

THE WOLFE CEMETERY ON PASTURE NECK (7S-D-098)

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Abstract

On August 11, 2014, construction workers on the site of a new home noticed human remains in the wall of the basement excavation. The property is designated as tax parcel 335-12.00-396 in Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware. When the remains were spotted, work was halted and the police were notified of the find, as required by law. The Delaware State Medical Examiner was then called. His assessment was that the remains were not of a recent criminal activity but were rather archaeological in nature. He then notified the State Historic Preservation Office. At the same time the land owner was notified and he contacted Edward Otter, Ph. D. archaeologist to act as his representative. The site, designated 7S-D-098, was stabilized while the legal process continued. After navigating the legal processes, permission to exhume the remains was granted and that work commenced in December 2014. A total of ten graves was removed. Based on materials found on site it was determined that the remains are members of the Wolfe family interred during the final years of the 18th century and up to 1854. The remains are being submitted to the Smithsonian Institute Department of Anthropology for curation and analysis.

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INTRODUCTION

On August 11, 2014, construction workers on the site of a new home noticed human remains in the wall of the basement excavation. The property is designated as tax parcel 335-12.00-396 in Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware (Figure 1). The subdivision is known as Hawkseye.

When the remains were spotted, work was halted and the police were notified of the find, as required by law. The Delaware State Medical Examiner was then called. His assessment was that the remains were not of a recent criminal activity but were rather archaeological in nature. He then notified the State Historic Preservation Office. At the same time the land owner was notified and he contacted Edward Otter, Ph. D. archaeologist to act as his representative. Representatives of the State Historic Preservation Office and Edward Otter were both on site that day. Some human remains were recovered and a plan was developed to protect the site from an immediate threat of rain. This allowed for more thoughtful planning about how to move forward with the process required by the law. The disposition of the discovered remains falls under Title 7 Chapter 54 of the code of Delaware.

After navigating the legal processes involved, permission to exhume the remains was granted and that work commenced in December 2014. A total of ten graves was removed. Based on materials found on site it was determined that the remains are members of the Wolfe family interred during the final years of the 18th century and up to 1854. The remains are being submitted to the Smithsonian Institute Department of Anthropology for curation and analysis.

Setting

The Hawkseye development is located on land that is mostly former agricultural field with some wooded areas. On the southeast and southwest sides of the development is Wolfe Glade, also known as Pothooks Creek (Figure 1). A small tributary is to the northeast. During the 17th century and 18th centuries, this area was known as Pasture Neck.

This portion of Delaware is located within the outer coastal plain. The coastal plain is composed of deep, loosely consolidated sediments that have developed from sediments from the mountain and piedmont portions of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers.

Elevation at the site is about 22 feet above mean sea level. Soils are defined as Downer sandy loam with slopes of two to five percent. This is a well-drained soil with a sandy substrate. Downer sandy loam is prime farmland. However, this portion of the property has not been farmed for some time allowing the forest to re-take the land. Vegetation on the property at the initiation of construction was that of a mixed deciduous forest (Figure 2). A number of large hickory trees were present along with smaller hollies, sassafras, and oak trees.

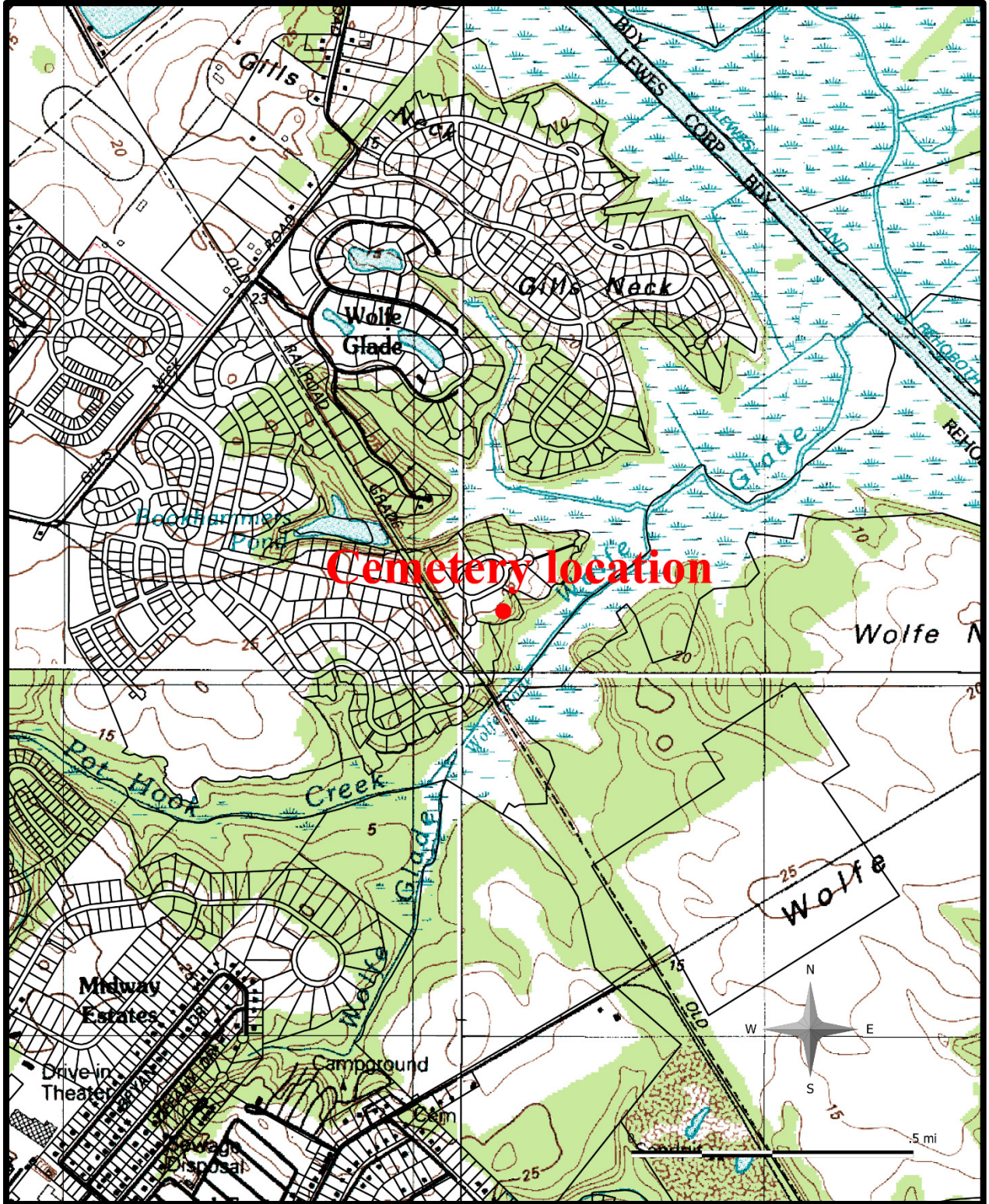


Figure 1. Cemetery Location. U.S.G.S. topographic map, Henlopen Quadrangle



Figure 2. Site before clearing

PRE-EXHUMATION WORK

The work on this cemetery was conducted in stages. There was an initial assessment of the site followed some months later by a delineation. Legal obligations were completed in early December almost four months after the initial assessment allowing for exhumation to proceed. Archival research was conducted to ascertain whether any record exists concerning this cemetery and who might be interred there. Research was conducted at the Sussex County Courthouse, the Delaware State Archives, Accomack County Courthouse and via Ancestry.com. Land records, wills, orphans court documents were examined. The initial step was to construct a history of land ownership. All of the deeds and probate records associated with the land and individuals were read with the goal of locating any mention of the cemetery. No mention of a cemetery was found.

Initial Field Assessment

Upon arrival in the field it was obvious that a large basement area had been excavated and that graves were visible in the east wall. Representatives from the State Historic Preservation Office had collected some human remains from within the excavation (Plate 1). Three graves were noted within the east wall of the basement excavation but no time was available to clean the walls to search for

more. A large amount of back dirt from the excavation had been placed on the west and east ends of the excavation: the soil on the east end resting on an area where graves were located (Plate 2).

It was agreed that the best course of action in the short term was to cover the wall in plastic to prevent erosion in a predicted rain (Plate 2). After the rain the plastic was removed and the walls cleaned in an effort to determine if any other graves could be identified. Only the three graves were noted and these were numbered Features 1, 2 and 3 beginning on the south end (Figure 3). No artifacts were found on site. A metal detector did not locate any items either on the back dirt or at the exposed grave shafts.

Feature 1 was the widest burial. In profile the grave shaft was easily discernable (Plate 3). A pelvis, some vertebrae and long bone fragments were visible in the wall. Feature 2 had vertebrae showing (Plate 4). Skull fragments were found on the ground at this location and were collected by the State Historic Preservation Office personnel. The third feature had an unusual shaped shaft (Plate 5). A mandible was seen protruding from the burial and was left in place, protected by a purpose-built plywood wall.

The top of feature 2 was partly uncovered with a shovel to determine the shape of the burial. It was found that the burial is generally rectangular in shape indicating an extended burial. The grave is oriented in a general east to west direction with the head at the west end (as indicated by the recovered skull fragments) in keeping with Christian burial practices (Plate 6).

As a Christian style burial, it was clear that this burial, and by extension, the cemetery, was of the historic period rather than being prehistoric in age. The apparent lack of coffins was seen as indicative of early burials, possibly 17th century. Similar burials were found at the Patuxent Point site in Calvert County Maryland. At that site only half of the burials had coffins (King & Ubelaker 1996). The people interred at Patuxent Point were believed to be middling planters: land owning farmers. Recent work at Avery's Rest in Sussex County Delaware also encountered 17th century burials. Avery was a wealthy individual with influence in the courts. All of the burials on that site contained coffins. As it turned out, this apparent lack of burial hardware was sampling bias as all burials were later found to have coffins.

The human remains recovered during this initial assessment included a badly broken skull, vertebrae and a long bone fragment. The skull and six vertebrae were found in association with Feature 2. A long bone fragment, an illium fragment, and a vertebra were recovered from a back dirt pile. The illium from the back dirt appears to be male. Since a hip is seen in Feature 1 and the pelvic areas in features 2 and 3 were believed to be in place, it is likely that at least one entire grave was removed by the backhoe during basement excavation.

The recovered remains were examined by Dr. Karen Rosenberg of the University of Delaware. The palate is intact and provides an impression of a Caucasian in its shape and jagged transverse palatine suture. The lower nasal margin is sharp, also. The jaw suggests a female. There is some shovel shaping of the incisors. While often seen as a marker of Native American remains it is not an exclusive trait and is found in other populations. The preponderance of the available evidence suggested the individual was of European descent.

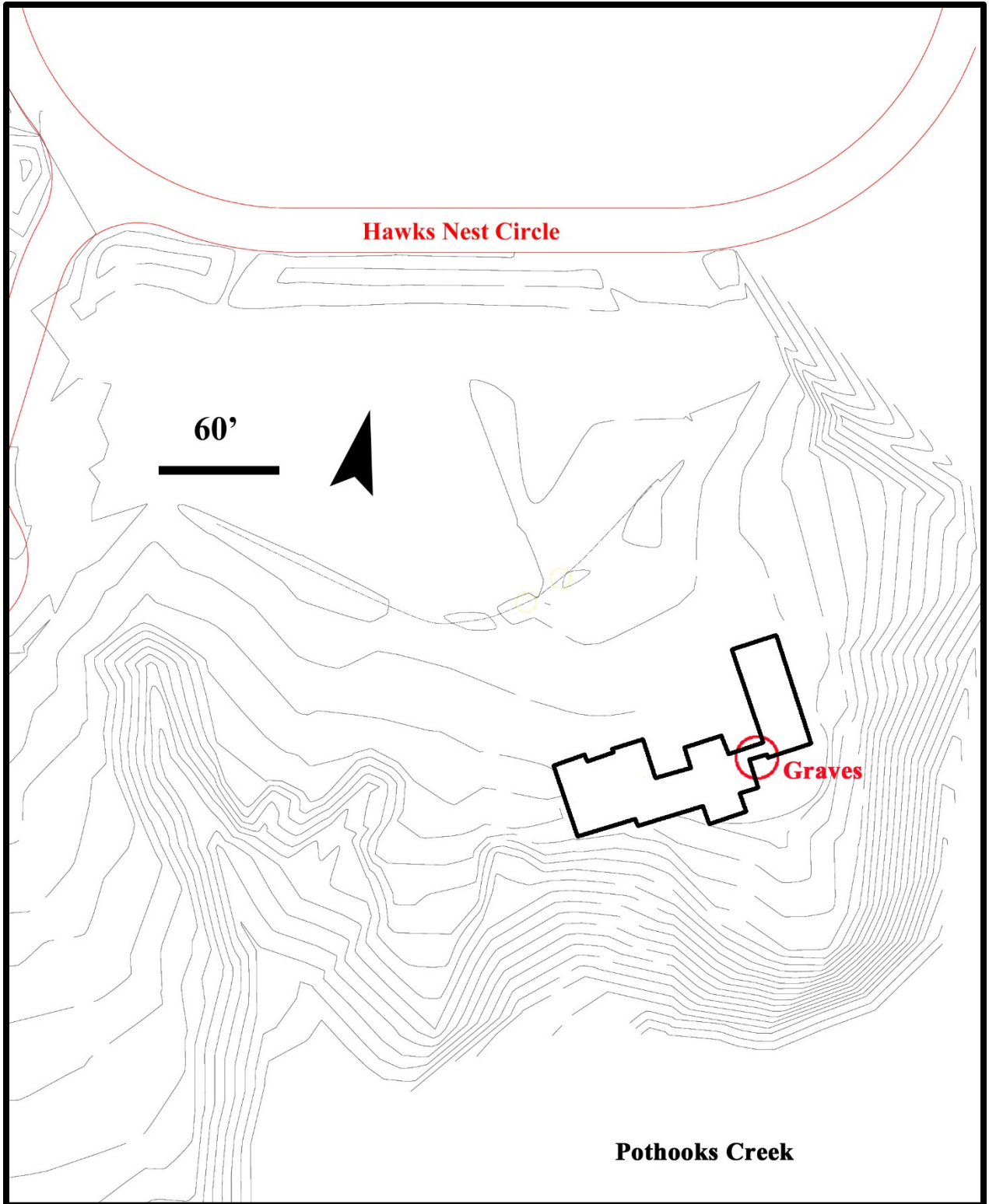
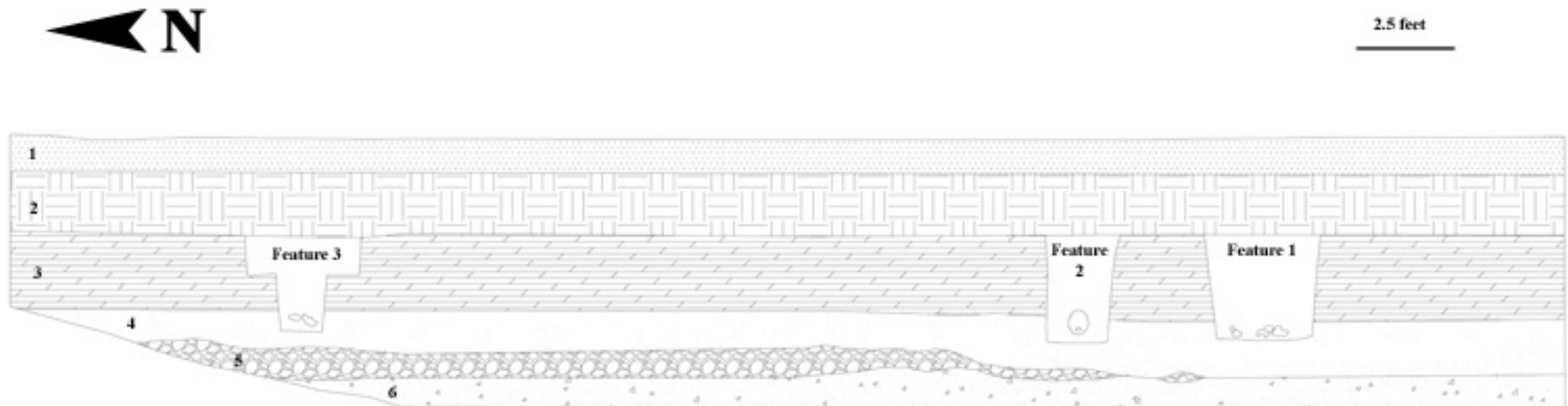


Figure 3. Site Layout



- 1: 10yr6/4 sand loam with roots
- 2: 10yr6/4 sand loam
- 3: 10yr6/6 sand loam with lamellae
- 4: 10yr5/6 silt loam
- 5: 2.5y7/2 sand with pebbles
- 6: 2.5y7/4 sand

Figure 4. Soil Profile of the east wall of the basement excavation

Archival Research

Tracing land history is a process done from the present to the past using deed references. The Hawkseye development was land owned by J. G. Townsend & Company (Appendix I). In 1940 they acquired this parcel measuring 250 acres from Sussex Trust Company (328/113). The land had been owned by William H. Bookhammer who defaulted (322/375).

The Bookhammer house was west of the Junction and Breakwater Rail line (Figure 5). The area where the cemetery is located was wooded in 1937 (Figure 5). William Bookhammer purchased the land in 1913 from Joseph and Anna Willard (186/140), by which time the Willards had moved to Philadelphia (Federal Census). Anna Willard acquired the property from the heirs of Charles Gibbons in 1897 (126/119). Gibbons did not live on this property but there was a farm on the land (Figure 6). He is listed in the 1888 tax assessment as living in Pennsylvania. The deed to Anna Willard more specifically stated he lived in Philadelphia as does the deed where Gibbons purchased the land from Edward Burton in 1871 (82/53).

It appears that Edward Burton did live on the property. He is shown as the land owner on the Pomeroy and Beer's Atlas of 1868 (Figure 7). The house where Burton lived is indicated in the same location as the house that Gibbons, Willard, and Bookhammer owned. Edward Burton purchased the land in 1867 from William B. Wolfe of Philadelphia (75/434). William B. bought the property at the estate sale for \$3,025 (Sussex Chancery case W77). William B's mother is listed as the owner in the tax records after William Sr. died until 1856. It is possible the Wolfes lived on the tract as the 1848 Coast and Geodetic Survey map indicates a house on the property (Figure 7) although it is not certain since Mary was living in Philadelphia when she died.

William, Mary's husband, inherited the property from his father Reece Wolfe in 1789. Reese Wolfe sued his mother for damages and purchased the farm at sheriff's sale in 1762 after the death of his father, Francis. Francis died in 1757. Francis bought the land from Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia in 1746 and Lawrence acquired the land in 1710 from William Burton, the son of William Burton of Accomack. William inherited the land by will (Accomack County records). It is known from deeds that William Burton of Accomack lived in Accomack County, Virginia although he owned a number of tracts in Delaware. He paid people to drive cattle from his lands on the Virginia Eastern Shore to his properties in Delaware, including Pasture Neck.

William Clark Jr. and Honor Bedwell, widow of William Clark Sr. signed the land over to William Burton of Accomack who is listed as being of Accomack County, Virginia. William Clark Sr. acquired the land in 1689 from Martha Jacobs, widow of Albertus Jacobs (1/216).

In 1690 a resurvey of the land called Pasture Neck was recorded (Figure 8). Albertus Jacobs is shown on the portion that includes the Hawkseye area. Thomas Oldman and William Clark are also shown as having parts of the tract. In its resurvey configuration there was 920 acres of land. In 1693 Albertus Jacobs is recorded as buying this 920 acres from Thomas Oldman and William Clark (1/146). The land is identified in the resurvey as having been in part land that was granted to Abraham Clement and Otto Wolgast in 1674. Records in New York identify the land patented to Clement and Wolgast as being a 600 acre tract.

Otto Woolgast is known to have been at the Whorekill prior to 1674 and likely arrived with Cornelius Plockhoy in 1663. He was certainly there in 1672 when Thomas Jones from Somerset

County Maryland attacked the settlement and helped himself to the goods of various people (Md Archives vol 65 pg 55).

In the reference of the transfer of land to Clark in 1688 the land is identified as having a house occupied by Edward Marshall. There were at least 2 Edward Marshalls, one died in May 1688 the other in 1696. In 1694 Edward Marshall was granted a four acre lot in the town of Lewes. Other mentions of Pasture Neck reference John Barker in 1688 when he is taken to court for stealing three head of cattle (Horle 1991: 600). In 1687 James Colle, a servant of Thomas Branscom, was found dead at Pasture Neck near Pot hooks Creek (Horle 1991: 448).

William Clark owned many pieces of land and was constantly buying and selling property. William Burton also owned many pieces of land but apparently never resided in the area. His sons did take up residence on Long Neck. Thomas Lawrence lived in Philadelphia. It appears that the land was owned by people who lived elsewhere at least until 1746. It is not certain if Francis Wolfe lived on this tract or elsewhere but it is fairly certain that Reese Wolfe Jr. did live on Pasture Neck beginning as early as 1762.

The Wolfes owned this portion of Pasture Neck continuously from 1746 until 1867 when Edward Burton bought the property. It seems that Edward Burton lived on the property as he is identified on the Beer's Atlas. He lived there less than 5 years and is the only family identified in the census records. He, his wife Harriet and daughter Eula all moved to North Murderkill Hundred. Charles Gibbons, the next owner beginning in 1871 lived in Philadelphia. The Willards may have lived on the land as did William Bookhammer.

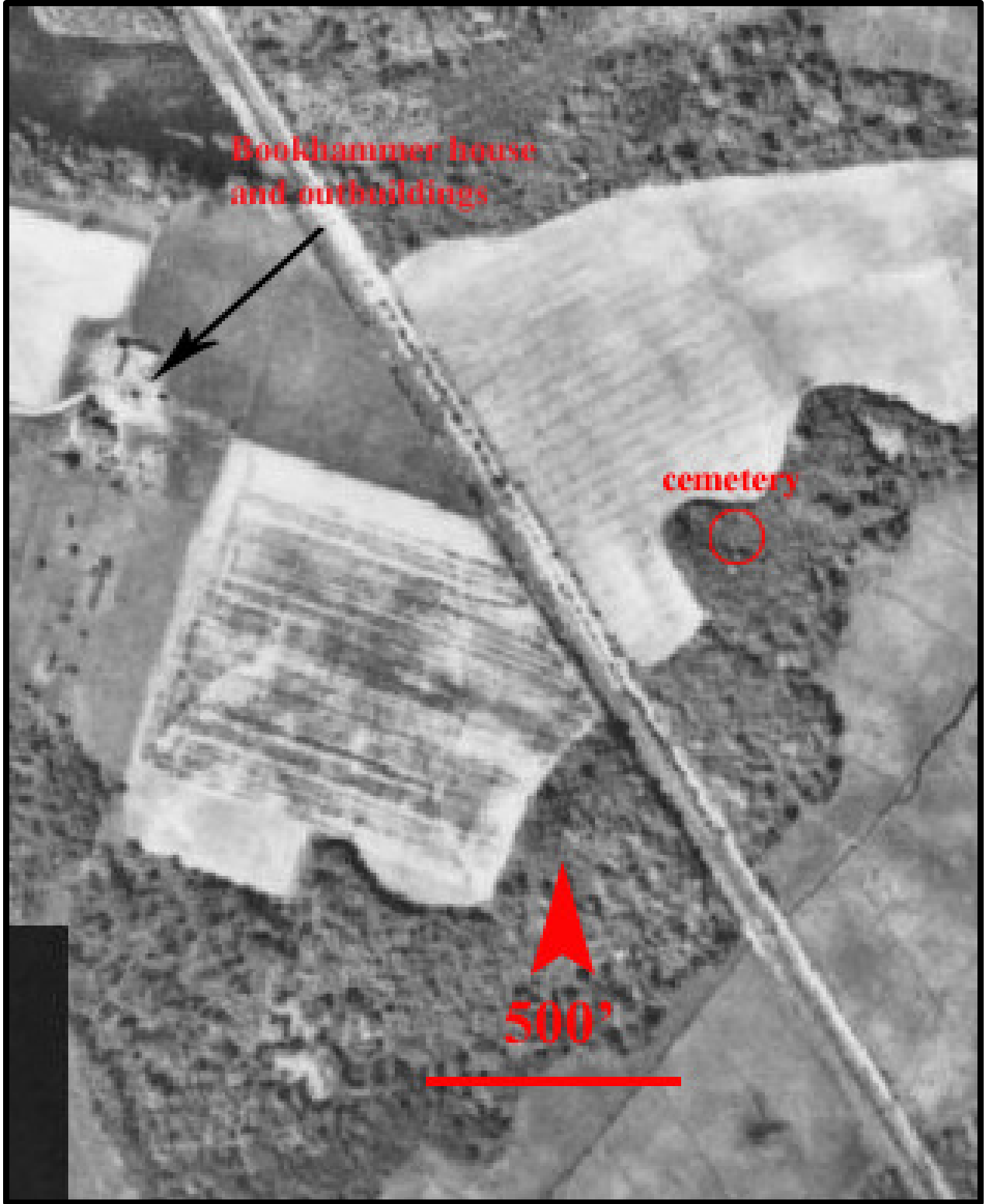


Figure 5. 1937 Aerial Photograph

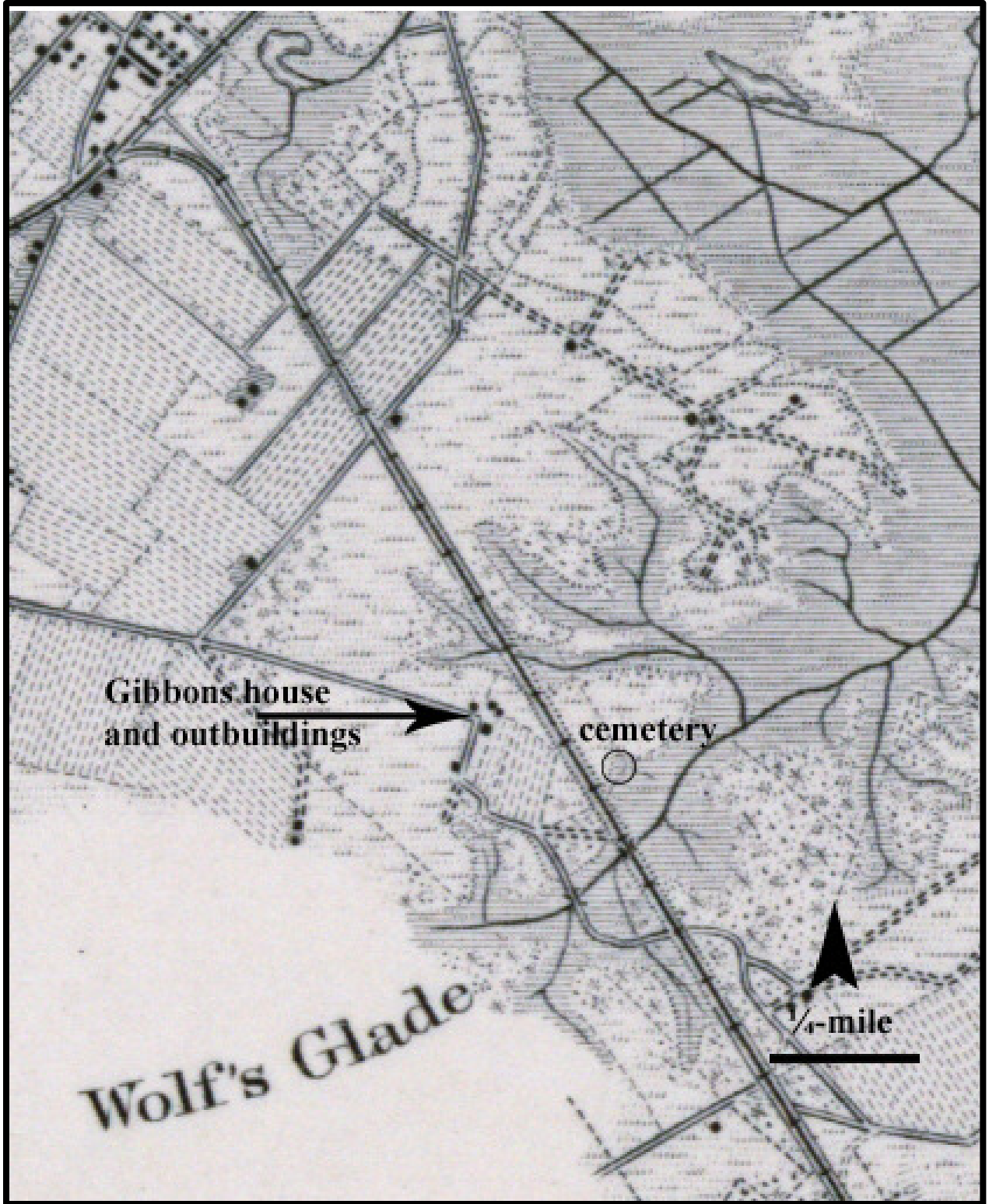


Figure 6. 1895 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map

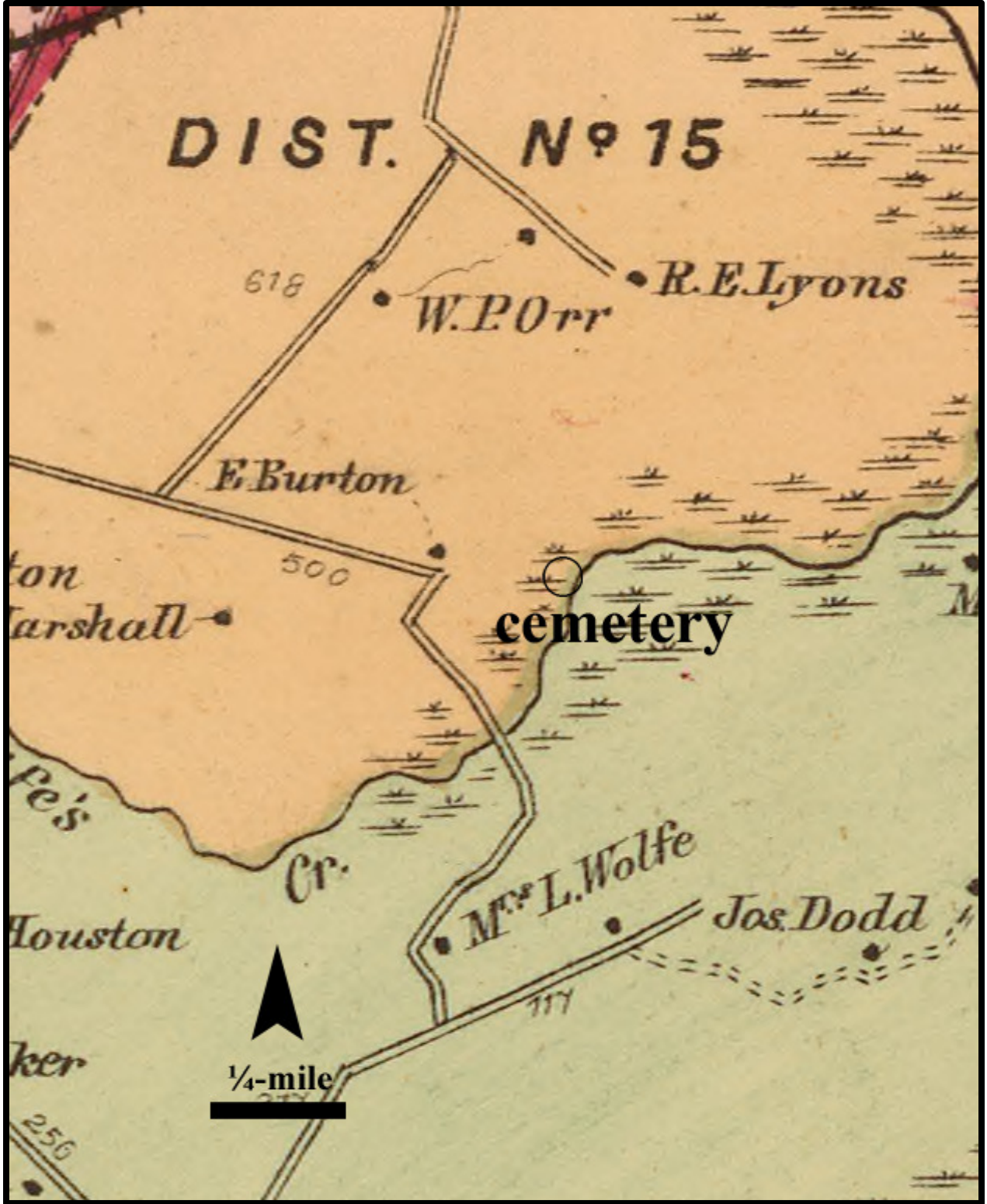


Figure 7. 1868 Beers Atlas of the State of Delaware, Lewis and Rehoboth Hundred

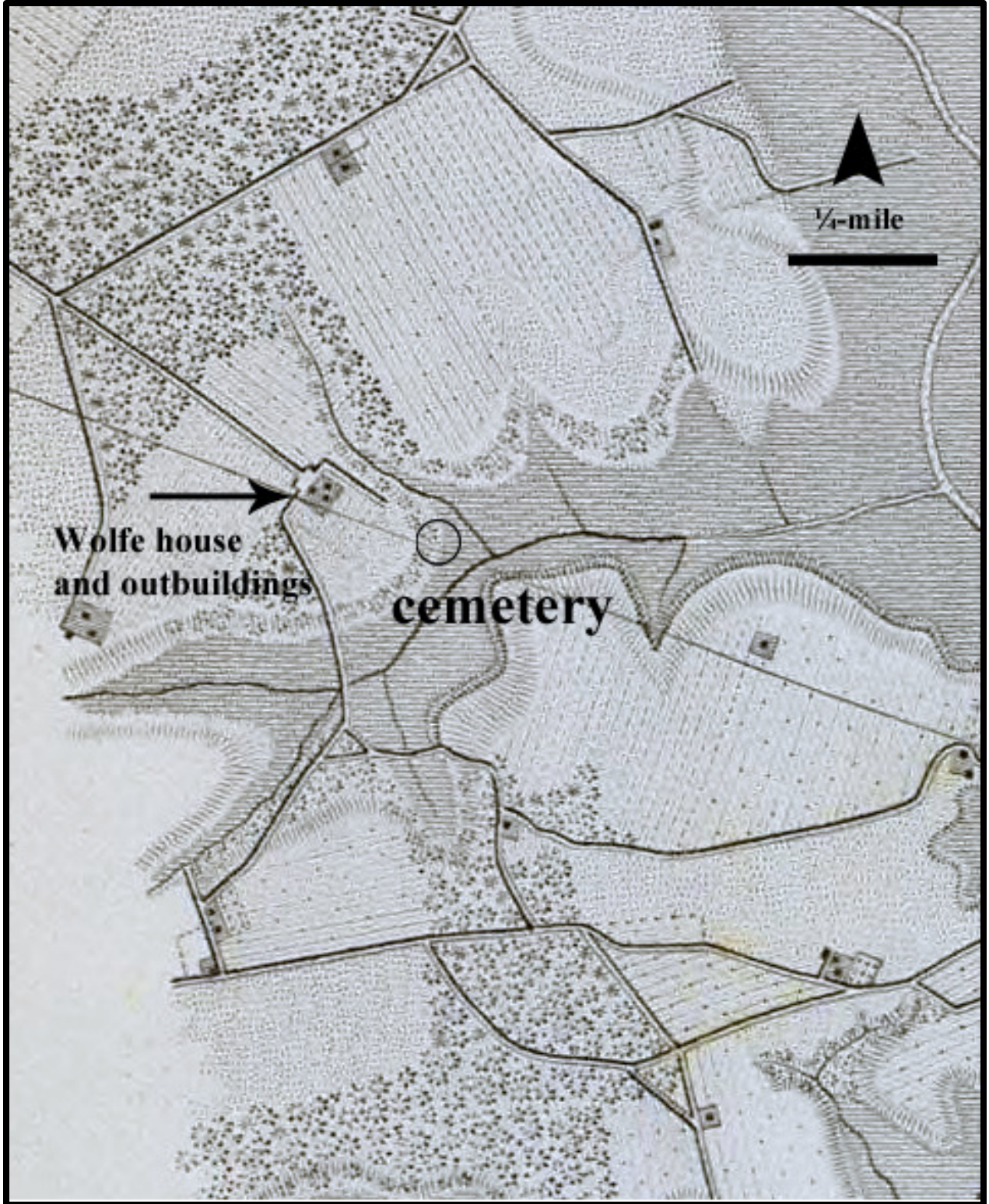


Figure 8. 1848 Coast and Geodetic Survey Map

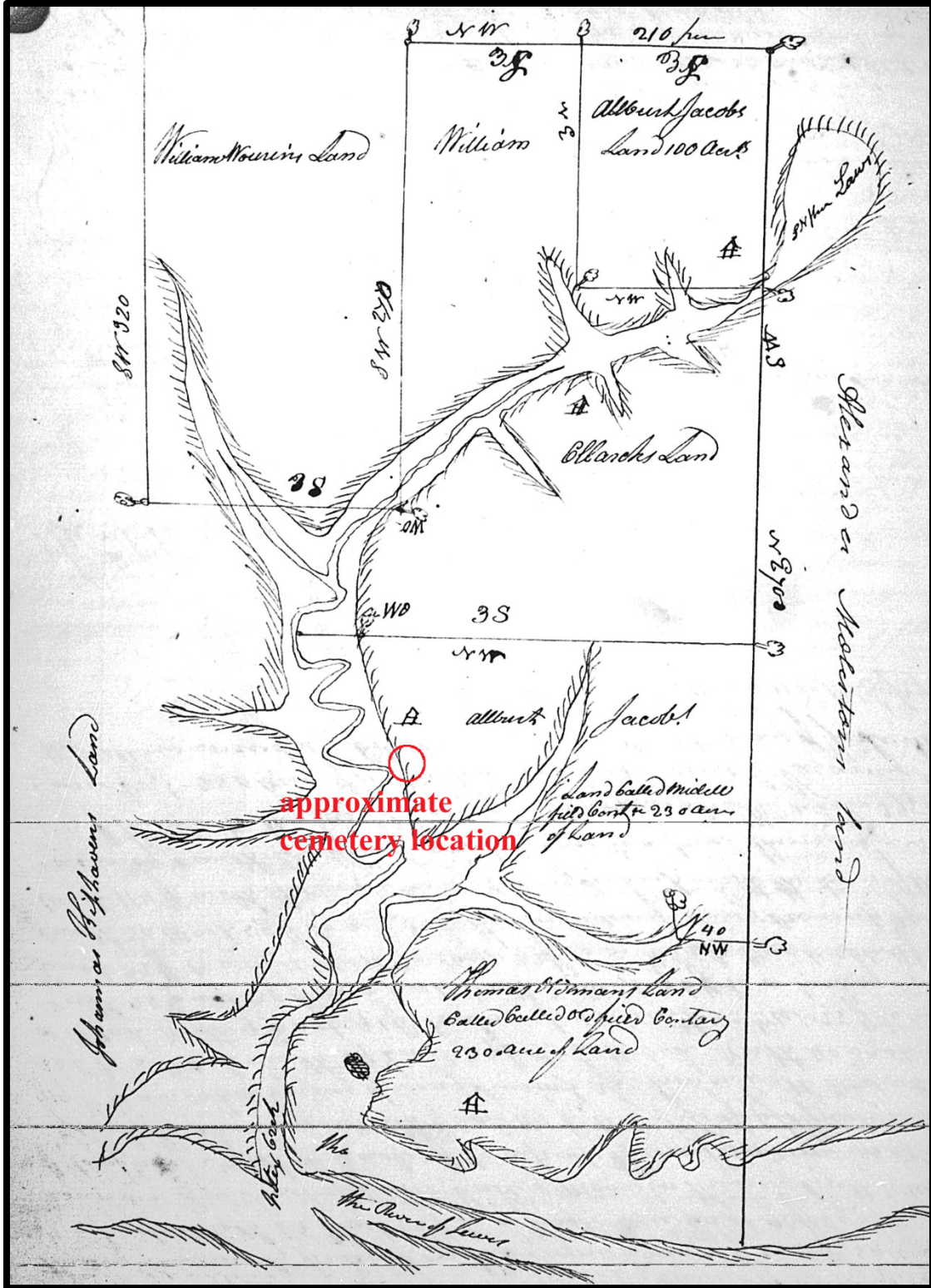


Figure 9. 1690 Map of Pasture Neck (Surveys and Warrants B p557)

Delineation

During basement excavation, back dirt was stored on site for future distribution on site. As it turned out, the back dirt was placed on top of the cemetery and had to be removed prior to any delineation effort. As the soil was moved to other locations on the property, it was spread thin to recover any other human remains that might be found. It is likely that some smaller pieces of human remains were not recovered.

Once the back dirt had been removed, delineation commenced. The work was conducted in October 2014. Delineation was conducted using a mini-excavator (Figure 10) followed by shovels and trowels (Figure 11). The excavator was used to remove topsoil to a depth where burial features could be identified. Work began where the known graves were found and extended outward to either the limits of proposed disturbances or until graves were no longer found.



Figure 10. Mechanical stripping during delineation



Figure 11. Hand cleaning

To the west, basement excavation had occurred marking the western edge of burials. To the north and east excavation extended beyond graves for at least 15 feet so those limits could be marked. On the south edge permission was denied to extend the search for graves in that direction as no construction activities are planned for that area. It is possible that graves persist south of the burial 1. In all, an area measuring about 60 feet by 35 feet was excavated during the delineation (Figure 12, 13)

Burials 1 and 2 were easily seen as were burials 3, 4, and 5 (Figure 14). Graves were numbered sequentially as they were discovered and there is no other meaning to the numbering sequence. In the middle of the delineated area was a mass of hickory tree roots. These roots prevented clean excavation with the mini-excavator. Aerial observation was facilitated by the use of a lift provided by the construction workers. It appeared that there were features within the root mass, and, as it turned out later after extensive hand cutting of the roots that graves were present in that area although not in the alignment suspected.



Figure 12. Aerial View of Delineated Cemetery

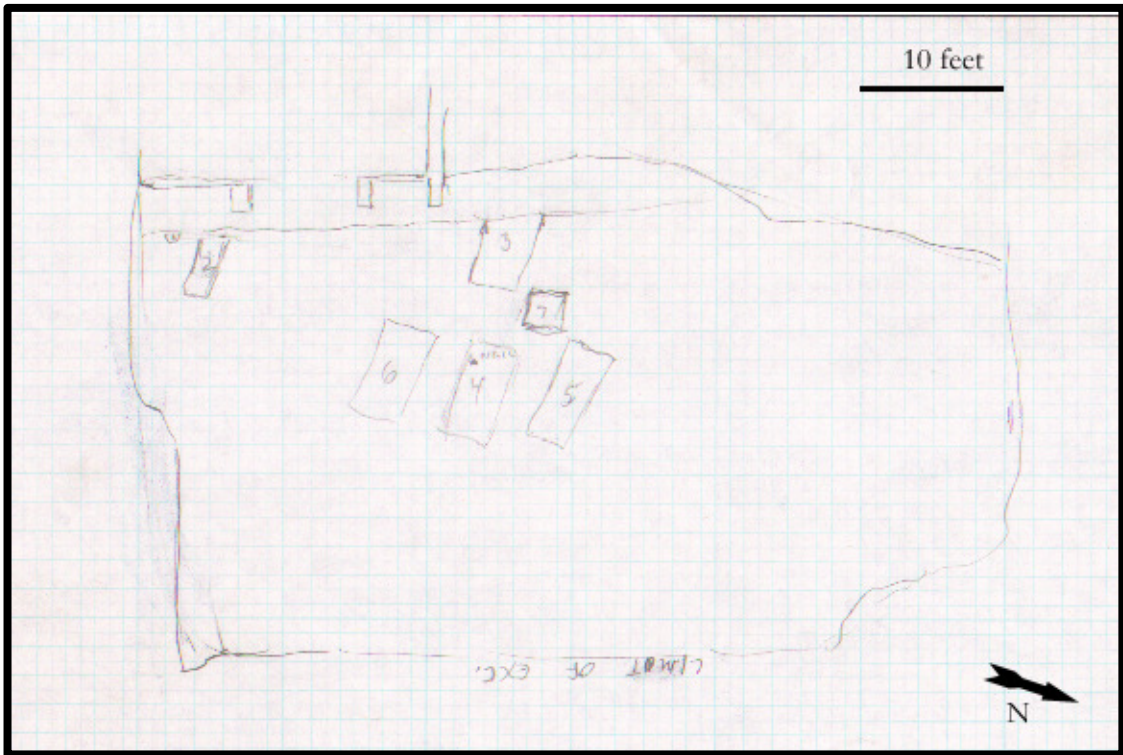


Figure 13. Delineation Sketch Map



Figure 14. Feature 5 being uncovered

EXHUMATION

Exhumation of the remains began December 12, 2014 and continued until January 7, 2015. Eleven features believed to be graves were excavated (Figure 15). Ten of these features contained human remains and were, in fact, burials. The eleventh feature did not contain bones or artifacts.

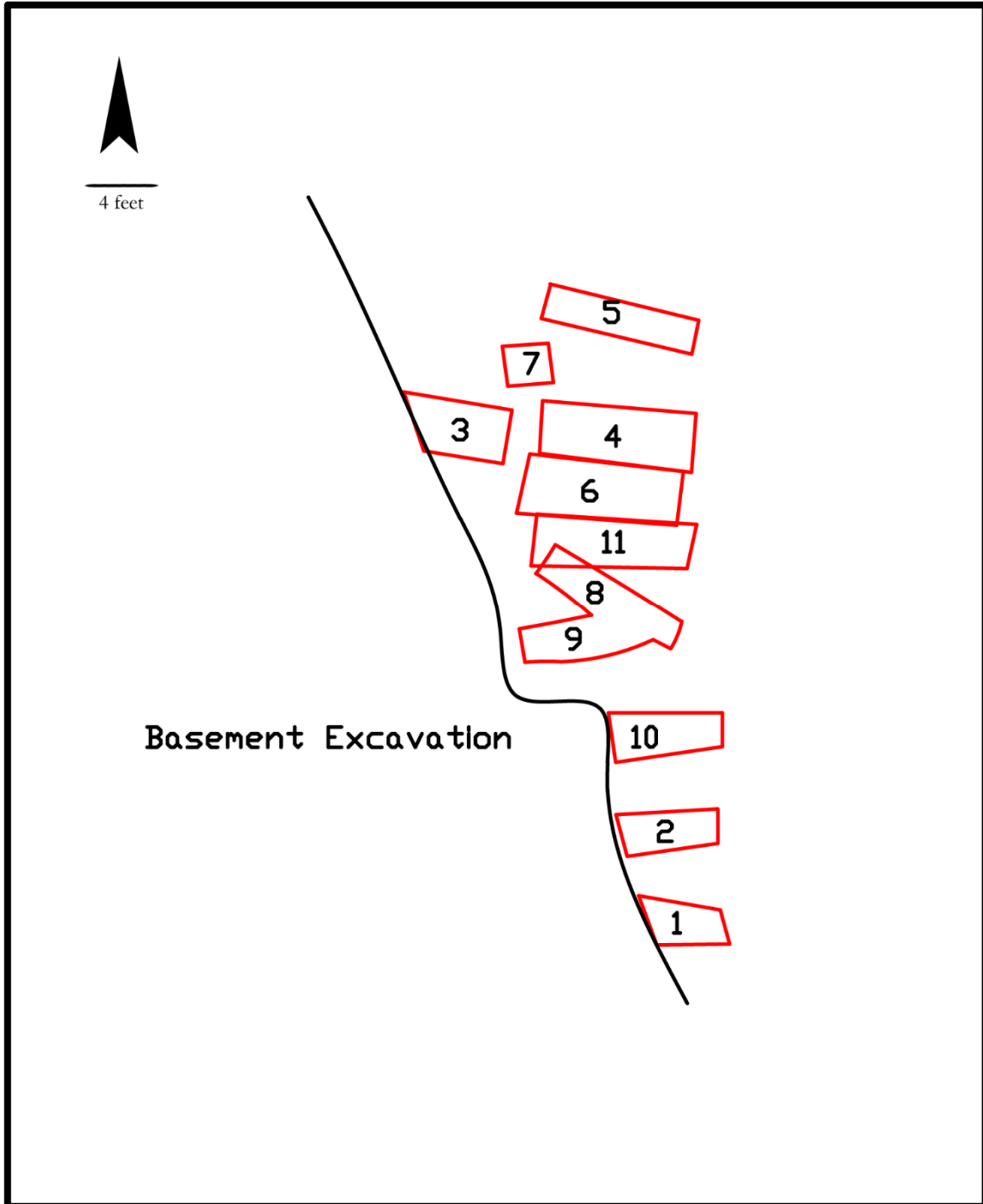


Figure 15. Cemetery Layout

Topsoil had already been removed from the cemetery during the delineation process. Exhumation proceeded by hand with shovels at first to remove grave shaft fill down to the level of the coffin nails. Soils above coffin nails was not screened. The subsoil next to each grave was excavated out to provide an area for the excavators to work from.

Once the coffin level was reached within the grave shafts, excavation shifted to smaller tools: trowels, bamboo picks, and brushes. From this level down, all soils were screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Once human remains were found, soil was removed from around the remains to the bottom of the coffin level. Maps showing the coffin outline and nail locations were made and photographs were taken. Forms provided by the Smithsonian Department of Anthropology were used and field measurements were taken and recorded on those forms. Artifacts recovered from the burial area of the graves were retained. Those associated with the remains were mapped. Nail patterns were also mapped.

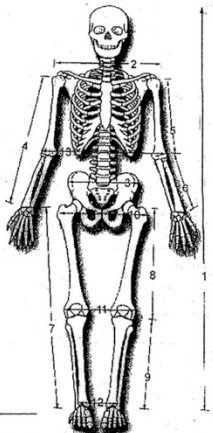
BURIAL DESCRIPTION		Burial Measurements	
Site No.: _____ Date: _____		Site No.: _____ Date: _____	
Feature No.: _____ Burial No.: _____ Recorder: _____		Feature No.: _____ Burial No.: _____ Recorder: _____	
No. Individuals in Grave: _____ Age & Sex Estimates: _____			
Orientation of Burial: _____ Head Position: _____			
Position of Skeleton Extended <input type="checkbox"/> Flexed <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-flexed <input type="checkbox"/> On Back <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> On Face <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/>		Face Orientation: _____ Position of Limbs Left Arm <input type="checkbox"/> Right Arm <input type="checkbox"/> Legs <input type="checkbox"/> At Side <input type="checkbox"/> At Side <input type="checkbox"/> Straight <input type="checkbox"/> Crossed <input type="checkbox"/> Crossed <input type="checkbox"/> Flexed <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-flexed <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-flexed <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-flexed <input type="checkbox"/>	
Disturbed? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation Good <input type="checkbox"/> 75-100% Fair <input type="checkbox"/> 50-75% Poor <input type="checkbox"/> 25-50% Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/>		Skull <input type="checkbox"/> PC <input type="checkbox"/> Anatomical Peculiarities _____ Taphonomic Features _____	
Burial Container Coffin <input type="checkbox"/> Shroud <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None Present <input type="checkbox"/>			
Coffin Shape Hexagonal <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Trapezoidal <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>			
Coffin Lid Type Gabled <input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/>			
Coffin Materials Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Iron <input type="checkbox"/> Lead <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Clad Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>			
Coffin Measurements Length _____ Max. Width & Measurement Point _____ Height _____ Headboard Width _____ Footboard Width _____ Sideboard Thickness _____			
Coffin Hardware & Burial Related Artifacts Viewing Plate <input type="checkbox"/> Identification Plate <input type="checkbox"/>		1. Crown to Heel _____ 2. Shoulder Breadth _____ 3. Pelvic Breadth _____ 4. Total Arm Length _____ 5. Humerus Length _____ 6. Radius Length _____ 7. Thigh and Leg Length _____ 8. Femur Length _____ 9. Tibia Length _____ 10. Hip Breadth _____ 11. Breadth Across Knees _____ 12. Breadth Across Ankles _____ 13. Breadth at Elbows _____ Notes: _____ _____ _____	

Figure 16. Smithsonian Field Form

Burial Descriptions

A total of eleven features were identified as potential graves during this project. One of them (Feature 7) measured two feet by two and a half feet and was thought to be a child's grave. No bones or artifacts were recovered from that feature. Some of the graves were masked by roots. Alignment of the graves was east to west with the heads on the west end. Grave Eight was poorly aligned and cut into earlier graves.

Grave depths provided here should be regarded as approximate. Tree removal, soil spreading, construction and removal of back dirt piles, and other activities effected the ground surface before measurements were taken. A series of datum points were established outside and inside the shelter to allow for uniformity in the measurement of depths. The relative depths of graves between them is consistent but the actual depth when dug is approximate.

The skeletal material is to be analyzed and curated by the Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution. Estimates of age and sex provided here are field interpretations and may prove to be different than as described once more experienced analysts examine the material.

Burial One

This burial was the furthest south within the cemetery with a maximum depth of the burial was 5.8 feet below datum. It had been cut with the backhoe during basement excavation and the body above the pelvis was removed (Figure 17). The legs were intact although there was some loss of foot bones due to soil conditions.



Figure 18. Burial One at Discovery

The coffin narrowed at the feet and is believed to have been hexagonal and may have been gabled. Because of the loss of part of the coffin, its length could not be determined. The body was placed on its back oriented east to west with the head at the west end. Remains were in an extended position with the arms to the side. The right arm was semi-flexed.

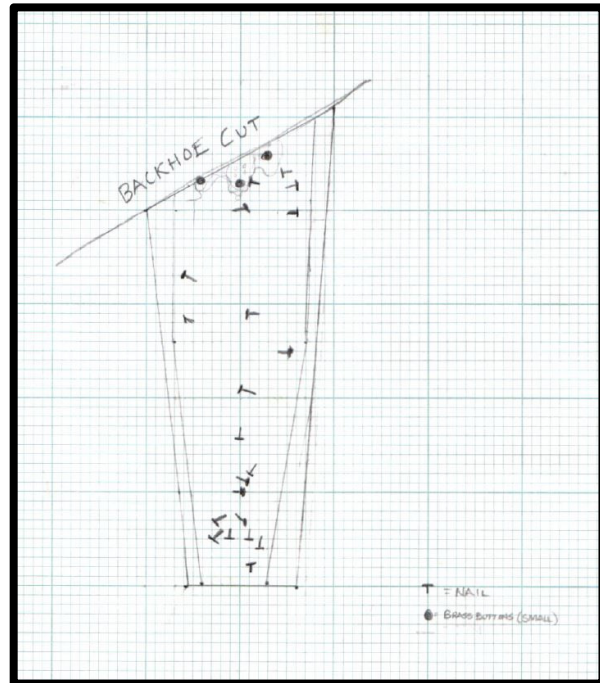


Figure 17. Burial One Field Map

These remains are from a male, based on the remaining pelvis fragment. A stain in the pelvic area was interpreted as the remains of a copper alloy button. The button had deteriorated to a stain in the soil. Nails from the coffin included what appear to be three wrought nails. Ten nails were identified as cut. This suggests that this grave dates close to 1800 and is likely one of the earliest in the cemetery.

Burial Two

Burial Two was cut by the backhoe during basement excavation. It was the skull from this grave that was initially found and reported (Figure 19). Along with the skull, six vertebrae were removed by the backhoe. Preservation was fair but the soils were moist and there was some bone loss (Figure 20). Maximum depth of the grave was 5.65 feet below datum.

Coffin nails were present and the pattern suggests a gabled lid on a hexagonal coffin (Figure 21). One nail was identified as a wrought nail (Appendix II). Shroud pins were found on the chest and at the feet. No buttons were recovered from this grave.



Figure 21. Initial Find of Human Remains



Figure 19. Burial One Remains

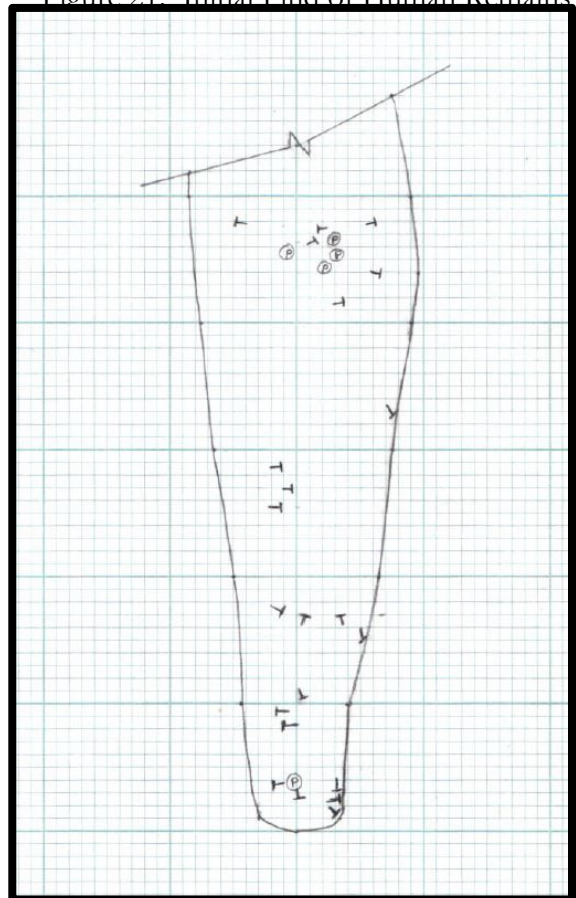


Figure 20. Burial One Field Map

Burial Four

Burial Four is believed to be the remains of a male aged twenty to thirty years old. Soils were damp and some bones had disintegrated, particularly in the chest, upper arms, and shoulders (Figure 24). The left side was somewhat better preserved than the right. The body was laid on its back in an extended position. The left arm was at the side and the right was semi-flexed. Maximum depth of this grave was 5.24 feet below datum.

Nail patterns indicate a rectangular coffin (Figure 25). Twenty nine nails were found within the coffin area, all of them were cut nails. A single copper alloy cast in boss button was found in the pelvic area. Two bone buttons were found in the wrist area. A shroud pin was found at the feet.



Figure 24. Burial Four Remains

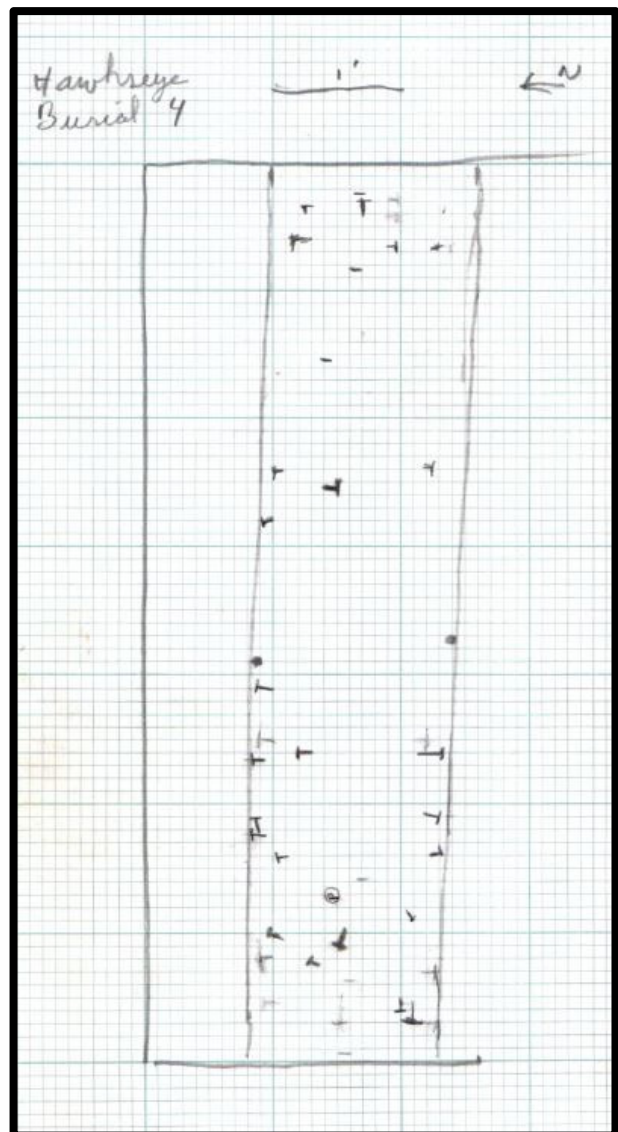


Figure 25. Burial Four Field Map

Burial Five

This was a well preserved burial with the exception of roots in the face which caused it to break apart (Figure 26). Burial depth was 5.33 feet below datum. The bones were soft due to moisture in the soils. It appears that this was a male aged in excess of 30 years.

The coffin was hexagonal with a flat lid. The body was in an extended position and laid on its back. Arms were crossed. Thirty nails were recovered from the coffin area. All of the nails were cut. Two screws were also found.

It is clear that this person was buried clothed in that there were six matching waistcoat buttons, trouser buttons and shirt buttons. The waistcoat buttons are stamped alpha shanked buttons measuring between 13.2 millimeters and 14.3 millimeters. On the reverse side the buttons are stamped "plated". Three buttons from the hip area are tombac or copper alloy and have cast in boss shanks. There was also a pewter button with an imbedded wire shank. Three bone buttons, probably from a shirt based on their placement on the body were also found.



Figure 26. Burial Five Remains

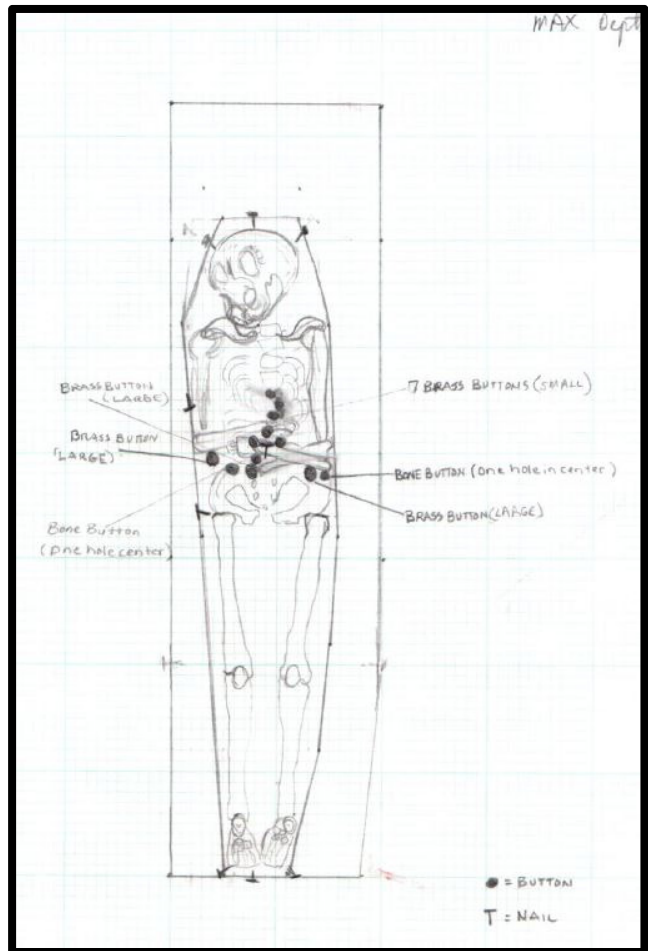


Figure 27. Burial Five Field Map

Burial Six

The most unusual grave encountered on this project is the most recent. The remains appear to be that of a female of advanced age, based on the complete lack of teeth. Preservation was poor with the entire skeleton being crushed. This was the shallowest grave with a maximum depth of 4.89 feet below datum.

A series of containers were encountered during excavation (Figure 28). Over all, was a large rectangular wooden box that appears to have been set down over the coffin (Figure 29). Within this outer box a layer of wood was encountered. There was no structural integrity left to this wood which became known as the outer coffin. Also, a brass plate was found on the wood (Figure 30). This was thin and very fragile. Only small pieces could be recovered and any inscription that might have been present could not be read.

This outer coffin was hexagonal in shape. Around the top and bottom was thin metallic trim. The trim was half-round and attached with small nails. On the widest side corners brass plates, each with four nails, were found. There were two on each side, one towards the top and one towards the bottom. These appear to have been reinforcing plates. Nails were found under the plates.

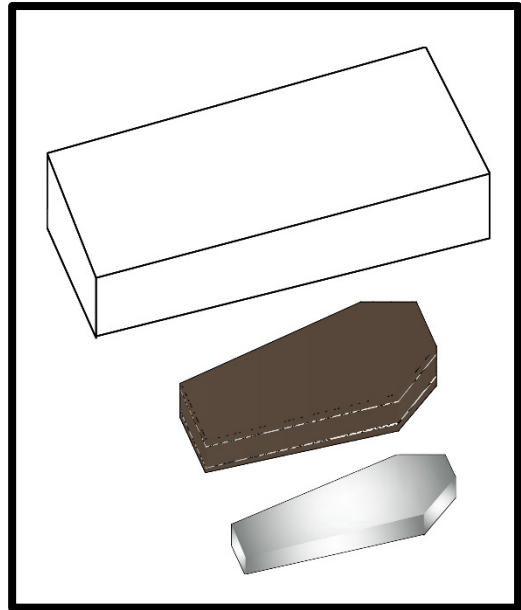


Figure 28. Burial Six coffins

The top of the coffin was held down with screws. Diamond shaped escutcheons were present under the heads of the screws. The screws were slotted. Pieces of cloth and upholstery tacks were found on the interior of the coffin.

As the bits of wood from the outer coffin were removed a metallic object was found. With continued excavation this was determined to be a lead coffin (Figure 30). This was apparently set into the outer coffin. The lead coffin was hexagonal. It measured 18.5 inches at the widest. The foot end was 6.5 inches across and the head 8 inches. Total length was 71 inches and it measured 15 inches high. Originally this coffin was sealed but as everything was compressed from above there was no structural integrity left (Figure 31). To continue, the original seam of the coffin lid was cut open.



Figure 29. Burial Six Outer Box



Figure 30. Burial Six Outer Coffin, Breastplate and Edge of Lead Coffin

The lead coffin was built over a wooden frame. Cloth and upholstery tacks indicate it was lined. It was within this coffin that the remains were found. They too had been compressed. Moisture within the coffin was also high, apparently held by the decaying wood. Preservation of the skeleton was poor (Figure 32).

The remains were that of an elderly woman. There were no teeth present and the bones of the mandible and maxilla had closed indicating the loss of teeth during her life. The lower portion of the body was too deteriorated for measurements. The feet were gone. Shroud pin fragments were found at the foot end of the coffin.

There is little doubt that this coffin contains the remains of Mary Wolfe, nee Futcher who died in 1854. Two documents found in the Moore Undertaker records of Philadelphia make this clear. In March 1854 payment was made by William B. Wolfe, Mary's son, paid for a lead coffin for his mother. The description closely matches the remains found in this grave. A second entry in the same book from September 1854 indicates that Mary was removed from her vault and put onto a steamboat, presumably to carry her to Lewes.



Figure 31. Lead Coffin Unopened



Figure 32. Lead Coffin Opened

Burial Seven

The grave shaft numbered Burial Seven measured two feet north to south and two and a half feet east to west. Depth below datum of the base of the feature was 4.77 feet. At the outset it was believed to be a child burial but excavation found no evidence of bone, coffin nails, shroud pins, or wood staining. This was re-interpreted as an empty hole.

Burial Eight

It appears that Burial Eight was another hexagonal coffin. There was a centerline of nails suggesting a gabled lid. Burial depth was 5.64 feet below datum. When this burial was dug, it was poorly aligned resulting in it cutting substantially into Burial Nine and slightly into Burial Ten (Figure 33). A small hole was found under Burial Eight and in that hole were some of the foot bones from Burial Nine that had been displaced (Figure 34). While the burial shaft of Burial Ten was intersected with Burial Eight, the grave itself was not impacted.

The remains were that of an adult female placed within a hexagonal coffin. The body had been placed on its back in an extended position. Arms were laid straight along the sides.



Figure 33. Burial Eight

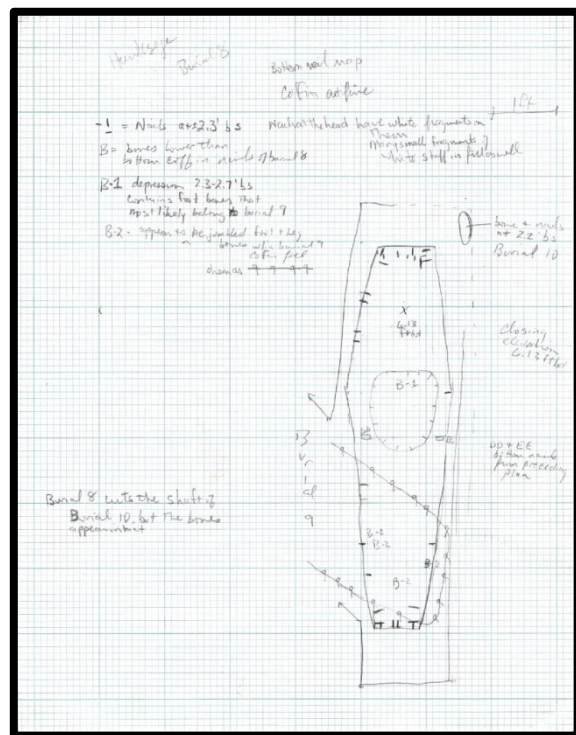


Figure 34. Burial Eight Field Map

Burial Ten

This grave had been impacted by excavation of the basement causing damage to the head (Figure 37). Otherwise the skeleton was relatively intact. The deepest part of the grave was 5.69 feet below datum. The remains appear to be those of an adult male probably 40 plus years of age. Hands were folded across the pelvis and the legs were extended. It seemed that the fingers had been intertwined.

It appears the coffin was rectangular in shape (Figure 38). A centerline of nails suggests a gabled lid. All of the nails that could be identified were cut nails.



Figure 38. Burial Ten

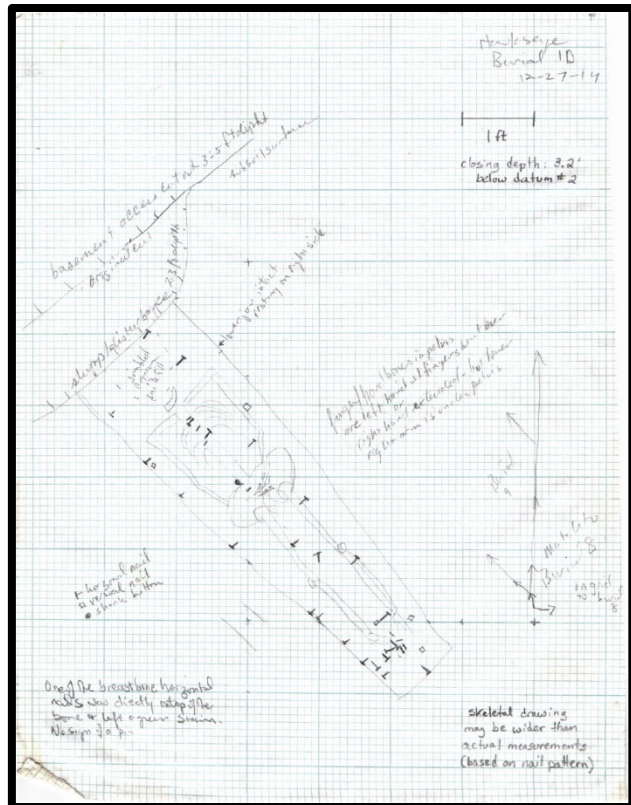


Figure 37. Burial Ten Field Map

Burial Eleven

Based on the complete loss of teeth, this was an adult of advanced age (Figure 39). It is believed the remains are female. The remains were within a hexagonal coffin constructed with cut nails (Figure 40). Preservation of the remains was not very good. Soil moisture had softened and dissolved bones. The body was laid on its back with hands crossed on the pelvis and legs extended. Shroud pins were found at the head and feet. Maximum depth of the burial was 5.24 feet below datum.



Figure 40. Burial 11

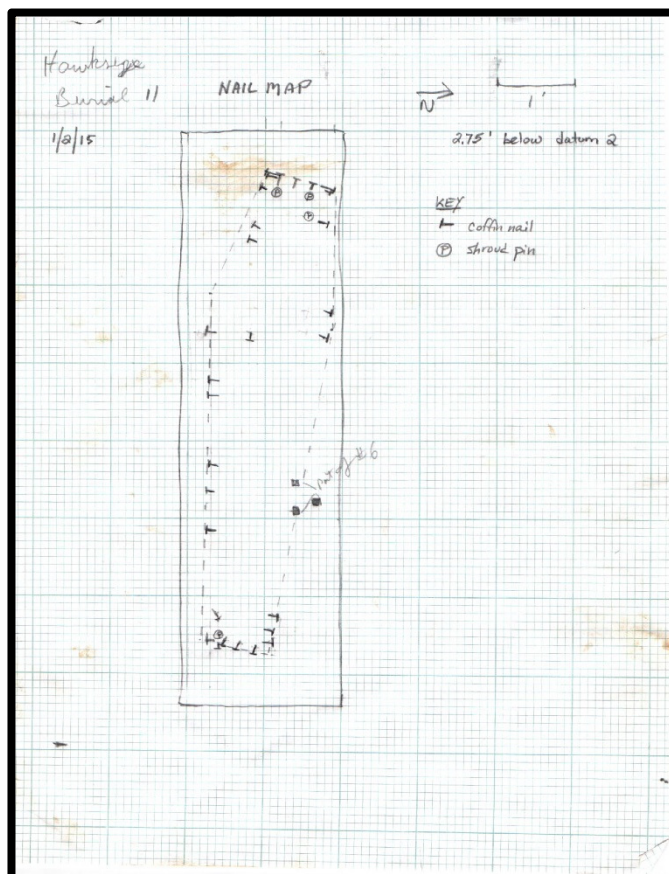


Figure 39. Burial 11 Field Map

Remains recovered from this cemetery include five males, four females, and one currently undetermined as to sex. All of the male burials contained at least one button while the female graves contained no evidence of clothing except for Burial Eight which contained a fragment from a hook and eye clasp. All of the burials were adults with the exception of Burial Three which seemed to be a sub-adult. Burial Six and Burial Eleven contained people with enough age to have experienced complete tooth loss.

Some of the burial features overlap. Burial Eight cut into Feature Nine and Burial Eleven. Burial Six is firmly dated 1854 and is believed to be the most recent burial in this cemetery based on the coffin hardware. Burial Six cut into Burial Four and Burial Eleven. Burials Eleven and Four are

well aligned suggesting they are close in age. Likely when Burial Eight was dug neither Burial Eleven or Burial Nine had visible markers.

The 1818 wooden marker for William Wolfe survived until the 1940s although it is not known if it remained in situ until that date. It is probable that it did because if it had fallen to the ground it is more likely that bugs and bacteria would have consumed it. Assuming then that the marker was in place in 1854 when Mary Wolfe, William's wife, was buried it is reasonable to assume she was placed near him. This raises the possibility that Burial Four is that of William Wolfe.

ARTIFACTS

Artifacts from the burials include wood fasteners, nails and screws, from the coffins, shroud pins, and clothing fasteners. All of the burials that contained males had at least one button. The only female grave with clothing fastener was Burial Eight where a hook and eye closure was found.

Coffins

Wood coffins were evident in every grave, mostly by the presence of nails. In burial 6 some wood remnants were present. Nails recovered from the graves were, as a group, not well preserved and determining cut nails from wrought nails was not possible. In order to determine the type of nails, they were chemically cleaned. Cleaning of the nails was done using an ammonia solution described in *Historic Louisiana Nails* (Edwards & Wells 1993). After cleaning the nails it was discovered that some were actually screws.

Nails were used to hold together the coffins. The coffins were hexagonal in graves 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, and 11. Rectangular coffins were present in 3, 4, 9 and 10. There is variability in shape among the hexagonal coffins in where the widest part of the coffin was relative to the length (Figure 41). Similar shapes were found in the Collins/Jackson cemetery north of Georgetown (LeeDecker et al 1995). Gabled lids are interpreted for burials 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10 based on nail patterns. These are the southern-most burials in the cemetery (Figure 15).

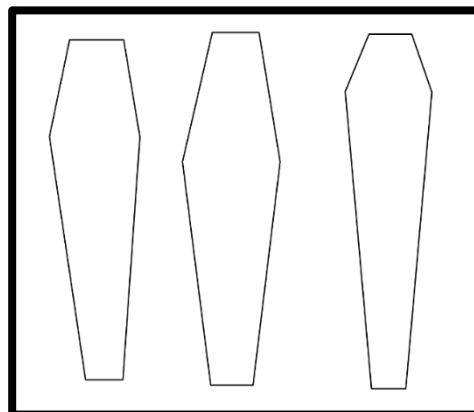


Figure 41. Shapes of Hexagonal Coffins based on nail patterns

Sides, ends and lids on the coffins were fastened with nails. In burials 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10 screws were found as well once the iron bits were cleaned. Only in Burials 8 and 6 were screws found in quantity. Likely the screws held internal components such as a head rest and were not used as coffin fasteners. In Burial Six screws were used as external fasteners and, because of the quantity found in burial 8 (10) they possibly served that purpose there.

Burial Six was unique among the burials in that there was an outer coffin and an interior lead covered inner coffin. During the exhumation of Burial Six the first thing encountered was a large rectangular box. Wood fibers were easily seen as were the large nails that held it together. This box had been placed down over the coffins prior to backfilling the grave.

Fibers of the outer coffin were present with enough integrity to see grain direction. The outer coffin was hexagonal. Tacked around the upper edge and lower edge was a thin piece of metal trim. Bits of fabric were noted attached to this trim. On top of the coffin were diamond shaped escutcheons with screws that held the lid in place. Remnants of a breastplate were found but this plate could not be read or recovered. On either side, at the top and bottom of the joint that formed the side angle were square brass plates each held with four large nails that had been clenched on the inside. These are interpreted as reinforcing plates. The wood used for the side boards was $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Nails were found under these. No handles were present on this coffin.

The inner coffin is best described as a wooden box, hexagonal in shape, covered and sealed in sheets of lead. There was some wood preservation inside this. The wooden lid inside the lead was $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Upholstery style tacks and evidence of fabric were found within the inner coffin indicating it was lined.

Mary Wolfe died in Philadelphia in January 1854. A receipt book from Moore Undertakers records the money paid by William B. Wolfe for his mother's funerary costs (Figure 42). The description provided there clearly describes the coffins found in Burial Six. There was a coffin covered in lead, the inner coffin, lined and padded. There was a walnut coffin, the outer coffin, covered in flannel with trim around the top and bottom, and silver escutcheons and a breastplate. This record also indicates that Mary was interred in a flannel dress with white silk gloves.

		2180
March 3	Mr Wm B Wolfe To a Coffin covered with Lead & Lined with fine flannel & Padded for his Mother Mary Wolfe	35
	To a Walnut Coffin covered with Black Cloth, Moulding on top & Bottom Edge Silver Escutcheons &c	33
	To an Engraved Breast Plate Case for Vault	4 50
	Expenses of Opening Vault &c	4 75
	Expenses of Opening Vault &c	2 25
	paid for Publishing	1 50
	fine flannel Dress	6 25
	one Pair of Best White Silk Gloves	75
5 h 17	Female Servises	5 00
1 ^o 3-	4 Men as Carriers	5
West Lagan Square	use of Hearse 3 h 2 Men 2 Buis 2 Dem	4
	" " 18 Carriages 2 Fun 2 Quis 1 Por	3 h
	1 St 1 abk 1 Hcar 1 Con	138 00

Figure 42. Moore Undertaker ledger book entry March 3, 1854.

Overall, The style of most of the graves is similar to those in the Collins/Jackson cemetery (LeeDecker et al 1997) and the Oak Orchard Cemetery (Catts & Benedict 2012). The Collins/Jackson cemetery dates from the third quarter of the 18th century and the Oak Orchard cemetery dates to the first half of the 18th century. Plain wood coffins were laid oriented east to west. Nails were the primary form of fasteners used in coffin construction.

Gabled lids seem to have fallen out of style in these 19th century burials. The 1854 burial of Mary Wolfe has some elements that presage the changes to come following the Civil War (Springate 2014). The escutcheons and trim on the outer coffin are more typical on late 19th century graves.

Shroud Pins

Most of the graves contained shroud pins or stains from pins. Burials 5, 9, and 10 did not have evidence of shroud pins. Pins that were recovered appear to have applied heads (Figure 43). Pins were found primarily at the head and feet and the central chest area of burials. The heads should be made of wire wound around the shaft but the condition of these artifacts is too poor to see wound wires.



Figure 43. Pins from Burial Two

Clothing

The majority of clothing items recovered from the burials were buttons. A single hook and eye closure was found in Burial Eight and represents the only evidence of clothing on a female. All of the male burials contained at least one button. Small bits of cloth were preserved by contact with some of the copper alloy buttons. During the excavation of Burial One stains thought to be buttons were identified but the material could not be recovered due to deterioration.

Burial Four

A single tombac button with a cast in boss shank (Figure 44) was found in the pelvic area indicating a trouser button. Attached to this button was a small bit of woven fabric (Figure 45). Between the wrist bones two disc bone buttons were found (Figure 46). Likely these were sleeve buttons.

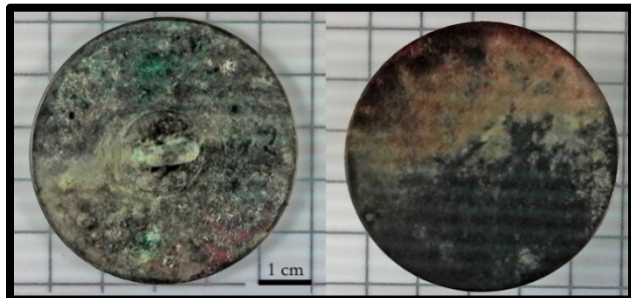


Figure 44. Trouser Button



Figure 45. Trouser Fabric

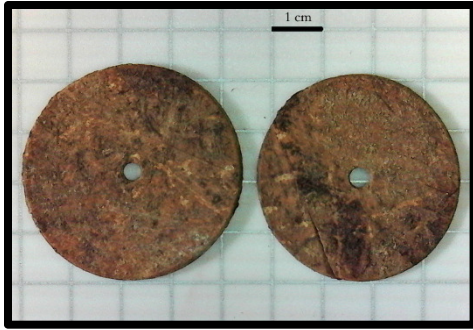


Figure 46. Bone Buttons, Burial Four

Burial Five

This grave contained more buttons than all of the other burials combined. A series of six pressed and plated buttons were present (Figure 47) down the central lower torso indicating a waistcoat. These buttons were less than three centimeters in diameter. Attached to the backs were fabric remnants (Figure 48). The buttons were stamped and had a series of rings on the backs that contained what appears to be the word plated and “crow feet” marks. The thin wire shanks appear to be alpha shanks that went out of fashion around 1800 (Marcel 1994).

There were three buttons in the pelvic area, one pewter (Figure 49) and two brass alloy (Figure 50). These were larger than the waistcoat buttons measuring in excess of three and a half centimeters in diameter. These buttons appear to be Omega shank buttons (Marcel 1994) dating them later than the Alpha shanks and likely after 1800. Pewter buttons were most common from 1700 to 1820 (Marcel 1994). The buttons from this grave suggest that this burial is somewhat earlier than most, probably around 1800. Fabric attached to one of the copper alloy buttons contains two colors of thread (Figure 51).



Figure 48. Waistcoat Buttons



Figure 47. Waistcoat Cloth

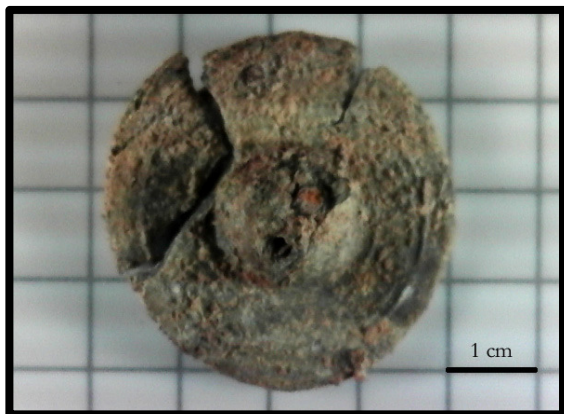


Figure 49. Pewter Button



Figure 50. Copper Alloy Trousers Buttons



Figure 51. Two Colored Cloth from Burial Five

Burial Nine

Three bone button blanks were found in this burial (Figure 52). All three were grouped in the upper abdomen. The buttons measured about two centimeters in diameter making them about half the size of the bone buttons recovered from Burial Four.

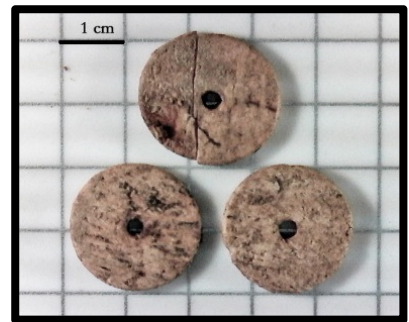


Figure 52. Bone Buttons, Burial Nine

Burial Ten

A single tombac button with a cast in boss shank was found in this grave. The location of the button suggests it is from trousers. The solder used to hold the loop on the back is clearly evident.

Button Summary

The buttons from the burials do not provide a means of accurately dating the burials. Dates published in earlier buttons studies (Olsen 1963, South 1964) do not seem to represent the current state of knowledge about changes in button manufacturing technology. Dates from the DAACS catalog seem more appropriate. However, the changes in technology were not rapid during the period of the burials resulting in most of the buttons being of the same type. The buttons do tend to confirm that the burials all date from the late 18th century and into the middle of the nineteenth century.



Figure 53. Burial Ten Tombac Button

ANALYSIS

The Wolfes of Pasture Neck

Reese Wolfe, through some legal proceedings, acquired the pasture neck farm that had belonged to his father, Francis. Francis received the land from the estate of Turner for debt due on a mortgage. Turner acquired the land from Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia in 1746 and Lawrence acquired the land in 1710 from William Burton (1/284).

Reese Wolfe, often referred to as Reese Wolfe, Jr. appears to have been called this not because his father was named Reese but because he had an uncle of that name. This would be a-kin to referring to two related Johns as Big John and Little John. Reese Wolfe Jr., the son of Francis and Sarah, was born in 1733. Reese married Mary White around 1754. Likely, Reese and Mary took up residence on the land by 1762.

Together, Reese and Mary had fourteen children. Francis was first born in 1755. He died at age 30 in 1785. Second was Ann born in 1756 and dying in 1759. Comfort was born 1758 and died in 1799 as the wife of John Orr. Esther was born in 1760 and died in 1788. Reese was born in 1762 and died in 1846. Mary lived just over one year born in August 1764 and dying in October 1765. William, the one who ultimately inherited Pasture Neck, was born in 1766 and died in 1818. His wooden grave marker survives in the holdings of the Delaware State Museum. John lived three months born in August 1768 and dying in October of the same year. Sarah was born in 1769 and died in 1817 as the wife of Simon Mariner. Daniel was born in 1772 and outlived all but one of his siblings (Reese), dying in 1824. Benjamin was born in 1774 and died around 1799 as his mother's probate mentions his estate. David was born in 1776 and died in 1814. Henry was born in 1778 and died in 1802 and George was born in 1780. He died in 1814. It is likely that all of these children grew up on Pasture Neck.

Reese was not exaggerating in his will on April 17, 1797 when he said he was weak in body. Probate records indicate he was under the care of Dr. John Marsh for almost a month before his death. Treatments included bleedings and the administration of emetics including drugs identified as cathartic, epispastic, and spirit of nitrous ether (spiritous nitric dulius). Pain killers were also administered (anodyne). Whatever the malady was, Reese's wife was also being treated. She survived. He died May 4, 1797 at the age of 64.

Reese's passing was announced by the sexton Thomas Martin who was paid to do the bidding and keying and for ringing the bell. This was a traditional means of announcing a death through the community. Reverend John Burton preached a sermon at the funeral.

Mary Wolfe, Reese's widow apparently suffered some illness because in her will written October first 1798 she claimed to be sick. She died April 28, 1799 at the age of 61. Her probate records indicate the same pastor, John Burton, conducted the ceremony. She was buried in a coffin built by her son in law John Orr, a cabinetmaker. The coffin cost three pounds fifteen shillings.

Mary Wolfe's probate includes a reference to her son Benjamin and the settlement of his estate. Benjamin Wolfe was born in 1774. He wrote his will October 22, 1797 and died early December the same year at the age of 23. John Burton conducted the funeral service. Benjamin's inventory included

12 pair of sleeve buttons, 32 plated rings, 15 plain gold rings, 24 with stones in them, and other jewelry items. In his will, Benjamin left his wearing apparel and books to his brother David. His niece Mary, son of his brother Reese, was willed a half dozen silver tea spoons. The rest of his estate went to his brother Henry. Henry died in 1802.

Reece Wolfe, Williams's brother, inherited the land from his father, Reece Wolfe Jr. in 1797 by will. However, the widow Mary was given the estate for her life and when she died in 1799 she left the land to sons Reese, William, Daniel, Henry, George, and David. In a division among the brothers, William took the home farm on Pasture Neck and Reece was left out. Daniel and David took other tracts of land on the south side of Pothooks Creek in an area now known as Wolfe Neck

William Wolfe married Mary Futcher in 1788. Together they had five children. First was Reese born in 1791 and died in 1828. William B. was born in 1795 and died in 1867 in Philadelphia. Sarah was born in 1790 and died in 1851 married to a Morris. Ann W. was born in 1803 and died in 1832. Hannah B. was born in 1806 and died in Philadelphia in 1858.

William lived on the land until his death in 1818. His widow, Mary is listed in the tax records as owner until the 1856 assessment although she died in 1854. William B. Wolfe, son of William and Mary, inherited the land from his mother when she died (61/257).

Mary died in Philadelphia where she had taken up residence with her son, William B. He was a successful retail merchant. He paid for her burial. She was first interred in a vault in Philadelphia. In September 1854 her remains were placed on a steamboat. The description of the coffins that William B. purchased for his mother precisely matches what was excavated from the cemetery and there is no doubt that Burial Six held the remains of Mary Wolfe.

It is possible the Wolfes lived on the tract as the 1848 Coast and Geodetic Survey map indicates a house on the property (Figure 7). Edward Burton purchased the land in 1867 from William B. Wolfe taking the land out of the Wolfe Family hands (75/434).

It is unknown where most of these people were buried. Comfort Orr may be in a cemetery on the south side of Pothooks Creek mentioned in a 1997 study for the sewage treatment facility (Hoffman & Heite 1997) as members of the Orr family are shown living there on the 1868 Beer's Atlas.

William B. Wolfe lived and died in Philadelphia. His sister Hannah died there too as did his mother, Mary. William, William B's father was almost certainly buried in this cemetery. Mary, his mother died in Philadelphia and was interred in a vault at Machpelah Cemetery. Later that same year, William B. paid to have the body placed on a steamboat, presumably to be shipped home to be put into the family plot.

Francis Wolfe, Reese Jr.'s father died before the land was in Wolfe family hands. Thus, it is likely the cemetery was populated by Reese Wolfe Jr., his wife Mary, and his children. William Wolfe, who died in 1818 was almost certainly interred in this cemetery. A grave marker for William Wolfe was turned over to the Zwaanandael Museum in the 1940's with a note it came from the Bookhammer Farm. The inscription clearly indicates it belongs to William Wolfe who was the son of Reese Jr. and husband of Mary (Futcher) Wolfe (Figure 54).

The marker is probably yellow pine and it is remarkable that it has survived. The inscription on the grave marker reads:

In Memory of
William Wolfe
Who Departed
Life in the Year
Of our Lord 1818 age
42 Years

It is clear that the Wolfe family was one of some standing in the community. They had land, money, and were tradesmen. Francis was a farmer and did well for himself. Reese, his son, was a cordwainer. As for the children of Reese and his wife Mary White, Comfort married John Orr, a carpenter. George was apprenticed to John Orr. More notable about George was that he was known to be a fancy dresser. As one court deposition stated “he wore his holy day clothing every day” (Sussex Chancery case W75). Reese was a bricklayer and after his move to Virginia, a preacher. William was also a bricklayer and apparently practiced some law. Also, he married into one of the richest families in Sussex County. Sarah married a block maker and had children that were carpenters, engineers and such. Daniel was a farmer. Benjamin was a jeweler. His estate inventory includes a variety of rings his tools show up in his mother’s estate. David was a chair maker.



Figure 54. William Wolfe Grave Marker
(photo by Brice Stump)

CONCLUSION

The excavation of the Wolfe Cemetery at Pasture Neck has provided a rare opportunity to examine early 19th century burials in lower Delaware. The remains are those of a landed and rather well-off family of tradesmen. Also, this period is poorly known archaeologically as more burials from the 18th century have been excavated than for the early 19th century. The burials represent a transition from the 18th century customs of plain coffins to the more elaborate accoutrements of the later 19th century.

Clearly this cemetery contains members of the Wolfe Family for which Wolfe Glade and Wolfe Neck are named. It is highly likely that these people are in the cemetery: Reese Jr. (d. 1797), Mary (White) (d. 1799), Benjamin (d. 1798), Henry (d. 1802), and George (d. 1814). It is with some certainty that Mary (Futcher), wife of William (d. 1854) is present in the lead coffin. Although it is not possible at this time to say which grave belonged to William (d. 1818) it is almost certain that his grave was here and that the wooden marker identified its location until the early 20th century. If it is assumed that Mary was placed next to her husband, knowing the marker was in place in 1854, burial 4 would be the grave of William. The gable-lidded coffins are likely earlier than others suggesting Reese Wolfe and his wife Mary White are toward the south end of the cemetery as well as their three sons Benjamin, Henry and George. However, this is far from certain.

The remains from these graves are slated to be analyzed by Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institute. It is some consolation that since these people had to be removed from their intended resting place that they can provide insights into the past through the analysis of their graves and remains.

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- United States Federal Census

APPENDIX I: TABLE OF LAND OWNERSHIP

Date	Grantee	Grantor	Description	Reference
10/10/1940	J. G. Townsend & Co	Sussex Trust Co	250 acres marsh and woodland 60 acres upland and marsh Pasture neck n. side pothooks creek	328/113
3/18/1940	Sussex Trust Co	Edward Suthard, Sheriff Land of William H. Bookhammer	250 acres marsh and woodland called Pasture neck 60 acres upland and marsh n. side pothooks creek	322/375
6/14/1913	William H. Bookhammer	Joseph W. Willard & Anna Willard	250 acres marsh and woodland called Pasture neck 60 acres upland and marsh n. side pothooks creek	186/140
8/14/1897	Anna M. Willard	Joseph Neff et al, heirs of Charles Gibbons, Jr.	250 acres marsh and woodland called Pasture neck 60 acres upland and marsh n. side pothooks creek	126/119
7/29/1871	Charles Gibbons	Edward Burton	250 acres north side pothooks creek	82/53
2/23/1867	Edward Burton	William B. Wolfe	250 acres of land and marsh	75/434
9/19/1854	William B. Wolfe	Henry Hall et al trustees Estate of William Wolfe	240 acres 10 acres	61/257
1789	William Wolfe	Reese Wolfe		Will
1762	Reese Wolfe Jr.	Jacob Kolloch executor Will of Jacob Phillips		9/151
9/16/1757	Jacob Phillips	Reese Wolfe	250 acres called Pasture Neck	9/151
9/8/1757	Reese Wolfe	Francis Woolfe estate (sheriff sale)	250 acres called pasture neck	9/150
1755	Francis Wolfe (deceased)	Joseph Turner estate (died 1750)	250 acres called pasture neck	9/91
	Joseph Turner	Francis Wolfe (mortgage)		9/90
	Joseph Turner	Thomas Lawrence (of Philadelphia)		
11/10/1744	Thomas Lawrence	William Burton III (of the saw mill)		
1730	William Burton III	William Burton of Accomack		Accomack Va. will

8/2/1710	William Burton of Accomack	Honor Bedwell Widow of William Clarke Jr.	250 acres called Pasture Neck	1/284
	William Burton of Accomack	William Clark	250 acres called Pasture Neck	1/249
Feb 1702	William Clarke Jr.	William Clarke Sr.	250 acres called Pasture Neck	1/90
3/2/1698	William Clarke	Martha Jacobs Widow of Albertus Jacobs	250 acres called Pasture Neck	1/216
1697		Court verification of title of land belonging to Albertus Jacobs, dcsd		1/152
1/4/1693	Albertus Jacobs	William Clark & Thomas Oldman	920 acres	1/146
Before 1691	Clark & Oldman	Abraham Clement & Otto Woolgast	Resurvey land originally patented to Clement & Woolgast	Surveys & warrants pages 556&557
1688	William Clark	Elizabeth Carter, widow of Otto Woolgast (remarried to William Carter)	Land next to Alexander Moleston	Horle page 443
1674	Abraham Clement Otto Woolgast	Edmund Andross (patent)		Surveys & warrants pages 556&557

APPENDIX II: Wolfe Cemetery Inventory (7S-D-098)

ID NO.	FEATURE	LEVEL	P/H	CT	MAT	TYPE	FUNCTION	PORTION	MANUFACTURE	SIZE	COLOR	NOTES
	BURIAL 01	COFFIN FILL	H	11	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 01	COFFIN FILL	H	10	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 01	COFFIN FILL	H	19	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 01	COFFIN FILL	H	3	IRON		NAIL		WROUGHT			
	BURIAL 02	COFFIN FILL	H	8	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 02	COFFIN FILL	H	9	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 02	COFFIN FILL	H	18	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 02	COFFIN FILL	H	5	CU ALLOY		PIN					
	BURIAL 03	COFFIN FILL	H	1	CU ALLOY		PIN					
	BURIAL 03	COFFIN FILL	H	2	IRON		SCREW					ROUNDED TROUGH
	BURIAL 03	COFFIN FILL	H	4	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 03	COFFIN FILL	H	5	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 03	COFFIN FILL	H	11	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 04	COFFIN FILL	H	15	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 04	COFFIN FILL	H	25	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 04	COFFIN FILL	H	9	IRON		IND					
7SD098.4.01	BURIAL 04	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON	FRAG	CUT/CARVED	D: 20.62 MM H: 1.22 MM		1 CENTER HOLE
7SD098.4.02	BURIAL 04	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON		CUT/CARVED	D: 21.25 MM H: 1.40 MM		1 CENTER HOLE
7SD098.4.03	BURIAL 04	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	TOMBAC	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		SPUN BACK CAST/SHANK CAST IN BOSS	D: 25.59 MM H: 0.90 MM		
	BURIAL 04	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY		PIN					
	BURIAL 05	COFFIN FILL	H	30	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 05	COFFIN FILL	H	19	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 05	COFFIN FILL	H	4	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 05	COFFIN FILL	H	3	IRON		SCREW					ROUNDED TROUGH
7SD098.5.01	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON		CUT/CARVED	D: 12.13 MM H: 1.75 MM		1 CENTER HOLE
7SD098.5.13	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		STAMPED/ALPHA SHANK	D: 14.31 MM H: 1.15 MM		SHANK MISSING
7SD098.5.07*	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		STAMPED/ALPHA SHANK	D: 14.08 MM H: 1.14 MM		SHANK MISSING *REMOVED FROM COLLECTION
7SD098.5.08*	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		STAMPED/ALPHA SHANK	D: 13.23 MM H: 1.15 MM		SHANK MISSING *REMOVED FROM COLLECTION
7SD098.5.06*	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		SPUN BACK CAST/SHANK CAST IN BOSS	D: 17.92 MM H: 1.55 MM		*REMOVED FROM COLLECTION
7SD098.5.12	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		STAMPED/ALPHA SHANK	D: 14.23 MM H: 1.01 MM		SHANK MISSING
7SD098.5.11	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		SPUN BACK CAST/SHANK CAST IN BOSS	D: 19.46 MM H: 1.35 MM		PLANT FIBER? FABRIC ATTACHED
7SD098.5.10	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		STAMPED/ALPHA SHANK	D: 13.92 MM H: 1.01 MM		SHANK MISSING
7SD098.5.09	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		STAMPED/ALPHA SHANK	D: 13.32 MM H: 1.06 MM		SHANK MISSING
7SD098.5.02	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON		CUT/CARVED	D: 16.36 MM H: 2.16 MM		1 CENTER HOLE
7SD098.5.05	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	TOMBAC	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		SPUN BACK CAST/SHANK CAST IN BOSS	D: 16.60 MM H: 1.01 MM		
7SD098.5.04	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	PEWTER	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		SPUN BACK CAST/EMBEDDED WIRE SHANK	D: 18.97 MM H: 1.27 MM		WIRE MISSING
7SD098.5.03	BURIAL 05	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON		CUT/CARVED	D: 17.87 MM H: 1.35 MM		1 CENTER HOLE
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	1	LEAD		COFFIN	SAMPLE				CUT FROM LEAD COFFIN AS A SAMPLE
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	1	FABRIC	UNKNOWN		REMNANT			DARK	
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	1	WOOD				MILLED	H: 8 MM		WITH 1 IRON CU ALLOY PLATED TACK
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	1	WOOD				MILLED	H: 11 MM		
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	5	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	11	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	2	WOOD		FOOTBOARD	FRAG				WITH FABRIC REMNANT AND 2 IRON CU ALLOY PLATED TACKS
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	23	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	1	CU ALLOY		TACK			D: 10 MM H: 4 MM		
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	15	IRON	CU ALLOY PLATED	TACK			D: 9 MM H: 3 MM		
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	2	WOOD				MILLED			JOINED WITH CU ALLOY NAIL
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	2	IRON	CU ALLOY PLATED	TACK			D: 9 MM H: 3 MM		IMBEDDED IN FOOTBOARD WOOD
	BURIAL 06	INNER COFFIN	H	1	CU ALLOY		PIN					

APPENDIX II: Wolfe Cemetery Inventory (7S-D-098)

ID NO.	FEATURE	LEVEL	P/H	CT	MAT	TYPE	FUNCTION	PORTION	MANUFACTURE	SIZE	COLOR	NOTES
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	10	IRON		SCREW					PART OF FASTENER SET
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	1	IRON		SCREW					
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	4	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	4	FABRIC	UNKNOWN		REMNANT				WITH 4 IRON TACK ATTACHED
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	10	ZINC		COLLAR					PART OF FASTENER SET
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	12	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	4	IRON		TACK					
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	10	NON FERROUS METAL		FASTENER SET					WITH SCREW AND ESCUTCHEON
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	10	NON FERROUS METAL		ESCUTCHEON					PART OF FASTENER SET; NICKEL PLATED?
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	4	CU ALLOY		PLATE					WITH 16 CU ALLOY CLENCHED NAIL
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	1	NON FERROUS METAL		LID PLATE	FRAGMENTED				VERY POOR CRUMBLED CONDITION
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	6	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	1	NON FERROUS METAL		TRIM	FRAGMENTED				PLACED BETWEEN 5 AND 6 INCHES APART
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	16	CU ALLOY		NAIL					CLENCHED IN CU ALLOY PLATES
	BURIAL 06	OUTTER COFFIN	H	6	BRASS		SPIKE					
	BURIAL 08	COFFIN FILL	H	7	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 08	COFFIN FILL	H	10	IRON		SCREW					
	BURIAL 08	COFFIN FILL	H	43	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 08	COFFIN FILL	H	51	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 08	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	CU ALLOY		HOOK AND EYE	FRAG				
	BURIAL 09	COFFIN FILL	H	12	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 09	COFFIN FILL	H	8	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 09	COFFIN FILL	H	5	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 09	COFFIN FILL	H	4	IRON		SCREW					
7SD098.9.03	BURIAL 09	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON		CUT/CARVED	D: 11.01 MM H: 1.35 MM		
7SD098.9.02	BURIAL 09	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON		CUT/CARVED	D: 10.22 MM H: 1.52 MM		
7SD098.9.01	BURIAL 09	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	BONE	BLANK	BUTTON		CUT/CARVED	D: 10.21 MM H: 1.50 MM		
	BURIAL 10	COFFIN FILL	H	3	IRON		SCREW					
	BURIAL 10	COFFIN FILL	H	32	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 10	COFFIN FILL	H	19	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 10	COFFIN FILL	H	19	IRON		IND					
7SD098.10.01	BURIAL 10	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	1	TOMBAC	FLAT DISK	BUTTON		SPUN BACK CAST/SHANK CAST IN BOSS	D: 16.35 MM H: 1.24 MM		CONCAVE
	BURIAL 11	COFFIN FILL	H	24	IRON		NAIL		IND			
	BURIAL 11	COFFIN FILL	H	6	IRON		IND					
	BURIAL 11	COFFIN FILL	H	18	IRON		NAIL		CUT			
	BURIAL 11	IN SITU W/ REMAINS	H	4	CU ALLOY		PIN					BLACK HAIR ATTACHED