It is also possible that certain pairings of pennyweight sizes could indicate a more specialized construction; a craftsman may have a reason for using certain pairings of nail sizes. Future comparisons of cemetery pennyweight nail data may provide information into specialized coffin/casket manufacture.

The nails recovered from the Terrill Cemetery range in size from 2 to 9d. Small construction nails (2-5d), which are used in the final stages of carpentry, accounted for 32.8 percent of the assemblage. Medium construction nails (6-16d) are used for a variety of purposes (Buckles et al. 1978:403-404), and made up 67.3 percent of the assemblage. Most of the whole nails recovered from the Terrill Cemetery fall within the medium range.

Table 2. Pennyweights for Whole Nails.

Pennyweight	Wrought	Late Cut
2d	10	4
3d	7	4
4d	8	19
5d		5
6d	12	34
7d	6	11
8d	17	23
9d		14
Total	60	114



Figure 13. Nail Types Recovered from the Terrill Cemetery: Top Row, Hand Wrought Nails; Bottom Row, Late Machine-Cut Nails.

One of the 18 individuals excavated at the Terrill Cemetery, John C. Terrill (Burial 18), was buried in a cast iron coffin. Wood was recovered along with late machine-cut medium construction nails in the shaft above John C. Terrill. The recovered nails and wood may represent the remains of an outer wooden box within which the coffin was placed. The use of medium construction nails supports the assertion that the cast iron coffin was placed in a wooden box and buried together in the burial shaft. The size of the nails demonstrates the box was of simple construction; the absence of any finishing nails or small construction nails suggests the outer box was functional but not highly finished. All nails were unaltered with the exception of one clinched nail. The practice of burying a metal coffin inside a wooden box before interment has been documented at other sites, such as the Quaker Burying Ground in Alexandria, Virginia (Bromberg et al. 2000:339), and the State Mound in Frankfort, Kentucky (Stottman and Pollack 2005:37-38).

Utilitarian Screws

Thirteen of the 23 utilitarian screws were identified by head or threaded fragments as flat headed screws. The remaining were too fragmentary to identify. Utilitarian screws were recovered from Burials 1, 5, 10, 13 (Mary Hudson), 16 (Priscilla Farris), and 19 (Zerelda E. Terrill). These screws were likely used in burial case construction.

Viewing Glass

The casket associated with William Towles Terrill, Jr. (Burial 20) featured a plate glass viewing plate. Viewing plates date to the nineteenth century and were no longer used by the early-twentieth century. Viewing glass came in different shapes. The viewing plate for William Towles Terrill, Jr. was oval in shape and had been fit into a wooden casket. Glass averaged 1.65 mm in thickness. Although there was not a large enough sample of flat glass fragments to conduct a window glass analysis, the thickness of these specimens is more typical of plate glass rather than architectural window glass.

PERSONAL ARTIFACTS

Of the 29 non-textile personal items recovered, most (n=24) were buttons. A hook and eye fastener, a vulcanized rubber comb, a pair of gold plated copper or brass earrings, and a slate pencil also were recovered. Personal artifacts were recovered from five of the 21 excavated burials (Table 1). These items are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

Buttons

A button typology adapted from Miller (2005, 2006) was created to facilitate the description of the recovered buttons and aid inter-burial comparisons. The 24 buttons (Figure 14) recovered from the Terrill Cemetery were sorted into five types based on material, shape, manufacture, and decoration (Table 3). All of the buttons from the Terrill Cemetery were commonly used from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The absence of shell or bone buttons is likely due to preservation conditions.

Table 3. Buttons Recovered from Terrill Cemetery.

Type	N=	Material	Shape/Features/Manufacture	Associated Burial # / Individual
1	5	Iron	4-holed medium, decorative edge	20/Wm. T. Terrill, Jr.
2	1	Porcelain	3-holed small	13/Mary Hudson
3	9	Porcelain	4-holed medium	1, 16/Priscilla Farris
4	5	Porcelain	4-holed medium	13/Mary Hudson
5	4	Porcelain	4 holed large	20/Wm. T. Terrill, Jr.



Figure 14. Button Types 1 through 5: Top Row, Left to Right: Type 5, Type 4, Type 3, Type 2; Bottom, Type 1.

Type 1

Button Type 1 is a four-holed cast iron button with a decorative edge. Similar buttons of this type, which were nickel plated, were advertised as pant buttons as late as 1897 (Sears, Roebuck and Co. 1897:320). These buttons were found near both elbows and right wrist of the deceased, indicating William Towles Terrill, Jr. (Burial 20) was wearing trousers at the time of interment.

Types 2-5

Button types 2 through 5 are machine-made porcelain buttons. Porcelain buttons have been used since the eighteenth century, but not until Richard Prosser patented machinery in 1840 were they machine made (Epstein and Safro 2001:74; Sprague 2002:111). The regularity of the buttonholes and their uniform shape suggests that all of the porcelain buttons recovered from the Terrill Cemetery are machine-made Prosser buttons. Porcelain buttons were fashionable between 1850 and 1920 (Luscomb 1967:156). Type 2 is three-holed and measures 2.9 mm in diameter. Types 3 through 5 are four-holed and only differ in size; Type 3 measures 10.4 mm in diameter, Type 4 measures 11.35 mm in diameter, and Type 5 measures 14.1 mm in diameter.

Button types 2 and 4 were found in a line down the spinal column of Burial 13 (Mary Hudson), indicating the deceased was wearing a button-down shirt. Type 3 buttons were found in a line down the spinal column and near the skull of Burial 1, and near the clavicle Burial 16 (Priscilla Farris), suggesting both individuals were wearing a nightgown or button-down shirts with a collar. Type 5 buttons were found on the lower

torso and on each tibia of William Towles Terrill, Jr. (Burial 20), suggesting the deceased may have been wearing an overcoat.

Summary

A total of 24 buttons representing five different types was recovered from the Terrill Cemetery. Most (n=19) were mid-nineteenth century machine-made Prosser buttons, which were manufactured from porcelain. The remaining specimens (n=5) were cast iron pant buttons, which were found with William Towles Terrill, Jr. (Burial 20). Porcelain buttons date after 1840, and were found with Burials 1, 13 (Mary Hudson), 16 (Priscilla Farris), and 20 (William Towles Terrill, Jr.).

Comb

A vulcanized rubber circular or round comb (n=1) was recovered with Mary Hudson (Burial 13). This circular comb was found around the skull of the deceased. Vulcanized rubber was invented by Charles Goodyear in 1843, and was patented on June 24, 1844 (Thompson 1921). Combs similar to the one buried with Hudson in 1866 were sold well into the late-nineteenth century by Sears, Roebuck and Company (1897:326) (Figure 15).

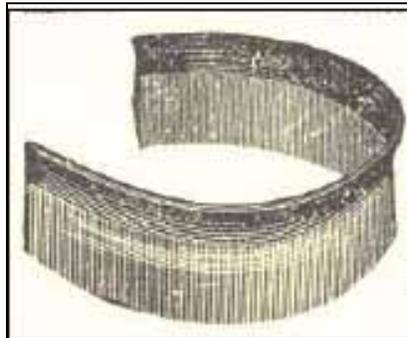


Figure 15. Round Comb Similar to Type Recovered from Burial 13 (Mary Hudson) (Sears, Roebuck and Co. 1897:326).

Earrings

A pair of gold-plated hoop earrings manufactured from copper or brass was recovered with the remains of Zerelda E. Terrill (Burial 19), who was 14 years old at the time of her death (Figure 16). Although very little of the gold plating remains, small sections are visible near the clasp. These earrings were found on either side of the skull, and were likely worn at the time of burial. By the early-nineteenth century, hoop earrings set with brilliants and semiprecious stones had become stylish (White 2005:90). Although the hoop earrings buried with Zerelda E. Terrill in 1845 did not contain gemstones,

earrings were part of gender-, status-, and age-specific dress. Small, light earrings such as these were deemed appropriate for young women (White 2005:90).



Figure 16. Personal Artifacts Recovered from Burial 19, Zerelda E. Terrill: Top, Gold-Plated Copper Hoop Earrings; Bottom, Slate Pencil.

Pencil

A slate pencil (n=1) was recovered with the remains of Zerelda E. Terrill (Burial 19) (Figure 16). From the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century, pencils cut from solid pieces of softer grades of slate or soapstone were used by schoolchildren to write on tablets cut from harder grades of slate. Slate pencils were available unwrapped, wrapped in paper, or encased in wood like a lead pencil (Wielandy 1933). The pencil found with Zerelda E. Terrill measures 31.7 mm in length by 4.3 mm at its widest point, and was possibly placed in the casket when she was buried. It is also possible the pencil was in a pocket in Zerelda's clothing. It was common to burry children in their everyday clothing, and the pencil may have been left in the clothing without purpose (Pike and Armstrong 1980.) The presence of a slate pencil may indicate that Zerelda was attending school, or was being educated at home.

Hook and Eye Fastener

A small copper-alloy hook and eye fastener was recovered from Mary Hudson's Burial (Burial 13). Hook-and-eye clasps were used to fasten clothing when garments were closed in an edge-to-edge manner (White 2005:74). During the nineteenth century,

black flat wire hooks and eyes similar to the one found with Mary Hudson were used (White 2005:75).

MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS

A modern clear glass bottle was recovered from an area disturbed by tree roots. This specimen is fully machine-made and exhibits mold seams that extend the length of the bottle, as well as a standardized screw-top lip. This bottle also exhibits the manufacturer's mark of the Brockway Glass Company, an encircled "B", on its base. This mark has been in use since 1925, and was copyrighted in 1928 (Toulouse 1971:59).

Mussel shell was noted beneath the grave marker and in the burial shaft fill of Zerelda E. Terrill's burial (Burial 19). A representative sample of shell (n=5) was collected. Although the significance of decorating burials with mussel shell is not known, the use of shell in burial customs has long been documented among many cultures (White 2002:64). Family plots located near waterways are often decorated with mussel shell. The shells are boiled in lye to remove the outer cover and create a uniform white color. The shells do not appear to have any ethnic, racial, or class significance. Shell decorated graves have been documented in other areas of Kentucky (Stahlgren 2005; Mabelitini 2007). Zerelda E. Terrill died at the age of fourteen in 1845. Her grave was the only burial in the Terrill Cemetery in which mussel shell was found. Similarly, the majority of shell-decorated graves at the Old Bethel Cemetery in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky also were child burials (Mabelitini 2007:14).

SUMMARY

Although the metallic burial case within which Burial 18 was interred does not appear in the Crane, Breed, and Company catalogs available for inspection, it may be a modification of the Fisk Model 3 coffin. Crane, Breed, and Company was the regional distributor of cast iron burial cases, shipping burial cases to Lexington, Maysville, Michigan, and as far east as Boston (Crane, Breed, and Company 1858). The nail analysis provided insights into burial practices, date ranges of interments, and temporal spatial patterning across the cemetery. A limited range of pennyweight sizes was used to construct the outer wooden box that the cast iron coffin (Burial 18) was placed in before burial. The use of medium construction nails indicates that the outer box was of simple construction and not finely crafted.

Analysis of nail types also indicated a strong difference between the eastern and western halves of the cemetery. Burials 5-11 (Figure 22) were interred in wooden caskets manufactured with hand wrought nails that date prior to 1830. These burials were exclusively concentrated in the western portion of the cemetery, indicating that this is the earlier section of the cemetery. Similarly, burials with burial cases manufactured with late machine-cut nails that date from 1830 to 1890 were located exclusively in the eastern half of the cemetery. No wire nails were recovered from the Terrill Cemetery.

The casket hardware associated with Burial 20 dates from the mid- to late-nineteenth century, which is consistent with the textile remains recovered from this interment (see next section).

The buttons and textiles (see next section) recovered from the Terrill Cemetery provided information on the types of dress at the time of interment for Burials 1, 13 (Mary Hudson), 16 (Priscilla Farris), 19 (Zerelda E. Terrill), and 20 (William Towles Terrill, Jr.). That no buttons were recovered from Burials 2-12, and 21 may be due to preservation conditions. Early-nineteenth century burials (Burials 5-11), as well as later Burials 4 and 21, were likely interred in burial shrouds or clothing fastened with buttons manufactured from bone or shell that were preserved in the archaeological record.

Archival research suggests the earliest date that the Terrill family cemetery could have been founded was the latter part of the eighteenth century when William Towles Terrill, Sr. moved to Madison County, Kentucky. However, the earliest known death date of a member of the William Towles Terrill, Sr. family in Madison County is in 1804, when his first son, Towles Terrill, died during childhood. It is likely that the earliest burials in this cemetery date to the early-nineteenth century. Analysis of non-textile artifacts indicates that the Terrill Cemetery dates from the early- to late-nineteenth century. This is supported by the presence of hand wrought nails, late machine-cut nails, and Prosser buttons found with the individual burials.

Analysis of the non-textile cultural materials recovered from the Terrill Cemetery contributes to the growing data on nineteenth century rural cemeteries. The materials date from the early- to late-nineteenth century. Data collected from the materials recovered from burials with known dates of death and interment at the Terrill Cemetery has an enormous potential to contribute to future cemetery studies, particularly where interment dates are not known.

TEXTILE AND LEATHER REMAINS

By
Christina A. Pappas

Fabric and leather fragments were recovered from three burials: Burial 13 (Mary Hudson), Burial 19 (Zerelda E. Terrill), and Burial 20 (William Towles Terrill, Jr.), with the majority of material associated with William Towles Terrill, Jr. These fragments were analyzed using a 16x Doublelex hand-lens, a 40x National microscope, and Helios dial caliper. All textile structures were described using the terminology set forth in Adovasio (1977), Emery (1966), and Seiler-Baldinger (1994). All identifiable textile structures and diagnostic features, such as buttonholes and hems, were noted and described when present and visible. Fiber identification was achieved through visual examination and simple burn tests.

BURIAL 13 (MARY HUDSON)

Fabric evidence from this burial consisted of one small fragment of white Balanced Plainweave, 1/1. The warp and weft elements of the fabric were Z-spun cotton and no splices, seams, hems, or selvages were present. The fragment was folded in half upon itself and slightly stained green, most probably caused by contact with a corroding metal. The average diameter of the warp and weft elements was 0.25 mm and the average threads per centimeter for both sets of elements were 50 (Table 4). The small size of the fragment precludes identifying its original function with any certainty.

Table 4. Summary of Fabric Recovered from the Terrill Cemetery.

Burial	Textile Type	Count	Weft Spin	Weft Dia.	Weft per CM	Weft Twist per CM	Weft Angle of Twist	Warp Spin	Warp Dia.	Warp per CM	Warp Twist per CM	Warp Angle of Twist
13	Plainweave, 1/1	1	Z	0.25	50	NA	NA	Z	0.25	50	NA	NA
19	Weft-faced Plainweave, 1/1	27	Z	0.36	30	NA	NA	Z	0.40	20	NA	NA
20	Twill Weave, 2/1	16	S	0.55	21	4.5	52	S	0.58	21	4.5	75
20	Twill Weave, 4/1	48	S	NA	70	NA	NA	S	NA	40	NA	NA
20	Twill Weave, 4/3	5	Z	0.47	48	2	NA	S/Z, Z	0.47	29	6	61
20	Plainweave, 1/1	45	Z	0.50	40	NA	NA	Z	NA	40	NA	NA
20	Warp-faced Plainweave, 1/1	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	S	1.11	10.3	5	NA

All data are in millimeters

Four fragments of leather also were recovered from this grave. Wear and debris from deposition made analysis difficult. The fragments appear to represent a slipper. The leather used in its construction was thin with an average thickness of 3.23mm. The width of what was probably the slipper's sole was 46.65 mm with an incomplete length of 81.6 mm. The slipper was machine-stitched together but no stitching remained. The space between stitching holes was an average of 3.8 mm and the width of the stitch-hole was 0.75 mm.

ZERELDA E. TERRILL (BURIAL 19)

Twenty-seven fragments of black Weft-faced Plainweave, 1/1, fabric were recovered from Zerelda E. Terrill's grave. These fragments were extremely fragile and the reverse of most fragments was obscured by a mass of miscellaneous fibers and debris. All appear to be derived from the back closure of a dress (Figure 17). A series of at least four hook-and-eye closures were present along the seam created by the meeting of two edges of fabric. One intact hook-and-eye closure was present. The warp and weft elements of the fabric were Z-spun, possibly of silk. The average diameter of the warp elements was 0.4 mm while the average diameter of the wefts was 0.36 mm (Table 4). The average warps per centimeter were 20 and the average wefts per centimeter were 30. No splices, mends, selvages or seams were present but two hems were identified. The average width of the hem was 5 mm. The hem appears to have been machine sewn but the friable nature of the fragments made it difficult to determine. The thread used for both the hem and securing the hook-and-eye closure was two-ply, Z-spun, S-twist. Raw material for this thread could not be determined. Both the hooks and eyes were formed from a piece of metal wire, possibly copper, twisted and bent into shape. The hooks had an average length of 11.1 mm and a width of 12.05 mm, with the wire having an average diameter of 3.3 mm. The eyes had an average length of 11.33 mm and a width of 12 mm in width with the wire having an average diameter of 1 mm. The fibers and debris on the obverse side of the fragments was indeterminate. No leather was recovered from this grave.

WILLIAM TOWLES TERRILL, JR. (BURIAL 20)

The fabric evidence from William Towles Terrill, Jr.'s grave consisted of 101 fragments from a man's garment. Five textile structures were identified: Balanced Plainweave, 1/1 (n=45); Twill Weave, 4/1 (n=48); Twill Weave, 2/1 (n=16); Twill Weave, 4/3 (n=5); and Warp-faced Plainweave, 1/1 (n=5). Most fragments were composed of two layers of fabric, each of a different textile structure. The fragments of Balance Plainweave, 1/1, fabric were felted or fullered. Weft elements had an average diameter of 0.5 mm while the diameter of the warp elements could not be accessed due to heavy wear. Both elements were Z-spun and averaged 40 threads per centimeter. The raw material of this fabric appeared to be wool and may represent the outer most layer of fabric for a gentleman's jacket.

The fragments of the Twill Weave, 4/1, were composed of a slightly S-spun warp and weft of blue silk. These fragments were a type of satin fabric that was most likely used as the lining of a gentleman's jacket. The warp and weft elements of this fabric were extremely fine and made obtaining the diameter of these elements difficult. The average warp elements per centimeter were 40 and the average weft elements per centimeter were 70. One fragment of this textile type also had a side selvage present. The selvage was a perpendicularly plaited border with paired wefts that split into individual elements after a few courses (Seiler-Baldinger 1994:126).



Figure 17. Fabric Fragment from Zerelda E. Terrill's Dress Showing Hook-and-Eye Fasteners.

The fragments of Twill Weave, 2/1, appear to represent a pair of gentleman's wool pants. Both warp and weft elements were S-spun. The average diameter of the warp elements was 0.58 mm and the average diameter of the weft elements was 0.55 mm (Table 4). The average number of warp and weft elements per centimeter was 21. The Twill Weave, 4/3, was a fabric twill tape used along garment hems for reinforcement and to provide a 'finished' edge. It appears to have been used along the edges of the jacket or coat. The warp elements of the tape were 2-ply, Z-spun, S-twisted and had an average diameter of 0.47 mm and an average of 29 warps per centimeter. The wefts were one-ply, Z-spun and had an average diameter of 0.47 mm with 48 elements per centimeter. Both side selvages of the tape were present and were perpendicularly plaited borders (Seiler-Baldinger 1994:126). The raw material of the tape could not be ascertained.

The final textile structure identified from this grave was Warp-faced Plainweave, 1/1. These fragments appear to have been used in the construction of the jacket, with two fragments situated between the outer, fulled layer and the inner silk lining. This fabric may have been used for lining or for additional support during the construction of the garment. The weft elements were completely obscured by the warps and no data could be collected on them. The warp elements were S-spun with an average diameter of 1.11mm and an average of 10.3 warps per centimeter. The raw material of these fragments appears to be wool and all examples were heavily worn.

Eight fabric-covered buttons also were found in association with this burial. Each button was covered in the same fabric, wool Twill Weave, 2/1. The warp elements were S-spun with an average diameter of 0.45 and an average of 30 warps per centimeter. The weft elements were S-spun with an average diameter of 0.4 mm and an average of 27.5 wefts per centimeter. The buttons appear to have been constructed by wrapping a piece of the fabric around a grommet and riveting it around metal (iron?) core or knob. The back of the knob had a thread back and a loop shank. There were two general sizes of fabric covered buttons: five were approximately 18 mm in diameter and three were approximately 15 mm in diameter. The larger buttons would have been used on the jacket, while the smaller buttons would have been used on a vest.

Two keyhole buttonholes also were found with this individual. All that remained of one buttonhole was its stitching. The fabric to which it had originally been attached to had deteriorated during deposition. The other buttonhole was still intact and buttoned with the reverse obscured by the fabric the button was secured to. The buttonholes were an average length of 18.9 mm long, width of 10.95 mm wide and thickness 2.65 mm. The thread used to sew the buttonholes was 2-ply, S-spun, Z-twisted with an average diameter of 0.61 mm. The raw material of the thread was most probably cotton and was coated in some sort of wax for strength.

Fourteen examples of hems, or finished garment edges, were recovered. Each hem had been folded twice over onto itself and secured with a line of stitching from a sewing machine. Some of the hems along the jacket fragments were reinforced with a twill hem tape for strength. The hems that encompassed two layers of fabric were folded over twice with the outer fabric being visible on the outside of the hem. The stitching used to secure the hem in place was 2-ply, S-spun, Z-twisted with an average diameter of 0.48 mm and an average stitch length of 1.58 mm. The average hem width was 8.98 mm with an average thickness of 2.99 mm. The length of a hem varied with each fragment.

One intact and in-place buckle or clip was identified on a fabric fragment (Figures 18 and 19) from a man's pants. This buckle or clip may have been from a cincher to tighten the waist or from a suspender clip. A strip of fabric was secured to the pants and passed through the buckle, which was itself sewn to another strip of fabric at its center. The buckle's fabric is incomplete; it cannot be determined if it was secured to the pants as well or to a suspender. The buckle itself appears to be made of copper and consists of two keyhole-shaped arms joined in the middle by a cylinder. The arms would fold over onto themselves and the topmost arm appears to have had 'teeth' to grip the fabric



Figure 18. Fragment of Pants with Buckle or Clip from Burial 20 (William T. Terrill, Jr.).



Figure 19. Close-up of Buckle or Clip from Burial 20 (William T. Terrill, Jr.).

securely. A second, incomplete buckle or clip also was recovered from this grave. Only part of the cylinder and arms are present but it appears to have served a similar purpose.

Thirty-eight fragments of leather also were recovered from Burial 20. These fragments appear to represent both a left (n=20) and a right (n=18) shoe, respectively. The sole of the left shoe is intact. It was machine-stitched with a nailed heel and a square toe, and was constructed of a thick piece of leather, possibly a few layers pressed together (Figure 20). The underside of the left sole is stamped with a '9' indicating the shoe was a size nine. The average thickness of the sole was 4.45 mm with a maximum length of 27.2 cm and a maximum width of 8.5 cm. The stitching holes on the sole were elliptical in shape and spaced an average of 5.3 mm apart with an average stitch-hole length of 2.8 mm and a hole width of 0.9 mm. The heel was composed of three layers of thick leather, similar to the sole, stacked together and nailed to the sole with eight tacks. The heel shows some wear from use but the wear is light. The tacks used in the heel averaged 6.2 mm in length, 3.0 mm in width at the tack head, and the head of the tack had a thickness of 2.1 mm. The tacks were spaced an average of 18.5 mm apart on the heel but the spacing was not consistent. The heel has an average length of 5.7 cm, an average width of 6.0 cm, and an average thickness of 8.6 mm. Individual layers of the heel had an average thickness of 2.8 mm. Very little of the upper portion of the shoe was recovered and what is present is indeterminate as to function. One small fragment did retain the stitching holes from the body of the shoe. The leather upper had an average thickness of 1.7 mm and the stitching holes were spaced 1.5 mm apart with an average stitch-hole diameter of 1.0 mm.



Figure 20. Left Shoe Sole from Burial 20 Showing Machine Stitching.

The sole of the right shoe is partially intact having torn where the sole and the heel connect. The right shoe also is machine-stitched with a nailed heel and a square toe. The underside of the sole, however, does not have a size stamped on it. The right sole was constructed in a similar manner as the left and had a maximum length of 22.1 cm and a maximum width of 8.5 cm. The right sole was an average of 3.7 mm thick. The stitching holes were elliptical in shape and spaced an average of 5.9 mm apart with an average stitch-hole length of 2.3 mm and a width of 1.0 mm. The heel was constructed of three layers of thick leather stacked together and nailed to the sole with tacks. The heel showed some light wear from use. The tacks used in the heel construction had an average length of 6.9 mm, an average width of 3.8 mm at the head, and the head had an average thickness of 2.0 mm. The tacks were spaced an average of 16.7 mm apart but the spacing was inconsistent. The heel had an overall thickness of 13.8 mm with each layer having an average thickness of 3.9 mm. The heel had a maximum length of 5.7 cm and a maximum width of 6.5 cm. The upper portion of the right shoe was mostly fragmented and original function was indeterminate. The counter, or the part of the leather upper that came around the back of the heel, was the only piece still attached to the heel. The counter was a solid piece of thin leather and retained some stitching holes from the original construction of the shoe. The stitch-holes were spaced an average of 1.9 mm apart and had an average diameter of 0.45 mm. The upper portion of the shoe had an average thickness of 1.25 mm.

SUMMARY

The fabric and leather from the Terrill Cemetery represent a typical assemblage from a mid-nineteenth century cemetery. The types of garments represented were widely available and common (Severa 1995) while the level of preservation of the fabric and leather is consistent with what has been seen in other nineteenth century burials that have been excavated. The poor condition of the fragments made identification of function difficult. The fabric fragment associated with Mary Hudson was too small to discern its original function. The fragments of leather appear to represent a slipper, which was probably a dress shoe. The poor quality of the leather fragments prevents any further identification of function or type.

The fabric associated with Zerelda E. Terrill appears to have been from a silk dress; specifically the fragments appear to represent the back closure of the dress. The hook-and-eye fasteners are unique. Intact and in-place hook-and-eye closures are not common in archaeological contexts, while the fasteners themselves are relatively common. However, these fragments are not of sufficient size to allow further identification of the type or quality of the dress.

The majority of the fabric from this cemetery was associated with William Towles Terrill, Jr. These materials are derived from a gentleman's suit with portions of the jacket and pants being present, and buttons from both the jacket and a vest; however, there were no fabric fragments recovered that could be directly attributed to a vest. The

small size of the jacket fragments makes it difficult to discern the type of jacket recovered. However, the outer layer of fabric was felted or fulled and the inside of the jacket was lined with silk consistent with mid-nineteenth century clothing manufacturing (Severa 1995). The pant fragments also are consistent with what was available and used during the mid-nineteenth century as Twill weave wool fabric was a common material for men's pants. Though the intact buckle or clip does not exhibit any temporally diagnostic characteristics, it is a noteworthy feature as these fasteners often become separated during deposition. The weight of the fasteners and deterioration of the surrounding fabric to which they were secured will often cause them to become separated from garments.

The fragments of shoe leather recovered were from a type of men's shoe constructed from approximately 1860 to 1880 and commonly available (Anderson 1968). The poor quality of the fragments prevents any further identification of shoe type. What is unique is that the size of the shoes, a nine, was stamped on the underside of one shoe. The light wear on the soles shows that these shoes were not used for very long prior to this individual's interment. Overall, the fabric and leather recovered from the Terrill Cemetery is consistent with what was available and commonly used during the early to mid-nineteenth century (Severa 1995).

HUMAN REMAINS AND CEMETERY DEMOGRAPHICS

An attempt was made to identify all of the recovered remains from the 18 confirmed burials identified in the Terrill Cemetery. Towards this end the *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994:7) was used to ensure that the required data were collected and that they would be comparable to data collected by other researchers. These data can be used to determine an individual's age, sex, height, ancestry/heritage, and diseases from which they may have suffered.

In general, the remains recovered from the Terrill Cemetery were in very poor condition. Most of the burials were badly decomposed, and there were few to no remains. Highly acidic clay soils and inadequate drainage contributed to the inferior preservation. Only Burial 20, William Towles Terrill, Jr., was in fair condition with skeletal remains, coffin wood, handles, viewing window glass, and personal artifacts recovered. Burial 18 was contained in a sealed cast iron coffin, which was not opened.

TAPHONOMIC CHANGES

The majority of remains from the Terrill Cemetery were in a very poor to poor state of preservation (Table 5). Where there were remains, the individual was examined for signs of weathering, discoloration, burning of bones, surface texture, postmortem warping, polishing, cut marks, rodent damage, and cultural modifications. These observations were then coded by section of the body or specific bone. The most common form of taphonomic change that impacted the human remains in the Terrill Cemetery was extreme weathering. Where bone was available for observation, the burial was classified as to bone weathering stage (Table 5). This was accomplished for Burials 1, 6b, 7, 8b, 9, 13, 16, 19, 20, and 21, all of which were classified as weathering stage 5. No human skeletal remains were recovered from seven of the burials. Although identifiable remains were noted from ten of the burials, these bones and/or teeth were too small or too badly decomposed to permit further analysis.

Table 5. Descriptions of Bone Weathering Stages.

Stage	Bone Weathering Stage Description
0	Surface shows no sign of cracking or flaking due to weathering.
1	Bone shows cracking, normally parallel to the fiber structure. Articular surfaces may show mosaic cracking.
2	Outermost concentric thin layers of bone show flaking, usually associated with cracks. Long thin flakes, with one or more sides still attached to the bone. Deeper more extensive flaking follows, until most of the outermost surface is gone.
3	Surface is characterized by patches of rough, homogeneously weathered compact bone, resulting in fibrous texture. All the external concentric layers of bone have been removed.
4	Surface is coarsely fibrous and rough in texture; large and small splinters occur and may be loose enough to fall away from the bone if moved. Weathering penetrates into inner cavities.
5	Bone is falling apart, with large splinters. Bone is easily broken by moving. Original bone shape may be difficult to determine.

POPULATION STATISTICS

Remains were assessed *in situ* to determine sex due to the badly weathered nature of the skeletal components. The following techniques were used to assess the sex of each burial (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). First, the Os Coxae, when available, were examined and scored for the following features: the ventral arc, the subpubic concavity, the ischio-pubic ramus ridge, the greater sciatic notch, and the preauricular sulcus. Next, features of the cranium, when available, were scored for size of the nuchal crest, mastoid process, supra orbital margin, prominence of the glabella, and mental eminence. Each individual was then assigned to one of the following categories:

0= undetermined sex.	Sex could not be determined.
1= female.	Little doubt the identified attributes represent a female.
2= probable female.	Attributes more indicative of female than male.
3= ambiguous sex.	Sexually diagnostics features are ambiguous.
4= probable male.	Attributes more indicative of male than female.
5= male.	Little doubt identified attributes represent a male.

The sex of only one individual, Burial 20, could be assessed based on examination of the poorly preserved Os Coxae, the features of which were consistent with those of a male. This burial is considered to likely be that of William Towles Terrill, Jr. The sex of four other individuals, Burials 8b, 13, 16, and 19, was assessed as female based on associated grave markers. These individuals were identified as Sarah White, Mary Hudson, Priscilla Farris, and Zerelda E. Terrill, respectively.

Age at Death

Because of the poor conditions of the remains from the Terrill Cemetery, the age of individuals was determined based on grave markers, size of the casket, and in one case using skeletal markers, according to procedures in *Standards* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). These ages were then grouped into fetal (F, pre-natal), infant (I, birth to 3 years), child (C, 3 to 12 years), adolescent (AO, 12 to 20 years), young adult (YAD, 20 to 35 years), mature adult (MAD 36 to 50 years), old adult (OAD, over 50 years), and adult for indeterminate aged mature individuals (A). The majority of burials were determined to be of fetal-, infant-, or child-aged (n=10 or 55.6 percent), two were adolescents, one was a late adolescent/young adult, one was a mature adult, two were old adults, and two were adults of indeterminate age (Table 6, Figure 21).

IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS

A total of nine stone grave markers were recovered, four of which had identification information of individuals. Sarah White (Burial 8b) was born in November 1796 and died in April 1836, making her 39 and placing her within the mature adult age

group (MAD:35-50). Burial 13 is identified as Mary Hudson (1833 to 1866). Mary Hudson’s marker had no inscriptions other than dates of birth and death, placing her age at 33, or within the young adult age range (YAD: 20-35). Priscilla Farris’ (Burial 16) marker indicates she was born in 1797 and died in 1851, giving her an age of 54, and placing her within the old adult age group (OAD: 55+). Zerelda Terrill’s (Burial 19) marker indicates she was 14 years old when she died, placing her in adolescent (AO: 12-20) age group.

Table 6. Age Distribution of Individuals in the Terrill Cemetery.

Burial Number	Skeletal Age	Known Age*	Age Group	Individual Identification
1	12 – 20		AO	
2	B – 5		I/C	
4	B – 3		I	
5	<B – 3		F/I	
6a	3 – 12		C	
6b	> 20		A	
7	B – 3		I	
8a	3 – 12		C	
8b	33 – 50	39	MAD	Sarah White
9	3 – 12		C	
10	B – 3		I	
11	B – 3		I	
13	20 – 35	33	YAD	Mary Hudson
16	50+	54	OAD	Priscilla Farris
18	Unknown		A	John C. Terrill
19	12-20	14	AO	Zerelda Terrill
20	50+	72	OAD	Wm. Towles Terrill, Jr.
21	<B – 3		F/I	

*Known age is derived from the Terrill Family Vertical File and grave markers.

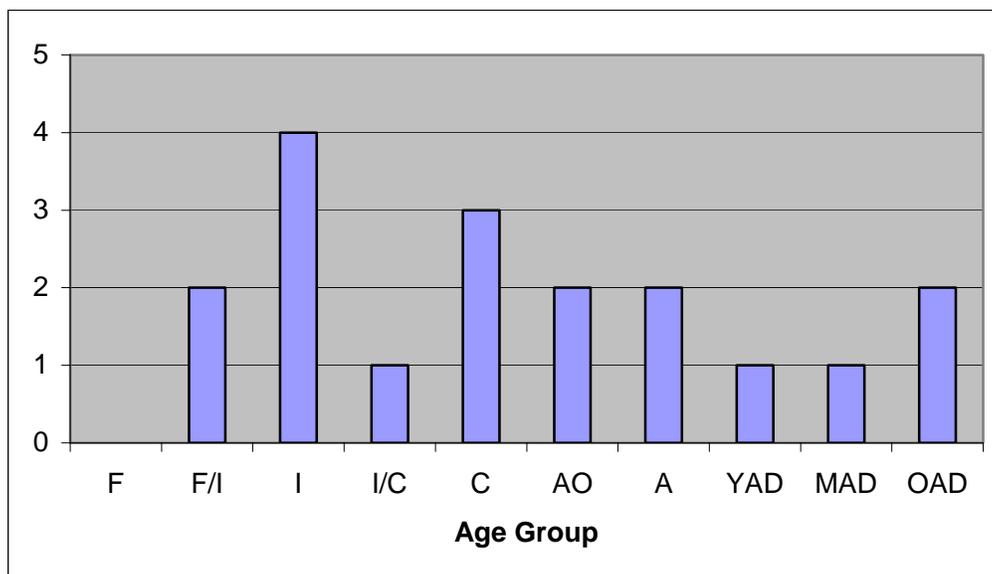


Figure 21. Age Group Frequency of Individuals in the Terrill Cemetery.

Information from the Terrill family vertical files provided age data on one additional identified burial. William Towles Terrill, Jr. (Burial 20) was born in 1804 and died in 1876, placing him in the old adult age category (OAD: 55+) with an age of 72 years.

STATURE

Stature was calculated using regression formulae developed by Bass (1995) (An attempt to use Fordisc 2.0 to confirm these estimates was not successful due to the poor and fragmented condition of the longbones [Owsley and Jantz 1996]). Bass's formulae calculate stature based on the size of the humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, and fibula. The results of each regression formula are then averaged to obtain an estimate of an individual's height.

When it can be evaluated properly, stature at death is one indicator of the overall health of an individual or a population. In the case of the Terrill Cemetery, only the remains of one individual—William Towles Terrill, Jr. (Burial 20)—were sufficiently well-preserved to permit a stature assessment. Stature was calculated for this burial based on length measurements of the long bones, which were obtained *in situ*. These measurements resulted in a stature estimate of 5 feet 6 inches \pm 1.6 inches. Because these were the only remains suitable for such measurement, an average height for the burial population in this cemetery could not be obtained. However, some limited comparisons may be made between the height measurement for William Towles Terrill, Jr. and known stature data for the 1840s and for a contemporary population from the Old Frankfort Cemetery (Killoran 2008).

The average stature for populations of the 1840s was five feet seven inches tall (Killoran 2008). Considering the margin of error, the stature of William Terrill, Jr. is consistent with this average height. His stature is several inches taller, however, than the average height of adult individuals buried in the Old Frankfort Cemetery, which includes burials that date from about 1815 to 1860 (Killoran 2008). The Old Frankfort Cemetery was largely populated by individuals of lower socio-economic status who were susceptible to the poor health effects that often accompanied living in crowded, early- to mid-nineteenth century urban settings without access to adequate sanitation, clean water, and proper nutrition (Killoran 2008). One of these health effects was a generally lower stature for the burial population, which was approximately five feet (Killoran 2008). Although it is unfair to draw too strong of a conclusion when comparing the stature of these individuals with that of William Terrill, Jr., the differences in height could be considered reflective of differences between the populations buried in each respective cemetery. The Terrill Cemetery was located on property in a rural area south of Richmond that had been in the Terrill family since the early 1790s, whereas Old Frankfort Cemetery was located in the densely-populated urban setting of downtown Frankfort. The Terrill family was not part of the upper-class, but they were certainly of higher socio-economic status than the working-class individuals buried in the Old

Frankfort Cemetery, as evidenced in part by the fact that William Terrill, Jr. was a land-owning farmer and prominent local politician, having served as the Madison County Clerk and in the Kentucky House of Representatives. The people buried in Old Frankfort Cemetery were largely working-class individuals, who probably did not own land themselves (certainly not the 325 acres that were owned by William Towles Terrill, Jr. in 1876). Though cursory, these comparisons of socio-economic standing between the populations of these two cemeteries could explain in part why William Towles Terrill, Jr. was significantly taller than the average height of individuals buried in Old Frankfort Cemetery. He may have simply had access to better nutrition and living conditions than his poorer contemporaries who lived, worked, and died in the city.

PATHOLOGY AND TRAUMA

When skeletal remains are available, they may be examined for pathologies that could reflect evidence of the health or trauma experienced by an individual (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Unfortunately all of the remains from the Terrill Cemetery were too badly weathered to determine if pathologies were present.

DISCUSSION

Skeletal remains from the Terrill Cemetery were too severely weathered to determine if any pathology was present. Only one individual (Burial 20) had suitable long bones to estimate stature. The stature of this individual is compatible with the average stature for the 1840s and is taller than the population recovered from the Old Frankfort Cemetery (Killoran 2008). This could indicate this individual had better nutrition during infancy and childhood.

DENTAL ANALYSIS

The Terrill Cemetery dental collection consisted of a mixture of partially intact loose deciduous teeth, and fragmentary deciduous and permanent teeth from five individuals. No mandibles or maxillae were recovered due to the poor preservation of the skeletal remains. The lack of dental remains severely limited analyses that could be performed. None of the recovered loose teeth had enamel remaining and wear, caries, abscesses, and morphology could not be observed. Additionally the absence of enamel excluded analyses that require measurements, including enamel defects or dental enamel hypoplasias.

Of the 18 individuals identified during excavation, only Burials 1, 7, 12 (Mary Hudson), 19 (Zerelda E. Terrill), 20 (William Towles Terrill, Jr.) and 21 had dental fragments available for observations (Table 7). Burial 1, an adolescent (12 to 20 years old) had fragmentary, loose deciduous teeth, none of which had dental enamel. Considering the fact the only deciduous teeth were recovered from this burial, it is likely that the individual was closer to the younger end of the adolescent age bracket at the time of death (i.e., 12-13 years old). Burial 7, an infant (birth to 3 years old) yielded one pre-erupted molar and one fragment of an unidentifiable deciduous tooth, probably an incisor, without enamel. The pre-erupted molar is a partial crown without enamel or root. Burial 13 was that of Mary Hudson. According to the dates of birth and death on her headstone (discussed further in the following chapter), Mary Hudson was a young adult who died at the age of 33. However, an age estimation based on the root development of four fragments of permanent teeth recovered from her burial indicated that she was only 18 to 20 years old. This discrepancy is most likely due to severe weathering of the dental fragments. Only fragmentary, loose deciduous and permanent dental crowns were recovered from Burial 19 (Zerelda E. Terrill, age 14). Small unidentifiable fragments of enamel and root were recovered from Burial 20 (William T. Terrill, Jr., age 72), however, none of the fragments were sufficiently large or intact to allow for further analysis. Finally, Burial 21 yielded fragmentary loose deciduous teeth without enamel.

Table 7. Dental Remains Recovered from the Terrill Cemetery.

Burial Number	Dental Remains
1	Fragmentary loose deciduous teeth, no enamel
7	1 pre-erupted molar, 1 unidentifiable deciduous tooth, no enamel
13 (Mary Hudson)	4 fragments of permanent tooth pulp, no enamel
19 (Zerelda E. Terrill)	Fragmentary loose deciduous and permanent teeth, no enamel
20 (William T. Terrill, Jr.)	Small unidentifiable dental fragments
21	Fragmentary deciduous loose teeth, no enamel

BURIALS INVESTIGATED

GRAVE SHAFTS

A backhoe was used to remove approximately 50 cm of overburden across the site, which exposed several dark soil features, 16 of which were grave shafts. Once each grave shaft was photographed and mapped, the fill was removed by hand using shovels and trowels. The soil within the grave shafts consisted of dark brown to black silty clay loam, and the surrounding matrix consisted of dark yellow brown consolidated clay. Coffin/casket outlines were demarcated by dark brown silty clay loam and coffin nails and screws. Upon encountering the coffin/casket outline, nails and screws were marked, and each grave was carefully excavated using trowels, brushes, bamboo and wooden tools. If preservation allowed, measurements of skeletal remains were taken by a physical anthropologist. Remains were then carefully removed, bagged, assigned a field specimen number and prepared for transport to the University of Kentucky Archaeological Facility for further analysis.

All but two of the individuals (Burials 6a and 8b) from the Terrill Cemetery (15Ma424) were interred in his or her own grave shaft. The upper portion of each grave shaft was much wider than the basal portion. The wider upper portion of the shaft likely made it easier to lower the coffin or casket into place. The narrower base allowed it to fit snugly into the grave. All of the graves were oriented with the heads in the west except for Burials 1, 2 and 21. While they were located within the boundaries of the cemetery, these burials were oriented at an angle with their heads in the northwest (Figure 22). Additionally, the spatial organization of the graves changed over time. The westernmost row represents the earliest interments based on coffin or casket construction that involved the use of hand wrought nails, which typically were used prior to 1830 (Nelson 1968). Hand wrought nails were recovered from Burials 5, 6a, 6b, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10 and 11. Burials 13, 16, 19, and 20 in the central and eastern rows of the cemetery had coffins or caskets constructed with late machine-cut nails, which were manufactured from 1830 to 1890 (Nelson 1968). The coffins associated Burials 1, 2, and 21, located along the southern edge of the cemetery, also were constructed with late machine-cut nails. Unlike the other burials, Burial 18 was associated with an iron coffin.

BURIAL 1

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wooden coffin that measured 1.42 m in length and 40 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 1. A total of 17 cut nails, 15 cut nail fragments, and seven screws were recovered along the outline of the coffin. The presence of cut nails likely indicates interment between 1830 and 1890. Though its

outline was visible in the surrounding matrix (Figure 23), no wood from the coffin was recovered.

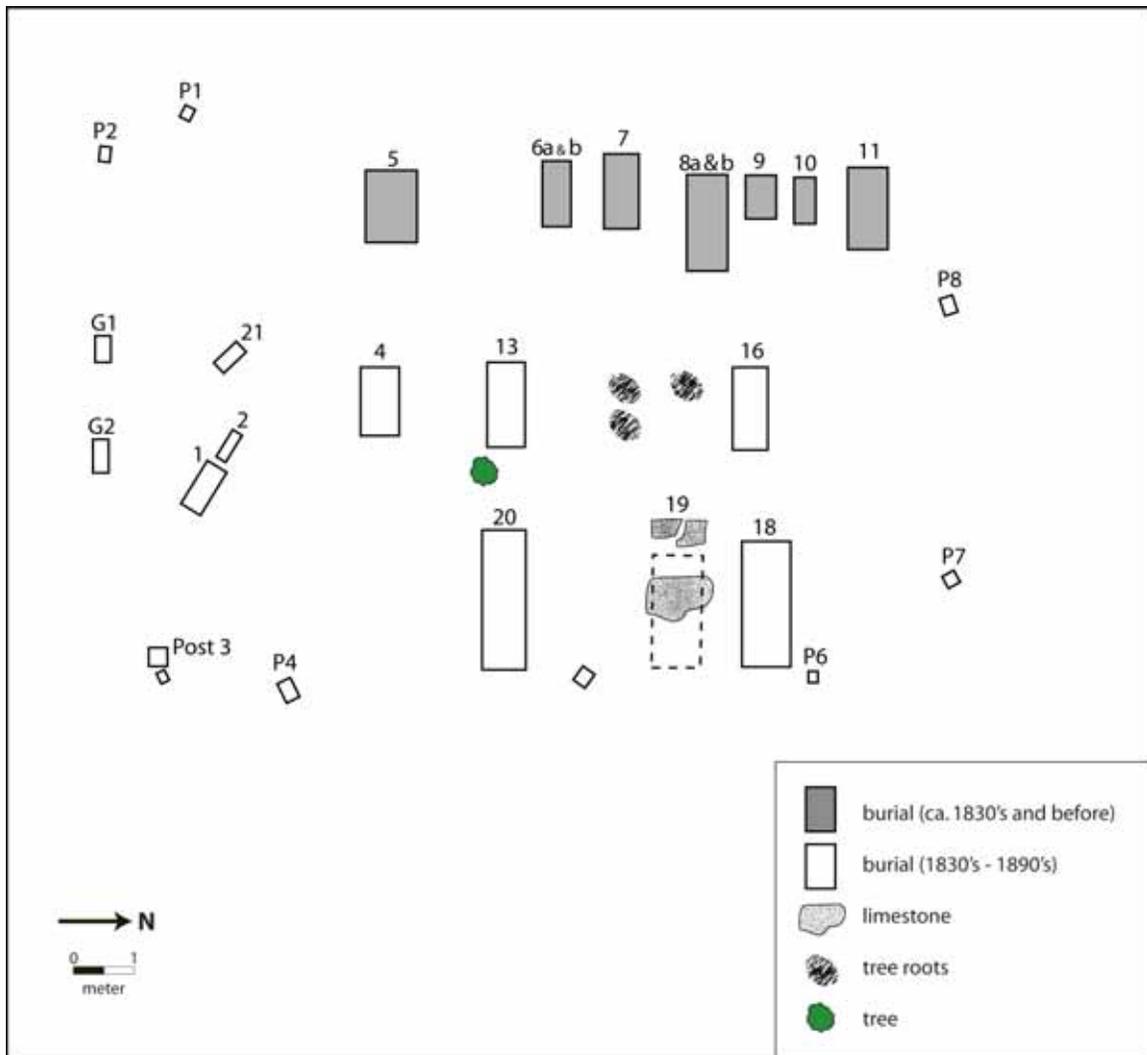


Figure 22. Planview of the Terrill Cemetery (15Ma424) (P, represents postmolds; G, represents Gate foundations; numbers indicate burial number).

Burial 1, as well as Burials 2 and 21, were located in the southernmost portion of the cemetery, separated from the majority of the burials. While most of the burials were oriented with the head in the west, these three burials were oriented at an angle, with the heads toward the northwest. The spatial separation of these burials from the rest of the interments in the cemetery could indicate these individuals were not a part of the Terrill family; rather, they may have been the children of household employees or slaves owned by the family.

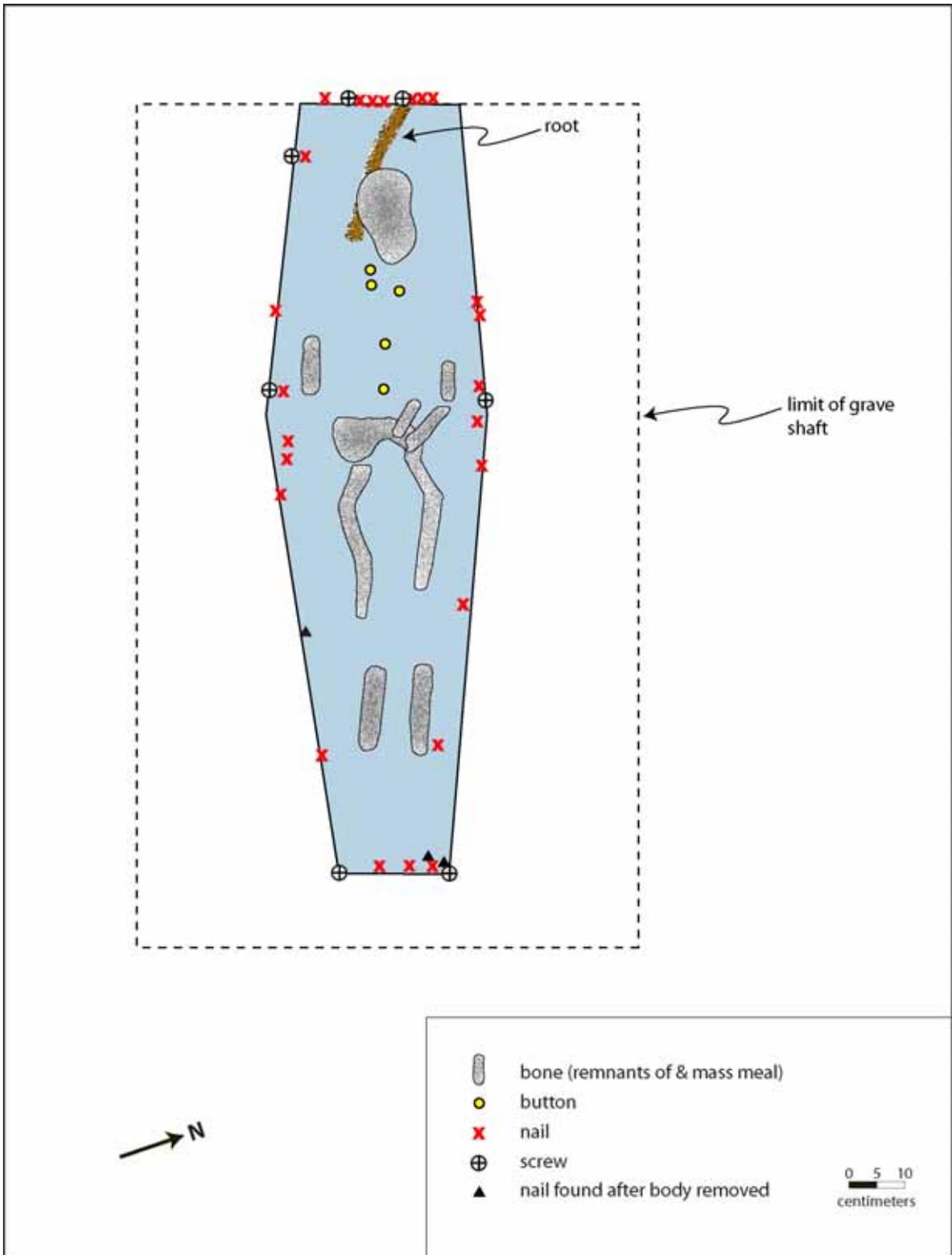


Figure 23. Planview of Burial 1

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

This individual is an adolescent (12 to 20 years old). Due to the poor condition of the remains, and the age at death, the sex of this individual could not be determined. The human skeletal and dental remains consisted of fragmentary loose deciduous teeth, and small portions of the left humerus, ulna, radius, femur and right tibia. All of the remains were too badly weathered for metric and non-metric analyses. However, the recovery of deciduous teeth suggests that this individual was likely a younger adolescent, perhaps no more than 12-13 years old.

Personal Artifacts

Seven Prosser buttons, dating to 1840 or later were recovered from Burial 1. Five were found around the skull, and two were found in the area of the sternum, suggesting this adolescent was wearing a button-down shirt or nightgown.

BURIAL 2

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a rectangular wooden casket were identified in association with Burial 2. The casket measured 68 cm in length and 30 cm in width. A total of 29 late cut nail fragments was recovered from along the sides of the grave. The presence of late cut nails indicate this individual was likely interred between 1830 and 1890. A very small amount of wood remains of the casket were observed, but not collected.

As with Burials 1 and 21, Burial 2 was in the southern most portion of the cemetery, separated from the majority of the burials (Figure 22). As noted above, the spatial segregation of these burials and the fact that they were oriented differently than the remaining burials, may reflect social differentiation among the individuals interred in this cemetery. It is possible that these three burials were the interments of the children of servants or slaves of the Terrill family, which is why they were not afforded a more central place within the cemetery.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Burial 2 is an infant or young child (birth to 5 years old) based on the size of the casket. No remains were recovered from this burial.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this burial.

BURIAL 4

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin measuring 65 cm in length and 30 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 4. No coffin hardware was recovered. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Burial 4 is an infant (birth to 3 years old) based on the size of the casket. No remains were recovered from this burial.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this burial.

BURIAL 5

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin measuring 60 cm in length and 25 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 5. A total of 6 whole and 18 fragmented wrought nails, 7 unidentified nails, and 3 screws were recovered along the outline of the coffin. The presence of wrought nails in this burial indicates a likely interment date prior to 1830.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

This individual is fetal (pre-birth) or infant (birth to 3) based on the small size of the coffin. No remains were recovered from this burial.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered.

BURIAL 6A

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin, measuring 85 cm in length and 40 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 6a. A total of 47 whole and fragmented wrought nails were recovered from this grave. Though its outline was visible

in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered. The wrought nails in this burial indicate a likely interment date prior to 1830. Burials 6a and 6b were buried in the same shaft, indicating burial at the same time (Figure 24). Burial 6a and 6b could be an example of a parent and child being interred together.

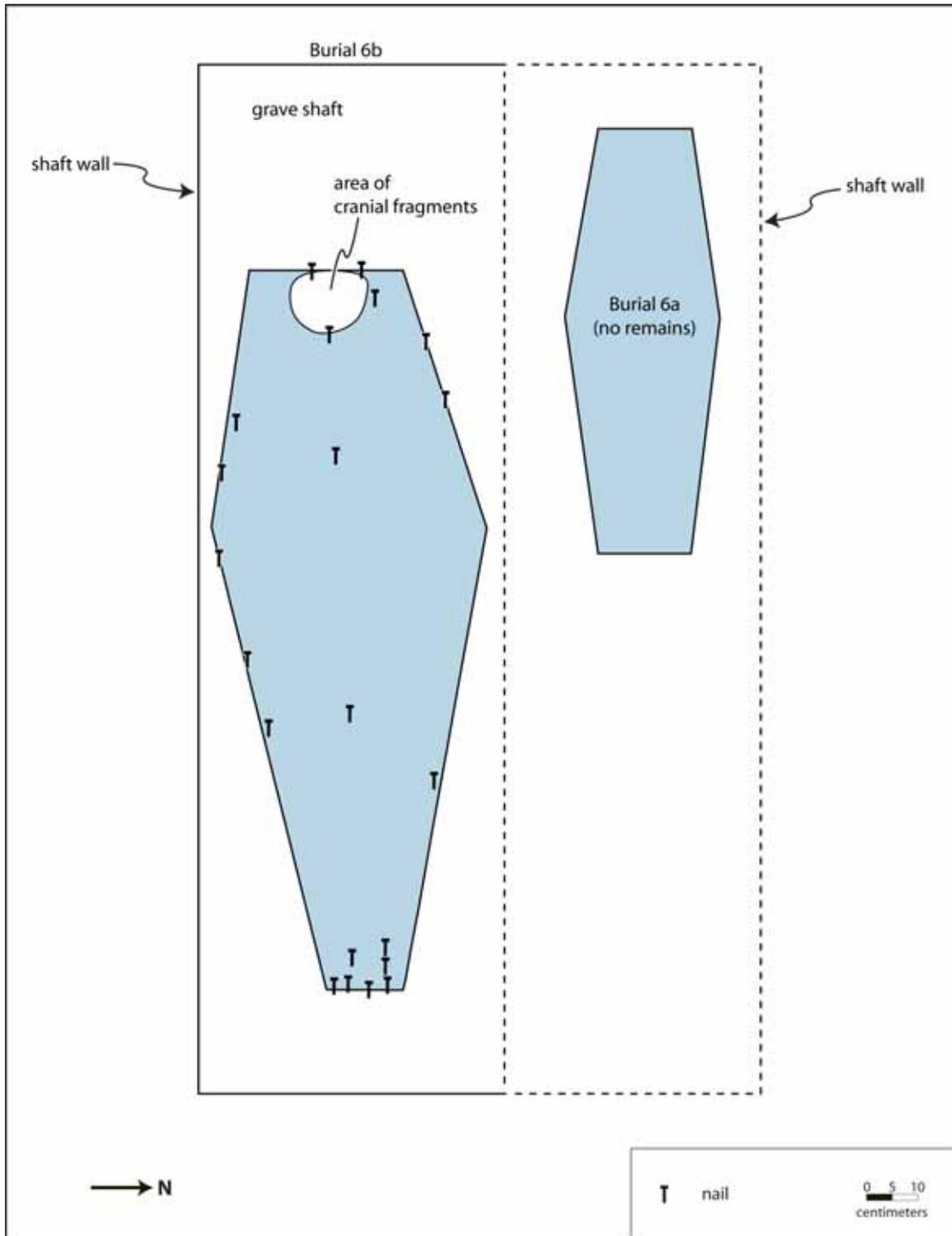


Figure 24. Planview of Burials 6a and 6b.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Burial 6a is a child (3 to 12 years old) based on the size of the casket. No remains were recovered from this burial.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this individual.

BURIAL 7

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal coffin, measuring 64 cm in length and 39 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 7. A total of 1 whole and 7 fragmented wrought nails were recovered along the outline of the coffin. The wrought nails recovered from this burial point to a likely interment date prior to 1830. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered (Figure 25).

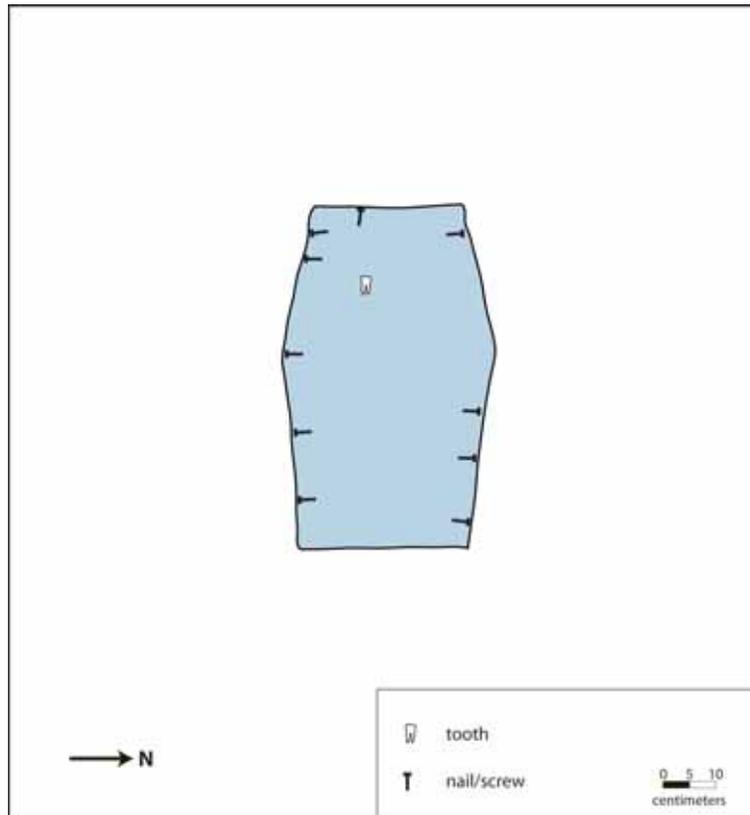


Figure 25. Planview of Burial 7.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Burial 7 was an infant (birth to 3 years old) based on the small size of the coffin. The only remains recovered were a pre-erupted molar and an unidentifiable deciduous tooth. Both were too fragmentary to analyze.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this individual.

BURIAL 8a

The grave shaft for this individual was discovered during excavations for Burial 8b.

Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a rectangular wood casket, measuring 1.15 m in length and 52 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 8a. Although its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the casket was recovered. A total of 17 fragmented wrought nails was recovered along the outline of the casket. The use of wrought nails in the construction of this casket normally would indicate that this individual was likely buried prior to 1830. However, this burial was found immediately adjacent to Burial 8b, and within the same burial shaft, which indicates that they were likely buried at the same time. As noted below, Burial 8B is that of Sarah White, whose headstone indicates that she died in 1836 at the age of 39. It would seem, then, that the use of wrought nails—at least by the person who produced these two caskets—continued beyond 1830. As with Burials 6a and 6b, the coeval interment of the individuals in Burials 8a and 8b could indicate that they were mother (Burial 8b) and child (Burial 8a).

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Based on the size of the casket, Burial 8a is a child (3-12 years old). No remains were recovered from this burial.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this burial.

BURIAL 8B – SARAH WHITE

Burial 8b contained the remains of Sarah White, according to the associated sandstone headstone (Figure 26) with the inscription:

“In memory of
SARAH S WHITE
Born Nov 16th 1796
Died April 9th 1836”



Figure 26. Engraved Headstone for Sarah S. White (Burial 8b).

Archival

Sarah White was a daughter of William Towles Terrill, Sr. and Malinda Barnard. She was born on November 16, 1796, married James Pendleton White on March 7, 1815, and died on April 9, 1836 (Terrill Family Vertical File). She was 39 years old when she died (Arnold 2006:E-3).

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

Sarah White was interred in a rectangular wood casket, measuring 124 cm in length and 40 cm in width. A total of one whole and 28 fragmented wrought nails were recovered along the outline of the casket. The presence of wrought nails usually indicates interment prior to 1830; however, the date of death indicated on her headstone is 1836. It is possible her casket was manufactured by a local furniture maker who was still using wrought nails. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the casket was recovered.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

The size of the casket indicates this individual is a young adult (20 to 35 years old). Although, as noted above, Sarah White was actually a mature adult (39 years old) at the time of her death. Only small severely weathered skull fragments were recovered. The remains were too badly decomposed for analyses.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from Sarah White's grave.

BURIAL 9

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin, measuring 1.25 m in length and 40 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 9. A total of nine whole wrought nails and nine wrought nail fragments were recovered along the outline of the coffin. The wrought nails indicate this individual was likely interred prior to 1830. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered (Figure 27).

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Burial 9 is a child (3 to 12 years old) based on the size of the coffin. Only small cranial fragments were recovered. No analyses could be performed.

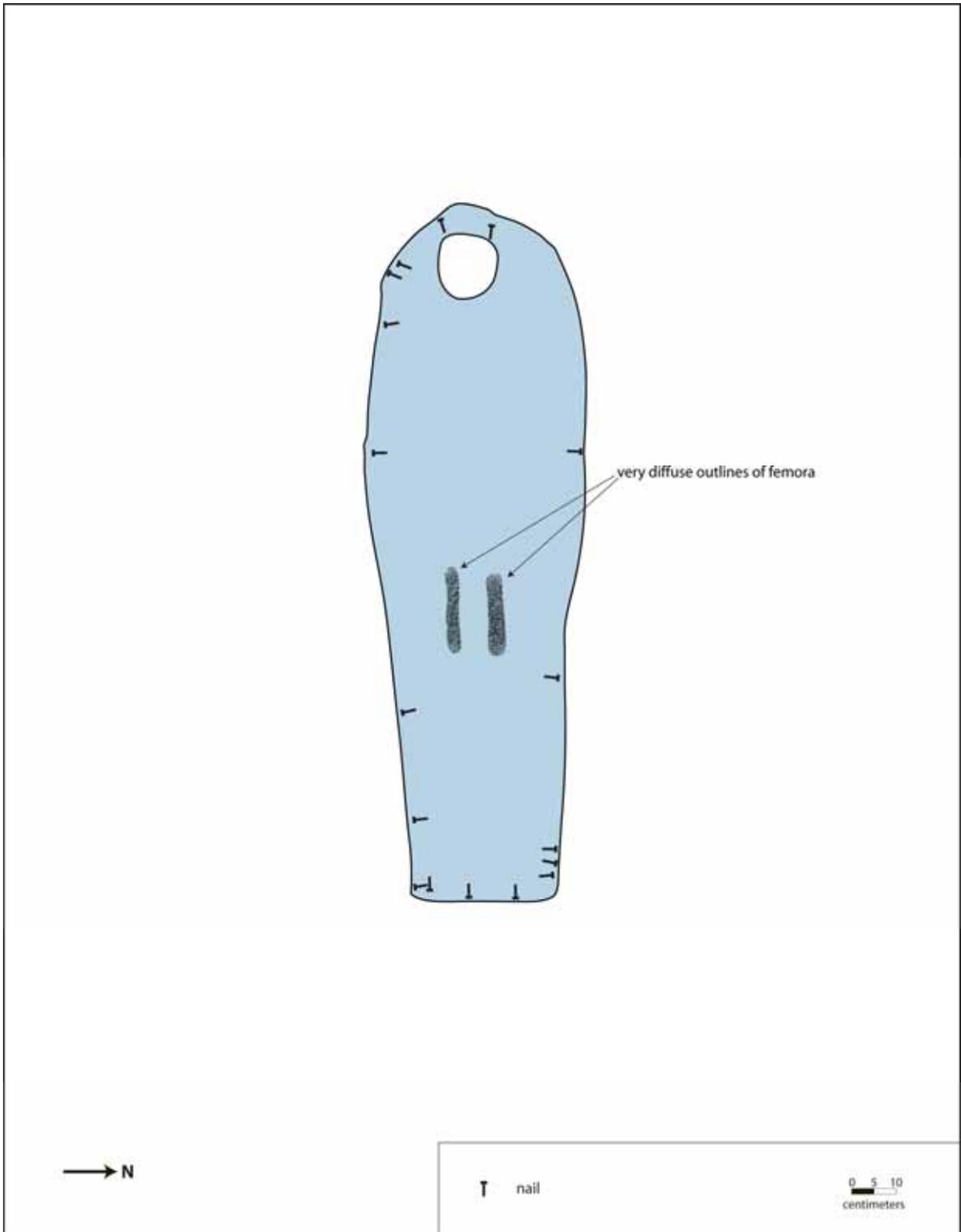


Figure 27. Planview of Burial 9.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this individual.

BURIAL 10

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin, measuring 1.12 m in length and 38 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 10. A total of nine wrought nail fragments and one screw were recovered along the outline of the coffin and point to interment prior to 1830. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered (Figure 28).

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

This individual is an infant (birth to 3 years old) based on the size of the coffin. No human remains were recovered from this burial.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this burial

BURIAL 11

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a rectangular wood casket, measuring 35 cm in length and 20 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 11. A total of eight whole wrought nails and 11 wrought nail fragments was recovered along the outline of the casket. The presence of wrought nails indicates this individual was likely buried prior to 1830. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the casket was recovered.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

This individual is an infant (birth to 3 years old) based on the small size of the casket. No remains were recovered from this burial.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered from this burial.

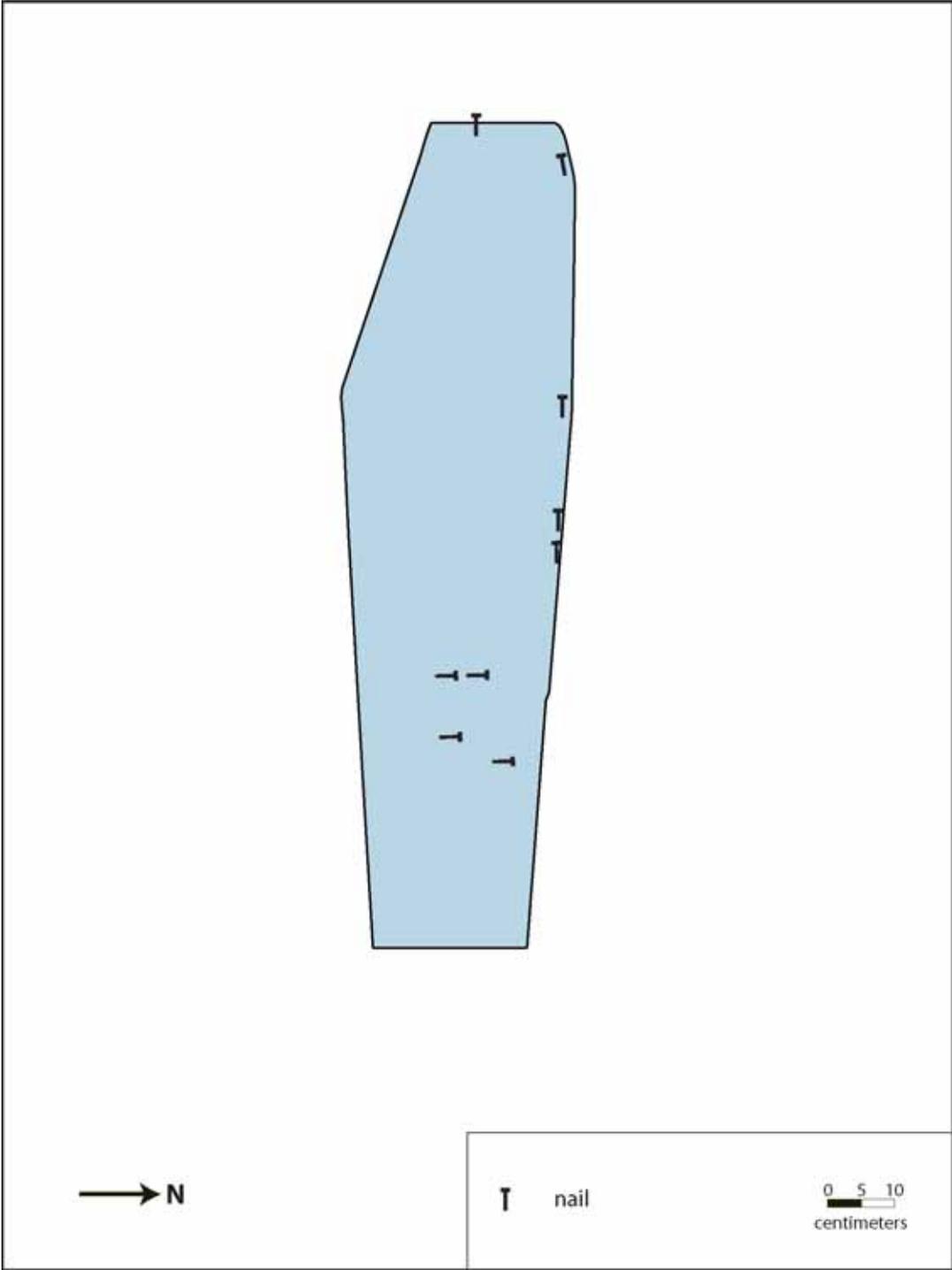


Figure 28. Planview of Burial 10.

BURIAL 13 – MARY HUDSON

A carved sandstone headstone that measured 1.4 m in length, 42 cm in height, and 40 cm in thickness was recovered (Figure 29) in association with Burial 13. It had the following inscription:

“MARY . F
Wife . of .
DAVID.HUDSON
Born. Nov. 21.1833
Died Jan. 7. 1866”



Figure 29. Headstone for Mary Hudson (Burial 13).

Archival

Mary was born on November 11, 1833 and died on January 7, 1866. She was 32 years old when she died. An engraved headstone was present and included her dates of birth and death. No connection between Mary Hudson and the Terrill family could be established.

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin, measuring 1.65 m in length and 55 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 13. A total of 42 late cut nails, 75 late cut nail fragments, five screws, and one tack/brad were recovered. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Small fragments of the cranium, left humerus, ulna, and radius, left and right femora and tibiae, and four fragments of permanent teeth were recovered. Mary Hudson was 32 at death, placing her in the young adult category (20 to 35 years old) based on information from her grave marker and the root development of the dental fragments.

Personal Artifacts

Six porcelain Prosser buttons, dating to 1840 or later, were found in a line down the spinal column of Mary Hudson, suggesting that she was wearing a button down shirt or dress. A single hook and eye fastener also was recovered. Commonly used in clothing with an edge-to-edge closure, hooks and eyes were used throughout the nineteenth century. A vulcanized rubber circular or round comb was recovered from around the skull, indicating that Mary Hudson was wearing it at the time of burial. Vulcanized rubber, like that from this comb, was patented in 1844 (Thompson 1921). Combs such as the one recovered from this burial were sold well into the nineteenth century (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1897:326).

Four fragments of leather, probably representing a machine made slipper, were recovered from this grave. Additionally, fragments from a cotton garment of unidentifiable function were recovered.

BURIAL 16 – PRISCILLA FARRIS?

An engraved headstone with the following inscription (Figure 30) was found near Burial 10 (Figure 22):

*“In memory of
Priscilla Farris
Wife of Matthew Chitty
Born Jan 20 1797
Died Nov 12 1851”*



Figure 30. Headstone for Priscilla Farris (Burial 16).

The marker had been fractured at the base and was lying on its back. Since Burial 10 was that of an infant and not a 54-year-old woman, there is no reason to believe that this marker is associated with this grave. In addition, the burial case within which Burial 10 was interred was constructed with hand wrought nails, which would not have been in

common use during the 1850s. Burial 16 was the closest interment that appears to post-date 1830 (Figure 22), and also appears to be that of an adult (based on the size of the coffin). The proximity of this burial suggests the possibility that the marker is actually associated with Burial 16. Unfortunately, the remains associated with this individual were too poorly preserved to determine to age or sex, which would have provided an independent line of evidence to support or deny this interpretation.

Archival

Priscilla was born on January 20, 1797 and died November 12, 1851. She was 54 years old when she died (Arnold 2006: E-4). No connection to the Terrill family could be established; however, Lurinda K. Terrill, a daughter of William Towles Terrill, Sr. was the wife of James K. Farris. Lurinda Terrill was born in 1808. Given the fact that Priscilla Farris would have been 11 years older than Lurinda, it is possible that Priscilla was a sister of James K. Farris, and thus a sister-in-law of Lurinda. This interpretation is somewhat speculative, however, and requires additional archival research to confirm.

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a rectangular wood casket, measuring 1.54 m in length and 51 cm in width were documented in association with this casket. A total of 14 late cut nails, 61 late cut nail fragments, and 3 screws were recovered along the outline of the casket. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the casket was recovered (Figure 31).

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

The size of the casket is consistent with the stature of an adult. Fragments of the cranial bones, mandible, and left and right femora were recovered. No metric or non-metric analyses could be performed.

Personal Artifacts

Two porcelain Prosser buttons, dating from 1840 or later were recovered from near the area of the clavicles of this individual. If this individual was a woman, then she may have been wearing a shirt or dress with a collar when she was buried.

BURIAL 18 – JOHN C. TERRILL (?)

Archival

John C. Terrill was one of four sons of William Towles Terrill, Jr. He fought for the Confederacy and was mortally wounded during the American Civil War (Terrill Family Vertical File). Cast iron coffins such as the one associated with this burial were in use during the American Civil War, and allowed for the transport of remains over long

distances, so that the deceased could be buried at their home. If John C. Terrill had been interred in this coffin, the complete seal would have preserved the body for transportation, and would not have allowed odors or fluids to leak during transport.

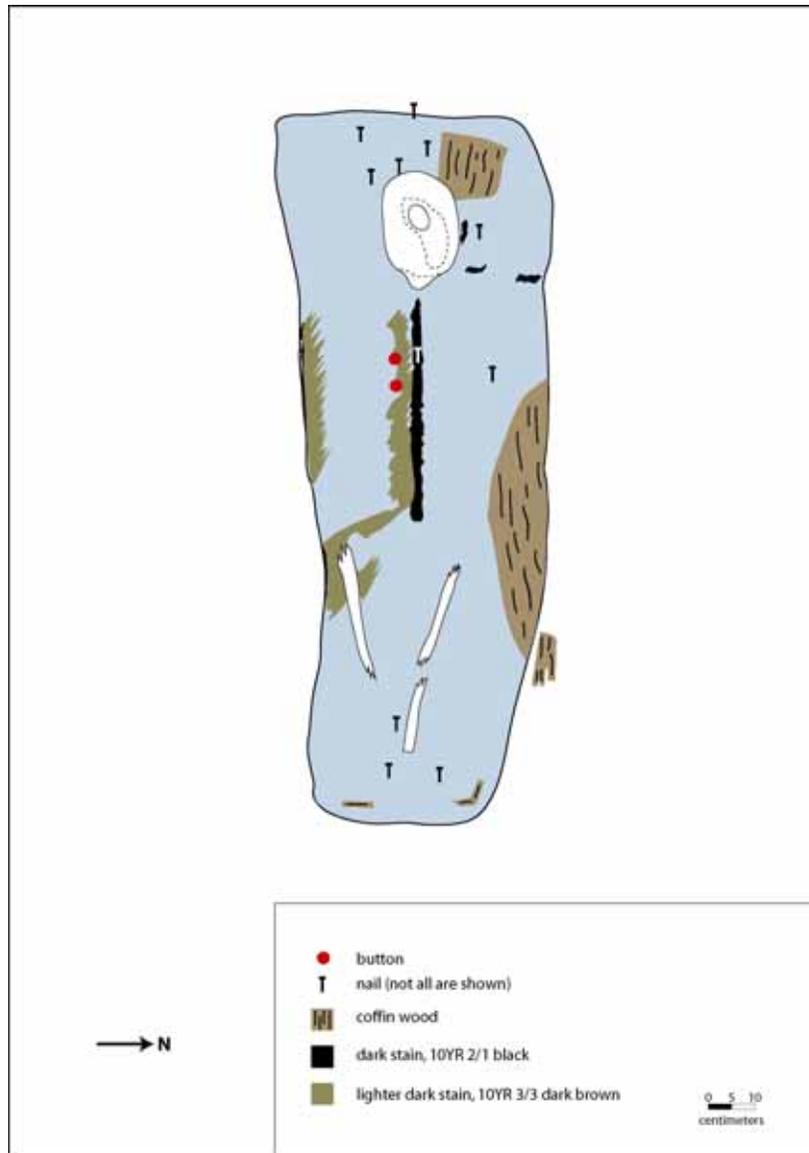


Figure 31. Planview of Burial 16 (Priscilla Farris).

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

John C. Terrill was interred in a torpedo shaped cast iron coffin, which was placed inside a wooden crate, probably the shipping crate. The cast iron coffin measured 2.10 m in length and 50 cm in width (Figure 32). The coffin is possibly a successor of Fisk’s models. This coffin is octagonal in shape, and exhibits a decorative floral pattern. The coffin associated with John C. Terrill appears to be a variation of the “Octagonal Plain

Case” manufactured by the Crane, Breed, and Company from 1854 and remained in production well into the post-Civil War period (Allen 2002:4).



Figure 32. Cast Iron Coffin in Burial 18 (John C. Terrill).

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Analysis of the human remains could not be completed, as the coffin remained sealed.

Personal Artifacts

Analysis of personal artifacts could not be completed, as the coffin remained sealed. However, the elaborate cast-iron coffin—which was the only one of its kind in this cemetery—suggests that the individual interred within it was a person of higher socio-economic status than the other individuals in this burial population.

BURIAL 19 – ZERELDA E. TERRILL

An engraved headstone found in association with Burial 19 (Figure 33) had the following inscription:

“In Memory
of
ZERELDA E.
Daughter of
WM. T. & P.W. TERRILL
Born
Feb.3, 1831
DIED
Mar.31, 1845.”



Figure 33. Engraved Headstone of Zerelda E. Terrill (Burial 19) (note the weeping willow motif at top).

A weeping willow motif was carved at the top of the headstone (Figure 33). The weeping willow suggests grief and sorrow, and can suggest immortality. In Christianity, this motif is associated with the gospel of Christ because the tree will flourish and remain whole no matter how many branches are cut off. This motif is one of the most popular gravestone decorations of the mid-eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century (Keister 2004:67). The original headstone was probably placed upright to mark Zerelda's grave, however at some point, was laid flat and placed into a sandstone holder, perhaps because it appears to have been broken into two sections (Figure 33).

Seven courses consisting of large limestone slabs and smaller pieces of limestone overlaid the grave shaft (Figure 34). A layer of river pebbles surrounded the limestone cap, with a concentration near the head. The basal layer was approximately five cm thick, while the upper layers were two to three cm thick. This rectangular box had been set on two large limestone footers that had been laid perpendicular to the grave shaft (Figure 35).



Figure 34. Layers of Limestone Covering the Grave Shaft of Burial 19 (Zerelda E. Terrill) (looking north).

Mussel shell was noted beneath the grave marker and in the burial shaft fill. The significance of the mussel shell is not known, but the use of shell in burial customs has long been documented among many cultures (White 2002:64). The shells here do not appear to have any ethnic, racial, or class significance. Zerelda's grave was the only one in this cemetery in which mussel shell was found. Interestingly the majority of mussel shell-decorated graves at the Old Bethel Cemetery in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky were also child burials (Mabelitini 2007:14).

Archival

Zerelda E. Terrill was the only daughter of William Towles Terrill, Jr. and Parthenia Maupin. Zerelda was born on February 3, 1831 and died March 31, 1845. She was 14 years old when she died (Arnold 2006:E-3).



Figure 35. Limestone Footers that Paralleled Burial 19 (Zerelda E. Terrill).

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin, measuring 1.46 m in length and 35 cm in width were documented in association with Zerelda E. Terrill; this coffin underlain the limestone discussed above. A total of 62 late cut nail fragments and four screws were recovered along the outline of the coffin. Though its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

This individual is Zerelda Terrill, a 14-year-old girl (Terrill Family Vertical File). Zerelda Terrill's remains were badly weathered and only fragments of loose deciduous and permanent teeth, left humerus and left and right femora and tibiae were recovered. No metric or non-metric analyses could be performed on these fragmented remains.

Personal Artifacts

A pair of gold plated hoop earrings manufactured from copper or brass was recovered from Zerelda E. Terrill's burial. The earrings were found on either side of her skull, and were likely worn at the time of burial.

A slate pencil was also recovered from this burial. It measured 31.7 mm in length and 4.3 mm at its widest point, and was likely placed in the coffin when she was buried.

It is also possible the pencil was in a pocket in Zerelda's clothing. It was common to bury children in their everyday clothing, and the pencil may have been left in the clothing without purpose (Pike and Armstrong 1980). The presence of a slate pencil may indicate that Zerelda was attending school, or was being educated at home.

Twenty-seven fragments of fabric were recovered, and appear to represent the back closure of a dress. A series of at least four hook-and-eye closures were present, further supporting the suggestion of a dress.

The personal artifacts together with the elaborate grave marker suggest Zerelda Terrill's family enjoyed relatively high social status.

BURIAL 20 – WILLIAM TOWLES TERRILL, JR.(?)

Although this grave did not have an associated marker, based on the six handles depict two lead alloy hands clutching the iron bar (Figure 12). These handles are similar in construction to six lead alloy handles recovered from the State Mound that has a known interment date of 1880 (Stottman and Pollack 2005). That these handles were recovered in conjunction with a glass viewing plate suggests a high level of social and economic status of the deceased. The date range of these materials suggests that Burial 20 may be the grave of William Towles Terrill, Jr. (1804-1876), who had served as a Kentucky State Representative.

Archival

William Towles Terrill, Jr. is one of ten children of William Towles Terrill, Sr. and Malinda "Milly" Barnard. William T. Terrill, Jr. is the oldest surviving son, and was born in 1804 or 1805. William T. Terrill Jr. married Parthenia W. Maupin on November 10, 1829. Their home was located on what was known as Duncan Lane near the residence of Major William Harris (Terrill Family Vertical File). William Towles Terrill, Jr. inherited his father's property upon his death. He had five children, including Zerelda (Burial 19), Robert, William, John, and Daniel Terrill. William T. Terrill, Jr. represented Madison County in the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1850. The 1870 U.S. Federal Census lists William Terrill, Jr. as head of a household that included only himself and his wife. His occupation was described as "farmer." William T. Terrill, Jr. died in 1876, and bequeathed to his son Robert a portion of his farm, including his house, stable, and family burial ground (MCC 1876: WB 1:25).

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin, measuring 2.18 m in length and 60 cm in width were documented in association with this burial (Figure 36). Eight thumbscrews, six decorative compound metal handles, five escutcheons, 24 whole late cut nails, 25 late cut nail fragments, four embossed tacks, and one glass viewing plate were recovered from the grave of William Terrill Jr. (Figures 11 and 12). The handles are fashioned to



Figure 36. Planview of Burial 20 (William Towles Terrill, Jr.).

resemble hands holding a metal bar (see Figure 12). The viewing plate for William Terrill, Jr. was oval in shape and had been fit into a wooden coffin. The glass viewing plate averaged 1.65 mm in thickness. Although there was not a large enough sample of flat glass fragments to conduct a window glass analysis, the thickness of these specimens is more typical of plate glass than architectural window glass.

The presence of late cut nails indicate a likely interment date between 1830 and 1890. This timeframe is consistent with that of the handles, escutcheons, and thumbscrews, which date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century based on material and style.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

The size of this coffin that Burial 20 was interred within is consistent with the stature of a mature adult male. Only small cranial and unidentifiable dental fragments were recovered, although other fragmented skeletal remains were observed during excavation. Length measurements obtained from the long bones while they were *in situ* were used to calculate William Terrill, Jr.'s height, which was estimated to be 5 feet 6 inches \pm 1.6 inches. No other metric or non-metric analyses could be performed.

Personal Artifacts

Five 4-holed cast iron buttons with decorative edges possibly representing pant buttons were recovered near the elbows and wrists, indicating William Towles Terrill, Jr. was wearing trousers at the time of burial. Four porcelain Prosser buttons, dating to 1840 or later were recovered from the lower torso and on each tibia, suggesting William Towles Terrill, Jr. may have been wearing an overcoat at the time of burial (Figure 36). This is further supported by fabric recovered from the burial that represents a gentleman's jacket. An intact buckle or clip, possibly from a gentleman's pair of pants, was also recovered (Figures 18 and 19). The buckle or clip may have been a cincher to tighten the waist, or a suspender clip. Thirty-eight leather fragments also recovered from this burial represent a left and a right shoe (Figure 20). The personal artifacts together with the elaborate escutcheons coffin handles suggest this individual likely enjoyed high social status.

BURIAL 21

Coffin/Casket Remains and Hardware

The remains of a hexagonal wood coffin, measuring 50 cm in length and 30 cm in width were documented in association with Burial 21. A total of 13 late cut nail fragments were recovered along the outline of the coffin. The presence of late cut nails in this burial indicates a likely date of interment between 1830 and 1890. Although its outline was visible in the surrounding matrix, no wood from the coffin was recovered.

As with Burials 1 and 2, this burial was located in the southernmost part of the cemetery. As noted above, the spatial separation of these burials and their orientation toward the northwest, rather than the north like the rest of the burials, may indicate that they were not part of the Terrill family. Rather, they may have been the children of servants or slaves of the Terrill family.

Human Skeletal and Dental Remains

Burial 21 is an infant based on the small size of the coffin. Only small fragments of cranial bones and fragmentary deciduous loose teeth were recovered. No metric or non-metric analyses could be performed.

Personal Artifacts

No personal artifacts were recovered.

SUMMARY

Based on the mortuary practices described and the burial data presented in this chapter, some general observations may be made about the Terrill Cemetery regarding body orientation; spatial organization; social distinctions, age-at-death; and burial garments. Changes in nineteenth century burial practices also are reflected in the patterns of pre- and post-1840 interment in this cemetery.

Each of the eighteen individuals excavated at the Terrill Cemetery was interred in his/her own burial shaft. Burials 6a and 8a were the exception. These individuals were children who were interred in the same shaft with Burial 6b, and Sarah White (Burial 8b), respectively. Burial 6b was an adult, and Sarah White died at the age of 39. It is possible that Burials 6a and 8a represent coterminous burial of a child and mother.

Almost all of the burials in the Terrill Cemetery were located in one of three rows, with their heads oriented toward the west (Figure 22). The exceptions, Burials 1 (young adolescent), 2 (infant/child), and 21 (infant), were not buried in a row. Instead, they were buried in the southernmost portion of the cemetery (Figure 22). In addition to their spatial segregation, they were oriented differently: their heads pointed to the northwest. These three individuals' spatial separation could indicate that they were not family members. They may have been the children of household employees or slaves.

Two other individuals who apparently were not part of the Terrill family, Mary Hudson (Burial 13) and Priscilla Farris (Burial 16), also were interred in this cemetery. Unlike Burials 1, 2, and 21, however, they were interred near Terrill family members and their graves were oriented like those of Terrill family members. This suggests that Hudson and Farris were either so well known to the Terrill family or were socially

accepted by them to such a degree that their interment within this cemetery was permitted in a manner that was comparable to that of family members.

The ages of the individuals interred in the Terrill Cemetery ranged from fetal (pre-birth) to old adult (over 50 years). Ten of the individuals were aged 12 or younger; the remaining eight individuals were adolescents (n=2) or adults of varying ages (n=6). Unfortunately, due to the very poor preservation of the remains, little can be said about the health of this population.

Four individuals (Sarah White [Burial 8b], Mary Hudson [Burial 13], Priscilla Farris (Burial 16), and Zerelda Terrill [Burial 19]) interred within this cemetery had grave markers that indicated their name, date of birth, and date of death. Though burials 18 and 20 lacked associated headstones, based on historic records and grave furniture, the former is thought to be that of John C. Terrill and the latter, that of William Towles Terrill, Jr. The remaining 12 burials could not be associated with a known individual.

Based on headstone death dates and historic records, it can be determined that the six individuals for whom names are known/assumed died between 1836 and 1876. General date of death can be assigned indirectly for the remaining 12 individuals with reference to coffin or casket type, temporally diagnostic associated personal artifacts, and proximity of interment to individuals for whom date of death is known.

Burials 5, 6a, 6b, 7, 8a, 9, 10, and 11 were buried in the westernmost row of the cemetery along with Sarah White, who died in 1836 (Figure 22). All were interred in coffins or caskets that were constructed with wrought nails. These individuals likely died sometime before 1840.

Burial 4, Mary Hudson, Priscilla Farris, Zerelda Terrill, and William Towles Terrill, Jr. were buried in wooden coffins and caskets within the central and easternmost rows of the cemetery; also found in the easternmost row was the grave of John C. Terrill, who had been interred in an iron coffin. As previously noted, burials 1, 2, and 21 were buried along the southern edge of the cemetery. Based on the use of late machine-cut nails to construct wooden boxes, the presence of an iron coffin, the types of personal artifacts associated with these individuals (prosser buttons, iron buttons, a vulcanized rubber comb, a slate pencil, and fabric and leather), and death dates on headstones for some of these individuals, individuals buried in the central and easternmost rows, and along the southern edge of the Terrill Cemetery died sometime after 1840.

The absence of buttons and pins in pre-1840 graves suggests that these individuals were not wearing clothing when they were buried. Rather, they probably were wrapped in a blanket before being placed in the coffin or casket. In comparison, the presence of buttons, as well as hook-and-eye clasps, a buckle or clip, textiles, and fragments of leather in graves individuals who died after 1840 indicate they were wearing personal clothing (e.g., button-down shirts and a suit); a few had associated footwear. In addition, one individual (Zerelda Terrill) was buried wearing gold-plated copper hoop earrings and another (Mary Hudson), a vulcanized rubber hair comb.

During the mid- to late nineteenth century, there was a marked increase in the ritual and expense associated with death. Coffin designs and hardware reflected the trend toward embellishment (Little et al. 1992:411). This movement, known as the “Beautification of Death,” was characterized by the introduction of cast-iron coffins and wooden caskets with more elaborate designs and decorative hardware (Bell 1990:55; Owsley et al. 2006:89).

This shift in coffin and casket design can be seen in the Terrill Cemetery. Of the 18 individuals excavated, 17 had been placed in his or her own wooden coffin or casket. Of these, the coffins associated with individuals who died before 1840 were undecorated and lacked handles or any other ornamentation. With the exception of Sarah White, none had formal grave markers. More elaborate headstones and grave furniture, however, were associated with John C. Terrill, Zerelda Terrill, and William Towles Terrill, Jr., each of whom was interred in the easternmost row of the cemetery (Figure 22). The evidence for the elaboration of grave furniture consists of a cast-iron coffin, elaborate compound handles and escutcheons adorning a wooden coffin, and a headstone that was decorated with a weeping willow. In addition, personal items were only found with burials that post-date 1840.

Examination of the Terrill Cemetery has contributed to the growing body of data on nineteenth century mortuary practices in Kentucky. Though the skeletal remains were not well preserved, insights were gained into the organization and growth of a family cemetery, and changes in nineteenth century mortuary practices.

CONCLUSIONS

The Terrill Cemetery was a family burial ground located in Madison County, Kentucky. Archaeological investigations conducted at this cemetery identified the remains of 18 individuals who were interred in 16 grave shafts. Data obtained from a review of archival records, examination of the cemetery's spatial organization and mortuary patterns, and analyses of recovered artifacts and human skeletal remains has contributed to the growing body of data on early- to late-nineteenth-century mortuary practices in Kentucky. Also of interest was the successful application of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey to locate these nineteenth century grave shafts. Of the 25 anomalies identified during the course of the geophysical survey, 12 were confirmed to be grave shafts. Only four grave shafts were not identified during the course of that survey.

The property on which the Terrill Cemetery is located was purchased by William Towles Terrill, Sr. in the early 1790s. Towles Terrill, a child who died in 1804 or 1805, may have been the first family member buried in this cemetery, but the earliest confirmed burial is that of Sarah White, whose headstone indicates she died in 1836. William T. Terrill, Jr., who died in 1876, was the last individual interred in this cemetery.

Of the 18 individuals interred in the Terrill Cemetery, ten were children who were 12 years old or younger, two were adolescents who were 12 to 20 years old, and six were adults who were 20 to 50+ years old at the time of their death. The relatively high percentage of infants and children is consistent with nineteenth-century mortality rates, and can be attributed to poor nutrition, especially at weaning, poor sanitation, and a lack of medical knowledge that could provide antibiotics and other cures for common diseases. Most of the infants and children were buried in the western portion of the cemetery, which contains the earliest graves. That two of these children were interred within the same grave shaft as an adult suggests that these burials represent those of a mother and her child, who died within days of each other. The higher percentage of individuals older than 12 years old relative to those less than 12 years old in the central and eastern rows, may reflect a reduction in infant mortality rates due to better nutrition.

With the exception of Burials 1, 2, and 21, all of the burials in the Terrill Cemetery are oriented with their head to the west. The former are oriented with their head to the northwest, and had been interred in the southern section of the cemetery, spatially removed from the other graves. The differential orientation and location of these burials may reflect their social standing relative to other members of the Terrill family. It is possible that these three individuals (two infants and an adolescent) were the children of servants or slaves. The location of Burials 1, 2, and 21 contrasts with the location of Mary Hudson's and Priscilla Farris' graves. These two women had no apparent direct connection with the Terrill family, however, they were buried with and oriented the same way as Terrill family members, unlike the former individuals. That they were afforded the same treatment as family suggests that Hudson and Farris were at least socially accepted by the Terrill family.

General temporal changes in burial practices and associated hardware from the early- to mid-nineteenth century are evident in the Terrill Cemetery. The earliest graves were located in the western row of the cemetery. In this area, all of the individuals were interred in wooden coffins and caskets that had been constructed with the use of hand-wrought nails. Though these types of nails generally date prior to 1830, that they were used in 1836 to construct Sarah White's coffin indicates that in central Kentucky, wrought nails were used well into the 1830s. The later central and easternmost burials had coffins and caskets that were manufactured using late machine-cut nails, which were typically produced between 1830 and 1890 (Nelson 1968).

Twelve of the individuals were interred in six-sided (hexagonal) wood caskets, while five of the individuals were interred in four-sided (rectangular) wood coffins. Hexagonal caskets are generally thought to have been the norm up until the mid-1800s, when they began to be replaced by four-sided caskets. That hexagonal casket forms were associated with burials dating to 1866 and 1876 suggests that this form continued to be used even after the introduction of rectangular coffin forms, which appear in the Terrill Cemetery at least as early as 1836.

In addition to the changes observed in coffin form and associated hardware, mortuary patterns documented at the Terrill Cemetery reflect the nineteenth-century transition from simpler to more elaborate burial practices, which are often associated with the advent of the "Beautification of Death" movement. This movement generally involved increased expense associated with death rituals. The personal attire and items associated with Zerelda Terrill and Mary Hudson reflect this movement, as does Zerelda's elaborate grave marker, the hardware associated with William T. Terrill, Jr.'s casket, and John C. Terrill's iron coffin.

Examination of the Terrill Cemetery has contributed to the growing body of data on nineteenth-century mortuary practices in Kentucky. In particular, this study has contributed to our understanding of the organization and growth of nineteenth-century family cemeteries, and changes in coffin and casket manufacture. It also has highlighted changes in mortuary practices that reflect the Terrill family's participation in the nineteenth century's "Beautification of Death" movement.

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