

Archaeological and Forensic Research in Support of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre Graves Investigation:

**The 2020-2021 Field Seasons at
Oaklawn Cemetery**

compiled by
Kary L. Stackelbeck
Phoebe R. Stubblefield

Report submitted to the City of Tulsa
by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey



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IN SUPPORT OF THE
1921 TULSA RACE MASSACRE GRAVES
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**Kary L. Stackelbeck
Phoebe R. Stubblefield**

with contributions by:

Alex Badillo, Leland Bement, Brandi Bethke, I. Marc Carlson, Brooke Drew, Scott Ellsworth, Debra Green, Jennifer Haney, Scott W. Hammerstedt, Greg J. Maggard, Ryan Peterson, Amanda L. Regnier, and Douglas D. Scott

Report submitted to the City of Tulsa by
the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey



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A MOMENT OF CAUTION

Dear Reader,

In the pages to follow, you will encounter images of the artifacts and lives of past people, lives of past people who were interred in Section 20, the Colored Potter's Field of Oaklawn Cemetery in the early 1900s. These images are of skeletal remains, personal effects, and artifacts exposed while searching for individuals buried in connection with the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. If viewing such evidence of past lives will be emotionally or spiritually contaminating, or violates a cultural rule, please do not proceed.

In a forensic context, and often an archaeological one, it is typical for images of the human remains to be included in the analytical report of those remains, so images are included here. We as a research team have gone to great lengths to be respectful to these individuals by shielding them from view in the field and the lab prior to this report. Many of the images here are distant views, close-ups, or views of partial anatomy in order to limit the comprehensive exposure of these decedent contributors. As is required for a report of this kind, these images are released to the relevant family—the City of Tulsa. Please view these images with the respect you would want shown to yourself as a decedent contributor to this investigation. These individuals may acquire identities and histories as we go forward, and respect shown to these decedents will hopefully become respect shown to their families.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Kary L. Stackelbeck, Ph.D., Phoebe R. Stubblefield, Ph.D., and Scott Ellsworth, Ph.D.

The information presented in this report builds on an incredible amount of previous research, which was captured in the report titled *Tulsa Race Riot: A Report by the Oklahoma Commission to Study the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921*, which was presented in 2001. The research conducted by consultants to that Commission culminated in the identification of three locations where victims of the Massacre were believed to be interred: Oaklawn Cemetery, Newblock Park, and Rolling Oaks Memorial Gardens (formerly Booker T. Washington Cemetery). Researchers compiled substantial information from archival documents, other historic records, interviews, oral histories, and geophysical surveys conducted at each location (Ellsworth et al. 2001). An additional location has come to light in the years since this initial research—namely an area near Newblock Park known as The Canes.

In 2018, the City of Tulsa reopened investigations to locate mass graves of victims of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. The Physical Investigation Committee (PIC) was formed, in part, to assist with the process of locating such graves and to facilitate forensic analyses. This reopened investigation focused first on four areas of interest mentioned above. The Oklahoma Archeological Survey completed geophysical survey at the first three locations in 2019 (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019), with additional survey completed in Oaklawn in 2020 and 2021 (Appendix B, this volume) and Rolling Oaks in 2021 (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2021). The intention of this geophysical survey was to identify anomalies that might represent potential targets for ground-truthing through test excavations to determine the extent to which they do (or do not) correspond to mass graves.

In 2020, the Physical Investigation Committee developed two proposals to conduct test excavations in three areas within Oaklawn Cemetery where geophysical anomalies and other lines of evidence suggested the possible presence of graves of Massacre victims. These areas are identified as the Sexton Area, Clyde Eddy Area, and Original 18 Area (Figure 1). These proposals were presented to the City and Public Oversight Committee and approved during public meetings on February 3, 2020 and September 14, 2020, respectively. The ensuing test excavations were completed in July and October of 2020. The fieldwork was completed by an excavation team led by the Physical Investigation Committee and with observation by and participation of representatives from the Public Oversight Committee and the City of Tulsa.

As a result of the testing, no indication of a mass grave or human remains were detected in the Sexton Area or the Clyde Eddy Area. However, several unmarked graves were detected in the Original 18 Area near the southwestern corner of the cemetery. Initial data suggested these individuals were interred in a collective—or mass—grave based in part on the lack of evidence for individual grave shafts.

Additional investigations were needed to test this initial assessment and collect detailed data on the burials themselves to assess, to the extent possible, the demographics (age at death, sex, and likely ethnicity) of this burial population, cause of death, evidence of trauma, and evidence of features that would associate the unmarked graves as victims of the Tulsa Race Massacre. That plan was approved by the Public Oversight Committee on March 23, 2021. The field excavations

began on June 1, 2021 and ended on June 25, 2021. Remains exhumed during this phase of the investigation received forensic analysis in an on-site laboratory under the direction of Dr. Phoebe R. Stubblefield and were reinterred on July 30, 2021.

This report presents the results of the combined fieldwork that has taken place at Oaklawn since July 2020 in the three areas of interest (Figure 1.1). The document is organized to present historic background information on the investigation (Chapter 2), the expected archaeological correlates of individual and mass graves (Chapter 3), and detailed results and specialized analyses of the data collected during the 2020 and 2021 excavations in Oaklawn Cemetery. These analyses interpret: 1) the landscape history of Oaklawn Cemetery (Chapter 4); 2) results of the archaeological excavations in the Original 18 area (Chapter 5); 3) non-mortuary artifact types and spatial distribution (Chapter 6); and 4) forensic analysis of the exhumed individuals (Chapter 7). The final chapter presents a summary of the overall findings of this stage of the investigation and recommendations for the next phases of fieldwork—both at Oaklawn and two of the other locations of interest.



Figure 1.1. Aerial image displaying three areas in Oaklawn Cemetery discussed in the text that were the subject of investigation between 2019 and 2021. Displayed in this image are the areas where geophysical survey has been completed, core and auger locations, and block excavations.

CHAPTER 2

MASSACRE DEATHS, HISTORICAL EVIDENCE, AND THE SEARCH FOR THE UNMARKED GRAVES

by Scott Ellsworth, Ph.D

Massacre Fatalities

The number of people killed during the 1921 Tulsa race massacre is unknown.

Newspaper reports and other estimates that appeared immediately following the massacre varied widely. On June 1, 1921, the *Tulsa Tribune* reported that 175 people had been killed during the fighting, while on June 2nd, the *Tulsa World* ran a headline that stated DEAD ESTIMATED AT 100. That same day, *New York Times* declared that 85 WHITES AND NEGROES DIE IN TULSA MASSACRES. Within days, however, and likely due to political pressure by the local white authorities to minimize the extent of the magnitude of the massacre, the supposed number of fatalities fell sharply. While there was never an “official” death count issued, estimates in the white press soon coalesced around a figure of supposed massacre casualties that would linger for years: twenty-two African Americans, and nine whites.

A number of contemporary observers, however, painted a much different picture. Walter White, later the General Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was in 1921 an investigator serving on the staff of the NAACP at its headquarters in New York City. White had also made his reputation as a journalist through his undercover investigations of the lynching and murders of African Americans in the South. Immediately following news of the outbreak of violence in Tulsa, he traveled to Tulsa to report on the violence. In an article that he wrote about the massacre for *The Nation* magazine in its June 29, 1921 edition, White reported:

It is highly doubtful if the exact number of casualties will ever be known. The figures originally given in the press estimate the number at 100. The number buried by local undertakers and given out by city officials is ten white and twenty-one colored. For obvious reasons these officials wish to keep the number published as low as possible, but the figures obtained in Tulsa are far higher. Fifty whites and between 150 and 200 Negroes is much nearer the actual number of deaths. Ten whites were killed during the first hour of fighting on Tuesday night. Six white men drove into the colored section in a car on Wednesday morning and never came out. Thirteen whites were killed between 5:30 a.m. and 6:30 a.m. Wednesday. O. T. Johnson, commandant of the Tulsa Citadel of the Salvation Army, stated that on Wednesday and Thursday the Salvation Army fed thirty-seven Negroes employed as grave diggers and twenty on Friday and Saturday. During the first two days these men dug 120 graves in each of

which a dead Negro was buried. No coffins were used. The bodies were dumped into the holes and covered over with dirt.

While Walter White did not reveal in his article as to *where* these one hundred and twenty graves were located, subsequent research in the Salvation Army's national historical offices turned up independent evidence that lent credence to what O. T. Johnson told White. In *Sweeping Through the Land*, his 1989 history of the Salvation Army in the southern United States, author Allen Satterlee touched briefly upon the massacre. "A candidate for leadership," Satterlee wrote, "Lt. Colonel Ruth Gibbs recalls feeding the black prisoners in leg irons who had been assigned to the gravedigging detail."

It should be added as well that the figures on the number of graves and grave diggers in White's article also made sense. According to Dr. Clyde C. Snow, the forensic anthropologist who helped to direct the first effort to locate the graves of the massacre dead during the era of the Tulsa Race Riot Commission in the late 1990s—early 2000s, it takes "one man eight hours to dig one grave." Using that measure as a yardstick, $37 + 37 + 20 + 20$ gravediggers = 114 graves, which is nearly in line with the 120 graves that White cites in his article.

This past summer—in late June 2021—another piece of evidence came to light that references both a higher death estimate and the involvement of the Salvation Army in the burial of massacre victims. Thomas James Sharp was a clerical employee for a couple of petroleum companies who lived off and on in Tulsa beginning in 1918. Though he was apparently not in Tulsa during the massacre itself, but was likely in Enid, on June 28, 1921 Sharp wrote a letter to family members in upstate New York in which he describes his understanding of the massacre. In the letter, Sharp stated that the number of African Americans "killed in the riot were over 200 although the papers had it down to thirty odd. The Salvation Army alone buried 68 [Blacks] and the morgues were just crowded with them."

A potentially much more authoritative source on the number of massacre deaths was the American Red Cross, which dispatched Maurice T. Willows to Tulsa to oversee the organization's relief efforts in Greenwood—which was the first time in its history to respond to a so-called "man-made disaster." Willows stayed in Tulsa for months, and oversaw a multifaceted relief program, which included establishing a new hospital in Greenwood, organizing child care and employment activities for African American women, and donating thousands of dollars worth of tents and building materials to Greenwood's now homeless citizens.

Willows was also a meticulous record-keeper, and in his final report that he submitted to the national headquarters staff of the Red Cross in Washington, D.C. are page after page of tables, charts, and detailed listings of expenditures, supplies purchased, and man-hours spent on relief activities. Willows also provided a detailed accounting of the number of individuals who received some form of medical in the aftermath of the massacre.

But most pointedly, Willows did *not* provide for a similar accounting of the number of massacre casualties. Undoubtedly feeling the weight of political pressure to minimize the number of deaths, Willows did, however, manage to include some telling hints. Buried among his various

statistics on relief, three items in particular stood out:

Total No. families with no father (missing or dead)	222
Total No. families with no mother (missing or dead)	87
Telegrams sent or received (relative to riot victims)	1350

But in another section of his report, Willows again addressed the question of massacre fatalities. “The number of dead is a matter of conjecture,” he wrote. “Some knowing ones estimate the number of killed as high as 300, other estimates being as low as 55. The bodies are hurriedly rushed to burial, and the records of many burials are not to be found. For obvious reasons, this report cannot deal with this subject.”

It’s worth noting here that Mary E. Jones Parrish, author of the single most important contemporary chronicle of the massacre, also did not provide an estimate of massacre deaths in her classic account, *Events of the Tulsa Disaster*. Parrish did, however, quote an African American survivor who worked with the Red Cross: “I am now employed as secretary at Maurice Willows Hospital and find on file a list of names, very incomplete, as follows: Colored wounded, 63; Dead, 15. This report cannot be relied upon as correct.”

But there are other sources relative to the number of massacre deaths as well. In his chapter, “Confirmed Deaths in the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921: A Preliminary Report,” in John Hope Franklin and Scott Ellsworth, *The Tulsa Race Massacre: A Scientific, Historical, and Legal Analysis* (2000), Clyde Snow lists 39 individuals killed in the massacre, 26 African Americans and 13 whites. He adds, however, that these are merely those individuals whose deaths were *confirmed* by the existence of death certificates, cemetery headstones, and other written documentation. “It should be emphasized that this report is, as indicated in the title, preliminary,” Snow wrote. “It is probable that at least some, and, perhaps many, deaths went unrecorded.”

Other sources of the names and numbers of massacre fatalities include funeral home records, eyewitness accounts, and individual family histories, both written and oral. W. French Anderson, a former Tulsa now living in California, corresponded in May 2021 with Scott Ellsworth about his father, who at the time of the massacre was a senior at Central High School. According to Anderson, his father went to a train station near downtown likely on June 1st or June 2nd, 1921. Anderson wrote that years later, “My father also took me to the train station (in North Tulsa as well) where the dead bodies were stacked up, placed in box cars, and taken by train south of Tulsa for secret burial. While in the train station, he counted the bodies that were stacked up at the time: there were just over 450. He asked how many trainloads went south and was told the number. My dad estimated that the total dead had to be well over 3000.”

The bottom line, however, is that the number of massacre deaths remains, to this day, unknown. Moreover, while there is a generalized belief that more African Americans died in the massacre than whites, what that ratio was is unclear. Nor is that belief universal. Survivor W. D. Williams certainly didn’t think so. The son of John and Loula Williams, who owned the Dreamland Theater, the East End Garage, and the three-story Williams Building at the northwest corner of Greenwood and Archer, he was a junior at Booker T. Washington High School in the spring of

1921. On the long night of May 31st/June 1st, Williams helped reload his father's 30/30 rifle and repeating shotgun as they fought off armed whites who were attempting to invade Greenwood. When asked nearly sixty years later whether what had happened in Tulsa in 1921 should be termed a "massacre," W. D. Williams had a succinct answer. "Hell, no," he replied. "We got as many of them as they got of us."

The Burial of Massacre Victims and Perpetrators

Individuals who perished during the Tulsa race massacre had their remains handled and buried in different ways. A relatively small number were given full funerals, with family members and religious leaders present, and one can visit their headstones to this very day. Others were laid to rest plainly, some likely without a coffin, but with an air of respect. But many if not most, we can assume with a fair degree of confidence, were dropped into freshly dug single graves or a mule or machine-dug trench, while their family members were being held under armed guard at Municipal Auditorium, McNulty Baseball Park, or the Fairgrounds. What became of one's remains, like virtually everything else in Tulsa in 1921, depended almost entirely on race.

The remains of most of the whites who were killed during the massacre were ultimately buried in individual plots in cemeteries both in Tulsa and out of town. Of the thirteen white fatalities on Clyde Snow's list of confirmed massacre dead, three were buried at Rose Hill Cemetery in Tulsa, one in Watonga, Oklahoma, two in New York, Kansas, and Colorado, and one each in Texas, Indiana, and West Virginia. There is some evidence, however, that suggests that the remains of some white fatalities may have been buried in common graves, including at both the Clyde Eddy site in Oaklawn Cemetery, and the suspected mass grave at Newblock Park/Canes.

The remains of at least five identified African American massacre victims received what might be termed as regular cemetery burials. The remains of Dr. A. C. Jackson, the noted African American surgeon who was murdered by members of the white mob in the closing hours of the massacre, were buried in Guthrie, Oklahoma. John Wheeler, age sixty-three, who worked as a bank porter, was buried Ft. Smith Arkansas, while Commodore Knox, a twenty-one-year-old laborer, had his remains interred in Mississippi. An ice man named H. Johnson was buried in Muskogee, while Howard Barrens, who was murdered at age nineteen, was buried in Gatesville, Texas. And there is every reason to believe that the handful of African American massacre victims whose remains were likely buried in unmarked graves at Booker T. Washington Cemetery, were interred with reverence and respect.

But for the majority of Black victims, whose remains were buried under the direction of the white authorities during the days immediately following the massacre, callousness and disrespect ruled the day. Not only were there no known efforts to try and identify African American victims, but there is every reason to believe that even when a Black massacre victim was identified that no efforts were made to notify family members of the location of the grave of their loved one.

Simply stated, for the white civilian and military authorities who were charged with the responsibility of burying the remains of African American massacre victims in early June 1921, Black lives did not matter at all. The corpses of African American massacre victims, which may

well have numbered in the scores if not hundreds, weren't regarded as someone's father, mother, sister, brother, son or daughter. They weren't viewed by those in charge of disposing of their remains as someone's neighbor or fellow member of the church choir, or as young man who had served his country in the battlefields of Flanders and France. Blinded by racism and indifferent to both the humanity and the needs of the African American community, the white authorities instead viewed the remains of the Black dead as little more than a public health menace. And the sooner that they were buried, especially given the hot June weather, the better.

But there was another element at play as well. For Tulsa's white city fathers had realized, even before the smoke over Greenwood had finally dissipated, that the massacre had been a public relations disaster for their continuing efforts to increase the size of the city. And even during that first week in June 1921, efforts were already under way to sweep the massacre under the rug. As a result, the white authorities weren't just burying the dead of the massacre. They had already begun to bury the massacre itself.

The First Search: The Tulsa Race Riot Commission Era: 1997 – 2001

Established through the longstanding efforts of Oklahoma State Representative Don Ross and Oklahoma Senator Maxine Horner to draw long-needed attention to the massacre and to win financial restitution for survivors and their families, the Oklahoma Commission to Study the Tulsa Race Riot—popularly known as the Tulsa Race Riot Commission—was established in 1997. Drs. John Hope Franklin and Scott Ellsworth were appointed as historical consultants to the Commission, and under their guidance, a 284-page report, *The Tulsa Race Riot: A Scientific, Historical, and Legal Analysis*, was submitted to the Commission in November 2000. The commission submitted its findings and recommendations to the governor and state legislature in 2001.

The current effort to locate the unmarked graves of massacre victims builds upon work done by Scott Ellsworth and Dick Warner, of the Tulsa Historical Society, between February 1998 and June 2000. After being encouraged by massacre survivors to undertake such a search, and receiving the blessing of the Commission, an intensive investigation was launched. More than three hundred individuals were either contacted or interviewed, including massacre survivors and eyewitnesses, descendants of survivors, cemetery workers, undertakers, funerary monument builders, city officials, police officers, academics, amateur historians, water and sewer line managers, railroad employees, construction workers, file clerks, secretaries, and everyday citizens. Repeated visits and interviews were made with individuals who possessed special insights or knowledge relating to the disposition of the bodies of massacre victims, including Ruth Avery, Ed Wheeler, Bruce Hartnitt, Eddie Faye Gates, Robert Littlejohn, Robert Norris, John Irby, Gladys Cummins, and Larry Hutchings, as well as a number of survivors and eyewitnesses, among them Jeanne Goodwin, Otis Clark, and Richard Gary.

With guidance from historian Dr. John Hope Franklin, forensic anthropologist Dr. Clyde Snow, and Oklahoma State Archaeologist Dr. Bob Brooks, this research effort was assisted by a number of local and national institutions, including the Greenwood Cultural Center, the North Tulsa Historical Society, the Oklahoma Historical Society, the American Red Cross, the Salvation

Army, the Office of the State Medical Examiner, the American Legion, and numerous city, county, state, and federal government offices and agencies.

Considerable archival research was conducted as well, including work done with the records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. Local and in-state records repositories, including the Department of Special Collections at the University of Tulsa, the Rudisill Regional Library, and the Oklahoma State Archives, were also searched for relevant source material, while Paul Lee, an Oklahoma City based researcher, was contracted to make a review of all of the coverage of the 1921 race massacre that appeared in African American newspapers nationwide, utilizing the extensive historic clipping files generated by generations of scholars and librarians at Howard University, Tuskegee, and the Hampton Institute.

During the course of the investigation, three additional scholars joined the research team. Dr. Lesley Rankin-Hill, an anthropologist and one of the leading experts on the African Burial Ground in New York City, as well as on early African American burial practices, joined us from the University of Oklahoma. Dr. Phoebe Stubblefield, then a graduate student at the University of Florida, was a young forensic anthropologist and a descendant of massacre survivors. Finally, Dr. Alan Witten, a geophysicist at the University of Oklahoma, signed on to assist in the geophysical survey.

While a number of locations were suggested by informants as the possible burial sites of massacre victims, an emphasis was placed on locations where:

1. the historical evidence was either quite strong and compelling on its own, or there were multiple, independent pieces of evidence that pointed to a certain location
2. there was a relatively defined piece of ground, as opposed to a vast area, that could be further investigated using ground penetrating radar and other methods

Three locations emerged during this initial research effort as particularly strong candidates: Oaklawn Cemetery, Newblock Park, and the historic Booker T. Washington Cemetery, which had been renamed Rolling Oaks Memorial Gardens. Each had multiple pieces of evidence—sometimes oral, other times written—that pointed to them as potential burial sites.

Some initial geophysical survey work, including the use of ground penetrating radar, was performed at each of the three sites. Anomalies were detected. Some of the data, however, was likely compromised by the presence of nearby utility lines. Plans to undertake an excavation at one of the sites at Oaklawn Cemetery were cut short during the early summer of 2000 when first the Tulsa Race Riot Commission, and then the City of Tulsa, shut down any further work with regard to the search for the remains of massacre victims. This initial search was effectively over, though both Dick Warner and Kevin Ross continued to collect data on their own. Efforts by City Councilors G. T. Bynum and Jack Henderson to reopen the investigation in 2011 also ended in failure.

The current investigation was launched in early 2019 by the Office of Mayor G. T. Bynum.

New research has been undertaken since then, while the old data has been carefully reviewed. In addition to the Oaklawn Cemetery, Newblock Park, and Rolling Oak locations, a fourth site has also emerged as a strong candidate as an unmarked burial ground for massacre victims. Known colloquially as the Canes, it is the site of a sporadically active homeless encampment located along the Arkansas River between Newblock Park and the old railroad bridge below the I-244 bridge. The late Dick Warner had identified the area as a possible mass grave site in 2002. His daughter Betsy Warner, a formidable researcher in her own right, redirected attention to the area during the summer of 2019. Additional evidence has been collected in 2019-2021 which supports the idea that the area in or near the Canes may contain the unmarked graves of massacre victims.

What follows is a review of each of the four sites, and the oral and written historical evidence that suggests that they may be locations of the unmarked graves of massacre victims.

Oaklawn Cemetery

One of the oldest continually operating cemeteries in Tulsa, Oaklawn Cemetery is a city-owned cemetery located near the intersection of 11th Street and S. Peoria Avenue. An active burial ground prior to the massacre, the cemetery was also segregated. African Americans were buried near the southwest corner of Oaklawn in designated sections, including a portion of the Potter's Field. Not only is Oaklawn the site of the only two known headstones for African American massacre victims located in the city of Tulsa, those for Reuben Everett and Eddie Lockard, but there has long been a robust oral tradition that held that the relatively marker-free southwest corner of the cemetery was a burial location for the massacre victims.

During the 1998-2000 investigation for the Tulsa Race Riot Commission, Oaklawn emerged early on as a potential mass grave site. In addition to the oral tradition, the presence of the Everett and Lockard headstones, and the noted absence of headstones in the southwest corner of the cemetery, the research team also felt that the burials described by Walter White of the NAACP in his June 29, 1921 article in *The Nation*—since they involved individual graves being dug—likely occurred in a cemetery setting. However, the fact that no pre-1930s logbooks, maps, and burial registers for Oaklawn could be located made it difficult to pinpoint a particular location in the cemetery. Not only have these materials disappeared, but so has an annotated wall map that was allegedly kept in the Sexton's building. Subsequent efforts to locate these materials, both in 1998-2000 and in 2019-2021, have thus far proved to be fruitless.

Only that was not the end of the story.

The Original 18

Because in 1998, Dick Warner located written evidence that proved that African American massacre victims, both identified and unidentified, were indeed buried by the authorities in unmarked graves at Oaklawn immediately following the massacre. While going through old financial ledgers for the white-owned Mowbray and Stanley-McCune funeral homes that had lain

unseen for more than seventy-five years, Warner discovered that the funeral homes had charged Tulsa County for the burial of seventeen African American massacre victims, seven of whom were identified. A sample page from the old ledger books looks like this:

CHARGE TO: Tulsa County
June 2, 1921

NAME OF DECEASED	Unidentified Negro
DATE OF DEATH	June 1, 1921
PLACE OF DEATH	Tulsa
RESIDENCE ADDRESS	“
DATE OF FUNERAL	June 2nd, 1921
INTERMENT	Oak Lawn Grave #5
PHYSICIAN <i>crossed out</i>	County Attorney
CAUSE OF DEATH	Gun shot wounds (Riot)
OCCUPATION	Unknown
SINGLE OR MARRIED	“
DATE OF BIRTH	“
PLACE OF BIRTH	“
NAME OF FATHER	“
HIS BIRTHPLACE	“
NAME OF MOTHER	“
HER BIRTHPLACE	“
SIZE OF CASKET	
STYLE OF CASKET	

And while Reuben Everett was not listed, Eddie Lockard was.

This was a big breakthrough. But it was also, once again, an incomplete portrait. For while the individual ledger pages noted that the bodies of the massacre victims were buried at Oaklawn in grave numbers #5, #6, #7 and so on, there was nothing to indicate where these graves might be located, while the cemetery itself used a different numbering system. In other words, the ledgers provided convincing evidence that these individual African American massacre victims—which have been subsequently been named the Original 18, by adding Reuben Everett to the seventeen other victims—were buried in Oaklawn. But the exact location of these burials, however, was again unknown.

Subsequent research, carried out by Betsy Warner, offered some possible clues. After carefully studying the available maps of the African American portion of the Potter’s Field at Oaklawn, she then took an inventory of the currently existing headstones there, and compared this to previous inventories completed by her father. She surmised that during the 1920s, the Sexton at Oaklawn would start a new row, one for each year, for burials in the African American portion of the Potter’s Field. Reuben Everett and Eddie Lockard’s headstones are located in what would

have been the row for 1921. Presumably, the headstones were provided at a later date by family members, or in Lockard's case, by his fraternal order. No evidence exists, however, as to why the headstones were placed exactly where they were.

The bottom line, however, is clear: the remains of at least eighteen identified and unidentified African American massacre survivors were buried by the white authorities in Oaklawn Cemetery, most likely in the southwest corner. Not only did these burials occur while the families and loved ones of these eighteen victims were being held, at gunpoint and against their will, in internment centers across the city, but efforts were clearly made over the years to keep the location of these burials secret. In other words, we know that the so-called Original 18 were buried in Oaklawn. We just do not know where.

The Clyde Eddy Site

There is, however, a potential additional site for the burial of massacre fatalities in Oaklawn as well, although it is uncertain whether those who were buried there were African American or white. In

early 1999, during the initial search conducted through the auspices of the Tulsa Race Riot Commission, Dick Warner and Scott Ellsworth were contacted by Clyde Eddy, a retired Oklahoma Tire & Supply Company salesman, whom they subsequently met with and interviewed. Ten years old at the time of the massacre, Eddy lived with his family at 1008 S. Quaker, one block east of Oaklawn. But he would often cut through the cemetery when he went to visit a favorite aunt who lived a half mile or so to the southwest. And that was what Eddy, along with a cousin, was doing maybe two days after the massacre.

But as they walked through Oaklawn that day, the two boys saw maybe a half dozen wooden crates along the southern edge of the cemetery, along what was then called 10th Street. The crates were "bigger and wider than a coffin," Eddy remembered. "I think one of them might have been a piano box. These crates were just lying helter-skelter." Nearby was a group of white workmen, dressed in overalls, as well as a substantial pit or trench that had been dug into the ground. Eddy estimated that the trench was maybe twenty feet long, eight to ten feet wide, and at least six feet deep. He later figured that it had probably been dug using a team of mules.

Being naturally curious, Eddy raised up the lid on one of the crates and looked in. "Inside were three bodies," he said, "all black." He then walked over to a second crate and did the same thing. "There were at least four in that one," he recalled. About then, some of the workmen noticed the two boys, and chased them away. But Eddy and his cousin just walked to the other side of the wrought iron fence, right along 10th Street. "We watched them for a while," Eddy added. "Then we walked on."

Mr. Eddy subsequently pointed out to Dr. Bob Brooks, the State Archeologist of Oklahoma, and other members of the research team an area in Oaklawn where he believed the trench had been dug. The particular location identified by Eddy, however, was well within the white section of Oaklawn. And since it is highly unlikely, due to racial practices at the time, that white cemetery

workers would have buried African American bodies in a white part of the cemetery, two potential scenarios present themselves. The first is that the bodies that the ten-year-old Clyde Eddy saw inside the crates were actually those of whites. This is not as unlikely as it may seem, as the corpses of whites can turn black after being subjected to warm temperatures over the course of a couple days. The other possibility is that Mr. Eddy was incorrect in his memory of where the trench had been located, and that the true location was actually within the African American section of Oaklawn.

The Sexton Area

In 2019-2020, during the present investigation, a third possible burial site emerged at Oaklawn, one that was located at the northwest corner of the African American section of the cemetery. An area noteworthy for its lack of headstones, it also carried with it a robust oral tradition. According to interviews conducted with a number of former sextons at Oaklawn by Betsy Warner, there was an oral tradition handed down, from sexton to sexton, over the decades, that this area, which was soon called the Sexton Area, was where massacre victims had been buried. So strong and consistent was this belief that one former Sexton, Tim Mills, even took it upon his own initiative to plant a row of crepe myrtles along the west end of the section, next to the wrought iron fence, as a memorial to the massacre victims buried there.

The area also lined up, in part, with the testimony provided by Darren Cravens, who reached out to Reverend Robert Turner, Kristi Williams, and other members of the Public Oversight Committee. In particular, Darren shared memories regarding his grandfather, Willie Cravens, who served as the Sexton at Oaklawn for a number of years after World War II. According to the Willie Cravens, who spoke with his young grandson about the matter prior to his death in 1983, massacre victims were buried “beneath a road” in the African American section of Oaklawn near the western edge of the cemetery. Since Willie Cravens was only three years old at the time of the massacre, it is clear that he did not know this information first-hand. Instead, it had likely been passed down to him, decades later, by a previous sexton. Nonetheless, there were roads in the African American section of Oaklawn that do not exist today, and this may have been what Willie Craven’s source was referring to. In addition, the Sexton Area was large enough in area to contain either the graves of the Original Eighteen or, conceivably, either all or a portion of the 120 graves that O.T. Johnson of the Salvation Army described to Walter White of the NAACP.

Geophysical survey work performed in the Fall of 2019 revealed the presence of an anomaly in the Sexton Area that had the features of a mass grave. A subsequent excavation, carried out in July 2020, however, turned up no human remains.

Newblock Park

Perhaps no other area in the city of Tulsa has been consistently referred to as the possible burial site for massacre victims than the area that, today, includes Newblock Park. Rumors to that effect have persisted for years, as does a robust oral tradition in both the African American and white communities. But during the initial search conducted during the era of the Tulsa Race Riot Commission, second-hand evidence emerged that points to the area as a potential location for a

mass grave. These included several telephone calls that were fielded by Dick Warner and Scott Ellsworth in late January and early February 1999, after both the *Oklahoma Eagle* and the *Tulsa World* published appeals for information regarding massacre victims and the disposition of their bodies. Among the calls that were received included the following call log notations:

Harvey Remington

He was a young boy at the time of the riot. He went to a friend's house and saw a photograph of a man standing beside a truck that had about 50 Black bodies piled on it. The man was related to the boy's friend. The man had been paid by the City to haul bodies to a grave that was already dug in Newblock Park.

Jim Harrison

He told me that his great uncle was a ditch digger and dug sewers, etc. He told [his nephew] that the bodies were buried in Newblock Park.

Douglas Little

[His wife] said that her uncle told her that some bodies were taken to the City Incinerator and others were buried in Newblock Park.

Mark Roberts

He worked on a crew that was building a storm line from the fire Station in Newblock Park to the river about 16 or 17 years ago. Member of his crew told him that riot victims were buried near the old incinerator.

John Johnson

He was born in 1938. He said that his step-dad who was born in 1900 told him that bodies were taken to Newblock Park where some were thrown into the river and others were buried between the ball park and the old swimming pool.

Joe Welch

Mr. Welch said that his father lived on the 3rd Street hill just east of Newblock Park. He said that his father told him that that he saw two or three trucks loaded with bodies going toward Newblock Park. He said there were two burial sites in Newblock Park. The first is directly south of the old swimming pool between the levee and the river. The other site is further west at the end of the park, south of the first commercial building, and between the levee and the river.

Pat Gordon

His father was 8 or 9 at the time of the riot and lived at 4th and Phoenix. He saw loads of bodies being taken to the city incinerator.

David Mead

His father told him that flatbed trucks with bodies were taken to the river and the bodies dumped and other loads were taken to Newblock Park where the bodies were buried in a sand bar. He was told 6 trucks or so took part.

Lonnie Gosnell

His grandfather, Bert Gosnell, had worked for the Mid-Continent Refinery at the time of the riot. Following the riot, his grandfather said that he worked on a crew that loaded bodies onto flatcars along First Street near the old depot on to the Sand Springs line. The grandfather said he had help load 200 bodies onto the flatcars and that they were stacked like “cordwood.” Part of the bodies went to Newblock Park where they were burned in the city incinerator. Another group of the bodies was taken to a sand bar near the bridge (presumably the railroad bridge).

It should be pointed out that these accounts are second-hand evidence—that is, none of these callers witnessed the events that they are describing, but were told about them by others, often family members. Nonetheless, all told, they are a powerful testament to the likelihood that the bodies of a significant number of massacre victims were taken to the area around what is now Newblock Park, and were buried there.

Investigations at Newblock, 1998-2000

From the beginning of the research efforts that were launched in 1998, the area around Newblock Park quickly emerged as an area of interest to the research team. It is important to remember, however, that the park itself was not in existence in 1921. Rather, the area included the city incinerator, the site of a former dump that was still being used as an illegal trash site, a slow-moving creek, and low ground that, because the levee hadn’t been built yet, was subject to flooding. And while, on the surface, the idea that bodies of massacre had been burned in the city incinerator made sense, Dr. Clyde Snow quickly disabused team members of that notion. “They couldn’t have gotten in hot enough,” said Snow. “It would have been too difficult to engineer.”

That being the case, the question was then, and always: Where?

Where might the bodies of massacre victims have been buried at what later became Newblock Park?

Despite a deep dive into any and all records that could be found relating to Newblock, however, no written evidence could be initially found that gave any clues to where such a grave might be located. Instead, in 1998, an intriguing oral account emerged.

The Jack Britton Story

One day near the end of World War II, a white thirteen-year-old named Jack Britton was walking along the railroad tracks that ran between Newblock Park and the Arkansas River when he came across some workmen who were, to his thinking, “digging some kind of a swimming pool.” The men had temporarily stopped their excavation, however, as they had run into a large number of human bones. Apparently, they told the teenaged Britton that the bones were from the race massacre. When he came back some two days later, either the hole had been partially filled or maybe fenced off. Either way, he no longer had access to any more bones. But for years afterward, whenever Jack Britton would drive his family by Newblock Park along Charles Page Boulevard, he would often point and say, “That’s where they buried them riot people.” And while Britton was deceased, he had told the same story, consistently, to friends and associates who did not know each other, over the course of several decades. The story, to the ears of the research team, had an unmistakable air of authenticity.

But, again, the question was where? Where in Newblock Park might have Britton stumbled upon the workmen and their excavation? There had indeed been a swimming pool at Newblock Park, but it had been built in 1928—and not at the end of World War II. Dick Warner then made another discovery, this time in the old records of the water and sewer departments of the City of Tulsa. In 1945, a sewage lift pump station had been constructed in Newblock Park, less than fifty feet from the railroad line. And to a thirteen-year-old, the room-sized hole needed to accommodate the station might have indeed looked like a swimming pool.

Encouraged by these findings, State Archaeologist Bob Brooks arranged for a geophysical survey in 1999 of the location where the 1945 lift pump station had stood, but the results were inconclusive. A second geophysical survey conducted in 2019 revealed no anomalies at the site that suggested the presence of a mass grave. But another possibility also presents itself, namely that the excavation that Jack Britton may have witnessed may have instead been located at the Canes, an area nearly adjacent to Newblock Park, where considerable sewer construction also took place near the end of World War II. It is also conceivable that the excavation that Britton witnesses was related to the extension of the levee near both the Canes and Newblock. In any event, in the case of either the Canes or Newblock, very little geophysical survey work has yet been undertaken.

There is, however, another possible location for a mass burial site at Newblock.

The Hugh McKnight Site

In October 2020, a gentleman named Hugh McKnight contacted the City of Tulsa about a possible burial site. Ashley Phillipssen, of the mayor’s office, passed the information on to Mechelle Brown at the Greenwood Cultural Center. Ms Brown then contacted Scott Ellsworth,

who followed up on the tip. Ellsworth spoke over the phone with Mr. McKnight, a retired City of Tulsa Parks Department employee, from his home in Amarillo, Texas. On November 7, 2020, Ellsworth met Mr. McKnight at Newblock Park, where they were later joined by Mark Hogan.

In 1970, fresh out of college, McKnight was a brand-new employee of the Parks Department, where he worked as a junior-level supervisor out of an office at Newblock Park. One day that fall, an older Parks Department employee named Lloyd Columbus “Buck” Mosier, pulled McKnight aside as told him, “There’s something you ought to know about.” Mosier then pointed out two locations at Newblock where, he said, massacre victims were buried. Mosier, then roughly fifty-seven years old, had worked for the Parks Department since at least 1940—less than twenty years after the massacre. And while he had been just a child in 1921, and had clearly received the information from someone else, it is possible that Mosier had been told about the burials by an actual eyewitness.

Concerned about the revelation, McKnight then contacted his supervisor and told him what he had learned—only to be brushed off. “There’s no proof anyway,” McKnight was told. Directed not to do any digging in either area, McKnight was told to forget the whole thing. It was not until 2020, when McKnight heard about our current effort to locate the mass graves of massacre victims, that he then reached. At Newblock, he pointed out two areas, neither of which had been identified before.

The Canes

Closely associated with Newblock Park is a triangular patch of land, bordered on one side by the Arkansas River, and on the other two by railroad tracks, that is located less than three hundred yards from the park boundary. The on and off site of one of several homeless encampments that stretch from the old Eleventh Street bridge along the east bank of the river toward Sand Springs, the site is known as the Canes because of the presence of a large, towering stand of Spanish cane, *Arundo donax*, that bisects the area near its upstream end. The area, which abuts the old railroad bridge, has an upper and lower level. Now overgrown with river birches and other trees, aerial photographs of the area from earlier decades show considerably less vegetation. In the mid-1940s, new sewage lines cut across the upper portion of the area.

The Canes first came to the attention of Dick Warner as a possible burial location in 2002, when Warner was contacted by Randy Krehbiel, a reporter with the *Tulsa World*. Krehbiel had received a call from a former Tulsa police named Bob Patty, who said that he had information on where massacre victims had been buried. Warner reached out to Patty, whom he and Krehbiel interviewed. During the course of the interview, Mr. Patty said that he had been shown a box of massacre photographs by Sergeant Wayburn J. Cotton at police headquarters during the winter of 1973.

Of particular interest was a photograph that Patty described as showing the burial of massacre victims in a trench. Dick Warner described what Patty had said in a memorandum to Scott Ellsworth:

June 14, 2002

To: Dr. Scott Ellsworth

From: Dick Warner

Subject: Interview with Robert Patty, former Tulsa policeman

The photograph that Mr. Patty said would interest us was of a trench with bodies in it. He thought he recognized the area and mentioned it to the Sgt. The Sgt. got very tense and took the photographs away and told the officers never to say that they had seen them. Mr. Patty said the tenseness of the Sgt. was not like him. He was always cool, even under fire, but he got really tense when the location was mentioned.

The photograph was very detailed and taken from not too far a distance. Mr. Patty said that the photograph seemed to have been taken from the east looking west and in the early morning. It was taken from a railroad track. To the north (right) was a slope with a railroad track running along the base. The track made a curve to the right around the sloped hill. At the top of the slope were some trucks containing bodies wrapped in sheets or tarpaulins. Bodies were being carried down the slope. About 100 feet from the base of the slope was a trench running east to west. Bodies were laying in the trench. He estimated there were about twenty-five bodies on the top level and he thought there was one or more levels under that one. The bodies were wrapped in sheets and tarpaulins.

A man with a shovel was throwing a white powder over the bodies which he assumed was lime. An old-style bulldozer was parked next to the trench. The men in the photograph were of two kinds. They were all white. Most of them were in work clothes, but there were several men in slacks and white shirts who were watching. The man who seemed to be in charge was in a white shirt and carrying a shotgun. He had on a black cowboy type hat and a western tie (not a bolo). Several of the men in white shirts were also wearing black cowboy style hats and he could see badges on some of them.

The photograph had the date, June 3, 1921, written on it.

Equally important, Patty felt that he knew where the photograph had been taken, namely near the triangular shaped patch of land that ran alongside the river just to the north of the old railroad bridge that was located just downstream from Newblock Park. Dick Warner agreed, and communicated his finds to Ellsworth. But since the search for the graves had been shut down by the riot commission, there was nothing that could be done at the time with the information.

That changed with the current investigation was re-started in 2019. Betsy Warner managed to track down Bob Patty, whom Scott Ellsworth interviewed late that summer. Once again, Patty told a consistent story. Moreover, there were other pieces of evidence that helped to bolster the idea that a mass grave may have been dug the area.

One of the most important was an interview that Ed Wheeler conducted with an elderly white man in 1970-71. According to this man, he had walked out onto the railroad bridge—the

same one that is next to the Canes today, next to the I-244 overpass—the day after the massacre. Right beneath the bridge, on the Tulsa side of the river, was a large sandbar, and out on that sandbar the bodies of massacre victims had been laid out in one or two rows. The man counted some sixty-eight bodies, mainly African American. Then, either one or two days later, the man returned to the bridge, and again looked out onto the sandbar. The bodies, however, had disappeared. What had happened to them? And why, in the first place, had they been laid out on the sandbar to begin with?

A hypothesis soon developed. It held that the authorities had temporarily placed these bodies on the sand bar while they were figuring where to bury them. Not only would these bodies help to account for the oral tradition that held that bodies were dumped into the Arkansas River, but the proximity to rail lines might explain some reports that the bodies of massacre victims were said to be observed on railroad flat cars. Perhaps a day later, once the trench was dug by the steam shovel, as described in the photograph that Officer Patty saw, the bodies were carried off the sandbar, walked up the bank, and buried in the trench.

While this is just a theory, other pieces of evidence exist that may well support it, including a most unusual purchase of ice by Tulsa County for the month of June 1921. Normally, the county would only spend perhaps six dollars per month for ice, likely for use in the county children's home. But in June, the county spent fully \$90 for ice, which at the time was equal to as much as six tons' worth. This ice, it is theorized, may have been used to slow the decomposition of the bodies on the sand bar, in the June heat, until they were buried. Additional oral evidence has also come to light which also points to the Canes as a possible mass grave site.

Acting upon this evidence, in the fall of 2019, geophysical survey work was done on a small portion of the lower level of the Canes. While two anomalies were discovered, both were too small to be associated with a large trench grave. A second portion of the lower level was surveyed in early March 2020, but no anomalies of interest were detected.

Booker T. Washington Cemetery [Rolling Oaks Memorial Gardens]

Predating the 1921 race massacre, the historic Booker T. Washington Cemetery is one of the oldest and most storied African American burial grounds in Tulsa. Although its location along E. 91st Street between Harvard and Yale is a long way from the city's north side, during the early decades of the Twentieth century, this was the preferred cemetery for many of Greenwood's most prominent families. John Hope Franklin's parents are buried here, as are his brother and his sister, Mozella Jones. The cemetery first came to the attention of Scott Ellsworth and Dick Warner as a possible resting place of massacre victims during the spring of 1998.

A little less than a year earlier, on Memorial Day in 1997, an elderly African American woman, who carried a distinctive handmade blue walking cane, came to pay her respects to her elders who were buried at the Booker T. Washington Cemetery, soon to be renamed Rolling Oaks Memorial Park. During her visit, she pointed out to cemetery workers an area of the cemetery, located adjacent to the south ends of Sections 2 and 3, where, she said, African American massacre victims had been buried. The woman's grandfather, she said, had owned a truck that, miraculously,

had not been destroyed during massacre. And once the city's African American population had gotten out of the internment camps, and returned to Greenwood, human remains were occasionally discovered amongst the ashes. The woman's grandfather then drove these remains to Booker T. Washington Cemetery where, presumably with the help of family members, they were buried. Despite extensive efforts to learn her name, the identity of this woman remains unknown. She did not return to the cemetery on Memorial Day 1998.

Two other individuals with similar stories, however, did.

Sarah Butler Thompson, whose grandmother had survived the massacre, said that her grandmother told her that massacre victims had been buried near the copse of trees at the south end of Section 2.

Elwood Lett had only been four and a half years old at the time of the massacre, but he was a survivor nonetheless. His grandfather, a man named Billy Hudson, gathered Elwood and the other children in a wagon, and headed out for Nowata. "He threw blankets over us," Lett remembered, "because they were still rioting." Maybe two years after the massacre, after his aunt had died, Lett had gone out to the cemetery with his grandfather to help decorate her grave. While there, the grandfather pointed out the same area that the mystery lady with the cane had indicated, and told his grandson that that's where they had buried some of the massacre victims.

While the number of massacre victims buried at Rolling Oaks may be quite small, it is important to remember that these burials were fundamentally a world apart from those which occurred elsewhere in Tulsa. They were nothing like the burials described by Walter White in *The Nation*, or those that are believed to have taken place at Oaklawn, Newblock, and the Canes, which were directed and overseen by white authorities, with absolutely no regard for the families of the victims. Rather, at Rolling Oaks, it was the African American community burying its own. And there is no doubt but that these interments were handled with care, respect, and love.

CHAPTER 3

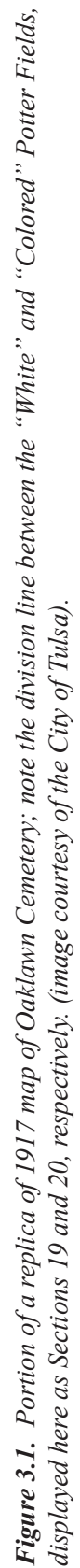
EXPECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF INDIVIDUAL AND MASS GRAVES

Kary L. Stackelbeck, Ph.D.

In Chapter 2 of this report, Ellsworth presents a detailed account of the documents and oral historic accounts that led the Physical Investigation team to propose three locations within Oaklawn Cemetery as areas of interest. Archaeology can provide physical data that are missing from historical documents—whether that is because the events or people being studied are underrepresented in or intentionally excluded from traditional recorded historical accounts or the time period in question predates the advent of written records in a given region. This is particularly the case when it comes to historic cemeteries. Individual graves and entire cemeteries can become forgotten under normal circumstances, let alone clandestine cases: Headstones are removed or damaged; land tenure and stewardship responsibilities change; family members no longer visit or decorate graves of loved ones; and records become lost, even if they once existed, among other scenarios.

This situation is even more challenging for historic cemeteries that suffered intentional differential treatment and documentation standards as a result of racist practices. Like many other contemporary cemeteries, Oaklawn has sections that were differentially populated based on Jim Crow-era segregation (Figures 3.1-3.2). The full extent of the impacts of racially-motivated burial practices at Oaklawn is not currently known, but differences in recordation among White and Black burials in the cemetery ledgers are stark. These disparities are among many that have presented challenges in our efforts to locate and recover the remains of victims of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre that are purportedly buried in Oaklawn Cemetery—particularly the Black Potter’s Field—based on the few records and oral historic accounts that provide viable leads.

The historical overview presented in Chapter 2, recommendations of the first Commission issued by Dr. Clyde Snow (2001:120-122), and the results of geophysical survey (Brooks and Witten 2001; Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019; Maki and Jones 1998) led the Physical Investigation Committee to propose the Sexton Area, Clyde Eddy Area, and Section 20 of Oaklawn Cemetery as potential candidates for test excavations—referring to the latter at the time as the “Original 18 Area.” As discussed below, the limited historical records on the Massacre and geophysical survey guided the development of working hypotheses regarding potential locations of buried victims. However, those guides do not necessarily tell you who—or what—you will find once you break ground. From an archaeological perspective, one must use the available information to craft an approach to ground-truth a given hypothesis. Ground-truthing typically comes in the form of collection of soil samples, careful excavation, observation of relevant patterns in the soil and material culture, and copious amounts of record-keeping and specialized documentation. Before discussing specific areas investigated within Oaklawn Cemetery, we present a brief overview of archaeological correlates (or signatures) associated with different burial practices that are relevant for the current investigation.



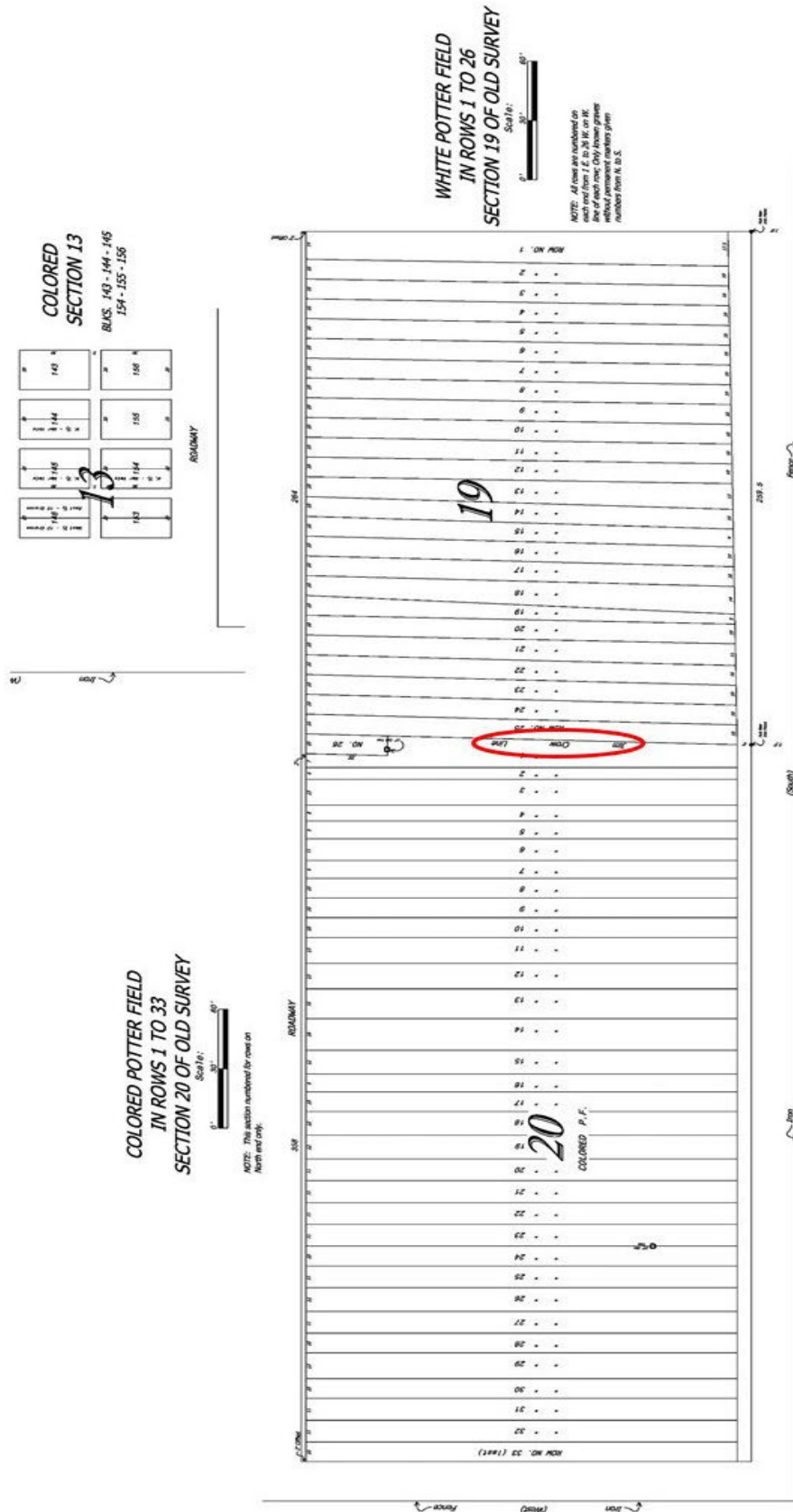


Figure 3.2. More detailed view of rows in Sections 19 and 20 of a replica of 1917 map of Oaklawn Cemetery.; note the division line (circled in red) demarcating the Jim Crowe Line between the “White” and “Colored” Potter Fields. Note that Section 13 as shown here is a map inset and is not in its actual position relative to Sections 19 and 20. (image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

Archaeological Correlates of Individual vs. Mass Grave Shafts

Burial practices may be usefully grouped into two broad categories: those that involve individual interments and those that include multiple individuals who are interred at or about the same time. These broad categories encompass a diversity of regional, cultural, and contextual patterns as part of normal funerary practices, let alone under clandestine circumstances or in response to mass-casualty events. Archaeological signatures that typify individual and group graves (i.e., mass graves) are discussed briefly here with specific reference to the expected correlates for Oaklawn Cemetery based on the available historic data and interpretations. The ensuing chapters that follow present different elements of the results of the investigations completed in June and October 2020 and June-July 2021 in the Sexton, Clyde Eddy, and Original 18 Areas.

Archaeological Signatures of Individual Grave Shafts

Typically, when a single individual is buried in a coffin, the process entails the excavation of a hole—or “shaft”—that is somewhat larger than the coffin to accommodate lowering of the burial case into the bottom of the grave. The dirt that is removed to create the hole is typically set to the side. Upon placement of the coffin, the grave shaft is then refilled, usually with the same soil that had been removed to create it. The digging and movement of the soil mixes it in ways that disturb the natural soil layers. These mixed soils are a key trait that tells archaeologists that the natural soil has been disturbed and a pit has been dug. Over time, as the remains of the individual and the coffin deteriorate, the soil encompassing the burial becomes enriched with organic matter and often becomes darker in color. Further, as the coffin collapses, the overburden begins to slump inward, creating a sunken area or shallow depression in the ground surface at the top of the grave shaft. In this manner, the burial shaft above the level of the coffin becomes distinguishable from the soil around it because it will appear to be a block of disturbed soil that is surrounded on all horizontal sides by intact natural stratigraphy or otherwise differentiated deposits. The distinction is often clearly apparent in profile view (Figure 3.3). At the base of the shaft, the soil immediately surrounding the coffin or casket usually is distinguishable in color, texture, and compactness compared to both the natural soil around it and the burial case and its contents. With appropriate conditions and adequate visibility, one can accurately measure the dimensions of the shaft, which will be slightly larger than the burial case. In a cemetery, there may be a series of individual burials that display this pattern with a row(s) of individual grave shafts being separated by small sections of intact, natural stratigraphy.

Archaeological Signatures of Mass Graves

Archaeologists and forensic anthropologists regularly work within a realm of unknowns—situations where we use available data and material evidence to develop interpretations of past human activity without the benefit of actually observing the event we hope to understand. This process includes the use of modern case studies to inform expectations of the material markers of certain kinds of human behavior that may remain in the ground. In order to understand the results of the fieldwork completed in Oaklawn Cemetery to date and the basis for future investigations, it is appropriate to discuss different models of mass graves and their associated archaeological signatures.

By definition, mass graves contain the remains of multiple individuals who are interred at or about the same time. Historically—and more recently—such burial practices have been tied

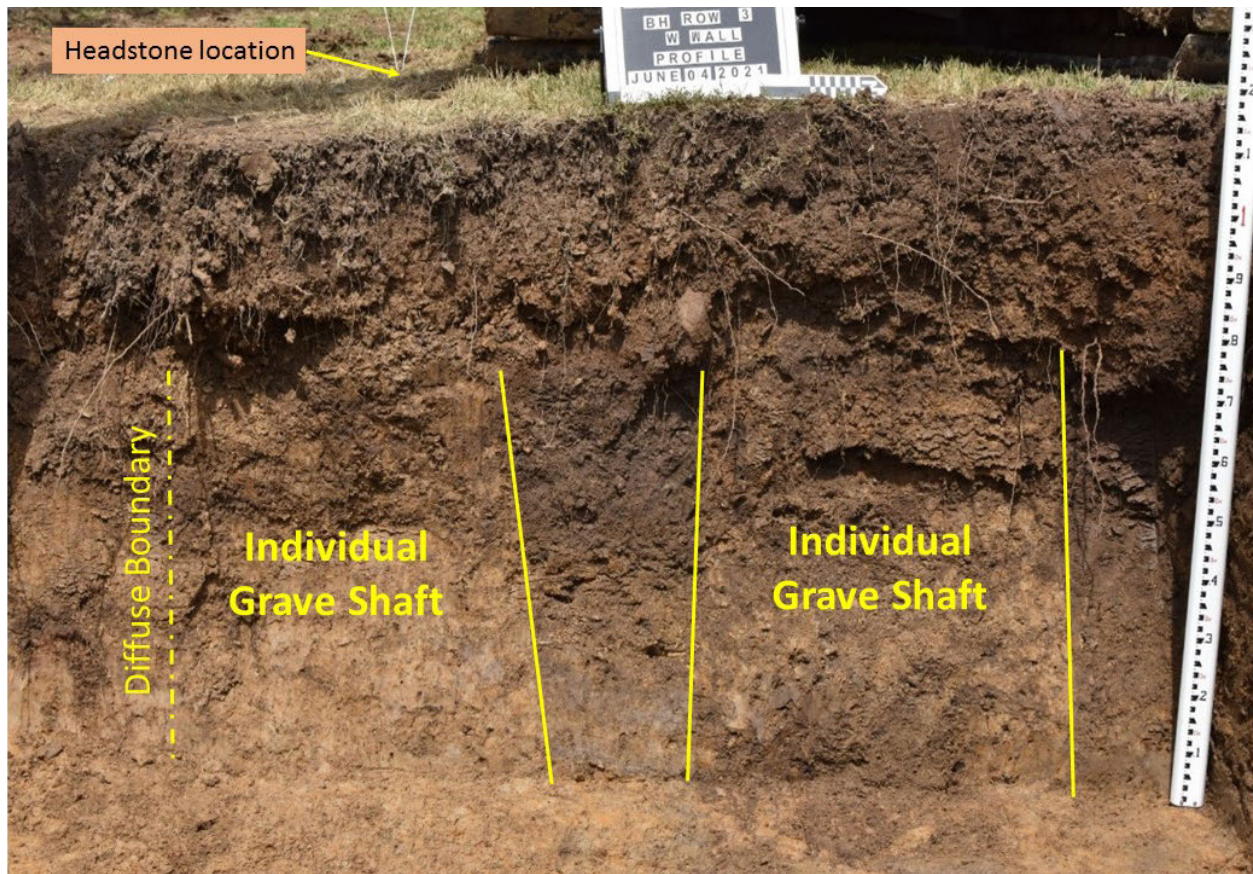


Figure 3.3. Profile view of two individual grave shafts as exposed in the western wall of Backhoe Row 3 in the block excavations in Section 20 at Oaklawn Cemetery. Headstone markers near the excavation block were removed prior to initiating fieldwork in order to avoid damaging them. Their positions were plotted so the headstones could be returned to their correct location. The position of one of these headstones is noted in this image as it corresponds to the individual grave shaft shown on the left.

to two principal types of events: 1) those that result in mass casualties, such as pandemics or natural disasters; and 2) those that result in the deaths of multiple individuals due to mass murder, war, or similar intentional human behavior. The latter may result in collective interments that are intentionally hidden from public knowledge, and thus may be difficult to locate after the original event—especially when 100 years have passed. There are various examples of each of these types of mass graves, several of which are displayed in Figures 3.4-3.11. Each example has different implications for the archaeological signatures that would result over time, and thus the ability to recover and document them in the future.

Mass graves can include a series of individual grave shafts that are excavated concurrently (or nearly so) to accommodate a mass casualty event. Some recent examples of this method are evident in Brazil (Figure 3.6) and Sierra Leone (Figure 3.7), where individual grave shafts were excavated to inter victims of COVID-19 and Ebola, respectively. Note, however, that individuals in the Brazil case were buried in coffins, whereas those in Sierra Leone were buried in body bags. Unless one is otherwise aware through cemetery records or other documents (e.g., death certificates, funeral home records, newspaper articles) that these burials were part of a mass casualty incident, it would be difficult to distinguish this type of mass grave from rows of unrelated individual

burial events. Distinctions of each individual person are dependent on records and markers that provide the identity and particular physical details for each decedent (name, sex, age, date of birth, date of death, etc.). Indeed, the ability to maintain these distinctions among individuals in any given cemetery is similarly dependent on accurate record-keeping, maintenance of markers or headstones, and affirmation through persistent visits and decoration by loved ones. Without records, the skeletal remains and associated materials will only preserve partial histories of these individuals, let alone their collective mortality due to a common cause such as a pandemic. The ability to recover those details depends on preservation among many other factors.

Arguably, the more stereotypical mass grave involves the excavation of a hole or pit that is larger than is necessary for a single individual (e.g., Figures 3.4, 3.5, 3.8, and 3.11). The size and dimensions of the mass grave shaft varies depending on the number of known or expected decedents, and the extent to which individuals are (or are not) encased within coffins that are to be placed within the shaft. Modern examples of this type of mass grave are known where victims of murder and attempted genocide have been interred without any effort to place the decedents within individual coffins (e.g., Iraq, Guatemala, and the former Yugoslavia [Figures 3.9, 3.10, and 3.11]). Still other examples demonstrate the challenges associated with burying numerous victims of the COVID-19 pandemic and trying to anticipate how many more are yet to come (Figures 3.4-3.6).

Among mass casualty events, there are examples of people interred within individual burial containers within a larger common grave shaft (Figures 3.4 and 3.5), and cases where numerous victims were interred adjacent to each other without any containers besides a body bag and the soil that covered and encased them (Figure 3.8). One example from Brazil involved the excavation of a series of multiple trenches that give the appearance of rows of burials (Figure 3.5). The archaeological signatures of each of these examples will be distinctly different years or decades after burial.

The starting point for this form of mass grave is the excavation of a single large hole or trench (Figures 3.4, 3.5, 3.8) or series of holes (Figures 3.6-3.7). The soil that is displaced for such a grave shaft—backdirt—is typically set adjacent to the hole for use in refilling. The decedents may be placed within the hole in adjacent and/or stacked coffins (Figures 3.4-3.5) or as bodies that are stacked adjacent and on top of one another without being placed in separate, solid containers (Figures 3.8, 3.9, and 3.11). Once the burials are in place, the backdirt is returned to the hole, covering the bodies and filling in the spaces between and overlying the remains—thus sealing the entire group interment. Archaeologists often refer to this fill as “overburden.”

The distinctions between individual grave shafts described above and a single trench that contains multiple individuals are very different. In the latter case, the soil between and over the remains is relatively homogenous in terms of soil color and texture, albeit mixed; this block of soil will also be distinguishable compared to areas of undisturbed soil layers and/or individual grave shafts that may be apparent in the areas surrounding the mass grave shaft, depending on the context (e.g., a clandestine mass grave in an unmarked location vs. within a cemetery amongst individual graves).

The archaeological signatures of each example discussed above and presented in Figures 3.4-3.11 would be different and require different methods of discovery and recovery. Importantly,



<Figure 3.4. Trench burial of Coronavirus victims in New York City's potter's field on Hart Island. Note that the coffins are stacked and the trench is excavated to accommodate more anticipated decedents (Slotnik 2021). Photograph: John Manchillo/Associated Press.



Figure 3.5. Example of a mass grave of Coronavirus victims in the Parque Tarumã cemetery in Brazil (Phillips and Maisonnave 2020). Note the excavation of trenches in rows and placement of individual coffins, each with a marker on the ground surface upon burial. Note also the backdirt that is set aside, pending replacement over the coffins once they have been placed. Photograph: Michael Dantas/AFP via Getty Images.



Figure 3.6. Burial of an individual who died due to complications from coronavirus in the Vila Formosa Cemetery in Sao Paolo, Brazil (Associated Press 2021). Note the empty individual grave shafts anticipating additional coffins. The future archaeological signature of each of these grave shafts and coffin remnants will be very similar. Photograph: Andre Penner/Associated Press.



>Figure 3.7. Ebola victims in Sierra Leone are buried in a series of individual grave shafts (Muller and Maxmen 2015). The lack of coffins or caskets will affect the rate of decomposition and the archaeological signature of these burials, which will principally be defined by the shaft and the skeletal remains. Photograph: Pete Muller/National Geographic.



<Figure 3.8. Victims of Typhoon Haiyan, which struck the Philippines in 2013, were placed in body bags and then laid to rest in this mass grave in Tacloban (Myall and Aldridge 2013).



Figure 3.9. One of multiple mass graves on the edge of the Ash Sham Desert in Iraq under investigation in 2006 (Burns 2006). Spent cartridges found amongst the bodies attest to the fact that this was not only the location of the victims' burial, but also the site of their murder. Photograph: Erik de Castro. Imaged altered to blur sensitive content.



>Figure 3.10. Members of a local Guatemalan community observe as forensic specialists document remains found in a mass grave from that country's civil war, which lasted from 1960 to 1996 (Trull 2015). According to the website for the Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation, [FAFG]), the non-profit organization has recovered 8,189 victims, collected 16,224 family DNA samples, compiled 650 life histories, and identified 3,709 individuals over the course of 24 years of investigation. Photograph: FAFG.



Figure 3.11. Photo Exhibit used in International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) Srebrenica Cases: Exhumation site in Čančari valley (Flickr 2022, Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Generic License. Image altered to blur sensitive content). This image displays an example of co-mingling of skeletal remains that occurs in a mass grave as soft tissue decomposes over time.

in each of these cases, the remains of people who died at or about the same time were next to others who met a similar fate. In the case of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, the Physical Investigation Committee has been working under the assumption that mass graves of different varieties may exist and await discovery. This report presents the results of initial investigations in three areas within Oaklawn Cemetery: Sexton Area; Clyde Eddy Area; and the Original 18 Area in the southwest portion of Section 20.

Efforts to Locate a Mass Grave in the Sexton Area

As noted by Scott Ellsworth (Chapter 2, this volume) and Betsy Warner (2019), one lead pointing to burials of victims in Oaklawn Cemetery came from individuals who worked for the cemetery and were charged with managing the burial process and maintaining records. Oral history passed from one sexton to another held that massacre victims were buried in an open space along the western edge of the cemetery that is otherwise devoid of headstones. The burials were purportedly beneath a road that was once present in this part of the cemetery but is no longer extant. So strong was their belief in this account that one sexton, Tim Mills, planted a row of crepe myrtles to demarcate the space and commemorate the deceased (Figure 3.12). Further, given the lack of marked or recorded graves, there was an apparent intentional effort to not bury anyone else in this part of the cemetery.

The account provided by the sextons is useful for identifying a possible location to investigate, but it lacks specific details regarding the nature of the grave(s) and the number of individuals included therein. As Ellsworth noted (this volume), this could have been the area that held the “Original 18” or the 120 graves that O. T. Johnson of the Salvation Army described to Walter White of the NAACP. Those scenarios present very different potential archaeological signatures. Regardless, when one has a location to target, traditional archaeological techniques can be used to evaluate the presence—or absence—of graves.

As the reopened investigation into the Tulsa Race Massacre began, the Physical Investigation Committee determined that the first step was to perform geophysical survey at the locations of interest—both at places where earlier geophysical survey had been completed (Maki and Jones 1998; Brooks and Witten 2001) and new sites that had come to light in the twenty-odd years since. Theoretically, if a mass grave was present, it would be detectable through a geophysical survey because it would represent a geographically bounded area where the soil had been disturbed and contents added (i.e., burial containers and/or human remains), thus creating a feature that would be distinctive compared to the surrounding matrix.

The results of geophysical survey completed by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) at Oaklawn Cemetery revealed a rather large soil anomaly in the Sexton Area (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019:20-23). The size, location, and orientation of this anomaly was considered to be consistent with a mass grave akin to that shown in Figure 3.4. This anomaly, paired with oral history accounts, led the Physical Investigation Committee to recommend test excavations at this location (Figure 3.13) to ascertain if it represented a mass grave—perhaps associated with the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. The goals of this testing were to: 1) establish the presence or absence of human remains; 2) determine the nature of the interments (if present); and 3) obtain data to help inform the next steps in the investigation—including appropriate recovery efforts. The original plan was to initiate excavation on April 1, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the

start date was pushed to July 13 and this phase of fieldwork completed on July 22, 2020.

Three backhoe trenches (A-C) were excavated in the Sexton Area. Trench A was situated over the large geophysical anomaly discussed above (Figure 3.13). This trench measured approximately 6 m (19.7 ft) east/west by 3 m (9.8 ft) north/south. Excavation of Trench A revealed a series of overlapping and tightly compacted sediment fill episodes that continued from just beneath the surface to approximately 10 feet below ground surface (see Figure 4.13). The fill included various early- to mid-20th century artifacts, grave-related artifacts from elsewhere in the cemetery (e.g., vases, decorations, temporary markers), construction debris, and non-local soil that had been dumped in this location (see Figure 4.13; Appendix D). No evidence of a mass grave or human remains was encountered in Trench A.

Trench B measured approximately 26 m (85.3 ft) north/south by 2m (6.6 ft) east/west from the southern wall of Trench A (Figures 3.13 and 3.14). Trench C was excavated about 3 m (9.8 ft) to the east from the south end of Trench B. These excavations similarly did not result in the identification of a mass grave or any human remains. They did, however, reveal evidence of one historic road (oriented north-south) stratigraphically overlying another such road (see Figure 4.14) and a deeply-buried swampy area with very dark soil, numerous late 19th to early 20th-century artifacts, fragments of wood, and some non-human bone (Appendix D). The swampy area extends further to the south and was not fully explored during the July excavations due to challenges created by its depth and location just above the water table (Figure 3.15). This feature corresponds to an anomaly that was detected by the gradiometer (Figure 3.13; see also Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019: Figure 27).

The open space between the backhoe trenches A-C and the nearest marked graves to the east and south were tested with twelve deep auger samples (Figure 3.12 and 3.16). These were excavated to assess the extent to which the soils were consistent (or different) compared to those observed in the trench profiles. The auger samples, when compared with the trench sediment profiles, can provide direct evidence regarding disturbances in the surrounding landform sediments

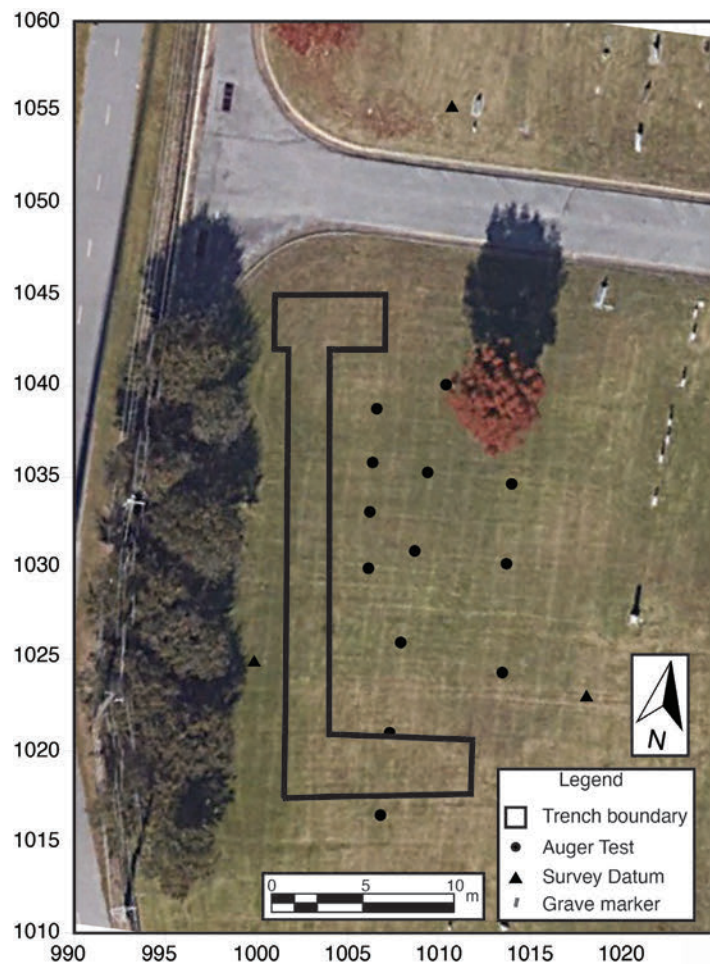


Figure 3.12. Aerial view of Sextons Area with mapped locations of excavation trenches and auger tests. Note the crepe myrtles along the western edge of the cemetery.

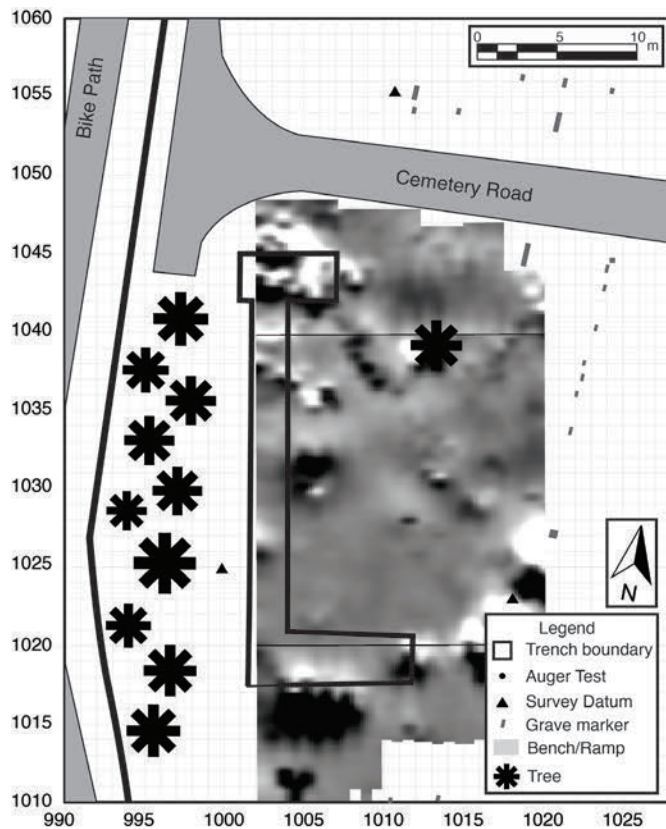


Figure 3.13. Location of backhoe excavation trenches A-C in relation to the geophysical anomalies identified with the gradiometer in the Sexton Area.

and possible evidence for a mass grave location. No such evidence was observed in these core samples.

Although no burials were encountered in the Sexton Area, the excavated trenches and soil core samples yielded data regarding the natural landscape and substantial cultural alterations that had occurred over time, which is pertinent to the search for massacre victims elsewhere in Oaklawn Cemetery. These data and interpretations are presented in Chapter 4 of this volume.

Efforts to Locate a Mass Grave in the Clyde Eddy Area

As discussed in Chapter 2, Clyde Eddy observed a large trench near the southern edge of Oaklawn Cemetery along what was then called 10th Street (11th Street today). He estimated the trench to measure about 20 feet long, eight-ten feet wide, and at least six feet deep. He also observed perhaps a half dozen wooden crates that were larger



Figure 3.14. Drone image of the backhoe excavation in the Sextons Area; not shown here is Trench C (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

than a standard coffin (Ellsworth, this volume). One of the crates may have been a piano box. According to his interview with Ellsworth and Richard Warner, Eddy looked inside two of the crates, one of which held the remains of three black individuals and another that held four. To our knowledge, Eddy did not observe the actual burial process.

We can postulate two scenarios based on the information provided. In one scenario, the trench contains evidence of perhaps six wooden containers that each holds the skeletal remains of multiple decedents. The containers themselves would be largely deteriorated, but wood fragments and coffin hardware would be detectable. Depending on the extent to which remains shifted during the burial process, preservation, and post-depositional activity, the skeletal remains may be distinguishable and articulated or they may be comingled.

A second scenario must be considered as a viable possibility. Lowering a single coffin into a grave shaft—especially one that is six feet deep—can be difficult. Imagine trying to lower or otherwise position a crate that is being used as a makeshift coffin with no handles that contains three or four individuals. The weight of the crate and those individuals—likely at least 500 pounds—coupled with the large size of the crate would be unwieldy at best. Given Eddy’s account of having lifted the lids off two of the crates, it is also possible that the men he observed next to the trench never intended to bury the decedents in the crates. Rather, it may be that the crates were just used to transport the remains to the cemetery. As Mr. Eddy did not actually observe the burial process, it is possible that the bodies were removed from the crates prior to being placed in the trench. As Mr. Eddy did not apparently observe individual-sized containers, it seems unlikely that the remains would have been transferred to singular coffins prior to burial. As such, the bodies may have been placed directly into the grave shaft, similar to the example presented in Figure 3.8. Without the additional protection of a coffin or casket, decomposition would be rapid and it is less likely that any clothing or perishable items would be recovered archaeologically. The extent to which the remains would be comingled or articulated depends on how many individuals were included in the mass grave, how they were positioned (e.g., side-by-side, haphazardly laying on one another, stacked, etc.), and impacts from post-depositional processes.



Figure 3.15. Drone image of Trench C showing water rising in the base of the trench, which is below the water table (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).



Figure 3.16. View of the mechanical auger (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

Between July 1998 and November 1999, Witten and Brooks surveyed an area based on Eddy’s description using a suite of geophysical equipment, including 1) a Geometrics 858 cesium magnetometer; 2) electromagnetic induction (EMI) with GEM-2; and 3) ground penetrating radar (GPR) in conjunction with 200, 250, and 500 MHz antenna. They identified an anomaly (5 meters square) that they interpreted as a “trench-like feature” considered worthy of further investigation (Brooks and Witten 2001:141). Unfortunately, Brooks and Witten did not include a datum in their published data. As a result, it is difficult to know precisely where their survey was conducted.

As part of the most recently reopened investigation, OAS conducted two rounds of new geophysical survey to search for the anomaly identified by Witten and Brooks in the Clyde Eddy Area using more modern equipment, including: 1) GPR (GSSI Utility Scan with 350 MHz antenna; data processed using RADAN 7); and 2) electrical resistivity (Geoscan Research RM15 with an MPX15 multiplexer in a PA20 multi-probe array) (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019:2-4, 14). The first survey, completed in 2019 did not yield comparable results to those obtained by the earlier geophysical investigation. With the assistance of members of the Public Oversight Committee, Hammerstedt completed a second geophysical survey in July 2020 (Appendix B). This effort resulted in the identification of an anomaly thought to approximate that identified in the 1999 survey—specifically, the one interpreted as a possible mass grave. The October 2020 fieldwork targeted this anomaly for ground-truthing.

Multiple core and auger samples were extracted in and around the anomaly (Figure 3.17) to examine the soil stratigraphy and the extent to which disturbed fill—perhaps akin to that which

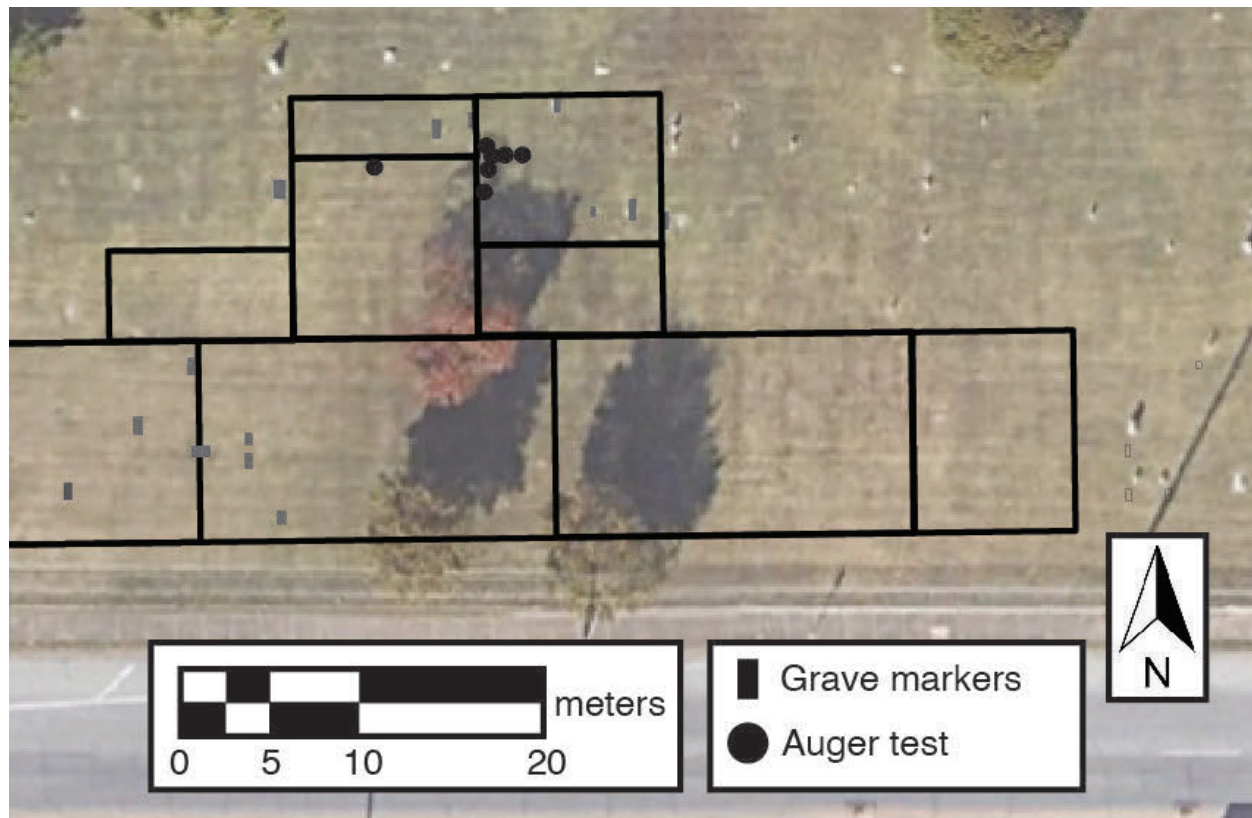


Figure 3.17. Mapped position of series of augers excavated in the vicinity of a targeted geophysical anomaly in the Clyde Eddy Area.

we would expect to be present over buried coffins in a mass grave—was indeed present. These soil samples revealed largely intact, natural stratigraphy that was not indicative of a grave shaft feature. No burials were detected. However, as with the Sexton Area, the results of this phase of the fieldwork are germane to continuing investigations in the Clyde Eddy area and elsewhere in Oaklawn Cemetery and are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 4.

Efforts to Identify Graves of Massacre Victims in the Original 18 Area

In his preliminary report of the confirmed deaths for the 2001 Tulsa Race Riot Commission Report, Dr. Clyde Snow made several observations from the information available at the time. Of the 39 documented victims, all were identified as male. Twenty-six individuals were identified as Black, one of which was an infant. Twenty-one of the Black victims were purportedly buried in Oaklawn Cemetery at the County’s expense; none of these individuals was embalmed and all were buried in plain wood coffins. Five of those individuals were gunshot victims who died at Morningside Hospital on June 1 and June 2, and were buried by Mowbray Mortuary. Their death certificates were signed by physician J. F. Capps, M.D. (Snow 2001:118). Three of these five victims were identified by name: Reuben Everett; George Jeffery; and William Turner. The other two were listed as “John Doe.”

The remaining 16 individuals reportedly buried at Oaklawn Cemetery consisted of victims who were “found at the scene and taken to Stanley-McCune (funeral home).” The death certificates

for these victims were signed by the County Attorney and included 15 adult males and one stillborn infant. Nine victims were identified by name: Greg Alexander; Henry Walker; Ed Adams; Joe Miller; Sam Ree; (?) Lewis; Curley Walker; Edward G. Howard; Ed (Willie) Lockard. The remaining six adults and the infant were unidentified. Four of the unidentified adults were badly burned. Eleven of the adults buried by Stanley-McCune were gunshot victims (Snow 2001:118).

Based on the available records, Snow rendered some significant findings with implications for the *expected patterns* of burial placement that could potentially be discernable through archaeological investigation. He noted the following (Snow 2001:118-119):

“An important feature of the Stanley-McCune records was a notation indicating the “grave number” of each burial. These numbers form a single sequence from 1 to 19, except for graves 15, 16 and 17. It is possible that these graves were filled by three of the Mowbray. Unfortunately, grave numbers were not given in the Mowbray records.

...should archaeological exploration of the area go forward, the excavators should encounter them [the victims]. Assuming, as the records indicate, that they were buried in separate graves in the order indicated by the Stanley-McCune grave numbers, they should be encountered in an orderly row(s). If so, the available information that we have on them should be valuable in obtaining tentative identifications. For example, the skeletons in graves 7, 9, 13, and 18 should show some signs of fire exposure. If so, they should provide tentative leads to the non-burned skeletons in adjacent graves.”

From Snow’s preliminary assessment, we had reason to believe that the black male victims buried in Oaklawn *should be grouped in a row or rows of adjacent individual graves*. Further, the data provided on the Oaklawn Grave Numbers for those buried by the Stanley-McCune funeral home provided clues as to the potential spatial distribution of the decedents (Figure 3.18).

This model guided the test excavations in October 2020. Having completed a geophysical survey in the southwestern portion of Oaklawn Cemetery (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019), several anomalies were found that might represent individual unmarked graves. Upon targeted excavation, if one potential victim among the unmarked, undocumented graves was found, then additional victims would likely be encountered on either side in a manner consistent with the model presented in Figure 3.18—a hypothesis that could be tested by expanding the excavation area. What the actual excavations revealed was quite different and far more complex.

The testing strategy focused first on a single geophysical anomaly--#6 (Figures 3.19 - 3.21). Excavations revealed the presence of an adult individual burial—likely a female based on in-field assessment of the cranial features. She was interred in a wooden coffin oriented with her head to the west and feet to the east. A metal coffin plate with the words “At Rest” was uncovered in association with this burial (Figure 3.22). While some of the skeletal elements were inadvertently removed during backhoe excavation, efforts were made to leave as many in place as possible.



Figure 3.20. The headstone of Eddie Lockard—victim of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre—lies adjacent to the area where researchers conducted test excavations in October 2020 to search for other victims. Note the yellow flags, which mark the locations of geophysical anomalies targeted for testing (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).



Figure 3.21. Members of the excavation team and Public Oversight Committee monitor as the backhoe excavation begins in the Original 18 Area of Oaklawn Cemetery (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).



Figure 3.22. Metal coffin plate from Burial #1; it reads “At Rest” (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

The skeletal elements unaffected by the backhoe excavation were fragile. Knowing the state of preservation guided the excavations to search for other burials as part of this testing phase. To safeguard the remains for future analysis, we limited exposure of skeletal remains as much as possible. We excavated only as deep as necessary to reveal the coffin, leaving the bones relatively untouched until the actual exhumation process could take place.

No well-defined grave shaft was apparent during excavation of the fill (dirt) overlying Burial #1 as would have been expected for an individual interment. However, the overburden was heavily disturbed as evidenced by mixed soils. The area of disturbed fill exposed in the backhoe trench was greater than the space needed to inter a single individual. The size difference suggested the possibility that this grave might include more than one individual.

To assess the spatial extent of the disturbed soil in the grave shaft fill area, we conducted a series of mechanical and hand-excavated augers to the west, north, south, and east of Burial #1 (see Figure 3.19). From these samples, the horizontal extent of the disturbed soil was delineated—an area that measured approximately 20 m (65.6 ft) east-west by 7.25 m (23.8 ft) north-south. The depth at which the disturbed fill terminated is approximately 1.75 m (5.7 ft) below the modern ground surface. This was a relatively large area of disturbed overburden that contained at least one known burial that was not clearly emplaced within an individual grave shaft. If this overall area of consistently disturbed soil contained multiple burials that were similarly devoid of individual

grave shafts, then it would strongly suggest the possibility of a common—or mass—grave,

Based on this information and recognizing the potential for a mass grave, our test excavation strategy was modified. We cut Backhoe Trench A to the west and slightly south of Burial #1 (Figures 3.19 and 3.23). This area encompassed two poorly defined geophysical anomalies and core samples that displayed evidence of disturbed soil consistent with that observed over Burial #1. This trench measured approximately 12.4 m (40.7 ft) east-west by 1.6 m (5.3 ft.) north-south and was excavated to depths ranging from 1.1 m (3.6 ft) to 1.64 m (5.4 ft) below ground surface. At least 11 probable burials were defined in this trench based on the outlines of wooden coffins, casket materials (e.g., handles, wood fragments, possible face plate glass, etc.), some inadvertently exposed human remains, and nails at locations where they would be expected at coffin corners. An additional three possible burials were suggested based on observations of the soil, the presence of wood, and—in one case—a metal coffin handle.

In addition to the burials, possible “steps” were identified in the west end of Backhoe Trench A in the Original 18 Area. We believed these steps were cut into the natural soil to provide access into and out of the trench. This is the type of feature that may be implemented when its value to improve the efficiency of the burial process is perceived to be so beneficial as to warrant the effort to create them.



Figure 3.23. Members of the Public Oversight Committee (on the right) observe as researchers from the Physical Investigation Committee discuss the discovery of multiple coffins in Backhoe Trench A in the Original 18 Area of Oaklawn Cemetery (view facing west) (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

In sum, test excavations in the southwestern portion of Section 20 were initiated with the expectation of discovering at least one massacre victim, which would then require us to expand excavations on either side to expose a row (or rows) of other individually-buried victims consistent with Snow's assessment of the funeral home records (see Figure 3.20), which is similar to the modern example represented in Figure 3.6. With the initial test excavations, the physical evidence revealed no individual grave shafts and was more consistent with the model of a mass burial similar to the one in Figures 3.4 or 3.5. It is important to note that Snow's model and the trench-style mass grave model both expect victims to be buried in close proximity to one another, although the spatial layout of the decedents and the archaeological signatures of each model are quite different.

To confirm the initial interpretations from the 2020 test excavations, we proposed expanded excavations, and exhumation of the individuals buried in this area. We further proposed specialized analyses of the exhumed remains to determine the extent to which they were victims of trauma.

Summary

Historical records, key informant interviews, and geophysical survey yielded information that pointed to several locations within Oaklawn Cemetery that warranted further investigation by virtue of the potential for the discovery of the remains of victims of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. The specific burial activities thought to in each location guided plans for test excavations designed to recover relevant physical indicators—if present. No burials were detected in the Sexton Area or the Clyde Eddy Area. Several graves—the vast majority of which were unmarked—were uncovered in the Original 18 Area. The results of initial testing, subsequent expanded excavations, and specialized analyses are presented in the following chapters.

CHAPTER 4

LANDFORM HISTORY OF OAKLAWN CEMETERY

Debra Green, Ph.D., Leland Bement, Ph.D., and Greg Maggard, Ph.D.

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the analysis and interpretation of the stratigraphic profiles collected and documented during the excavation of trenches and cores/augers at Oaklawn cemetery between 2020 and 2021. In brief, these results indicate that specific pedogenic, taphonomic, and anthropogenic processes in the southwestern portions of the cemetery have significantly altered the original landform. Sustained episodes of intentional infilling have filled in and deeply buried two seasonal streams that once flowed along this portion of the landform, as well as raised the surface elevation of the landform between 4 and 13 feet. These combined and interrelated processes resulted in the homogenization of sediments in Trench A and made interpretations of sediment changes and spatial relationships extremely challenging. In spite of those challenges, the stratigraphic investigations provide invaluable insights into the evolution of the landform that comprises these portions of Oaklawn cemetery.

The chapter is divided into four sections. The first section provides the physical setting and general history of the landform of Oaklawn Cemetery. The second section discusses the stratigraphic interpretation of the investigations in the Sexton's area conducted in 2020. The third section presents and discusses the stratigraphic results and interpretations from the 2020 and 2021 excavations in the Clyde Eddy and Original 18 sections of the cemetery. The final section summarizes the results and significant findings of the geoarchaeological investigations at Oaklawn Cemetery.

Setting of the Oaklawn Cemetery

Environmental Setting

To understand the stratigraphy exposed in the project area at Oaklawn, a brief history of the geology, geomorphology and soils is essential. Oaklawn Cemetery lies within the Cherokee Platform geologic province, a stable interior portion of Oklahoma between two major tectonic provinces, the Nemaha Uplift to the west and the Ozark Uplift to the east (Johnson 2008). The Cherokee Platform consists of several geomorphic or physiographic provinces that are characterized by specific topographic relief, geologic subsurface rock formations, and environmental variables. The Oaklawn Cemetery is situated on the western edge of the Claremore Cuesta Plains Physiographic Province. Shaped by differential erosion and weathering process, the Claremore Cuesta Plains are west-dipping Pennsylvania-age sandstone and limestone landforms surrounded by broad flat shale plains (Curtis et al. 2008; Stone et al. 1972).

The cemetery lies at edge between two major landforms dissected by the Arkansas River and its tributaries. On the east, the Pennsylvania-age Seminole Formation (Psm) bedrock strath terrace is comprised of soft shale interbedded with hard sandstone and limestone sedimentary rock. To the west is a remnant Pleistocene-age fluvial terrace (Qtgo) of the Arkansas River consisting of unconsolidated clay, silt, and sand, with few limestone and dolomite pebble and cobble size gravel inclusions (Stanley 2013). The more weather resistant sandstones and limestones have created a rugged topography in the western portion of Tulsa compared to the softer, more easily eroded shales that underlie central and eastern Tulsa. As a result, the topography surrounding the project area consists of low, undulating hills incised by seasonal streams.

The province is dissected by the Arkansas River and its tributaries. The Arkansas River is the dominant surficial force in the area. The river valley is wider and shallower in central Tulsa County than it is in the western portion of the county. This difference is due to the structure of the bedrock as described above. The western segment of the channel is deeply incised into the erosion resistant sandstones and limestones creating narrow, deep valley bottoms (Stone et al. 1972).

Soils

Urban development has significantly disturbed the natural soils in the Tulsa area. Fortunately, the USDA SSURGO soil data does document the original soils surrounding Oaklawn, so we have a good comparative example of the character of the soil mantle across the Oaklawn Cemetery landform prior to extensive development (Carter and Gregory 2009; Soil Survey Staff 1999). The western portion of the cemetery is mapped as the Kamie-Lawton-Porum series. The Kamie series are very deep, well drained, loamy to sandy alluvial soils that develop on gently sloping paleoterraces of the Arkansas River. These soils are classified as Alfisols due to their well-developed argillic (clay) subsurface horizon formation in older fluvial sediments. The higher elevated eastern section of the cemetery is mapped as the Dennis-Bates-Taloka-Parsons series. The Dennis series is characterized as poorly drained, silty to clayey residuum weathered from the shale bedrock on interfluves and hillslope landforms. Dennis soils are classified as Mollisols, commonly referred to as fertile grassland soils. Mollisols have a deep, organic rich (dark) surface A horizon (mollic epipedon).

Historical Geology

Historic topographic maps were examined to better understand landscape structure and change through time. Map contour lines represent elevation differences across the landscape and are obscured on the modern USGS 7.5' minute quadrangle in the Oaklawn Cemetery area because of urban sprawl. However, historic maps, while not as detailed, do offer some topographic past indicators, such as locations of perennial streams, wetlands, springs, tree lines, historic towns and farmsteads.

The earliest historic map of the Tulsa area is the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1861-1865 from the David Rumsey Map Collection website (Accessed July 2020). Designated as Cherokee Country, the general location of Oaklawn is between two unnamed streams that drain into the Arkansas (Figure 4.1). The two streams are

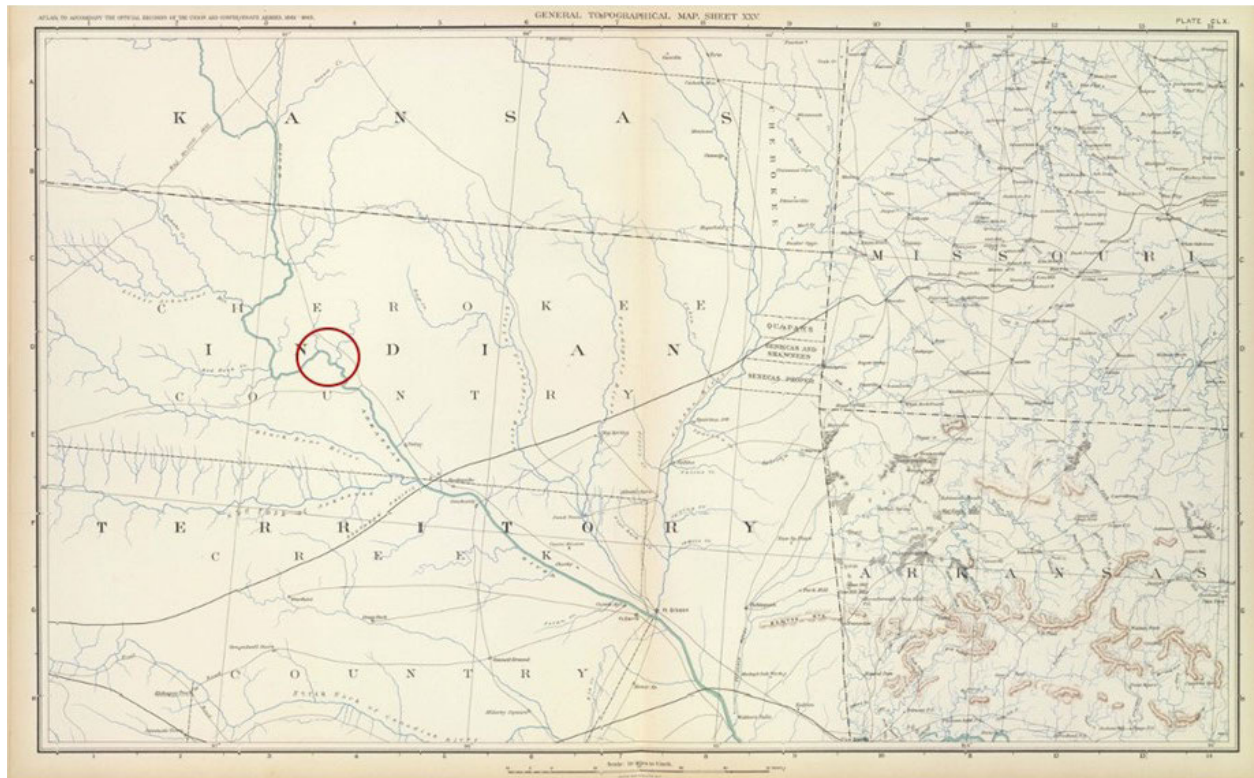


Figure 4.1. *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1861-1865 from the David Rumsey Map Collection.*

likely the Harlow and Joe or Haikey Creeks. This early map lacks landform elevation contours and any of the lower stream order tributaries of the Arkansas River. The 1897 Claremore quadrangle map at 1:125,000 provides slightly more topographic detail (Figure 4.2). Contours are drawn at 50-foot intervals and sections, townships, and ranges are established. A 2nd order stream is clearly mapped north and west of Oaklawn as it meandered in a northeast to southwest trajectory, eventually draining into the Arkansas River. A Muscogee Territory map also depicts the Oaklawn area at the junction of two creeks surrounded by trees (Figure 4.3). The 1914 topographic map illustrates the same contour features, but the cemetery is demarcated and surrounded by Tulsa urban development. However, the unnamed intermittent creek is still clearly shown to meander along the north and west edges of Oaklawn (Figure 4.4).

A 1918 drawing of an aerial view of Tulsa illustrates the general sloping topography and approximate location of Oaklawn (Figure 4.5). A line of trees is visible as is the drainage that acts as the western boundary of the cemetery. The raised Frisco Railroad parallels the drainage before it curves west to cross the Arkansas. At the far southwest end of the cemetery, the tracks appear to be elevated enough to allow trolley car travel on 10th Street to cross underneath it (Figure 4.6). The tracks are elevated across the entire length of the undeveloped area suggesting the likely swampy marsh nature of the drainage. You can see the junction of the Arkansas River with the unnamed tributary (v-shaped incised landform) near the railroad bridge crossing (Figure 4.7).

Although a century of residential and commercial development has significantly modified the areas surrounding and within the cemetery, the historic map data, and general elevation profile

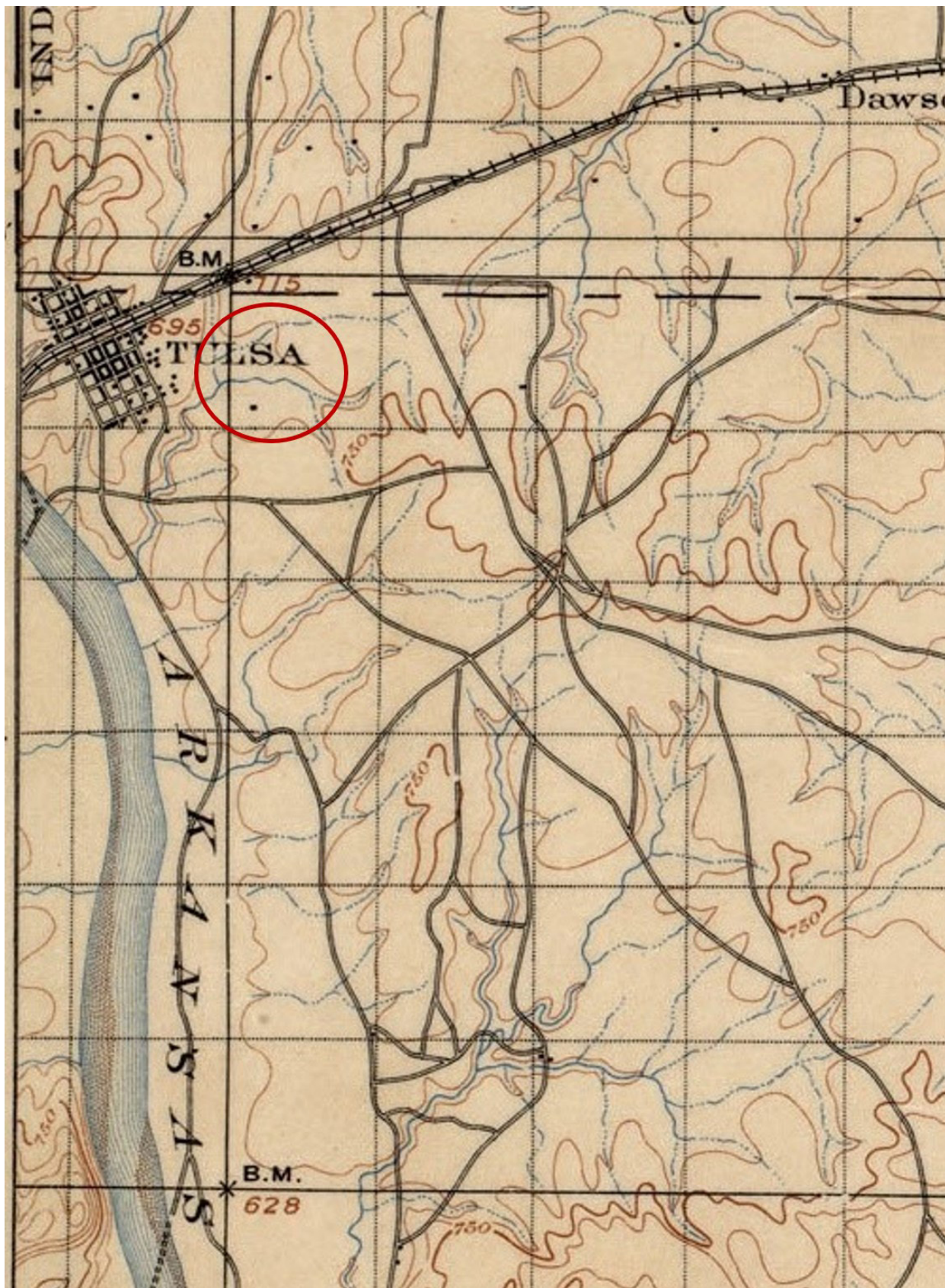


Figure 4.2. Location of the Oaklawn Cemetery on the 1897 Claremore quadrangle map.

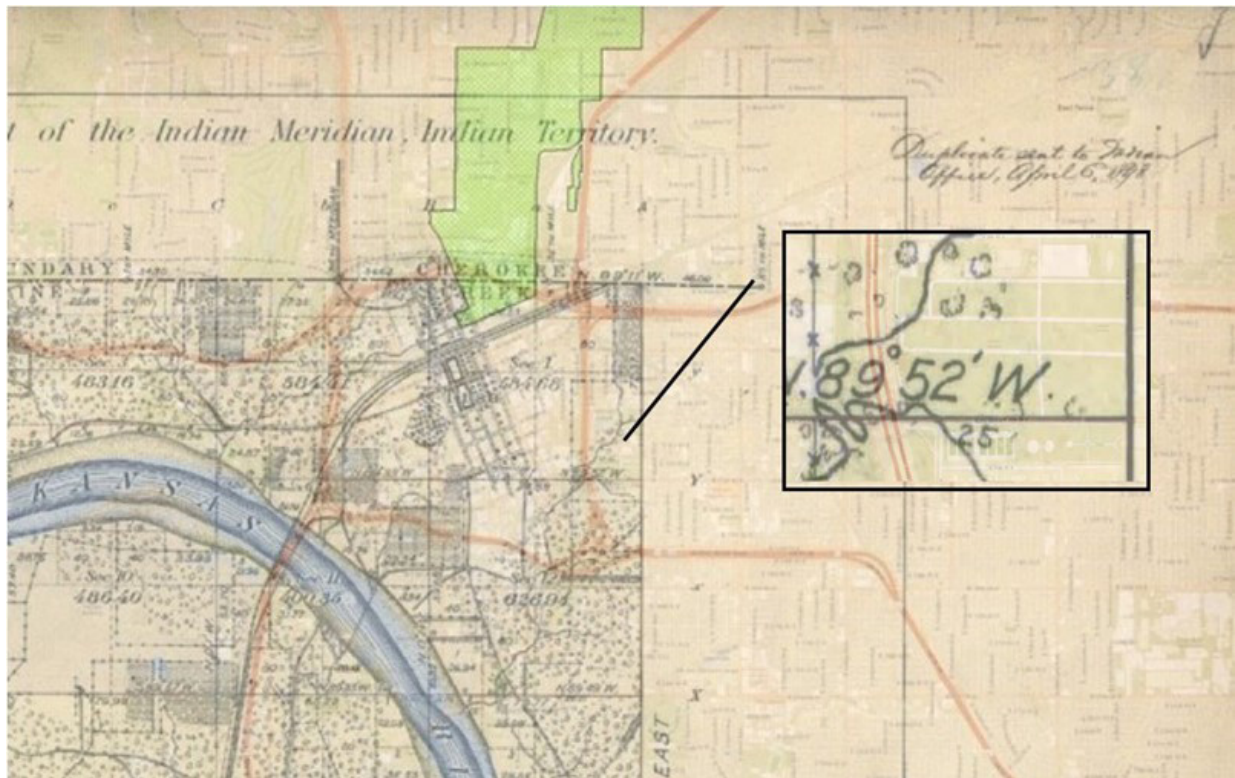
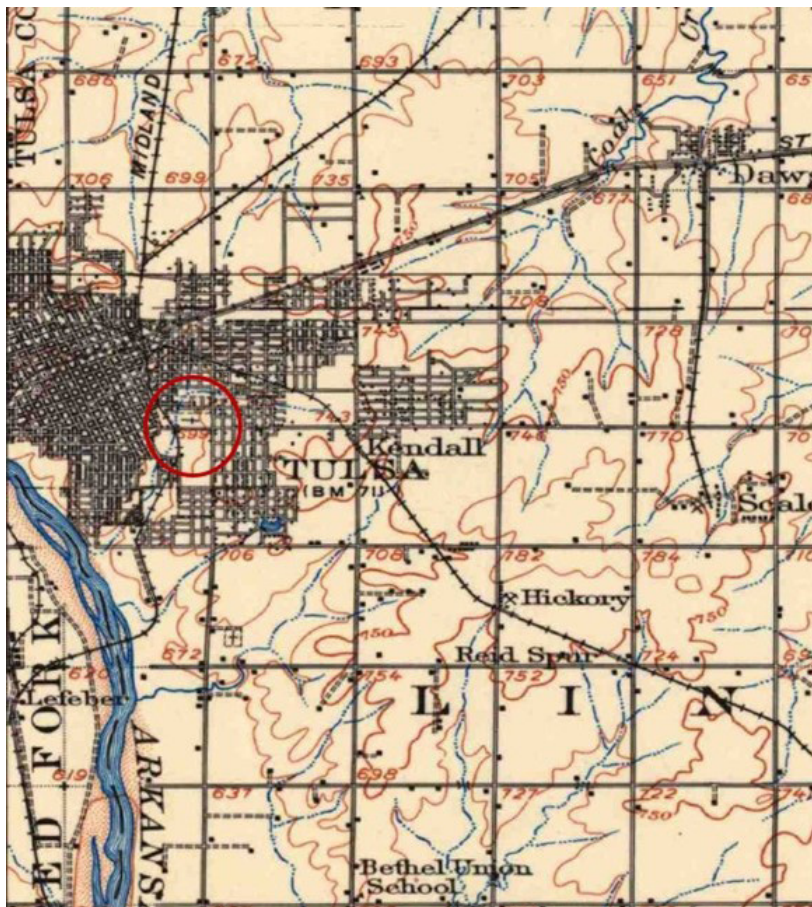


Figure 4.3. Location of the Oaklawn Cemetery on the Cherokee Indian Territory Map.



<Figure 4.4. Location of the Oaklawn Cemetery on the 1914 Claremore quadrangle map.

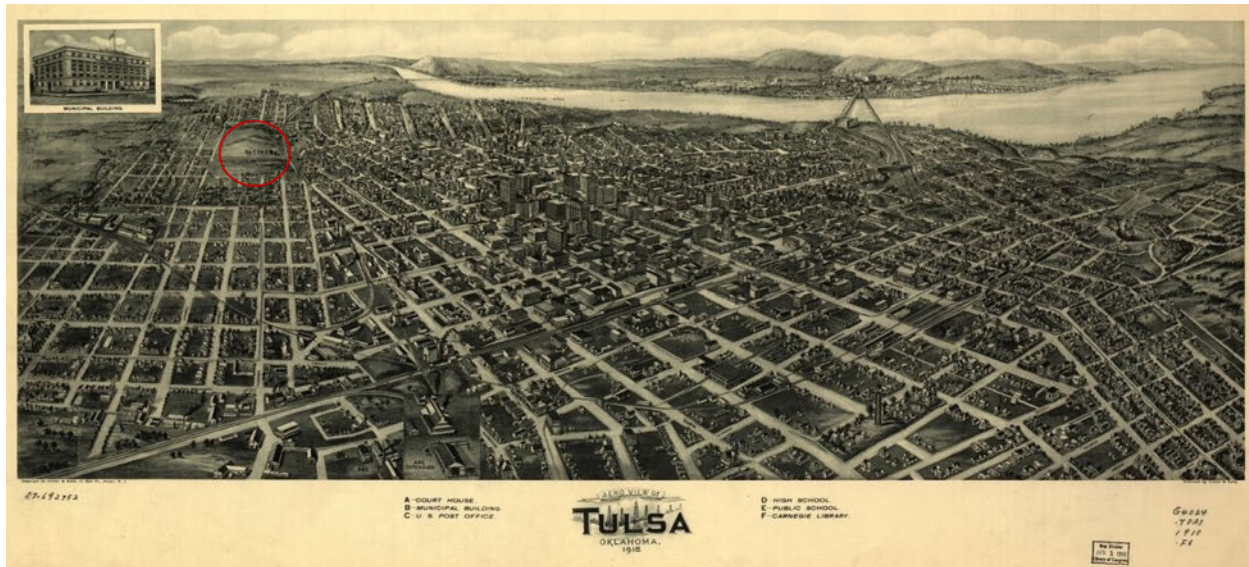


Figure 4.5. 1918 Illustration of an Aerial Photograph of Tulsa.

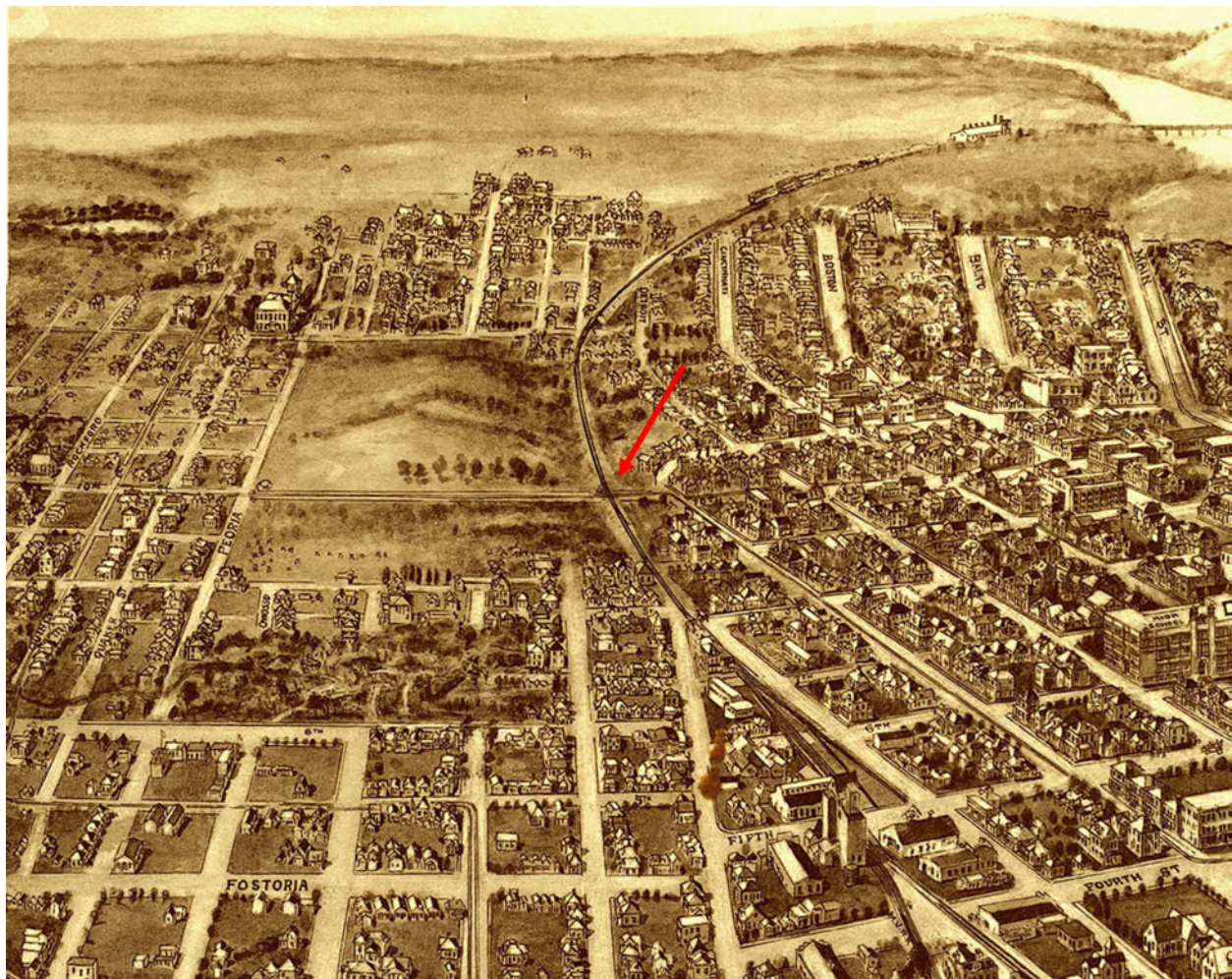


Figure 4.6. 1918 aerial photo drawing of the Frisco Railroad bridge crossing with 10th Street (red arrow).

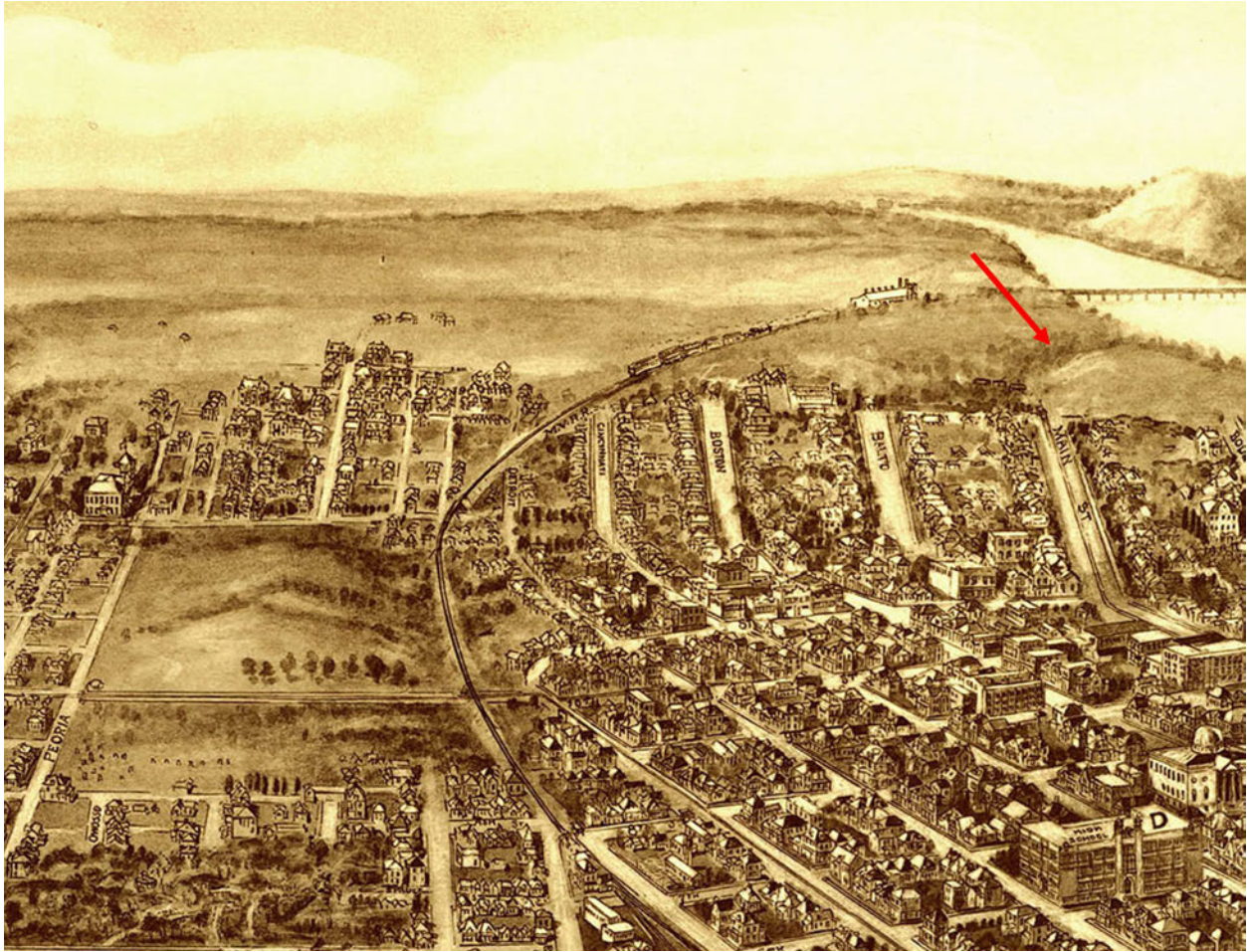


Figure 4.7. 1918 aerial photo drawing showing mouth of the unnamed tributary that flows along the west edge of Oaklawn Cemetery.

of the landform both provide solid evidence that an unnamed once meandered along western and southern edges of the cemetery landform. The area where the stream meandered would have been lower (and seasonally wetter) than the surrounding landform. Using a Google Earth app, Figure 4.8 illustrates the gradual slope, from east to west of the cemetery landform. The lowest elevation point (red arrow) represents the bottom of the relic creek/marshy pond bottom. How much lower in elevation the area of the stream was relative to other portions of the cemetery landform and the post-depositional effects caused by continued movement of water through the cemetery sediments were not known until the recent excavations.

The 1917 Oaklawn Cemetery plat map of the block locations and the 1944 and 1958 aerial photographs offer glimpses of landscape change within the boundaries of the cemetery (Figures 4.9-4.12). In particular, the plat map illustrates an east-west road, south of Sections 13-15 (Figures 4.9 & 4.10). The road appears to still be intact in the 1944 aerial photograph (Figure 4.11) but is largely missing and covered in grass in the 1958 aerial (Figure 4.12).

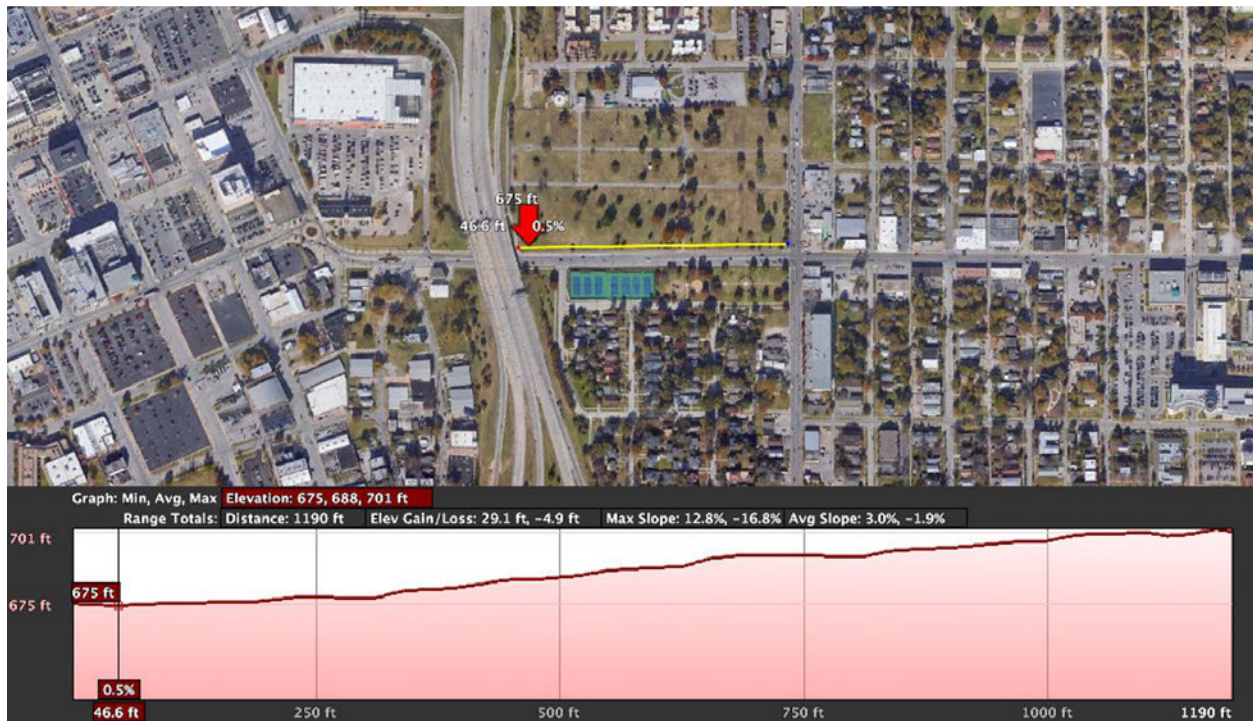
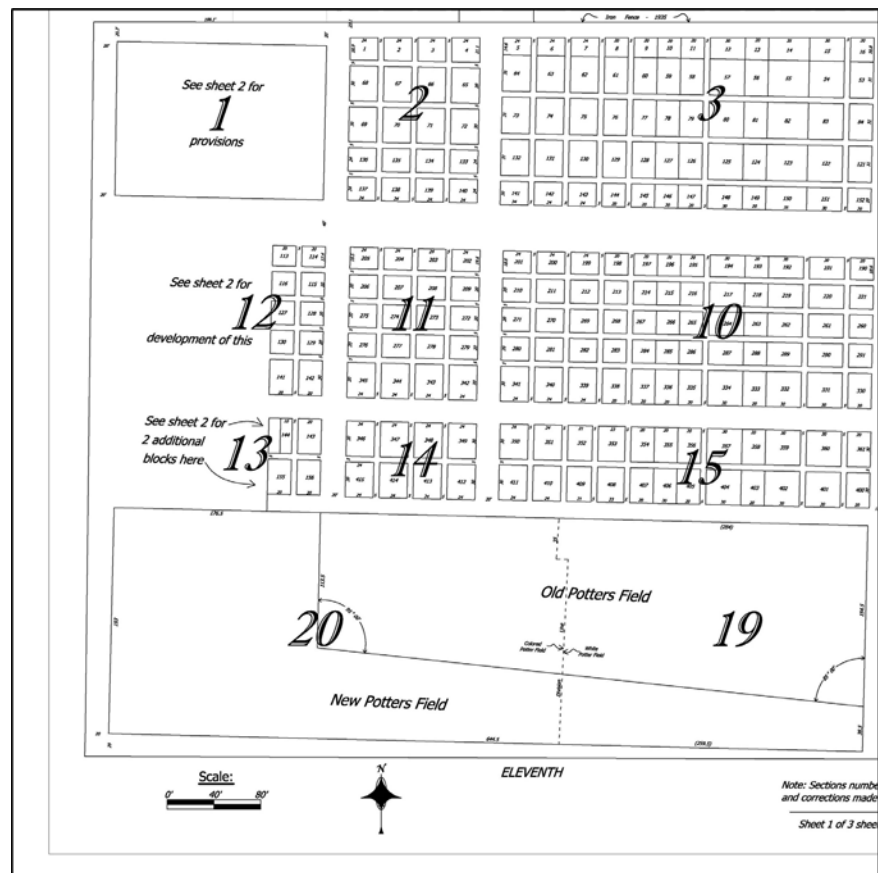


Figure 4.8. Elevation profile representing east-west across the Oaklawn Cemetery. Arrow points to the elevation near the excavation trenches.



>Figure 4.9. Western portion of the 1917 Oaklawn Cemetery plat map illustrating the burial blocks.



<Figure 4.10. Detailed segment of the 1917 Oaklawn Cemetery plat map illustrating the road sections in Sections 12 and 13 in relation to the 2020 trench excavations in the Sexton Area (map segment image courtesy of Betsy Warner).

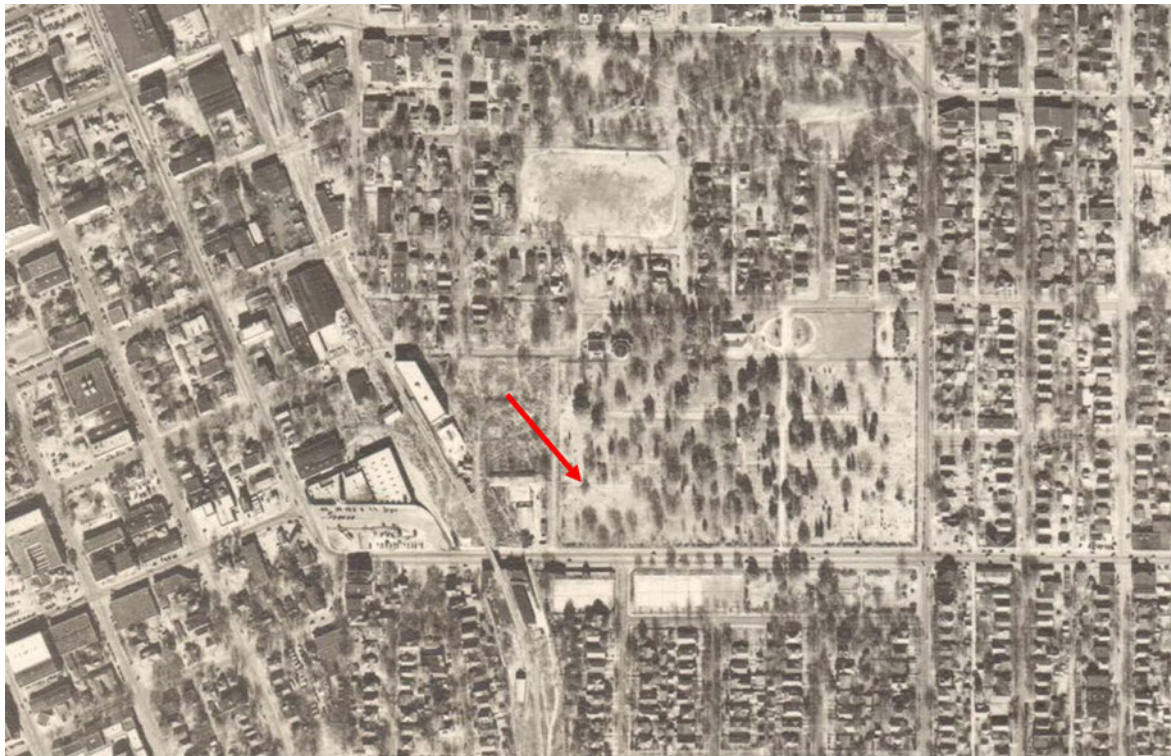


Figure 4.11. 1944 Aerial photograph showing the road south of Section 13 is still present.



Figure 4.12. 1958 Aerial photograph showing the road south of Section 13 is no longer present.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy is the science of describing different sediment deposits (layers) across space and succession in time. Historically, archaeologists used stratigraphy to understand the temporal relationship between artifacts and features within stratified deposits. What is known as the Law of Superposition, artifacts found at the bottom of a sequence of “layers” are older than artifacts observed in deposits at the top. As a fundamental concept in archaeology, it allows the archaeologist to relatively date the sequence of superimposed or stacked accumulation of different types of artifacts and/or features at a site. With the adoption of the geoscience techniques (Geoarchaeology or Archaeological Geology) archaeologists have recognized the importance of description, identification, and classification of different deposits and then correlating them across space. This requires investigating surrounding areas and establishing a relationship with those observed in the study area. With this brief history of archaeological stratigraphy, the stratigraphic profiles of Trenches A, B, & C and the mechanical augers are discussed below, followed by our interpretations of the depositional history observed, along with descriptions of the deposits. Discussion of the

deposits will start from the base of the trenches and augers and work up towards the surface—from the oldest to the youngest deposits.

Investigation of the Sexton's Area

Trenches A, B, and C

The deposits observed in the profiles of the three trenches are uniform. The base of Trench A went to a depth of slightly over 2 meters (6.6 feet). Whereas Trench B and the west end of Trench C were excavated to a depth of approximately 5-5.5 m (17-18 ft) below surface (bs). The basal deposit is the parent material (C horizon) and is characterized as light olive yellow (Munsell color 2.5Y 4/6) coarse grained silt with few pebble-size sub-angular gravel inclusions. The inclusions are at the abrupt contact with the overlying partially disintegrated (weathered) portion of the bedrock (2Cr horizon). Identifying a Cr horizon is important because it affects the movement of water and root penetration. This has implications for the presence of the water table we encountered in the Sexton portion of Oaklawn.

The weathered bedrock gives way to a layer (Cb horizon) of unconsolidated mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt to silty clay that has not been affected by the influence of surface processes (e.g. climate, plants, animals). In Trench C, it appears as a pale green (Gley 1 8/2) to a light greenish gray (Gley 2 8/1) silty clay. Its contact is transitional with the overlying very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) to black (2.5Y 2.5/1) clay (Ab horizon). This dark organic-rich buried land surface was subject to the most direct environmental surface processes and likely represents the pre-1914 land surface. The buried soil contains a sequence of thin dark and light planar laminated silty sediments. This sequence is approximately 10 cm thick in Trench A but is over 30-40 cm thick in the south end of Trench B and up to 1 m thick in Trench C. Historic artifacts and wood debris dating from 1890-1915 (see Appendix D) were observed throughout the Ab horizon.

This land surface is buried by almost 3 m (9.5 ft) of discreet episodes of intentional historic infilling (Figure 4.13). The layers of historic fill consist of a varied sequence of alternating dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3), olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) extremely compact clays separated by abrupt, wavy to irregular contact boundaries. These previously unknown fill layers contained (frequently in high densities) historic-era rubble, construction debris, and other artifacts that were clearly hauled in to Oaklawn and dumped as part of the fill for the purpose of raising the elevation of the lower portions of the landform.

Discontinuous sections of two roads, approximately 8-10 m in length were observed in the east wall of Trench B (Figure 4.14). The roads are oriented north-south and follow most of the length of Trench B. The older road segment (ca. 1917) was observed at 2 m (6.6 ft) below surface and the younger segment was encountered at approximately 1 m (3.3) below surface. Both roadbeds consisted of fragments of asphalt and bitumen. The roads and the underlying compact clay fill end approximately 20 m from the north edge of Trench A where fragments of concrete curbing were encountered, suggesting both roads curved east towards the center of the cemetery. These data appear to be confirmed by the 1917 plat maps of the cemetery blocks. In the far south segment of Trench B, the compact clay road fill gives way to softer unconsolidated silty sediments that created



Figure 4.13. Multi-color fill events exposed in the Sexton Area. The Pre-1914 buried land surface is exposed in a small square section at the bottom of the deepest excavation (foreground center).

unsafe trench wall collapse (Figure 4.15) during backhoe excavation of Trench C and Feature 3 (discussed below).

Mantling the historic fill is a 60-centimeters (cm) thick homogeneous yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silt under the modern dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) surface soil (A horizon). Fragmented glass was present within the modern surface soil.

Trench C

Trench C is an expanded backhoe excavation at the southern end of Trench B at a distance of 25-30 m from the northern end of Trench B. A thick stratum of planar laminated sediments indicates pulses of sediment following rainstorms being deposited into standing water such as a pond (Figure 4.16). The historic bottles and other debris were also deposited into the standing water, thus suggesting the deposits, pond, and debris are contemporaneous with



Figure 4.14. View of Trench B east wall showing fill and the road segments (black lines).



each other and with the contours displayed on the 1914 map. The multicolor large deposits above the gray deposits represent dumping of dirt and debris as intentional fill to raise the ground surface above the level of ponding. This dumping of sediment was contemporaneous with the construction of a raised road that ultimately had asphalt laid on top of the deposits. A second episode of road construction also included the laying down a dense clay deposit upon which was another layer of asphalt. A concrete curb was constructed along the roadway during this second paving episode. A section of curbing was imaged during geophysical investigations (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019) and shows up as a white line. The historic debris deposit of Trench C is contemporaneous with the existence of the pond in this area and, based on the age of the historic debris dumped into the pond, dates to the early 20th century (1900 – 1920) (See Appendix D).

Figure 4.15. Wall collapse in the south end of Trench B during backhoe excavations.

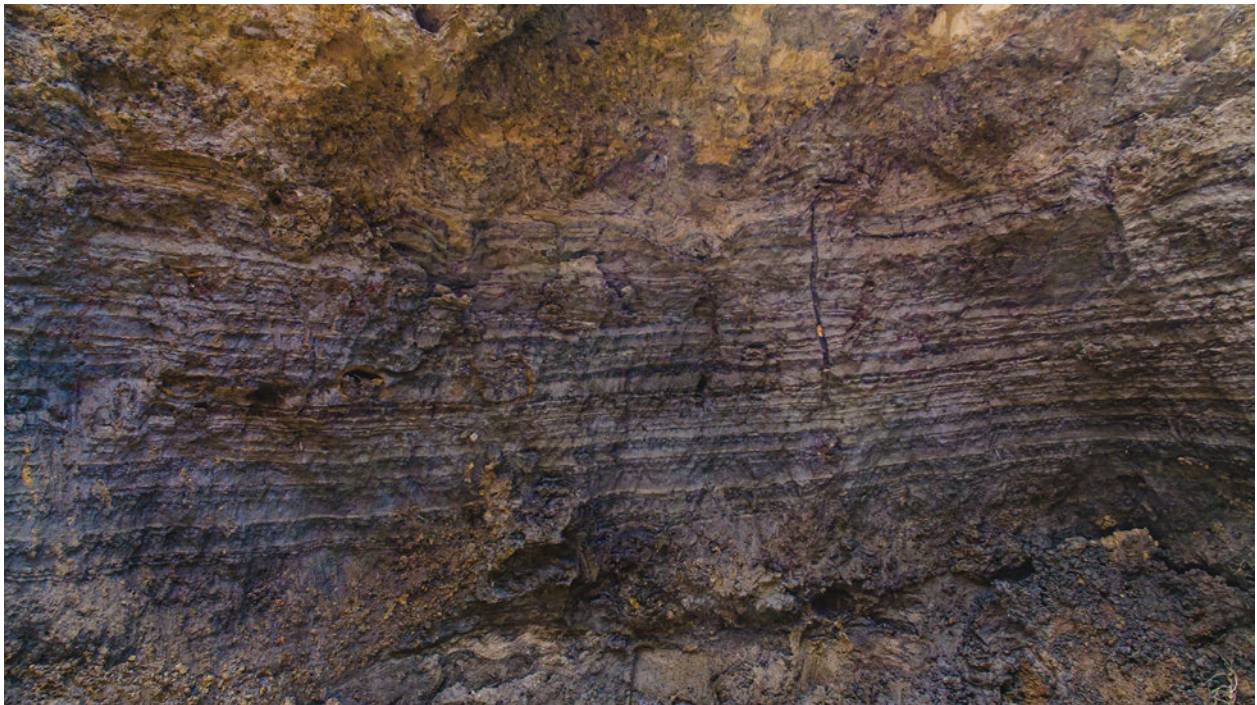


Figure 4.16. View of laminated sediments in Trench C.



Figure 4.17. View of mechanical auger.

Mechanical Auger Stratigraphy

A mechanical auger was utilized during the course of the backhoe excavation to provide additional data to assess the spatial extent and depth of the historic fill and buried land surface, as well as to help determine the potential presence of any burial locations that might have been missed by the trenching (Figure 4.17). A total of 12 augers were positioned in three parallel transects adjacent to, and east of the trenches. The augers averaged a depth of 5-5.5 m (17-18 ft) below surface and were collected in 1.5 m (5 ft) intervals. In each auger, yellowish brown to olive brown bedrock and the overlying residuum soil was encountered between 4-5.5 m (13-18 ft) below surface. Above the bedrock, the buried pre 1914 land surface observed in the trenches, was encountered in the augers between 2.5-4 m (8-13 ft) below surface. In Augers 1, 3 & 5, the buried clayey soil contained wood/peaty plant fragments and was more greenish black in color compared to very dark grayish brown to black observed in the other augers and in Trench A and the north portion of Trench B. Except for Auger 1, the compact mottled reddish-brown clay road fill 1-2.4 m (3-8 ft) observed in Trench B is present and appears as an anthropogenic disconformity with a slightly irregular topographic contact with the underlying buried surface. The upper 0~1 m (0-3 ft) of the augers exposed the unconsolidated reddish brown to red silt beneath the modern surface soil. Figure 4.18 shows a complete 18 ft auger.



Figure 4.18. View of a complete 5.5 m (18 ft) auger sample.



Figure 4.19. Pond/Wetland deposits buried by orange and yellow sediment fill dumps. Note water from seepage of water table in area of wetland/pond deposits on top of bedrock.

Summary and Implications of the Depositional History in Sexton's Area

Correlating the stratigraphic profiles of Trenches, A, B, & C with the profiles observed from the mechanical augers, insight into the history of landscape change in the project area can be interpreted. Observations of the stratigraphy demonstrate that Oaklawn is situated on an upland toeslope incised by what once was a slow-moving seasonal creek. The slow movement of the unnamed creek resulted in the formation of a pond/marsh environment in a section of low-lying creek (Figure 4.19). The superimposed stratification of historic artifacts and wood plank fragments in the lower deposits of the trench suggest that natural aggradation was the primary force driving deposition of the lower sediments that mantle the residuum soil derived from the weathering of the Seminole Formation sedimentary bedrock. The early natural aggradation was followed by and largely replaced with intentional dumping and infilling of the creek channel and low-lying areas with sediments brought from other locations. The result was to raise the surrounding original

land surface with clay fill material to close to the same level of the landform—likely for the two documented road construction sequences. Once the road fell out of use, additional clean fill (red silt layer) was brought in from an indeterminant source and capped the earlier fill episodes. The red silt layer is, in turn, overlain by the modern A horizon that forms the surface of the cemetery in this area today. Based on the artifacts contained within the hauled in fill layers and location of the roads on historic maps, all the buildup of this area appears to post-date the 1921 massacre.

Fall 2020 and Summer 2021 Investigations

Clyde Eddy Area

Investigations conducted in the Fall of 2020 targeted an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019) in the south-central portion of the cemetery known as the Clyde Eddy area. Hand-held bucket augers and hydraulic truck-mounted cores were used to examine the subsurface deposits in the 20-meter diameter location of the anomaly adjacent to the Wallace Millender headstone. A total of five bucket augers were excavated to an average depth of 280 cmbs (9.1 ft) supplemented with five truck-mounted hydraulic cores to a depth of 260 cmbs (8.5 ft). Augers 1-4 encountered one stratigraphic unit (SU1, which is characterized by an A-AB-Bt soil horizon profile. This profile is consistent with the upland Dennis soil series. Auger 5 and the soil cores encountered the lower portion of SU1, however, consisted of over 200 cm/6.56 ft of loose silt and compact mottled clay fill.

The Upper portion of SU1 (0-180 cmbs) is composed of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam surface A horizon (30 cm thick) above grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam AB horizon (60 cm thick). The basal portion of SU1 (180-280 cmbs) is composed of yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) silty clay grading to silty clay loam with many medium distinct light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions and common fine prominent reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) masses of oxidized iron in the matrix. Iron depletions and oxidized iron represent alternating periods when the soil is saturated and poorly drained. The base of SU1 is the natural subsurface soil horizons of the Oaklawn landform and represents the lower portion of the mapped stacked Bt horizons. This soil developed in the residuum (parent material) of the weathered Pennsylvanian age shale that constitutes the landform bedrock. As the cores moved south, the basal soil became increasingly poorly drained, more gleyed and waterlogged, and are representative of frequent saturation.

As noted above, in Auger 5, the upper portion of SU1 is deeper (~ 200 cmbs/6.6 ft) and contains light gray (10YR 7/1) loose silt mantling compacted yellow and gray mottled clay fill beneath the surface A horizon. The mottled clay fill abruptly mantles the natural subsurface silty clay soil and contained unidentified metal fragments. The loose gray silt and compacted mottled clay fill suggests we encountered a single, unmarked burial shaft. The upper portion of the natural soil has been removed, evident by differences in the upper soil profile characteristics and the abrupt contact boundary between the mottled clay and the natural subsurface Bt horizon.

Original 18 Area: Mechanical Coring

Geoarchaeological investigations have consistently revealed that the origin, composition, and distribution of soils and sediments in the southwest section of Oaklawn is highly complex as a result of four distinct formation processes: (1) natural soil pedogenesis; (2) subsurface hydrologic discharge; (3) previously unknown anthropogenic landscape modifications (infilling); and (4) redoximorphic features. A series of geophysical anomalies had been identified in the southwest corner of the cemetery (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019). In order to investigate these anomalies, a series of twelve (n=12) soil cores and one trench (Trench A) were excavated. The results of these cores and trench were used to help define the distribution of identified burials and the possible presence of a mass burial pit. In addition, the cores and trench provided additional data regarding the stratigraphic profile and evolution of the Oaklawn landform. Mechanical soil cores were placed in select areas that were accessible for the coring truck without hitting headstones, known grave locations, or interfering with ongoing backhoe excavations. The average depth of the cores was 250 cmbs/8.2 ft. and two distinct soil profiles were encountered.

The first profile consists of a buried soil truncated by anthropogenic fill. The profile is composed of silty clay parent material with a well-developed 2Ab-2Btb1-2Btb2-2C horizonation. The silty clay substrate 2C horizon is characterized by angular pebble-size siltstones. The thin seam of siltstones defines the boundary between the 2C horizon and the overlying subsurface 2Btb2 horizon. The 2Btb2 and 2Btb1 horizons are defined by distinct pedogenic redoximorphic features (Lindo et al. 2010; USDA-NRCS 2006; Vepraska 2015) and weak subangular blocky structure. These features are identifiable by redox concentrations (oxidized state) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) iron (Fe) soft masses and black (7.5YR 2.5/1) hard manganese (Mn) nodules, combined with redox depletions (reduced state) of Fe along ped surfaces characterized as gray color (7.5YR 6/1) iron depleted matrix. Core J encountered a greenish black (Gley 2 card – 3/10G) silt loam horizon at approximately 255 cm/8.3 ft. below ground surface.

The variegated color pattern observed in the cores are indicative of alternating wetting and drying soil conditions. Under anaerobic (waterlogged, oxygen-depleted) conditions in the soil leads to the dissolution and removal (reduction) of Fe/Mn oxides which changes the soil color to gray or greenish black. When Fe/Mn is in their oxidized state (aerobic oxygen-rich), the soil horizon color ranges from red, brown, and yellow. If Mn is oxidized, black nodules/concretions are present as observed in the cores.

A thin upper mantle (0-50 cmbs/0-1.6 ft) of loamy anthropogenic fill with an A-AC-C soil horizonation mantles the intact buried soil. The boundary between the fill and the buried soil is abrupt because of color and distinct textural changes. All the cores that encountered the intact buried natural soil were outside of the geophysical anomalies identified in this area.

The second core profile was only identified *within* the boundaries of two of the mapped geophysical anomalies. The soil profile for all the cores located within the anomaly boundaries was consistent except for a few subtle color and textural differences. At least two anthropogenic fill sequences were clearly visible in the cores. The lower profile of the cores consisted of compacted dark yellowish (10YR 4/4) to strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottled clay fill. The clay is structureless,

compact, and is composed of relic (nodules/concretions with sharp boundaries) and contemporary (nodules/concretions with gradual/diffuse boundaries) redoximorphic features. Angular siltstone pebbles were present in the clayey fill encountered in some of the cores. The siltstone is reworked randomly into the fill and not as a thin seam that parallels the boundary between the subsurface soil horizons as seen in the natural soil profile.

Most of the cores did not encounter the natural subsurface soil horizon (Bt horizon) at the bottom, however, and in the few that did, the contact is abrupt with the overlying clayey anthropogenic fill. Two cores (Core 13 and Core F) encountered human bone fragments at the boundary between the fill and the Bt horizon at a depth of approximately 185 cmbs/6 ft. The clayey fill is mantled by the same loamy fill encountered in the cores located outside of the anomaly boundaries. The consistent and homogeneous nature of this upper fill in all cores reflects the intentional landscape modification of infilling (similar to that in the Sexton's area), although likely undertaken here to alleviate settling and subsidence caused by the high-water table and wet/dry cycles in this portion of the cemetery.

In summary, the soil cores in the southwest portion of Oaklawn revealed evidence for both natural and cultural modifications to landscape. The natural processes of pedogenesis combined with repeated changes in the water table resulted in well-defined redoximorphic features as seen in the oxidization and reduction of iron and manganese (masses and nodules/concretions) and the formation of a reduced soil matrix (gleyed/black colors). Cultural formation processes associated with the burial fill and later with land surface leveling (similar to that previously described in the Sexton's area) indicate the original surface of the landform in this part of Oaklawn was approximately 1-2 m/3.2-6.6 ft below the modern ground surface.

Original 18 Area: Trench A

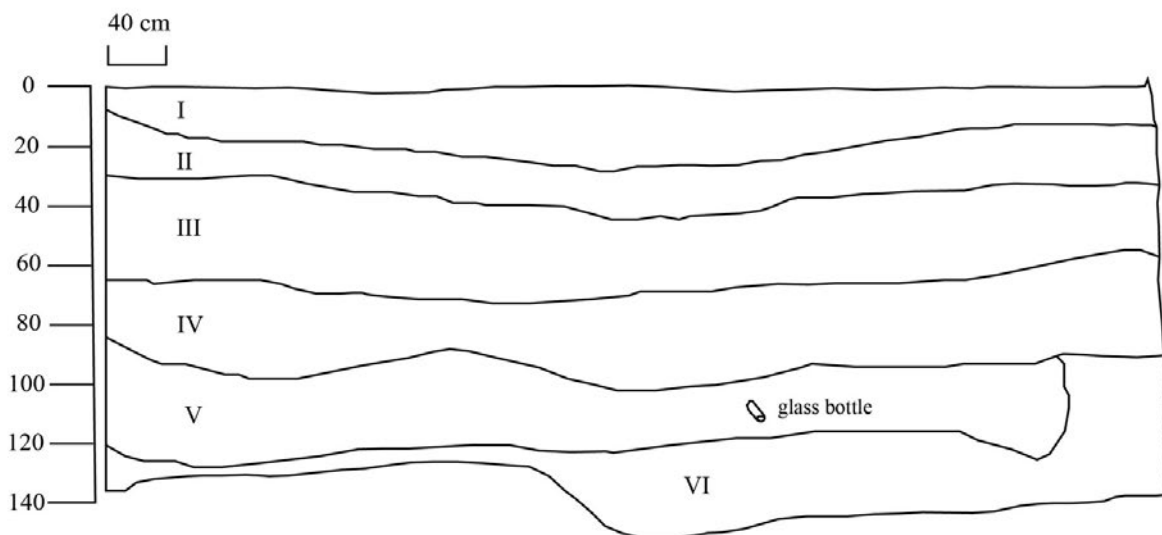
Trench A combined the earlier trenches opened separately in October 2020 to investigate Anomalies 6 and the Original 18. The deposits in Trench A are extremely complex and the result of natural pedogenic and taphonomy processes, combined with anthropogenic formation processes. This section describes the natural and cultural strata documented in Trench A.

East Wall (Row 1)

The east wall of Trench A is characterized by a sequence of gently sloping parallel bedding historic fill deposits that follow the contour of the Oaklawn landform (Table 4.1, Figure 4.20). The fill deposits alternate from very dark gray – grayish brown (10YR 3/1 – 10YR 3/2) silt loam to brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam. The silty fill deposit at the base of the profile is laminated with light colored silt and fine sand contains historic period metal artifacts. The faint thin laminated silt occurs when fine grained particles are deposited horizontally in slow moving to stagnant water. The clayey fill has very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottles and contain more artifacts of glass and dolomite rock fragments. A very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) soil (2Ab-2AC) is present between 35-93 cmbs. The dark soil is a relict surface (A horizon) that was removed—likley from another location in the cemetery—and redeposited across most of Trench A. This soil is uniform and mantles the burial fill on the east and south sections of the trench. This buried relict surface

Table 4.1. Trench A Backhoe Row 1, east wall description

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-20	I	Very dark gray sh brown (10YR 3/2) most, sandy oam; strong large granular structure; very friable; many fine roots; clear smooth boundary.
20-35	II	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) most, very fine sand; single-grained; well-sorted; ooze; many fine and medium roots; abrupt wavy boundary.
35-55	III	Very dark gray sh brown (10YR 3/2) most, sticky oam; strong medium granular; hard, firm; few fine and large roots; common earthworm casts; clear wavy boundary.
55-93	IV	Dark gray sh brown (10YR 4/2) most, sticky oam; massive, soft friable; laminated silt and very fine sand in bottom 15 cm; few small and medium roots; common charcoal flecks, domestic cobble; abrupt wavy boundary.
93-125	V	Brown (10YR 4/3) most, gray clay oam; massive, soft, friable; few faint very dark gray sh brown (10YR 3/2) mottles; angular siltstone and domestic pebbles, broken glass bottle top in the upper 10 cm; abrupt irregular boundary.
125+	VI	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) most, faint laminated silt and very fine sand; weak fine granular structure; soft, friable; few fine roots; angular siltstone pebbles, red brick fragment.

O18 Backhoe Row 1 East Wall**Figure 4.20.** Profile illustration of Backhoe Row 1, east wall (depth taken from line datum, 5 cm above surface).

soil is also on the north and southwest sides of the trench, but contains a high density of angular siltstone pebbles, is thicker, not laminated, and rests abruptly on the original subsurface soil (Bt horizon).

The thin modern soil (A-C) in the upper 35 cm of the wall profile developed in strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) loamy sand fill that had been intentionally dumped in this area. This reddish sand is uniform across the entire trench and was likely used to level and fill the slightly concave area in the southwest portion of the cemetery. Interestingly, this same reddish fill also mantles the Sexton's area.

South Wall (Rows 1-8)

The profile exposed in the south wall of Rows 1-8 in Trench A is consistent with that of the east wall except for the presence of visible vertical grave shafts that transect the horizontally laid down fill sequence and in the more bioturbated nature of the upper fill sequence (Tables 4.2-4.4; Figure 4.21). The grave shaft fill is a distinctive, mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam. The top portion of the fill in some profile sections consist of a thin light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) gravelly clay. The shafts fill is more compact, mottled, and clayey compared to the surrounding sequence of siltier fill. The trench exposed a basal gravelly dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to black (10YR 2/1) clay loam fill deposit mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay. This organic-rich dark soil is a relict A horizon removed from the surface at some point in time and redeposited (reverse-stratigraphy) at the base of the trench. This dark soil has an abrupt contact with the underlying natural subsurface soil (Bt horizon) and contains poorly sorted angular siltstone pebbles. Similar gravels were observed in the same dark soil exposed in the profiles along the north side of Trench A.

South Wall Extension – East Profile (Row 3)

A small extension of the south wall provided telling data concerning the original landform surface in this portion of Oaklawn. Extending over 200 cm below surface, the trench exposure revealed the same sequence of silty horizontally stratified fill mantling the pre-1921 land surface as observed in the Sexton's area (Table 4.5, Figure 4.22). The fill mantles two gleyed deposits with similar soil characteristics to the wetland/pond feature encountered in the Sexton's area. The upper deposit (113-165 cmbs) is black (Gley 1 2.5/N) laminated silt and sand. The upper 30 cm contained a high density of pre-1920s artifacts (See Chapter 6). Weathered fragments of siltstone were observed within the artifact concentration. The lower deposit has a very dark gray gleyed color (Gley 1 3/N) and consists of silty clay loam sediments and is sterile for artifacts. A bucket auger was excavated at the base of the trench in the corner of the extension to a depth of 260 cm below surface. The subsurface Bt and C horizons of the natural landform were encountered in the auger. From 200-250 cm below surface, the silty clay Bt horizon was a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) Fe soft masses. Few fine black (10YR 2/1) Mn nodules/concretions were present in the lower portion of the horizon. At 260 cm below surface, the auger encountered the yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay loam C horizon with gray (10YR 6/1) Fe depletions and angular siltstone pebbles.

Table 4.2. Trench A Backhoe Row 1, south wall description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-25		Very dark gray (7.5YR 3/2) moist sandy loam strong large granular structure very friable many fine and medium roots clear wavy boundary
25-50		Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist very fine sand single-grained well-sorted loose few fine and medium roots abrupt irregular boundary
50-85		Dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist clay loam few large distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) mottles strong medium granular structure hard firm few fine roots abrupt clear wavy boundary
85-105	V	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist laminated silt and silt loam weak fine granular structure soft friable few fine and medium roots abrupt irregular boundary
105-120	V	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist gravelly clay loam massive hard firm few distinct very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottles angular siltstone and dolomite pebbles abrupt irregular boundary
120-145	V	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist faint laminated silt soft friable few medium roots abrupt smooth boundary
145-165+	V	Gray (10YR 5/1) moist sandy loam weak fine granular structure faint laminations few coarse Fe soft masses common distinct horizontal streaks of gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions
65-165	V -Grave Shaft	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) moist gravelly clay massive very hard very firm many distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles abrupt smooth boundary

Table 4.3. Trench A Backhoe Row 8, south wall description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-20		Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist sandy loam; strong large granular structure; very friable; many fine and medium roots; clear wavy boundary
20-30		Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist very fine sand and loamy sand; single grained; well sorted; loose; few fine and medium roots; abrupt broken boundary
30-50		Dark brown (10YR 3/3) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist faint laminated silt loam; few large distinct strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and light yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottles; massive structure; hard friable; few fine and large roots; 10% angular pebble size siltstone; historic red brick whole and fragments; abrupt wavy boundary
50-80	V	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist silty clay loam; few fine faint strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; massive; hard firm; abrupt wavy boundary
80-120	V	Dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and black (10YR 2/1) moist gravelly clay loam; few large distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottles; weak fine granular structure (massive structure in shaft fill); hard friable; 20% angular pebble size siltstone; abrupt smooth boundary with grave shaft

Table 4.4. Trench A backhoe end, south wall description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-40		Backhoe trench blade cut
40-55	I	Brown (7.5YR 5/3) moist, clay; massive, hard, firm;
45-60	II	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist, silty clay; massive, hard, firm; common medium distinct gray (7.5YR 6/1) iron depletion in matrix; abrupt broken boundary.
40-110	III/IV individual shafts	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and strong brown (10YR 5/6) moist, clay; massive; very hard, very firm; many faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) iron depletions in matrix; abrupt smooth boundary.
40-110	V	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1) moist, gravelly silty clay loam; few large distinct light yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottles; weak fine granular structure (massive structure in shaft fill); hard, friable; 5% angular pebble-size siltstone; abrupt smooth boundary with grave shaft.
40-110+	VI	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist, clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, firm; many medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix.

O18 Backhoe Row 1 South of Burial 15 South Profile

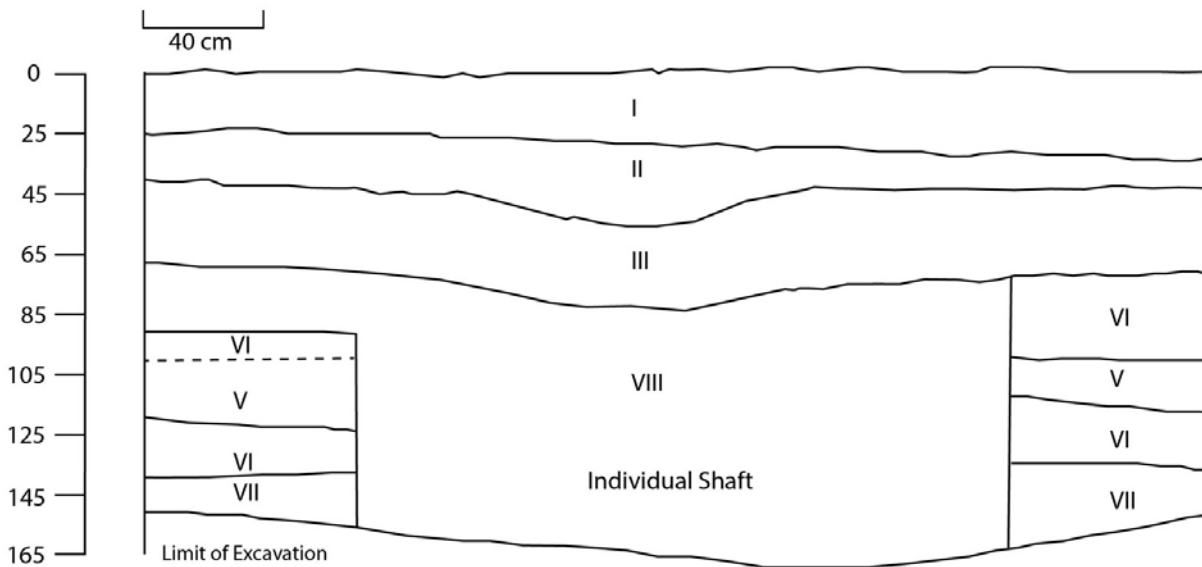


Figure 4.21. Profile illustration of backhoe Row 1, south wall (depth taken from line datum, 5 cm above surface).

Table 4.5. Trench A Backhoe Row 3, south extension east wall description.

Depth (cm)	Level	Description
0 10		Very dark gray (7 5YR 3/2) moist sandy loam strong large granular structure very friable many fine and medium roots clear wavy boundary
10 30		Strong brown (7 5YR 5/8) moist very fine sand single grained well sorted loose few fine and medium roots abrupt smooth boundary
30 65		Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist clay loam few large distinct strong brown (7 5YR 4/6) mottles strong medium granular structure hard firm few fine roots abrupt smooth boundary
65 113	V	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist distinct fine laminated silt and silt loam weak fine granular structure soft friable common fine and few large roots gradual smooth boundary
113 165	V	Strong brown (7 5YR 4/6) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist gravelly clay loam massive hard firm few distinct very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottles angular siltstone and dolomite pebbles abrupt irregular boundary
165 200	V	Black (Gley 1 2 5N) moist faint laminated silt loam and sand soft friable few fine and medium roots dense historic period artifacts gradual smooth boundary
200 260 core data	V	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist silty clay moderate medium subangular blocky structure common coarse Fe soft masses common distinct horizontal streaks of gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions

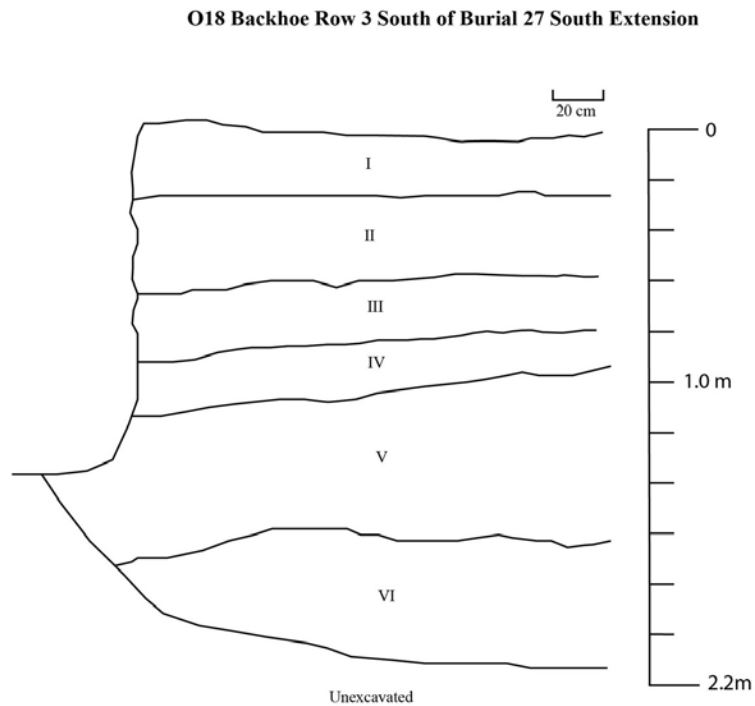


Figure 4.22. Profile illustration of Backhoe Row 3, south extension east wall (depth taken from line datum, 5 cm above surface).

Mid-section West Wall (Rows 3-4)

The west wall in Rows 3 and 4 provide the some of the most telling evidence relating to the anthropogenic modifications that have occurred in the southwest portion of Oaklawn cemetery and exposed significant landscape modification (Tables 4.6-4.7, Figure 4.23). The south portion of the wall consisted primarily of silty, waterlogged fill deposited parallel with the original slope of the Oaklawn landform. The north segment (north of the 2020 backhoe trench cut) of the wall is characterized by irregular and discontinuous clayey fill sequences, a disturbed and redeposited thick A horizon, and clearly delineated individual grave shafts.

The north half of the profile is characterized by three distinct grave shafts (Unit VI a, b, c, d) surrounded by discontinuous, irregular sequences of artificial fill mantled by the red sand and modern A horizon (Units I and II). The fill of the burial shafts is similar to other shafts encountered in Trench A. The fill consists of intermingled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and very dark grayish

Table 4.6. Trench A Backhoe Row 3-4, west wall (from north wall to 2020 Trench) description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-15	I	Brown (10YR 3/3) moist, clay loam; moderate medium granular structure; slight hard, friable; many fine and medium roots; clear smooth boundary.
15-30	II (SW) a-c	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) moist, very fine sand; weak fine granular structure; common fine and medium roots; abrupt broken boundary.
15-30	II (NW)	Brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist, clay; weak fine subangular blocky structure; few fine and medium roots; abrupt broken boundary.
30-125	III	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist, gravelly clay; weak fine granular structure; hard, firm; few fine roots; 5% angular siltstone pebbles; abrupt smooth boundary.
85-125	IV	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist, gravelly clay; massive, hard, firm; common medium distinct light greenish gray (Gley 1, 7/1) mottles; few fine roots; 5% angular siltstone pebbles; abrupt smooth boundary.
125+	V	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist, clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure, hard, firm; many medium distinct gray (7.5YR 6/1) gray iron depletions in the matrix; common fine distinct yellowish brown oxidized Fe masses; few fine black (10YR 3/1) Mn concretions; abrupt smooth boundary with grave shafts; abrupt irregular boundary with overlying levels.
45-125	VI-Grave Shafts (a-d)	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist, clay; massive; very hard, very firm; few fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) oxidized Fe masses; many medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; abrupt irregular boundary with overlying levels; clear smooth boundary with intact subsurface soil.

Table 4.7. Trench A Backhoe Row 3-4, west wall (from 2020 trench to south wall) description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-20	I	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist, sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; friable; many fine and medium and few large roots; clear smooth boundary.
20-30	II	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) moist, very fine sand; massive structure; soft, friable; few fine and medium roots; abrupt smooth boundary.
30-60	III	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist, clay loam moderate fine granular structure; few fine and medium roots; sparse historic artifacts; abrupt broken boundary.
60-85	IV	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist, gravelly silty clay; massive structure; hard, firm; few medium distinct gray (7.5YR 6/1) gray iron depletions in the matrix; common fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) oxidized Fe masses 5% angular siltstone pebbles; abrupt smooth boundary.
85-125+	V	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist, silty clay loam; weak fine granular structure; faint lamination; soft, friable; few fine roots; increase density of historic artifacts.

brown (10YR 3/2) clay with compact massive structure. The bottom portion of the fill grades to many distinct gray (10YR 6/1) Fe depletions in the matrix.

The fill surrounding the shafts consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to black (10YR 2/1) gravelly clay loam (Unit III). Again, this dark organic-rich soil is a redeposited A horizon that mantles this portion of Oaklawn. This redeposited dark soil overlies the intact strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam subsurface Bt horizon (Unit V) with gray (10YR 6/1) Fe depletions in the matrix exposed in the base of the trench. A narrow section of the Bt horizon (Unit IV) was present between two grave shafts at 85-125 cmbs. The same dark grayish brown gravelly soil (Unit III) abruptly overlies the narrow segment of the Bt horizon as it does in the northwest corner of the wall profile.

The south end of the profile consists of the same sequence of silty clay loam fill observed in the east and south walls of Trench A. The basal Unit VI consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay coarsening downward to silt loam/very fine sandy loam with faint lamination in the upper 10 cm. The overlying Unit IV is characterized by intermingled light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay fill with light greenish gray (Gley 1 7/1) Fe depletion masses in the matrix. Unit IV is likely part of the same clay fill sequences (Unit VI) observed on

O18 Backhoe Trench Row 3 West Wall Profile

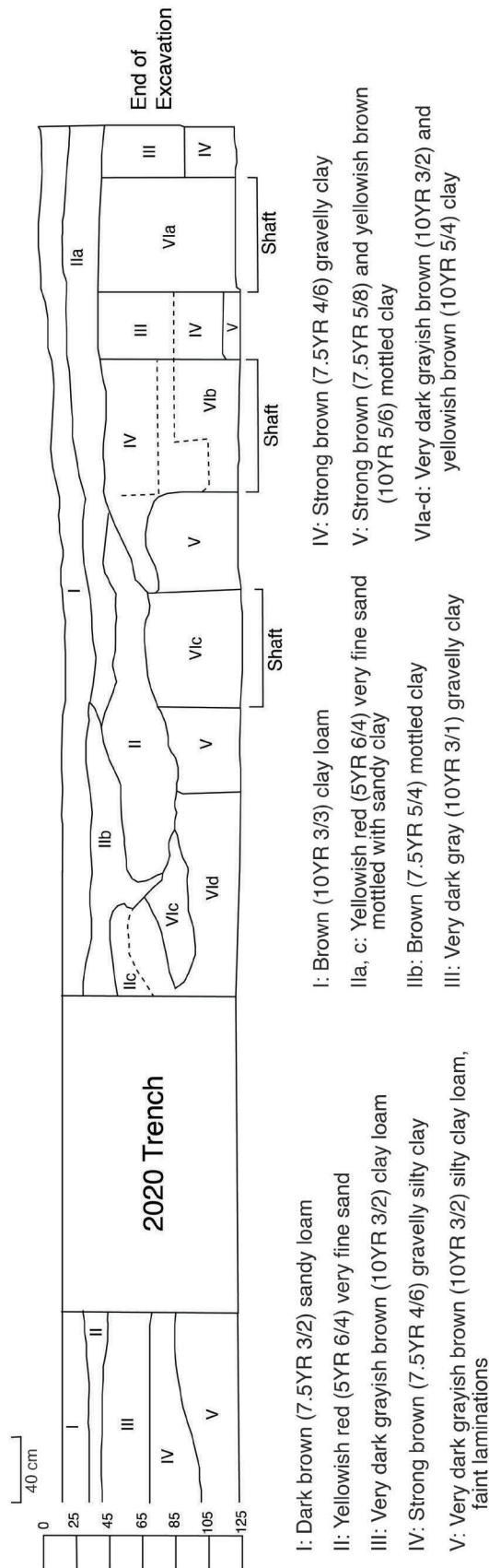


Figure 4.23. Profile illustration of O18 Trench A Backhoe Row 3 west wall (depth taken from line datum, 5 cm above surface).

the north side of the 2020 backhoe trench cut. Unit IV is mantled by the redeposited very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam A horizon (Unit III). The upper 30 cm of the wall profile consists of the red sand (Unit II) and modern A horizon (Unit I).

North Wall-NE (Rows 1-2)

The north wall in Rows 1 and 2 went to a depth of 135 cm below surface and consisted of four stratigraphic units (Table 4.8, Figure 4.24). The base, Unit IV (96-135 cmbs) is light yellowish-brown clay with weak coarse subangular blocky structure and many medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) Fe depletions in the matrix. Unit IV represents the intact portion of the landform subsurface soil (Bt horizon). Unit III (46-96 cmbs) is very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly silty clay loam with fine granular structure. The gravels are pebble-size angular siltstone and comprise 20% of the matrix. The lower boundary of Unit III is clear and smooth but is abrupt and broken where Unit II is intrusive into it. Unit III is the same disturbed buried soil observed in other sections of Trench A. Unit II (20-135 cmbs) is light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) gravelly clay fill with dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) many medium faint mottles. The gravels in the matrix are pebble-size angular siltstone. Unit I (0-20 cmbs) is the very dark grayish brown silt loam modern A horizon. The typical red sand layer beneath the A horizon observed elsewhere is discontinuous in this portion of the trench.

North Wall-Center (Rows 3-5)

There are four units associated with this section of Trench A (Table 4.9). These units all

Table 4.8. Trench A Backhoe Rows 1-2, north wall description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-25	I	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist, silt loam; weak fine granular structure; soft, friable; many fine and few medium roots; abrupt smooth boundary.
25-135	II	Light brown (10YR 6/4) moist, clay; massive structure; many fine distinct very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; many fine and medium roots; 10% angular pebble-size siltstone; abrupt irregular boundary.
45-95	III	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist, gravelly silty clay loam; strong medium granular; hard, friable; few fine roots; 40% angular pebble-size siltstone; clear broken boundary.
95-135	IV	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist, clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, firm; many medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; abrupt broken boundary.

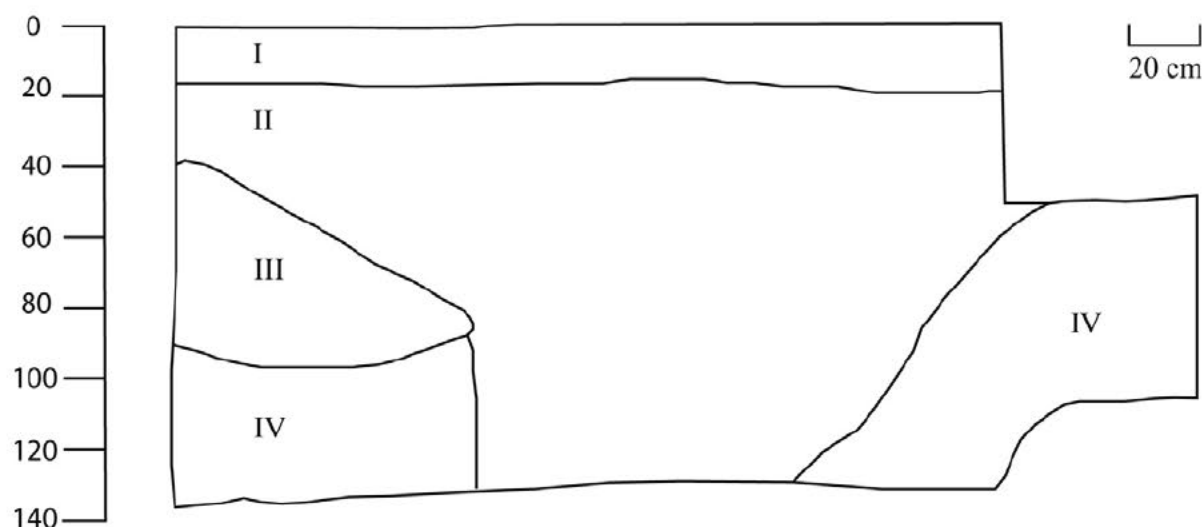


Figure 4.24. Profile illustration of Backhoe Row 2, north wall (depth taken from line datum, 5 cm above surface).

uniformly parallel the modern surface. The lowest basal unit (95-124 cmbs) is characteristic of the natural subsurface C horizon. This unit consists of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay with gray (10YR 5/1) Fe depletions in the matrix and common medium prominent Fe soft bodies. A thin layer of angular pebble-size siltstone lined the upper 5 cm of the unit. Above is Unit III (43-95 cmbs), a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly clay loam. This unit also contained pebble-size siltstone however, they were poorly sorted within the matrix. Unit III is representative of the disturbed buried A horizon that characterizes the southern portion of Oaklawn. If this A horizon was *in situ*, it's boundary with the underlying subsurface soil

Table 4.9. Trench A Backhoe Rows 3-5, north wall description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-30	I	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist sandy clay loam; weak fine granular structure; hard friable; many fine and medium roots; historic red brick fragments; abrupt smooth boundary
30-100	II	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist clay loam; massive structure; common fine distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; abrupt irregular boundary
100-145	III	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist clay loam; weak medium granular structure; hard friable; 20% angular pebble-size siltstone; charcoal fragments in upper 10 cm
145+	IV	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure hard firm; many medium distinct gray (7.5YR 6/1) gray iron depletions in the matrix; common fine distinct yellowish brown oxidized Fe masses; few fine black (10YR 3/1) Mn concretions;

would not be abrupt and it would not have the angular siltstone gravels that characterize the parent material (C horizon).

North Wall-NW (Rows 6-7)

The northwest section of Trench A is characterized by six stratigraphic units (Table 4.10). Except for Unit III, the other units are various fill episodes, including the grave shaft fill (Units V & VI). The grave shaft fill (30-125 cmbs) is consistent with other shaft fill encountered in Trench A and consists of mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly clay with massive structure. The lower 15 cm (Unit VI) is the base of the fill that has been modified by the high-water table cycles as evident by the gleyed dark gray color. The boundaries with the overlying and adjacent units are abrupt and broken. Unit IV (50-125 cmbs) is another fill episode characterized by a more grayish coloration than the shaft fill. It has a massive compact structure with few angular pebble-size siltstone scattered in the matrix. Unit II (50-125 cmbs) consists

Table 4.10. Trench A Backhoe Rows 6-7, north wall (NW) description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-30	I	Intermingled very dark grayish brown (7.5YR 4/3), black (10YR 2/1), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist, silt loam; weak fine granular structure; soft, friable; many fine and few medium roots; abrupt wavy boundary.
30-50	II	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist, very fine sand; single-grained; well-sorted; loose; many fine and medium roots; abrupt wavy boundary.
50-125	III	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist, clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, firm; many medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; few fine oxidized Fe masses; few fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) Mn concretions; abrupt irregular/broken boundary.
50-125	IV	Dark gray (7.5YR 4/1) to light gray (7.5YR 7/1) moist, clay; massive structure; many medium distinct light brown (7.5YR 6/3) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles; abrupt irregular boundary.
30-125	V (grave shaft)	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) moist, gravelly clay; massive; very hard, very firm; many distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; abrupt broken boundary.
115-125+	VI (gleyed)	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and very dark gray (Gley 1 3/3N) moist, clay; massive structure; soft, friable; 5% subangular pebble-size siltstone.

of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay with distinct gray (10YR 6/1) Fe depletions and few oxidized Fe masses in the matrix. Also present were few fine Mn concretions. Unit III is consistent with the subsurface Bt horizon mapped for the Oaklawn landform. Units I and II (0-30, 30-50 cmbs) are the final fill sequence consisting of the red sand underlying the modern A horizon.

North Wall-NW (Row 8)

The north wall in Row 8 consists of five stratigraphic units (I-V) (Table 4.11, Figures 4.25). Unit V (120-140 cmbs) is the west side of the grave shaft that extends from Row 7 (see description above). Unit IV (90-140 cmbs) was exposed in the far northwest corner of the profile and consists of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay. Unit IV contains few subangular pebble-size siltstone gravels. This unit has similar characteristics to the disturbed and redeposited A horizon observed in other portions of Trench A. Unit III (80-140 cmbs) is light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay with weak coarse subangular blocky structure. This natural Bt horizon is characterized by distinct gray (10YR 6/1) Fe depletions and oxidized Fe masses in the matrix. Additionally, Unit III contained few Mn concretions.

Table 4.11. Trench A Backhoe Row 8, north wall (NW) description.

Depth (cm)	Unit	Description
0-80	I	Intermingled very dark grayish brown (7.5YR 4/3), black (10YR 2/1), silt loam and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) moist, sandy loam; weak fine granular structure; soft, friable; many fine and few medium roots; abrupt wavy boundary.
80-120	II	Brown (7.5YR 5/3) and black (10YR 2/1) moist, gravelly silty clay; massive structure; hard, friable; few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottles; 40% angular pebble-size siltstone; abrupt irregular/broken boundary.
80-140	III	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) moist, clay; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, firm; many medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) iron depletions in the matrix; few fine oxidized Fe masses; few fine distinct black (10YR 2/1) Mn concretions; abrupt irregular/broken boundary.
90-140	IV	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist, silty clay; weak fine granular structure; soft, friable; 5% subangular pebble-size siltstone; abrupt irregular/broken boundary.
120-140	V (Grave shaft)	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and brown (10YR 4/3) moist, gravelly clay; massive; very hard, very firm; many distinct yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottles; abrupt broken boundary.

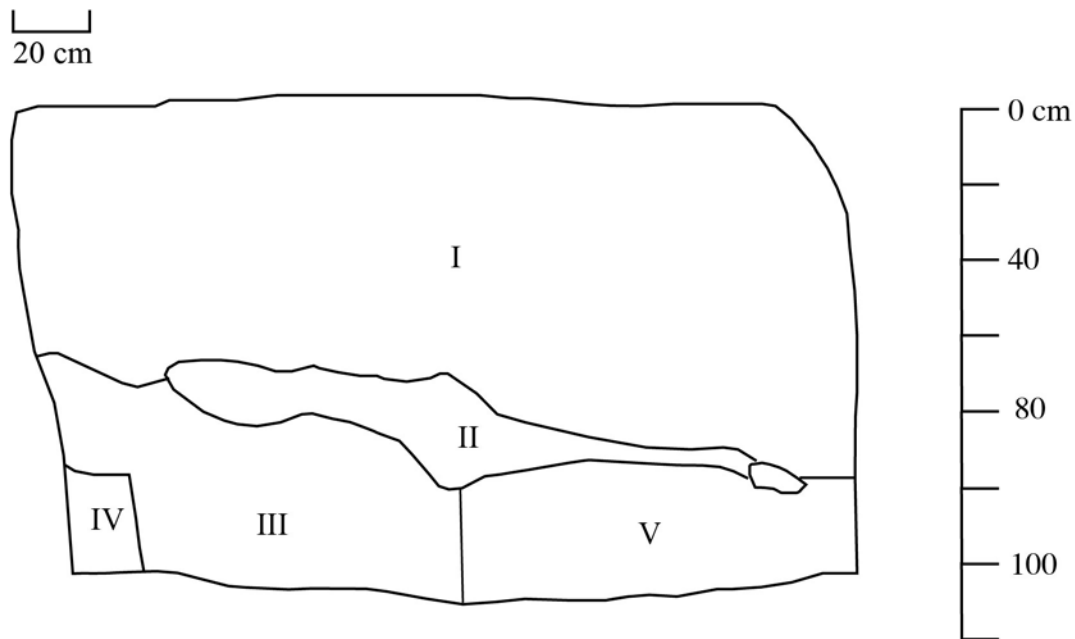
O18 Backhoe Row 8 North Wall (NW Corner) Profile

Figure 4.25. Initial Trench A excavation, view north at the siltstone gravel lense in the NW corner.

The overlying Unit II (80-120 cmbs) is brown (7.5YR 5/3) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) gravelly silty clay with few fine prominent strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottles. The bottom five cm of the unit consisted of poorly sorted, pebble-size angular siltstone. The siltstone pebbles parallel the southward slope of the buried topography and abruptly mantles the underlying natural Bt horizon (Unit III). The siltstone pebbles were also observed between Unit III and Unit V (grave shaft) boundary. Unit I (0-80 cmbs) consist of the modern A horizon and underlying sandy red fill that is ubiquitous in the Sexton's Area and the south portion of Oaklawn.

Summary of Trench A Stratigraphy

Pedogenic processes combined with historic and modern anthropogenic landscape modifications resulted in an extremely complex stratigraphic matrix in Trench A. The base of the trench consists of three stratigraphic natural units (160-270 cmbs/5.2-8.9 ft) mantled by compacted, mottled historic fill: (1) a truncated subsurface yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay soil; (2) a saturated black (Gley 1, 2.5/N) alternating coarse silt and fine sand wetland soil, and (3) a pebble-size gravel fluvial deposit. While, the silty clay subsurface soil (Bt horizon) is consistent across the base of the entire trench, the black gleyed silty sand sediments and gravel deposit are only present in the eastern and southern sections. The gleyed sediments contained a relatively high density of artifacts (see Chapter 6) consistent with the pattern similarly documented in the wetland/pond sediments of the Sexton's area.

The well-sorted, rounded pebbles encountered in the far southeast corner of Trench A support the earliest maps depicting the location of the relict stream that once flowed through the south portion of the cemetery landform. Indeed, this stream remains an active watercourse, however it is now mantled by close to 2 m/6 ft of historic fill. The various historic fill sequences of reworked clay described in the trench profiles represent sustained episodes of landscape infilling and leveling—likely due to the saturated conditions of the soil and by subsequent burial interments. As this portion of the cemetery experience continued soil saturation leading to land subsidence (bowl shape depression), additional fill (red sand) was deposited homogeneously across the entire area to raise the elevation. Interestingly, as the relict stream was buried ever more deeply by successive infilling episodes, it continued to impact the natural sediment matrix and fill of graves emplaced in this area. The continued movement of water through the sediment and wet/dry cycles resulted in a color and textural homogenization of the increasingly deeply buried natural sediments and grave fills in the southwestern portion of the cemetery.

Redoximorphic Features of Trench A

Redoximorphic features are the primary pedogenic processes active in our study area of Oaklawn. Using these features for identifying the magnitude of the moisture regime are important to understanding the landscape changes that have occurred across the landform of Oaklawn cemetery.

The reduction, translocation, and oxidation of Fe and Mn formed in redoximorphic features as a result of anaerobic conditions (oxygen is reduced) in Trench A. In an anaerobic environment, oxygen is reduced first in solution, then nitrate, followed by Mn, Fe, and finally carbon dioxide (reduced to methane) if water saturation conditions persist (reduction sequence: O_2 - NO_3 - Mn^{+4} - Fe^{+3} - SO_4^{-2} - CO_2). Depletion of oxygen is evident in the southern portion of Trench A where the soil color consisted of dark gray, black, and gleyed colors due to the consistently high-water table.

In comparison, the stratigraphic profile of the northern half of Trench A was intermittently saturated, resulting in the formation of redoximorphic features where oxidized Fe and Mn were prominent in both the natural soil at the base of the trench and in the overlying fill deposits. Oxidation of Fe resulted in red, brown, yellow colors, while the black colors observed were due to oxidized Mn. The formation of redoximorphic features is dependent on the chemistry of Fe and Mn oxides operating in anaerobic/aerobic environment, which will act on both natural soil and disturbed soil/historic fill. As such, these processes homogenized the natural matrix and various fill episodes and significantly affected the ability to clearly define changes in different fill events while Trench A was being excavated.

The clayey fill used in this section of the cemetery for infilling and levelling, has similar soil characteristics (texture, color, siltstone gravels) to the natural landform subsurface (Bt horizon) and substrate (C horizon) soil at Oaklawn. In short, the relationships between the natural soil and historic fill sequences exposed during the excavation of Trench A were masked as a result of the natural processes of saturation and desaturation leading to the redoximorphic features observed in the profiles. Once the trench was expanded to the north, these features were not as prominent

due to the higher topographic setting (likely the edge of the toeslope of the landform) and reduced saturated conditions of the soil and fill. Consequently, grave shaft fill was less homogenized and more distinct than in the initial areas of the trench excavation. Moreover, when Trench A was expanded further south, anaerobic features were better defined due to consistent saturated conditions in the soil, which dominated this portion of the cemetery due to the buried creek channel. This now deeply buried creek still flows with clear water, as was observed in the burials exposed in the far southeast corner of the trench. In summary, the natural soil formation processes of an anaerobic/aerobic environment combined with the previously unknown and sustained historic landscape modifications resulted in a sequence of complex deposits that not only made visual identification of burial extremely difficult, but also masked the spatial arrangement, associations, and historic context of the burials in this portion of Oaklawn cemetery.

Historic Landscape Stratigraphy Summary

As has been demonstrated in the preceding discussions, the original land surface in the southwestern portion of Oaklawn cemetery has been significantly altered by pedogenic, taphonomic, and anthropogenic processes. In the Sexton's area alone, the historic surface soil (A horizon) is buried by over 4 m (13 ft) of anthropogenic fill brought into level and raise the elevation of the low-lying, ponded area. Based on this information, the historic land surface would have been at an approximate elevation somewhere between ~667-672 ft amsl and is markedly lower than the modern surface which is currently at ~680 ft.

The original land surface, now buried by a sequence of varied fill events, consists of a pedogenic argillic A-Bt1-Bt2-C horization that gives way to a wetland/pond soil profile as you move south across the Sexton's area. This wetland/pond was fed by a north-south intermittent (ephemeral) stream that is mapped on the 1898 Cherokee allotment and 1914 Claremore historic topographic maps. The wetland/pond exhibits typical characteristics of hydric soil formation due to a long duration of water saturation that resulted in anaerobic conditions. This is evidenced by Fe oxide depletion which manifests as a greenish gray to greenish black (gleyed) coloration in the soil. The thin alternating silt laminated silty sand sediments in the wetland/pond indicate changes in sediment supply that are possibly related to seasonal precipitation. The surrounding soil also exhibits redoximorphic pedofeatures conducive to intermittent water saturation observed by Fe oxide soft masses (yellowish brown) and Mn nodules (black concretions). This is consistent with the mapped USDA NRCS Dennis soil series found on hillslope and interfluvial landforms.

In contrast, much of the original (pre-1921) historic landform surface (A horizon) has been removed from the southwest corner (Trench A) of the cemetery. However, the underlying subsurface Bt horizon and substratum C horizon is intact at a depth between ~1.5-2 m (~4-6 ft) below the anthropogenic fill and modern surface. In a few cores, a complete intact pedogenic profile was recovered that recorded an argillic A-Bt1-Bt2-C horization (Figure 4.26).

A second intermittent stream flowed through this section of the cemetery. Like in the Sexton's area, it contained saturated soil conditions with laminated, gleyed, silty sand sediments containing a high concentration of historic artifacts (see Chapter 6). The stream, distinguished by the rounded gravelly sandy loam sediments, meanders from the east where it was first picked

up in one of the cores in the Clyde Eddy area. The roundness, or degree of smoothing, of the stream channel gravels is indicative of distance of transport in a fluvial setting. This suggests the stream channel during pre-cemetery historic times contained enough water flow at any one time to transport and deposit the coarse-grained pebbly sandy gravel by saltation (hopping motion) and suspension load.

This stream flowed westward, likely across the far southwest corner of the cemetery where it connected with the relict stream channel that flowed through the Sexton's area. Based on the



>Figure 4.26. Core E illustrating natural soil profile of the Oaklawn Cemetery landform.

historic topographic maps, both streams flowed south from their junction and eventually into the Arkansas River. The now buried stream in the southwestern portion of the cemetery still flows underground, saturating the burials and surrounding fill sediments. Based on the stratigraphic profiles, the historic surface in this part of the cemetery was similar to that in the Sexton's area (~667-674 ft amsl). The elevation of the modern surface in the southwestern portion of Oaklawn is ~677 ft amsl.

In summary, the pre-1921 historic landform surface in the southern and western portions of Oaklawn cemetery was between 4-13 feet lower than today and consisted of a wetland environment including two streams that followed the toeslope of a gently sloping hill underlain by residuum soil weathered from the Seminole Formation shale (Figure 4.27). The wetland/pond area documented in the Sexton's area was fed by a north-south intermittent stream that flowed along the landform in the west end of the cemetery. A second, east-west oriented intermittent stream flowed along the landform in south/southwest end of the cemetery and resulted in a continuous, poorly drained wetland across the entire southern and western edge of Oaklawn cemetery. Late 19th and early 20th century artifacts were deposited in and along these two streams and provide us with direct information on the age of the historic landform surface. To make this portion of the cemetery useable for burial, clayey fill was brought in to fill in these two streams and raise the land surface above the high-water table. The soil characteristics (color, texture) of the first fill episodes is similar to that of the original subsurface soil, suggesting a close source or one with a similar landform and soil substrate. The results from the excavations in the Original 18 area in the southwest portion of the cemetery indicates that this early fill was brought in prior to 1921, as interments from that time

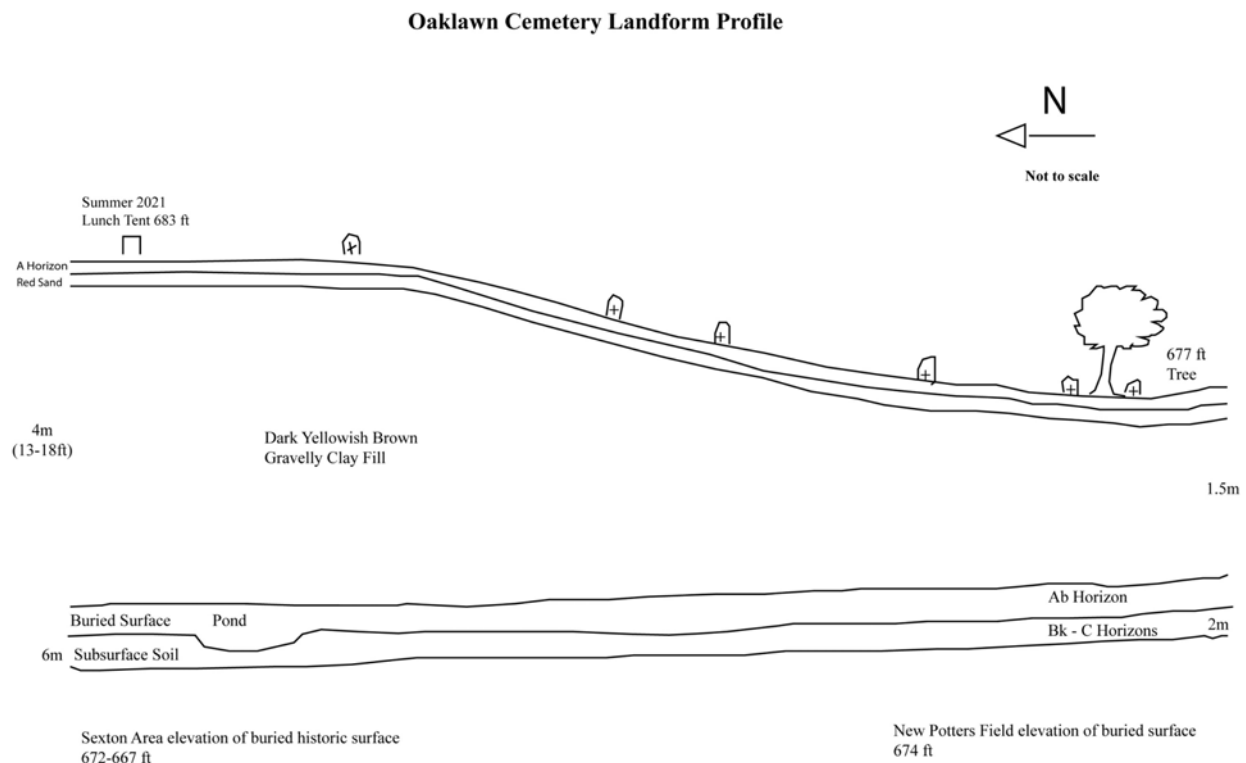


Figure 4.27. Idealized illustration of the Oaklawn landscape deposits.

were dug into the fill deposit. This conclusion also suggests the similar deposits encountered in the Sexton's area below the 1930s asphalt road were also likely deposited prior to the 1921 massacre.

Additional fill (A horizon - red sand) was deposited homogeneously across the entire southwestern portion of the cemetery sometime after 1944, but before 1958 (based on historic aerial photos) to raise and level the ground surface. Successive and sustained fill episodes continued over the next decades, resulting in the landform being raised to its current elevation. It is clear from the stratigraphic profile that an enormous amount of fill was required to bury the low-lying wetland areas and intermittent streams before it could be used as part of the cemetery. This significant anthropogenic landscape modification was not previously documented or known prior to these investigations. The specific pedogenic, taphonomic, and anthropogenic processes described above homogenized the natural matrix, intentional fill, and grave fill in places and made interpreting the sediments and spatial relationships in Trench A extremely challenging. In spite of those challenges, understanding these processes has provided invaluable insights into the evolution and use of these portions of Oaklawn cemetery and should serve as baseline information for any future investigations in these areas.

CHAPTER 5

ORIGINAL 18 AREA EXCAVATION RESULTS

by Kary L. Stackelbeck, Ph.D. and Greg J. Maggard, Ph.D.

Test excavations conducted in the Original 18 Area of Oaklawn Cemetery in October 2020 revealed evidence of multiple unmarked burials for which no individual grave shafts were apparent. The extent to which these burials represented a mass grave—perhaps of 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre victims—warranted further investigation. The Physical Investigation Committee proposed a plan to expand the excavation area, expose and document the burials contained therein, exhume them for on-site forensic analysis, and re-inter them within Oaklawn Cemetery in accordance with state law. The proposal was the subject of several meetings with the City and Public Oversight Committee and was ultimately approved on March 23, 2021. This chapter presents the results of the excavation process and initial interpretations based on observations and documentation completed prior to exhumation. Chapter 7 presents the more detailed forensic analysis of the exhumed individuals. Before proceeding with the results of the 2021 archaeological fieldwork, we discuss the history of landscape development in Oaklawn Cemetery and its implications for the discovery of intact burials in under-documented sections, such as the Black Potter's Field.

Natural and Cultural Forces Impacting Depositional Integrity in Oaklawn Cemetery

Chapter 4 of this volume presents a robust assessment of the various ways that natural and cultural forces have altered the landscape in Oaklawn Cemetery. This assessment was developed based on:

- 1) analyses of soil samples extracted from the Clyde Eddy, Sexton, and Original 18 Areas
- 2) detailed documentation of various stratigraphic soil profiles from open blocks excavated in the latter two areas
- 3) correlating some of the observable patterns in the soil data with limited historic maps and records

Among other details, a 1917 map of Oaklawn Cemetery presents information on the layout of the cemetery at that time, including the demarcation of the Old and New Potter's Fields (see Figures 3.1 and 3.2). As a result of the 2020 and 2021 archaeological excavations and the analyses presented in Chapters 4 and 7, we now know that much of the New Potter's Field appears to have been created by dumping large quantities of fill in the low-lying, swampy areas associated with relict stream channels along or near the western and southern extents before 1917. Many of the artifacts found in the lower fill deposits along the relict stream along the southern boundary of the cemetery likely derived from nearby residential areas between 1890 and 1915, as evidence by domestic refuse recovered in the southeastern portion of the 2021 excavation block (see Chapter 6, this volume). Dumping of trash was common along streams, rivers, sinkholes, and similar settings—especially prior to the advent of modern trash services.

The natural stratigraphy in the vicinity of the relict stream along the southern edge was likely shallow and may have had areas of exposed bedrock sediments that would have been difficult to excavate. The natural deposits, stream channel, and historic trash midden were capped by subsequent fill episodes that were more specifically intended to raise the land surface—still prior to 1917.

The addition of fill in this part of the cemetery addressed the issue of exposed bedrock sediments and the presence of inundated soils—at least sufficiently to allow for substantial expansion of the area that was rendered available for burial plots by 1917. Indeed, the burials excavated in 2021 in the southwestern portion of Section 20 were emplaced entirely within an artificially-generated horizon consisting of fill, the basal layers of which included domestic refuse as referenced above. This fill originated from a similar type of landform, which made it extremely difficult to differentiate from the natural stratigraphy and grave fill at the time of excavation.

Further landscape alteration came after the burials were emplaced in the southwestern section of the New Potter's Field. From geoarchaeological observations of various soil profiles also discussed in Chapter 4, we were able to isolate the approximate land surface as it existed around the 1920's in this area of the cemetery. Following interment, there appears to have been substantial subsidence in this area of burials. As discussed in Chapter 3, subsidence of graves is common, as it occurs naturally due to the decomposition of both human remains and the coffin that encases them—particularly for historic-era coffins made of wood. Upon deterioration, a wooden coffin may collapse under the weight of the overburden, thus causing an indentation in the ground surface above. In any given cemetery, there may be several “dips” in the ground surface that correlate to underlying burials. The persistently wet subsurface conditions in the southwestern portion of Oaklawn Cemetery appears to have exacerbated this phenomenon.

We documented at least two episodes of additional fill that was brought in—presumably to address this issue of subsidence and perhaps swampy conditions—eventually raising the ground surface to its current elevation. Unlike the deeper fill deposits, these upper zones consisted of “clean fill” that derived from a different type of landform all together. These fill episodes essentially capped the entire area that was excavated in 2021. The full extent of both the lower and upper fill episodes has not yet been documented, but it is likely that they extend well beyond the 2021 excavation block and cover most of the southwest corner.

The presence of substantial fill present throughout the New Potter's Field likely accounts for the signal attenuation observed at and below a depth of approximately one meter by Hammerstedt and Regnier (2019; see also Appendix B, this volume) during ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey. This phenomenon was also observed by Maki and Jones (1998) in their previous geophysical survey in Oaklawn Cemetery. This disruption of the signal is attributed to “conductive soils” (Appendix B, this volume). The depth at which the signal attenuation was encountered comports to the approximate depth at which earlier episodes of fill would have been encountered. The gradiometer yielded positive results in terms of detecting anomalies associated with metal, which can be associated with graves (particularly metal temporary markers). However, given the amount of non-cemetery-related metal objects encountered in the fill deposits during the 2020 and 2021 excavations, it would be challenging to confirm the source of the gradiometer anomalies without excavation. As such, geophysical survey is likely to be of little use in detecting graves in the portions of Oaklawn Cemetery where large deposits of fill have been introduced.

Despite burial of the relict stream channels sometime prior to 1917, the flow of water and seasonal wet/dry cycles throughout the old stream course continue to affect buried sediments in the western and southern portions of the cemetery today. In the Original 18 Area, these natural processes have served to homogenize the original soils, the artificial fill that the burials were dug into, and the fill over the graves, essentially erasing distinctions between them. This homogenization of the soils gave the impression that this area was devoid of individual grave shafts during the October 2020 test excavations. Despite the apparent lack of individual grave shafts, those same test excavations confirmed the presence of several intact burials that had no associated markers. Based on this initial information, we surmised the burials had been interred

within a collective—or mass—grave similar to the examples provided in Figures 3.4 and 3.5 in Chapter 3. This assessment was supported in part by an area where artificial steps appeared to have been cut into the west end of Trench A. The expanded excavations in 2021 provided a much larger “window” into the depositional processes in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery and allowed us to refine our interpretations of how—and where—massacre victims would have been interred.

June 2021 Excavations in the Original 18 Area

With the next phase of fieldwork, we expanded the Original 18 excavation area beyond that which was exposed in Trench A and the block around Burial 1. Fieldwork commenced on June 1, 2021. As with the excavation of Trench A in October 2020, this phase began with the mechanical removal of overburden while archaeologists monitored for artifacts, skeletal remains, and changes in soil color and texture that is typically representative of burial shafts and/or the burials themselves (Figure 5.1). This monitored excavation began at the farthest northeastern extent of the possible mass grave as indicated by the soil cores extracted in May 2021, progressed to the south, and then proceeded in rows to the west. Each backhoe row was labeled (1-8) to provide an approximate grid location for the recovery of artifacts from the overburden (Figure 5.2). Representative photographs and drawings of profiles were recorded as the mechanical excavation progressed.

As the overburden was removed, the backhoe piled the dirt to the side of the excavation area and a front-end loader shifted the dirt to another nearby location. Crew used rakes to sort through the backdirt to look for diagnostic artifacts, bones, or other materials of interest (Figure 5.3). These were collected and bagged by backhoe row for on-site identification and inventory. Discussion of the non-mortuary items collected during excavation is presented in Chapter 6.

The monitored removal of overburn by backhoe and more detailed exposure of the coffins resulted in the delineation of 34 burials, all but three of which had no headstone or marker (Figure 5.4). Two of the 34 graves are those that were associated with the headstones for Reuben Everett



Figure 5.1. View from above as the backhoe operator removes overburden down to the level of the coffins while archaeologists monitor (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

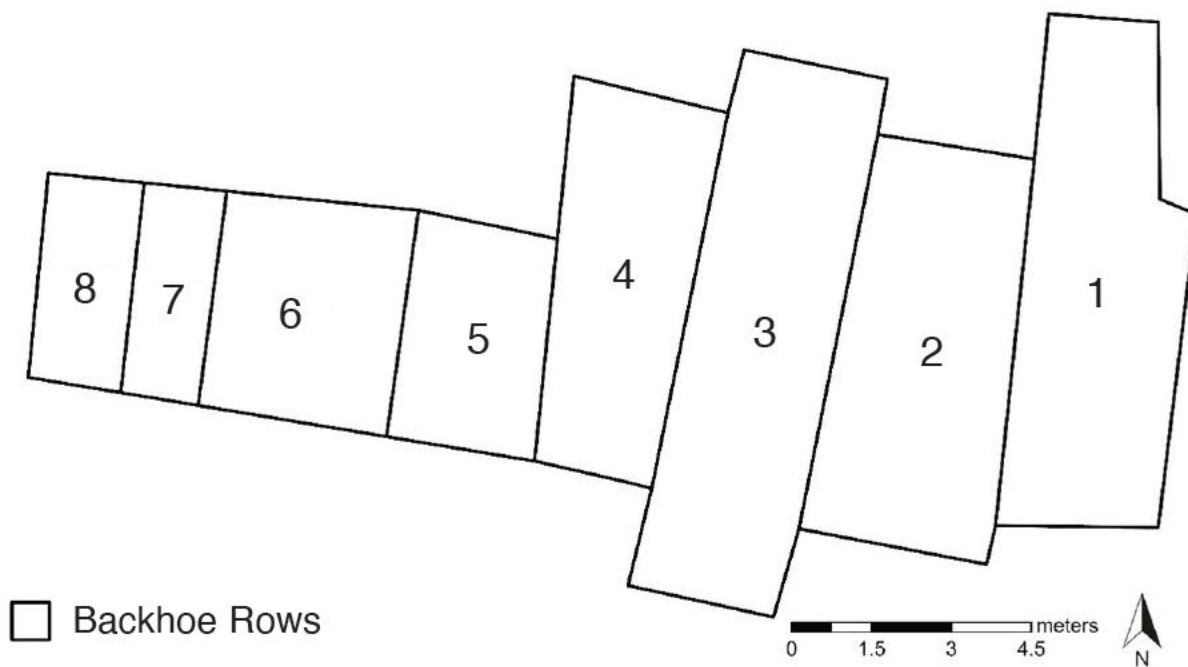


Figure 5.2. Map displaying Backhoe Rows 1-8 as excavated across the 2021 excavation block from north to south and east to west.



Figure 5.3. Crew members rake backdirt to look for diagnostic artifacts, bones, or other materials of interest from the mechanically excavated overburden above the coffins (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

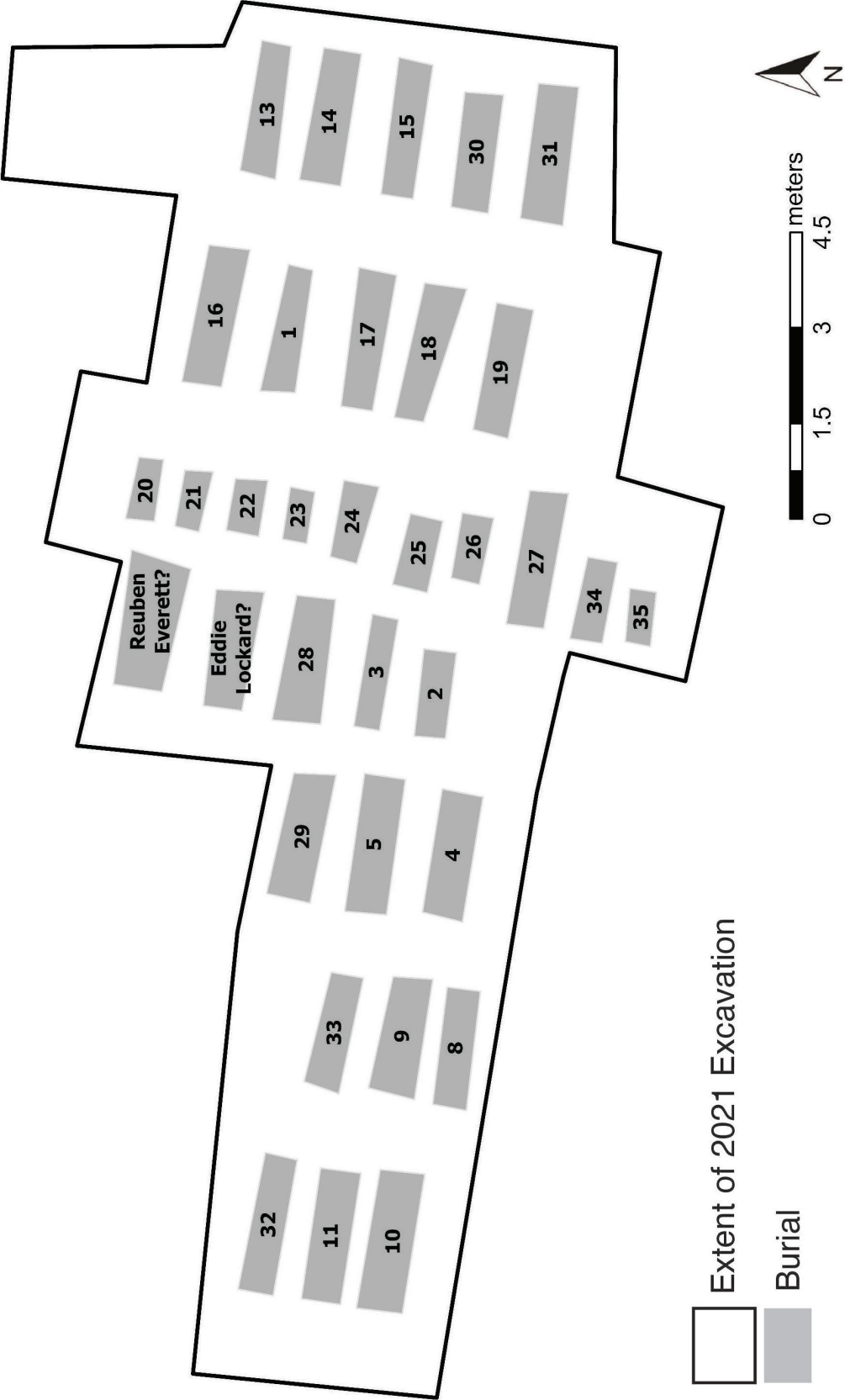


Figure 5.4. Distribution of burials whose outlines were exposed after the mechanical removal of overburden during the 2021 field season.

and Eddie Lockard. It should be noted that these burials were not among those that were excavated; only their outlined coffins were exposed.

As with Trench A, most of the expanded excavation area continued to be devoid of evidence of individual grave shafts (as described in Chapter 3) except around the outer edges (Figure 5.5). Among the 34 burials exposed during this phase of the excavation, the overburden for 25 maintained no distinction in soil color, texture, consistency, or artifact distribution that might have otherwise indicated the usual evidence of an individual grave shaft. Nine individual grave shafts were clearly apparent and distinctive around this area as observed during the monitoring phase (see Figures 3.3 and 4.21). Seven other individual grave shafts did not become apparent until the actual burials were excavated and the outlines of the lower part of the shaft was observable around the exposed coffin (Figure 5.5).

Monitoring the southern portion of the excavation block proved particularly challenging due to increased moisture content and homogenized sediments, due in part to the presence of a relict stream channel along the southern boundary of the cemetery. Indeed, upon excavation, several burials displayed evidence of post-depositional movement of remains within their respective coffins block (e.g., Burials 16, 17, 19, 27, and 28), likely due water infiltration. For example, with regard to Burial 16, “(e)xcavators noted significant post-depositional shifting of the remains including the left lower leg having moved beneath the right. The decedent’s head had also rolled toward the south resulting in several maxillary teeth becoming embedded in the coffin wood (see Appendix C: 45, this volume).” Further, the coffin plate for Burial 16 had migrated from its original position over the chest area to become lodged within the pelvis—something that would likely only have occurred due to displacement by water. Burial 19 was below the water table and had standing water in the grave for much of the excavation process (see Appendix C: Figures 110 and 111). In Burial 28 (see Appendix C: Figures 154-155), it is apparent that the right tibia became dislocated from the lower leg sometime after burial, but the fibula appears to be *in situ*, perhaps due to water infiltration in the coffin. Still other burials had evidence of laminated sediments—typically deposited by standing water—within the coffin.

Beyond new data regarding the presence of a relict stream and continued saturation of the soils in this portion of the cemetery, the 2021 fieldwork yielded additional information regarding the west end of Trench A. In 2020, the outlines of Burials 10, 11, and 12 and possible steps were exposed in the west end of Trench A. Upon further excavation, it was determined that Burial 12 is actually part of Burial 10. With the expansion of the excavation area to the north, Burial 32 was documented (see Figure 5.4). Once the outlines of these burials were better defined, it was apparent that they extended stratigraphically beneath the possible steps that had been interpreted from the earlier test excavations. By widening and extending the excavated trench, we determined that the “steps” represented a lens of gravels and clay that had been intentionally dumped, resulting in a sloped layer of fill that post-dates Burials 10, 11, and 32. This area of gravel fill extends to the north and south of the 2021 excavation block for an unknown distance.

The presence of the relict stream introduced post-depositional processes that impacted preservation of some of the remains and caskets in the excavation block, caused the dislocation of portions of some individual skeletal remains within their caskets, and homogenized the soil within and between individual grave shafts in the overburden above the level of the burial containers. These points—taken collectively with the revised understanding of the “steps” at the west end of Trench A—provided new insights on the initial mass grave assessment that had been proposed as a result of test excavations in October 2020. However, they do not subvert the original basis for our excavations in this portion of the cemetery—specifically the historic records on which Clyde Snow developed his interpretation for the possible presence and alignment of massacre victims reportedly interred in the Black Potter’s Field (see Figure 3.18).

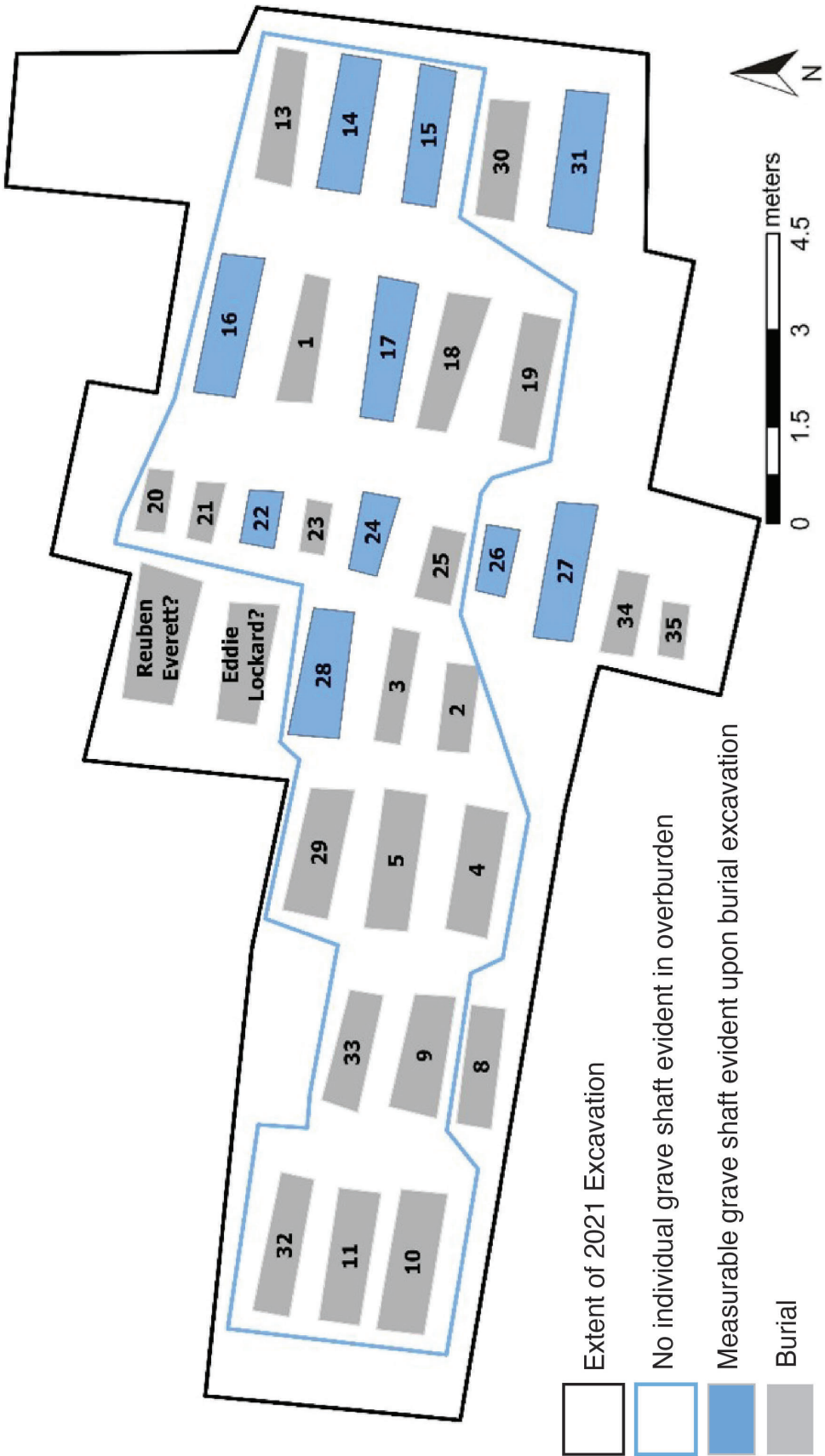


Figure 5.5. Area within the 2021 excavation block where no individual grave shafts were evident in the overburden above the level of the coffins. Individual grave shafts were apparent for nine graves around this area. Upon excavation, measurable grave shafts were recorded for an additional seven burial containers within this area.

June 2021 Exhumed Burial Population

As a result of the monitored excavations, 32 confirmed graves were assigned numbers. When combined with the unexcavated graves of two named victims within the excavation area (Reuben Everett and Eddie Lockard), the total burial population was 34 (Figure 5.5). Twenty-one of these graves were excavated. It should be noted, however, that we believe many other unmarked graves exist in Section 20.

The Cardno archaeological team was responsible for the excavation and exhumation of burials that had been exposed during the monitoring phase (Figure 5.6). The methods employed by Cardno—including their innovative documentation processes—are presented in their technical report (Appendix C), as are the detailed descriptions of each exhumed burial.

The historical evidence that led us to conduct excavations in this portion of Oaklawn Cemetery indicated that we should expect to find the burials of 20 African American adult males interred in simple wooden coffins and one infant (Snow 2001; see Figure 3.18). Acknowledging that other victims who did not fit this model might be present, we excavated and exhumed a selection of adult females and subadults. On-site forensic assessments described in Chapter 7 did not yield indications of trauma amongst these individuals. Indeed, the women and children in the burial population appear to have been respectfully buried per common burial practices of the time. As such, barring obvious indications of trauma during excavation, we determined to not exhume additional individuals who did not fit the original model of our expected victims. Should subsequent analysis (e.g, DNA) or other lines of data come to light that cause us to reconsider this



Figure 5.6. Members of the Cardno archaeological team excavating two burials (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

assessment, it is possible at a later date to exhume those burials who were left in place during this phase of the investigation.

Among the 21 excavated burials, 19 individuals were exhumed. The careful excavation process was tailored to maximize the ability to conduct highly-detailed *in situ* documentation and recover the remains in a manner that would facilitate respectful transport to the on-site laboratory for forensic analysis (Figures 5.7-5.8). Among the 19 exhumations, five were subadults and 14 were adults, including six females and eight males (Figure 5.9). Brief summary information is presented here, but detailed information on each burial may be found in Appendix C (this volume). The discussion of the excavation results presented here and in Appendix C reflect initial assessments of the exhumed individuals based on observations and data collected at the time of excavation and *in situ* documentation of each of the decedents, his/her burial case, and associated material culture. The assessments presented in Chapter 7 reflect the more detailed forensic interpretation of the exhumed remains.

All of the exhumed burials maintained characteristics and material culture consistent with early 20th –century burial practices. More specifically, 13 of these burials had attributes consistent with the early-mid-1920's. It should be noted that Burials 28 and 29 had coffin fasteners that date as early as 1890, but continued to be used into the 1900's; other aspects of these burials are consistent with the early-mid-1920's. Of particular interest is the fact that Burial 15 was placed directly on top of bottle fragment that dates to 1921. In short, we have good reason to believe that massacre victims could be included among this burial population based only on the dates suggested by the associated material culture. This is an important point given the lack of headstones for the exhumed individuals and limited entries in the cemetery ledger (Appendix I) that appear to correspond to this portion of Oaklawn Cemetery.

The five exhumed subadults were from Burials 2, 21, 22, 24, and 26. Efforts were made to excavate Burial 23, but no skeletal elements were recovered. Burials 20, 25, 34 and 35 were not excavated or exhumed, but their graves were of subadult size. Two of the exhumed children were buried in simple, rectangular wood caskets that may have been handcrafted, rather than being commercially manufactured (Burials 22 and 24). Burials 2 and 26 were interred in wood caskets that may have been commercially produced; both had evidence of handles and Burial 2 had other decorative fittings. The coffin for the subadult in Burial 21 was relatively ornate, consisting of an elliptical wood coffin with a plaque and imitation handles. This coffin was buried inside an outer box.

Among the exhumed adults, Burials 1, 4, 13, 14, 16, and 28 were those of females, all of whom were interred in nicer coffins or caskets with handles and fittings and each had a coffin plaque. Burial 4 was interred in a casket within an outer box. Two females (Burials 4 and 14) were buried with personal items. Three women (Burials 13, 14, and 16) had limited evidence for clothing. No indications of trauma were observed at the time of excavation or subsequent forensic analysis for any of the exhumed women.

Eight adult males were exhumed as part of the 2021 fieldwork (Burials 3, 9, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, and 30). All but Burial 30 were interred in simple, rectangular wood caskets that were likely manufactured locally by hand, rather than commercially. The caskets for Burials 3, 15, and 17 are relatively small compared to the others, ranging in length between 176.5-179 cm (69.5-70.5 inches) and in width between 41-45 cm (16.1-17.7 inches). Burial 29 is the only adult male in this burial population who was interred in a nicer, commercially-produced wood coffin, possibly octagonal in shape, with decorative hardware and a coffin plaque. As to the type of wood used to produce the coffins/caskets of the adult males, four were manufactured from wood of the southern, hard pine group, two were from bald cypress, and one from pine (Appendix G). The only indication of



Figure 5.7. Members of the Public Oversight Committee, excavation team, and Tulsa's Streets and Storm Water staff pray over the remains of one individual prior to being transferred from the excavation block to the on-site forensic laboratory (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).



Figure 5.8. Community members read scripture and solemnly escort exhumed remains to the on-site forensic laboratory with the assistance of Dr. Phoebe R. Stubblefield (Image courtesy of the City of Tulsa).

possible clothing amongst the males during excavation was the recovery of safety pins from Burial 27, which may have been used to hold close a burial shroud. Further analysis of this individual in the forensic laboratory revealed fabric fragments, perhaps from a belt, in the pelvic area (Chapter 7, this volume).

Burials of Archaeological Interest

Based only on the archaeological data, seven individuals displayed characteristics that were distinctive, particularly in relation to the rest of the burial population (Figure 5.10). It should be noted that the “Burials of Archaeological Interest” do not equate to identification as a massacre victim. We have cause to look closely at these seven individuals based on circumstantial evidence and, in one case, cause of death. We should have a better perspective on these individuals as the investigation moves forward, both in terms of the DNA work and proposed additional excavations.

Traditional Christian-style funerary practices consist of burying decedents with their head to the west and their feet to the east. Burial 15 was interred with his head oriented to the east, rather than the west. This could have simply been a matter of accidental positioning of the coffin during interment, but it could also be an intentional demonstration of disrespectful treatment. Further, his casket was of a relatively small size and was likely locally-produced. The relatively few nails recovered suggests somewhat haphazard construction. The casket for Burial 17 was of similar manufacture and details. An additional critical point about Burial 15 pertains to an artifact that provides a likely temporal marker. From the detailed description of the excavation of Burial 15 (Appendix C, this volume), Cardno reports the recovery of a bottle base with a manufacture date of 1921 beneath the cranium. They indicate “..there was little to no matrix between this glass fragment and the remains which likely indicated the casket was place[d] directly on this piece of refuse at the time of burial” (Appendix C, this volume). This would support a burial date of 1921 for Burial 15.

Burial 19 was interred in a casket that was too small for his stature (see Appendix C: Figure 110). His body was positioned to force him to fit into this burial case, with his head being tilted into a corner and his legs bent to accommodate the smaller container. This could be an unintended consequence, but it could also reflect disrespectful treatment of this individual by not accommodating his stature with a more appropriately-sized casket.

Burials 26 and 27 together represent distinctive interments in part because they were at a lower depth than the other burials in their row. These appear to be intrusive, and may have been excavated into and through two previously emplaced subadult graves. Burial 26 is an infant. Burial 27 is an adult male interred in a simple wooden casket. Further, Burial 27 is a gunshot victim from whom two bullets were recovered. The bullets are consistent with those fired from a Colt revolver (Appendix H).

Eddie Lockard and Reuben Everett represent the only two massacre victims for whom markers were erected. Excavations confirmed the presence of individual graves associated with each of these markers, though we did not excavate the burials or exhume the individuals contained therein, so we can provide no further specific details about them at this time.

The distribution of the adult males (Figure 5.9) and those individuals of archaeological interest (Figure 5.10) does not fit well with Snow’s model, which hypothesized that 21 victims would be interred adjacent to one another in a row or rows (see Figure 3.18). Based on the 2020 and 2021 excavations, we propose that it is possible that the burial pattern may have instead been one where victims were largely interred in available or open, singular spaces between existing graves (excepting the possibility that some individuals may have been buried into and through other graves—as is suggested for Burials 26 and 27). If this assessment is accurate, then it is unlike

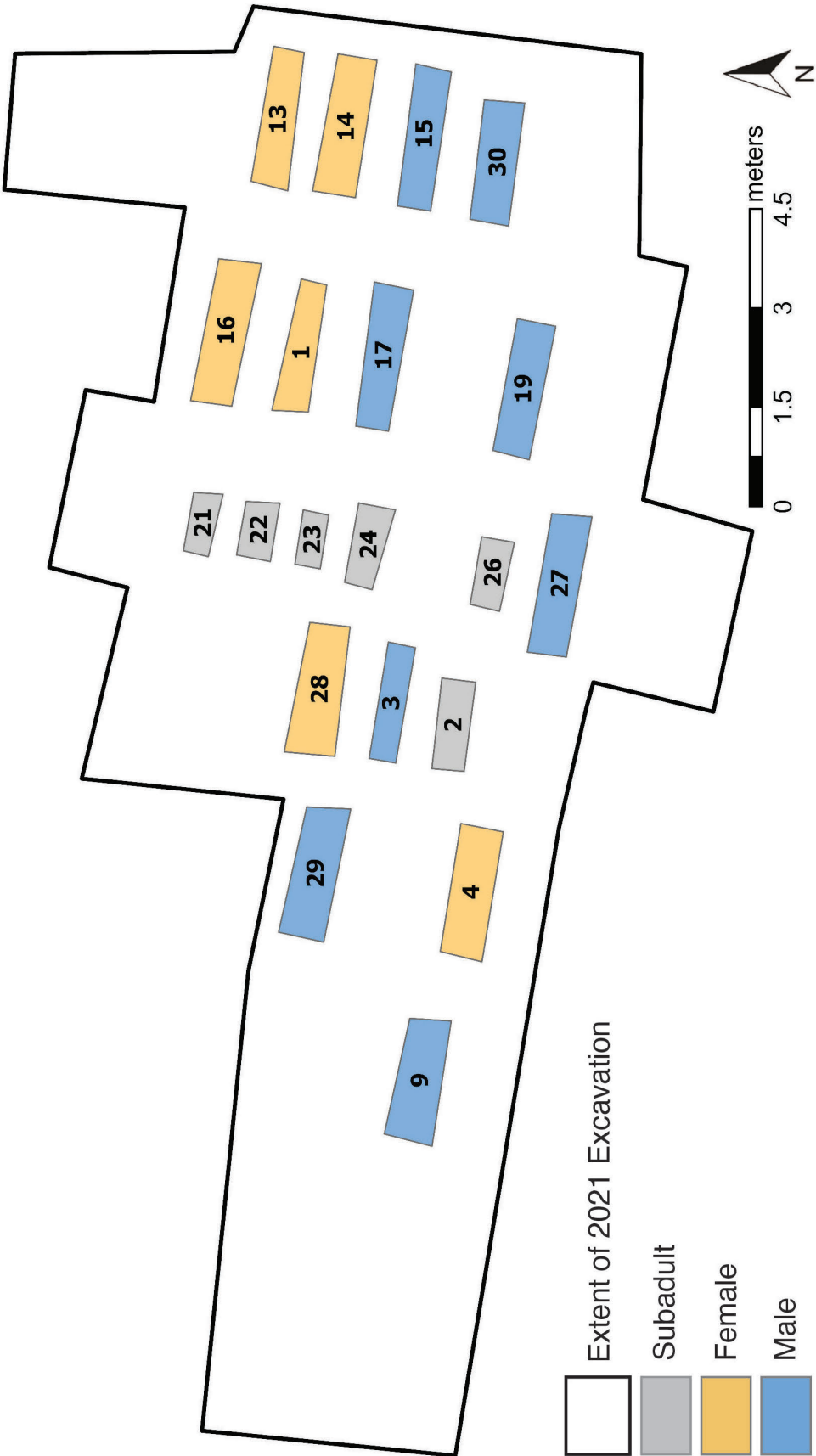


Figure 5.9. Distribution of graves of exhumed individuals based on adult males, adult females, and subadults.

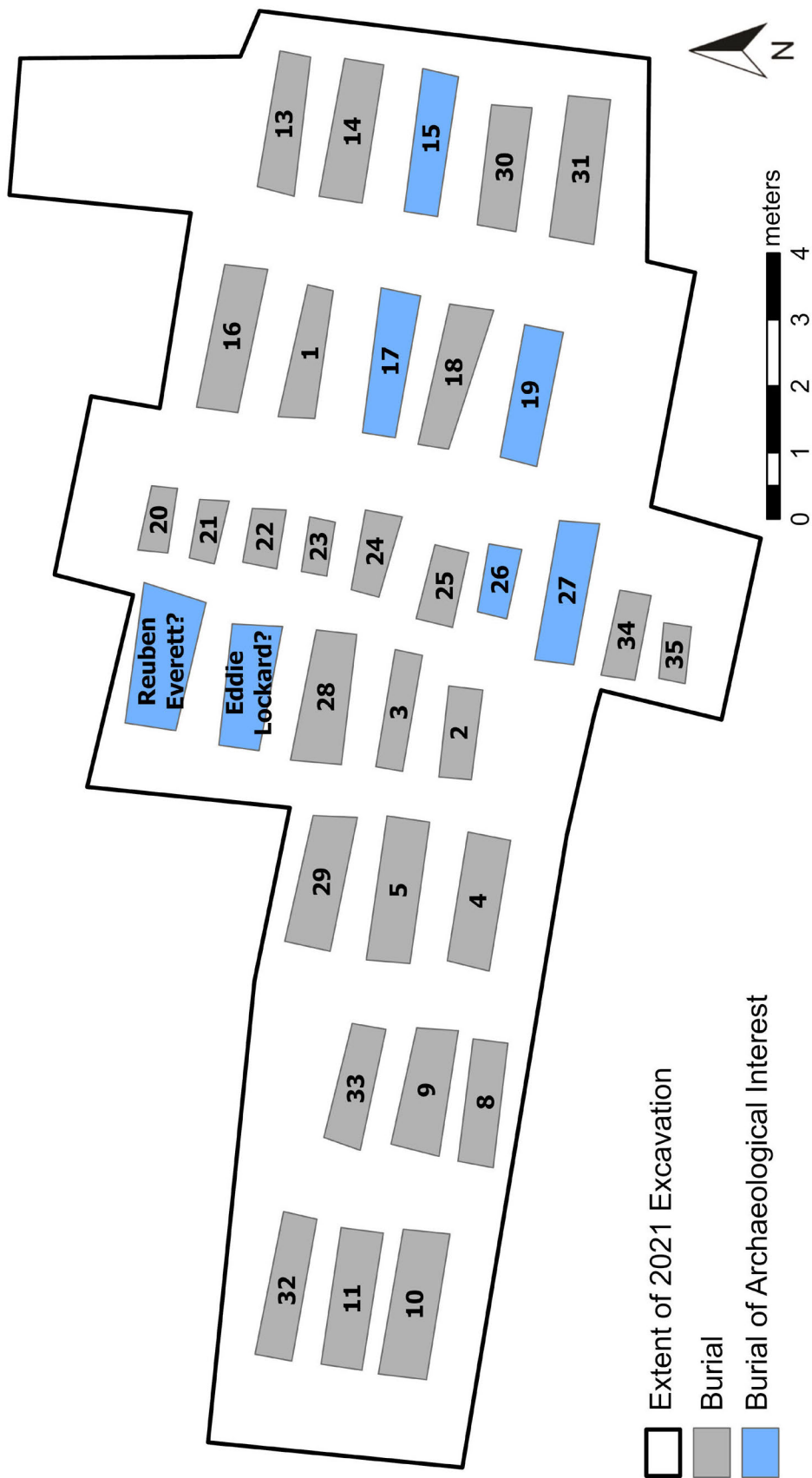


Figure 5.10. Burials of archaeological interest.

Dr. Snow's model or any of the modern examples shown in Figures 3.4-3.11 in Chapter 3. This does not preclude the possibility of such burial patterns existing elsewhere in Oaklawn Cemetery.

Summary

In sum, the archaeological phase of the 2021 fieldwork achieved several critical developments in this effort to locate victims of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre. First, the archaeological phase successfully located 34 burials in an under-documented area of Oaklawn cemetery where the remains of victims are purported to have been interred. Second, we confirmed one gunshot victim based on *in situ* documentation (Burial 27) and six other individuals of archaeological interest who have not yet been ruled out or confirmed as potential victims. Third, the archaeology team recovered and thoroughly documented unmarked burials in a way that facilitated the on-site forensic analysis (presented in Chapter 7). And fourth, we determined that geophysical survey and coring have limited utility for identifying graves in the New Potter's Field based on the substantial alterations of the landscape. These findings will allow for a more tailored excavation and exhumation strategy moving forward with the next phases of the investigation—both in Oaklawn and elsewhere.

CHAPTER 6

NON-MORTUARY ARTIFACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL 18 EXCAVATIONS

Amanda L. Regnier, Ph.D.

This chapter provides an overview of the 1,858 artifacts not affiliated with graves recovered during the summer 2021 excavations in the Original 18 area of Oaklawn Cemetery. The artifacts discussed in this chapter are primarily associated with occupation of the area as an allotment and use of the area as a refuse dump before Oaklawn became a cemetery. A handful of artifacts also reflect the use of this area of the cemetery during the early 20th century. This chapter includes a description of recovery and analysis methods for four categories of artifacts - ceramics, glass, metal, and other materials. The artifact analysis focuses on (a) the distribution of artifacts across the excavated area, (b) the time window represented by these artifacts, and (c) what the types of recovered artifacts indicate about the use of this area of Oaklawn Cemetery through time.

Recovery and analysis methods

Artifacts were recovered opportunistically during excavation with the backhoe in two ways. Artifacts were either spotted by the archaeologists monitoring the backhoe as they were exposed and turned over to the laboratory tent or were recovered by archaeologists raking the backdirt piles after the backhoe had removed soil and deposited it into a pile next to the trench. In order to have a better idea of archaeological context, as the backhoe conducted excavations, the locations of backhoe passes were tracked via a sketch map of the trench maintained in the laboratory tent and artifacts from different areas were assigned to separate catalog numbers. The sketch map was then digitized, seen in Figure 6.1, which will allow for analysis of the density of non-mortuary artifacts across the trench.

Once the artifacts were collected at the laboratory tent, they were bagged by catalog number and then cleaned by members of the field crew (Figure 6.2). Ceramics, glass, and other materials were washed with water and toothbrushes, while metal artifacts were cleaned via dry brushing. The artifacts were left to dry on a drying rack and were analyzed once they were completely dry. The majority of the artifacts were analyzed in the field by Rebecca O'Brien of Cardno. Those artifacts that could not be washed and analyzed in the field due to time constraints were returned to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey laboratory in Norman, where they were washed and analyzed by Amanda Regnier. All artifact photography was done by Amanda Regnier.

During analysis, the artifacts were sorted into four categories: ceramics, glass, metal, and other materials, including architectural materials and faunal remains. Table 6.1 provides a breakdown of recovered artifacts by category. Metal was most common, followed by glass, ceramics, and other materials. Wood samples were set aside for analysis by Jennifer Haney of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Those samples will be discussed in a separate section. Artifacts were counted and weighed and information collected from the artifacts were entered



Figure 6.1. Map of the excavation trench with locations of artifact recovery contexts for non-mortuary artifacts. The numbers represent assigned catalog numbers for artifacts unearthed by the backhoe.

into a Microsoft Access database in the field. The full catalog of artifacts and data concerning those artifacts is found in Appendix F.

Not all artifacts were retained for curation. When analysis was complete, the analyzed non-diagnostic artifacts were reburied in the excavated trench. This includes undecorated ceramic body sherds and sewer pipe fragments, glass without landmarks or other markings, unidentifiable pieces of metal, metal wire, nails, and can fragments, and unmodified brick and mortar. Table 6.2 provides counts and percentages for reburied artifacts by category, showing that approximately 83% of the recovered artifacts were reburied. Metal has the lowest retention rate; over 99% of metal artifacts were reburied. Referring back to Figure 6.2, the top and left side of the tray are covered in a number of large unidentifiable metal fragments. Most are roughly .25 cm thick and are heavily corroded. These fragments made up roughly 2/3 of the metal assemblage; all were reburied.



Figure 6.2. Photograph on June 2, 2021 of non-mortuary artifacts from catalog number 18 in the laboratory tent just after they were excavated.

Table 6.1. Non-mortuary artifacts recovered from the excavations by category.

Artifact Category	Count	Percent	Weight (g)	Percent
Ceramics	347	18.7	8246.9	16.5
Glass	534	28.7	13625.5	27.3
Metal	972	52.3	27854.2	55.8
Other Materials	5	0.3	161.4	0.3
Total	1858	100	49888	100

Table 6.2. Percentage of reburied artifacts by category.

Artifact Category	Total	Retained	Reburied	Percentage
Ceramics	347	160	187	53.9
Glass	534	150	384	71.9
Metal	972	6	966	99.4
Other Materials	5	1	4	80.0
Total	1858	317	1541	82.9

Artifacts retained for curation were returned to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey where they were individually photographed, packaged in 4 millimeter thick polyethylene bags with paper tags, and labeled with small 100% cotton bond paper tags adhered with curation stable B72 resin. University of Oklahoma undergraduate laboratory technician Alayjah Thompson assisted with the labeling.

Characterizing the Non-Mortuary Artifact Assemblage

Ceramics

The analysis of the 347 ceramic artifacts in the assemblage collected data including ware type, vessel form and portion, decorative type, color, and motif, and approximate date range. Table 6.3 provides an inventory of the ceramic assemblage by ware type. The ware types present reflect the largely domestic nature of the ceramic assemblage. Individual descriptions of each ceramic artifact can be found in the artifact catalog found in Appendix F. The most common type of ware was whiteware, a refined earthenware first produced in the early 19th century and used primarily in tablewares, followed by ironstone. Ironstone was a thicker, more durable clay body first introduced to the market around 1840 (Samford and Miller 2012). Ironstone was used for tablewares and in toilet wares for use in restrooms. Both remain in production today. Porcellaneous and unglazed bisque wares make up roughly 20% of the ceramic assemblage. Utilitarian stoneware, coarse

Table 6.3. Ceramic ware types present.

Ware Type	Count	Percent
Whiteware	134	38.6
Ironstone/White Granite	67	19.3
Bisque	5	1.4
Porcellaneous Ware	64	18.4
Stoneware	46	13.3
Yellowware	19	5.5
Coarse Earthenware	7	2.0
Ceramic Tile	5	1.4
Total	347	100.0

earthenware, and yellowware, used in storage crocks, jugs, churns, and mixing bowls make up slightly more than 20% of the ceramics. A handful of ceramic tiles, including an ornate rectangular fireplace tile (Figure 6.3) and small square and hex mosaic tiles were also recovered.

The 129 decorated tablewares in the ceramic assemblage can be used to estimate age range. Table 6.4 provides information on the types of decoration present in the assemblage and dates of initial use and popularity for the decorative types in the assemblage. The most popular decorative category, molded, encompasses two types of ceramics, thick molded ironstones commonly used between 1870 and 1910 and molded thin-bodied whitewares and porcelaneous wares more popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Molded ceramics are often also decorated with multi-color overglaze decals, which were introduced in the late 19th century and dominated the ceramic market after 1900. The decals typically had colorful floral motifs with heavy use of pinks, reds, and greens (Figure 6.4). Because they were applied over the glaze, the decals could be damaged by cutlery and cleaning during their use life and later by being buried in the ground. As a result, many are quite faded and motifs and colors can be difficult to discern.

Transfer-printed ceramics were common in the assemblage. Transfer-printed ceramics were created by transferring an inked image from an engraved copper plate to the vessel surface. In most instances, transfer-printing was executed in only a single color. A number of transfer-printed ceramics were created using excess ink, creating a “flow” process in which the inked designs blurred. Transfer-printing was a widely popular ceramic design motif from its introduction in the late 18th century into the early 20th century. The technique did wane in popularity between 1850

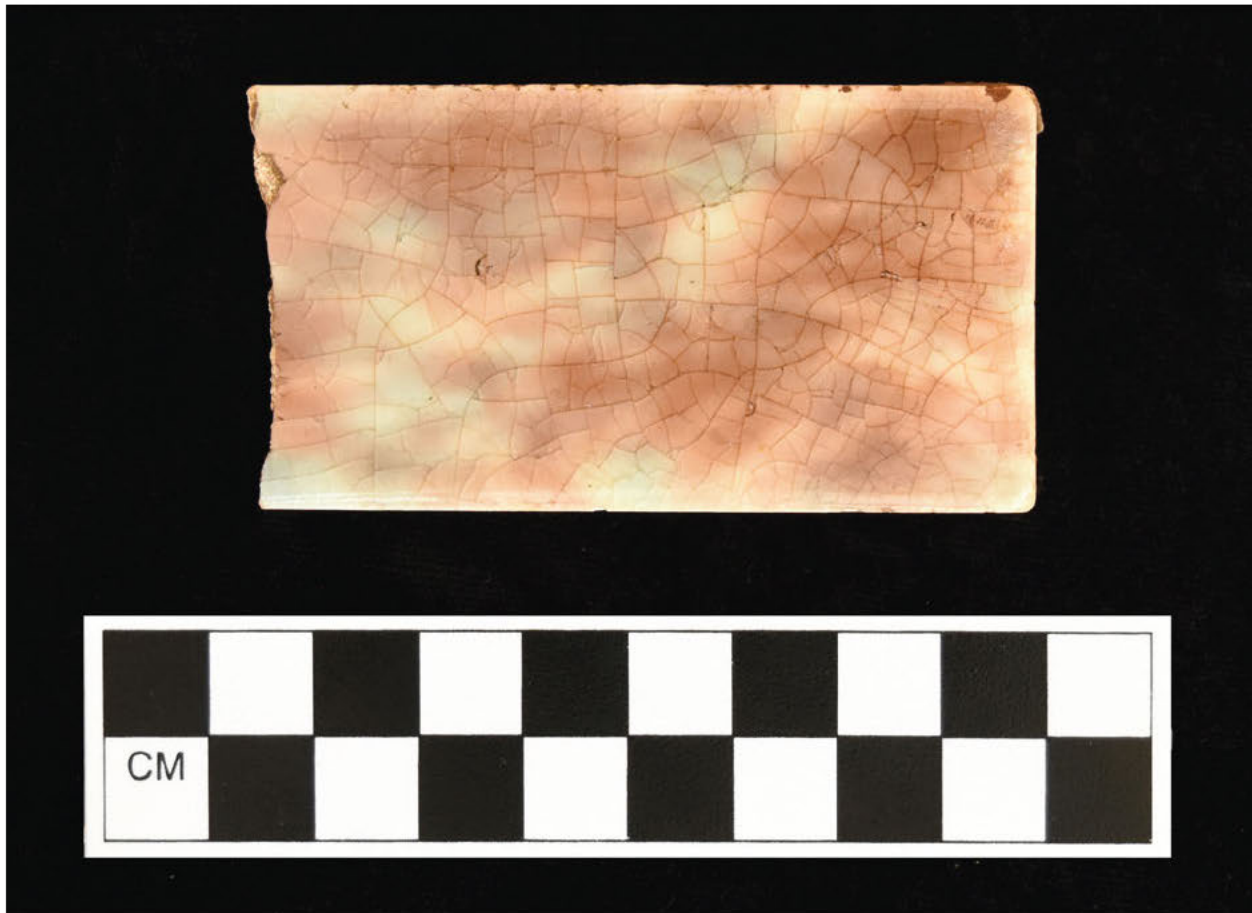


Figure 6.3. *Victorian-style spatterware tile (23.005) recovered during the excavations: This ornately decorated style was in fashion for fireplaces in the late 19th century. This is a portion of a 2 x 6 inch tile that would have been around the firebox or on the floor in front of it.*

Table 6.4. Ceramic decorative types present and their dates of production.

Decoration Type	Date	Peak Popularity	Count	Percent
Molded	1660+	1870-1950	47	36.2
Flow blue transfer-printed	1841+	1890-1904	40	30.8
Multi-color overglaze decal	1875+	1900-1950	28	21.5
Transfer-printed	1783+	1820-1870	8	6.2
Spongeware	1820+	1840-1880	4	3.1
Hand-painted	1775+	1820-1920	2	1.5
Gilded	1760+	1900-1950	1	0.8
Total			130	100.0

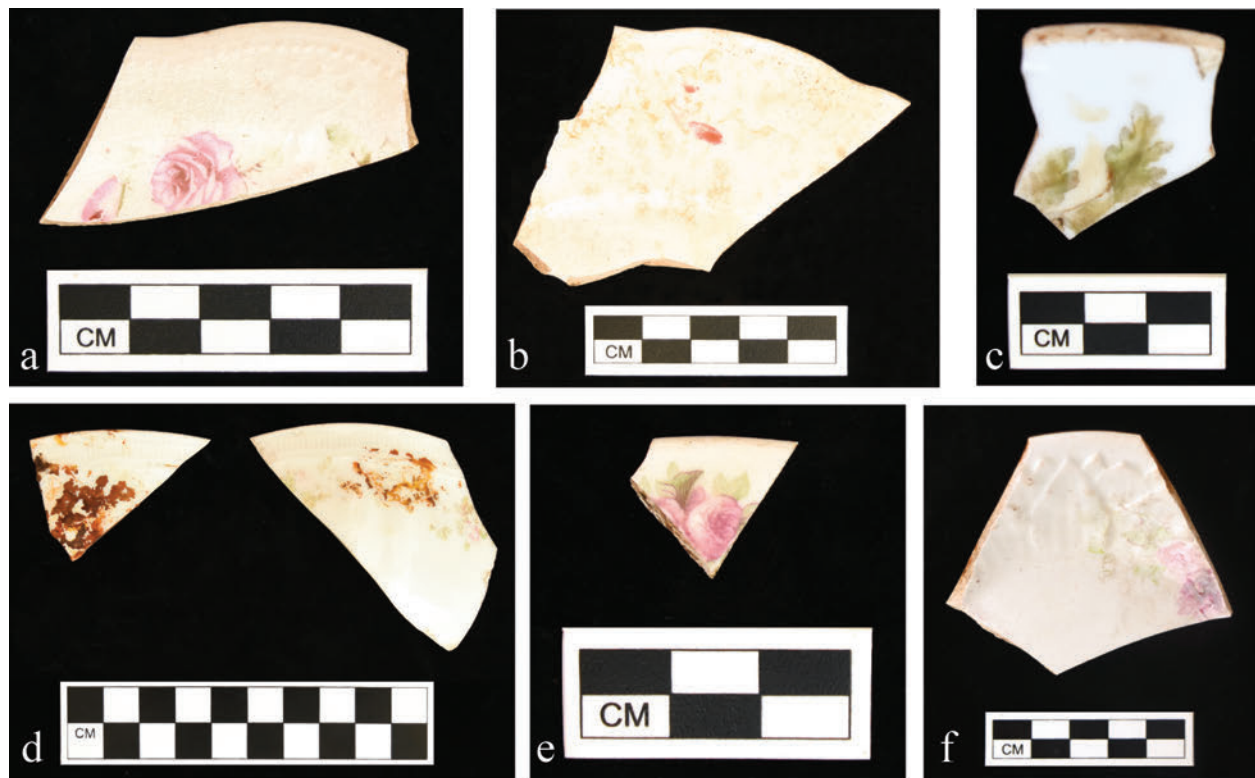


Figure 6.4. Examples of post-1900 overglaze decal decorated ceramics from the assemblage: (a) Scalloped whiteware plate rim with molded dot pattern and faded pink cabbage rose decal (18.001); (b) Scalloped whiteware plate rim with highly faded red and green floral decal (18.002); (c) Sherd from base of a porcellaneous ware vessel with a green leaf motif (28.001); (d) Exterior of a molded whiteware porcelain bowl with mineral staining and a faded floral decal (18.009); (e) Small whiteware plate rim sherd with a well-preserved pink floral decal on the interior rim (28.003); (f) Molded porcellaneous ware plate rim with a petaloid motif and a faded pink and green floral motif.

and 1880, but resurged in the late 19th century. For most of the period of peak popularity, transfer-print images consisted of a central motif surrounded by a border motif. A vast number of patterns were produced, and as a result these patterns and their various genres came into vogue and fell out of fashion relatively quickly. Transfer-printed wares can be dated based on a variety of factors, including the genre of the central motif, the design of the border, and the color of the decoration (see Miller and Kowalsky 2021 for greater detail). Figure 6.5 provides a sample of transfer-printed wares in the ceramic assemblage. The earliest of the transfer-printed ceramics, a plate rim executed in green, dates from 1830-1860, and is probably an heirloom ceramic. The remainder of the transfer-printed wares in Figure 6.5 date between 1870-1910. A number of sherds from a number of very similar, if not the same, dark blue transfer-printed pattern also were recovered. The pattern, known as “Mentone” was made by the Alfred Meakin Company of Staffordshire, England from 1897 into the early 20th century. Sherds from several different vessels with this motif or a very similar motif were recovered (Figure 6.6).

Maker’s marks represent another category of ceramics that can provide a date range for an assemblage. While many sherds are unmarked, a number of potteries used back stamps that identified the maker, their location, and occasionally the pattern, like the “Mentone” sherds from

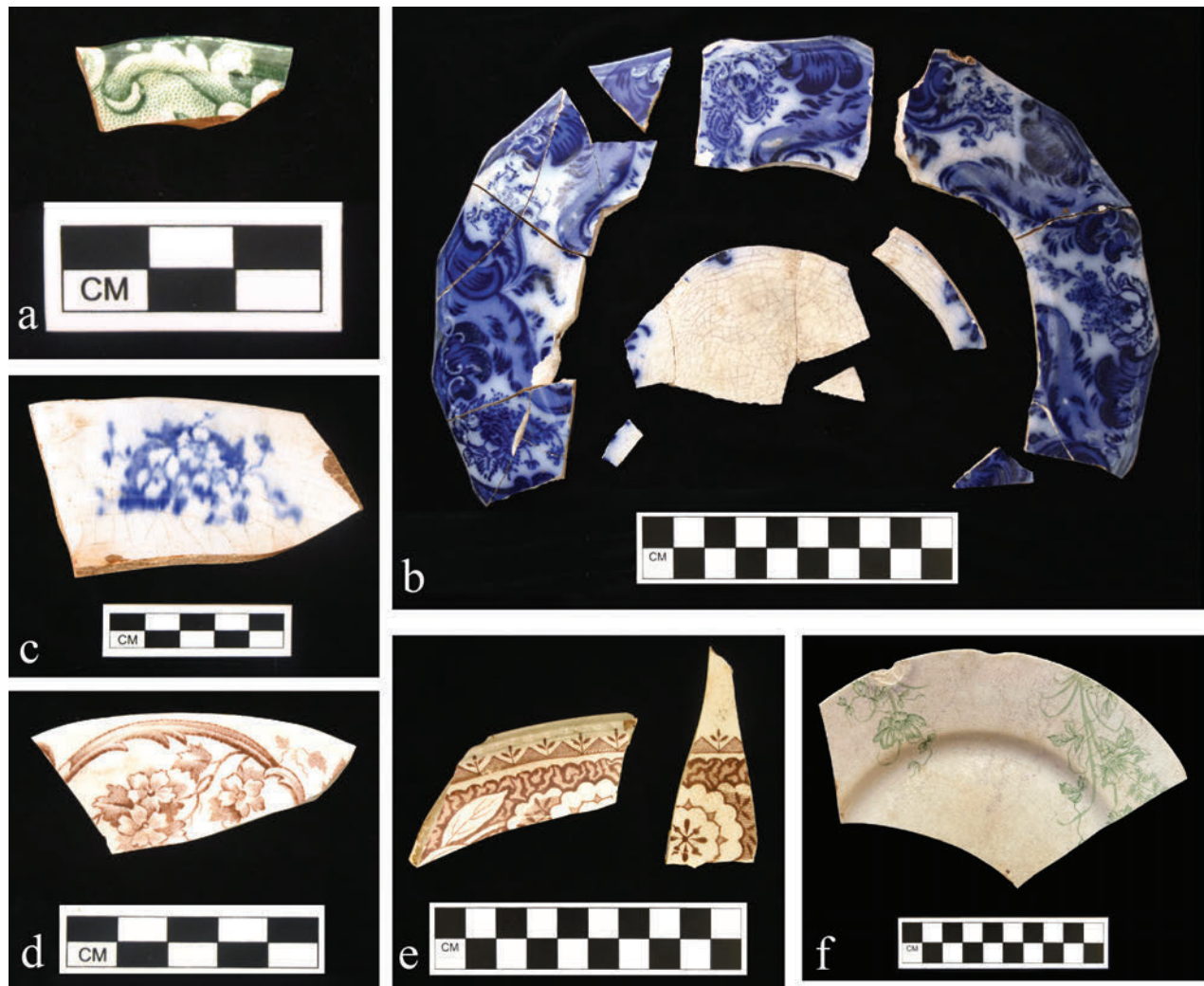


Figure 6.5. Selected transfer-printed ceramics from the assemblage: (a) A green transfer-printed plate rim (343.002), which appears to be the earliest ceramic in the entire assemblage, dating from 1830-1860; (b) Sherds from a mostly complete flow blue plate from a single context (61.002) which dates from 1890-1910; (c) Rim sherd from an ironstone platter with a blurry, poorly executed transfer-printed motif (331.006), which dates from 1870-1900; (d-f) sherds of transfer-printed sherds with aesthetic movement style motifs, (d) is brown whiteware (343.001), (e) is brown ironstone (102.003 and 331.007), and (f) is green ironstone (383.001); all date from 1870-1890.

above. Eight of the sherds in the assemblage with no other decoration also had maker's marks, and two decorated vessels had marks. The larger marks, most of which were identified, are shown in Figure 6.7. Three are unidentified. The identified marks indicate the ceramics were made from 1897-1908. A pair of additional decorated sherds seen in Figure 6.8, included a cut sponge decorated plate rim and a copper luster hand-painted ironstone plate rim likely associated with a tea leaf design, date to the last half of the 19th century (Samford and Miller 2021).

In addition to tablewares, the ceramic assemblage included utilitarian ceramics, particularly in the form of stonewares (Figure 6.9). High-fired stonewares were used for vessels such as crocks, jugs, churns, and mixing bowls can be dated by their glazes. Dark brown Albany slips date to the

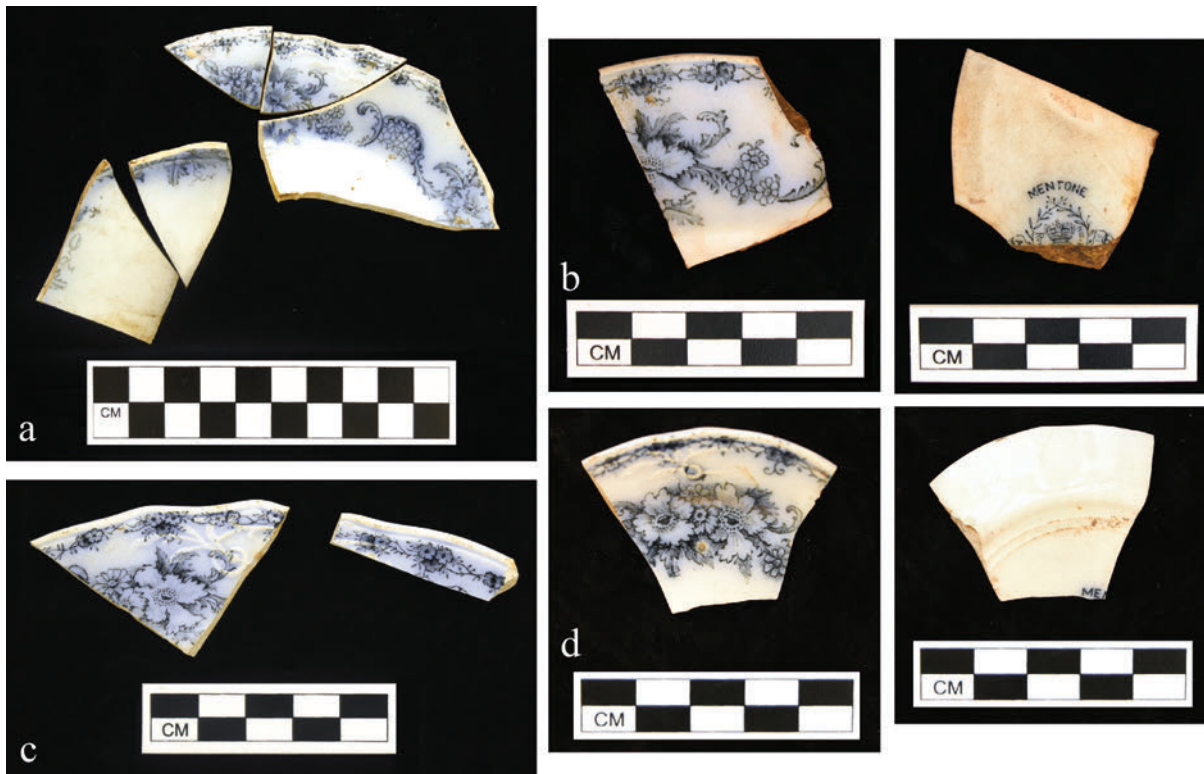


Figure 6.6. Flow blue transfer-printed ceramics, Mentone pattern: (a) Charger plate (18.005, 23.003, 337.002); (b) Saucer (23.001) with decoration (L) and maker's mark (R); (c) Plate (19.001 and 24.001); (d) Shallow bowl (23.002) showing decoration (L) and portion of the "Mentone" mark (R).

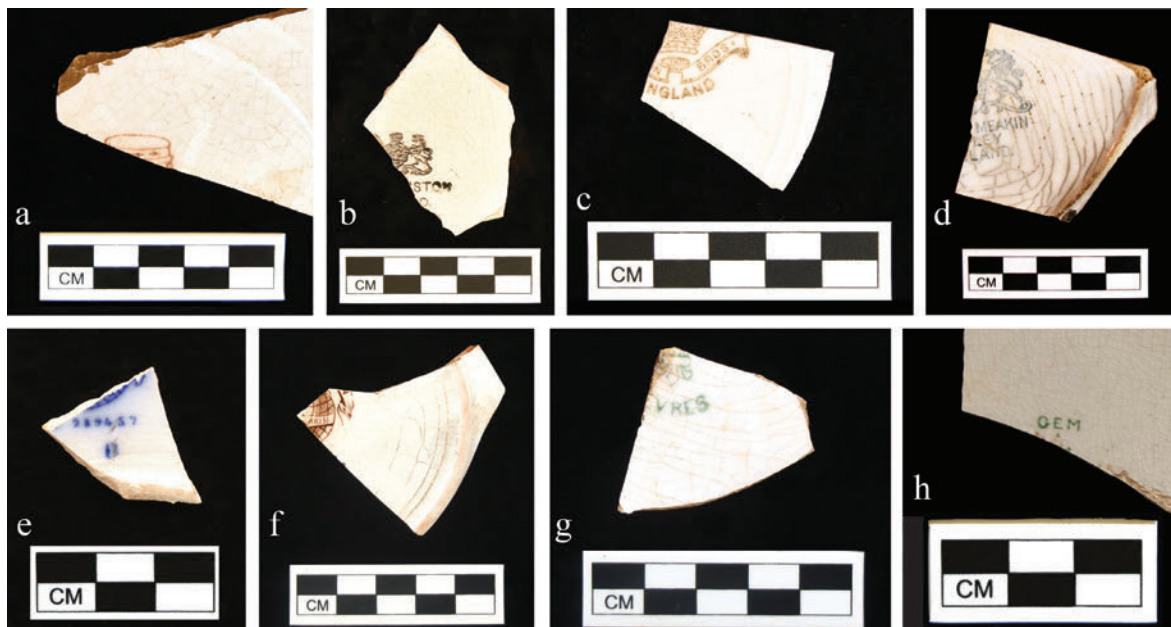


Figure 6.7. Ceramics with maker's marks: (a) Unidentified mark, ironstone (2.001); (b) Unidentified poorly-executed mark, whiteware (7.001); (c) Johnson Brothers pottery, Staffordshire, England, after 1900, ironstone (18.004); (d) J & G Meakin of Hanley, England, after 1890, ironstone (28.003); (e) Unidentified mark, whiteware (61.002); (f) Alfred Meakin company, 1875-1897, whiteware (343.005); (g) Sevres China Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, 1900-1908, whiteware (380.001); (h) Unidentified mark "GEM", whiteware aesthetic transferware plate (383.001).



Figure 6.8. Other decorated sherds from the 19th century: (a) Cobalt cut sponge whiteware plate rim (3.002 and 5.001), 1840-1900; (b) Copper luster hand-painted ironstone plate rim (50.001), 1850-1900.



Figure 6.9. Stonewares: (a) Bristol slip crock (18.006), early 20th c.; (b) Albany slip bowl rim (53.001) with broken glaze, late 19th c. ; (c) Jug (61.001) with Bristol slip exterior and Albany slip interior, late 19th/early 20th c.

late 19th century, while an exterior with a light gray Bristol slip and an Albany interior dates to the late 19th/early 20th century. Vessels with strictly Bristol slip date to the early 20th century.

The final category of ceramics of note are the seven doll and figurine parts recovered (Figure 6.10). The assemblage included four fragments of dolls and four fragments of single parian ware figurine. The doll parts are from china dolls, which were produced primarily in Germany between 1840 and 1900 and bisque porcelain dolls, which were introduced in 1860 and quickly eclipsed china dolls in popularity. The doll head and the shoulder portion of the Bertha doll are both examples of china dolls (Figure 6.10a,c), which a high-fired and glazed porcelain. The hair portion was likely painted and has since faded but is still visible in the dimples. The Bertha doll is an example of a doll made by the German maker Hertwig & Company for the American market between 1895 and roughly 1907 (Doll Reference 2021). The doll arm (Figure 6.10b) is from a bisque doll, which dominated the market after 1860 and into the 20th century. All of the examples in Figure 6.10 are fragments of dolls that had ceramic heads, shoulders, arms, and legs and cloth bodies, which rarely survive in the archaeological record. The unglazed hollow parian ware figurine (Figure 6.10d) depicts a man in traditional American colonial-era dress. Parian ware, created to be a cheap imitation of marble, was developed in Staffordshire, England and first introduced in 1845.



Figure 6.10. Ceramic doll and figurine fragments recovered: (a) Hair from a china doll (5.002); (b) Bisque doll arm (61.013); (c) Shoulder portion of a porcelain “Bertha” doll made in Germany from 1895-1907 (337.003); (d) Fragments of a parian figurine of a man in colonial-era dress (20.003, 330.001, and 50.003).

It was initially a high-end product, but production quickly ramped up and parian wares aimed at middle-class Victorians flooded the market, with the height of production in England occurring between 1850 and 1890 (Slavid 2021). Parian continued to be made in far smaller numbers through World War II. This example likely dates to the late 19th century.

The ceramic assemblage from the excavations in 2021 is dominated by a variety of types of pottery from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Looking more closely at the artifacts with shorter time spans of use, this assemblage largely dates between roughly 1890 and 1905. Several of the sherds, particularly the green transfer-printed plate rim (see Figure 6.5) and the cobalt cut sponge-decorated plate (see Figure 6.8) are likely heirlooms, since they would have reached peak popularity in the mid-19th century. The types of ceramics present are what would be expected of an assemblage comprised of domestic refuse, including plates, bowls, cups, crocks, bowls, chamber pots, and even doll parts. The date and the character of the recovered ceramics indicate they were deposited before Oaklawn Cemetery became a cemetery. This is supported by the rest of the recovered artifacts as well.

Glass

The analysis of the 534 glass artifacts in the non-mortuary assemblage collected data including glass color, broad type, container type and portion, manufacturing and finish method, and embossing. Table 6.5 provides a breakdown of the glass colors in the assemblage. Only certain glass colors are of chronological value. Light amethyst-colored glass, which makes up about 7 percent of the assemblage, is the result of the use of manganese as a decolorant in glass recipes. Manganese, which created a slight purplish tint that increased in depth with exposure to sunlight, was used between 1875 and 1918 (Lindsey 2021). Bright (7-Up) green glass is very rare prior to 1900 and almost all examples of this glass are dated to the 20th century. A single bright green glass bottle finish was recovered. Other glass colors have less utility for establishing a narrow date range. Aqua glass of all shades, which makes up 27 percent of the recovered glass, dates from roughly 1800 into the mid-20th century and blue glass colors, at less than one percent, have little

Table 6.5. Colors of recovered glass.

Glass Color	Count	Percent
Amber	52	9.7
Aqua/Light Aqua	96	18.0
Bright (7 Up Green)	1	0.2
Cobalt Blue	3	0.6
Colorless	276	51.7
Deep Blue/Deep Green Aqua	47	8.8
Manganese (Light Amethyst)	38	7.1
Light Green/Light Yellow Green	6	1.1
Milk Glass	15	2.8
Total	534	100

chronological utility (Lindsey 2021). Milk glass, which accounts for about 3 percent of the assemblage, was used after 1870 but well into the 20th century. Colorless glass, which makes up just over half of the assemblage, has some utility in dating bottles, being introduced after 1870 and becoming far more common after 1910, but this date range has little utility for tablewares.

The recovered glass containers can be broken down into three broad categories, including jars, bottles, and tableware, which can then be further subdivided by types (Table 6.6). Container type was identified for 437 of the 534 glass artifacts; just over 70 percent of

Table 6.6. Types of containers and other glass.

Broad Type	Container Type	Count	Percentage
Jars	Canning Jar	77	87.5
	Cosmetic Jar	2	2.3
	Unidentified Jar	2	2.3
	Mason Jar Lid Liner	7	8.0
	Total	88	20.6
Bottles	Condiment Bottle	14	4.5
	Glue Bottle	1	0.3
	Ink/Polish Bottle	1	0.3
	Liquor Bottle	14	4.5
	Medicine/Extract Bottle	22	7.1
	Milk bottle	1	0.3
	Soda/Beer Bottle	12	3.9
	Stopper	3	1.0
	Unidentified bottle	243	78.1
	Total	311	72.8
Tablewares	Compote	1	3.6
	Goblet	1	3.6
	Tumbler	13	46.4
	Vase	2	7.1
	Unidentified Tableware	11	39.3
	Total	28	6.6
	Light Fixture	10	2.3
Total for Identified Glass		427	100

the identified glass was from bottles. The bottles in the glass assemblage provide information on dating and use of the site. Dating can be determined via a number of aspects of the manufacturing process that leave identifiable marks on bottles, including method of production, method of finish (the technical term for a bottle lip) application, embossing text, and maker's marks, while bottle shapes provide information about activities represented in the assemblage. Table 6.7 provides the counts and dates for bottles with identifiable manufacture methods. About 60 percent of the bottles were made by glass blowers using a hollow rod to blow glass into molds, while the remainder were made with some form of automated or semi-automated machine process. Semi-automated machines like the Owens and press-and-blow machines were introduced in the early 20th century and dominated the bottle market through the 1920s (Lindsey 2021). Fully-automated machines were introduced in 1908, but did not start to eclipse the semi-automated machines until after World War I.

Table 6.7. Manufacturing methods and dates for glass containers.

Manufacture Method	Date Range	Count	Percent
Cup-Base Mold	1880-1920	23	50.0
Machine Made	1908+	10	21.7
Owens Machine	1905-1930	4	8.7
Plate Mold	1840-1920	2	4.3
Post-Bottom Mold	1840-1905	3	6.5
Press-and-Blow Machine	1905-1930	3	6.5
Turn Mold	1880-1915	1	2.2
Total		46	100

Mold-blown glass bottles had their finishes formed after the hot glass was in the mold via either applying additional glass to form the lip or using a special tool to shape the hot glass into the finish (Lindsey 2021). Bottle machines included the finish in the manufacturing process. Table 6.8 provides the counts for the types of bottle finishes. Applied finishes, which were the exclusive finish type used during much of the 19th century and began to drop off in use by 1875, are completely absent from the assemblage. Tooled finishes, which were first used around 1870 and became the dominant finish type by the 1880s, were present on just over 70% of the bottles. Tooled finishes were used up to the 1930s but dropped off significantly in use with the rise of the various machine-making process after 1910.

Bottle types provide a better idea of activities undertaken by site occupants. The most common type of bottles are medicine/flavored extract bottles. The same form was used for a number of bottles used for medicine and for flavored food extracts. Figure 6.11 includes several examples of medicine/extract bottles. These include a bottle of widely-popular patent medicine

Table 6.8. Finish methods and dates for glass containers.

Finish Method	Date Range	Count	Percent
Tooled	1870-1930	30	71.4
Machine Made	1910+	12	28.6
Total		42	100

Liquozone, which claimed to be a germicide made with liquid oxygen that could cure a vast variety of ailments from arthritis to malaria. A journalistic inquiry into the patent medicine industry tested a Liquozone and found it to be more than 90% water with small amounts of acids (Adams 1905). This study, which identified other fraudulent “medicines”, was a key factor in the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 by the United States Congress. The Liquozone Company was founded in 1898 and appears to have ceased business in 1906 after being exposed as a fraud.

Another medicine bottle (Figure 6.11c), is embossed “Briggs, Pharmacy, Pure Drugs, Tulsa, Okla”. The Briggs Pharmacy appears in the 1907 Tulsa city directory at 218 S. Main Street. It does not appear in the 1913 directory (I. Mark Carlson, personal communication 2021). The bottle likely dates after 1907 given the use of “Oklahoma” rather than “Indian Territory,” suggesting this bottle was made after Oklahoma achieved statehood. As discussed below, soda bottles in this assemblage made before 1907 are marked “Indian Territory.” The bottle also must date before 1913 since Briggs Pharmacy was no longer in business by that year.

Condiment bottles were the second most popular type of identified bottle. This category include containers for various sauces, mustards, ketchups, chows, pickles, olives, and pepper sauces popular in late 19th and early 20th century dining. The various contents of the condiment bottles in the assemblage, sampled in Figure 6.12, can be identified using early 20th century catalogs produced by large glass companies that label their products by use (Illinois Glass Company 1906, 1916, 1926; Kearns Gorsuch 1916). The catalogs from 1916 and beyond are later than the bottles themselves, which is reflected in the fact that many of the bottles depicted in the later catalogs are fully machine made and have different closures than the bottles in the assemblage. Even as manufacturing methods changed, the bottles retained their original forms. The bottles in Figure 6.12 date between approximately 1890 and 1915.

The 14 soda/beer bottles in the assemblage appear to be from a slightly earlier time span than the condiment bottles. Figure 6.13 provides a sample of the bottles; these are all likely soda bottles given the light color of the glass. The Hutchinson-style soda bottle, named for the rubber stopper on a wire used as a closure, was made between 1880 and 1910. The American Bottle Company mark is one of three examples in the glass assemblage; two were made between 1905 and 1909 and the other was made between 1906 and 1917. The Tulsa Bottling Works bottle is marked “Indian Territory,” meaning this bottle was made before 1907.



Figure 6.11. Medicine/extract bottles: (a) Unmarked Blake Variant 1-shaped bottle, cup-base mold made, tooled patent finish (9.002). (b) Patent medicine “Liquozone” bottle embossed (10.001); (c) Philadelphia oval-shaped Briggs Pharmacy medicine bottle, cup-base mold made, tooled prescription finish (18.021).



Figure 6.12. Condiment bottles: (a) Colorless, base embossed "VC & C"; (55.001); matches "Taper Oval Olive" bottle in 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog; (b) Manganese glass; Matches 8 ounce "Triangle Pickle" bottle in 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog; (c) Colorless cathedral style pepper sauce bottle, base embossed "KGB Co." (61.008); on page 107 of 1913 Kearns Gorsuch Bottle Company Catalog; (d) Colorless ketchup bottle made in the Heinz Glass Factory in Sharpsburg, PA between 1887 and 1895; (e) Colorless 10-sided squat bottle, embossed "HJ HEINZ CO PATENTED" on base (5.004); matches preserve bottles in 1906 Illinois Glass Co. catalog and mustard bottles in 1913 KGB Co. catalog; (f) Colorless glass condiment bottle, (23.006); matches "Regal Olive" and "California Olive" bottles in 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog; (g) Light aqua glass stacked ring-style pepper sauce bottle (340.002).



Figure 6.13. Soda/beer bottles: (a) Light aqua Hutchinson-style soda bottle embossed "S" (15.007); (b) Light aqua glass probable soda bottle with American Bottle Company mark, 1905-1909 (20.005); (c) Light aqua glass soda bottle embossed "TULSA" (51.005); (d) Light aqua glass soda bottle embossed "TULSA BOTTLING WORKS, TULSA, IND. TERR." (18.012), 1907+.

The liquor bottles in the assemblage are generally small, unmarked flask styles, which have such long use spans they are difficult to date with confidence beyond roughly 1870-1920. The handful of household bottles also have similarly wide date ranges.

The jars in the assemblage include canning jars, cosmetic jars, and other unidentified jars. Canning jars are ubiquitous on archaeological sites from the mid-19th through the 20th century. Because canning jars are made to be reused, there can be considerable time lag between the production of the jar itself and its deposition in the archaeological record. The canning jars in the assemblage were made via a variety of manufacturing techniques with a wide time span, from post-bottom molds to semi-automated press-and-blow machines, to fully machine made. Two jars, shown in Figure 6.14, have narrower date ranges. The aqua jar (Figure 6.14a) with the keystone in circle mark dates between 1880-1900 or 1907-1912. The manganese glass jar in Figure 6.14b was made in Sand Springs at the Kerr Glass Manufacturing plant, which used the mark on the base between 1903 and the 1920s, although since the glass contains manganese the date range is narrowed to 1903-1918.

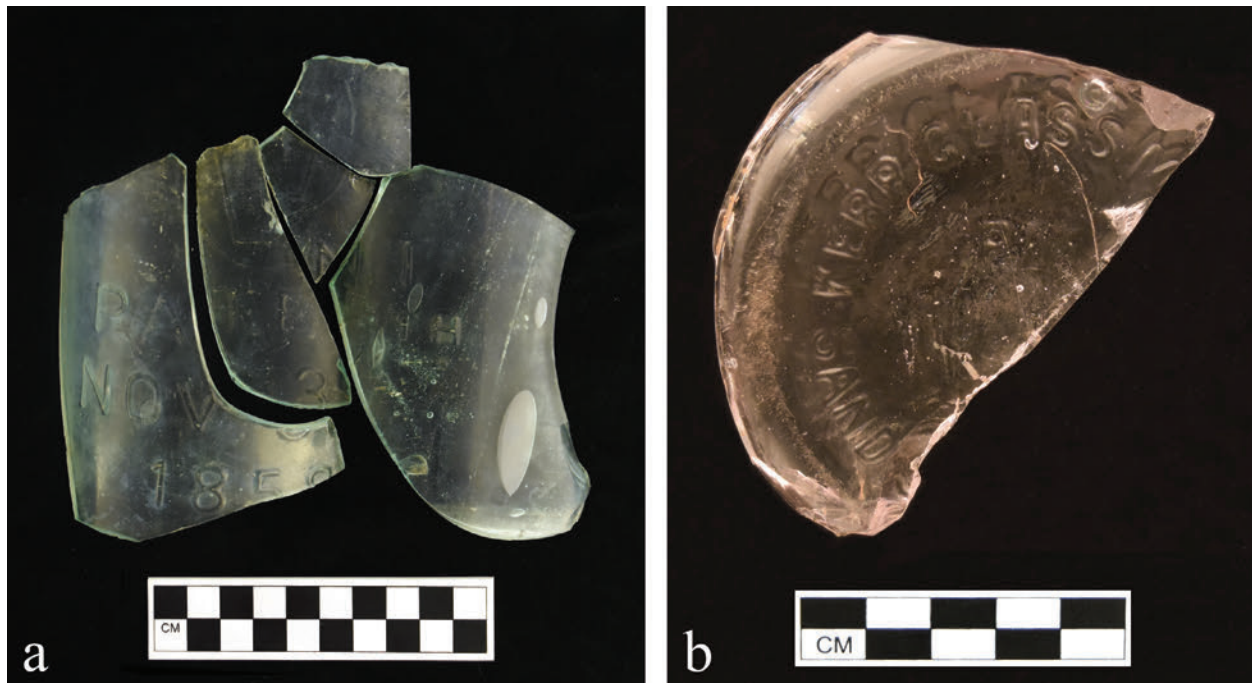


Figure 6.14. Canning jar fragments: (a) aqua canning jar fragments with embossed keystone in circle and “PATENT NOV 30TH 1858” (18.020). This is the date that the first mason jar was patented. A number of jars included this date even into the early 20th century. (b) Manganese canning jar base with maker’s mark for the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company (330.002) in Sand Springs.

The final glass category is tableware, which includes tumblers, goblets, vases, and a compote. The most common type of tableware are tumblers, which were marketed as containers for snuff and preserves, and then kept as drinking glasses. These tumblers date after 1906 (Wallis 2000). A handful of examples of decorative press-molded glass were recovered. The most notable of these was the base of an Early American Pattern Glass compote with a woman’s hand motif on the stem (Figure 6.15). The motif is called “Tree of Life with Hand” and was made by J.H. Hobbes,



Figure 6.15. Colorless Early American Pattern Glass compote stem with Tree of Life and hand motif made between 1879 and 1893 (15.020).



Figure 6.16. Colorless glass container base with portion of the script marking for Duraglas, made by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company after 1940. (61.012).

Brockunier, and Company of Wheeling, WV from 1879-1893 (Early American Pattern Glass Society 2018).

Like the ceramics, the glass artifacts are indicative of domestic refuse. The bottles include food and beverage containers, canning jars for preserving foods, and tablewares for eating and drinking. While the ceramic assemblage largely dated between 1890 and 1905, a small portion of the glass artifacts from after 1905 suggests a slightly longer span, to at least 1910, possibly to 1915. Two artifacts date later than the domestic refuse, a bright (7-Up) green bottle finish with an aluminum screw cap that is likely post 1940 and a glass base with a Duraglas mark (Figure 6.16). Duraglas was introduced to the market by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company in 1940 and was used as a tradename through 1955. Both of these artifacts were likely dropped by cemetery visitors. The remainder of the glass artifacts are domestic trash associated with residential use prior to the creation of the cemetery.

Metal

Metal artifacts made up over half of the total assemblage, with a count of 972 artifacts. Only six of the recovered metal artifacts were retained for curation. Table 6.9 provides a breakdown of the metal artifacts by broad type. Of the recovered artifacts, 662, or 68 percent, were unidentified ferrous metal fragments too rusted and corroded to be identified. Many of these fragments were the large pieces of thick metal discussed above and pictured in Figure 6.2. An additional 50 artifacts,

Table 6.9. Metal artifacts by broad type.

Artifact Category	Count	Percent
Unidentified Ferrous Metal	662	68.1
Hardware	199	20.5
Temporary Marker	50	5.1
Unidentified flat ferrous metal	31	3.2
Railroad spikes	8	0.8
Ferrous metal rods	4	0.4
Cans/lids	3	0.3
Metal straps	3	0.3
Unidentified Cuprous Metal	4	0.4
Handle fragments	2	0.2
Mule shoe	1	0.1
Furniture leg	1	0.1
Spoon	1	0.1
Pocket watch	1	0.1
Grommet	1	0.1
Ferrous metal tray	1	0.1
Total	972	100.0

or 5 percent, were fragments of metal temporary grave markers encountered with the backhoe well below the modern ground surface.

The hardware category includes nails, bolts, nuts, and wire fragments. All 120 of the recovered nails, 12 percent of the assemblage, were wire nails, which are an excellent chronological indicator of a very late 19th century date. Wire nails, which are identifiable by their round shank, were first introduced in 1806, but were not substantially available to American consumers until after 1883 (Adams 2002:70). By 1897, most buildings in the U.S. were built with round wire nails rather than square cut nails.

Three of the metal artifacts of interest are shown in Figure 6.17. The brass pocket watch mechanism is unmarked, so it is not possible to establish a date for it. The pocket knife has decorative mother of pearl panels and reads “M. J. Allen Company Tulsa Okla.” The M. J. Allen Company was a lumber milling company that appears in the 1909 Tulsa city directory (I. Marc Carlson, personal communication 2021), but it is unknown if they appear in any other directories. The date has corroded from the buffalo head nickel, but these coins were minted between 1913 and 1938.

The handful of dateable objects in the metal artifact collection align with the dates for ceramics and glass. Like the glass, the metal assemblage dates slightly later than the ceramics, particularly the Buffalo Head nickel, which was made and therefore deposited sometime after 1913. Based on the nails and the nickel, the metal suggests dates from 1883-1915.

Other Artifacts

This category of 69 artifacts includes faunal remains, brick, mortar, charcoal and coal, leather artifacts, and composite artifacts. The faunal assemblage, which makes up just over half of this category consists of 37 specimens, 15 of which are oyster shell. The remainder are large mammal bones with evidence of use as meat cuts, including sawed pork chop bones and various sawed cow bones. Two specimens were retained, a sawed sheep tibia and a portion of a coffin bone, which articulates with the hoof, from a horse. Ten of the artifacts, or 15%,



Figure 6.17. Metal artifacts: (a) Front and back sides of a brass pocket watch mechanism (5.005); (b) Pocket knife with decorative mother of pearl that reads “M. J. Allen Company Tulsa, Okla” (50.004); (c) Buffalo head nickel with illegible date (372.003).

were building materials, including bricks, mortar, and concrete. The one identified brick is marked “TULSA.” A similar brick was recovered during texting of the sexton area. Both bricks were made at a brick plant in Greenwood in 1932 (Robison 1980). Sixteen of the artifacts, or 23%, were coal, charcoal, or clinker associated with burning coal, the predominant method of heating homes in the late 19th and early 20th century. The remaining artifacts are associated with clothing, including fragments of leather shoes with brass grommets and a milk glass and metal button. The button, which has a single hole in the center and a looped wire shank that has been lost, is likely a shoe button. The only chronologically sensitive artifact in this group is the 1932 Tulsa brick, which is far later than the domestic ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts. It was deposited later than the bulk of the artifact assemblage, when the cemetery was already in use.

Artifact Distribution, Interpretation, and Conclusion

Mapping and separating the locations of the recovered artifacts as the backhoe moved across the excavation area allowed for a better understanding of the spatial distribution of artifacts. The vertical control of the artifact recovery was not as fine-grained as the horizontal control, but it was sufficient to observe trends in the artifact density between upper and lower strata. Artifacts were scarce in the upper layers of soil and those recovered dated after 1920. Late 19th/early 20th century artifacts were largely recovered at 170 cm (67 inches) below the ground surface, where there was a soil change into a darker soil likely associated with a stream channel. This appears to have been the late 19th/early 20th century ground surface, with fill dirt later added to raise ground level in the cemetery to its current elevation sometime after 1917 (see Chapter 4 for additional details).

During the analysis, it was apparent many ceramics and a single glass artifact from different recovery contexts were from the same vessel or could even be mended. Figure 6.18 provides a sample of some of the cross-mended or otherwise matched artifacts. The remaining cross mends and matches can be found in the artifact catalog. The contexts of the twelve cross mends or sherds from same vessels from different contexts are shown in Figure 6.19. The artifacts that mend are concentrated along the southern and eastern edges of the trench. This matches well with the major concentrations of artifacts, shown in the artifact density contour shown in Figure 6.20. In order to make the artifact density contour map, a center point for each separate context was determined using the previously-established site grid. The number of artifacts from all catalog numbers associated with each context were calculated. Those totals were then used to create the contour map with Golden Software Surfer. The densest concentration of artifacts occurs in the southeast section of the trench. Artifact recovery was highest in the context where the backhoe dug a deeper narrow trench south of Burial 15 to assist with trench drainage in case of rain, suggesting that the densest concentration of artifacts is actually below the depth at which excavations stopped.

In general, the artifacts recovered from the Original 18 area trench are earlier than most of the artifacts recovered from the sexton area. The sexton area artifacts primarily date to the late 1920s and 1930s, with the exception of Feature 3. Feature 3 was recorded in the southernmost edge of the summer 2020 excavations and is interpreted as an area of domestic refuse dating between approximately 1890 and 1915. The artifacts recovered from Feature 3 were originally dumped into the dark and saturated soils associated with one of the two relict stream channels

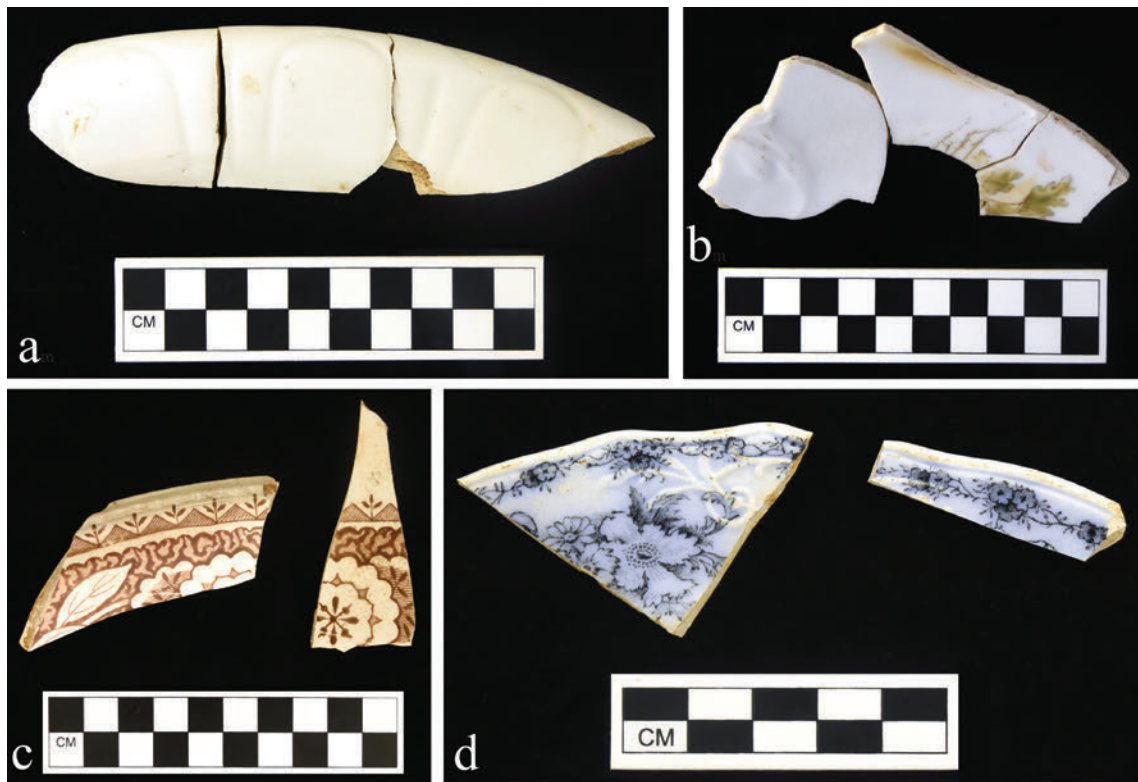


Figure 6.18. Matching ceramics from different contexts: (a) Molded ironstone vessel rim (9.003, 15.001, 24.002); (b) Molded and decal-decorated porcellaneous ware (18.011, 24.013, 28.001); (c) Transfer-printed sherds (102.003, 331.007); (d) Mentone pattern sherds (19.001, 24.001).

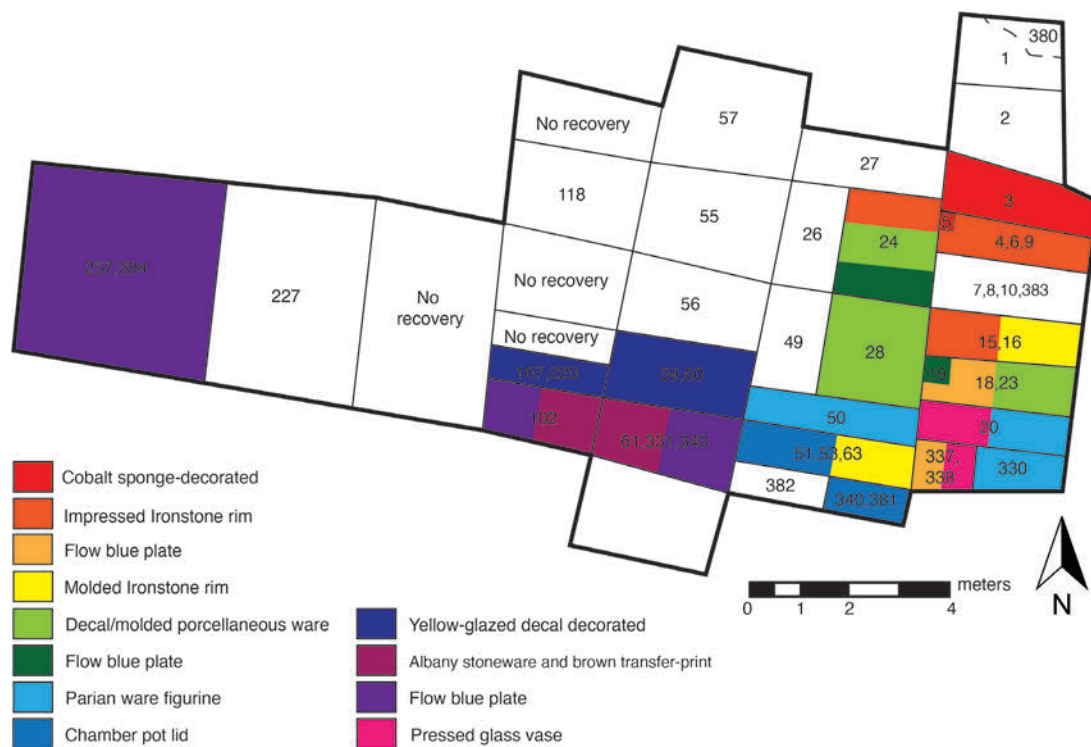


Figure 6.19. Locations of cross mends or same vessel sherds in the excavated trench.

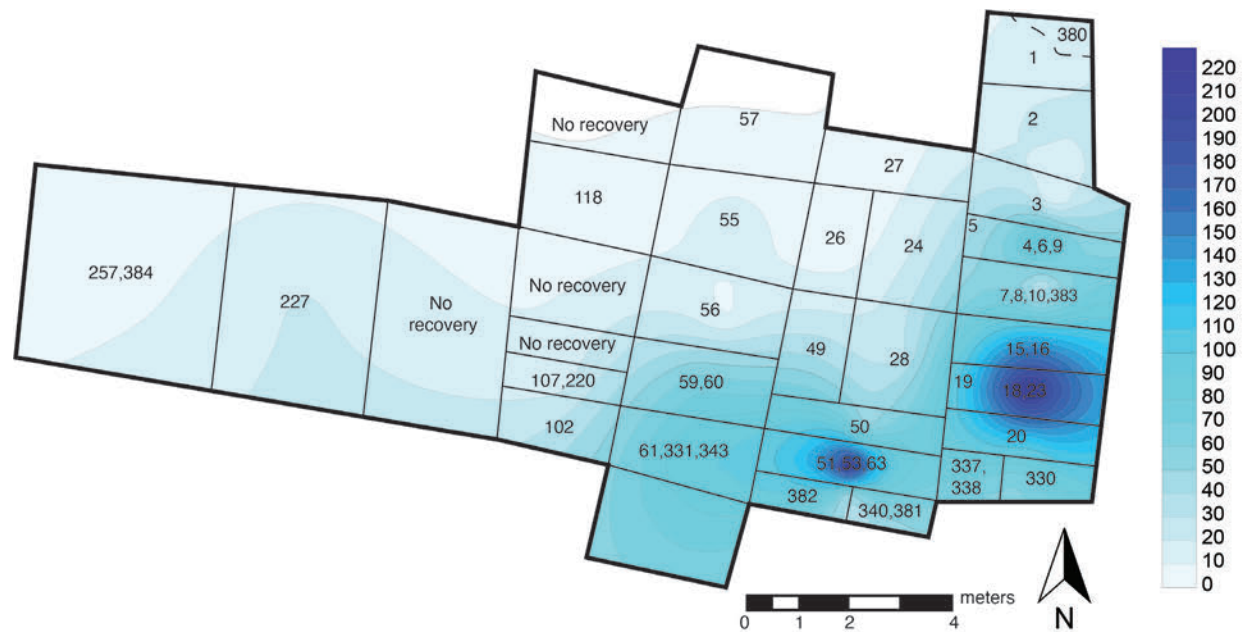


Figure 6.20. Artifact density contour map by counts of recovered artifacts. The scale on the right side of the map shows the counts represented by each color.

and swampy areas that characterized the area that would later become the southwest corner of Oaklawn Cemetery. The southern edge of the Original 18 area trench had similar soils and yielded an artifact assemblage that was contemporaneous with Feature 3. Like Feature 3, the artifacts from the southern portion of the Original 18 excavation trench were domestic refuse associated with an earlier occupation concentrated in the area of dark saturated soils along an old stream channel. The bulk of these artifacts are domestic refuse consisting of food and beverage bottles, canning jars and other household bottles, broken tablewares, unwanted clothing and shoes, and exhausted metal. Most of the artifact assemblage was deposited between 1890 and 1915, which predates the substantial land modifications undertaken to raise the level of the ground surface in this portion of the cemetery. Additional later artifacts were likely dropped by visitors and cemetery workers, including some domestic artifacts that appear to have been dropped into grave shafts after the fill episodes.

CHAPTER 7

REPORT OF OSTEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Phoebe Stubblefield, Ph.D.

Date and Mode of Receipt of Remains

From 01 June 2021 to 25 June 2021, excavations were conducted in Section 20, platted as the Colored Potter's Field (Figure 7.1) of the Oaklawn Cemetery, in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1133 E 11th St, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 74120. These excavations were contracted by the City of Tulsa, and conducted by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, with contract assistance from Cardno. This work is part of the search for victims of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre (TRM) who were interred in this cemetery. The search area has been previously referred to as the "Original 18" location due to the newspaper documentation of eighteen Black male burials (Figures 7.2 and 7.3). The late forensic anthropologist Dr. Clyde Snow, consultant to the 1998 Tulsa Race Riot Commission, collected 21 death certificates for Black male victims buried in Oaklawn Cemetery (Table 7.1), making the actual number of decedents for recovery a minimum of 21, with an unknown maximum (Snow 2000).

The record of most burials in Section 20 was lost some decades previously (see Appendix I for excerpts from City of Tulsa records of burials in this section). We have compiled the City of Tulsa records and newspaper articles to reconstruct some history for Oaklawn Cemetery. Oaklawn Cemetery was a planned space, conceived of at a time when city cemeteries were meant to beautify and enhance the municipality as a park for the living and the dead. The earliest use of Oaklawn is unclear. Sexton Feely was active in the cemetery before the City of Tulsa was incorporated, according to an interview (*14 November 1920, The Morning Tulsa Daily World*). This article states that the land was established as the city cemetery in 1898 and contained 298 burials then. The City records burials from 1878, and it is possible some individuals are transplants from the Old Cemetery. The Old Cemetery was located at 2nd and Frisco, and new burials were forbidden there by ordinance in 1905.

A report of the Tulsa City Commissioners (*05 May 1905, The Tulsa Democrat*) includes a letter from W.S. Thomas asking to have the grave of his child moved, as the new survey placed a driveway over her grave. Mr. Thomas is probably referring to the 1901-02 survey conducted by City Engineer Gus Patton, described below in *The Tulsa Democrat* 09 May 1902:

The City Cemetery

Mayor Blakey was kind enough to call at The Democrat office one day this week with the new plot of the City Cemetery. The work of surveying and plotting was done by Mr. Haggerty and a corps of assistants mostly from Tulsa, and is a neat and creditable piece of work. The plot embraces 20 acres, and is divided into 558 family plots, mostly a size 20X30 feet. Through the center of the cemetery there runs a driveway 40 feet wide from north to south; also a 40

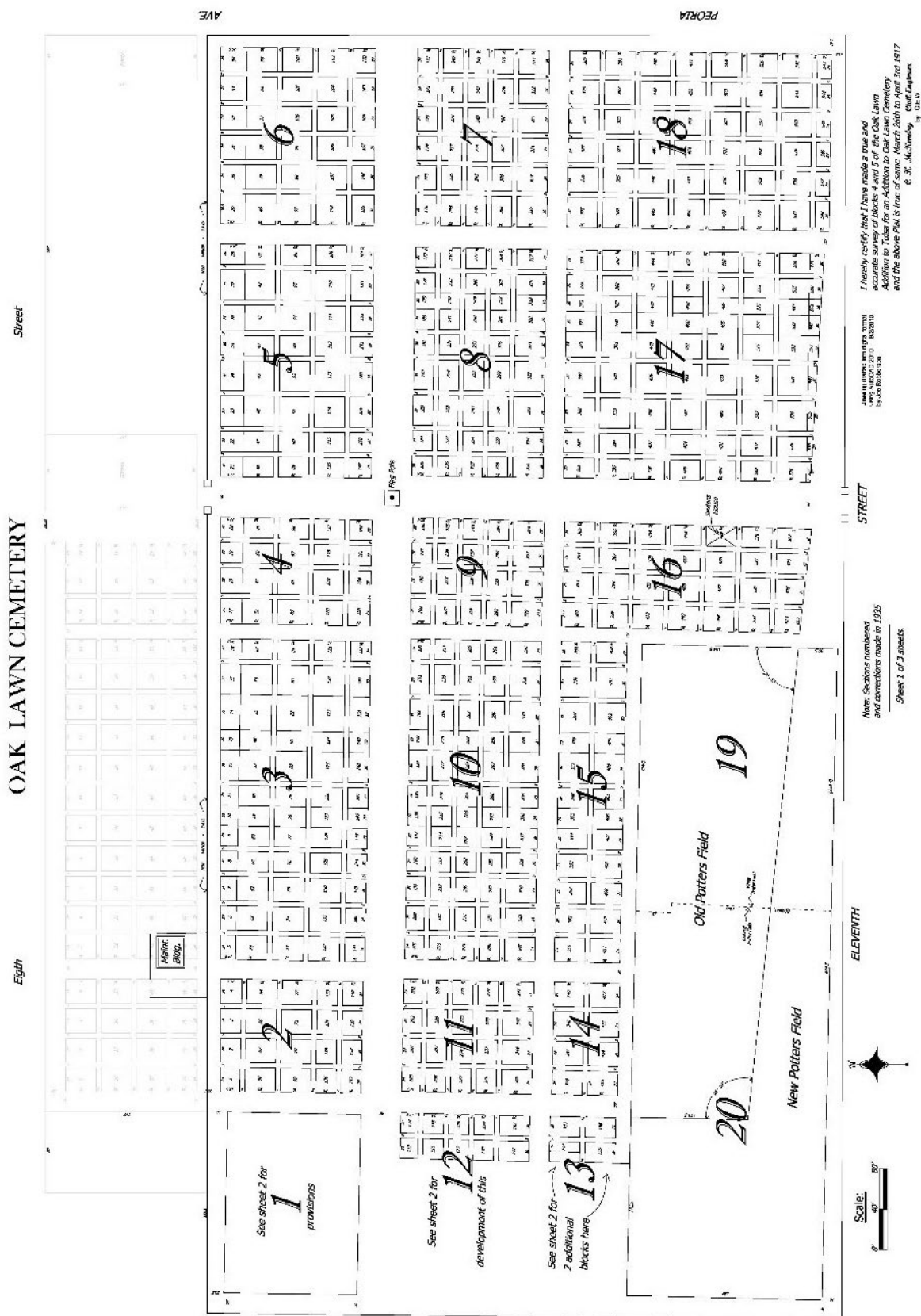


Figure 7.1. 1914-1917 plat map of Oaklawn Cemetery. The sections were numbered in 1935.

There were 13 other negroes, eight of whom were identified, buried in potter's field of Oaklawn cemetery yesterday. Those who were identified were: Curly Walker, Henry Walker, Ed Adams, Joe Muller, George Lewis, Sam Ree and Ed Howard. The 13 blacks were buried separately and in plain caskets. Some trouble was experienced in getting graves dug, but finally several blacks volunteered for the work.

Figure 7.2. Clipping from the Tulsa Tribune 2 June 1921.

**NO GRAVES DUG,
BODIES OF 18
NEGROES HELD**

**CONFUSION AMONG OFFICIALS
LEADS TO DELAY**

The bodies of 18 negroes, killed in the rioting Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, are awaiting burial at two local undertaking establishments until somebody can be found to dig the graves.

Fifteen of these bodies are at the Stanley-McCune establishment in the garage. They were not embalmed and had to be placed there as a sanitary move, it was said this morning. The other three are at Mowbray's.

An appeal was made by both establishments yesterday to the city officials to have the graves dug in the Potter's field in the city cemetery. Frank Duncan, city attorney, requested that Commissioner O. A. Steiner send some of the street gang out to do the work, but Commissioner Steiner said that he had no men available.

The city furnished the cemetery and the county is supposed to have the graves dug, Mr. McCune said. An effort is being made today to get some action so that the bodies can be interred.

<Figure 7.3. Clipping from the Morning Tulsa Daily World 3 June 1921, indicating identified male decedents buried in Oaklawn Cemetery.

Table 7.1. Black deaths attributed to the race massacre on death certificate, after Clyde Snow (2000).

Name	Race	Age	Birth Place	Cause of Death	Place of Burial	Death Certificate Number
Adams, Ed	B ack	32		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	450
A exander, Greg	B ack	35		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	455
Barrens, Howard	B ack	19	TX	GSW	Gatesv e, TX	488
Everett, Reuben E.	B ack			GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	469
Howard, Ed	B ack			GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	444
Jackson, Andrew C.	B ack	40	(TN)	GSW	Guthr e, OK	462
Jeffrey, George	B ack	36		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	468
Johnson, H.	B ack			GSW	Muskogee, OK	494
Knox, Commodore	B ack	21	MS	GSW	Tarrance, MS	657
Lew s, ?	B ack			GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	443
Lockard, Ed	B ack			GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	476
M er, Joe	B ack	35		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	449
Ree, Sam	B ack	30		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	457
Turner, W am	B ack			GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	477
Un dent fed	B ack			GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	470
Un dent fed	B ack			Unknown	Tu sa (Oak awn)	471
Un dent fed	B ack			Burns	Tu sa (Oak awn)	463
Un dent fed	B ack			Burns	Tu sa (Oak awn)	453
Un dent fed	B ack			Burns	Tu sa (Oak awn)	454
Un dent fed	B ack			GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	458
Un dent fed	B ack			Burns	Tu sa (Oak awn)	456
Un dent fed	B ack	28		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	459
Un dent fed	B ack	Infant			Tu sa (Oak awn)	445
Wa ker, Cur ey	B ack	30		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	452
Wa ker, Henry	B ack	40		GSW	Tu sa (Oak awn)	451
Whee er, John	B ack	63		GSW	Ft. Sm th, AR	461

foot driveway from east to west. Around the different blocks the driveway is 20 feet wide, and the same size driveway was laid off around the outside of the plot. Also a walk about five feet wide around each lot is provided for, making ample room for passing even with a carriage, through any part of the plot without desecrating the graves of the dead, and at the same time allowing for decorations and shrubbery. Tulsa has a fine cemetery...

The City record in Appendix I indicates Oaklawn Cemetery is organized by Sections, Blocks, Quarters, and grave numbers. Walking (or excavating) the cemetery indicates that some rows were for children only and are narrower than adult rows. The plat map from 1917 has sufficient accuracy in conjunction with the City ledger, to use recorded burials in adjacent blocks as landmarks to locate the northern boundary of the Potter's Fields, which were planned by 1905 Ordinance 113 Section 8 (Figure 7.4). The Jim Crow line separating the Potter's Fields runs from the McRuffin family plot, Section 15, to the pedestrian crossing sign on 11th street, but note the dogleg truncating Section 19 Row 26 on the 1917 plat map (Figure 7.5).

In the 1920 interview Oaklawn Cemetery Sexton Feely indicated that he kept record of every burial. The extant burial records for Section 20 are limited to seven World War I veterans (Raymond Cox, Orlando Gibbs, Wallace Moore, U.C. Van, and three unknown individuals). The ledger includes a Mrs. Shotmeyer, but her inclusion is a typo, she is actually buried in Section 2. The headstones visible in Section 20 today are not documented in the City ledger. Many if not most Section 20 headstones are recorded in a census conducted by the Girl Scouts in 1985 and are also documented in Find-A-Grave (findagrave.com). City Ordinance 113, published in 1905, indicates that a permit from the city recorder was needed for burial in the Potter's Field (see Figure 7.4). Documentation of purchased plots was formalized in 1905, when Judge N.J. Gruber, city recorder, created a form after lots had already been sold with no record (The Indian Republican 09 June 1905).

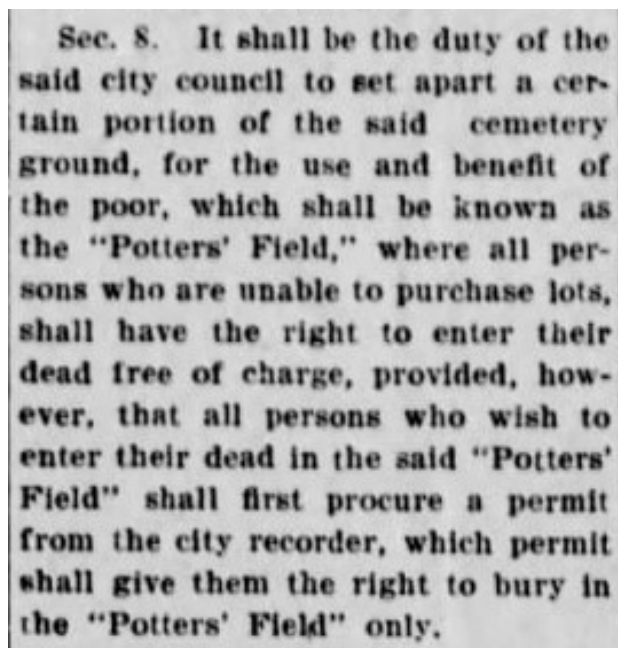


Figure 7.4. Excerpt from Ordinance 113, City of Tulsa 1905, *The Indian Republican* 22 Dec 1905).

The neighboring Section 19 White Potter's Field provides some information on how burials were added. This section has had regular documented use from 1902 until 1928. The earliest recorded burial is 1883, for John Cotton, which conflicts with the interview account of earliest use, but supports that the cemetery began with over 200 burials. The City record documents 100 burials in a space platted to hold over 1300 burials, or 25 complete rows with about 53 graves each. The grave numbering system is derived from the City record, in which the highest grave number in a Section 19 row is 53. Fifty-three burials per row is probably an over estimate for all rows, as infant and child rows could hold more burials than adult rows. If Section 19 is even half full, most of its burials are undocumented.



Figure 7.5. 1917 plat of Oaklawn Cemetery Sections 19 and 20. Section 19 is the White Potter's Field, Section 20 the Colored Potter's Field.

If Sexton Feely was in charge of the burial locations for the Original 18, then the individuals are likely distributed in several rows, not as eighteen adjacent graves. The five burials recorded in Section 19 White Potter's Field for 1921 show that three were buried in Row 14, two from the same month of October, and the third with no date (Figure 7.6). The other two burials were in August, and are in Rows 4 and 16. Five burials seems few, but Rose Hill Memorial Garden opened in 1916, providing additional options (although perhaps not for burial in a Potter's Field). Nineteen twenty-three is the year with the most recorded burials in Section 19, thirteen individuals. The chart (Figure 7.7) of those burials shows some concentration in Row 11 for burials occurring in January, February, March and July. These temporal and spatial examples suggest that some Original 18 burials will share a row, but also indicates that there would have been few contiguous spaces to accommodate eighteen multiple burials in a row.

In the 1920 interview, the cemetery is described as having more than 5000 burials. The sexton was charged to report all burials and cemetery maintenance activity, and according to this interview, had a tight spatial memory, but also kept records. Sexton Feely made a monthly and annual report, which was occasionally published in the newspapers, to the City cemetery committee. Annual reports recovered from local newspapers are recorded in Table 7.2. This data is transcribed from the newspaper sources shown. There is a lack of agreement between City records (see chart in Figure 7.8) and cemetery report annual data. The City records may be a document of receipted burials, while the sexton report likely represents the number of burial permits received. Unfortunately, a 1916 audit indicated that the City was not receiving payment for plots or gravedigging in Oaklawn with any regularity (*The Tulsa Democrat* 28 April 1916). After

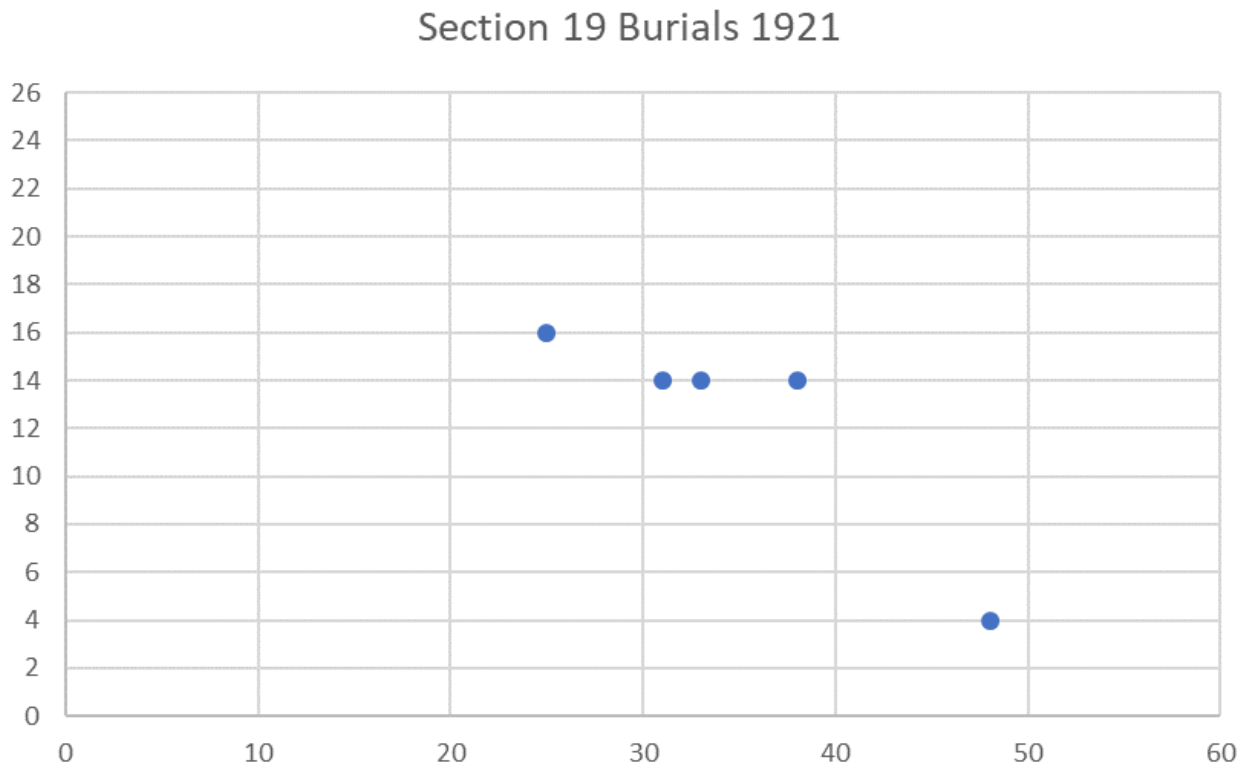


Figure 7.6. Scatterplot of burials in Section 19 for 1921, from City of Tulsa ledger. Row numbers are the Y-axis, grave number the X-axis. Five burials were recorded, for August and October.

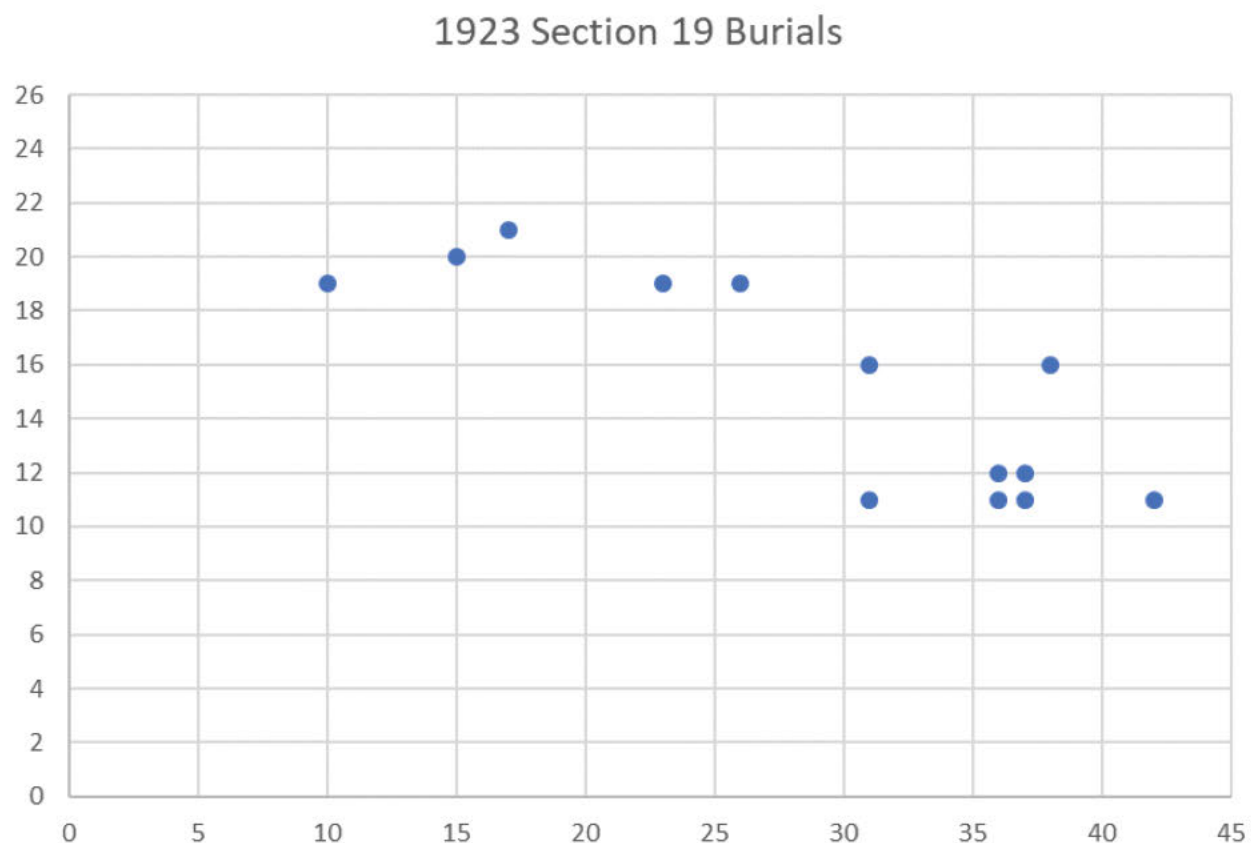


Figure 7.7. Burials in the peak recording year, thirteen burials in 1923. Row numbers are the Y-axis, grave number the X-axis. Row 11 was used four times, in January, February, March, and July.

Table 7.2. Burials reported by the Oaklawn Cemetery Sexton, T.S. Feely, for years when annual data was available from the local newspaper.

Year	Total Number	Adults	Children	Black	White	Mexican	Indian
1907	166	83	83	7	159	0	0
The Tulsa Democrat							
1910	306	270	36	138	166	0	2
The Morning Tulsa Daily World							
1911	224	125	119		201	1	0
The Tulsa Daily Democrat							
1913	302	150	152	48	253	1	0
The Tulsa Daily Democrat							
1920	269	185	84	117	145	7	0
The Morning Tulsa Daily World							

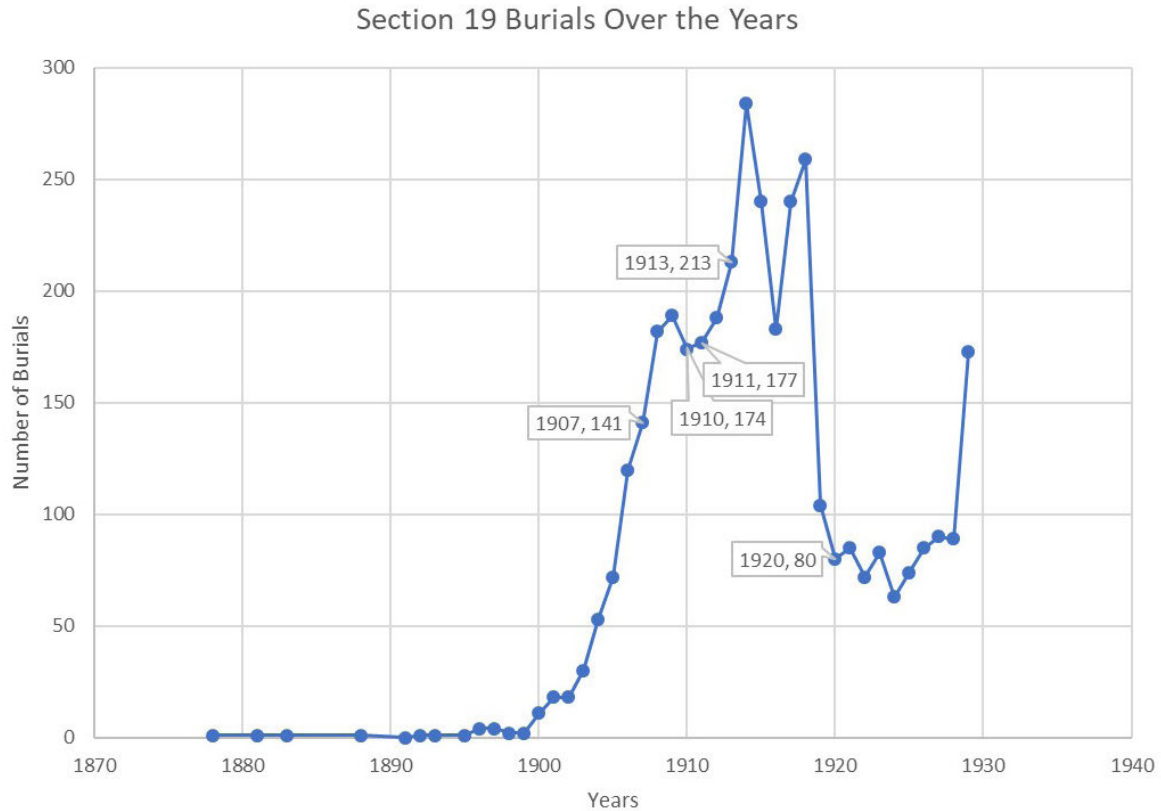


Figure 7.8. Burials reported by the Oaklawn Cemetery Sexton, T.S. Feely, for years when annual data was available from the local newspapers.

Rose Hill opened, burial permits were reported for multiple cemeteries, although the distinction was not always made in the newspaper reporting.

The City records 100-150 Colored burials between 1905 (the first year a burial was noted as colored, for Mr. Oddie Morgan) and 1929 (the last year Sexton Feely appears in the City directory). Most of these burials are in the appointed colored Sections 13 and 14. The neighboring Section 15 has many colored burials, and an entire block of Section 4 is owned by a colored family. By the time of this investigation, the retained records of colored burials encompassed paid plots and veterans. The location data for the “Original 18” burials is only (and fortunately) referenced in the newspapers.

In cooperation with the City of Tulsa, the archaeology and forensic anthropology components of the Tulsa Race Massacre Physical Investigation Committee performed a subterranean search and skeletal recovery of the “Original 18” area. Based on the information provided in the newspaper accounts and death certificates, burials with decedents demonstrating the following characteristics were of interest:

- 1) male biological sex
- 2) burial in plain casket
- 3) evidence of gunshot wounds and/or thermal damage

Thirty-four burials were exposed in excavations managed by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and Cardno. Nineteen individuals were exhumed and analyzed for individualizing features and trauma that might be related to a cause of death. Remains were exhumed and placed into padded cardboard cremation trays, then escorted to the field laboratory located in Section 1, in the northwest corner of Oaklawn Cemetery (Figure 7.9). The field forensic anthropology lab was staffed by the following biological anthropologists:

Phoebe R. Stubblefield, Ph.D., University of Florida, Lead Forensic Anthropologist
Angela Berg, M.A., Oklahoma Office of the Medical Examiner
Heather Walsh-Haney, Ph.D., Florida Gulf Coast University
Robert Pickering, Ph.D., Emeritus, University of Tulsa
Arion Mayes, Ph.D., San Diego State University
Shuala Martin, M.A., International Committee of the Red Cross
Kelly Kamnikar, M.A., Michigan State University

The following graduate students assisted:

Isis Dwyer, University of Florida
Samantha McCrane, University of Florida
Nkem Ike, University of Tulsa
Cahjanae Henfield, Florida Gulf Coast University
Leslie Urgelles, Florida Gulf Coast University



Figure 7.9. View of field lab trailer (left) from road within Oaklawn Cemetery.

Jennifer Dewey, University of Oklahoma
Aaron Young, San Diego State University

Frequent assistance was provided by the following members of the Public Oversight Committee:

Brenda Nails-Alford
Kavin Ross, Chair

Procedural Notes

Most of the vocabulary used in this report will be accessible to individuals with knowledge of human skeletal anatomy. Anatomical language will be used to name skeletal elements, describe interesting features and the techniques and skeletal features used to estimate age, ancestry, and sex, and report antemortem conditions, and trauma diagnoses. Of particular note is the vocabulary used to describe the teeth in this report. Two systems are used. Of primary use is the Universal Numbering System, which numbers the adult dentition from 1 to 32, starting with the upper back right molar, heading left, then down to the lower left back molar, then returning to the right. Dental inventories are noted with this system. Description of teeth, such as for presence of a carie (cavity) or restoration (a filling, crown, or other technique for restoring function to a tooth), might refer to the universal number or the tooth name (molar, premolar, canine, incisor) and number. Anthropologists refer to the premolars (vernacular “bicuspid”) as numbers 3 and 4, such as the “upper left fourth premolar”. Anthropological molars occur as first, second, and third. Tooth #1 of the Universal Numbering System is the same as the right upper third molar.

The **Summary and Opinion** section of each burial analysis will contain language that is more generalized and hopefully accessible to a broad readership.

Process

Remains were recorded into the laboratory information management system. This manual system began in the field, as exposed burials were assigned numbers (Bur #) based on when the geological features of a burial were revealed. The burial number documents the presence and order of burial features as encountered, based on our expectation that burials may not be encountered, or that they might contain multiple individuals. The Bur# was assigned in the order of encountering these geological features, but does not represent excavation of the burial. We assigned numbers to, but did not excavate, burials with above ground markers. In focus on our mission to find those individuals buried in plain caskets, we minimized excavation of burials that demonstrated memorialization features (e.g., plates or handles), although these burials too received numbers. Table 7.3 lists the burials exhumed for laboratory analysis.

If coffin hardware and/or remains were encountered, the remains received an Oaklawn Unknown number (OU#). The remains are unknowns because the burials targeted by our mission and exhumation notice were in locations that had no above ground marking. The OU# was assigned to skeletal remains recovered from a burial. In one instance, no remains were recovered from a burial, so no OU# was assigned.

The third designation is an information management label used by OU Archaeological Survey, the Catalogue number (CAT#). The CAT# was applied to materials encountered during

Table 7.3. Burial #, Oaklawn Unknown #, Field Catalog #, and Date of Escort to the biological anthropology laboratory for each excavated burial.

Burial Bur #	Oaklawn Unknown OU#	Field Catalog CAT#	Date Escorted to Lab
1	1	29	June 8 2021
2	12	45	June 16 2021
3	14	47	June 18 2021
4	13	265	June 17 2021
9	17	323	June 22 2021
13	2	84	June 9 2021
14	11	218	June 16 2021
15	3	106	June 10 2021
16	7	148	June 11 2021
17	10	187	June 15 2021
19	4	120	June 10 2021
21	8	196	June 14 2021
22	5	150	June 11 2021
23	NA	NA	NA
24	6	149	June 11 2021
26	9	9	June 15 2021
27	18	356	June 23 2021
30	19	66	June 24 2021
28	15	304	June 18 2021
29	16	303	June 18 2021

the excavation, including isolated human and nonhuman skeletal elements, entire human burials, coffin hardware, personal effects, and detritus in the burial shafts. Multiple graves were excavated simultaneously, and CAT# were assigned as materials were encountered. Burial #1 was assigned a CAT# in June 2021, despite having been first discovered in the October 2020 test excavation.

The Burial, Oaklawn Unknown, and Catalog numbers were written on index cards and photographed in association with the skeletal remains prior to exhumation. Remains were moved by hand, either as isolated skeletal elements or in blocks of soil, into cardboard cremation trays (Starmark EZ-Fold™), which were internally and externally labeled with the burial and unknown designators.

After covering with a cot drape, the exhumed remains were escorted to the lab by a team of Greenwood community representatives and anthropologists. The technical nature of excavation and laboratory analysis is exclusionary for many Greenwood community members; the escort incorporated the Greenwood community in the recovery and honoring of these unknown decedents. The in no way exhaustive list of escorts of the Oaklawn Unknowns follows:

Phoebe R. Stubblefield
Public Oversight Committee (POC) Chair Kavin Ross
Former POC Chair Brenda Nails-Alford
Councilor Vanessa Hall-Harper
Representative Regina Goodwin
Reverend Robert Turner
Chief Egunwale
Michael Reed
Greg Robinson
Kristi Williams and Billie Foster
Bruce McKelland
Dr. Rodney Goss
Bishop Melvin Cooper and First Lady Joyce Cooper
Funeral Directors Keith and Justin Biglow
Pastor Layla Caldwell
Reverend Joey Crutcher
Minister Jamal Ali
Reverend Davis
Nkem Ike
Roy Owens
Kevin Matthews
Charles Harper
Ebony Easley
Stevie Johnson
Damali Wilson
Cahjanae Henfield
Isis Dwyer
Storm and Sewer Crew Junior Kolbe

With direct assistance from City of Tulsa and State of Oklahoma personnel:

Mark Hogan
Brian Nutt
Angela Berg

Upon arrival to the lab, remains were photographed, radiographed, inventoried, and examined for areas of further analysis. When radiopaque features were noted on the radiographs, the skeletal remains received additional radiographs, cleaning and/or reconstruction to enable retrieval of the item and to improve documentation and analysis of the associated skeletal area.

Infants and children were not part of the target population for establishing the location of the documented Tulsa Race Massacre burial cohort. Infant and child remains were photographed, radiographed for signs of metal-like inclusions or artifacts, and assessed for age as indicator of juvenile status. No other skeletal analyses were conducted on the juvenile remains, as no trauma signs were observed in any of the juveniles exhumed.

Features that would be individualizing in a modern forensic examination, such as dental restorations, dental modifications, skeletal evidence of disease processes, healed fractures in any location, signs of parturition (childbirth), or atypical anatomy, were cleaned, reconstructed, and documented when possible. Three-dimensional scans using the Artec Space Spider© were taken when individuals had intact trauma or potentially identifying dental modifications. At the time of this report many of these scans have not been processed into 3D models.

Ancestry Determination

Each adult skeleton was assessed for indicators of ancestry. The goal of ancestry assessment is to acquire information that may lead to identification and reconnection of a decedent to his or her family. In the modern forensic context, that means that race terms have meaning if the decedent or the decedent's family use race terms to form the identity. The vocabulary of ancestry analysis in the forensic context commingles concepts of "race" and "ancestry." Forensic anthropologists differ on the use of race and ancestry terminology. Dr. Stubblefield defines race as a population label that in the mind of the user combines biological, social, and behavioral concepts. The concepts may not necessarily be shared by the user and the target of the term. The concepts also may not be stable between uses and through time. Dr. Stubblefield uses the term "ancestry" to indicate the closer biological relationships of recent geographic populations, including African, European, and Asian.

We assessed both morphological (shape) and metric (measurement) data for indicators of relationship. In the manner that one expects to resemble his or her cousins, the underlying cranium supports that expectation by having physical features of resemblance. Those physical features may be observable or measurable. While the minimum or maximum number of physical traits is not defined, Hefner (2009) establishes that the use of multiple traits can be statistically successful in determination of ancestry. In the current context, we strove to avoid making one-trait ancestry determinations, despite the temptation to do so in the presence of relatively poorly preserved remains. If preservation was too limited to provide multiple morphological characters or to allow metric analysis, we designated ancestry as indeterminate.

Whenever possible, we used metric analysis to estimate ancestry, relying on the statistical package Fordisc (Jantz and Ousley 2005). We encourage the reader to the *References Cited* section

for the technical details. Fordisc is software that utilizes several databases of skeletal measurements to generate statistics on race, sex, and stature. We accessed the Fordisc database of forensic cases, a collection of cranial and postcranial measurements from individuals of identified race or ancestry born after 1930. Unfortunately, Fordisc relies on a combination of race and ancestry populations—American Indian (Southwestern populations), Black, Chinese, Hispanic (a language group mostly represented by individuals from Mexico), Guatemalan, Japanese, Vietnamese and White. We primarily used the database of 19th and 20th Century White and Black individuals, a collection of individuals of European American and African American descent. The software uses a statistical technique called “canonical discriminant function” to determine the similarity of an unknown (the cranium just measured) to the collection of individuals within a database. The analyst using Fordisc is aware that the function must produce a result that then must be interpreted. Fordisc results consist of a population assignment, then numerical values of posterior probability and typicalities F, Chi, and R. The posterior probability indicates how likely the unknown is to be a member of a particular population in the database—the more likely, the closer that number is to 1.0. The typicalities provide a statistical indicator of the likelihood that the unknown is a member of a population.

In this TRM Investigation report, we provide the posterior probabilities and summary typicalities and interpret them in the context of an allegedly sorted burial cohort (individuals buried in the Colored Potter’s Field). We are operating under an assumption that a pre-sort has occurred, in that those selected for burial in this location would have identified, or been identified, as Black. However, the lack of burial records for Section 20 leaves room to hypothesize that race designation for this section was flexible.

Genetic Sampling Process

Adult decedents were selected for further DNA analysis, because 1) adults are more likely to have a documented history, such as death certificates or newspaper obituaries, and 2) they had more skeletal material available, especially dental elements, for selection of DNA samples. After the skeletal analysis was completed, the petrous temporal areas of the cranium and several intact teeth were retained for DNA analysis. The DNA analysis will be conducted by an independent laboratory and is not addressed in this report. When preserved, petrous temporals and teeth for burials #1, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 27, 28, 29, and 30 were retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.10).

Reburial

When all steps of analyses were completed, the burial components—soil, skeletal material, and artifacts—were collated in cloth bundles. The bundles were tagged internally and externally with the burial number, photographed, and reburied in vaults in their original burial position on July 30, 2021.

Condition of Remains and Time Since Death

General features shared by all of the exhumed remains are described here. Specific observations are presented in the individual burial analysis sections.



Figure 7.10. Evidence bags containing bone and teeth samples retained for DNA analysis.

Pre-exhumation views indicated that the skeletal remains derived from articulated body burials. The dried bones were earth-stained to a deep brown color and very fragile. There was no odor of decomposition. Fragmentation due to compression from the overlying surface was a consistent feature of the remains. Certain elements were often in large fragments, such as the cranial vaults and femora. Cranial vaults were often collapsed, the facial skeletons were disintegrated with teeth intact and in place, vertebrae and ribs were fragmentary, and long bone epiphyses were in place but fragmented away from the diaphyses. Manual and pedal elements were present but fragmentary. Infant remains were represented by the most durable elements, the petros temporals, teeth, and more rarely femoral diaphyses.

Handling of the bones to exhume and remove soil resulted in increased fragmentation and disintegration. Elements useful for indicators of ancestry, age, and sex, particularly the skull, femora, and humeri, were reinforced with a solution of consolidant (20g Butvar ® B-98 powder dissolved in 16oz of 70% ethanol) if they appeared relatively present or relatively intact prior to exhumation . Inventory of the skeletal remains in each burial was established by type of skeletal element instead of by individual bone, unless preservation allowed for specificity.

Burial 1

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 01

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 01

Field Catalog Number: 29

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.11). Burial One was

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.11. Overview of Burial 1 remains upon arrival to lab.

damaged by backhoe excavation in October 2020. Most individual cranial bones and postcranial elements are fragmentary. Coffin remnants consisted of wood fragments, coffin hardware, and a plaque.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. The skeletal elements are very fragmentary, but no duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning, representatives from the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right ulna
Teeth #2-,4,6,8,9,11,13,15-19,21,22,24-32	Right radius
Sternum (manubrium only)	Right Os Coxae
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Femora
Cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebrae	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and left Scapulae	Right and Left Fibulae
Right humerus	Pedal elements

Sex

This individual is female, based on the morphology of the cranial and pelvic traits of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). The right sciatic notch was wide, a moderate preauricular sulcus was present, the nuchal crest and mastoid processes were low and small respectively, the supraorbital margin was narrow, and the forehead area (glabella) was smooth and vertical (Figures 7.12 and 7.13). These features are consistent with female morphology.

Ancestry

Ancestry is not estimated for this individual. Fragmentation made cranial dimensions insufficient and facial features unavailable for reconstruction or analysis.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.12. *Anterior and posterior views of the reconstructed Burial 1 cranium.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.13. *Burial 1 recovered dentition.*

Age

This female is an older adult. No isolated epiphyses are observed. The third molars are erupted and worn to a flat occlusal surface (Figure 7.14). Arthritic changes, specifically lipping and porosity of the zygapophyses articulating the atlas and axis, are observed. Based on the degree of dental wear and the arthritic changes, an older adult is present.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.14. *Enlarged view of left maxillary dentition, showing abscess cavity in tooth #15 alveolus (arrow).*

Stature

Stature is not estimated for this individual due to fragmentation of the long bones.

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

Exposed dentin patches are present on the occlusal surfaces of teeth #2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 22, 26, 27, 30, and 31 (see Figure 7.11). Exposure of dentin can be due to a variety of factors including aging, dietary content, and use of teeth as tools, and the source here is unknown. These

dentin patches are notable due to the lack of caries in the recovered dentition.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

An abscess is present on the alveolus of tooth #15 (see Figure 7.14). Arthritic changes, specifically lipping of the joint margins and porosity of the joint surfaces, are present in the articulations between the first and second cervical vertebrae.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

The individual in Burial 01 was contacted by the backhoe during the test excavation of October 2020. The bucket passed directly through the torso from left to right, causing fragmentation of the left limb bones, ribs, vertebrae, and pelvic girdle. The right limb bones may have been affected, as these elements were disintegrating during the October 2020 excavation. The cranium and upper cervical vertebrae were not disrupted by the backhoe but continued to disintegrate after this exhumation.

DNA Sampling

Two (2) petrous temporals and teeth #8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26 were retained for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.15).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 01 is an older female of undetermined ancestry. Advanced dental wear is present, and there is an abscess in the left upper second molar. She has arthritic development in the vertebrae of her upper neck. No evidence of trauma that might be associated with a cause of death is observed, but this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Her remains were severely disrupted by contact with the backhoe.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual does not possess significant features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn



Figure 7.15. DNA specimens retained for Burial 1 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

Cemetery. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the temporal context of her burial.

Burial 2

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 02

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 12

Field Catalog Number: 45

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.16). Most individual cranial bones and postcranial elements are fragmentary. Rib, vertebral, and diaphyseal fragments were observable. Coffin remnants consisted of wood fragments and decorative hardware.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate elements, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered. These remains are photographed and radiographed in place without further inventory.

Sex

This burial contains a juvenile individual (see AGE below). Sex is not estimated for these juvenile remains.

Ancestry

This burial contains a juvenile individual (see AGE below). Ancestry is not estimated for these juvenile and very fragmentary remains.

Age

Based on development of the deciduous teeth and the encrypted adult dentition (Figure 7.17), this juvenile is approximately 5.5 years old at time of death (Al Qahtani et al., (2010). An

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.16. Burial 2 upon arrival to the field laboratory.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.17. *Burial 2 dentition, a mix of deciduous (middle rows) and developing adult teeth.*

unsided femoral diaphysis measured 240 mm, which is equivalent to 4.5 to 5.5 years of age, for either sex (Maresh 1970).

Stature

Stature is not estimated for this juvenile.

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

No individualizing traits or anomalies are observed.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

No antemortem trauma or pathological conditions are observed.

Perimortem Trauma

No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed.

Postmortem Damage

These skeletal remains are very fragile. Skeletal fragmentation and staining of bones from

decomposition and soil is consistent with prolonged burial

DNA Sampling

No DNA specimens are retained for this juvenile individual (Figure 7.18).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

Burial 02 contained a juvenile of unknown sex, aged approximately 5.5 years at time of death. No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed in these remains, although this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Skeletal fragmentation and staining of bones from decomposition and soil is consistent with prolonged burial. No DNA specimens are retained.

Based on developmental age and coffin style, this individual does not possess significant features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery.



Figure 7.18. *The bundled Burial 2 remains.*

Burial 3

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 03
Oaklawn Unknown Number: 14
Field Catalog Number: 47

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.19). The cranial vault retains articulated parietals, but the face is crushed and the dentition loosed. Two (2) gold teeth are present. The left humerus, right clavicle, femora, and tibiae are intact. Thoracic structures, ulnae, and radii are fragmentary. Butvar is applied to the skull, right clavicle, femora, tibiae, and pubic symphyses. Plant roots are observed penetrating the remains. Coffin remnants consist of a few nails.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning, portions of the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible) Teeth #1-7,9-16,18,20-25,27-29,31 Sternum (manubrium only) Right and Left Ribs Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae Right and Left Scapulae Right and Left Clavicles Right and Left Humeri	Right and Left Ulnae Right and Left Radii Right and Left Os Coxae Right and Left Femora Right and Left Patellae Right and Left Tibiae Right and Left Fibulae Manual elements Pedal elements
---	---

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.19. Overview of the Burial 3 upon arrival to the laboratory.

Sex

This individual is probably male. The right pubic symphysis preserved a vertical aspect to the ventral ridge, a linear subpubic profile, and a smooth subpubic ramus. The sciatic notches are narrow. The preserved cranial features, which included a robust nuchal crest, and broad supraorbital margins is consistent with a male individual.

Ancestry

Ancestry could not be reliably estimated for this individual. Cranial dimensions and facial features are unavailable for analysis due to the degree of cranial fragmentation.

Age

This individual is a young man, in his early 20s, showing partial fusion of the epiphyses of the medial clavicles, vertebral rings, and the iliac crest posterior epiphysis. The first and second sacral vertebrae are not fused. The fragment of left pubic symphysis displays billowing ridges and ossification nodules, in a manner consistent with Suchey-Brooks Phase II, which has a mean age of 25 and a range of 19-40 years. The state of epiphyseal union is consistent with early twenties.

Stature

Using predicted cadaver stature from the Fordisc (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321) 19th Century Black male population, the combined lengths of the clavicle, femur and tibia yield an estimated stature of 68.0 inches +/- 2.4 inches, at a 95% predictive interval. The formula used is: $\text{Stature} = 0.04584 * \text{CLAXLN} + \text{FEMXLN} + \text{TIBXLN} (1033 \text{ mm}) + 20.62$.

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

Teeth #9 and 10, the left central and lateral upper incisors, are gold-capped (Figures 7.20 & 7.21). The #9 cap is a frame around the crown of the tooth, leaving a window of exposed enamel. The #10 cap is a complete gold crown. Individual and multiple zones of linear enamel hypoplasia, which is frequently associated with illnesses producing high fevers as a subadult, are present on teeth #11, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.20. Burial 3 dentition. This gentleman's gold teeth are visible in the upper row.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.21. Close up of teeth 9 and 10 with complete and partial gold crowns, respectively.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

This individual has a sagittal synostosis, or early fusion of the midline sagittal suture. Early fusion causes the vault to be elongated from front to back, as cranial growth is restricted to the anterior and posterior sutures. In life he might have appeared to have a narrow and long head.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of perimortem trauma, or trauma that might be associated with a cause of death, are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Skeletal fragmentation and staining of bones from decomposition and soil is consistent with prolonged burial; the overall condition is similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 23, and 24 were retained as samples for DNA analysis (Figure 7.22).



Figure 7.22. DNA specimens retained for Burial 3 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 03 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #14 is a young man in his early twenties. He has enamel defects that usually derive from high fever in infancy, and has gold crowns on two of his left upper incisors. His height is approximately 5 feet 7 inches. He might have appeared to have a narrow and long head, in life. No indicators of a cause of death were detected on his fragmentary remains; however, this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Cranial and dental specimens are retained for DNA analysis.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual possesses two but not all of the features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. This man is not excluded from investigation as a victim, as the challenging preservation of the burial environment has limited assessment of the remains. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the context of his burial.

Burial 4

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 04

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 13

Field Catalog Numbers: 255 And 265

Condition of Remains

Preservation of the skeletal material is similar to the other burials in this investigation for degree of fragmentation of ribs, vertebrae, and bones of the hands and feet, which are very degraded (Figures 7.23 and 7.24). Butvar is applied to the cranium and long bones, which are preserved intact or in large fragments. The remains were exhumed from a coffin with hardware, which was buried within a shipping container (see archaeological report).

Number of Individuals

Two (2) individuals are represented by these remains. Skeletal elements from one (1) adult and one (1) fetus are recovered.

The fetal remains are not analyzed. After cleaning, portions of the following classes of adult skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Ulnae
Teeth #1-18, the root of #19, 20-29, 31 and 32.	Right and Left Radii
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Os Coxae
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae	Right and Left Femora
Right and Left clavicles	Right and Left Patellae
Right and Left Scapulae	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Humeri	Right and Left Fibulae
	Manual elements
	Pedal elements

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.23. *Overviews of Burial 4 upon arrival at the lab.*

Sex

This individual is female. The preserved portions of the os coxae and the cranium and mandible are feminine in morphology, showing wide sciatic notches, small mastoid processes, fine supraorbital margins and a flat glabella region. Additionally, a fetus was recovered in the pelvic cavity.

Ancestry

Ancestry could not be reliably estimated for this individual due to fragmentation of the cranium. Analysis of the few cranial dimensions available associates this individual with the

Black female population of the Fordisc (version 3.1.315) 19th Century database, with a posterior probability of 0.980 and typicalities above 0.05. Although more cranial measurements are needed, this result combined with the circumstances of burial in Section 20 suggest that this individual would have identified as Black.

Age

This woman is an adult, older than her mid-twenties, but not past middle age. She has fused long bone epiphyses, and the bodies of sacral vertebrae one and two are fused. There is wear on her third molars, which are all fully erupted. Arthritic changes to joint surfaces and vertebrae are not observed.

Stature

Using predicted cadaver stature from the Fordisc 19th Century Black female population (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.315), this woman's stature is approximately 63.6 +/- 2.8 inches at a 95% confidence interval, based on the formula:

$$\text{Stature [63.6 inches]} = 0.04978 * \text{FEMXLN} + \text{TIBXLN (803 mm)} + 23.63.$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

Fusion of the second and third cervical vertebrae is observed (Figure 7.25). The anterior dentition is stained, possibly due to nicotine staining, but postmortem staining cannot be excluded.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

No significant evidence of healed fractures or osteoarthritic changes are observed in these remains. Dental disease was active—the crowns of teeth 19 and 31 are destroyed, and the crowns of 17, 18, and 32 have caries (Figure 7.26). Linear enamel hypoplasias are noted on teeth #9-12 and #27-29. These hypoplasias are frequently associated with periods of high fevers as a subadult.

Perimortem Trauma

No sign of perimortem trauma is observed on these remains.

Postmortem Damage

These remains are better preserved than others in the cohort, retaining intact cranial structures and long bones. General skeletal fragmentation and staining of bones from decomposition and soil is consistent with prolonged burial. The remains are fragile. The facial skeleton preserved an intact nasal aperture, but was observed collapsing during the examination. The ribs, vertebral bodies, and manual and pedal elements are generally not well preserved.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #1, 2, 3, 27, and 29 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.27).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

These relatively well preserved remains exhumed from Burial 04 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #13 represent an adult woman, within childbearing age and pregnant at the

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.24. *Fetal skeletal elements recovered from the pelvic inlet of the Burial 4 woman.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.25. *Cervical vertebrae 2-4 in block with the mandible, posterior view.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.26. Dentition of the adult female from Burial 4.



Figure 7.27. DNA specimens retained for the Burial 4 adult female (left) and the bundled remains (right)..

time of death. She stood approximately 5 feet 3 inches in height, and has no observable signs of healed skeletal trauma. The second and third vertebrae of her neck are congenitally fused, which she may have noticed as a limit in motion, but most motion in the neck takes places between the first and second cervical vertebrae. Possible nicotine staining (this could be soil staining) is present on the anterior teeth. She was losing her lower molars to dental attrition, but her upper teeth are relatively intact. There are no signs of trauma associable with a cause of death, however this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Presence of a fetus in utero is not indicative of death in childbirth, although it does indicate death while pregnant. Postmortem alterations are congruent with long-term burial.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual does not possess most features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the temporal context of her burial.

Burial 9

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 09

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 17

Field Catalog Number: 323

Condition of Remains:

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary. Many elements, especially vertebrae, ribs, and manual/pedal elements, are represented by dust and bone fragments in the correct anatomical locations (Figure 7.28-7.30). The poor degree of preservation is exacerbated by previous exposure of the cranial area during the October 2020 excavation of Trench A. The coffin for this individual is represented by nail remnants. A finger ring personal effect was recovered (Figure 7.31).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.28. Overview of the Burial 9 remains upon arrival in the laboratory.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.29. Overview of Burial 9 remains, closer view of cranium and torso area.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.30. Overview of Burial 9 remains, closer view of lower limbs and feet area.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.31. Personal effect, a ring, and an associated phalanx, recovered from Burial 09.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. The skeletal elements are very fragmentary, but no duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal bones are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Os Coxae
Teeth #2, 15, and 27- 29	Right and Left Femora
Right and Left Scapulae	Right Patella
Right and Left Humeri	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Ulnae	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Radii	Manual elements
Right and Left Ribs	Pedal elements
Cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebrae	

Sex

This individual is male, based on preserved cranial traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and postcranial robusticity. The nuchal area is robust and well developed and the supraorbital margin is broad and blunt. Muscle markings on the long bones are consistently robust and observable.

Ancestry

Ancestry could not be reliably estimated for this individual due to the degree of fragmentation in this skeleton (Figure 7.32).

Sensitive Content

<Figure 7.32. Anterior view of the cranium from Burial 9.

Age

This individual is an adult. The observable epiphyses are fused. There is significant dental attrition in the form of a nearly edentulous mandible, and the internal cranial sutures are closed, suggesting this was an older male, but reliable adult age indicators had disintegrated.

Stature

Stature was not estimated for this individual due to the poor preservation of the skeleton.

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

No actually individualizing traits are observed. This individual is nearly edentulous, based on the antemortem tooth loss in the mandible, and the recovery of only the upper second molars, and the right lower canine and premolars (Figures 7.33 and 7.34). This is a muscular person, with large muscle attachment sites at the deltoid tuberosities (Figure 7.35).

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

The femoral condyles, especially the left, show porosity indicative of advanced osteoarthritis (Figure 7.36).

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of perimortem trauma are observed in these poorly preserved remains.

Postmortem Damage

The cranial area of these remains was contacted by the backhoe during initial discovery. The additional damage is not significant in comparison to the typical degree of preservation for remains in this exhumation cohort, although some teeth may have been lost. The right side of the mandible preserves alveolar morphology indicating at least dental roots were present at the time of death.

DNA Sampling

The right petrous temporal and teeth #2 and 15 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.37).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

This individual accessioned as Oaklawn Burial 09 and Oaklawn Unknown #17 is an adult male, possibly an older adult, as he has an adult skeleton but has lost many teeth during his life. A personal effect, a hand ring, is present with his remains. He has muscular arms and arthritic knees. Due to poor preservation his ancestry and stature are not estimated. No indicators of trauma, either healed or that could be associated with a cause of death, are observed in these remains; however, this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual possesses two but not all of the features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. This man is not excluded from investigation as a victim, as the challenging preservation

Sensitive Content

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.34. Dentition recovered from Burial 9.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.35. Anterior view of the right and left humeri. This individual has large deltoid tuberosities.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.36. Femora and detached condyles from Burial 9.

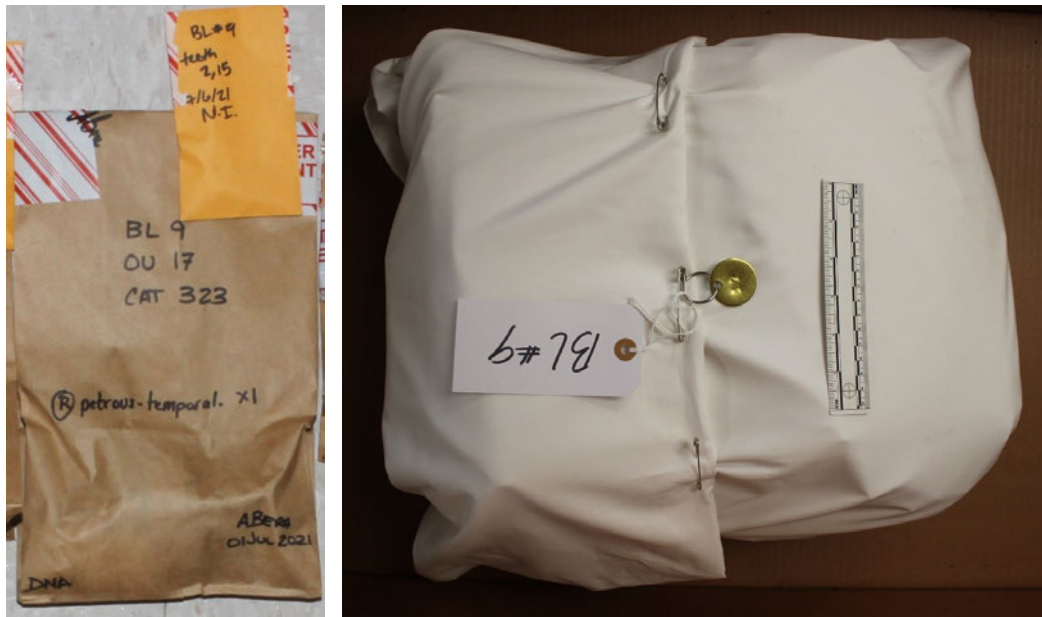


Figure 7.37. DNA samples retained for Burial 9 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

of the burial environment has limited assessment of the remains. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the context of his burial.

Burial 13

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 13

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 02

Field Catalog Number: 84

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.38). Plant roots are observed penetrating elements of the thorax region. Green staining is observed on the left distal

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.38. Overview of the Burial 13 remains upon arrival in the field laboratory

radius and the left ilium. Radiography revealed a button-like object in the soil matrix at the left ilium (Figures 7.39 and 7.40). Butvar was applied to the skull in the field; more consolidant was applied in laboratory to preserve age indicators and long bones. Disintegration was ongoing, and the thorax continued to flatten and disintegrate as the remains dried in the laboratory. Coffin remnants consist of wood fragments, a plate reading “At Rest”, and coffin hardware (see archaeological report).

Number of Individuals

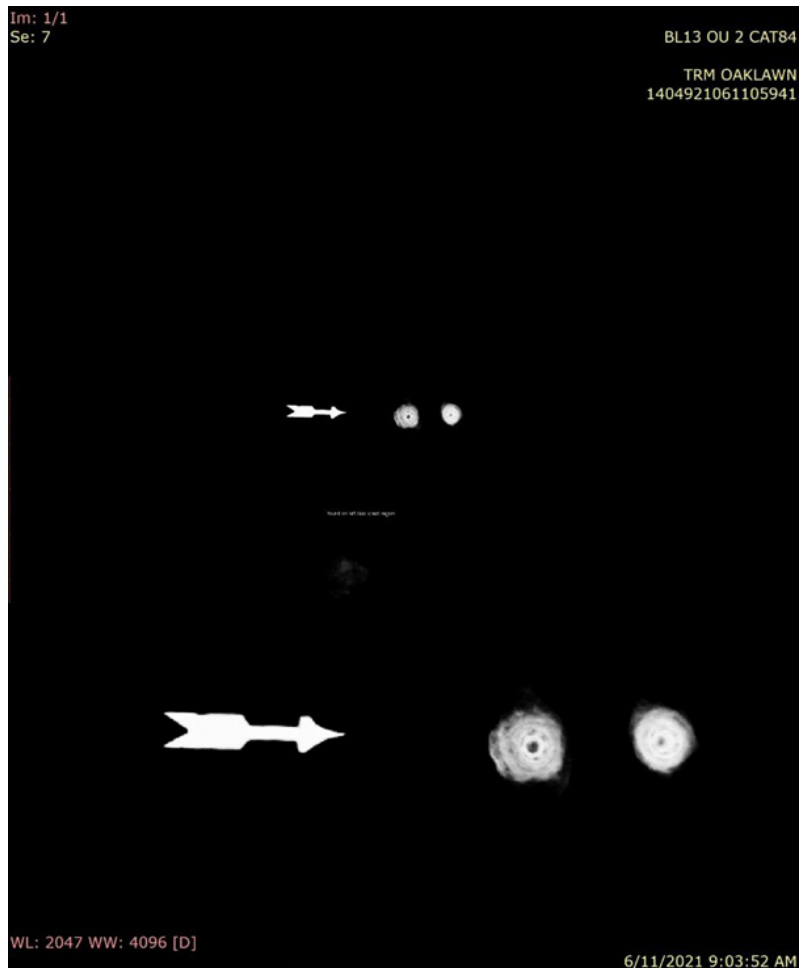
One (1) individual is represented by these remains. The skeletal elements are very fragmentary, but no duplicate skeletal elements were observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage were recovered.

After cleaning, representatives from the following classes of skeletal elements were present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Ulnae
Teeth #3-14, 18,19,21-31	Right and Left Radii
Hyoid (left cornu)	Right and Left Os Coxae
Sternum (manubrium)	Right and Left Femora
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Patellae
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, and sacral vertebrae	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Scapulae	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Clavicles	Manual elements
Right and Left Humeri	Pedal elements

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.39. Pelvic girdle, with green staining on left ilium.



>**Figure 7.40.** Radiograph of object recovered from green stained area on left ilium, with enlarged inset.

Sex

This individual is female, based on the morphology of the cranial and pelvic traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). The sciatic notches are wide, a moderate preauricular sulcus is present, the mastoid processes are moderate, the supraorbital margins are narrow, the forehead area (glabella) is smooth and vertical and the mental eminence is rounded. These features are consistent with female morphology. The nuchal crest was masculine in morphology, but is an exception likely related to the cranial asymmetry described below. The postcranial skeleton is gracile and consistent with female morphology.

Ancestry

This individual is of indeterminate ancestry. The neurocranium was sufficiently intact to obtain several measurements, but the facial skeleton was not recovered. Analysis using Fordisc (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321) produced typicalities of all type that supported rejecting membership in any female group in the database. Note the developmental condition described below affecting vault shape.

Age

Based on age related morphology of the auricular surfaces and the fragment of left pubic

symphysis, this individual was in her mid to late thirties. The observed epiphyses were fully fused, and the recovered dentition was fully developed and erupted (Figure 7.41). Some anterior teeth had slight dentine exposure.

Stature

Stature was estimated at 63.2 inches +/- 3.8 inches from clavicle length and innominate height using the Fordisc (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.315) formula for any 19th Century population. The predictive formula was:

$$\text{Stature [63.2 inches]} = 0.11866 * (\text{clavicle length} + \text{innominate height [340]}) + 22.84$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

See ANTEMORTEM TRAUMA OR PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS below.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

The cranium shows developmental asymmetry, as the right frontal and orbital area is more anterior than the left, and the left mastoid process is much larger than the right (Figure 7.42).

Individual and multiple zones of linear enamel hypoplasia, which is frequently associated with illnesses producing high fevers during infancy and early childhood, are present on teeth #6, 9, 10, 21, and 22. Caries are present in teeth 3, 7, and 12 (right first upper molar, right lateral incisor, and left third premolar).

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Skeletal fragmentation and staining of bones from decomposition and soil is consistent with prolonged burial; the overall condition is similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 25 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.43).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual in Burial 13 is a female who possibly identified as Black, and was in her mid to late thirties at death. She had a cranial asymmetry that made the right side of her face slightly more forward than the left, and several of her anterior teeth show linear enamel hypoplasia. There are no indications of trauma that could be associated with a cause of death, however this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Two button-like objects were preserved with her remains, and resulted in green stains on the bones of her left wrist and hip. Postmortem alterations are congruous with long-term burial and overall preservation is consistent with this exhumation cohort.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual does not possess most features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.41. Dentition from the individual in Burial 13.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.42. Anterior view of cranium.



Figure 7.43. DNA specimens retained for the Burial 13 (left) and bundled remains (right).

DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the temporal context of her burial.

Burial 14

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 14

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 11

Field Catalog Number: 218

Condition Of Remains

The degree of preservation is consistent with the exhumation cohort in that fragmentation was present throughout the skeleton, but several elements are present intact or in large fragments (Figure 7.44). The cranial vault is intact but the facial skeleton is crushed (Figure 7.45). A few postcranial elements, such as a clavicle and humerus, are intact, while most are present in large fragments. The hand elements are observed in situ over the thorax. This individual was recovered from a hexagonal coffin, and presented in a supine position with hands placed onto the abdomen, when exposed in excavation.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.44. Overview of the Burial 14 remains upon arrival in the laboratory.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.45. Anterior view of the Burial 14 cranium.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Radii
Teeth #1-5 ,7-15, 18, 20-31	Right and Left Os Coxae
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Femora
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae	Right Patella
Right and Left Clavicles	Right and Left Tibiae
Right Scapula	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Humeri	Manual elements
Right and Left Ulnae	Pedal elements

Sex

This individual is female. Traits of Phenice (1969) are observable on the left os coxa, which demonstrates a ventral arc, subpubic concavity, and a ridged ischiopubic ramus. Cranial traits (Figure 7.46; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) have predominately feminine morphology, including a small mastoid process, sharp supraorbital margins, a flat glabella region, and a small mental eminence. Notably, the nuchal crest is exceptional by being masculine in morphology.

Ancestry

This individual is metrically similar to groups of African descent and may have identified as Black. Morphological ancestry estimation is indeterminate, due to poor preservation of the facial skeleton. Craniometric analysis of this individual in comparison to the female populations in the Fordisc forensic database (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321) indicates this individual is most similar to the Black female population, with a posterior probability of 0.832 and typicalities greater than 0.4. Comparison to the database of White and Black females from the 19th and 20th centuries yielded closest similarity to 19th century Black females (posterior probability 0.745 and typicalities above 0.7).

Age

This woman is middle-aged, greater than 40 years. The medial clavicles are fused and there is arthritic lipping to the distal femoral condyles and some vertebrae. The left pubic symphysis indicated a mean age of 38.2 years and a 95% confidence interval range of 26 to 70 years according

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.46. Maxillary dentition of Burial 14.

to the technique of Suchey-Brooks (Brooks and Suchey 1990; Figure 7.47). Changes to the iliac auricular surface (Chamberlain and Buckberry 2002) indicate an age range of 39 to 91 years. Dental attrition is progressive and supports the middle-aged designation rather than the upper limits of the age ranges.

Stature

Based on the classification of Black female, stature is estimated at 64.1 inches +/- 3.1 inches using the combined lengths of the humerus and tibia and regression formula from Fordisc version 3.1.321. The formula used is:

$$\text{Stature [64.1 inches]} = 0.05849 * \text{HUMXLN} + \text{TIBXLN (682 mm)} + 24.26.$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

No individualizing traits or anomalies are observed in these fragmentary skeletal remains.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

Resorption of the buccal alveolar margins of teeth 18-23 (tooth 19 is absent) is noted. An abscess is recorded at the alveolus of tooth #17, and this tooth along with #19 and 32 had been lost antemortem. Minor arthritic lipping is noted on the vertebrae and distal femoral condyles.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.47. *The left pubic symphysis from Burial 14.*

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Skeletal fragmentation and staining of bones from decomposition and soil is consistent with prolonged burial; the overall condition is similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #2-5, 7-15, 20-22, and 25-29 were retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.48).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 14 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #11 is a Black female in her middle age, older than 40 years and slightly arthritic, but not elderly. She was approximately 5 feet 4 inches in height. While her skeletal remains are in somewhat better shape than others in this cohort, in that her cranial vault, parts of her pelvic girdle, and a few long bones are intact, there are no signs of trauma relatable to a cause of death, or features that might have made her identifiable in life, preserved in these remains. Two petrous temporals and almost her entire recovered dentition are retained for DNA analysis.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual does not possess most features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the temporal context of her burial.



Figure 7.48. DNA specimens retained for Burial 14 (left) and bundled remains (right).

Burial 15

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 15

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 3

Field Catalog Number: 106

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and fragmentary (Figure 7.49). Butvar was applied in the field to the cranium, pelvis, and upper and lower limb joints. The neurocranium (cranial vault) is intact, but facial bones are not evident. A glass fragment, and several hand elements, are recovered from the pelvic cavity, and detritus is observed in the soil surrounding the remains. A fibrous substance is collected from within the cranium. This substance is not identified, but might have been preserved dura or fabric (Figure 7.50). Coffin remnants consisted of a few nails.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements were present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Ulnae
Teeth #1-29, 31-32	Right and Left Radii
Hyoid	Right and Left Os Coxae
Sternum (manubrium)	Right and Left Femora
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Patellae
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae	Right and Left Tibiae
Right Clavicle	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Scapulae	Manual elements
Right and Left Humeri	Pedal elements

Sex

This individual is male. Traits of Phenice (1969) are noted on the os coxae, which demonstrated a vertical ventral ridge, a linear subpubic profile, and a broad ischiopubic ramus.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.49. Overview of the Burial 15 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.50. *Unidentified fibrous matter recovered from within the cranium.*

Ancestry

This individual is metrically similar to groups of African descent and may have identified as Black. Morphological ancestry estimation is indeterminate, due to poor preservation of the facial skeleton. Craniometric analysis of this individual in comparison to the male populations in the Fordisc forensic database (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321) indicates this individual is most similar to the Black male population, with a posterior probability of 0.450 and typicalities greater than 0.1. Comparison to the database of White and Black males from the 19th and 20th centuries yielded closest similarity to 19th century Black males (posterior probability 0.413 and typicalities above 0.1).

Age

This man is an adult, in early middle age, in his forties or later. All of his epiphyses are fused. Morphology of the pubic symphyses (Figure 7.51) is consistent with Suchey-Brooks (1990) Phase V, which has a mean age of 45.6 years and a range of 27 to 66 years. He has slight arthritic lipping on some cervical vertebrae and the right humeral head. Dental attrition is minimal despite the developmental abnormalities described below (see INDIVIDUALIZING TRAITS OR ANOMALIES below), and supports early middle age.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.51. *Pubic symphyses from Burial 15.*

Stature

Based on the classification as Black male, stature is estimated at 65.4 inches +/- 2.4 using the combined lengths of the clavicle, femur and tibia and regression formula from Fordisc version 3.1.321. The formula used is:

$$\text{Stature [64.5 inches]} = 0.04584 * \text{CLAXLN} + \text{FEMXLN} + \text{TIBXLN (977 mm)} + 20.62.$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

This individual has femoral torsion and bowed diaphyses (Figure 7.52). The tibiae are not affected. The bowing may be due to rickets or similar metabolic stress during childhood, or a sign of habitual activity such as horseback riding.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

The entire recovered dentition (the crown of tooth #24 and all of tooth #30 were lost antemortem) feature linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH; Figures 7.53 and 7.54). These features include linear rows of enamel pits, opacities in the enamel, and malformation of cusps, and occur due to moments when amelogenesis is intermittently halted during the development of the tooth. That all teeth are affected indicates this individual was under stress from approximately a few months prior to birth through his ninth or tenth year. LEH is associated with childhood diseases that cause high fevers, but other sources of stress are not excluded.

Porosity, an indicator of osteoarthritis, is observed on the right femoral head (Figure 7.55).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.52. *Anterior views of the right and left femurs.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.53. *Overview and close up of Burial 15 dentition.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.54. Views of the linear enamel hypoplasia defects on the Burial 15 maxillary (top) and mandibular (bottom) dentition.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.55. *Porosity in the right femoral head.*

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Fragmentation and staining is consistent with prolonged burial and similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #8, 13, 23, 25 and 26 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.56).

Summary Of Conclusions And Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 15 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #3 is a male in his thirties or forties who may have identified as Black. His stature is approximately 5 feet 5 inches. In life his anterior teeth would have featured visible linear enamel defects, present as stains or lines across his teeth without close inspection. The bowing of his thigh bones suggest he possibly suffered rickets as a child, or was a habitual horseman, or both; other causes are not excluded. No features indicative of a cause of death is observed in these remains; however, this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Preservation of these skeletal remains is consistent with others in this burial cohort, featuring fragmentation and earth-staining,



Figure 7.56. DNA specimens retained for Burial 15 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

but this individual also has fibrous matter recovered from his cranium, and detritus recovered from the fill soil inside his coffin. The fibrous material is not identified, and could be a remnant of neural tissue or be detritus washed into the cranium. Two petrous temporals and several teeth are retained for DNA analysis.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual possesses multiple but not all features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. This man is not excluded from investigation as a victim, as the challenging preservation of the burial environment has limited assessment of the remains. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the context of his burial.

Burial 16

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 16

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 7

Field Catalog Number: 148

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are very friable and fragmentary. Some hand elements are intact, but few intact skeletal elements are observed (Figures 7.57 and 7.58). Butvar was applied to the cranium and long bones. A plaque (Figures 7.59) reading “AT REST” is observed on the pelvic cavity during exhumation. Radiopaque particles are scattered on the lumbar and pelvic area (Figure 7.60), but are not embedded or attached to any skeletal material, and are consistent with disintegration of this plaque. Small wood fragments, probably from the coffin, and a safety pin (Figure 7.61) near the right ilium are recovered in laboratory.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.57. Overview of the upper portion of the Burial 16 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.58. Overview of the lower portion of the Burial 16 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible) Teeth #1-8, 10-23, 25-32 Sternum (gladiolus) Right and Left Ribs Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae Right and Left Clavicles Right and Left Scapulae Right and Left Humeri Right and Left Ulnae	Right and Left Radii Right and Left Os Coxae Right and Left Femora Right and Left Patellae Right and Left Tibiae Right and Left Fibulae Manual elements Pedal elements
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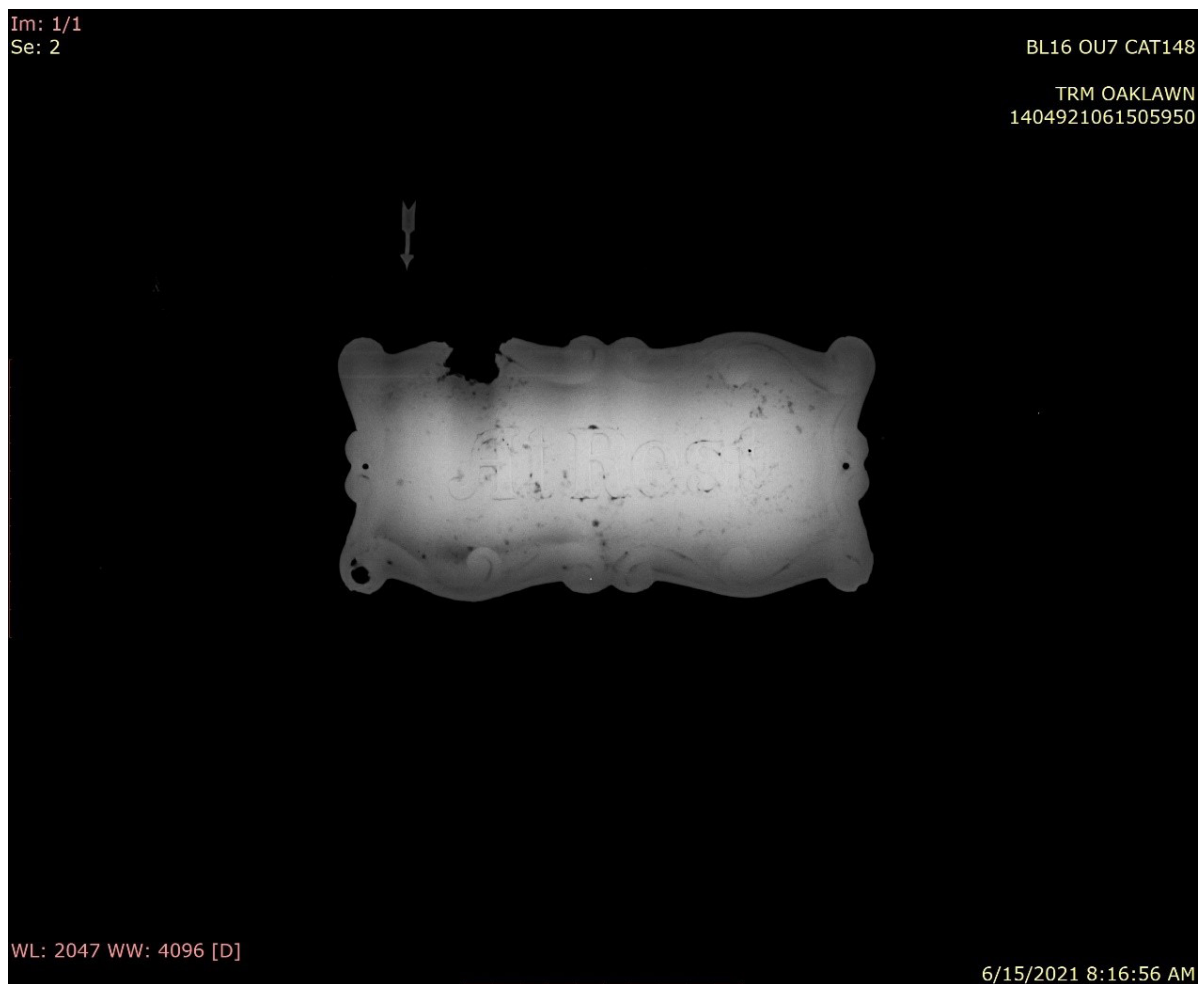


Figure 7.59. “At Rest” plaque recovered from pelvic area of Burial 16.

Sex

This individual is female. Cranial and pelvic traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) have predominately feminine morphology, including a small mastoid process, sharp supraorbital margins, a flat glabella region, a small mental eminence, presence of a well-developed preauricular sulcus, and a wide sciatic notch. Notably, the nuchal crest is exceptional by being robust and masculine in morphology.

Ancestry

Morphological ancestry estimation is indeterminate, due to poor preservation of the facial skeleton. Craniometric ancestry for this individual is speculative, being based on seven measurements obtained from the reconstructed cranium; with these constraints, this individual is most similar to groups of African descent. In comparison to the female populations in the Fordisc forensic database (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321), this individual is most similar to the Black female population, with a posterior probability of 0.644 and two typicalities lower than 0.05, indicating that it is acceptable to reject the hypothesis that this individual is in the Black Female population. Comparison to the database of White and Black females from the 19th and 20th centuries yielded closest similarity to 19th century Black females (posterior probability 0.643 and typicalities above 0.05). These results provide circumstantial support of Black identity in the context of remains buried in an area designated “Colored Potter’s Field”.

Age

This woman is middle-aged, in her forties or fifties. The medial clavicles are fused and there is evidence of osteoarthritis in the hip joints and some vertebrae. The auricular surfaces (Figure 7.62) are equivalent to Phases III and IV (Meindl and Lovejoy 1989).

Stature

Due to the fragmentation, stature is calculated from photogrammetric measurement of the left femur, imaged prior to exhumation. Based on the classification as Black female, using Fordisc version 3.1.321 19th Century sample, stature is estimated at 67.4 inches +/- 3.0 inches, with a 95% predictive interval. The formula used is:

$$\text{Stature [67.4 inches]} = 0.08996 * \text{FEMXLN (481 mm)} + 24.18.$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

No individualizing traits or anomalies are observed in these fragmentary skeletal remains. Large muscle insertions are noted on the proximal ulna.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

Linear enamel hypoplasia is noted on teeth #6, 8, 10-16, 19-23, 27, and 28. This condition is associated with stress, often due to infections causing high fevers, during infancy and early childhood. Large caries are present on the occlusal surfaces of teeth #13 and 14 and tooth #31 (Figure 7.63). Signs of periodontal disease are noted in the maxilla (Figure 7.64), including resorption of the molar alveolar bone and porosity in the maxilla (hard palate and right internal maxillary sinus). Porosity is also observed on the endocranial surface of the left parietal (Figure

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.60. Radiograph of the lumbar and pelvic area, showing scatter of radiopaque particles. The head of a safety pin is visible.



Figure 7.61. Safety pin from Burial 16

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.62. *Age changes in the pelvic auricular surfaces and proximal femora.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.63. *Dentition from Burial 16.*

7.65). The periodontal disease may have been associated with or accompanied by a sinus infection, or other pathological condition.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Very few intact elements are recovered with these remains. Staining is consistent with prolonged burial and similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #7, 9, 12, 23, and 25-27 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.66).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 16 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #7 is an active, based on robusticity of her arms, probable Black female in her middle age, with an estimated stature of 5 feet 7 inches. Fragmentation of her remains is extensive. She is recovered from a coffin that bore a plaque reading “AT REST”, and a safety pin is found near her right hip bone. She had active periodontal disease, and possibly a sinus infection. No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed in her remains; however, this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Two petrous temporals and several teeth are retained for DNA analysis.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.64. Porosity of the right maxilla, in external view (top) and the enlarged view of the hard palate (bottom).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.65. Internal view of the right and left parietals.



Figure 7.66. DNA specimens retained for Burial 16 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual does not possess most features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the temporal context of her burial.

Burial 17

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 17

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 10

Field Catalog Number: 187

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary. Many elements, especially vertebrae, ribs, and manual/pedal elements are represented by dust and fragments in the correct anatomical locations (Figure 7.67). Butvar was applied in the field to the cranium, pelvis, and lower limb elements. The neurocranium is present in large fragments but the facial skeleton is not evident. Evidence of repeated water intrusion in the coffin was observed in the soil layers beneath the cranium (Figure 7.68). The remains were exhumed from a coffin represented by large wood fragments and nails.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.67. Overview of the Burial 17 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.68. Silt layers beside and beneath the cranium.

Number Of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Radii
Teeth #1,2,4-17,20-30,32	Right and Left Os Coxae
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Femora
Cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebrae	Left patella
Right Clavicle	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Scapulae	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Humeri	Manual elements
Right Ulnae	Pedal elements

Sex

This individual is probably male. Surviving cranial traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) have predominately masculine morphology, including a wide mastoid process, moderately narrow sciatic notch, a rugose nuchal crest, broad supraorbital margins, a projecting supraorbital ridge, and a prominent mental eminence.

Ancestry

Morphological ancestry estimation is indeterminate, due to poor preservation of the facial skeleton (Figure 7.69). Craniometric ancestry for this individual is speculative, being based on nine measurements obtained from the reconstructed cranium; with these constraints, this individually is most similar to groups of African descent. In comparison to the four male populations (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and White) in the Fordisc forensic database (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321), this individual is most similar to the Black male population, with a posterior probability of 0.501 and typicalities greater than 0.4.

Age

This individual is an adult in late middle age, greater than 40 years and probably in his fifties. Morphology of the iliac auricular surfaces (Figure 7.70: Chamberlain and Buckberry 2002) are indicative of Stage VI (mean age of 66.7, range 39-91). Most of the dentition presents significant occlusal wear, to dentin exposure, and molars #3, 18, 19, and 31 were lost antemortem.

Stature

Based on the classification of Black male, stature was estimated at 69.1 inches +/- 2.9 inches using the combined two femoral measurements and humerus length and regression formula from the 19th Century population in Fordisc version 3.1.321. The formula used is:

$$\text{Stature [69.1 inches]} = 0.03722 * \text{FEMBLN} + \text{FEMXLN} + \text{HUMXLN (1310 mm)} + 20.30.$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

No significant individualizing traits or anomalies are observed in these remains. There is more occlusal wear to the teeth on the right side of the mouth (Figure 7.71). Linear enamel

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.69. *Cranial fragments from Burial 17.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.70. *Pelvic auricular surfaces from Burial 17.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.71. Occlusal views of the maxillary and mandibular dentition, showing the asymmetric occlusal wear.

hypoplasia is noted on teeth #2, 14, 15, and 21- 24.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

No signs of antemortem trauma or pathological conditions are observed in these remains.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed in these remains.

Postmortem Damage

Fragmentation and staining is consistent with prolonged burial and similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #1, 4, 6-12, 14, and 20-29 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.72).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 17 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #10 is a Black male in his late middle age. His stature is approximately 5 feet 9 inches. While no individualizing traits are observed, this gentleman had experienced metabolic stress during childhood, such that his upper molars and left lower incisors and one premolar bear defects of linear enamel hypoplasia. There are no signs of trauma associable with a cause of death in these remains. Preservation of these remains is consistent with others in this exhumation cohort.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual possesses multiple but not all features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. This man is not excluded from investigation as a victim, as the challenging preservation of the burial environment has limited assessment of the remains. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the context of his burial.



Figure 7.72. DNA specimens retained for Burial 17 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

Burial 19

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 19

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 04

Field Catalog Number: 120

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.73). They were recovered from a burial that was at the level of the current water table. Many elements, especially vertebrae, girdle elements, ribs, and manual/pedal elements, are represented by dust and bone fragments in the correct anatomical locations. Butvar was applied to the cranium, left leg and the forearms. The cranium and long bones fractured during exhumation. A gold tooth is observed with the cranium. Coffin remnants consisted of wood fragments and nails.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.73. *Overview of the Burial 19 remains upon arrival in laboratory.*

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Radii
Hyoid (body and one cornu)	Right and Left Os Coxae
Teeth #1-8,10-14, 21-31	Right and Left Femora
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Patellae
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Clavicles	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Scapulae	Manual elements
Right and Left Humeri	Pedal elements
Right and Left Ulnae	

Sex

This individual is a robust male. Preserved traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) have predominately masculine morphology, including a narrow sciatic notch, wide mastoid processes, robust supraorbital margins, and a robust supraorbital ridge (Figure 7.74).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.74. Anterior view of the Burial 19 cranium.

Ancestry

This individual is probably of African descent and may have identified as Black. Craniometric analysis of this individual in comparison to all the male populations in the Fordisc forensic database (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321) indicates this individual is dissimilar to all modern populations. Analysis using the database of White and Black males from the 19th and 20th centuries yielded closest similarity to 19th century Black males (posterior probability 0.911 and typicalities above 0.1).

Age

Age for this individual is estimated at middle-age, forties or older, based on a heavily worn dentition in conjunction with full fusion of skeletal epiphyses, including the joint between sacral vertebrae one and two.

Stature

Based on the classification of Black male, stature is estimated at 70.5 inches +/- 2.4 inches using the combined lengths of the calcaneus, femur and tibia and regression formula from Fordisc version 3.1.321. The formula use is:

$$\text{Stature [70.5 inches]} = 0.04854 * \text{CALCXL} + \text{FEMXLN} + \text{TIBXLN (1012 mm)} + 21.41$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

This gentleman has a gold left upper canine (tooth #11), and the neighboring premolar (tooth #12) has an amalgam filling on the occlusal surface (Figure 7.75). Large muscle insertions on the ulnae (Figure 7.76) and femora indicate an active lifestyle at the time of death.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.75. Occlusal view of the maxillary dentition, showing gold and amalgam restorations to teeth #11 and #12, respectively.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.76. Robust proximal ulnae, the left with the distal humerus in articulation.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

This individual had active dental disease in association with healed projectile trauma to the left mandible (Figures 7.77-7.79). The alveolus of the lower left third molar has a reactive lesion that features two radiopaque objects within the lesion area. These objects measure approximately 4.7 by 2.8 mm and 5 by 1 mm. The adjacent ascending ramus has radiopaque inclusions. The lesion and radiopaque particles are consistent with a healed gunshot wound to the mandible. The loss of the adjacent teeth, the lower left fourth premolar and all three molars and the left upper second and third molars (see Figure 7.75), is consistent with area damage caused by projectile penetration to the adjacent mandible.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Fragmentation and staining is generally consistent with prolonged burial and similar to others in this exhumation cohort, but in this case cortical bone is observed to slough as the elements dried in the laboratory.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #7, 21, and 23-26 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.80).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.77. Occlusal (top) and left lateral (bottom) views of the mandible.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.78. Radiograph of the Burial 19 dentition. Radiopaque particles are present in the left body and ascending ramus of the mandible.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.79. Radiograph of the cranium.



Figure 7.80. DNA specimens retained for Burial 19 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 19 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #04 is a robust probable Black male, who is middle aged. His stature is approximately 5 feet 5 inches. This gentleman has a gold crown on his left upper canine tooth, and a filling on his left upper first premolar. This dental care contrasts with the lesions in his upper and lower left molar areas. The teeth are lost due to a previous gunshot wound which left radiopaque particles in the left lower jaw. He also has active cavities in his right upper canine and first premolar. No trauma associable with a cause of death was observed in these remains; however, this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Preservation of his remains is consistent with other individuals in this exhumation cohort, but these skeletal remains are very fragile and were observed to crumble while drying in the lab. Cranial and dental specimens are retained for DNA analysis.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual possesses multiple but not all of the features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. This man is not excluded from investigation as a victim, as the challenging preservation of the burial environment has limited assessment of the remains. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the context of his burial.

Burial 21

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 21

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 08

Field Catalog Number: 196

Condition of Remains

These remains consist of infant skeletal elements (Figure 7.81). A mortuary plaque was recovered (Figure 7.82). Dentition, coffin nails, and small metallic objects tentatively identified as “snaps” (Figure 7.83) are recovered.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.81. Overview of the Burial 21 remains upon arrival in the laboratory.



Figure 7.82. The image and radiograph of plaque recovered from Burial 21.



Figure 7.83. Clothing snaps recovered from Burial 21.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

Age

This infant is prenatal. The dimensions of the pars petros indicate an age range of 30 to 36 weeks (Scheuer et al., 1980; Figure 7.84).

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed in these infant remains.

Postmortem Damage

Preservation is consistent with the staining and fragmentation of this burial cohort, with the added fragility posed by infant skeletal elements leading to identification of the largest skeletal elements.

DNA Sampling

No samples for DNA analysis are retained from these remains (Figure 7.85).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.84. Pars petros, and developing deciduous dentition from Burial 21.



Figure 7.85. *The bundled remains from Burial 21..*

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The skeletal remains recovered from Burial 21 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown 08 represent a prenatal infant buried with clothing (as represented by the snaps) in a coffin that featured a mortuary plaque. As an infant in a formal coffin as indicated by the plaque, these remains are not representative of the mortuary sample under investigation for the Tulsa Race Massacre. No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed in these remains, although this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. DNA samples are not retained. Based on developmental age and coffin style, this individual does not possess significant features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery.

Burial 22

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 22

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 05

Field Catalog Number: 150

Condition of Remains

These remains consist of infant skeletal elements (Figure 7.86).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.86. Overview of the Burial 22 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered. An exhaustive inventory was not completed due to the fragility of the skeletal elements.

Age

This infant is perinatal. The length of the right tibia indicates a predicted age range of 37.1 to 41.3 weeks (Scheuer et al., 1980).

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed in these infant remains.

Postmortem Damage

Preservation is consistent with the staining and fragmentation of this burial cohort, with added fragility posed by infant skeletal elements.

DNA Sampling

No samples for DNA analysis are retained from these remains (Figure 7.87).



Figure 7.87. *The bundled Burial 22 remains.*

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The skeletal remains recovered from Burial 22 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown 05 represent a near or at term infant buried in a simple coffin. No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed in these remains, although this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. DNA samples are not retained. There are no features of this burial that associate it with the stillborn recorded in the Tulsa Race Massacre history.

Burial 23

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 23

Oaklawn Unknown Number: None

Field Catalog Number: None

Condition Of Remains

No skeletal remains are recovered from this infant-sized burial. Coffin wood is observed.

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

No skeletal remains are recovered from this infant-sized burial.

Burial 24

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 24

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 06

Field Catalog: 149

Condition of Remains

These remains consist of infant skeletal (Figure 7.88). Coffin wood and several nails are observed within the burial.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered. An exhaustive inventory was not completed due to the fragility of the skeletal elements.

Age

This infant is prenatal. The dimensions of the right and left pars petros are consistent with a prenatal age of approximately 34 weeks (Scheuer et al., 1980; Figure 7.89).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.88. Overview of the Burial 24 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed in these infant remains.

Postmortem Damage

Preservation is consistent with the staining and fragmentation of this burial cohort, with added fragility posed by infant skeletal elements.

DNA Sampling

No samples for DNA analysis are retained from these remains (Figure 7.90).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The skeletal remains recovered from Burial 24 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown 06 represent a prenatal infant buried in a simple coffin. No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed in these remains, although this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. DNA samples are not retained. There are no features to these specific skeletal remains or burial to associate it with the stillborn recorded in the Tulsa Race Massacre history.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.89. *Par petros from Burial 24.*



Figure 7.90. *The bundled Burial 24 remains.*

Burial 26

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 26

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 09

Field Catalog Number: 208

Condition of Remains

These remains consist of poorly preserved infant skeletal elements (Figure 7.91). Coffin wood and several nails were observed within the burial. Depth of this burial was noted as 61 cm, which made it atypically deep for other burials in this row, but similar to the neighboring Burial 27.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered. An exhaustive inventory was not completed due to the fragility of the skeletal elements.

Age

This infant is prenatal. The dimensions of the right pars petros are consistent with a prenatal age of 32-34 weeks (Scheuer et al., 1980; Figure 7.92).

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed in these infant remains.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.91. Overview of the Burial 26 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.92. *Pars petros* from Burial 26.

Postmortem Damage

Preservation is consistent with the staining and fragmentation of this burial cohort, with added fragility posed by infant skeletal elements.

DNA Sampling

No samples for DNA analysis are retained from these remains (Figure 7.93).



Figure 7.93. *The bundled Burial 26 remains.*

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The skeletal remains recovered from Burial 26 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown 09 represent a prenatal infant of approximately 32-36 weeks, buried in a simple coffin. No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed in these remains, although this evaluation is limited by poor preservation of many skeletal elements. DNA samples are not retained. This burial was at an atypical depth similar to the neighboring adult Burial 27, which may associate the two burials.

Burial 27

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 27

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 18

Field Catalog Number: 356

Condition of Remains

These remains are friable and fragmentary, and stained to soil color (Figure 7.94). Butvar was applied to the cranium and lower limb elements. Plant roots have invaded the cranium. The remains were exhumed in large blocks of soil, as an intact bullet is recovered near the left scapula. This bullet and the left scapula were retrieved separately to preserve them for transport. Residues of corroded metal are present in the fill soil over the skull and pelvis. Broken glass is recovered from the soil in the pelvic area. Two safety pins are recovered, one beneath the occipital and the other at the pelvic girdle (Figure 7.95). A residue of fabric is also observed in the pelvic area, possibly a belt (Figure 7.96). The coffin is represented by wood fragments and nails.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.94. Overview of the Burial 27 remains upon arrival in laboratory.



Sensitive Content

Figure 7.95. Safety pin near skull (top) and pelvic area, observed in Burial 27.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.96. Fabric specimen found in soil from pelvic area of Burial 27.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Radii
Sternum (gladiolus)	Right and Left Os Coxae
Teeth #1-32	Right and Left Femora
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Patellae
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Clavicles	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Scapulae	Manual elements
Right and Left Humeri	Pedal elements
Right and Left Ulnae	

Sex

This individual is probably male. Of the preserved pelvic traits, the sciatic notches are narrow and there are no preauricular sulci. Analysis of the postcranial measurements against a modern sample of American Blacks and Whites (Fordisc version 3.1.321) produced closest proximity to the male populations. Sex estimation from long bones is size dependent and effected by activity, so a robust woman is not excluded for the sex of this individual.

Ancestry

Ancestry could not be reliably estimated for this individual. Cranial dimensions and sufficient facial features are unavailable for analysis due to the degree of cranial fragmentation and deformation. Speculatively, this person probably identified as Black based on the burial location, and the scant non-metric traits observed in the cranium. These traits are the smooth inferior margin of the nasal aperture, and the presence of a nasal gutter. These traits can only be applied circumstantially to this context the burial location.

Age

This individual is a younger adult. The right medial clavicle is nearing completion of fusion, placing him in the mid to late twenties.

Stature

Based on the classification of Black male, stature is estimated at 67.0 inches +/- 2.5 inches, using the combined lengths of the femur, humerus, and ulna and regression formula from Fordisc version 3.1.321, for the 19th Century Black Male population at a 95% confidence interval. The formula used is

$$\text{Stature [67.0 inches]} = 0.04674 * \text{FEMXLN} + \text{HUMXLN} + \text{ULNPHL (1049 mm)} + 17.94$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

No individualizing traits are observed in these skeletal remains.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

Linear enamel hypoplasia is noted on teeth #6, 7, 22, and 25-32. This condition is associated with periods of high fever as a subadult. Caries are noted on the occlusal surface of tooth #12, and the buccal surfaces of teeth #19 and #31 (Figure 7.97).

Perimortem Trauma

Evidence of three (3) gunshot wounds is observed, two to the left shoulder area and one (1) to the cranium.

One wound is demonstrated by a bullet recovered in the vicinity of the left shoulder (Figure 7.98), and possibly by the radiopaque scatter observed in the cervical and thoracic vertebral remains (Figure 7.99).

A second wound occurs in the left scapula where a semi-circular defect near the axillary border, with a bevel to the posterior surface, indicates a projectile track with an anterior-posterior trajectory (Figures 7.100-7.103). No projectile is recovered, as no bullet is recovered from beneath the skeletal remains, which would be expected if the bullet had remained in the muscle tissue.

The third gunshot wound occurs in the cranium. Radiopaque fragments and an object are observed within the cranium (Figure 7.104). The object resolved as bullet #2 (Figures 7.105). Trajectory of this projectile is not preserved, but entry was likely through the nasomaxillary region, as radiopaque fragments are observed in the vicinity of the sphenoid sinus. There is no exit defect, the bullet is recovered from the left cerebellar fossa.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.97. *Dentition recovered from Burial 27.*

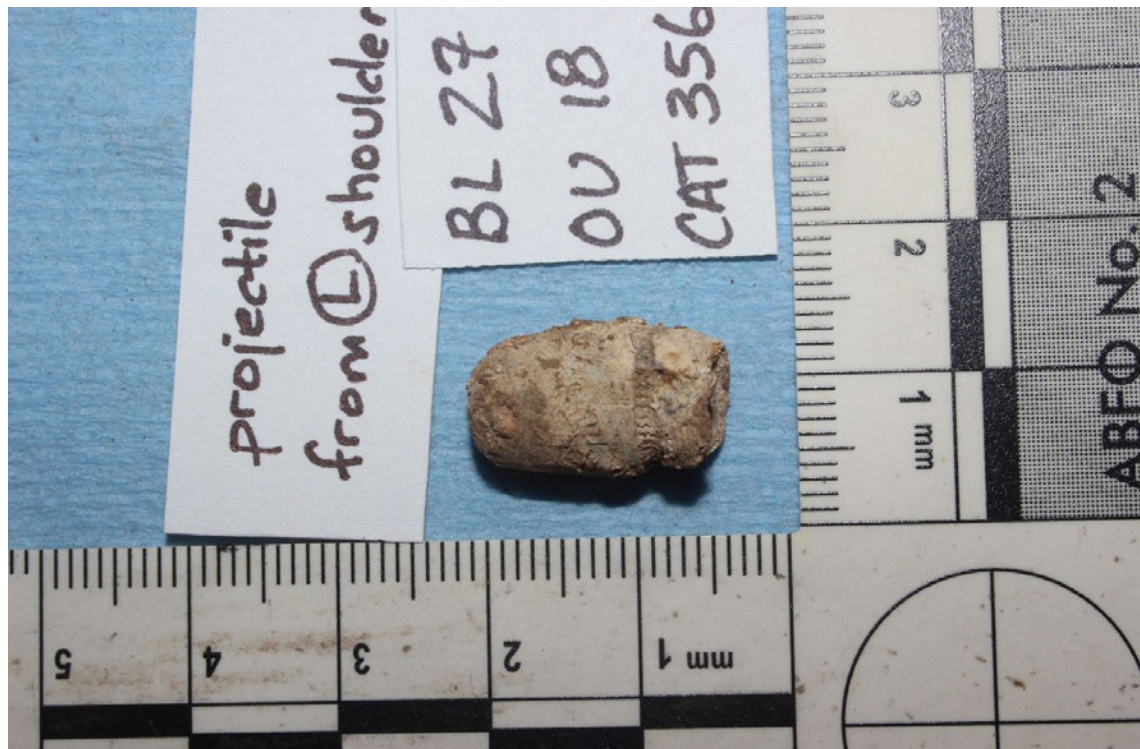


Figure 7.98. Bullet recovered from left shoulder area of Burial 27.

Sensitive Content

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.100. Anterior (top) and dorsal views of the right and left scapulae. Projectile defect in left scapula indicated by arrows.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.101. Anterior view of semicircular defect on left scapula.

Sensitive Content

>Figure 7.102. Dorsal view of left scapula, showing bevel on semicircular defect.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.103. Bevel on semicircular defect on the dorsal left scapula.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.104. Intake radiograph of skull.



Figure 7.105. *Projectile recovered from Burial 27 cranial cavity.*

The bullets are similar in design, being unjacketed lead cores with a crenulated groove above a concave base. Both bullets are deformed, which is consistent with the presence of radiopaque particulate scatters in the adjacent tissues.

Postmortem Damage

Skeletal fragmentation and staining of bones from decomposition and soil is consistent with prolonged burial; the overall condition is similar to others in this exhumation cohort. The archaeological notes indicate that the right femur was laterally rotated and the right fibula was located medially, probably due to repeated water intrusions into the coffin, during decomposition (Figure 7.106).

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #17 and 30 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.107).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions:

The individual exhumed from Burial 27 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #18 is a probable male in his late twenties, of speculative ancestry. Using circumstantial evidence that he is a Black male, his stature is estimated to approximately 67 inches.

A minimum of three (3) areas of projectile trauma are present that likely contributed to his death. The left shoulder has a penetrating gunshot wound in a trajectory from anterior to posterior.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.106. Postmortem arrangement of lower limb elements of Burial 27.



Figure 7.107. DNA specimens retained for Burial 27 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

A deformed bullet is recovered in the vicinity of the shoulder, within but not below the skeleton, as would be expected if it is the bullet that perforated the left shoulder blade. Therefore, this bullet is attributed to a separate gunshot wound. Either of these wounds may be related to the radiopaque scatter in the adjacent cervical vertebrae. The third wound is to the cranium, entering through the face as demonstrated by metallic scatter near the sphenoid sinus, and not exiting. The bullet is recovered from the posterior cranial cavity. The bullets are similar in design, being unjacketed lead cores with a crenulated groove near the base. Additional gunshot wounds or trauma is not excluded, as further interpretations are limited by the level of preservation of these skeletal remains.

Linear enamel hypoplasia is present on several teeth, indicating stress from illness or other causes during infancy. No individualizing traits are observed in these skeletal remains.

Preservation of his remains is consistent with other individuals in this burial cohort for staining and fragmentation. Cranial and dental specimens are retained for DNA analysis.

Based on biological sex, coffin style, probable ancestry, and identifiable trauma, this individual possesses the features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. Conspicuously he was buried in an unusual location in Section 20, in that he was buried in an infant row at the same atypical depth as infant Burial 26. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly deriving the context of his burial.

Burial 28

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 28
Oaklawn Unknown Number: 15
Field Catalog Number: 304

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.108). Many elements, especially vertebrae, ribs, and manual/pedal elements, are represented by dust and bone fragments in the correct anatomical locations. The right femur is intact, the cranium is in large fragments, and the thoracic elements are poorly preserved. Coffin hardware and a plaque were exhumed with the remains.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible) Teeth #2, 6, 11,12 (root only), 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 27, 28, and 32. Right and Left Ribs Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae Right and Left Clavicles Right and Left Scapulae Right and Left Humeri Right and Left Ulnae	Right and Left Radii Right and Left Os Coxae Right and Left Femora Right and Left Patellae Right and Left Tibiae Right and Left Fibulae Manual elements Pedal elements
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Sex

This individual is female. Cranial and pelvic traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) have predominately feminine morphology, including a wide sciatic notch, large preauricular sulcus, small mastoid process, sharp supraorbital margins, a flat glabella region, and a small mental eminence.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.108. Overview of the Burial 28 skeletal remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Ancestry

Ancestry could not be reliably estimated for this individual due to fragmentation (Figure 7.109). The base of the nasal aperture is preserved and is fairly broad and possessed a nasal gutter on one side, which are traits associated with individuals of African descent. However, more traits are needed for a conclusive morphological ancestry estimate. Circumstantially, the burial location and scant non-metric traits supports a designation as Black for stature analysis.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.109. Anterior view of the reconstructed Burial 28 skull.

Age

This woman is an older adult, older than 40 years. The observable epiphyses and space between sacral vertebrae 1 and 2 are fused. Osteoarthritis features (lipping) are present. The auricular surfaces are assessed to Phases V and VI (Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002), yielding a mean estimate of 59 or 66 years (age range of 29-91 years). She has advanced dental attrition, having lost most of the anterior teeth. The teeth recovered demonstrate occlusal wear between the few anterior teeth and the bridge, and the remaining molars (Figures 7.110-7.112).



Sensitive Content

Figure 7.110. *Anterior and posterior views of the maxillary dental bridge, featuring composite incisors, gold crowns and lingual surface.*

Stature

Based on the classification as Black female, using Fordisc version 3.1.321 19th Century population and the combined measurements of the clavicle, femur and sacrum, stature is estimated at 61.5 inches, +/- 2.2 inches, using a 95% predictive interval. The formula used is

$$\text{Stature [61.5 inches]} = 0.07296 * \text{CLAXLN} + \text{FEMBLN} + \text{SACAHT (657 mm)} + 13.60.$$

Individualizing Traits Or Anomalies

This individual possessed a dental bridge replacing anterior maxillary teeth #7-10 (see Figure 7.110). The bridge is composed of an unknown composite with a gold lingual surface, and gold crowns that attach the bridge to the adjacent canines (teeth #6 and 11).

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

Degenerative joint disease is evident on many of the thoracic vertebrae in the form of lipping and narrowing of the vertebral bodies (Figure 7.113). The left scapular glenoid fossa also preserved advanced lipping.



Sensitive Content

Figure 7.111. The lower dentition from Burial 28. The teeth have unusual wear patterns due to occluding with the gold bridge.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.112. Dentition from Burial 28.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.113. Thoracic and lumbar vertebrae from Burial 28, showing the osteophyte development.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Skeletal fragmentation and staining is consistent with prolonged burial and similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #1, 2, 15, 17, 27, 28, and 32 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.114).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The remains recovered from Burial #28 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #15 represent an active, older woman, circumstantially of African descent. Her stature is approximately 61.5 inches. She wore a dental bridge with a gold interior surface, which replaced her upper incisors and provided gold caps on the adjacent canine teeth. Her activity level is attributed to the advanced arthritic changes in her spine. No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed; however, this assessment is limited by the poor preservation of many skeletal elements. Preservation of her skeletal remains is consistent with this burial cohort. Two petrous temporals and several teeth were retained for DNA analysis.



Figure 7.114. DNA specimens retained for Burial 28 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual does not possess significant features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the temporal context of her burial.

Burial 29

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 29

Oaklawn Unknown Number: 16

Field Catalog Number: 303

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.115). Many elements, especially vertebrae, ribs, and manual/pedal elements, are represented by dust and bone fragments in the correct anatomical locations. The skull is crushed, and teeth are distributed in the soil matrix containing the thoracic elements, which are also crushed. Plant roots have invaded the cranium and mandible. Butvar was applied to the cranium, pelvic girdle and limb elements. A sampling

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.115. Overview of the Burial 29 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

auger had previously passed through the right scapula and ribs. The remains were recovered from a coffin which had been buried within a shipping crate.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Radii
Hyoid (body)	Right and Left Os Coxae
Teeth #1-6, 8, 10-18, 20-30, 32	Right and Left Femora
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Patellae
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Clavicles	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Scapulae	Manual elements
Right and Left Humeri	Pedal elements
Right and Left Ulnae	

Sex

This individual is male. Cranial traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) has predominately masculine morphology, including a large mastoid process, narrow sciatic notch, smooth preauricular area, a rugose nuchal crest, and broad orbital margin.

Ancestry

This individual is probably of African descent and may have identified as Black. Ancestry could not be reliably estimated for this individual due to fragmentation of the skull (Figure 7.116). Craniometric analysis of the reconstructed cranium, using Fordisc version 3.1.317 (Jantz and Ousley 2005) indicated classification in the Black 20th century samples (posterior probability 0.894 and typicalities above 0.6 for the 20th century Black male sample). The nasal aperture morphology is preserved and has a smooth margin (no nasal sill), and a nasal gutter is noted, which are traits associated with individuals of African descent. However, more traits are needed for a conclusive morphological ancestry estimate. Circumstantially, the burial location supports a designation of Black for the purposes of stature analysis.

Age

This man is an adult, likely middle aged. All of his epiphyses are fused, including the joint between the first and second sacral vertebrae. Morphology of the iliac auricular surfaces (Chamberlain and Buckberry 2002) is inconsistent; the left is in Stage VI (mean age of 66.71, range 39-91) and the right in Stage VII (mean age of 72.25, range of 53-92) (Figures 7.117 and 7.118). The middle-age portion of these ranges is applicable, because antemortem dental attrition is beginning in the lower molars (Figure 7.119), and arthritic changes are not observed in the postcrania.

Stature

Based on the classification of Black male, using Fordisc version 3.1.321 19th Century sample, stature is estimated at 71.6 inches +/- 2.5 inches with a 95% confidence interval, using the combined measurements of the calcaneus, femur, and tibia. The formula used is:

$$\text{Stature [71.6 inches]} = 0.04854 * \text{CALCXL} + \text{FEMXLN} + \text{TIBXLN} (1034 \text{ mm}) + 21.41.$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

Linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH) defects are noted on teeth #1, 8, and 11. This hypoplasia is frequently associated with periods of high fevers as a subadult. Teeth #9, 19 and 31 were lost antemortem.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.116. *Anterior view of the Burial 29 cranium.*

Antemortem Or Pathological Conditions

No significant antemortem or disease conditions is observed.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death is observed.

Sensitive Content

Postmortem Damage

The sampling auger encountered these remains earlier in the investigation of Section 20. The damage to the right scapula and ribs is not distinguishable from the fragmentation and compression present in these remains due to prolonged burial.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #1-6, 8, 10, 11, 17, 18, and 20-30 are retained as samples for later DNA analysis (Figure 7.120).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 29 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #16 is a male in his middle age who is probably of African descent and may have identified as Black. His stature is approximately 5 feet 11 inches. He was experiencing dental attrition to his right lower molars. No other indicators of health stress are observed, and no signs of healed antemortem trauma are detected. No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed; however, this evaluation is limited by the poor preservation of many skeletal elements. While postmortem fragmentation and soil staining are consistent with this exhumation cohort, these remains were disturbed by the sampling auger in the right shoulder area. Two petrous temporals and several teeth are retained for DNA analysis.

Based on coffin style, this individual does not possess significant features shared by

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.118. *Anterior view of sacrum for Burial 29.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.119. Right and left auricular surfaces of the ilia, for Burial 29.

the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the temporal context of his burial.



Figure 7.120. DNA specimens retained for Burial 29 (left) and the bundled remains (right).

Burial 30

Tulsa Race Massacre Investigation Burial Number: 30
Oaklawn Unknown Number: 19
Field Catalog Number: 66

Condition of Remains

These skeletal remains are friable and very fragmentary (Figure 7.121). The cranium is crushed, with the facial skeleton collapsed into the vault. Butvar was applied to the cranial vault, right humerus, clavicles, and femora. The ribs, vertebrae, and os coxae are observable but fragmentary. Coffin wood was recorded with the remains, but hardware was not noted.

Number of Individuals

One (1) individual is represented by these remains. No duplicate skeletal elements are observed, and no elements of anomalous size or developmental stage are recovered.

After cleaning the following classes of skeletal elements are present:

Skull (cranium and mandible)	Right and Left Radii
Teeth #22-25	Right and Left Os Coxae
Right and Left Ribs	Right and Left Femora
Cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae	Right and Left Patellae
Right and Left Clavicles	Right and Left Tibiae
Right and Left Scapulae	Right and Left Fibulae
Right and Left Humeri	Manual elements
Right and Left Ulnae	Pedal elements

Sex

This individual is probably male. A robust female is not excluded. Preserved cranial and pelvic traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), are intermediate in development (nuchal crest, orbital margins, and glabella region), feminine (mastoid process size), and probably male (sciatic notch width). The diameter of the femoral head (49 mm) is consistent with male size.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.121. Overview of the Burial 30 remains upon arrival in laboratory.

Ancestry

Ancestry is not estimated due to fragmentation of the cranium (Figure 7.122). Craniometric analysis with the few measurements available from the reconstructed cranium results in no arguable similarity to any of the Fordisc (Jantz and Ousley 2005, version 3.1.321) populations.

Age

This individual is an older adult, over 40 years. The pubic symphyses resemble male Phase V (Brooks and Suchey 1990), which has a mean age of 45.6 and an age range of 27-66 (Figure 7.123).

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.122. Anterior view of the cranium from Burial 30.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.123. View of pubic symphyses from Burial 30.

Age estimation from these pubic symphyses is tentative, due to pathological changes present in the pelvic girdle (see ANTEMORTEM TRAUMA OR PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS below). All of the epiphyses are fused, including the joint between the first and second sacral vertebrae. The right elbow, lower thoracic vertebrae, and knee joints exhibit arthritic lipping (Figure 7.124); these developments indicate long term chronic activity stress and support the middle age and older status.

Stature

Based on the classification of any population, using Fordisc version 3.1.321 19th Century sample and measurements of the calcaneus and femur, stature is estimated at 67.2 +/- 3.0 inches with a 95% confidence interval. The formula used is:

$$\text{Stature [67.2 inches]} = 0.09381 * \text{CALCXL} + \text{FEMBLN (550 mm)} + 15.65.$$

Individualizing Traits or Anomalies

See PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS below for features that would contribute to identification if medical records existed.

Antemortem or Pathological Conditions

This individual is nearly edentulous (Figure 7.125). Teeth #22-25 were recovered. Some upper teeth were present near the time of death, but antemortem loss is likely based on the alveolar

resorption (Figure 7.126).

Evidence of systemic disease, probably a metastatic condition, is observed in the thorax, and possibly includes the base of the cranium. The petrous pyramids of both temporals are porous. The left glenoid fossa has a perforation that could derive from cholesteatoma, tympanic dehiscence, or other unknown source, although postmortem fracture is not excluded (Figures 7.127-7.129).

The os coxae, especially the right ilium, exhibit osteoblastic periosteal activity and extensive porosity (Figures 7.130 and 7.131). Ribs of the mid-thorax on both sides demonstrate similar periosteal activity and porosity (Figure 7.132). Radiographs show that the trabecular spaces of the ilia, ribs, and scapular glenoid have a moth-eaten appearance (Figures 7.133-7.135). The porous state of the petrous temporals may be related to the same systemic condition.

Perimortem Trauma

No signs of trauma associable with a cause of death are observed.

Postmortem Damage

Excavation notes indicate the left humerus, radius, and ulna were damaged by heavy machinery in the excavation process. The remaining fragmentation and staining is consistent with prolonged burial and similar to others in this exhumation cohort.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.124. Anterior view of sacrum, showing fused sacral vertebrae, from Burial 30.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.125. *Arthritic changes in the right elbow (ulna and radius) and lower thoracic vertebrae.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.126. *The recovered dentition (mandibular incisors and canine) and mandible (bottom) from Burial 30.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.127. *The right maxilla from Burial 30. No maxillary teeth were recovered.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.128. *Left and right petrous temporals, posterior endocranial view, showing porosity of the petrous pyramids.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.129. *Atypical opening in the floor of the left auditory canal from Burial 30.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.130. *The anterior view of the reconstructed pelvic girdle.*

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.131. Posterior views of the right (top) and left ilia.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.132. Rib fragments from Burial 30.

DNA Sampling

Two petrous temporals and teeth #23-25 were retained for DNA analysis (Figure 7.135).

Summary of Conclusions and Opinions

The individual exhumed from Burial 30 and accessioned as Oaklawn Unknown #19 is a probable male of middle to late age. His ancestry is not estimated. He is nearly edentulous except for some lower incisors. His stature is approximately 5 feet 7 inches. No trauma associable with a cause of death is observed, although this assessment is limited by poor preservation of many elements. Preservation did not limit documentation of pathological features associable with a cause of death, as bone deposits and destruction in the ribs and pelvic girdle, coupled with a moth-eaten radiographic appearance, are consistent with metastatic disease. Other conditions cannot be excluded. This individual lived an active life, as indicated by the arthritic changes to the knee and ankle joints and the lower vertebrae. Postmortem fragmentation and staining is consistent with prolonged burial. Two petrous temporals and several teeth were retained for DNA analysis.

Based on biological sex and coffin style, this individual possesses multiple features shared by the Tulsa Race Massacre victims historically recorded in this area of Oaklawn Cemetery. While technically not excluded from the victim sample, the poor health status supports the assignment of a non-traumatic cause of death. DNA analysis is recommended for the purpose of potentially identifying next of kin for this individual and possibly restoring the context of his burial.

Sensitive Content

Figure 7.133. Radiograph of pelvic girdle elements, indicating moth-eaten appearance of internal trabeculae from Burial 30.

Sensitive Content



Figure 7.135. Radiograph of shoulder fragments, indicating moth-eaten appearance of internal trabeculae of the scapula from Burial 30.



Figure 7.136. DNA specimens retained for Burial 30 (left) and the bundled remains (right)..

Biological Profile Summary

Nineteen individuals were successfully exhumed (Tables 7.4-7.7). One burial, an infant, yielded no preserved remains. Of the nineteen exhumations, six female adults, eight male adults, and five juveniles were recovered. Nine adults showed convincing or speculative features of African ancestry. Most adults were middle aged or older. The two individuals in their twenties were both male. Estimated adult heights ranged from 63 to 72 inches. Three adults, two males and one female, had gold dental work. One adult male had a healed gunshot wound to the left jaw. Five adults displayed linear enamel hypoplasia, which is a dental malformation associated with high fevers or other severe stresses during infancy and childhood.

One individual displayed trauma and characteristics associated with Tulsa Race Massacre Oaklawn burials. **Burial 27 has multiple gunshot wounds and meets the characteristics of the documented, “Original 18” Tulsa Race Massacre burial: probable African ancestry, male, gunshot wound trauma near the time of death, and buried in a plain coffin.** Other males buried in plain coffins (Table 7.8) are not excluded from being Tulsa Race Massacre victims, as evidence of trauma related to a cause of death may be obscured by the fragmentation produced by years of interment. Burial 27 is a clear indication that gunshot wounds can be preserved in this burial environment. In instances when bullets are removed, bone was not impacted, or non-projectile trauma occurred, this burial environment may impede reconstruction of the perimortem trauma. All of the female burials are technically excluded as members of the Original 18 sample by virtue of biological sex. Females were not buried in plain coffins in this exhumation cohort, and no trauma related to a cause of death was observed in this group or in the subadults. One subadult, infant Burial 26, is of interest due to burial similarities to the Burial 27 gunshot wound victim.

Postmortem Environment Summary

Skeletal preservation was fair across the cohort, where “fair” means skeletal elements are identifiable, observable in context with each other, and frequently preserve indicators of age, sex, or ancestry. Teeth, the globe of the skull, and the arrangement of the remains in the burial were well preserved. Facial bones, especially the upper maxilla, were not well preserved, and neither were the thinner walled ribs, vertebrae, hand, and feet elements.

Table 7.4. Biological Profile Data from the Oaklawn Unknown Individuals by Burial Number for each excavated burial.

Burial Number	Biological Sex	Age	Ancestry	Stature	Individualizing Traits	Health Conditions	Trauma Associated w/ Cause of Death
1	Female	Older Adult	Indeterminate	Undetermined	None observed	None observed	None observed
2	Undetermined	4.5 to 5.5 years	Indeterminate	Undetermined	None observed	None observed	None observed
3	Probable Male	Early 20s	Indeterminate	68.0 +/- 2.4 inches	Gold teeth #9 and #10	LEH	None observed
4	Female and fetus	Adult	Indeterminate	63.6 +/- 2.8 inches	fetal remains in pelvis	Near term pregnancy	None observed
9	Male	Older Adult	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	None	None observed	None observed
13	Female	30s	African descent	63.4 +/- 3.6 inches	None	LEH	None observed
14	Female	Middle Aged	African descent	64.2 +/- 3.1 inches	None	None observed	None observed
15	Male	Adult	African descent	65.4 +/- 2.4 inches	Femoral bowing	LEH	None observed
16	Female	Middle Aged	African descent	67.4 +/- 3.0 inches	None	None observed	None observed
17	Probable male	Older Middle Age	Indeterminate Speculative African Ancestry	69.1 +/- 2.9 inches	None	LEH	None observed
19	Male	Middle Age	Probable African descent	70.5 +/- 2.4 inches	Gold and amalgam fillings; Probable antemortem GSW to left jaw	Probable antemortem GSW to left jaw	None observed
21	Undetermined	Prenatal Infant	Undetermined	Undetermined	None	None observed	None observed
22	Undetermined	Infant	Undetermined	Undetermined	None	None observed	None observed

Table 7.4 (cont.) Biological Profile Data from the Oaklawn Unknown Individuals by Burial Number for each excavated burial.

Burial Number	Biological Sex	Age	Ancestry	Stature	Individualizing Traits	Health Conditions	Trauma Associated w/ Cause of Death
23	Undetermined	Probable infant	Undetermined	Undetermined	None	None observed	None observed
24	Undetermined	Prenatal infant	Undetermined	Undetermined	None	None observed	None observed
26	Undetermined	Prenatal infant	Undetermined	Undetermined	None	None observed	None observed
27	Probable male	20s	Speculative African descent	67.0 +/- 2.5 inches	None	None observed	Multiple gunshot wounds
28	Female	Older Middle Age	Speculative African descent	61.5 +/- 2.2 inches	dental bridge with gold features	None observed	None observed
29	Male	Middle Age	African descent	71.6 +/- 2.5 inches	LEH	None	None observed
30	Probable male	Older Adult	Undetermined	67.2 +/- 3.0 inches	None	possible metastatic disease	None observed

Table 7.5. Select Biological Profile Data for the Male Oaklawn Unknown Individuals with Plain Coffin Status

Burial Number	Individualizing Traits	Health Conditions	Trauma Associated w/ Cause of Death	Plain Coffin (Yes or No)
3	Gold teeth #9 and #10	LEH	None observed	Yes
9	None	None observed	None observed	Yes
15	Femoral bowing	LEH	None observed	Yes
17	None	LEH	None observed	Yes
19	Probable antemortem GSW to left jaw	Probable antemortem GSW to left jaw	None observed	Yes
27	None	None observed	Multiple gunshot wounds	Yes
29	LEH	None	None observed	No
30	None	possible metastatic disease	None observed	Yes

The burials were in coffins. Decades of burial resulted in compression and fragmentation of large skeletal elements such as the skull, pelvis, and long bones, and disintegration of smaller or finer bones. If one speculates that a plain coffin also indicates a lack of embalming, then the decompositional environment is not an impediment to recovery of victims of gunshot wounds. Material artifacts were not common in association with the exhumed remains. See the archaeological report for details on personal effects or artifacts recovered from the burials. Safety pins, presumably to close burial shrouds, snaps, and rarely fabric, were identified in lab.

Based on the condition of remains in this exhumation cohort, continued search for Original 18 burials will produce remains that can be classified as likely Tulsa Race Massacre victims. The use of unjacketed lead projectiles during the 1800s and 1900s increases the probability of identifying a gunshot wound in the absence of the projectile. Burial 19 is an example. Evidence of thermal damage will likely only be observable in remains that are preserved in a pugilistic pose.

Tulsa Race Massacre Original 18 Victims Recovery Status

Only Burial 27 is eligible to be a possible Race Massacre victim (Tables 7.8 and 7.9). His age is younger than any of the known-age individuals buried in Oaklawn Cemetery (see Table 1 from Preamble). The suitable younger individuals from the death certificate data were both transported for burial (Howard Barrens and Commodore Knox). Burial 27 could be one of the

Table 7.6. Select Biological Profile Data for the Female Oaklawn Unknown Individuals with Plain Coffin Status

Burial Number	Biological Sex	Ancestry	Individualizing Traits	Health Conditions	Trauma Associated w/ Cause of Death	Plain Coffin (Yes or No)
1	Female	Indeterminate	None observed	None observed	None observed	No
4	Female and fetus	Indeterminate	fetal remains in pelvis	Near term pregnancy	None observed	No
13	Female	African descent	None	LEH	None observed	No
14	Female	African descent	None	None observed	None observed	No
16	Female	African descent	None	None observed	None observed	No
28	Female	Speculative African descent	dental bridge with gold features	None observed	None observed	No

Table 7.7. Select Biological Profile Data from the Subadult Oaklawn Unknown Individuals with Plain Coffin Status

Burial Number	Age	Individualizing Traits	Health Conditions	Trauma Associated w/ Cause of Death	Plain Coffin (Yes or No)
2	4.5 to 5.5 years	None observed	None observed	None observed	No
21	Prenatal Infant	None	None observed	None observed	No
22	Perinatal infant	None	None observed	None observed	Yes
23	No remains	None	None observed	None observed	Yes
24	Prenatal infant	None	None observed	None observed	Yes
26	Prenatal infant	None	None observed	None observed	Yes

Table 7.8. Male Oaklawn Unknown Individuals Assessed for Characteristics of the Original 18 Burials

Burial Number	African American Ancestry	Plain Coffin	Evidence of Projectile Trauma or Burning	Status as Possible Original 18 Burial
3	Indeterminate	Yes	None observed	Not Excluded
9	Indeterminate	Yes	None observed	Not Excluded
15	African Ancestry	Yes	None observed	Not Excluded
17	Speculative African Ancestry	Yes	None observed	Not Excluded
19	African Ancestry	Yes	None observed	Not Excluded
27	Speculative African Ancestry	Yes	Multiple gunshot wounds	Included
29	African Ancestry	No	None observed	Excluded
30	Indeterminate	Plain	None observed	Not Excluded*

* Burial 30 had a metastatic disease or similar ailment at the time of death. He is not excluded, as riot activity could be a contributing factor to the death.

Table 7.9. Oaklawn Unknown Individual(s) Suitable for Consideration as a Possible Tulsa Race Massacre Victim

Burial Number	African American Ancestry	Plain Coffin	Evidence of Projectile Trauma or Burning
27	Speculative African Ancestry	Yes	Multiple gunshot wounds

males of unknown age, but this will remain speculation unless relationship data becomes available through DNA analysis.

Based on the preservation environment, a successful exhumation cohort will demonstrate multiple males with perimortem gunshot wound evidence, and buried in plain coffins. The “not excluded” males are not included in the count of possible TRM victims recovered. These individuals could have died from sequelae derived from the riot and therefore are not excluded. Recovery of multiple TRM victims will be demonstrated by recovery of multiple male decedents with evidence of gunshot wounds as a cause of death. An additional behavioral factor to our advantage is that the “Original 18” do not represent hospital deaths (except for Commodore Knox, who was transported for burial), and were not prepared for burial, so bullets will likely be retained when applicable.

Our recommendation is to continue the excavation in Section 20 Oaklawn Cemetery, covering a larger area in order to cover the dispersed burial pattern exhibited in Section 19. The preservation of coffins and skeletal remains is sufficient to allow us to expose evidence of coffin hardware without exhuming the skeletal remains. If an area of Section 20 is exposed which shows coffins stacked coffins, or bodies without coffins, then all coffins/burials would be exhumed in that area.

CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kary L. Stackelbeck, Ph.D. Phoebe R. Stubblefield, Ph.D. and Scott Ellsworth, Ph.D.

The invaluable work of the Tulsa Race Riot Commission brought much-needed attention to the horrible events that transpired in Greenwood in 1921. That commission laid the groundwork for the current phase of the re-opened investigation. The Physical Investigation Committee is grateful to Mayor Bynum and the City of Tulsa for making this work possible.

As a result of the extensive and intensive investigations completed in 2020 and 2021, we now know substantially more than we did previously about Oaklawn Cemetery and the process of discovering and recovering Massacre victims reportedly interred therein.

Although it may not be readily visible today, there has been substantial alteration of the Oaklawn cemetery landscape through the introduction of many layers of intentional fill—the intensity and depth of which was completely unknown prior to these investigations. These layers of fill served to cover two relict streams that are no longer visible along the western and southern sides of the cemetery, created usable, reclaimed ground for burial plots in the New Potter’s Field, and covered over that portion of the cemetery to raise it to the modern ground surface. Although the relict streams are not visible today, they still carry water along their courses and have continued to saturate the soil in the southwestern section of the cemetery. This water infiltration has happened periodically since the fill was introduced and has resulted in the homogenization of the natural and cultural soil horizons—including grave shafts. This homogenization of the soil layers masked, and in some cases erased, evidence of individual grave shafts, giving the appearance of mass grave fill. These previously unknown fill layers and frequently saturated sediments help explain the challenges in obtaining reliable geophysical survey results in the southwestern portion of Oaklawn at and below one meter (3.3 feet) below the modern ground surface. These same conditions have also created unexpected challenges for obtaining clear results from soil cores and augers used to detect the kinds of mixed deposits that are normally characteristic of grave shafts.

Despite these challenges and the lack of evidence in places for individual grave shafts, the monitored excavation process led to the discovery of 34 graves in a severely under-documented portion of the cemetery. Archaeological excavation of a selection of these graves resulted in the successful documentation of one adult, male gunshot victim (Burial 27) and several other burials of archaeological interest (see Figure 5.10) to the ongoing Massacre investigation. Excavation of each burial was completed in a respectful, scientific manner that facilitated transportation of the remains to the on-site lab for detailed forensic analysis.

Forensic analysis of the excavated burials confirmed the gunshot victim, identifying evidence of two additional bullet wounds beyond that which was observed during the excavation process. Six additional adult males interred in simple wooden caskets have not yet been excluded from the possibility of being Massacre victims, but they did not present clear, discernable evidence of trauma—perhaps due to the fragmentary nature of the remains or death by some other proximate cause. Further assessment and understanding of the burial population may be yielded by the forthcoming DNA analysis.

Assuming for the sake of discussion that each of the identified adult males in simple caskets and the other burials of archaeological interest are indeed Massacre victims, we have assessed their distribution against the models presented in Chapter 3 for individual and mass graves, including that hypothesized by Clyde Snow (2001) based on his invaluable analysis of available records of known victims. The pattern we have documented is far more complicated and suggests that victims were interred in individual graves between and among non-massacre victims. This pattern was not anticipated based on any of the historical research, eyewitness accounts, or work of the previous Commission. This does not preclude the possibility of one or more traditional mass graves elsewhere in Oaklawn Cemetery—only that based on currently available data—group interments do not seem apparent in the block excavated in the summer of 2021.

Recommendations for Next Steps in the Investigation

Based on the findings to-date of the re-opened investigation, the Physical Investigation Committee issues the following recommendations:

- 1) Expanded excavation in the southwestern portion of Section 20 of Oaklawn Cemetery to locate additional graves of individuals demonstrating features of Massacre victims. With the information we now possess regarding the depositional context of the burials and the quality of preservation of remains and artifacts, the methods used for expanded excavations can be tailored to maximize recovery of individuals who fit the expected characteristics of known victims. Such an effort would entail planning and coordination with the City and Public Oversight Committee.
- 2) That the City of Tulsa and its DNA consultant inform and encourage community members to participate in the DNA analysis of the unknown adults whose samples were collected during the most recent phase of fieldwork at Oaklawn Cemetery that are the subject of this current report.
- 3) Completion of geoarchaeological investigations in both the Newblock Park and The Canes areas to obtain necessary data regarding possible mass graves in these locations. This work will provide important data to inform the next phases of fieldwork at either/both locations.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPANTS IN THE 2020-2021 FIELD SEASONS AT OAKLAWN CEMETERY

The fieldwork that has been conducted to-date could not have been possible without the incredible support and active participation by numerous individuals. We regret any oversights if we have missed anyone.

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the late Alan Whitten

APPENDIX B

2020-2021 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT OAKLAWN CEMETERY

2020-2021 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT OAKLAWN CEMETERY

Scott W. Hammerstedt

This appendix describes geophysical survey conducted at Oaklawn Cemetery in July of 2020 and May/June 2021. This work was done in the Clyde Eddy and Original 18 areas (Figure 1). The gradiometer and GPR were both used in the Clyde Eddy area; only GPR was used in the Original 18.

Methods and Technologies

Surveying and Mapping. The geophysical survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad 601 gradiometer and Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) UtilityScan and SIR-3000 ground-penetrating radar (GPR) systems. Wooden stakes were positioned using a laser total station for accurate measuring. Standardized ropes 20 meters (65 ft) in length and marked at 50 cm (20 in) intervals were then used to guide the gradiometer and GPR operators.



Figure 1. Google Earth image of the southwest corner of Oaklawn cemetery with survey locations highlighted in red. The left locations is in the Original 18 area and the right is in the Clyde Eddy area.

Geophysics

Geophysics has become a common tool in archaeology and consists of a number of non-invasive methods to find and analyze subsurface features (Clark 1996; Conyers 2012; Kvamme 2001; Weymouth 1986). Cultural features are usually recognized by contrasts or other differences between the feature and undisturbed surrounding soils. Human activities alter soil texture in many ways, including compaction, stratigraphy, moisture retention, and burning, among others. Geophysical technologies allow us to measure and locate variations of the physical characteristics of the soil. These instruments operate near or at ground surface. The use of the ropes described above allow for spatial control and the subsequent accurate location of soil anomalies detected with geophysical technologies. In many cases, the use of multiple geophysical techniques on the same project has proven useful (e.g., Clay 2001; Hammerstedt, et al. 2017).

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR). GPR is commonly used in cemeteries (Conyers 2006). It is an active technology, meaning it introduces an artificial field to measure response. GPR works by sending pulses of radar into the ground, which are reflected, absorbed, or otherwise deflected by these buried features. The return time of these pulses indicates the depth to the anomaly. Data are collected in sequential profiles, which can then be combined in proprietary software (in this case, RADAN 7) to create three-dimensional views. Data can then be viewed vertically and horizontally to search for anomalies.

Soil properties and the frequency of the GPR antenna determine both the depth that the radar pulse will penetrate and its resolution. Higher frequencies will not go particularly deep but can detect smaller objects. Lower frequencies will go deeper and can detect larger objects (Conyers 2004). The speed of the pulse depends on the composition and moisture levels of the soil through which the signal travels (Conyers 2004, 2012).

Graves appear in the data as multiple types of anomalies. These are generally caused by the deflection/reflection of the radar pulse created by the contrast between a grave and the surrounding soil (Bevan 1991; Conyers 2004, 2012). Hyperbola-shaped anomalies often appear directly over archaeological features. These can mark burial vaults, air pockets created by coffins, coffin furniture, or buried foundations such as headstones and stone outlines (Bevan 1991; Conyers 2004, 2006, 2012; Gaffney and Gater 2003). However, tree roots, rocks, and rodent burrows can cause similar hyperbolas, thus requiring careful mapping of the survey area and care in interpretation of the data. Generally, if an anomaly appears in the same place in multiple sequential profiles, it is more likely to be a grave than a naturally occurring feature.

A GSSI Utility Scan with a 350 MHz antenna and a GSSI SIR-3000 with a 200 MHz antenna were used for this project (Figure 2). Both were moved in a sequential zigzag pattern across the survey areas and the antenna constantly remained on the ground surface during data collection. Data was collected at 100 readings per meter (3.28 ft) with 0.5 meter (20 in) spacing between transects. Signal strength was good to a depth of roughly 1 meter, well within the depth to locate historic grave shafts. The conductive nature of the soil below one meter caused some signal degradation, but anomalies below 1 meter were still visible. Data were downloaded into RADAN 7 for processing.



Figure 2. GSSI ground-penetrating radar systems: (left) *Utility Scan* with 350 MHz antenna and (right) *SIR-3000* with 200 MHz antenna.

Gradiometry. A gradiometer is a passive sensor that measures changes in magnetic fields in a unit known as nanoteslas (nT) (Aspinall, et al. 2008; Clark 1996). Burning and disturbance both alter the magnetic reading of soil, meaning features such as fire pits, mounds, old excavation units, burials, and house floors are typically detectable using this technology. Soils with high organic content also have slightly higher magnetic readings (Lockhart 2010). Metal objects have very high readings and are visible as dipoles (a strong alternate high and low nT reading). The presence of large quantities of metal on a site can sometimes make data collection with a gradiometer problematic but can also be helpful, particularly at historic sites.

A Bartington Grad 601 gradiometer was used for this project (Figure 3). Data were collected in a zigzag pattern every 12.5 cm (4.7 in) along the same transects used for GPR in the Clyde Eddy area. The gradiometer was not used in the Original 18 area as it was previously surveyed (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019) and excavations in 2020 had introduced enough metal to interfere with data collection. The data were downloaded into TerraSurveyor 3 and standard processing methods were applied in order to identify any possible subsurface anomalies.

Results

Clyde Eddy. A 10x10 m (10.9x10.9 yard) area was surveyed using both the gradiometer and the GPR in the Clyde Eddy area (see Figure 1). Areas immediately to the south, east, and west of this location were surveyed in 2019 (Hammerstedt and Regnier 2019). After completion of the 2019 survey, we discovered that the map of the area in Witten, et al. (2001) that we used to guide our



Figure 3. *Bartington Grad 601 gradiometer*

field strategy had accidentally been published upside down. Therefore, we decided to resurvey this area to obtain full coverage.

Gradiometer data show the presence of several known graves along the edges of the survey area. A magnetic anomaly measuring roughly 1.8x0.9 m (6x3 ft) is evident roughly in the center (Figure 4). This anomaly was also identified in multiple consecutive GPR profiles (Figure 5). Subsequent coring of this anomaly in the summer of 2020 by Green did not detect the presence of a grave or any cultural feature.

Original 18. Since human remains had been identified during the October 2020 excavation at the

Oaklawn Cemetery Clyde Eddy Area

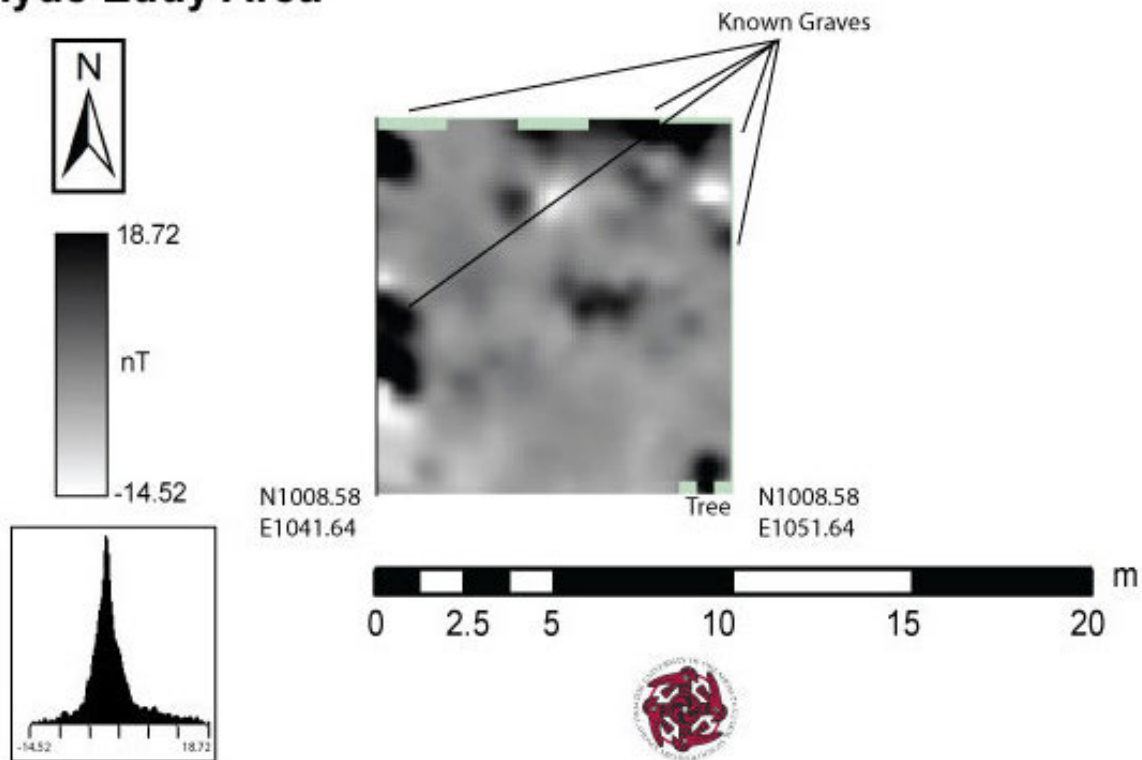


Figure 4. Clyde Eddy area gradiometer results. Note the large magnetic anomaly at east-center.

Original 18 area, we decided to resurvey parts of it to see if any additional graves could be located. This survey utilized the UtilityScan GPR. A 10x28 meter (10.9x30.6 yard) area was selected for survey with its southwest corner at N978E1008 (Figure 1).

GPR samples extended to a depth of approximately 3.5 m (3.8 yards) below ground level. As with other GPR data from Oaklawn Cemetery, the signal attenuated drastically at a depth of around 1 m due to conductive soils. This problem was also encountered by previous researchers (Maki and Jones 1998). Figure 6 shows a representative profile and time slice from this survey grid. No potential graves were visible in the data, although as this report has shown, multiple graves were encountered

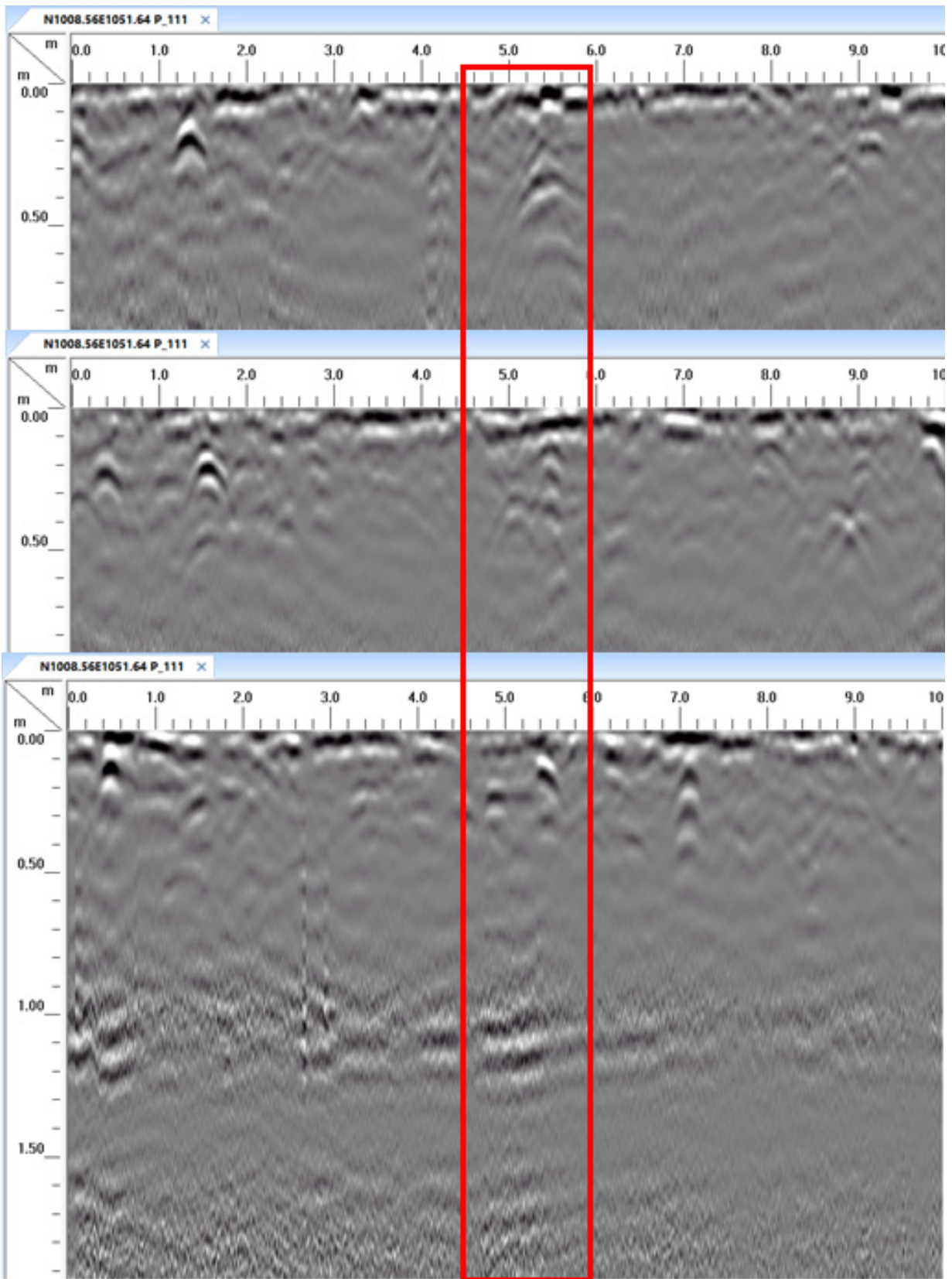


Figure 5. Clyde Eddy GPR results showing three consecutive profiles of the same anomaly detected by the gradiometer.

via excavation. This is likely because all graves were at a depth of approximately 2 meters below surface and are obscured by the problematic GPR conditions. Similarly, the backfilled excavation trench is also mostly obscured, although some hints of it can be seen at the top of the profile in Figure 6.

While the 2021 excavations were ongoing, we elected to conduct an additional survey to the west of the trench. This area was 3x4 meters (3.28x4.4 yards) with its southwest corner at N980E1009. We used the 200 MHz antenna in an attempt to penetrate more deeply (nearly 5 m [5.5 yards]) and to avoid the attenuation problem since this antenna operates at a lower frequency. As seen in Figure 7, the interference is less pronounced but still present. No burials were noted.

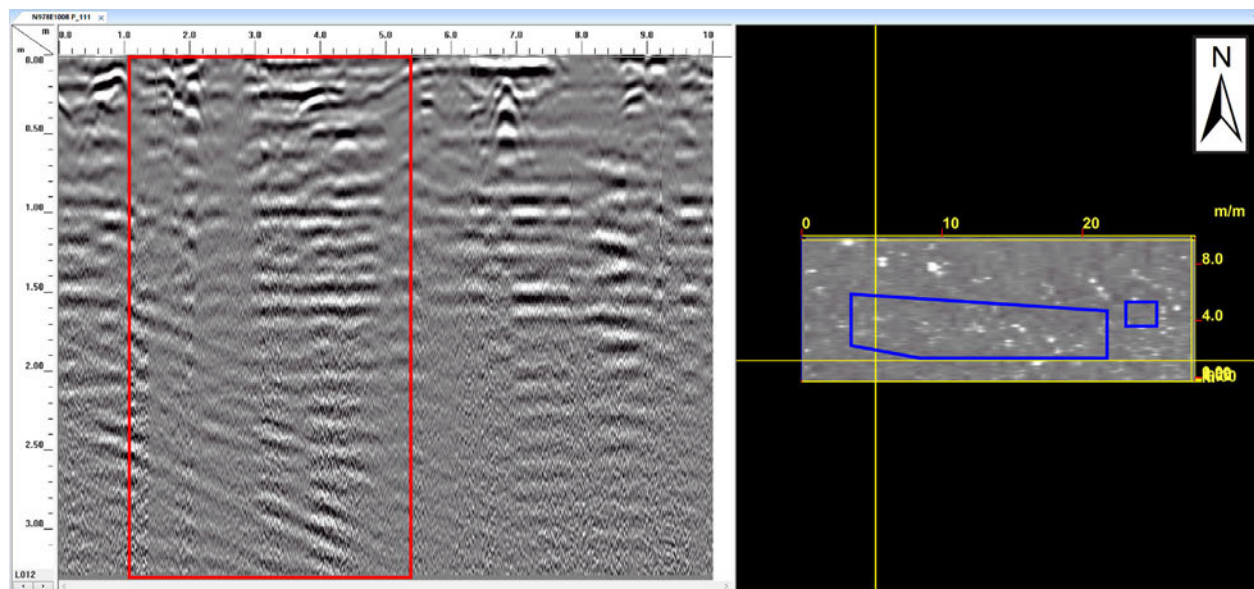


Figure 6. GPR data from the Original 18 area. The profile is at left and a time slice at 73 cmbs is at right. The area outlined in red shows the approximate location of the excavation trench in profile. The area outlined in blue shows the approximate location of the backfilled 2020 excavation trenches, and the vertical yellow line shows the location of the profile on the time slice.

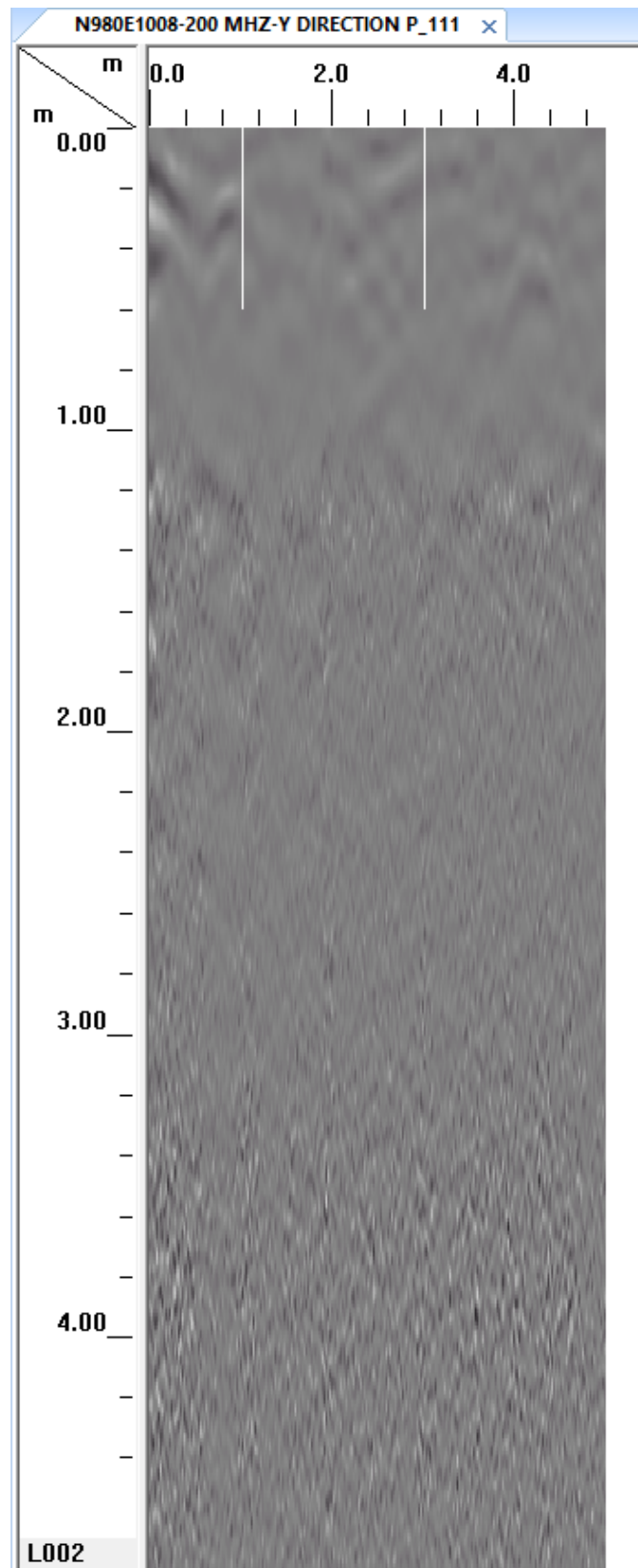


Figure 7. Typical profile of 200MHz GPR data from N980E1009.

APPENDIX C

OAKLAWN CEMETERY ORIGINAL 18 AREA SUMMARY OF WORK



Oaklawn Cemetery Original 18 Area 2021 Summary of Work

Ryan J. Peterson, Brooke L. Drew,
and Alex E. Badillo

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APPENDIX

C.1

Overview of 3D Documentation
and Mapping

Overview of 3D Documentation and Mapping

For the Oaklawn Cemetery Original 18 Area (OC018) excavation, digital 3D documentation and mapping were a planned part of the excavation routine. Structure-from-motion (SfM) photogrammetry was implemented to create measurable 3D models at various stages during the excavation of each burial. Digital 3D methods were used in lieu of traditional analog methods such as sketches and hand-drawn maps. The standard workflow used for 3D documentation for this project was adapted from the workflow used by Cardno, Inc. during the Bethel Cemetery Relocation Project in 2018 (see Badillo, Myers, Peterson 2020). As part of the standard procedure of excavation for the OC018 excavation, specific stages of excavation were documented. These stages were (1) the initial exposure of the coffin, (2) the exposure of the human remains, and (3) the empty grave shaft (Figure 1). Each of the documented burials were processed into scale 3D models and were spatially integrated into the site's local coordinate system by using a total station.

In addition to using SfM to document burials, we used aerial SfM methods to map the final excavation extents and Oaklawn Cemetery. This was completed using an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV, drone) with an integrated RGB camera. The 3D data produced using aerial methods were also integrated into the site's local coordinate system using a total station. In addition to 3D models, aerial methods were used to produce mapping products such as high resolution orthoimagery and digital surface models (DSMs).

Agisoft Metashape Professional (version 1.7.0) was used to generate the 3D models for this project. Additionally, Agisoft Metashape was used to produce the orthoimagery and DSMs. All data were then exported from Metashape to be integrated and used in ArcGIS Pro (version 2.8).

Beyond 3D documentation, a geodatabase was developed to store and organize spatial data from this project. The geodatabase includes vector datasets (i.e., points, lines, and polygons) and raster datasets (i.e., orthoimagery and elevation models) as well as the 3D datasets mentioned above. The 3D data are measurable within both Metashape and ArcGIS Pro; however, Metashape is the best choice for analysis of the 3D data. Other mapping products and vector data are best used and analyzed in ArcGIS Pro or any other GIS software package.

Note about the local coordinate system: All data produced for this project have been georeferenced based on the OC018 local coordinate system. Grid North is oriented 7 degrees west of magnetic north within this system.

Note about the accuracy of the burial models: The measured error was consistently less than one millimeter for the 3D burial models.

Equipment Used for Datacapture

Documentation of burials

- Sony a6000 Mirrorless DSLR camera with tripod
- Hand-calibrated scale bars from Cultural Heritage Imaging
- Color checker
- North arrow
- Total station (provided by OAS)

Documentation of excavation and wider site

- DJI phantom 4 pro UAV (drone)
- Ground control points (aerial targets)
- Total station (provided by OAS)
- Emlid Reach + differential GPS



Figure 1 Series of images illustrating the three models from Burial 03; (top) Model 1 the initial exposure of the coffin; (middle) Model 2 the exposure of the human remains; (bottom) Model 3 the empty grave shaft

Maps and Images of 3D Models



Figure 2 Orthoimagery of Oaklawn Cemetery

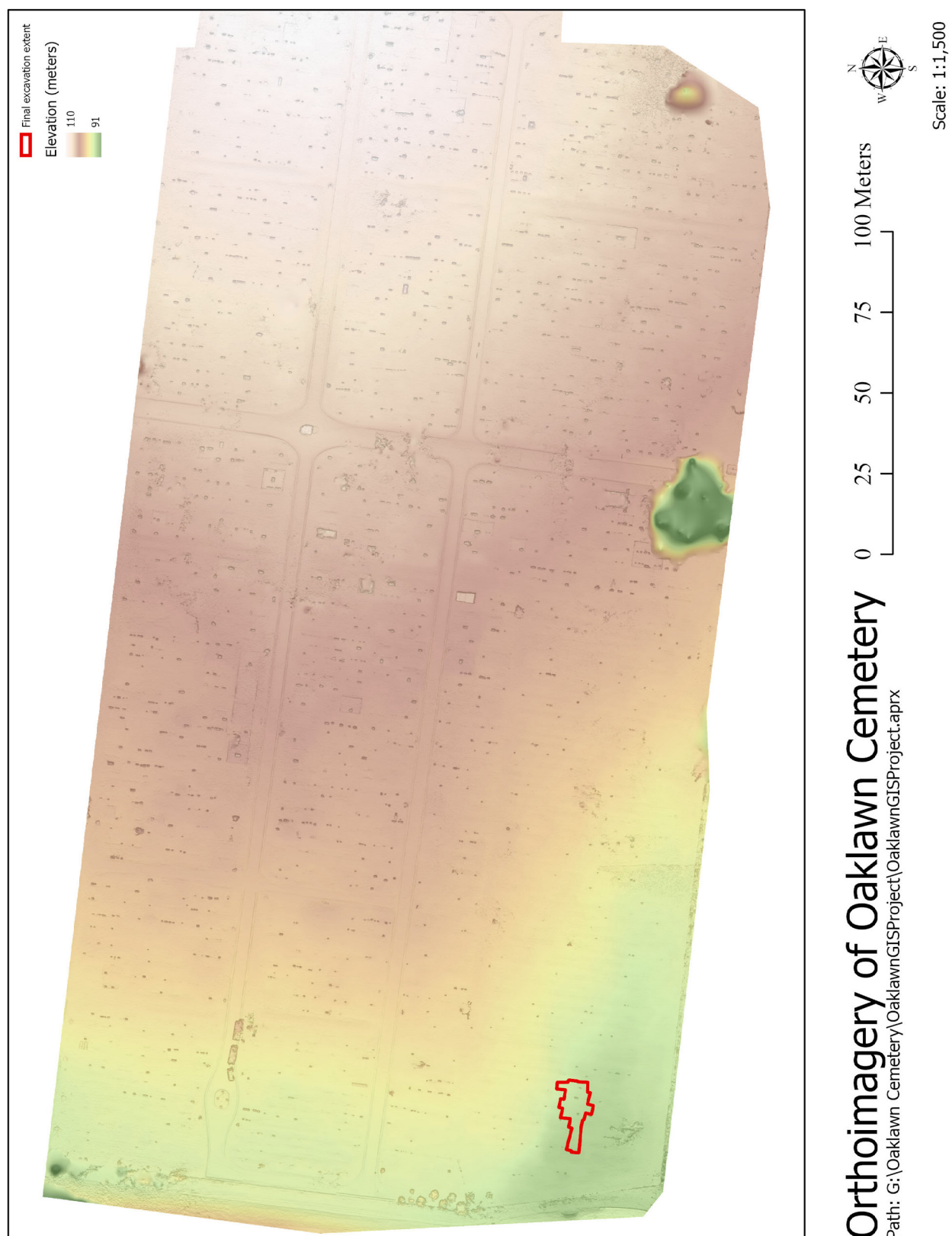


Figure 3 Oaklawn digital surface model (DSM) and hillshade with final extent of excavation delineated

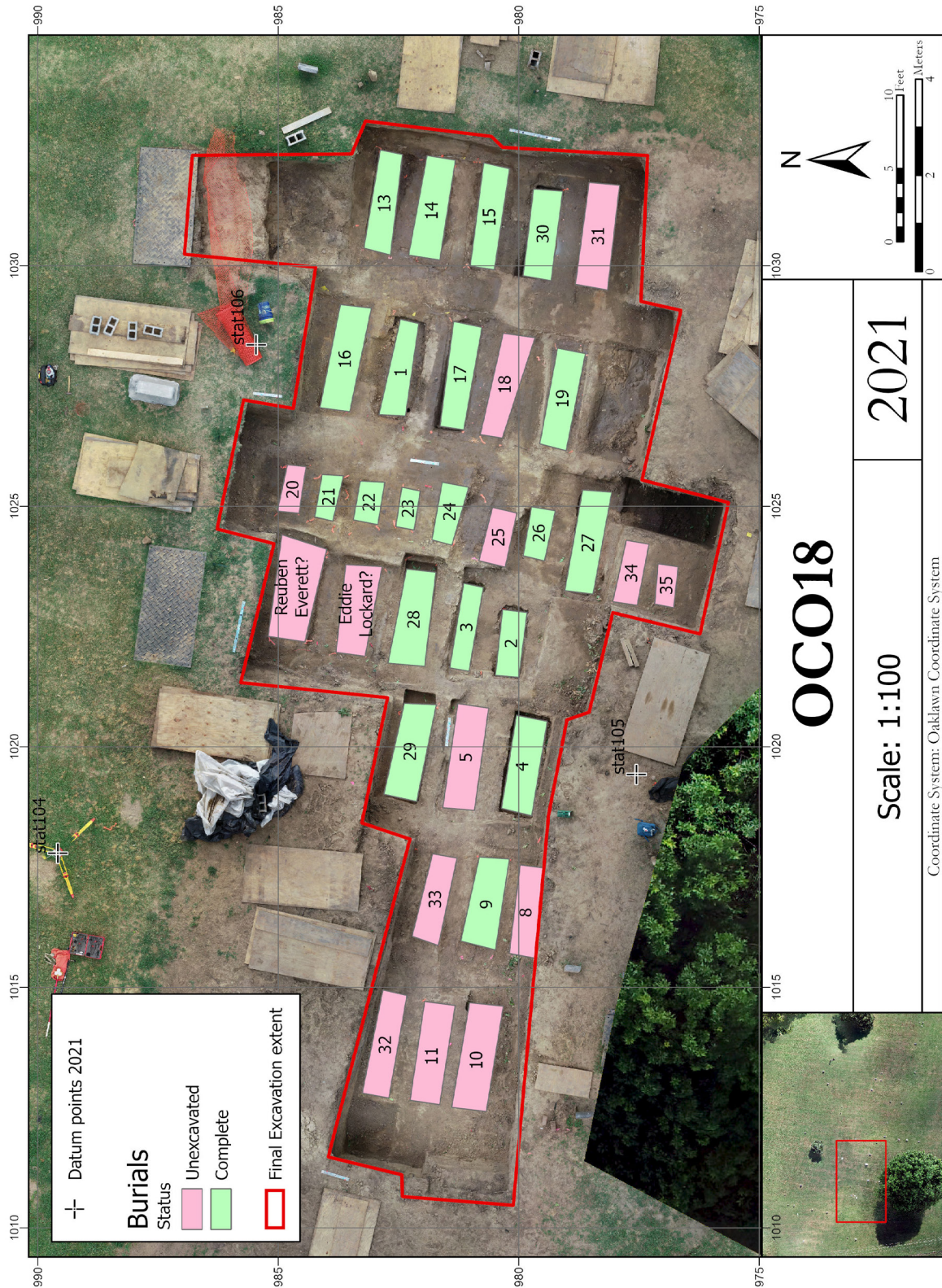


Figure 4 Map showing the final extent of excavation with burials (numbered) over orthoimagery

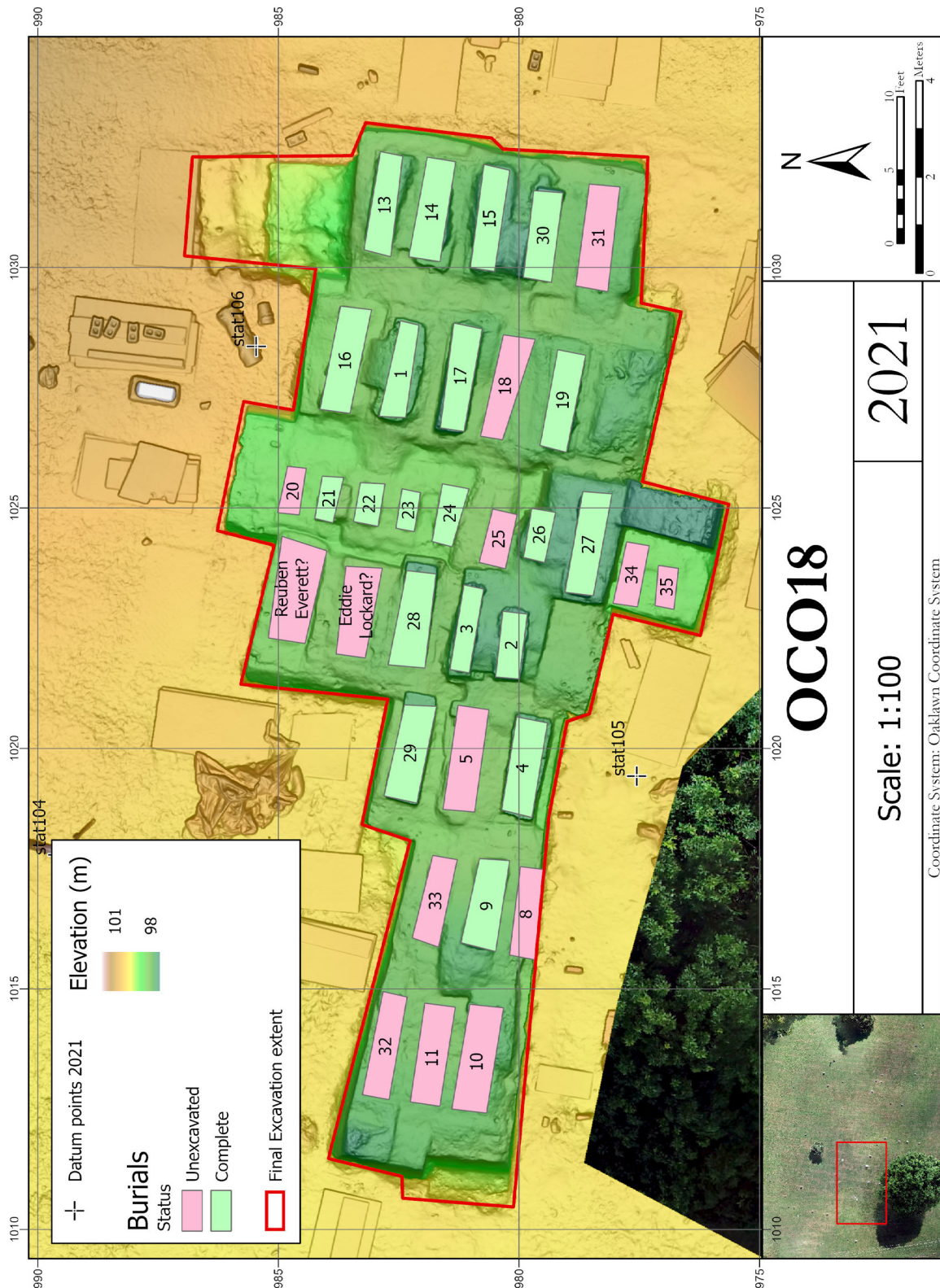


Figure 5 Map showing the final extent of excavation with burials (numbered) over digital surface model (DSM) and hillshade

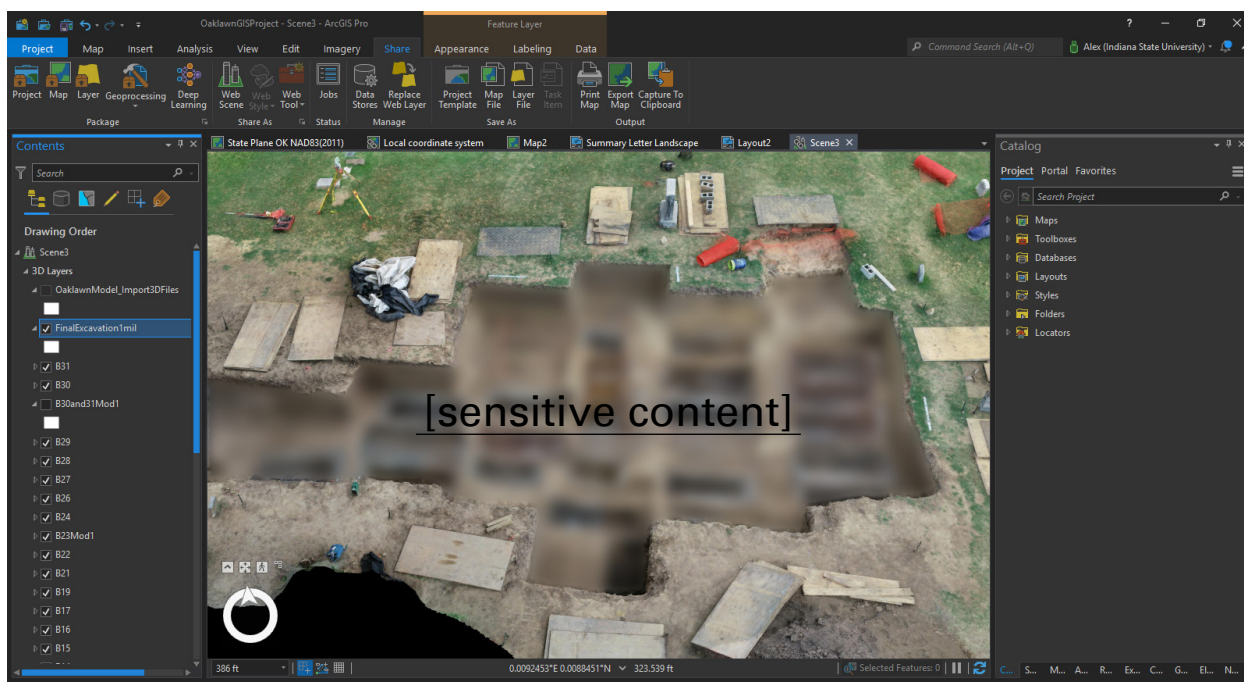


Figure 6 Screenshot of 3D models of the excavation in ArcGIS Pro. Image captured from the south. Digital 3D models of the burials are placed in the scene using coordinates from the total station.

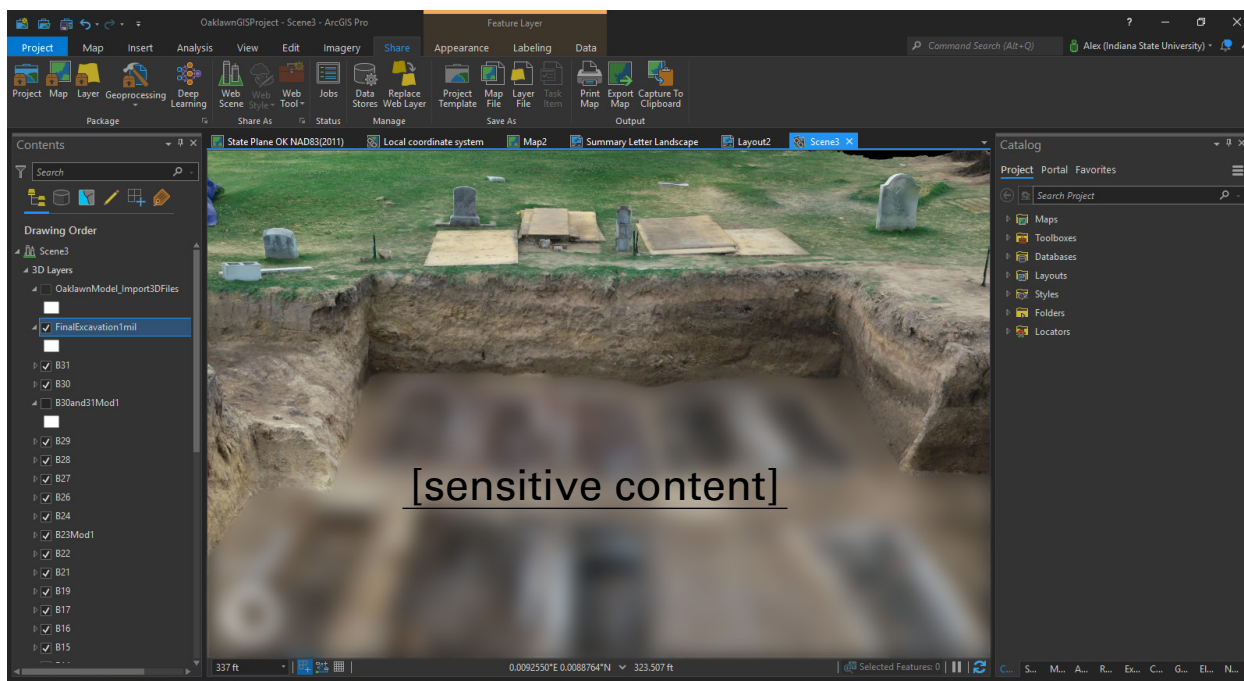


Figure 7 Screenshot of 3D models of the excavation in ArcGIS Pro. Image captured from the west of the eastern profile as of June 25, 2021.

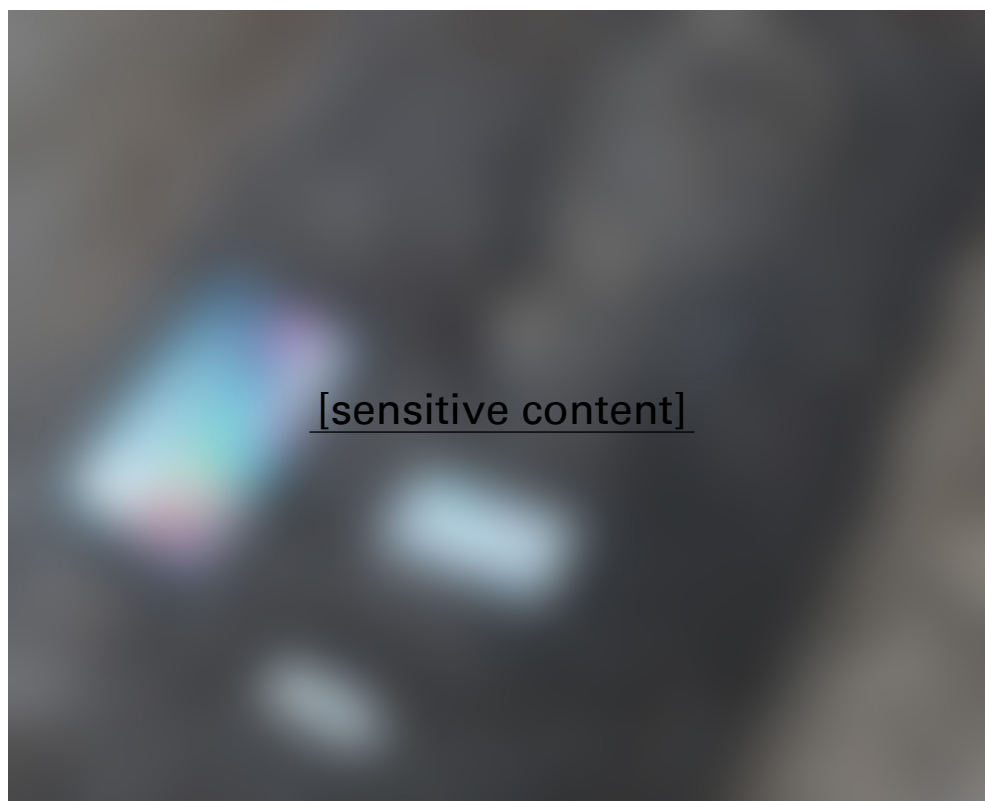


Figure 8 Image of 3D model of Burial 27 with photorealistic texture. Bullet located just west of scale bar near the center of the image.

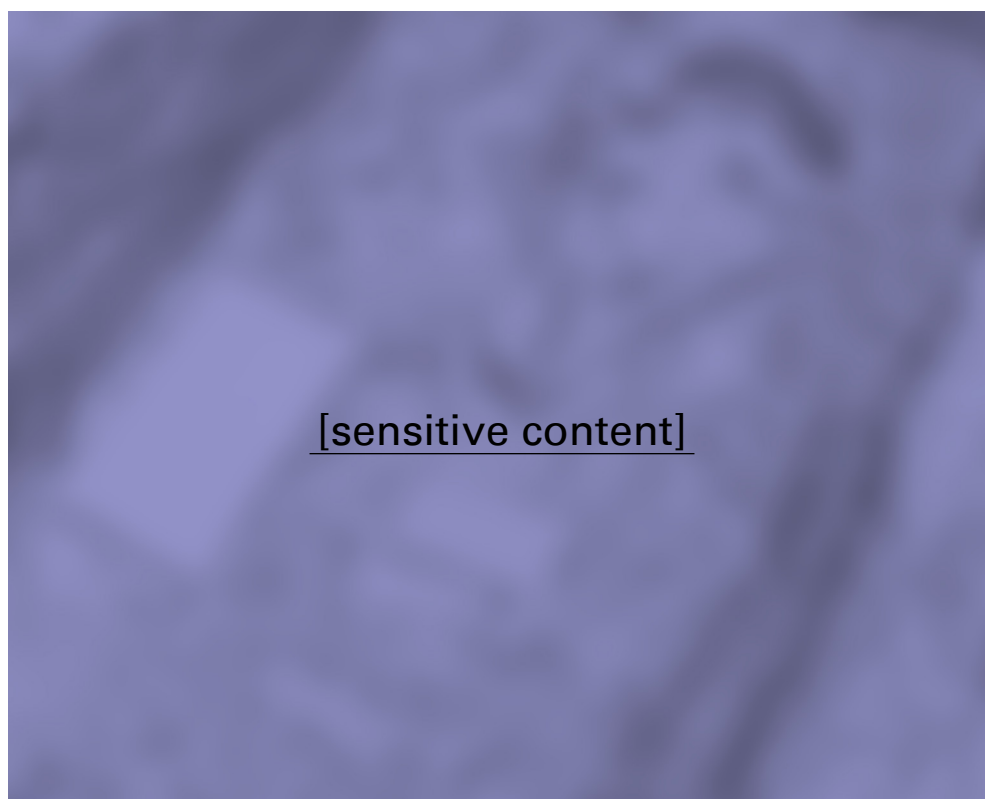


Figure 9 Image of 3D model of Burial 27 showing solid surface (mesh).



Figure 10 Image of 3D model of Burial 19 with photorealistic texture taken from the east.

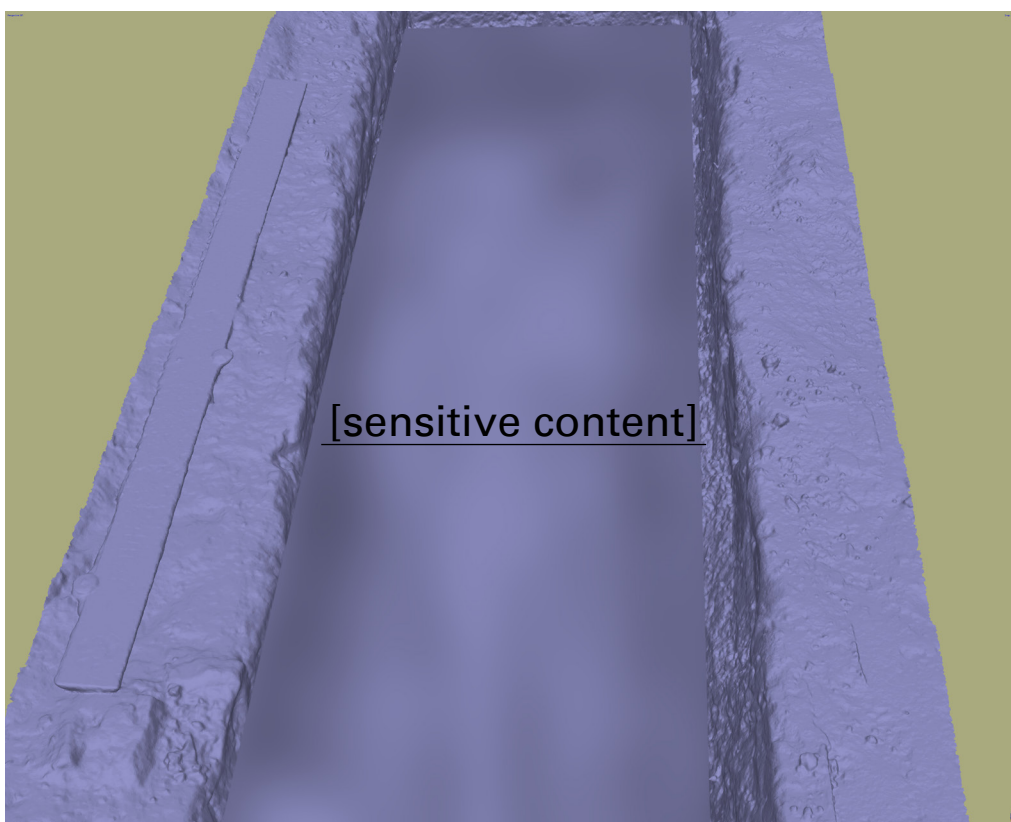


Figure 11 Image of 3D model of Burial 19 showing solid surface (mesh).

Appendix C.1 References

Badillo, Alex Elvis, Joshua A. Myers, and Ryan J. Peterson

2020 SfM Photogrammetric Field Methods for Historic Burial Excavations: The Case of Bethel Cemetery.
Advances in Archaeological Practice 8(2):151-161.

APPENDIX

C.2

Burial Descriptions

Burial 01

Started	06/08/21
Completed	06/09/21
Excavators	Armando Anzellini / Kathleen Settle
NW starting elevation	98.6800
NW ending elevation	98.5421

Burial 01 was located in the sixth row to the west (Figure 12). A large segment of the central portion of the burial had been inadvertently removed during 2020 testing (Figure 19). A coffin plaque (discussed in more detail below) was recovered and collected at that time.

Due to the aforementioned disturbance skeletal preservation was very poor with the elements remaining being very fragmentary. Much of the left side of the remains were absent and the cranium was crushed. Butvar was applied to maintain the integrity of the surviving elements for transportation to the lab and further osteological analysis.

Decedent was interred with the head to the west. Body position was indeterminate due to the disturbed nature of the burial though the right arm was observed to be at 180 degrees (i.e. straight to the side).

The exact shape and size of the burial case could not be distinguished, though the patterning of the nails still *in situ* suggested a rectangular coffin. Five wood samples were taken from several points on all four sides of the casket.

The burial case included double-arm lug swing extension handles (Figure 13). While examples of this type of handle can be traced back to the 1860s, they became most prevalent at the turn of the twentieth century as the materials and technologies necessary to produce them became cheaper (Hill and Pye 2012). As can be seen in many contemporary catalogs (Figure 14), most handles of this type included three double-arm lugs, six associated arms, and one extension bar with two end caps for each side of the casket. Within Burial 01, however, only two double-arm lugs were recovered from each side (one each in the northeast, northwest, southwest, and southeast corners). Given the disturbed nature of the burial it is unclear if this was a product of the handles being of an unusual configuration or the loss of the central double-arm lugs during stripping.

The double-arm lugs were constructed of a ferrous metal, most likely steel, which was heavily corroded. Despite their condition, it was clear that there were no decorative elements other than the overall shape. Very little of the extension bar was intact; what remained appeared to be a square reeded type (see Hill and Pye 2012:165) constructed from thin ferrous metal. The rectangular end caps were white metal and included a maker's mark that read "S

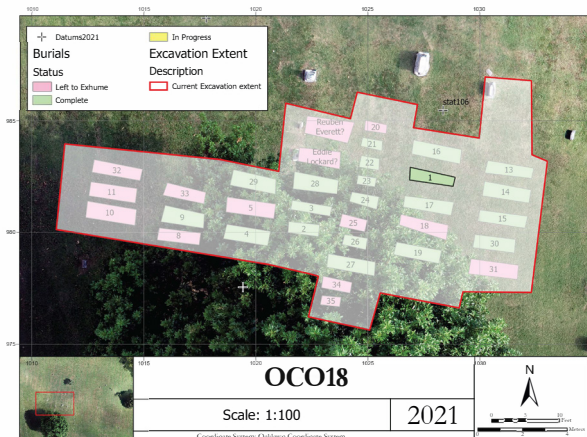


Figure 12 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 01



Figure 13 Double-arm lug with remnant extension handle (Cat.# 85) recovered from Burial 01 (Unless otherwise stated, all artifact photos courtesy of Amanda Regnier, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey)

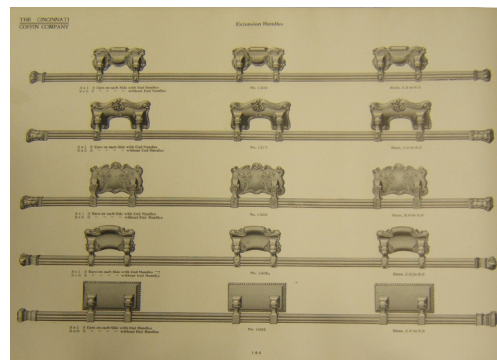


Figure 14 Double-arm lug swing extension bar handles from the 1906 Cincinnati Coffin Company catalog (p. 144)

Burial 01 (continued)

& Co 2151 / PAT 6.25.1_" (Figure 15). Unfortunately, the screws used to secure these tips to the bars obscured the last digits of the number; however, patent searches for Sargent and Company, a prolific casket hardware manufacturing firm, resulted in the discovery of US Utility Patent number 1,030,434, awarded to Edward R. Sargent on June 25, 1912 (Figure 16). This filing was for the specific mechanism in which the tips were attached to the steel sheet metal bar; while the shape of the tip included on this handle was different than that illustrated in the patent filing, the attachment points observed were consistent with the description provided by Mr. Sargent. Identical handles were recovered from Burial 13 which was to the northeast.



Figure 15 White metal extension bar tip from Burial 01 with manufacturer and partial patent date (Cat.# 85)

A white metal coffin plaque was also recovered from Burial 01 (Figure 17). It n you was disturbed by the backhoe in 2020 and collected at that time. The plaque itself is an undecorated oval with "At Rest" in a relatively simple, non-script font. A maker's mark was observed on the back that read "@16 ELGIN" (Figure 18). Elgin Silver Plate Company was in operation in Elgin, Illinois, between 1892 and 1926 when it was purchased by Western Casket Hardware. It is unclear whether trimmings produced after this date retained the Elgin name as the consolidated firms were re-branded as Elgin Metal Casket Company in 1939 (Alft 2001). The significance and the "@16" part of the mark was also unclear; it may indicate the year of manufacture (i.e. 1916) or may be a mold/style number as often used on bottle maker's marks. As with the handles, this coffin plaque was identical to the one found in Burial 13.



Figure 17 White metal "At Rest" coffin plaque (Cat.# 31) recovered from Burial 01

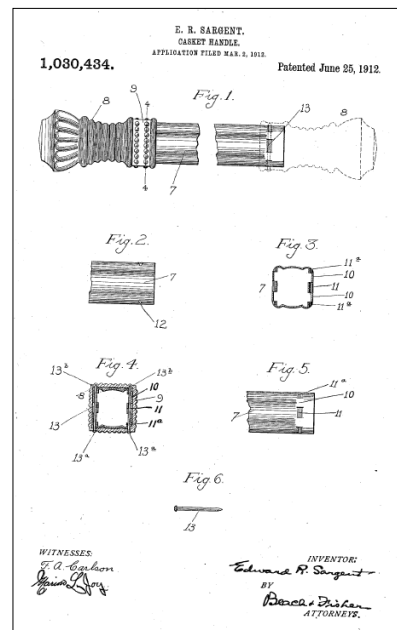


Figure 16 US Utility Patent 1,030,434 filed by Edward Sargent for Sargent and Company on 6.25.1912

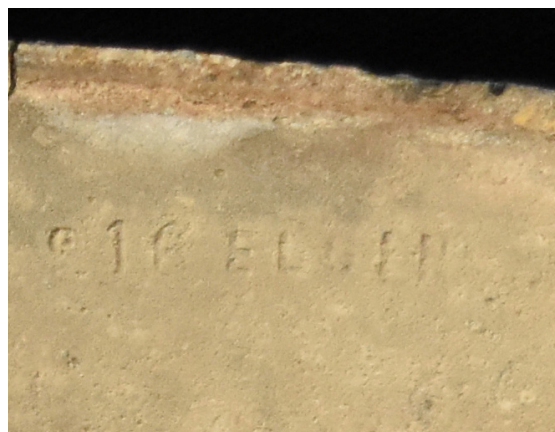


Figure 18 Reverse side of coffin plaque (Cat.# 31) recovered from Burial 01 showing "@16 ELGIN" mark

Burial 01 (continued)

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

The contents of overburden and coffin fill could not be analyzed due to the 2020 backhoe disturbance.

Given the material culture present in Burial 01, a *terminus post quem* date of 1916 can be estimated. Unfortunately, because of the ubiquitous nature of the double-arm lug swing extension handles and their lack of unique, diagnostic features it was not possible to assign a more precise date range. All artifacts were consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment. The identical fittings (both handles and plaque) found in Burials 01 and 13 suggest they likely occurred around the same time and were facilitated by the same undertaker.

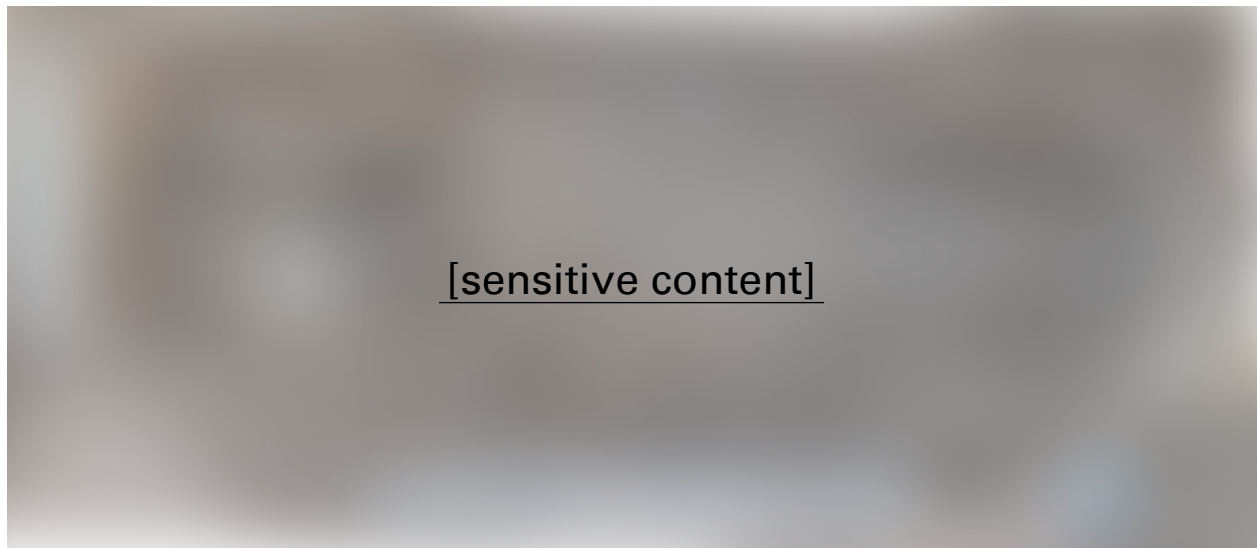


Figure 19 Burial 01 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 20 Burial 01 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 02

Started	06/15/21
Completed	06/16/21
Excavators	Jeremy Wilson / Kelsey Kreiser
NW starting elevation	98.5453
NW ending elevation	98.3131

Burial 02 was the most southern burial exhumed in the fourth row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 21). Exact dimensions of the burial shaft were not recorded as excavators had a difficult time distinguishing between the natural and disturbed matrices. An additional complicating factor was the possibility that Burials 02 and 03 may have been placed in the same shaft (see Burial 03). After skim-shoveling and careful troweling, a rectangular coffin outline measuring 140 cm by 33 cm was uncovered (Figure 30). *In situ* nail distribution confirmed both the shape and size of the burial case.

Based on the measurements provided in the 1920 Mound Coffin Company catalogue (Davidson 2006:115), the 140 cm casket length would be consistent with a child around the age of 7 years, but as can be seen in Figure 31, the individual in Burial 02 was somewhat smaller than the burial case would have allowed, therefore a younger age assessment may be more accurate.

Skeletal preservation was fair with 25–75% of the elements present. A soil core from 2020 penetrated part of the cranium and cervical vertebrae causing some additional post-depositional breakage. This individual was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position. Both arms were noted to be at 135° (i.e. hands on the lower abdomen/pelvic region) and the left leg was straight at 180°. Excavators noted that the lower right leg and foot had shifted to a position over the left leg; dis-articulation of the right leg and foot had to have occurred during the decomposition process but before the coffin lid collapse.

Coffin wood preservation was poor, however, one sample was collected for analysis. A relatively large quantity of nails was observed both *in situ* and from the coffin fill screening. Typically, a higher frequency of nails suggests a commercially manufactured burial case as opposed to a one handmade locally; the latter would have fewer nails utilized by tradesmen or potentially family constructing the casket. Additionally, all of the nails found in Burial 02 were the steel wire type, minimally indicating a post-1895 construction, though Davidson (2006) further asserts a more likely post-1900 *TPQ* for caskets made exclusively with wire nails.

Several decorative coffin fittings were recovered from Burial 02. Four cast white metal double lug short bar handles were found and mapped; two handles on each of the north and south sides of the casket (Figure 22). An exact match to the available trade catalogs could not be found, but the overall size, style, and configuration of these handles were similar to the those manufactured specifically for children in the early to middle twentieth century (Figure 23). All children's handles recovered from subadult interments investigated during the Oaklawn Original 18 Area excavation (see also Burials 21 and 26), including these from Burial 01, exhibited a trademark for Parson's Casket Hardware Company (Figure 24). Unfortunately, there is limited information available for this manufacturer with the exception of several EPA

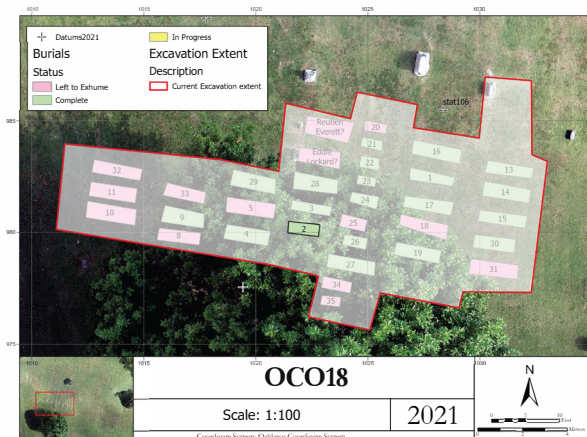


Figure 21 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 02



Figure 22 White metal double lug short bar handle from Burial 02 (Cat.# 234)

Burial 02 (continued)

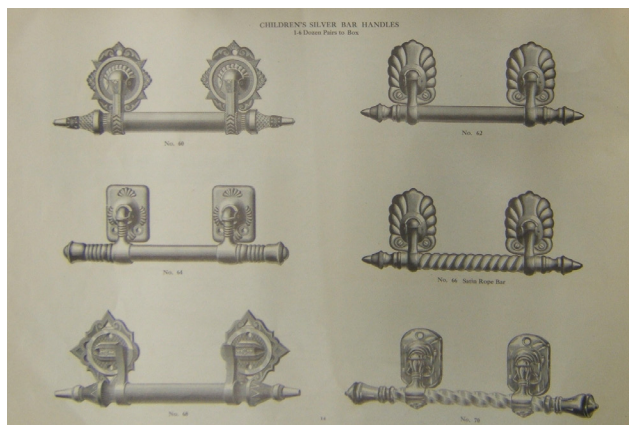


Figure 23 Double lug short bar children's handles from the 1904 Gate City Coffin Company catalog (p. 14)



Figure 24 Parson's Casket Hardware Company mark on the back of the handle lug from Burial 02 (Cat.# 234)

reports dealing with the defunct facility in Belvidere, Illinois being designated as a Superfund Site in the early 2000s. These documents only state that Parson's Casket Hardware Company "manufactured decorative metal casket fittings from the early 1900s until 1982, when the company filed for bankruptcy," (Weston Solutions 2009).

A small white metal coffin plaque was also uncovered near the decedent's right elbow; at the time of burial it would have been located centrally on the coffin lid but clearly had shifted as the wood deteriorated (Figure 25). The shape of the small plaque was a relatively simple rectangle with rounded corners; an exact match could not be found in the casket hardware catalogs, though the font used for the "Our Darling" inscription is nearly identical to one offered by the Cincinnati Coffin Company in 1906 (Figure 26).



Figure 25 White metal "Our Darling" coffin plaque recovered from Burial 02



Figure 26 Coffin plaque offered in the 1906 Cincinnati Coffin Company catalog (p. 203) exhibiting very similar font to Burial 02 plaque

Four matching sets of thumbscrews and escutcheons were also documented at the four corners of the casket. The thumbscrew, a third generation flat-bodied type, was offered as early as 1896 in the Chicago Coffin Company catalog and as late as 1908 by the Mound Coffin Company (Figure 27 and Figure 28). Identical thumbscrews were recovered from a 1890s burial at the Bethel Cemetery in Indianapolis, Indiana (Drew and Peterson 2021). The associated escutcheons could not be found in the trade catalogs, however, the general shape and style was similar to those offered in the late 1890s and early 1900s (Figure 29).

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

Burial 02 (continued)



Figure 27 White metal thumbscrew recovered from Burial 02 (Cat.# 235)



Figure 28 Thumbscrew from 1908 Mound Coffin Company catalog (p. 448)



Figure 29 White metal escutcheon recovered from Burial 02 (Cat.# 235)

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Overburden and coffin fill were consistent with the relatively sparse general refuse observed in the western portion of the excavation unit; the large quantity of domestic waste collected from burials further to the east and south were not present around Burial 02.

The use of thumbscrews and escutcheons on caskets declined rapidly in the 1890s and, for all intents and purposes, were no longer used beyond the early 1920s (Davidson 2006; Drew and Peterson 2021), however, the presence of Parson's Casket Hardware fittings definitively established a *terminus post quem* date of 1900 for Burial 02. Because these burials occurred in Oaklawn Cemetery's potter's field, it would not be unreasonable to assume that more "old-fashioned" fittings may have been used as they would have been cheaper and less desirable. Because all of the coffin handles from subadult burials came from Parson's, it is also likely that the same undertaker was reasonable for Burials 02, 21, and 26.

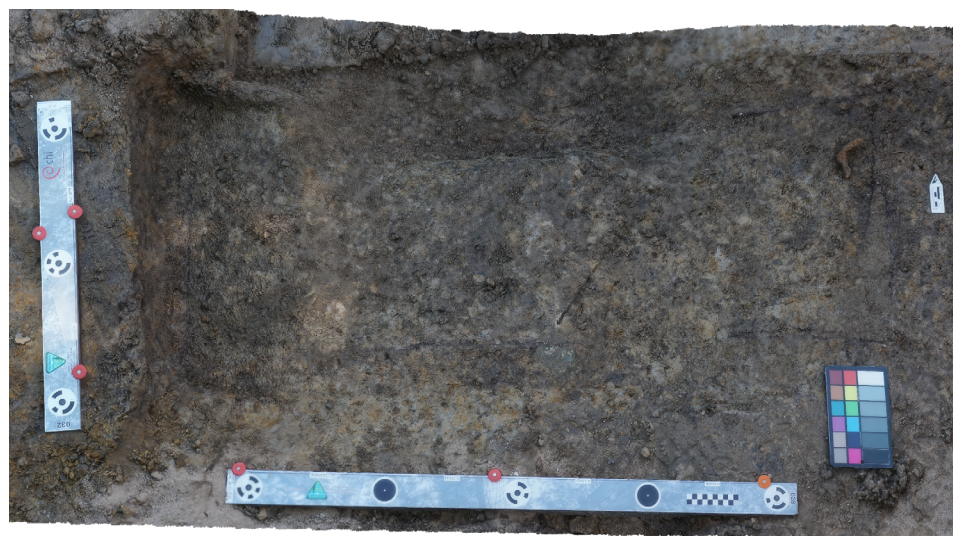


Figure 30 Burial 02 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

Burial 02 (continued)

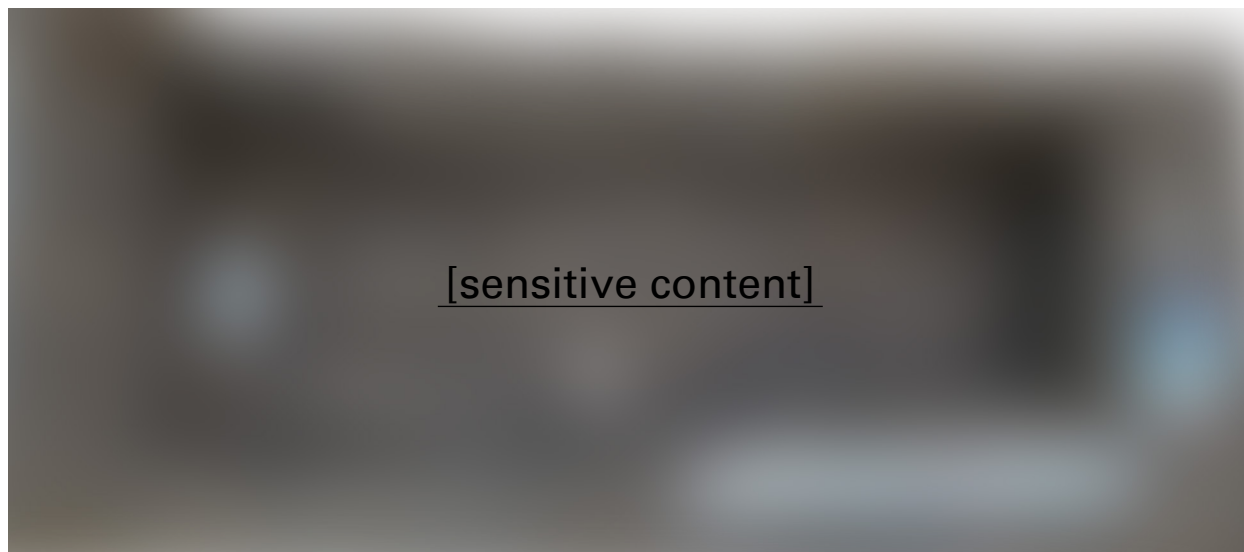


Figure 31 Burial 02 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 32 Burial 032 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 03

Started	06/17/21
Completed	06/22/21
Excavators	Jeremy Wilson / Kelsey Kreiser
NW starting elevation	98.4724
NW ending elevation	98.3153

Burial 03 was located in the fourth row to the west. (Figure 33). A clearly defined coffin outline with extant wood remnants measuring 179 cm by 41 cm was encountered after skim-shoveling the probable burial shaft (Figure 34); excavators noted that Burials 02 and 03 may have been placed in the same shaft as there was no discernible difference in the matrix surrounding and in-between these two graves.

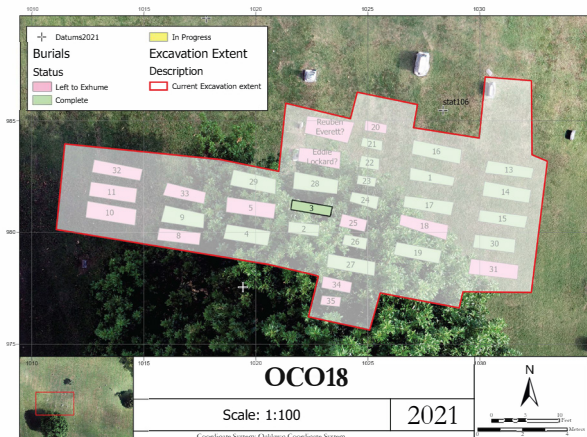


Figure 33 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 03

Burial 03 was interred with the head to the west. Despite the mechanical disturbance body position could be observed as extended supine with right arm extended and left arm flexed to 135° (i.e. left hand resting on lower abdomen). Additionally, observation of the body revealed that the decedent's knees were slightly bent and elevated and his head and feet were in direct contact with the ends of the coffin (Figure 35). Though not as extreme as Burial 19 (see below), it appears this individual was also too tall for the casket in which he was interred.

Skeletal preservation was recorded as good with over 75% of the remains present, however, a significant portion of the elements had been disturbed by the backhoe during the 2020 season; damage to the right forearm and crania were particularly significant. Butvar was applied to most exposed elements prior to exhumation.

Wood remnants and nails were present throughout all four sides of casket but no decorative hardware was recovered indicating a plain rectangular burial case. Several wood samples were taken from various locations throughout the burial.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Overburden and coffin fill were consistent with the relatively sparse general refuse observed in the western portion of the excavation unit; the large quantity of domestic waste collected from burials further to the east and south were not present around Burial 03.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 03 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.



Figure 34 Burial 03 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

Burial 03 (continued)

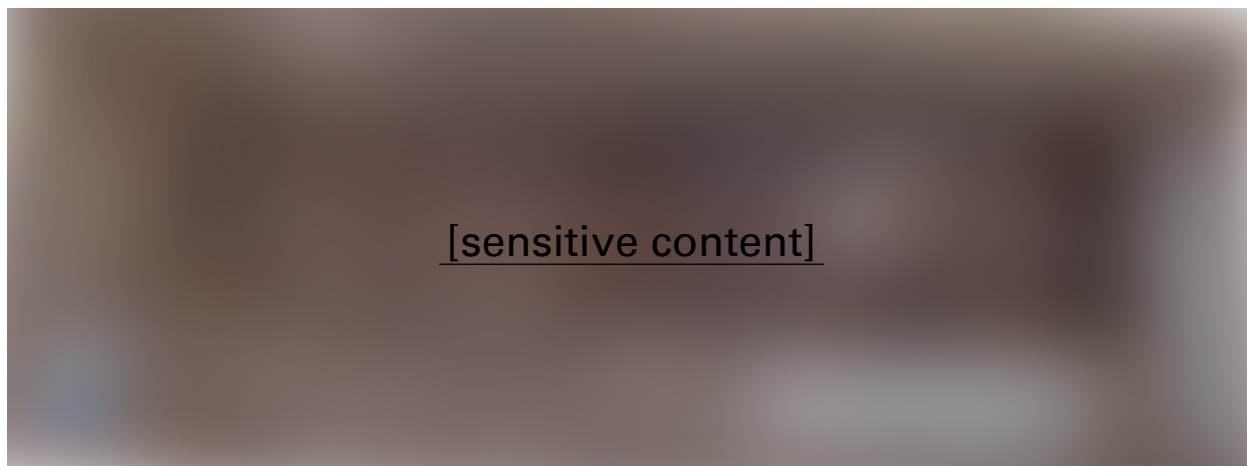


Figure 35 Burial 03 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 36 Burial 03 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 04

Started	06/15/21
Completed	06/18/21
Excavators	Gretchen Zoeller / Michael Loughlin
NW starting elevation	98.8401
NW ending elevation	98.4547

Burial 04 was the most southern burial exhumed in the third row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 37). The individual burial shaft first encountered by excavators seemed unusually large, however, once the elevation of the interment was reached it was discovered that both an outer box and rectangular casket were present (Figure 45); the outer box measured 216 cm by 72 cm while the coffin was 203 cm by 62 cm.

Burial 04 Individual A was interred with the head to the west (Figure 46). Fetal remains (Burial 04 Individual B) were encountered within the pelvic inlet. The fetal cranial bones including the petrous portions of the temporal were found *in situ* (Figure 47); after this discovery all coffin fill from the pelvic region was water screened through 1/16 in mesh, resulting in the collection several fetal long bones and ribs. The advanced stage of the decedent's pregnancy could be deduced from her body position: arms were flared out with hand position near the hips and the pelvis was tilted back in an atypical fashion. Skeletal preservation of both individuals was deemed good 20-75% of Individual A's elements present. Butvar was used to stabilize remains prior to removal.

Coffin wood preservation was moderate with several samples taken for analysis. It did not appear that any wood survived from the outer box, however, *in situ* nail distribution confirmed the presence of two burial containers. Additionally, several utilitarian latches of a type typically found on outer boxes were recovered from both north and south sides of the burial.

Two double-arm lug swing extension handles (three lugs to a side) were found in Burial 04 (Figure 38). Much of the handle bar was deteriorated, however, *in situ* measurements of the entire length of the handle were recorded as 171.5 cm. The form and style of this handle were very similar, but not identical, to the handles recovered from Burials 01 and 13; the Burial 04 fittings were, however, identical to the ones recovered from Burial 29 to the north. Exact coffin catalog matches could not be found but these fittings were similarly plain with the double-arm lugs and bar handle manufactured from a ferrous metal and the handle end tips made of white metal (Figure 39). Unlike the handles from Burials 01 and 13, these tips did not have a marker's mark.

A ferrous metal coffin plaque was also found over the right lower leg, it having drifted down from the center of the casket as the coffin lid decomposed (Figure 40). This plaque was too corroded

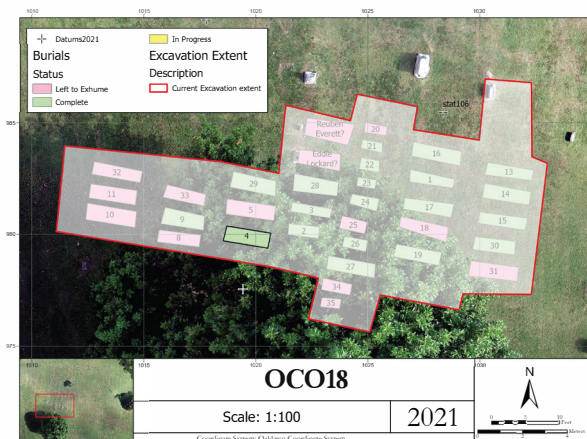


Figure 37 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 04



Figure 38 Double-arm lug with remnant extension handle (Cat.# 244) recovered from Burial 04



Figure 39 White metal extension bar tip (Cat.# 244) recovered from Burial 04

Burial 04 (continued)

to observe any inscription. An exact coffin hardware catalog match could not be found, but this type appears to be the same as one detailed in Hacker-Norton and Trinkley (1894). This publication, in part, dealt with an assemblage of coffin hardware found in an abandoned general merchandise store in rural South Carolina; the material studied appears to have been what was left of the inventory in 1926. In regards to this particular “At Rest” coffin plaque (Figure 43), the authors state that this nickel plated steel example was the least expensive option available (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:27). This plaque was identical to the one encountered in Burial 29 to the north, indicating both burial cases were fitted with the same suite of hardware and were likely interred around the same time by the same undertaker. Four heavily corroded ferrous metal utilitarian latches consistent with the type patented by L. G. Kregel in June 1890 were also found — two each on the north and south walls near the corners.

No clothing-related items were recovered, however, the presence of two decorative pins or broaches suggested the adult decedent was interred clothed and not shrouded. The round locket-type pin seen in Figure 41 was located over the right thoracic region while the elongated decorative pin seen in Figure 42 was centrally located above the upper sternum.

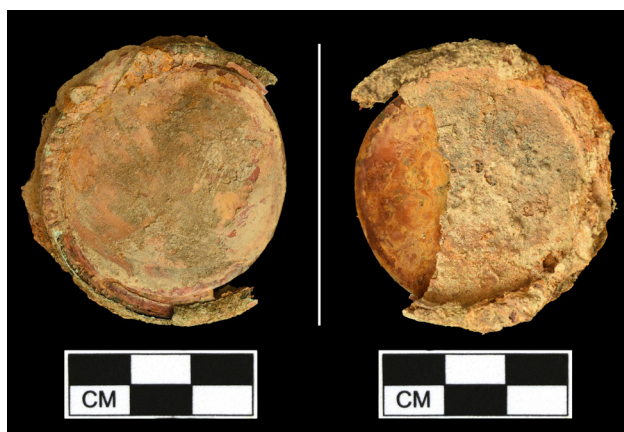


Figure 41 Locket (Cat.# 262) recovered from the upper right thoracic region of Burial 04

Figure 42 Decorative pin (Cat.# 267) recovered from the upper sternum of Burial 04



Figure 40 Ferrous metal coffin plaque (Cat.# 254) recovered from Burial 04



Figure 43 Nickel plated steel coffin plaque from a 1926 general merchandise store (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1894:25)



Burial 04 (continued)



Figure 44 "Frozen Charlotte" figurine (Cat.# 256) recovered from the coffin fill of Burial 04

An additional personal item recovered from Burial 04 was a small porcelain figurine identified in the field by Cardno team member Becky O'Sullivan as a "Frozen Charlotte" doll (Figure 44). Mass produced from the mid-1800s well into the 20th century, these inexpensive dolls were a popular item for decades (Ewbank 2019). This figurine was found while screening coffin fill and may have been part of the overburden that collapsed into the burial case as the lid deteriorate, though the excavators felt relatively confident that it was likely directly associated with the remains.

Overburden and coffin fill were consistent with the relatively sparse general refuse observed in the western portion of the excavation unit; the large quantity of domestic waste collected from burials further to the east and south were not present around Burial 04.

Because none of the coffin hardware could be identified in a specific catalog it was difficult to assign a specific date of interment for Burial 04, though what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment. It should be noted that there were several similarities between this burial and Burial 29 to the north (e.g. presence of outer boxes, identical decorative and utilitarian hardware) which suggested these burials likely occurred around the same time and were facilitated by the same undertaker.

Death certificate or funeral home record searches for an African American woman who died during a late term pregnancy and interred at Oaklawn Cemetery between 1920 and 1926 could potentially result in the identification of Burial 04.

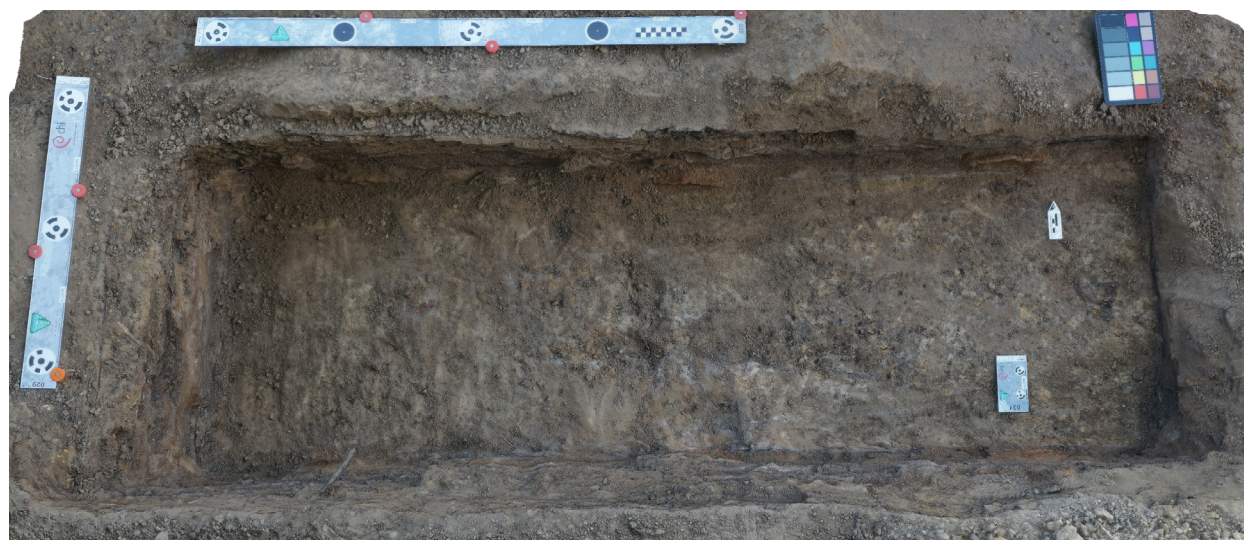


Figure 45 Burial 04 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

Burial 04 (continued)

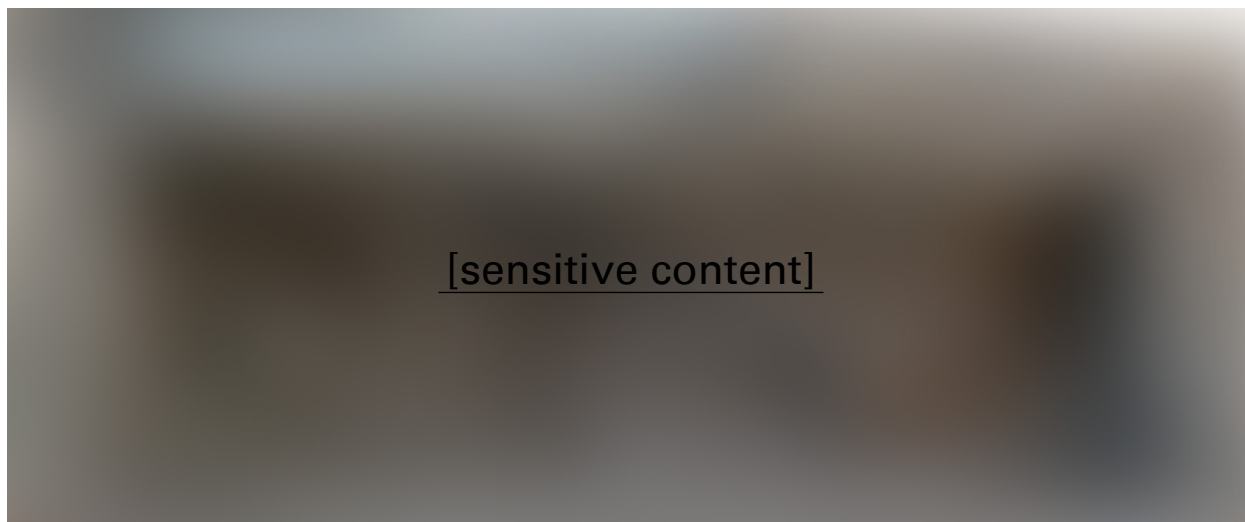


Figure 46 Burial 04 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed

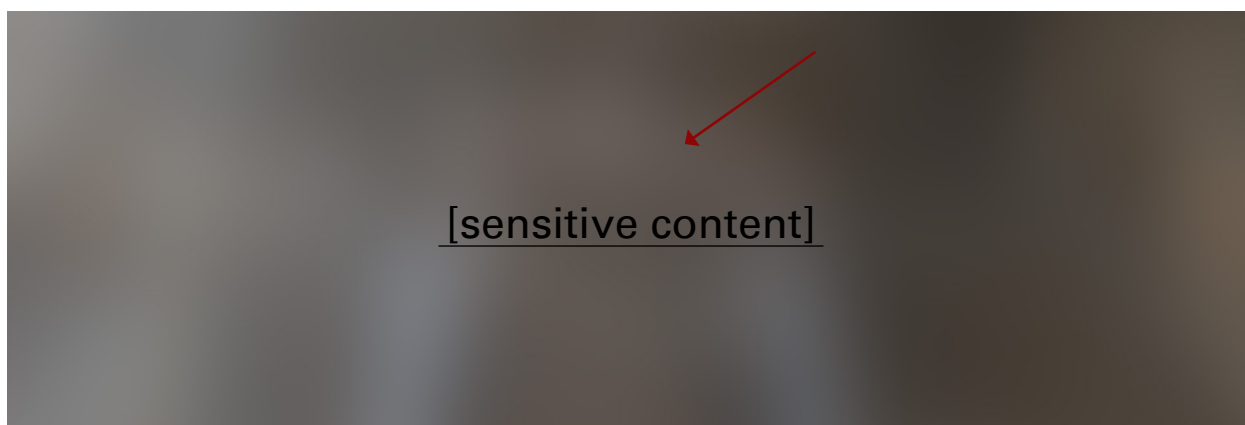


Figure 47 Burial 04 photogrammetry Model 2 detail illustrating *in situ* fetal cranium in pelvic inlet (arrow) (North to the right)



Figure 48 Burial 04 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 05

Started	06/22/21
Completed	06/22/21
Excavators	Armando Anzellini / Kathleen Settle
NW starting elevation	98.7477
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 5, located in the third row to the west in the excavation unit, was not fully explored (Figure 49). Excavators skim-shoveled the grave shaft in order fully map the extent of the burial, ultimately identifying a burial feature 220 cm long and 63 cm wide. The overburden contained material consistent with burials in the western portion of the excavation unit (e.g. nails, undiagnostic ferrous metal and glass fragments). A small number nails were found *in situ* at the western end of the burial shaft, suggesting the original elevation of the an outer box or coffin lid was encountered.

This burial feature exhibited similarities with the previously excavated burials to the north (Burial 29) and south (Burial 04) including the presence of identical decorative hardware fittings. A photogrammetry model was created to document the surface of the burial feature (Figure 50).

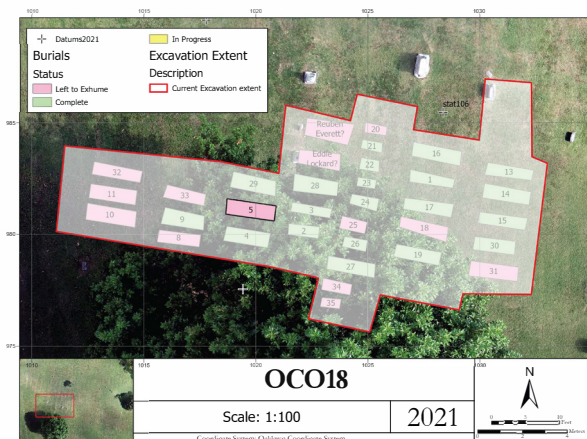


Figure 49 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 05



Figure 50 Photogrammetry Model 1 for Burial 05 showing the unexcavated top of the feature

Burial 06

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	n/a
NW ending elevation	n/a

The Burial 06 designation was assigned during initial stripping in 2020 (Figure 51). A center point was mapped at 980.1695N, 1018.9738E 98.7827Z; however, after the full extent of Burial 04 was delineated on 15 June 2021, it was discovered that this point was within the bounds of that burial; the Burial 06 number was nullified.

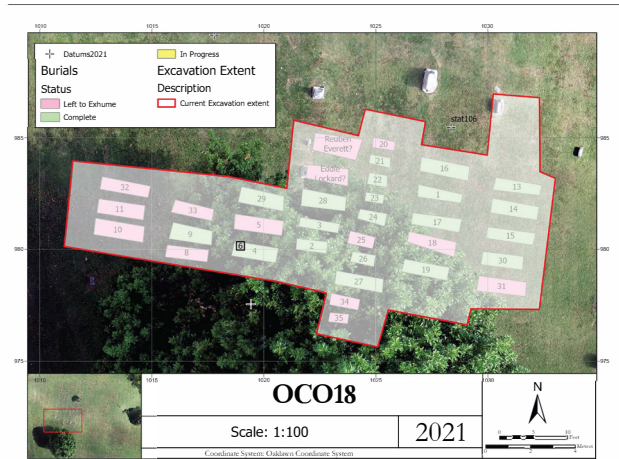


Figure 51 OCO18 site map showing the original location of Burial 06

Burial 07

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	n/a
NW ending elevation	n/a

The Burial 07 designation was assigned during initial stripping in 2020 (Figure 52). A center point was mapped at 980.9469N, 1019.0064E, 98.8243Z however, after the full extent of Burial 05 was delineated on 22 June 2021, it was discovered that this point was within the bounds of that burial; the Burial 07 number was nullified.

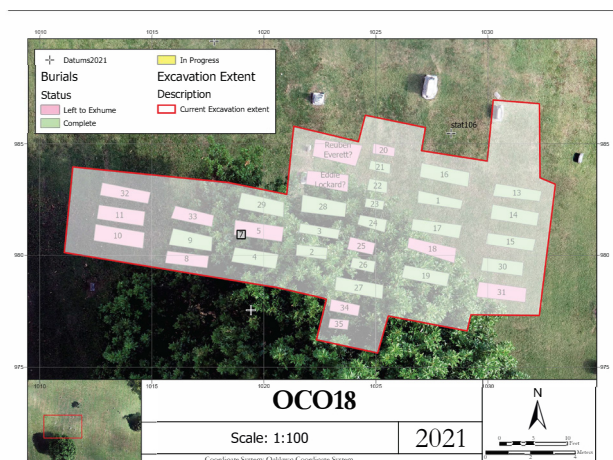


Figure 52 OCO18 site map showing the original location of Burial 07

Burial 08

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.6038
NW ending elevation	n/a

The corners of the shaft were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 08.

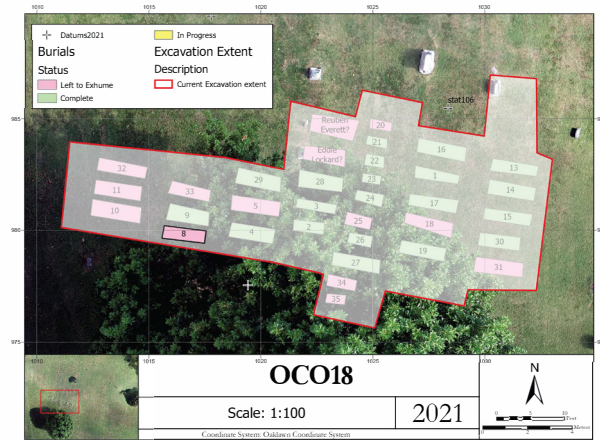


Figure 53 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 08

Burial 09

Started	06/18/21
Completed	06/23/21
Excavators	Gretchen Zoeller / Michael Loughlin
NW starting elevation	98.4983
NW ending elevation	98.4662

Burial 09 was located in the second row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 42). Full extent of the individual burial feature was difficult to determine as the burial had been somewhat disturbed by backhoe stripping in 2020. The dimensions of the rectangular coffin, as determined by *in situ* nail preservation, was 173 cm by 64 cm (Figure 57).

Preliminary field assessment determined Burial 09 interred with the head to the west. It was also noted that the individual may have been of shorter than average in stature; coffin was of average size, however, decedent was significantly shorter than its length (Figure 58).

Skeletal preservation was fair with 20–75% of elements present. Significant damage was done to the cranium by the backhoe the year prior; the indentation made by the tray used to protect the bones in the intervening months can be seen in Figure 57. Individual was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position. Both arms and legs were noted to be at 180° flexion.

Coffin wood preservation was extremely poor and no samples could be obtained for analysis. No coffin hardware other than wire nails were recovered, indicating Burial 09 was laid to rest in a plain, rectangular burial case.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

The only personal item recovered from Burial 09 was a plain, cuprous ring measuring 1.85 cm in diameter (size 8); the band width was 6 mm and the overall thickness was 0.8mm (Figure 55 and Figure 56). Unfortunately, the ring was not found *in situ* but in the screen while processing the coffin fill. A phalanx was also found in the same screen and presumably the two were together when excavated. Until a full skeletal inventory is conducted by the osteological team it may not be possible to determine which hand the ring was on, though it is likely a safe assumption that it was the left and this was the decedent's wedding band.

Overburden and coffin fill were consistent with the relatively sparse general refuse observed in the western portion of the excavation unit; the large quantity of domestic waste collected from burials further to the east and south were not present around Burial 09.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 09 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.

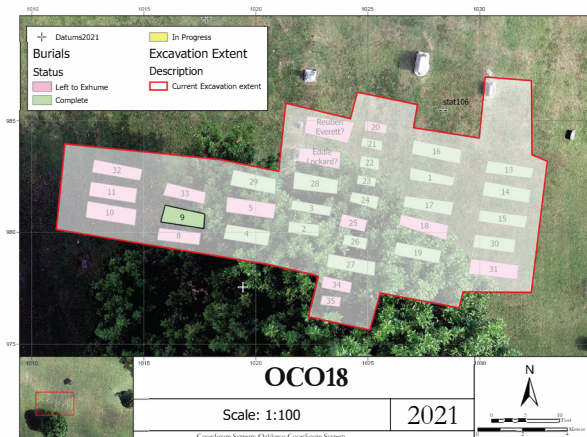


Figure 54 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 09

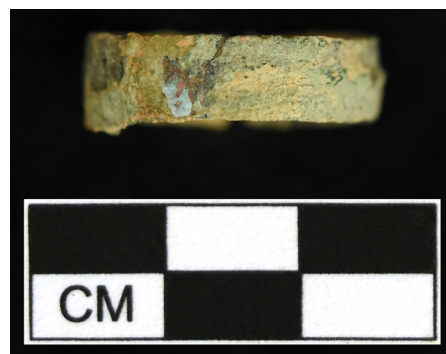


Figure 55 Surface of cuprous ring (Cat.# 334) found within the coffin fill of Burial 09



Figure 56 Overview of cuprous ring (Cat.# 334) found within the coffin fill of Burial 09

Burial 09 (continued)



Figure 57 Burial 09 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

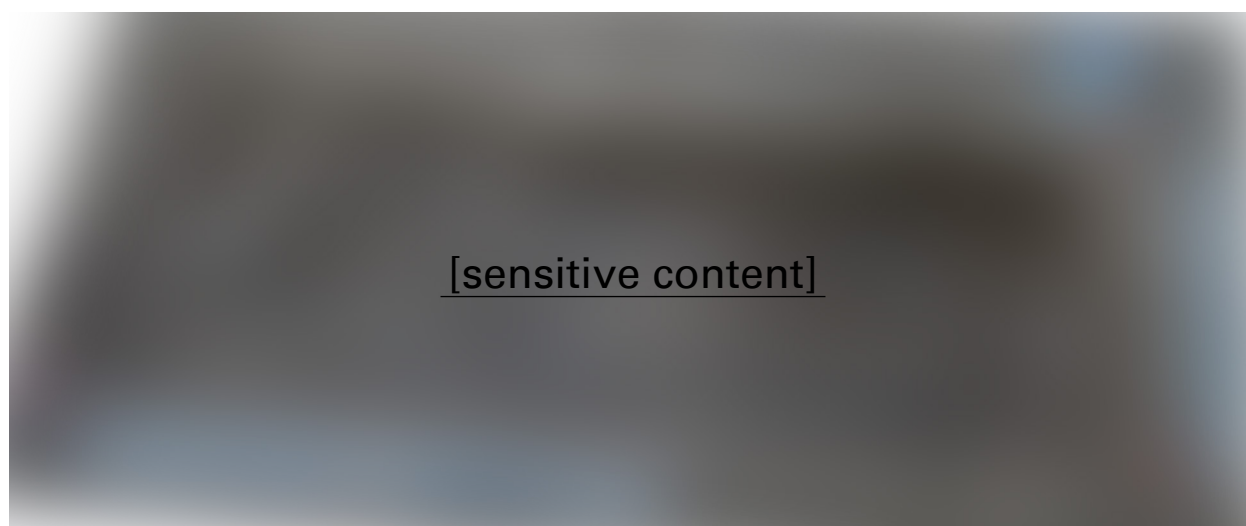


Figure 58 Burial 09 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 59 Burial 09 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 10

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.6201
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 10 was identified during the 2020 test excavation in the row furthest to the west (Figure 60).

The corners of the burial feature were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 10.

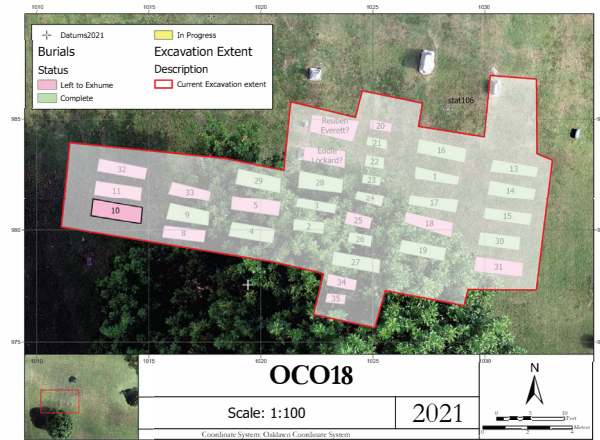


Figure 60 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 10

Burial 11

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.6173
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 11 was identified during the 2020 test excavations in the row furthest to the west (Figure 61).

The corners of the burial feature were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 11.

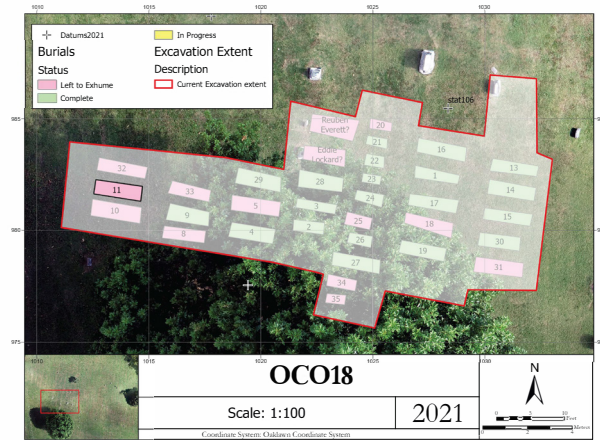


Figure 61 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 11

Burial 12

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	n/a
NW ending elevation	n/a

The Burial 12 designation was assigned during initial stripping in 2020 (Figure 62). A center point was mapped at 980.5400N, 1012.4800E, 98.6201Z; however, after the full extent of Burial 10 was delineated on 22 June 2021, it was discovered that this point was likely within the bounds of that burial. OAS staff explored further south of Burial 10 to see if the outline of another interment could be detected but none was found; the Burial 12 number was nullified.

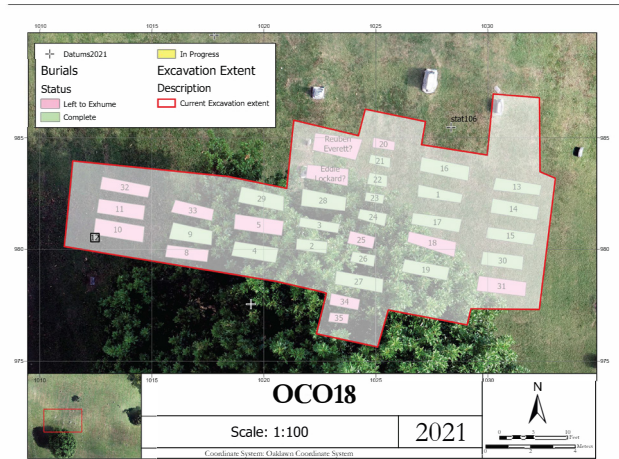


Figure 62 OCO18 site map showing the original location of Burial 12

Burial 13

Started	06/08/21
Completed	06/09/21
Excavators	Gretchen Zoeller / Michael Loughlin
NW starting elevation	98.7163
NW ending elevation	98.6408

Burial 13 was the northern most burial exhumed in the seventh row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 63). Backhoe stripping in 2021 scrapped the very top of the coffin, exposing the *in situ* coffin plaque (see below). When the boundaries were exposed through skim-shoveling, the rectangular casket measured 198 cm by 69 cm (Figure 67).

Burial 13 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position. Both arms were recorded to be at a 135° flexion (i.e. hands resting on lower abdomen). Both legs were in a straight alignment and no evidence of shifting during body decomposition was observed.

Skeletal preservation was good with 75+% of the elements present. The north coffin wall had collapsed and had to be cut back to fully expose the remains for exhumation (Figure 68). Butvar was utilized to stabilize cranium and long bones prior to removal to the lab for analysis.

Coffin wood preservation was poor, however, one sample from the southern wall was collected for analysis. An average number of *in situ* nails were recorded and collected from the coffin fill.

Decorative hardware included double-arm lug swing extension handles constructed of both ferrous and white metals as well as a white metal “At Rest” coffin plaque (Figure 64 and Figure 65). Both types were identical to those found in Burial 01 (see above for a detailed discussion of these fittings).

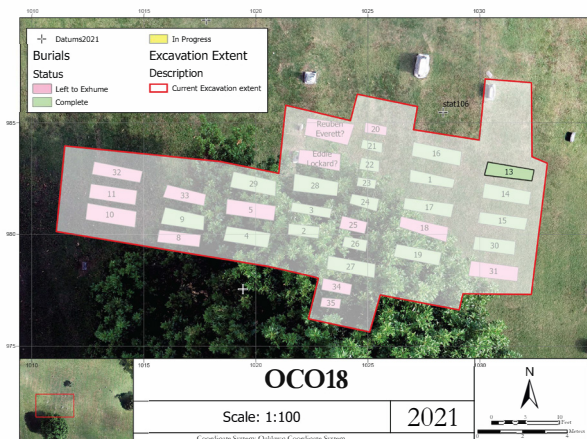


Figure 63 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 13



Figure 64 White metal handle tip from extension handles (Cat.# 117) from Burial 13 exhibiting the same marker's mark as those from Burial 01



Figure 65 White metal “At Rest” coffin plaque (Cat.# 74) from Burial 13; identical to the one recovered from Burial 01

Burial 13 (continued)

Clothing-related items included extremely poorly preserved fabric remnants with cuprous grommets uncovered near the right cervical vertebrae; these were photographed *in situ* by OAS staff prior to removal due to delicate condition. One cuprous clothing fastener of indeterminate type was uncovered *in situ* over the right distal radius and ulna and additional fasteners of the same type was identified near the left iliac crest during initial lab x-rays; a cuprous snap-type fastener was also found in the x-ray in the same area (Figure 66). These were heavily corroded and were not temporally diagnostic except for a post-1885 date for the invention of the snap fastener (Hardie n.d.); they were evidence, however, that the decedent was interred clothed instead of in a shroud.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Much of the overburden had been removed during the 2020 stripping. However, evidence for the domestic refuse fill layer documented throughout the eastern portion of the excavation trench was still present in the coffin fill, clearly indicating that, like the others in this row, their burials were dug *through* this artifact rich deposit. Two large pieces of thick aqua colored vessel glass were found in close association with the remains, likely having fallen from the grave fill into the coffin as the lid deteriorated (Figure 68).

Given the material culture present in Burial 13, a *terminus post quem* date of 1916 can be estimated. Unfortunately, because of the ubiquitous nature of the double-arm lug swing extension handles and their lack of unique, diagnostic features it was not possible to assign a more precise date range. A more detailed analysis of the artifacts from the fill layer may provide a more recent TPQ. All artifacts in direct association with this burial were consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment. The identical fittings (both handles and plaque) found in Burials 01 and 13 suggest they likely occurred around the same time and were facilitated by the same undertaker.

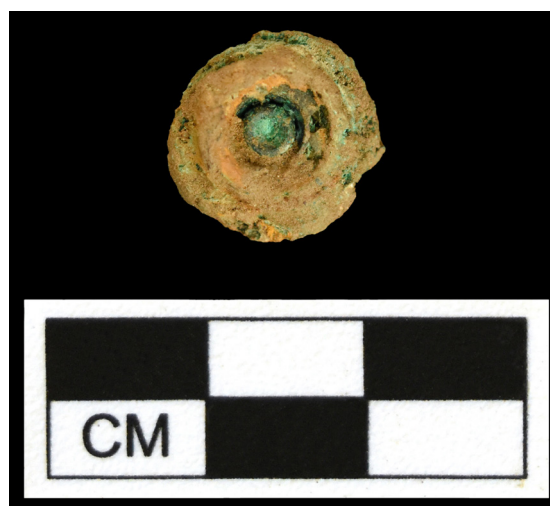


Figure 66 Cuprous snap fastener (Cat.# 104) recovered from Burial 13



Figure 67 Burial 13 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

Burial 13 (continued)

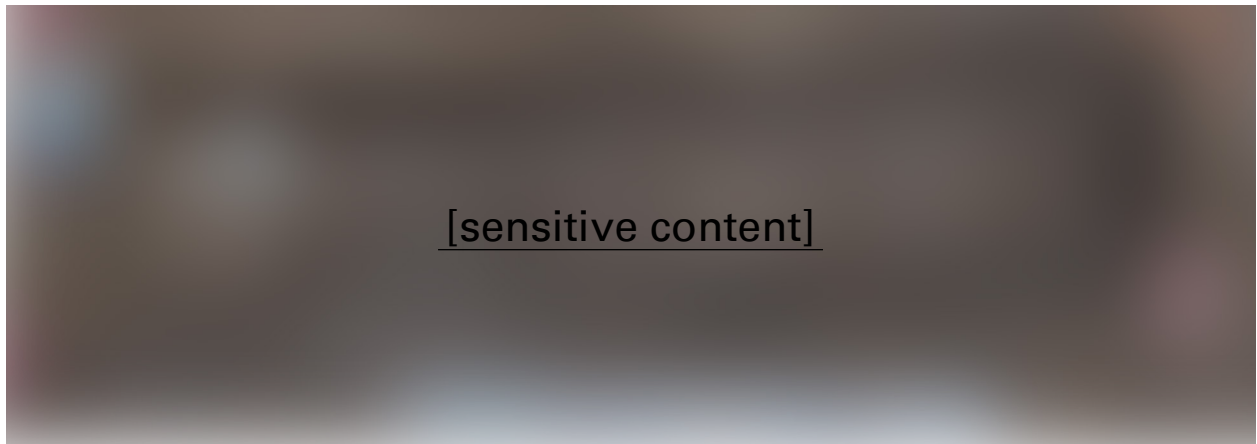


Figure 68 Burial 13 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed prior to artifact removal and the north wall collapse being cut back

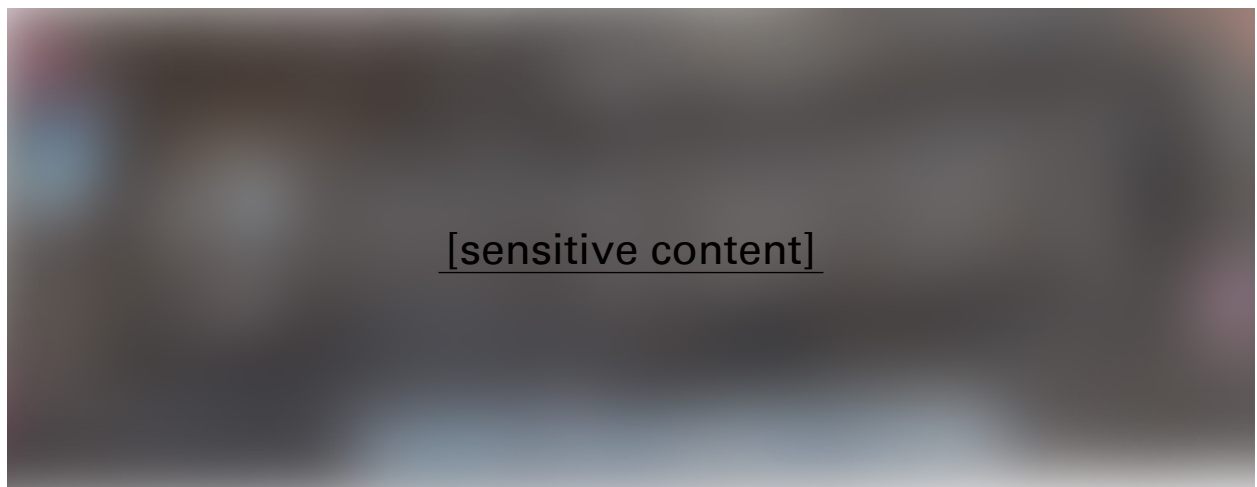


Figure 69 Burial 13 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed after artifact removal and the north wall collapse being cut back



Figure 70 Burial 13 photogrammetry Model 4 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 14

Started	06/14/21
Completed	06/17/21
Excavators	Armando Anzellini / Kathleen Settle
NW starting elevation	98.6377
NW ending elevation	98.3731

Burial 14 was located in the seventh row to the west in the excavation trench (Figure 71). Excavators recorded a rectangular burial shaft measuring 221 cm by 66 cm; however, when the coffin wood was encountered it became clear that, unlike all other interments in the excavation area, this burial case was not a rectangular casket but a six-sided coffin (alternatively called hexagonal, shouldered, or a “toe-pincher”) (Figure 81). The maximum length of the coffin was 196 cm, maximum breadth 53 cm and the head-to-shoulder dimension measured 91 cm while the foot breadth was only 30 cm.

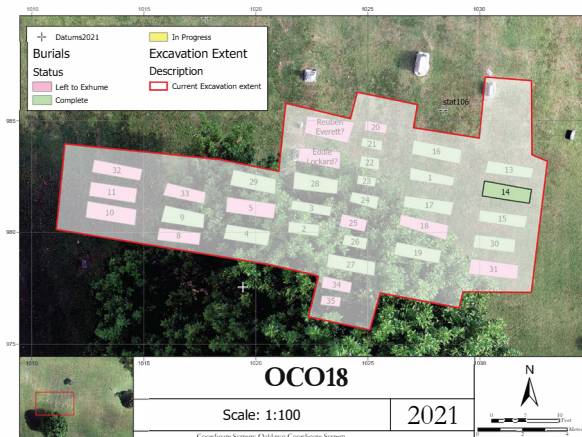


Figure 71 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 14



Figure 72 White metal thumbscrew (Cat.# 204) recovered from Burial 14



Figure 73 White metal escutcheon (Cat.# 204) recovered from Burial 14

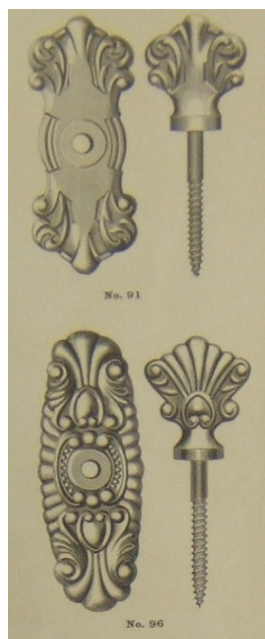


Figure 74 Thumbscrews and escutcheons from the 1904 Gate City Coffin catalog (p. 183)

Burial 14 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position with both arms at a 90° flexion (i.e. hands resting on the upper abdomen). This particular burial position was common in six-sided coffins as the maximum breadth often aligned with the elbows (Figure 82).

Skeletal preservation was good with 75%+ of the elements present. However, the distal ends of many long bones, particularly the femurs, were less well preserved and friable. Multiple applications of Butvar were used on the remains in an attempt to stabilize important elements for transportation to the on-site field lab.

Wood preservation was poor, however, multiple samples were taken for analysis from various points within the burial case. The number of *in situ* nails as well as nails found in the coffin fill screening process was comparatively very low. This combined with the “old-fashioned” six-sided coffin shape may indicate a locally produced coffin made by a tradesmen or even family member. Not enough of the coffin sides remained intact to determine if they had been “kerfed,” a common way in which hexagonal coffins were easily manufactured by hand (Richards et al. 2016).

No coffin handles were found with this coffin, however, the presence of white metal thumbscrews (Figure 72) and escutcheons (Figure 73) as well as a cuprous ornamental tack (Figure 75) and ferrous metal coffin plaque (Figure 76) indicated the burial container was originally somewhat decorated. Both the thumbscrews and escutcheons were types found in the 1904 Gate City Coffin Company catalog; as can be seen in Figure 74, however, each was intended to be matched with a different fitting. Typically, a six-sided coffin would have minimally six sets of lid closures (two near the head, two near the feet, and two half way down the length of the

Burial 14 (continued)

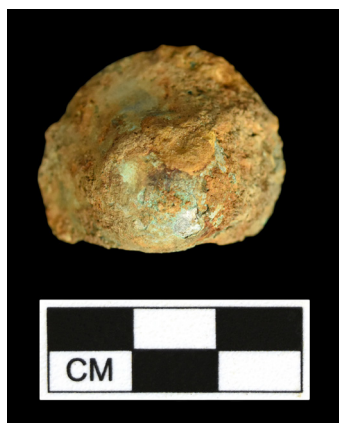


Figure 75 Cuprous tack (Cat.# 205) recovered from Burial 14



Figure 76 Ferrous metal coffin plaque (Cat.# 184) recovered from Burial 14

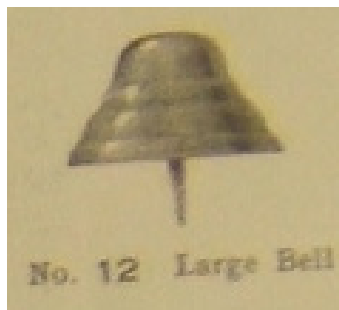


Figure 77 "Stud" from 1906 Cincinnati Coffin Company catalog (p. 274)

coffin). In this instance, it appears that only four sets were utilized (at the head and feet) and that the cuprous tack was used as an additional lid fastener on the south side of the coffin. The latter was relatively basic and could be found in several trade books, the most recent being a 1906 Cincinnati Coffin Company listing (Figure 77). The coffin plaque was too corroded to be identified, though it appeared to be a plain rectangular type likely made of steel.

No buttons or other clothing fasteners were recovered, though a relatively well preserved textile fragment was found near the right lower ribs. As can be seen in Figure 78, several fragments had clear indications of stitching. Even though this was clearly found *in situ* in association with the remains, it still may have been part of the general refuse as a wooden shoe heel was also discovered *outside* the south wall of the coffin during the clean up phase of the exhumation.

The only personal item recovered from Burial 14 was a reddish-brown celluloid hair pin recovered from the screen during the burial clean up process (Figure 79). This small artifact was likely embedded in what was the floor of the coffin and would have been at the back of the skull.



Figure 79 Celluloid hair pin (Cat.# 281) recovered from Burial 14



Figure 78 Textile fragments (Cat.# 191) recovered from Burial 14

Burial 14 (continued)

This general refuse (e.g. flat glass, medicine bottle finishes) was similar to that found throughout the eastern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill. Because no intact coffin lid was present it was not possible to determine the original context of these objects though it is likely these were in the fill when the burial occurred and were deposited near the body as the coffin lid deteriorated. Of particular note within Burial 14 was a Root canning jar fragment uncovered *in situ* between the distal femurs below what was likely the deteriorated coffin floor (Figure 80). This type of vessel has a well established TPQ of 1906 (Lockhart et al 2019a).

Typically, the presence of a six-sided coffin would indicate a burial much earlier than the 1920s as the rectangular casket became the norm in the early 19th century. However, the coffin hardware identified was still available in the early 1900s and the presence of the Root canning jar fragment below the coffin itself suggests minimally a post-1906 interment. Given this excavation unit was in the potter's field section of Oaklawn Cemetery, it would not be unexpected to have an "old-fashion" burial case in the 1910s or even 1920s that was the result of a family constructing a six-sided coffin and fitting it with older, less expensive and likely less desirable coffin hardware stock.



Figure 80 Root canning jar fragment (Cat.# 259) recovered from Burial 14



Figure 81 Burial 14 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

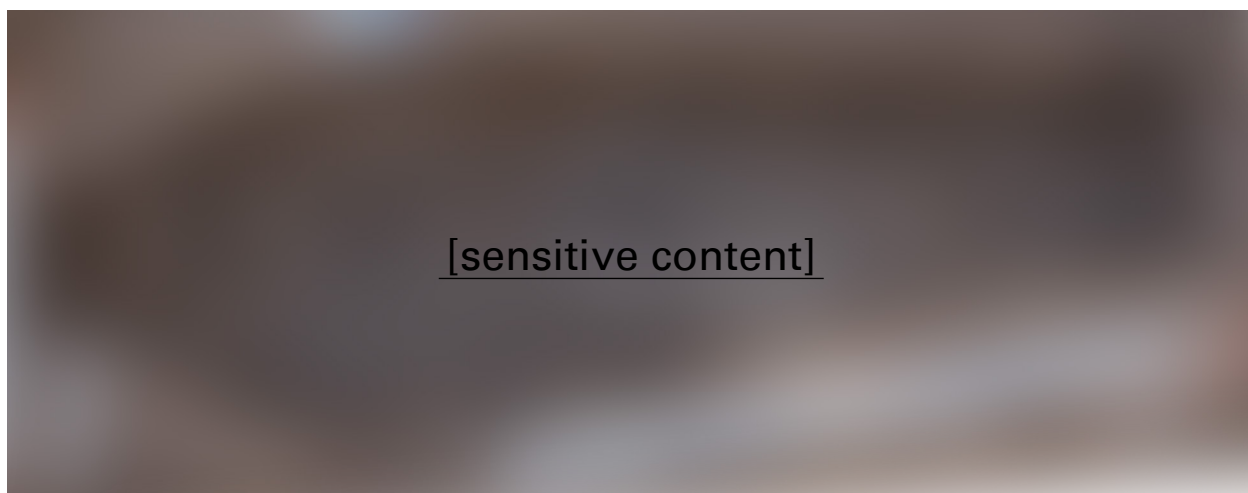


Figure 82 Burial 14 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed (note Root canning jar fragment between distal femurs)

Burial 14 (continued)



Figure 83 Burial 14 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 15

Started	06/08/21
Completed	06/10/21
Excavators	Jeremy Wilson / Kelsy Kreiser
NW starting elevation	98.6370
NW ending elevation	98.3053

Burial 15 was located in the seventh row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 84). An individual burial shaft was observed measuring 225 cm by 53 cm. After skim-shoveling, a rectangular casket measuring only 178 cm by 44 cm was encountered (Figure 87). This was a relatively small burial case, but was consistent with the Burial 17 just to the west.

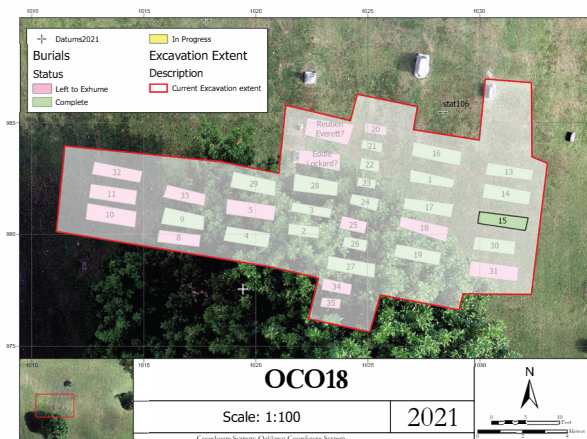


Figure 84 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 15

Burial 15 was interred with his *head to the east* in an extended supine position and arms at a 135° flexion (i.e. hands resting on pelvic girdle) (Figure 88). This orientation was opposite of all other burials in the excavation unit and was unusual as the convention in Western Christian cemeteries is to interred the dead with the head towards the west and feet to the east. The only acceptable deviation from this pattern is the burial of clergy in the opposite orientation so on the day of resurrection they “should occupy the same position in the church as during life, i.e. facing his people whom he taught and blessed in Christ’s name (Thurston 1908). While this is one possible interpretation for this atypical burial position given the pauper status of this interment it is just as likely those responsible for the burial mistook the head and feet ends of the plain rectangular casket when placing it in the ground and this east-west orientation was unintentional. Alternatively, it is also possible that deviation from normal practice was an intentional sign of disrespect—to deny this individual the symbolic act of rising to face the second coming.

Skeletal preservation was good with 75%+ of the elements present. The thorax and pelvic girdle were less well preserved than the crania and long bones. Butvar was applied to several elements to help stabilize them for transportation to the on-site lab.

Wood preservation was generally poor but one sample from the coffin floor was collected for analysis. Very few nails were observed *in situ* or collected in the coffin fill screening bag possibly indicating a locally produced handmade burial container.

No decorative hardware or other fittings were recovered from Burial 15. Burial case was a plain rectangular box.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

General refuse (e.g. flat glass, medicine bottle finishes) similar to that found throughout the eastern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill. Because no intact coffin lid was present it was not possible to determine the original context of these objects though it is likely these were in the fill when the burial occurred and were deposited near the body as the coffin lid deteriorated.

Several of the glass vessel fragments and one complete bottle found in close association with the remains were temporally diagnostic:

- A complete cylindrical amber glass bottle with a crown type finish was found approximately 6 cm below the exposed grave shaft and 13 cm above the elevation of the remains (Figure 85, left). The base of the bottle had a marker’s mark that read “TRADEMARK / REGISTERED” in a circle with “XLO” embossed in the middle (Figure 85, right). To date this mark has not been found in any of the usual resources (e.g. Lindsay 2021 and Toulouse 1971) and can not be assigned a robust date of manufacture. However, the various characteristics of the bottle (e.g. crown type finish and mold seem lines that disappear on the neck indicating a mouth-blown or handmade finish)

Burial 15 (continued)

place the bottle between the patent of the crown closure in 1895 and the shift towards fully automated production in 1913 (Newman 1970).



Figure 85 Complete cylindrical amber glass bottle with a crown type finish (Cat.# 97) found within coffin fill of Burial 15

- An amber glass jar lightning-type lid was embossed on the interior “PATENTED / COLUMBIA / DEC 29TH 1896” (Figure 86, right).
- A clear glass oval medicine bottle fragment with “TULSA / OKLA.” along the bottom of panel near base was also recovered (Figure 86, center). This fragmented bottle is identical to a whole one found in the fill from Backhoe Row 1 and has been identified as coming from Briggs Pharmacy, 218 S. Main Street, Tulsa; this establishment was listed in city directories between 1907 and 1913.
- A clear glass square bottle base with an inverted triangle with a “T” marker’s mark associated with the Turner Brother’s Company, Terre Haute, Indiana, was found directly below the crania (Figure 86, left). J. Wilson confirmed that there was little to no matrix between this glass fragment and the remains which likely indicated the casket was place directly on this piece of refuse at the time of burial. Lockhart et al. (2019b) provide a history of the Turner Brother’s endeavors and noted that the number beneath the inverted triangle was most likely a year code and that a “1” would signify manufacture in 1921.



Figure 86 (Left) Turner Brother’s clear glass square bottle base dating to 1921; (center) medicine bottle panel fragment from Briggs Pharmacy dating between 1907 and 1913; (right) Columbia lightning-type lid closure patented in 1896

Burial 15 (continued)

Despite the plain nature of the burial container, the fill artifacts found in close association with the burial allowed for a TPQ of 1921 for Burial 15, i.e. the burial would have had to post-date the inclusion of the 1921 Turner Brother's bottle in the refuse fill layer. This is the most recent secure TPQ date for the graves in the excavation unit, though, like Burial 15, most are consistent with an early to middle 1920s interment.



Figure 87 Burial 15 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

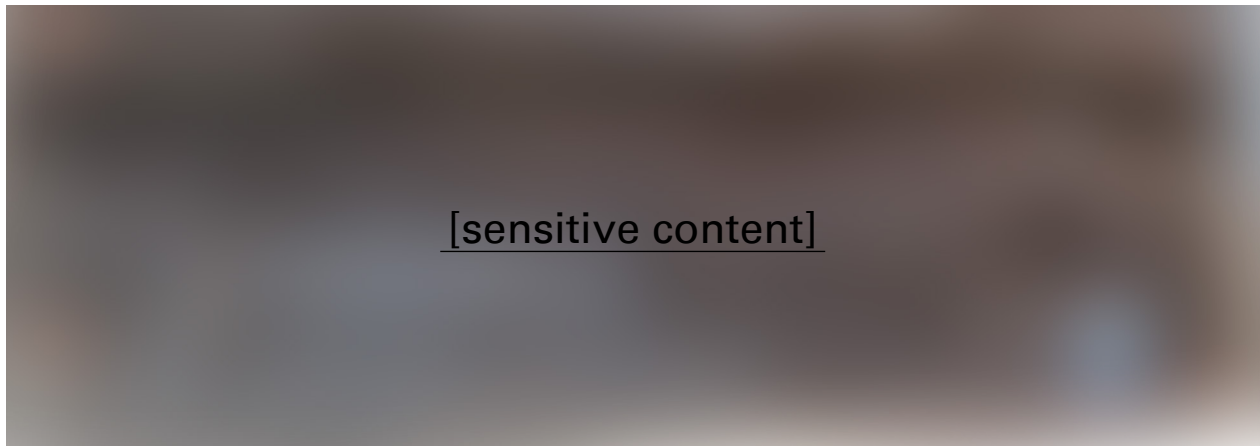


Figure 88 Burial 15 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed; note decedent's head oriented to the east

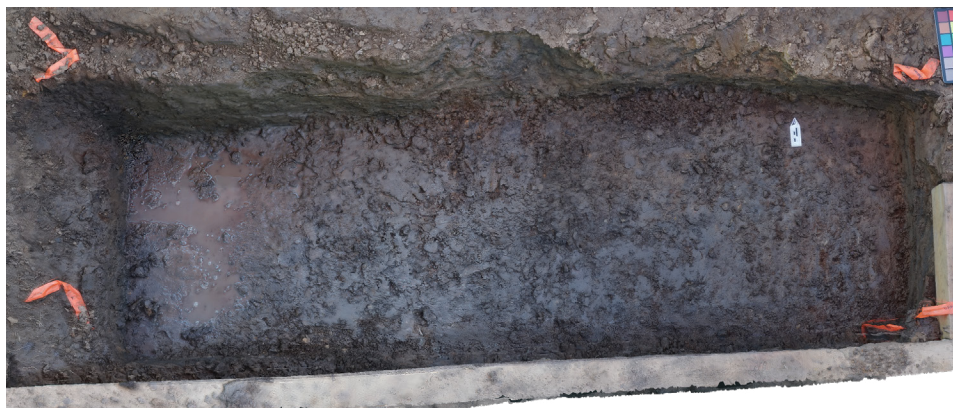


Figure 89 Burial 15 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 16

Started	06/09/21
Completed	06/14/21
Excavators	Armando Anzellini / Kathleen Settle
NW starting elevation	98.8720
NW ending elevation	98.6633

Burial 16 was located in the sixth row to the west and was the northern most interment exhumed from the excavation unit (Figure 90). An individual burial shaft was observed and measured at 219 cm by 64.5 cm. After skim-shoveling, excavators encountered a rectangular casket measuring 207 cm by 49 cm (Figure 97).

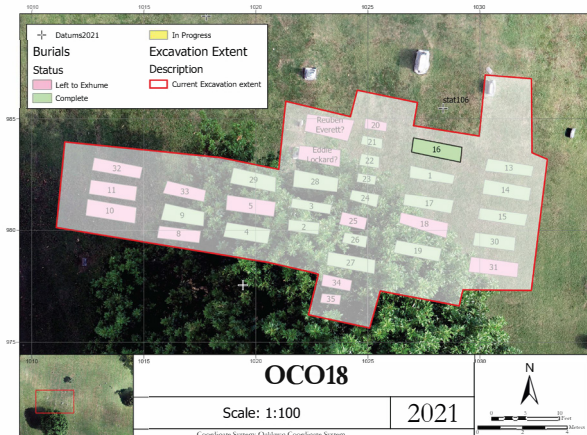


Figure 90 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 16

Burial 16 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position (Figure 98). Excavators noted significant post-depositional shifting of the remains including the left lower leg having moved beneath the right. The decedent's head had also rolled towards the south resulting in several maxillary teeth becoming embedded in the coffin wood. Despite these taphonomic changes they were able to determine that both legs had originally been straight (i.e. 180° flexion), the left arm was at 170° (e.g. left hand placed on left pelvic girdle) and the right arm was at 135° (e.g. right hand placed on lower abdomen).

Skeletal preservation was deemed poor with 75%+ of the elements present. Long bone shafts and crania were in generally better condition than proximal and distal ends and the remainder of the axial skeleton. Generous amounts of Butvar were utilized in attempt to stabilize the crania and long bone epiphyses prior to transportation to the on-site lab for analysis.

Wood preservation was generally very poor but one sample was taken from the south wall for analysis. A moderately high number of *in situ* nails were mapped and collected from the coffin fill screening process, possibly indicating a commercially manufactured casket.

Decorative hardware from Burial 16 included six double lug short bar type handles (three per side) (Figure 91). The lugs, lug arms, and swell-bar handle were constructed of ferrous metal (likely steel) while the cylindrical bar tips were made of white metal. The “guitar-shaped” lugs were heavily corroded but did not appear to have any additional decoration. No marker's marks could be observed on the handles and no trade catalog matches could be found, though the swell-bar style handles do not seem to be listed in coffin hardware catalogs until after 1900. A thin white metal coffin plaque was also recovered (Figure 92). Similar to the plaques found in Burials 01 and 13, this fitting included a marker's mark for



Figure 91 Double lug short bar handle (Cat.# 153) recovered from Burial 16

the Elgin Silver Plate Company. Unlike the previous marks, however, this one included an “@26” instead of an “@16” (Figure 93). If this was in fact a year code and not a mode code it could indicate production during the last year in which the Elgin Silver Plate Company operated independently (see Burial 01 for further discussion). The plaque from Burial 16 is somewhat more decorative than the plain ovals found in Burials 01 and 13 with a molded scroll motif along the border; this basic form was available in the 1908 Mound Coffin Company catalog (Figure 94). The “At Rest” font

Burial 16 (continued)



Figure 92 White metal "At Rest" plaque (Cat.# 158) recovered from Burial 16



Figure 94 Coffin plaque offered in the 1908 Mound Coffin Company catalog (p. 428)



Figure 95 Cuprous safety pin (Cat.# 167) recovered from Burial 16

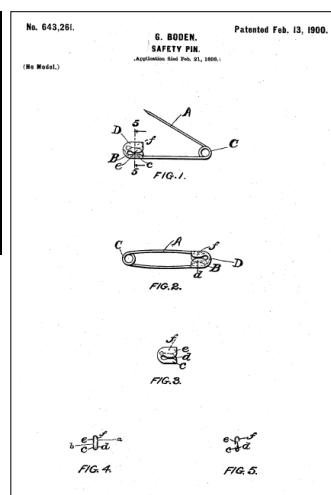


Figure 96 1900 G. Boden patent for new safety pin design



Figure 93 "@26 Elgin" marker on reverse side of coffin plaque (Cat.# 158) from Burial 16

included in that example was very different than the type used on the Burial 16 plaque, however, this non-script type was identical to the that used on the two other Elgin plaques recovered.

The only clothing-related item recovered from Burial 16 was a cuprous Boden-style safety pin (Figure 95). Half of the pin was found *in situ* near the sacrum while the other half was recovered from the pelvic girdle during the lab x-ray process. This type of safety pin was patented in February 1900 and is very similar to the types still used today (Figure 96). The pin did have very small fabric remnants attached to one end; this pin may have been used to adjust the decedent's clothing or perhaps keep a burial shroud closed.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

General refuse (e.g. flat glass, medicine bottle finishes) similar to that found throughout the eastern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill. Because no intact coffin lid was present it was not possible to determine the original context of these objects though it is likely these were in the fill when the burial occurred and were deposited near the body as the coffin lid deteriorated.

Based on the coffin plaque, a possible TPQ date for Burial 16 is 1926, though this would seem late given the known and marked burials in this section of Oaklawn's African American potter's field. If the mark on the plaque is a mold code and not a date code as suspected, the burial could be earlier, though all other elements are consistent with an early to middle 1920s interment.

Burial 16 (continued)



Figure 97 Burial 16 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

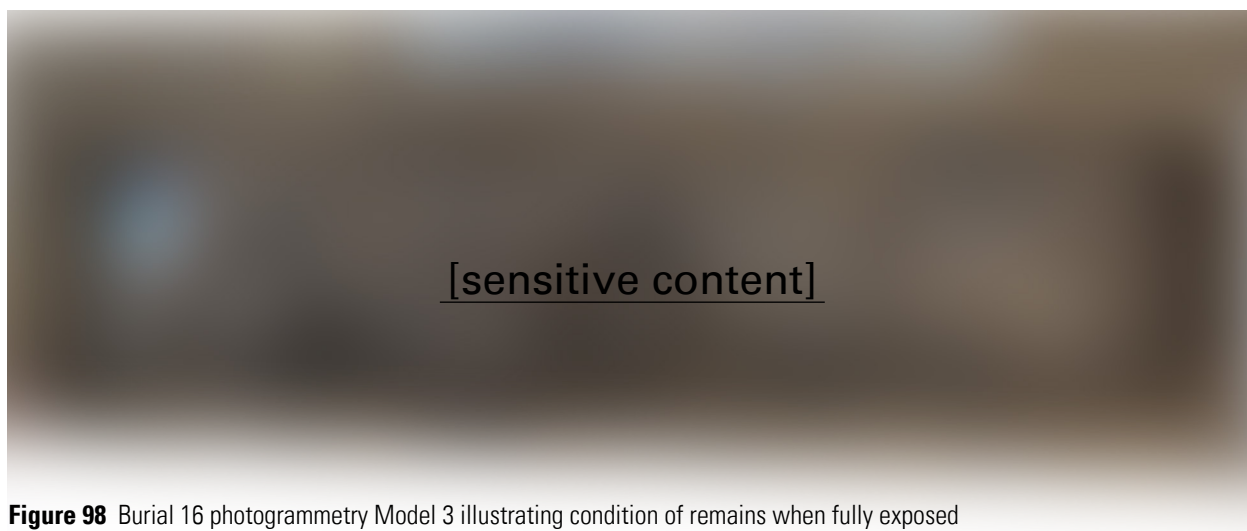


Figure 98 Burial 16 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 99 Burial 16 photogrammetry Model 4 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 17

Started	06/11/21
Completed	06/16/21
Excavators	Erin McKendry / Eric Prendergast
NW starting elevation	98.4070
NW ending elevation	98.3190

Burial 17 was located at the southern end of the sixth row from the west in the excavation trench (Figure 100). The individual burial shaft was recorded as measuring 225 cm by 68 cm. After skim-shoveling a rectangular coffin outline measuring 176.5 cm by 45 cm was encountered (Figure 101). This was a relatively small burial case, but was consistent with the Burial 15 just to the east.

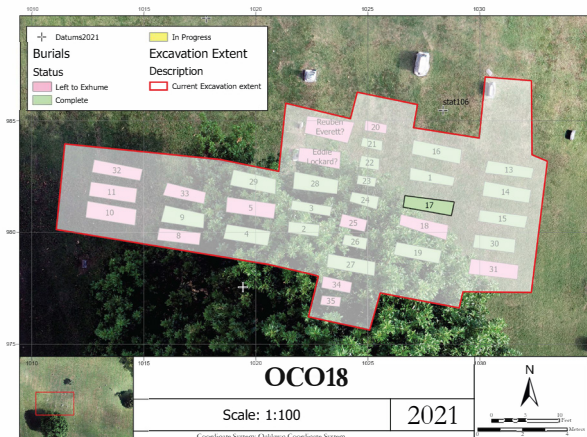


Figure 100 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 17

Burial 17 was interred to the west in an extended supine position (Figure 102). Post-depositional processes appeared to have shifted the remains somewhat, however, it was clear that both arms had been placed straight to the sides of the decedent.

Skeletal preservation was poor with 75%+ of the remains present. This poor preservation was likely due to the excessively wet soil encountered at the burial elevation; long bone epiphyses seemed to have been the most impacted as they were heavily degraded. Butvar was applied to the pelvic bones as well as long bones and most of the cranium in order to stabilize the remains for transport to the on-site lab.

Wood preservation was moderately good with several samples collected for analysis. The number of *in situ* nails and nails collected in the coffin fill screening was relatively low and may have indicated a locally produced handmade burial case. No decorative hardware or utilitarian coffin handles were found; decedent was interred in a plain rectangular casket.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

General refuse (e.g. flat glass, medicine bottle finishes) similar to that found throughout the eastern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill. Because no intact coffin lid was present it was not possible to determine the original context of these objects though it is likely these were in the fill when the burial occurred and were deposited near the body as the coffin lid deteriorated.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 17 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment. It should be noted that the burial directly to the south (Burial 18) was a potentially marked burial dating to 1923.



Figure 101 Burial 17 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

Burial 17 (continued)

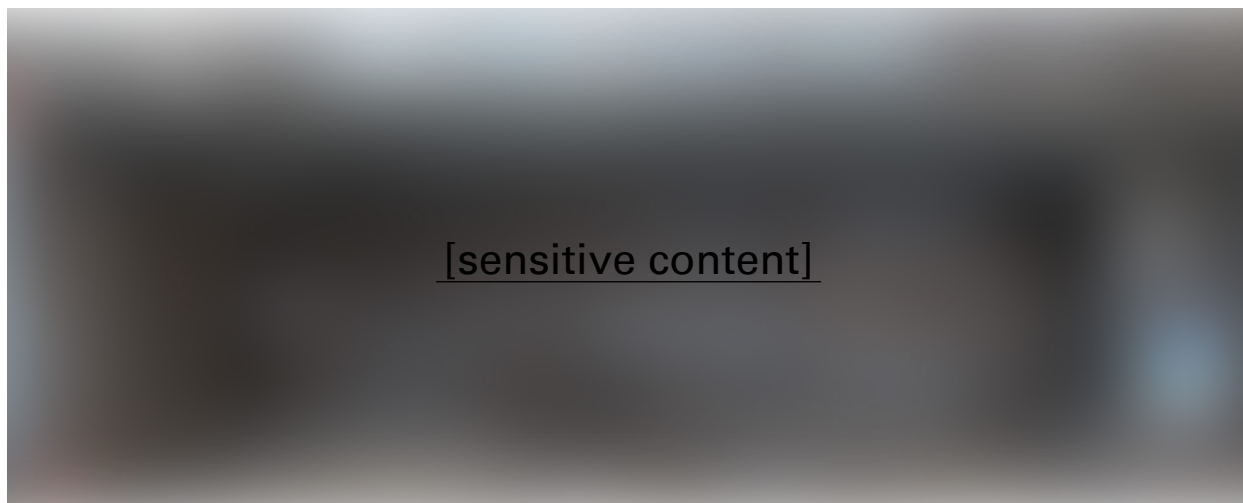


Figure 102 Burial 17 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 103 Burial 17 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 18

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.6387
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 18, located in the sixth row from the west, was not excavated due to its possible association with an extant grave marker (Figure 105); the burial shaft mapped just east of the marker is consistent in size with the adult burials located to the north (Burial 17) and south (Burial 19). Field notations regarding this marker taken prior to its removal for excavation included the following:

“? Miller / Born 1870 / Died 1923”

No entry for a decedent with that last name or birth and death dates could be found on Oaklawn’s find-a-grave database (find-a-grave 2000). However, there is a record for this marker, listed under “H. Miller” on billiongraves.com (2014). Further, this individual is not listed in the cemetery ledger.

Several individuals with the Miller surname and an 1870 date of birth were enumerated in the 1920 US Federal Census for Tulsa County, however, all were listed as “white” and, therefore, very unlikely to have been interred in the African American section of Oaklawn.

The image and location data included on the billiongraves.com record suggest that this marker was at the location mapped by OAS staff at least in 2014 (Figure 106); of course, there is no guarantee this was its original location.

The second smaller marker seen in the more recent Figure 105 was mostly illegible but it appears to have originally memorialized an infant named Willie. As can be seen in the image from billiongraves.com (Figure 106), at some point the pieces from this second marker were wedged, or possibly under, against the Miller stone.

The corners of the burial feature were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 18.

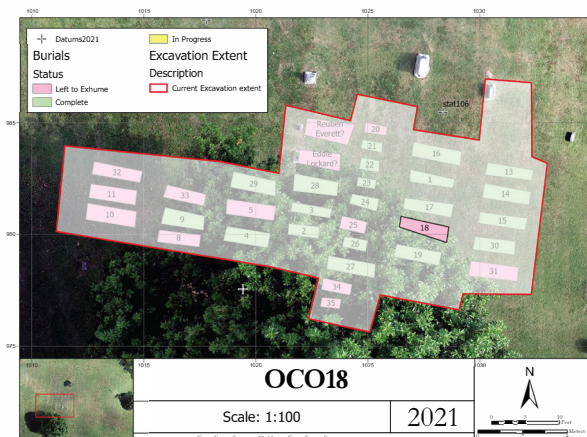


Figure 104 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 18



Figure 105 Grave marker for unknown Miller (1870–1923) possibly associated with Burial 18 taken in 2020 (Courtesy of City of Tulsa; Photographed by Brian Nutt)



Figure 106 Grave marker for unknown Miller (1870–1923) possibly associated with Burial 18 taken in 2014 (billiongraves.com)

Burial 19

Started	06/08/21
Completed	06/10/21
Excavators	Erin McKendry / Eric Prendergast
NW starting elevation	98.6334
NW ending elevation	98.1965

Burial 19 was located at the southern end of the sixth row from the west in the excavation trench (Figure 107). Excessive moisture in the soil at first made it difficult to delineate the burial feature. After skim-shoveling and defining the coffin outline the burial case was measured as 205 cm by 67 cm.

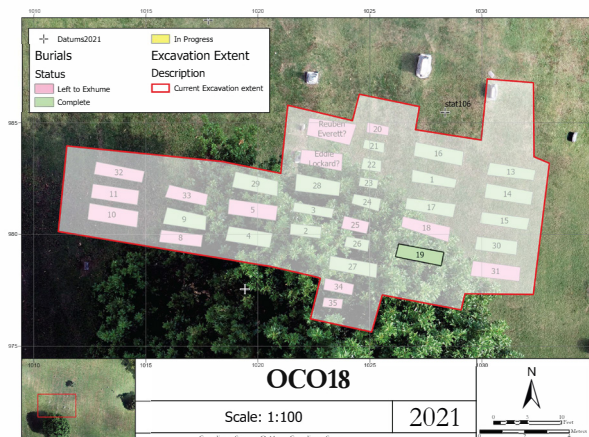


Figure 107 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 19

The burial was below the water table, but skeletal preservation was determined to be fair with over 75% of the remains present (Figure 108). An intrusive, truncated utility pipe was uncovered extending from the southeastern portion of the burial; however, it was at a slightly higher elevation than remains and did not greatly impact the condition of the bone (Figure 109). Butvar was applied to most exposed elements prior to exhumation.

The decedent was interred with head to west. Body position of the remains (e.g. splayed feet, bent knees, contorted neck) suggested he was placed awkwardly in a burial case too small for his stature (Figure 110). A gold tooth was observed in the dentition.

Wood remnants and nails were present throughout all four sides of casket but no decorative hardware was recovered indicating a plain rectangular burial case. Several wood samples were taken from various locations throughout the burial. After burial was removed the excavated burial quickly filled with ground water (Figure 111).

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

General refuse (e.g. flat glass, medicine bottle finishes) similar to that found throughout the eastern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill. Because no intact coffin lid was present it was not possible to determine the original context of these objects though it is likely these were in the fill when the burial occurred and were deposited near the body as the coffin lid deteriorated.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 19 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment. It should be noted that the burial directly to the north (Burial 18) was a potentially marked burial dating to 1923.



Figure 108 Burial 19 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

Burial 19 (continued)



Figure 109 Burial 19 photogrammetry Model 1 detail illustrating location and position of intrusive utility pipe (oriented with north towards the bottom)



Figure 110 Burial 19 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 111 Burial 19 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 20

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.0131
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 20 was identified by a clearly defined coffin outline in the fifth row from the west (Figure 112). This was the northern most burial in a row containing almost exclusively subadult burials (see Burial 27 for the exception).

The corners of the shaft were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 20 as it was not excavated..

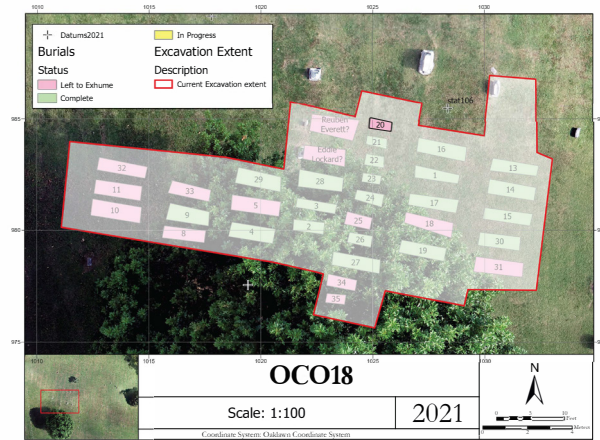


Figure 112 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 20

Burial 21

Started	06/14/21
Completed	06/15/21
Excavators	Jeremy Wilson / Kelsey Kreiser
NW starting elevation	98.9805
NW ending elevation	98.8280

Burial 21 was located in the fifth row to the west and was one of nine subadult burials encountered (Figure 113). An individual grave shaft was identified as well as a soil stain consistent with a rectangular outer box that measured 81 cm by 41 cm (Figure 119). After this feature was excavated approximately 12 cm decorative coffin handles (see below) and an additional oval or elliptically shaped coffin outline were encountered; the latter measured 70 cm by 38 cm. Excavators noted the soil color and texture differences between the two containers and *in situ* nail distribution provided further evidence supporting these dimensions and shapes.

The size of the coffin uncovered in Burial 21 appeared to be somewhat larger than the fetal burials excavated to the south (Figure 120; the 70 cm measurement of the coffin stain was in-line with the estimated 3–6 month age-at-death based on coffin sizes listed in the 1920 Mound Coffin Catalog (Davidson 2006:115).

Preservation of remains was poor with approximately 25-75% of elements present. Dentition and cranial bones were moderately well-preserved in relation to axial skeleton. Much of the skeleton was removed in blocks for lab analysis. Decedent was interred with head to west; poor preservation of the remains, however, prohibited further observations concerning body position.

Wood preservation was moderate with several samples of both the outer and inner containers collected. Excavators noted the two appeared to be made of different wood types with the elliptical coffin possibly being constructed of cedar.

Four white metal “imitation” handles with a lamb motif and “Our Darling” inscription were recovered (Figure 114). Exact matches to this coffin fitting can be found in trade catalogs as early as 1894 and as late as 1908 (see Bethel Cemetery Coffin Plaque Type 11 in Drew and Peterson 2021). Given their longevity, it is likely they were still being offered in the 1910s and 1920s. Similar to the children’s coffin hardware recovered from Burials 02 and 26, these fittings included the “PARSONS” maker’s mark (Figure 115) (see Burial 02 for more detail on this manufacturer).

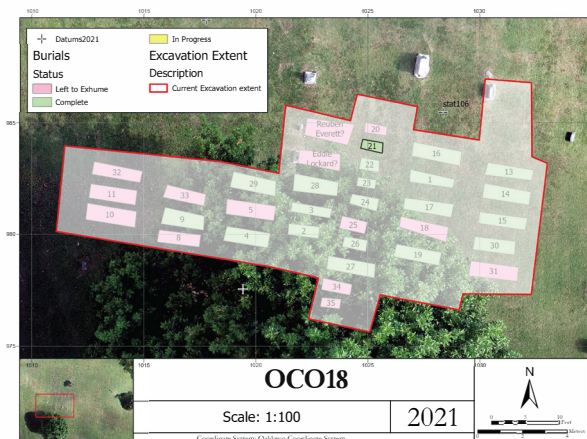


Figure 113 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 21



Figure 114 White metal imitation handle (Cat.# 193) recovered from Burial 21



Figure 115 Parsons Casket Hardware Company mark on the reverse side of imitation handle (Cat.# 193) recovered from Burial 21

Burial 21 (continued)

A small ferrous sheet metal coffin plaque was identified in the field lab when the pelvic region was x-rayed (Figure 117). While heavily corroded, a winged cherub motif could be observed (Figure 117 inset). No exact catalog matches could be found that would allow for a secure dating of this fitting. Textile indentations on the reverse side of the plaque suggested that this burial case may have been covered in cloth, a relatively common practice in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figure 118) (Davidson 2006:114).

Excavators attempted to find *in situ* safety pin fragments in the pelvic region but none were observed. X-rays did, however, reveal possible straight pins and cuprous snap fasteners; the latter's position in relation to the remains may be evidence this infant was interred in an infant's bodysuit (i.e. a onesie) (Figure 116).

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.



Figure 116 Cuprous snap fasteners (Cat.# 332) recovered from Burial 21 pelvic region after x-ray

General refuse similar to that found throughout the northern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill. Because no intact coffin lid was encountered it was not possible to determine the original context of these objects though it is likely these were present in the fill when the burial occurred and were deposited near the body as the coffin lid deteriorated.

Artifacts present in the burial were consistent with a 1920s subadult burial. While the coffin contained more decorative fittings than the other fetal/infant burials located in the excavation area, both the imitation handles and ferrous metal plaque would have been inexpensive options during that period. The likelihood that the coffin was also cloth-covered could also indicate a less expensive burial container as fabric was often used to cover cheaper, rough hewn wood manufacture (Pye 2018).



Figure 117 Unidentified ferrous sheet metal coffin plaque (Cat.# 212) recovered from Burial 21; (inset) detail of winged cherub motif (Detail photo courtesy of Angela Berg)



Figure 118 Detail of reverse side of coffin plaque (Cat.# 212) showing textile indentation

Burial 21 (continued)



Figure 119 Burial 21 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood was first encountered

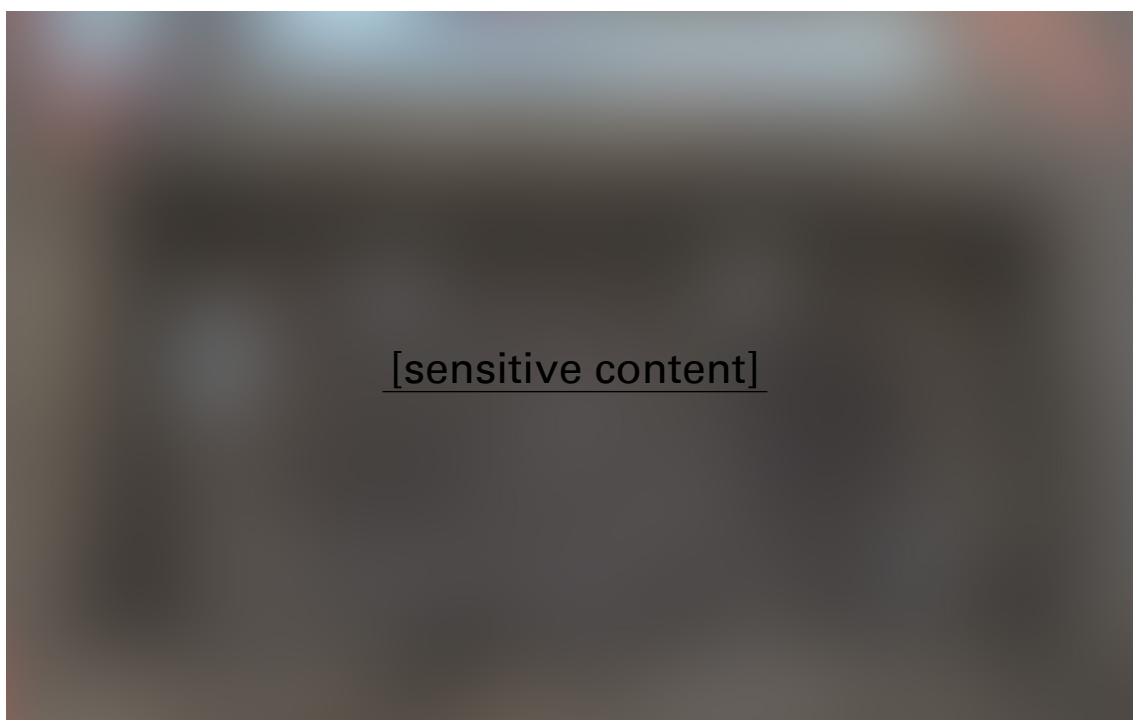


Figure 120 Burial 21 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed

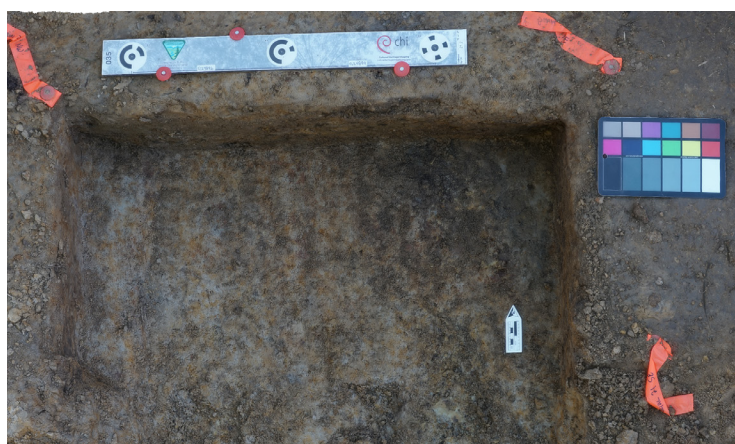


Figure 121 Burial 31 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 22

Started	06/11/21
Completed	06/11/21
Excavators	Jeremy Wilson / Kelsey Kreiser
NW starting elevation	98.7947
NW ending elevation	98.7822

Burial 22 was located in the fifth row to the west and was one of nine subadult burials encountered (Figure 122). The burial shaft originally measured at 94.0 cm by 51.0 cm but was significantly larger than the coffin outline uncovered at a lower elevation. The latter was easily observable by soil differences within the interior fill and *in situ* nail distribution (Figure 123). The coffin outline measured 55.6 cm by 33.3 cm.

Skeletal preservation was very poor with only 25–75% of the elements present. Despite this, excavators determined the decedent was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position with legs crossed at the ankles (Figure 124).

The 1920 Mound Coffin Company Catalogue listed burial cases for those 3 months and younger at 61.0 cm (Davidson 2006:115). The difference in length between this commercially made casket and the one observed here may be due to slumpage of the walls during decay or may reflect that this burial case was handmade locally to suit the diminutive size of the fetal remains.

Further evidence supporting a possible handcrafted container was the relatively few nails recovered in direct association with the burial as well as the lack of any decorative hardware. No viable wood samples could be collected due to the poor preservation of the casket.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment. There was also no evidence for the presence of safety pins which would further support a fetal, not infant, age assessment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Overburden and coffin fill were consistent with the relatively sparse general refuse observed in the western portion of the excavation unit; the large quantity of domestic waste collected from burials further to the east and south were not present around Burial 22.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 22 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.

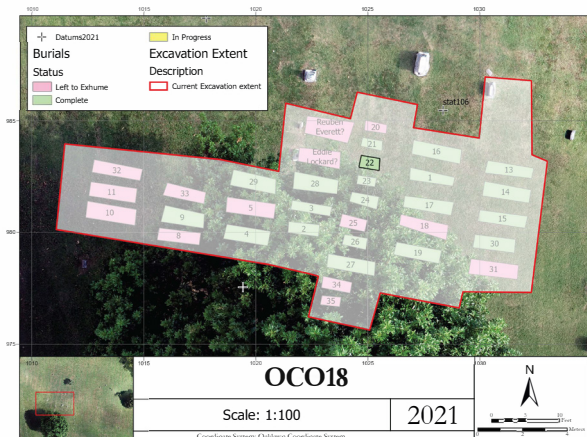


Figure 122 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 22



Figure 123 Burial 22 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin outline was first encountered

Burial 22 (continued)

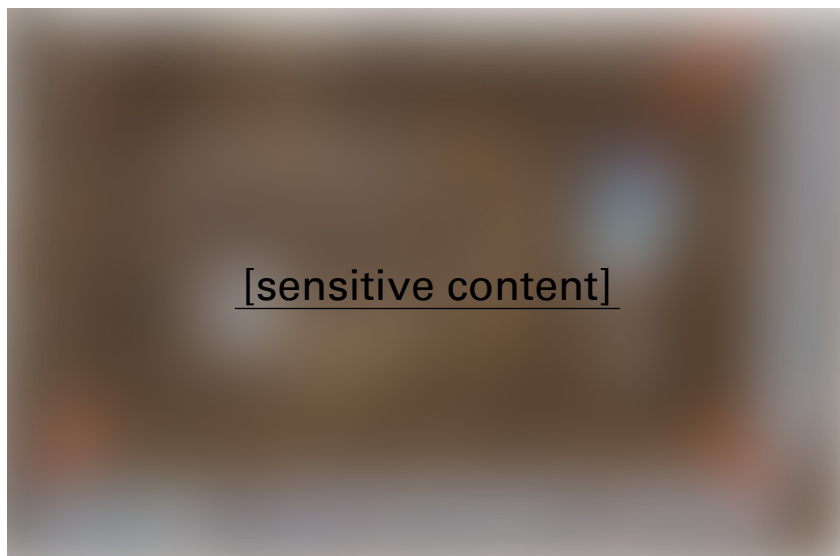


Figure 124 Burial 22 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed

Figure 125 Burial 22 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation



Burial 23

Started	06/11/21
Completed	06/11/21
Excavators	Gretchen Zoeller / Jeremy Wilson
NW starting elevation	98.8898
NW ending elevation	98.8888

Burial 23 was located in the fifth row to the west and was one of nine subadult burials encountered (Figure 126). Prior to any skim-shoveling excavators noted a small number *in situ* nails and a possible coffin outline on the exposed surface that measured 60.0 cm by 33.0 cm; the size and orientation of the observable features were consistent with the burial directly to the north (Burial 22).

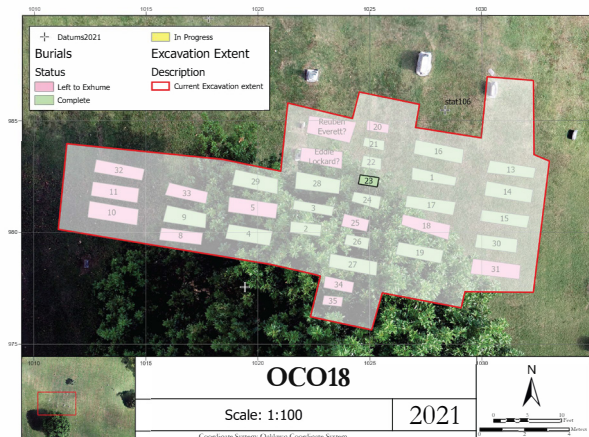


Figure 126 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 23

Upon careful troweling of the coffin fill natural soil was encountered only 1 cm below the nail level (Figure 127). Several cores were taken in the southeast portion of the grave to confirm that this was the bottom of the burial and that no other interment was at a lower elevation. It was determined that either there was no skeletal preservation or what little remained of the clearly fetal/infant burial had been inadvertently removed by the backhoe. No remains were collected from Burial 23.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 23 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.



Figure 127 Burial 23 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating natural soil encountered 1 cm into excavation

Burial 24

Started	06/10/21
Completed	06/11/21
Excavators	Gretchen Zoeller / Michael Loughlin
NW starting elevation	98.7609
NW ending elevation	98.6747

Burial 24 was located in the fifth row to the west and was one of nine subadult burials encountered (Figure 128). The burial shaft originally measured at 108.0 cm by 56.0 cm but was significantly larger than the coffin outline uncovered at a lower elevation. The latter was easily observable by remnant wood on all four sides of the casket and *in situ* nail distribution (Figure 129); a wood sample was collected for analysis. The coffin measured 59.0 cm by 38.0 cm and similar to Burial 22 (see above) the size of the burial case was consistent with a fetal or perinate individual (Davidson 2006:115). Additionally, the relatively few recovered nails suggests a locally handmade casket.

Skeletal preservation was very poor with only 0–25% of the elements present. It was noted that the best preserved elements were the petrous portions of the cranium and some segments of the rib cage. Though preservation was very poor the decedent was noted as being interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position (Figure 130). Though little could be observed in regards to the upper body, leg flexion was noted as 150° for both the right and left sides.

Wood remnants and *in situ* nail distribution as well as the lack of any decorative trimmings suggested interment in a plain burial container.

No clothing-related items were recovered though excavators noted faint evidence of textile fragments under the preserved ribs. Unfortunately, this fabric was so deteriorated none could be collected for further study. Without more detailed analysis it is not possible to determine whether this was remnants of a coffin lining, burial shroud, or potentially clothing. There was also no evidence for the presence of safety pins which would further support a fetal, not infant, age assessment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Overburden and coffin fill were consistent with the relatively sparse general refuse observed in the western portion of the excavation unit; the large quantity of domestic waste collected from burials further to the east and south were not present around Burial 24.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 24 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.

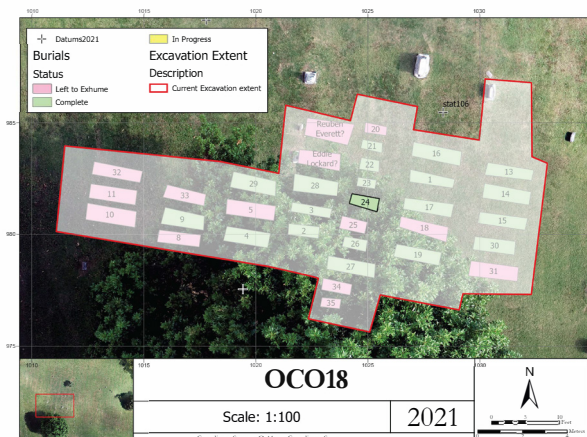


Figure 128 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 24



Figure 129 Burial 24 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin outline was first encountered

Burial 24 (continued)

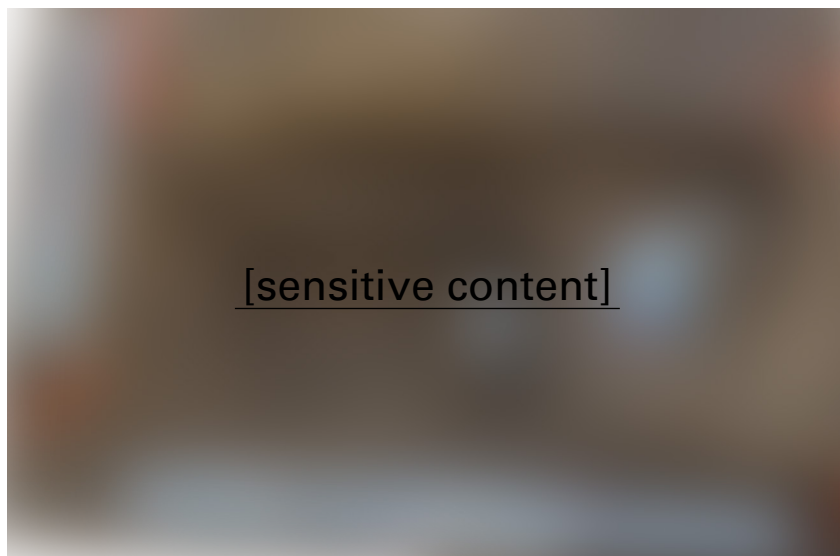


Figure 130 Burial 24 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed

Figure 131 Burial 24 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation



Burial 25

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.9980
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 25 was identified by a clearly defined coffin outline in the fifth row from the west and was one of nine subadults in this row (see Burial 27 for the exception) (Figure 132).

The corners of the shaft were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 25 as it was not excavated.

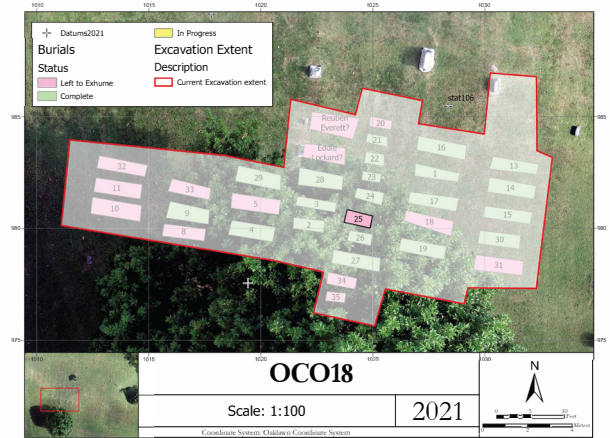


Figure 132 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 25

Burial 26

Started	06/14/21
Completed	06/15/21
Excavators	Gretchen Zoeller / Michael Loughlin
NW starting elevation	98.5669
NW ending elevation	98.2819

Burial 26 was located in the fifth row to the west and was one of nine subadult burials encountered (Figure 133). The burial shaft measured approximately 108 cm by 63 cm and was first observed at an elevation of 98.9485 m, almost 40 cm higher than the elevation at which the casket was encountered (Figure 136). The closest subadult burial that was fully excavated, Burial 24 (see above) had an ending elevation 10 cm higher than the starting elevation of Burial 26. It should be noted Burial 27 directly to the south was also unusually deep in comparison to the other burials in this excavation unit. A partially intact coffin lid was uncovered and the rectangular casket observed in Burial 26 measured 79 cm by 32 cm (Figure 137).

Preliminary field assessment determined Burial 26 was that of a subadult interred with the head to the west (Figure 138). Skeletal preservation was poor with 0-25% of the elements present making it difficult to determine body position or possible age at death; only very small vertebral fragments could be recovered *in situ*, however, several tooth crowns were recovered from the 1/8" mesh waterscreen. Based on the size of the casket it is likely the decedent was between 6 and 12 months old (Davidson 2006:115).

Wood preservation was fair with several samples collected for lab analysis. A relatively large number of *in situ* nails were recorded possibly indicating a commercially manufactured burial case.

Decorative hardware was limited to four white metal double lug short bar handles (Figure 134). Similar to the handles found in the subadult interments Burial 02 and Burial 21, these fittings included a "PARSONS" markers mark (Figure 135) (see Burial 02 for more detailed discussion). Also like the handles from Burial 21, those found in Burial 26 were a type of "imitation" handle as the "bar" was hollow and molded to appear like a full component, but was, in fact, flat on the back so the handle could rest fully against the casket; it is unclear how well these would have functioned as actual handles or were simply made to adorn the burial container. No matches could be found in the available coffin hardware trade catalogs.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Overburden and coffin fill refuse was not as dense as burials to the east but did appear to have more artifacts than

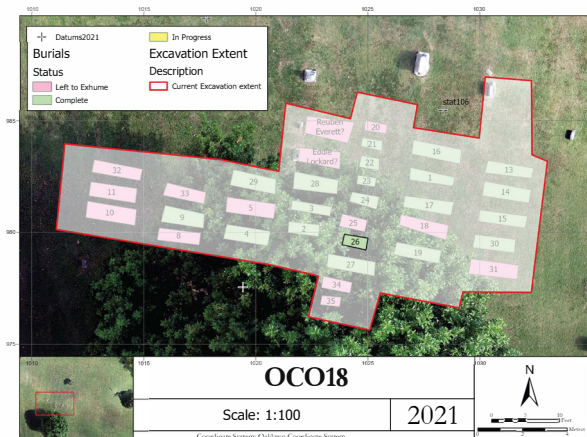


Figure 133 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 26



Figure 134 White metal double lug short bar imitation handles (Cat.# 200) recovered from Burial 26



Figure 135 Reverse side of handles (Cat.# 200) from Burial 26 showing "PARSONS" mark

Burial 26 (continued)

the other subadult burials to the north. Of particular note were a large machine-manufactured brick fragment and large amber glass case bottle body fragment recovered beneath the casket during the final cleaning process. This suggested that the shaft for Burial 26 was dug through the refuse fill layer.

Despite the decorative handles recovered from Burial 26 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.



Figure 136 Burial 26 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin outline was first encountered



Figure 137 Burial 26 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of burial when coffin lid and hardware were first encountered

Burial 26 (continued)

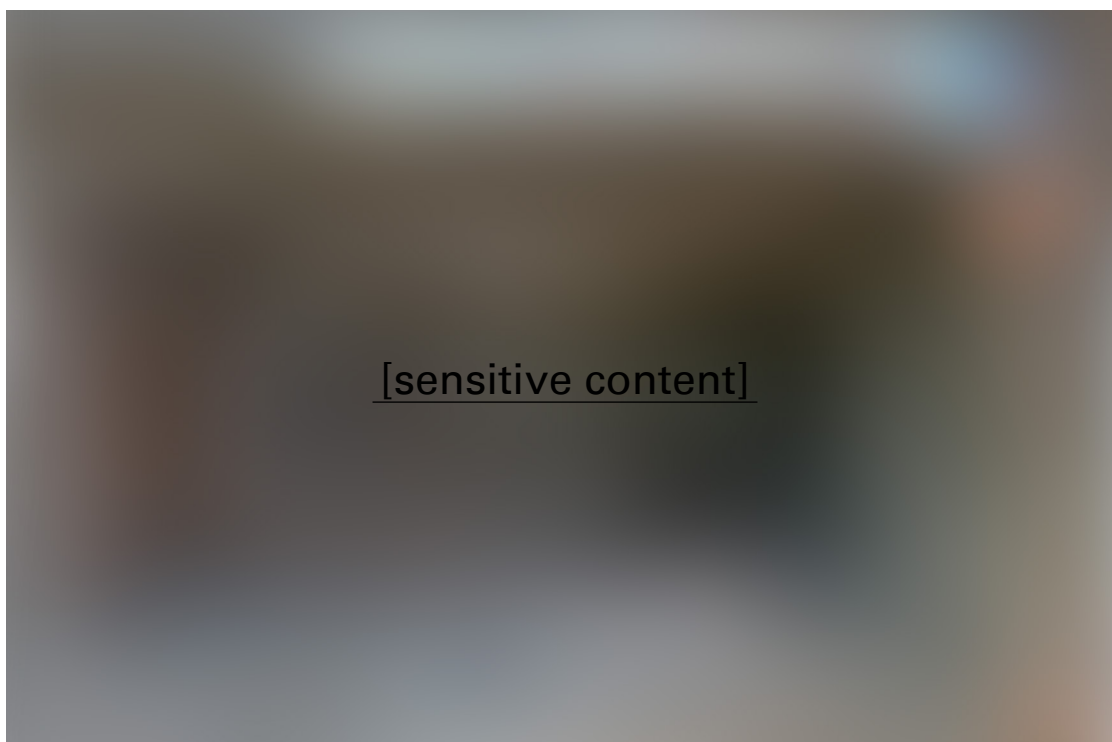


Figure 138 Burial 26 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 139 Burial 26 photogrammetry Model 4 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 27

Started	06/22/21
Completed	06/24/21
Excavators	Jeremy Wilson / Kelsey Kreiser
NW starting elevation	98.3921
NW ending elevation	98.1394

Burial 27 was located in the fifth row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 140). This burial, whose individual grave shaft measured 210 cm by 60 cm, was the only adult burial uncovered in this row. After skim-shoveling, a rectangular casket measuring 201 cm by 58 cm was encountered (Figure 145). The depths in which both the burial shaft and burial container were found were significantly lower than the other burials in this row, though Burial 26 directly to the north (see above) was also somewhat deeper than the other subadults. It should be noted, however, that based on photogrammetric data the elevation of the coffin floor for Burial 27 was 98.2380 m while the coffin floor for the closest adult interment Burial 19 to the northeast, was mapped at 98.2610 m, an only 2.3 cm difference.

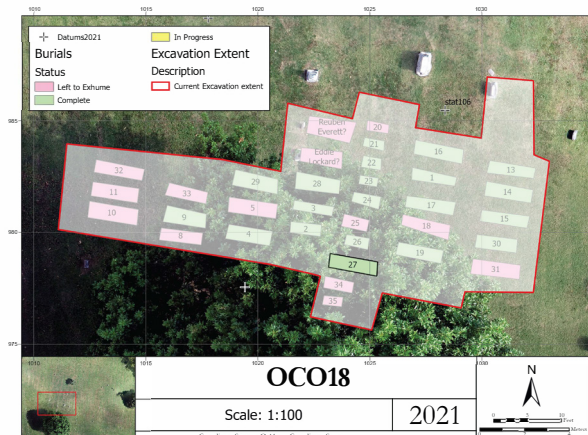


Figure 140 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 27

Burial 27 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position (Figure 146). The right arm was observed at a 180° flexion (i.e. right hand laid straight to the side) while the left arm was at a 135° flexion (i.e. left hand was laying on the lower abdomen/upper pelvic region). Both legs were originally laid straight though post-depositional processes appeared to have caused the right leg to rotate 90° laterally leaving the right fibula medial to the right tibia.

Skeletal preservation was good with 75%+ of the elements present. Staining and condition of remains indicated the water table was likely above the burial level frequently, however, no standing water was encountered and no significant cortical flaking was noted. Butvar was applied to several elements in order to stabilize the remains for transportation to the on side lab.

Wood remnants and nails were present throughout all four sides of casket but no decorative hardware was recovered indicating a plain rectangular burial case. One wood sample was taken for further analysis.

Upon prepping the remains for exhumation, a fired lead bullet was found near the left scapula. And additional photogrammetric model was created to fully document the projectile and its context within the burial (Figure 143). The bullet was moderately well-preserved, however, continuing oxidation of the lead became evident shortly after removal to the lab for analysis. It was 0.38 inches in diameter with a maximum length of 0.65 inches and a weight of 9.20 g; these dimensions were consistent with a .38 caliber projectile, though it is unclear how much corrosion affected these measurements (Figure 141). For instance, if oxidation has reduced a significant amount of the bullet diameter, the dimensions taken in the lab could also fit those of a .38–40 Winchester rifle round; both have been available and readily used by the public since the 1870s (Barnes 2019). A second projectile was discovered during the initial x-rays of the cranium. This bullet was not extricated from the remains prior to the departure of the Cardno field team, however, A. Regnier was able to photograph it prior to the lab being closed for the season. As can be seen in Figure 142, the projectile removed from the cranium was consistent in size, form, and material with the one found near the scapula.

Two large cuprous safety pins, possibly Boden-type, were also observed in the x-rays—one near the cranium and cervical vertebrae and the other in the pelvic region. The location of the pins was consistent with an individual who was interred in a shroud. Excavators also noted some fabric remnants near the left scapula when removing the remains; unfortunately, the condition of the textile was too poor to collect a sample for analysis. It is likely, however, this was part of the burial shroud. Two additional small ferrous metal objects were also uncovered on the pelvic girdle—one *in situ* and one during x-ray analysis. The latter had not been yet been removed but the former was too small and fragmented to robustly identify, though its size and location was consistent with a clothing-related fastener (possibly an overalls clasp).

Burial 27 (continued)

[sensitive content]

Figure 143 Burial 27 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating context of lead projectile found near left scapula



Figure 141 Lead projectile (Cat.# 368) found near the left scapula of decedent recovered from Burial 27



Figure 142 Lead projectile (Cat.# 379) found in the cranium of decedent recovered from Burial 27

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Overburden and coffin fill refuse was not as dense as burials to the east but did appear to have more artifacts than the subadult burials to the north and the other adult burials to the west. Of particular note was an aqua glass bottle base fragment recovered just outside the north coffin wall near the bottom of the burial. As can be seen in Figure 144, the a marker's mark and catalog or mold code were embossed on the base. That mark has been attributed to The American Bottle Company between 1906 and 1917. Lockhart et al. (2013) note that the majority of bottles recorded with this version of the manufacturer's mark have been found on beer bottles, however, the size and color of the bottle base found in the burial shaft of Burial 27 was more consistent with an American Bottle Company Hutchinson-type soda bottle which tend to date earlier in the range.

Burial 27 (continued)



Figure 144 Bottle base (Cat.# 347)
found just north of Burial 27

Though several important artifacts were recovered from Burial 27, it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment. Despite not being able to robustly identify the projectiles, the possible matches were ubiquitous calibers that had been available for decades by the 1920s. The bottle base, likely part of the refuse fill that was in place prior to the burial, provides a relatively early TPQ of 1906; however, given the estimated dates for the surrounding interments, Burial 27 likely occurred in the early to middle 1920s as well. For a more detailed discussion of land formation processes, site geomorphology interpretations, and non-burial related artifacts, see Chapter 6.



Figure 145 Burial 27 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin outline was first encountered

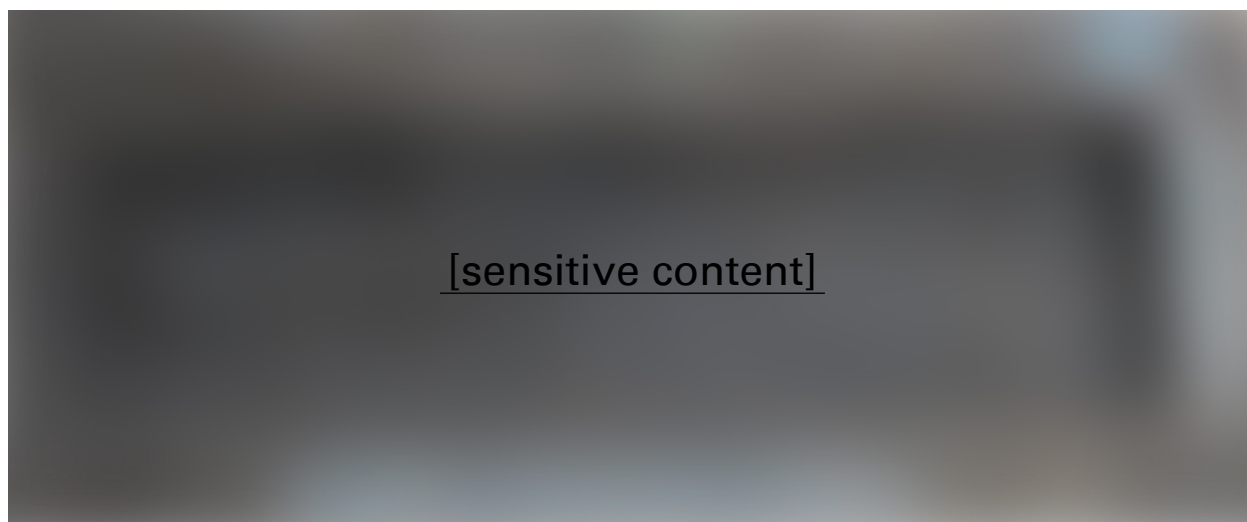


Figure 146 Burial 27 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed

Burial 27 (continued)



Figure 147 Burial 27 photogrammetry Model 4 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 28

Started	06/17/21
Completed	06/22/21
Excavators	Erin McKendry / Eric Prendergast
NW starting elevation	98.7017
NW ending elevation	98.3661

Burial 28 was located in the fourth row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 148). An individual burial shaft was measured at 212 cm by 69.5 cm. After skim-shoveling, a rectangular casket measuring 202 cm by 62 cm was encountered (Figure 153).

Burial 28 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position (Figure 155). Both arms were noted to be at 180° flexion (i.e. hands were placed at decedent's sides). Upon full exposure of the dentition, excavators noted that both canines were gold cap and were connected by a maxillary bridge (Figure 150).

Skeletal preservation was fair with 75%+ of the elements present. The cranium had been crushed by post-depositional processes and it was noted that cortical surface on most long bones was flaking. Butvar was applied to a number elements to help stabilize the remains for transportation to the on site lab for analysis.

Wood preservation was moderate with one sample being collected for analysis. The number of in situ nails mapped was relatively high; this coupled with the utilitarian closures (see below) uncovered at the four corners suggested a commercially-made casket.

Decorative hardware included six double lug short bar handles somewhat similar in style to those recovered from Burial 16 (Figure 149). The ferrous metal (likely steel) lugs from Burial 28 were smaller and more angular than those from Burial 16 and the bars in these fittings were round without the marked swell in the middle. Additionally, the handles from Burial 16 included the typical white metal bar ends while the tips from this burial appear to have also been manufactured from steel or were one piece with the bar. If there were any other decorative features they have been obscured by corrosion; no contemporary trade catalog matches could be found. A highly fragmented ferrous sheet metal coffin plaque was also recovered from the pelvic region (Figure 151). Unfortunately, due to its condition, it could not be removed intact, though it appears to be rectangular in shape in the photogrammetric model (Figure 154); x-rays of the plaque revealed an faint "A" towards one edge which likely indicated the typical "At Rest" inscription.

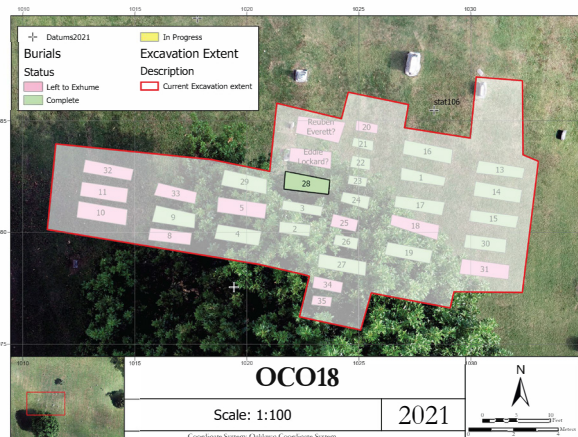


Figure 148 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 28

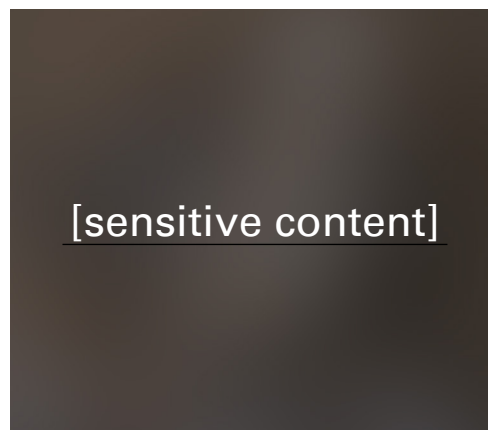


Figure 150 Detail from Burial 28 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating gold caps and dental bridge

Figure 149 Ferrous metal double lug short bar handle (Cat.# 292) recovered from Burial 28

Burial 28 (continued)



Figure 151 Fragmentary remains of sheet metal coffin plaque (Cat.# 308) recovered from Burial 28

Four heavily corroded ferrous metal utilitarian latches consistent with the type patented by L. G. Kregel in June 1890 were also found — two each on the north and south walls near the corners (Figure 152).

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Despite the decorative hardware recovered from Burial 28 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment. The coffin fasteners provided a TPQ of 1890, however, they were likely in use for some time as similar ones could be observed in a c.1920s Langenau Manufacturing Company specialty hardware catalog. The material culture observed from Burial 28 was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.

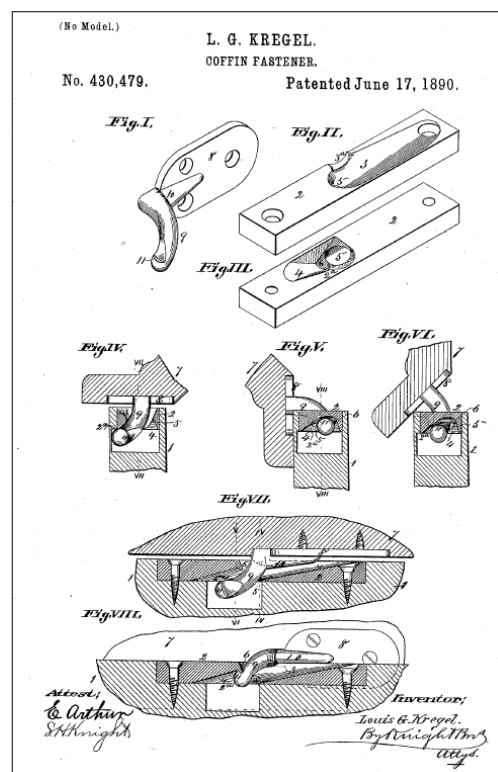


Figure 152 1890 L. G. Kregel patent for coffin fasteners consistent with those recovered from Burial 28



Figure 153 Burial 28 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood and handles were first encountered

Burial 28 (continued)

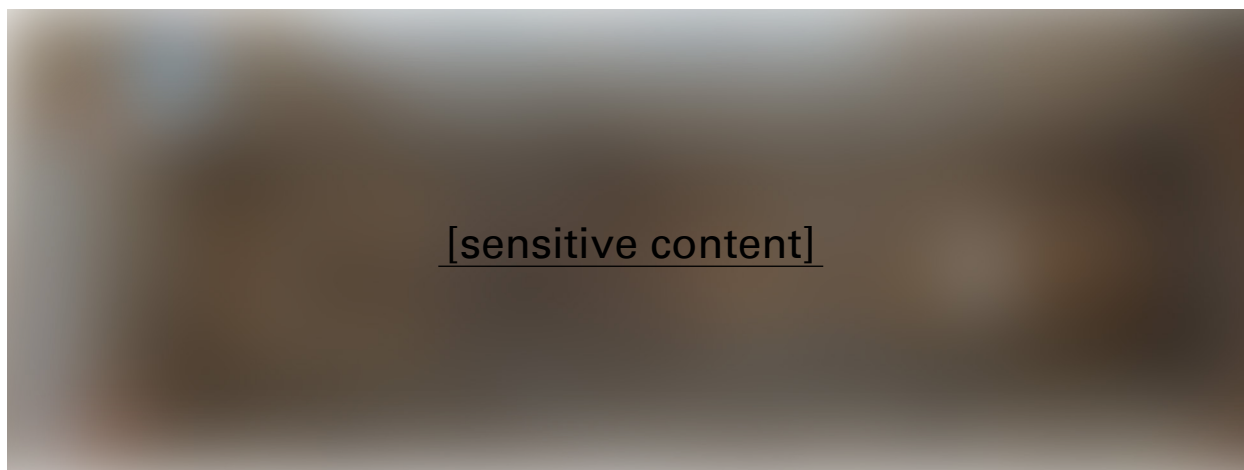


Figure 154 Burial 28 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains partially exposed with artifacts *in situ*

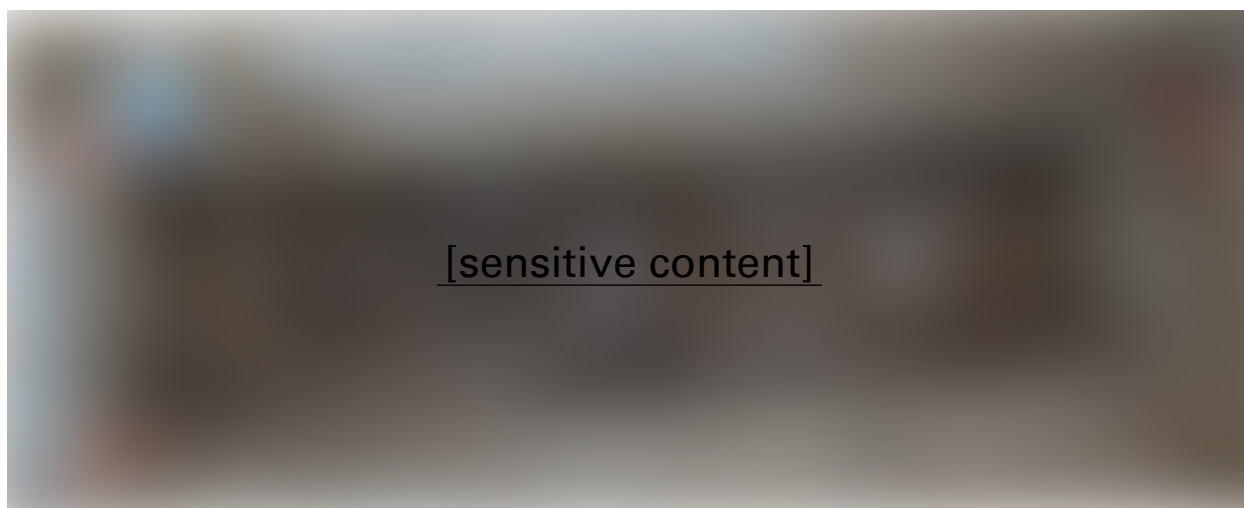


Figure 155 Burial 28 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating condition of remains fully exposed

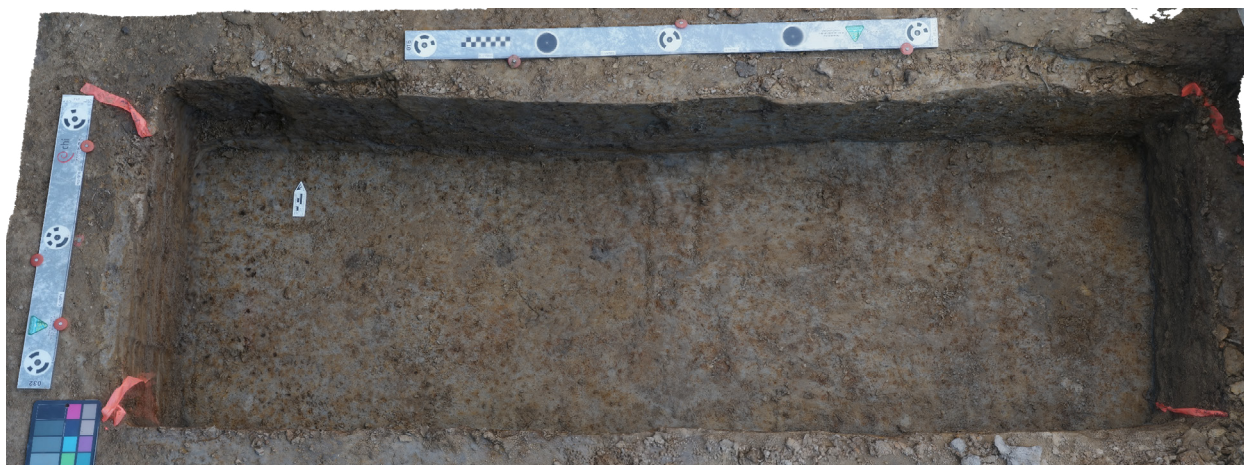


Figure 156 Burial 28 photogrammetry Model 4 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 29

Started	06/17/21
Completed	06/22/21
Excavators	Armando Anzellini / Kathleen Settle
NW starting elevation	98.7503
NW ending elevation	98.4549

Burial 29 was located in the third row to the west in the excavation unit (Figure 157). No discernible individual shaft was observed, however, an outer box or shipping crate was encountered shortly after excavation began. This container measured 202 cm by 69 cm. An inner casket, possibly octagonal in shape, measured 190 cm by 51 cm (Figure 162).

Burial 29 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position (Figure 163); both arms were at 180° flexion (i.e. hands were resting straight to the sides). No significant taphonomic changes affecting the position of the body were noted.

Skeletal preservation was deemed poor with 75%+ of the elements present. Much of the remains were crushed or degraded due to post-depositional processes like lid collapse. Excavators noted that the long bone epiphyses, the ribs, pelvis, and cranium were particularly impacted. Butvar was applied to these elements to stabilize them prior to transportation to the on site lab for analysis.

Wood preservation was fair with several samples collected for analysis. The relatively high number of *in situ* nails mapped as well as collected in the coffin fill screening, coupled with the presence of utilitarian latches (see below) suggested a commercially-made burial case.

Decorative hardware included two double-arm lug swing extension handles (three lugs to a side) (Figure 158). Much of the handle bar was too deteriorated to remove it intact, however, *in situ* measurements of the entire length of the handle were recorded as 172.5 cm (Figure 161). The form and style of this handle were very similar, but not identical, to the handles recovered from Burials 01 and 13; the Burial 29 fittings were, however, identical to the ones recovered from Burial 04 to the south. Exact coffin catalog matches could not be found but these handles were similarly plain with the double-arm lugs and bar handle manufactured from a ferrous metal and the handle end tips made of white metal (Figure 159). Unlike the handles from Burials 01 and 13, these tips did not have a marker's mark; there was also evidence that these tips were original painted with a silver finish. A ferrous metal coffin plaque was also found over the pelvic girdle (Figure 160). This plaque was too corroded to observe any inscription but was clearly identical to the one recovered from Burial 04 (see that description for more detail). Also similar to Burial 04, four heavily corroded ferrous metal utilitarian latches consistent with the type patented by L. G. Kregel in June 1890 were also found — two each on the north and south walls near the corners.

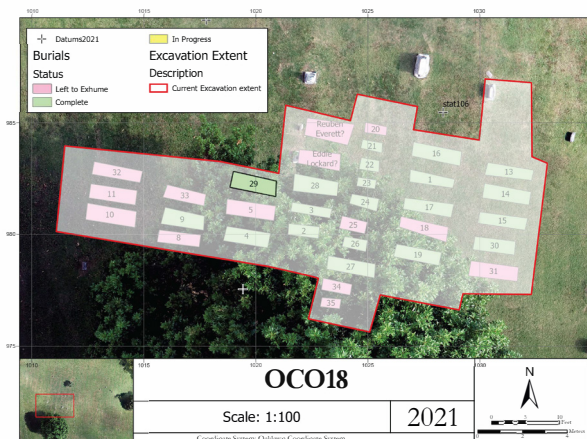


Figure 157 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 29



Figure 158 Double-arm lug with remnant extension handle (Cat.# 298) recovered from Burial 29



Figure 159 White metal extension bar tip (Cat.# 298) recovered from Burial 29

Burial 29 (continued)



Figure 161 Burial 29 photogrammetry Model 1 detail illustrating *in situ* double-arm lug swing extension handles and coffin plaque



Figure 160 Ferrous metal coffin plaque (Cat.# 301) recovered from Burial 29

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

Overburden and coffin fill were consistent with the relatively sparse general refuse observed in the western portion of the excavation unit; the large quantity of domestic waste collected from burials further to the east and south were not present around Burial 29.

Despite the decorative hardware recovered from Burial 29 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment. The coffin fasteners provided a TPQ of 1890, however, they were likely in use for some time as similar ones could be observed in a c.1920s Langenau Manufacturing Company specialty hardware catalog. The material culture observed from Burial 29 was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment. It should be noted that there were several similarities between this burial and Burial 04 to the south (e.g. presence of outer boxes, identical decorative and utilitarian hardware) which suggested these burials likely occurred around the same time and were facilitated by the same undertaker.

Burial 29 (continued)



Figure 162 Burial 29 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial when coffin wood and hardware were first encountered

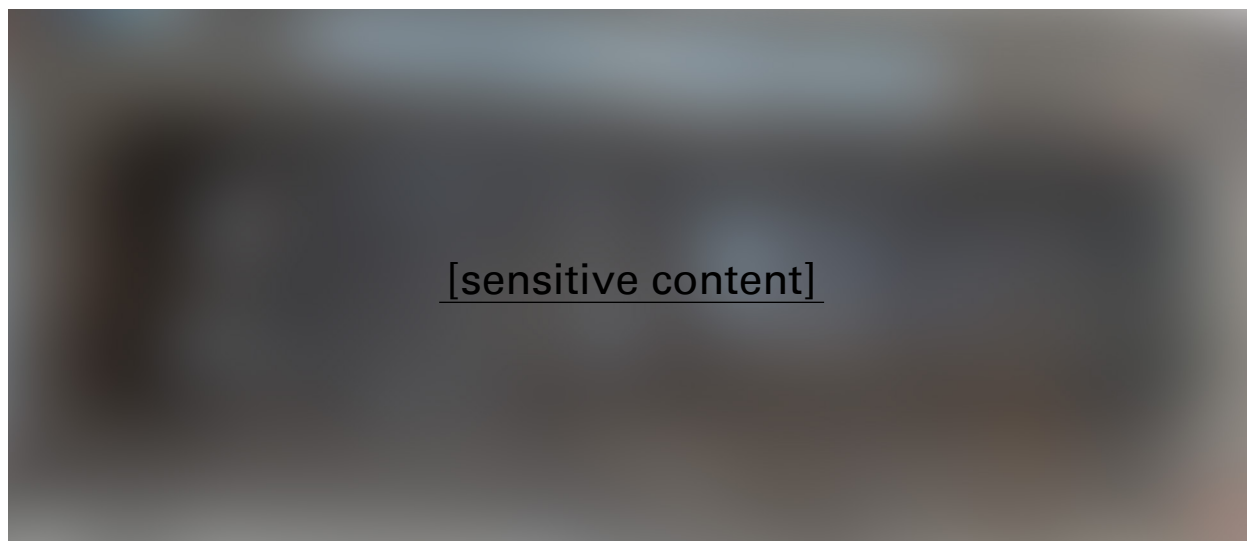


Figure 163 Burial 29 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of remains fully exposed

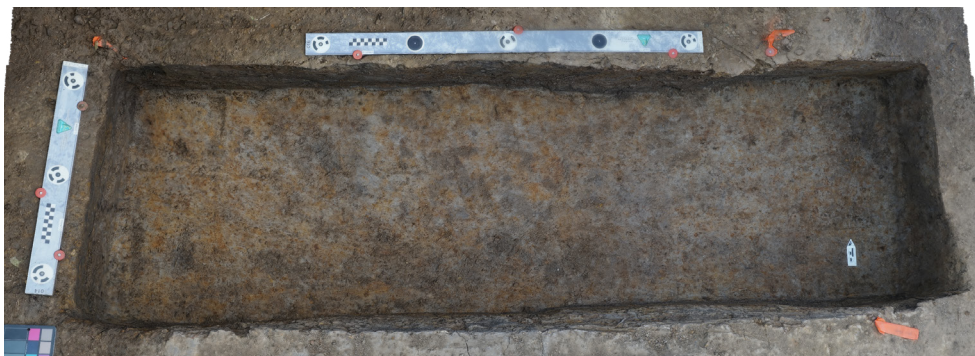


Figure 164 Burial 29 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 30

Started	06/23/21
Completed	06/24/21
Excavators	Erin McKendry / Eric Prendergast
NW starting elevation	98.6033
NW ending elevation	98.1590

Burial 30 was located in the seventh row to the west in the excavation trench (Figure 165). The northern wall of the burial had been previously disturbed by backhoe stripping (Figure 166), therefore the full dimensions of the individual burial shaft could not be measured. After the impacted overburden was removed the rectangular casket was measured as approximately 185 cm by 35 cm. It should be noted that the latter dimension is unusually narrow (Figure 167).

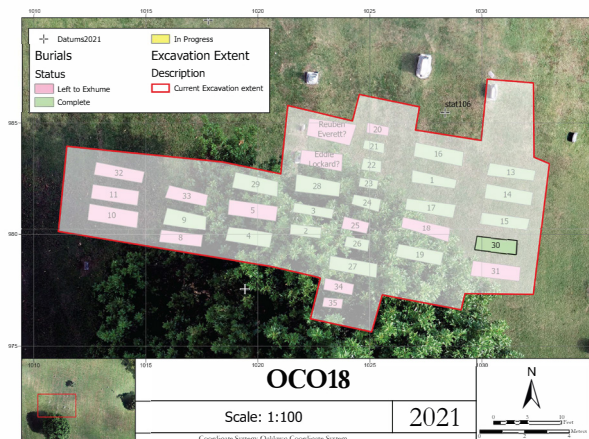


Figure 165 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 30

Burial 30 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position (Figure 168). Exact position of the left arm and left hand placement was indeterminate due to the aforementioned disturbance; the left ulnar olecranon process was found in a depression south of Burial 15 on June 8th, however, the remainder of this element as well as the humerus and radius were not recovered. The right arm was at a 45° flexion (i.e. hand resting on upper left thoracic) and both legs were laid straight.

Skeletal preservation was rated as poor to fair with 75% of the elements present. Cranial preservation was particularly poor with post-depositional processes resulting in the obliteration of facial bones. Butvar was applied to long bones and the clavicles in order to stabilize the remains for transport to the on-site lab.

Coffin wood preservation was better than average with large portions of the south wall as well as the casket floor intact. Multiple wood samples were gathered for analysis. The number of *in situ* nails as well as utilitarian hardware recovered from the coffin fill screening was relatively low. This coupled with the unusual narrowness of the casket suggested it may have been locally handmade. No decorative casket hardware was recovered. Individual was interred in a plain, rectangular burial case.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

No personal items or other grave goods were recovered.

General refuse (e.g. flat glass, medicine bottle finishes) similar to that found throughout the eastern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill; several bottle finishes were observed still embedded in the eastern trench wall. Because no intact coffin lid was present it was not possible to determine the original context of these objects though it is likely these were in the fill when the burial occurred and were deposited near the body as the coffin lid deteriorated.

Due to the sparse nature of the material culture directly associated with Burial 30 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment, however, what was observed was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment. It should be noted that the burial directly to the west (Burial 18) was a potentially marked burial dating to 1923.

Burial 30 (continued)



Figure 166 Burial 30 photogrammetry Model 1 illustrating condition of burial prior to excavation with backhoe disturbance along the northern boundary



Figure 167 Burial 30 photogrammetry Model 2 illustrating condition of burial when coffin outline was first encountered

Burial 30 (continued)

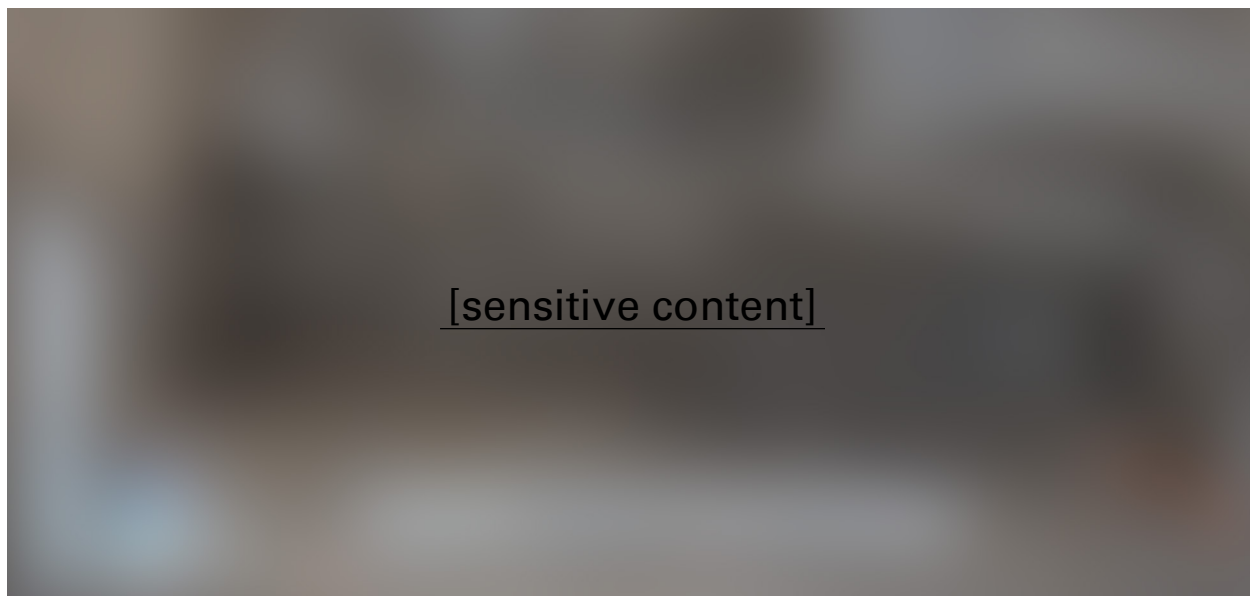


Figure 168 Burial 30 photogrammetry Model 3 illustrating condition of remains when fully exposed



Figure 169 Burial 30 photogrammetry Model 4 illustrating completed burial excavation

Burial 31

Started	06/23/21
Completed	06/24/21
Excavators	Armando Anzellini / Kathleen Settle
NW starting elevation	98.7002
NW ending elevation	98.2632

Burial 31 was located in the seventh row to the west in the excavation unit and was the southeastern most interment investigated (Figure 170). An individual burial shaft was measured at 214 cm by 69 cm. An outer box or shipping crate approximately the same size as the shaft was encountered with unusually well-preserved lid slats running north/south (i.e. perpendicular to the length of the burial container). Exact measurements of the rectangular casket were difficult to obtain due to differential wood preservation and obvious side slump; dimensions from the photogrammetric model were approximately 196 cm by 50 cm.*

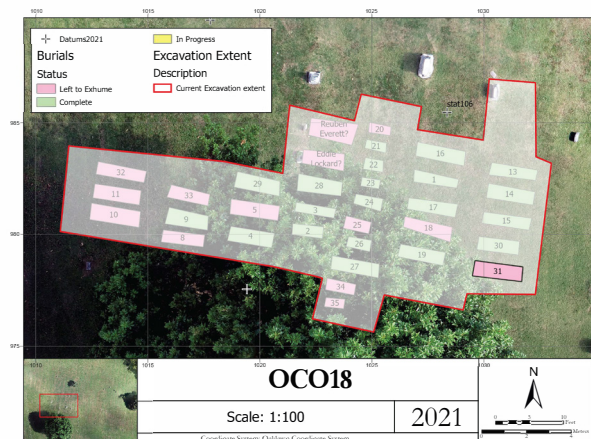


Figure 170 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 31

Burial 31 was interred with the head to the west in an extended supine position. Excavators noted that the teeth were partially worn. Both arms were recorded at a 180° flexion (e.g. hands were laid straight to the sides). No significant taphonomic changes affecting the position of the body were noted.

Skeletal preservation was good with 75%+ of the elements present. No Butvar was applied as it was decided that this burial would be left *in situ* and not transported to the lab for analysis (see below).

Wood preservation was very good and several samples of both the outer box and casket were collected for investigation at the on site lab. This analysis was conducted concurrently with the last phases of the excavation and the samples were returned to the interment for reburial. *In situ* nail frequency and distribution supported the presence of two burial containers with the inner casket likely having been commercially manufactured.

Decorative hardware included six white metal double lug short bar handles. The lugs were a plain, relatively small, and square in shape. The bar was hollow-cast white metal and included a pronounced swell; the end caps manufactured from the same material were rounded with several decorative ridges. A maker's mark reading "I.S.Co. X 600" was observed on the back. No documentation could be found identifying this mark, however, it is possible it stands for the International Silver Company; the alpha-numeric portion is most likely a mold or type number. The International Silver Company was a corporation founded in 1898 merging several different silver and silver-plating manufacturers in and around Meriden, Connecticut into one entity. One of these companies was Meriden Britannia Company which was well known for their coffin fittings (Singer 2015/6). No contemporary trade catalog matches could be found but the form and style of the handles were consistent with early 20th century styles. A thin white metal coffin plaque with a non-script "At Rest" was also recovered from the pelvic region. Filigree and scroll details decorated the border. Similar to the handles, no matches could be found in the available coffin hardware catalogs, however, it was similar in style to several early 20th century offerings.

No clothing-related items were recovered. It is possible the individual was interred unclothed in a shroud or, more likely, all textile and clothing fasteners (e.g. bone buttons) did not survive the post-depositional environment.

General refuse (e.g. flat glass, medicine bottle finishes) similar to that found throughout the eastern portion of the excavation area was also encountered within this coffin fill; several bottle finishes were observed still embedded in the eastern trench wall. Because this burial had a relatively intact coffin lid there was clear delineation between this

* Burial did not meet the profile expected for massacre victims and was not fully excavated. As a result, no photos have been included in this document.

Burial 31 (continued)

fill and the contents of the burial container. Similar to the other burials in the eastern portion of the excavation unit, the distribution of this refuse material suggested the burial shaft was dug through this fill layer.

Once it was determined that the individual would not be exhumed, all material culture (both directly associated with the burial itself and all fill artifacts) were immediately reburied.

Despite the decorative hardware recovered from Burial 31 it was difficult to assign a precise date of interment due to the lack of positive matches in contemporary trade catalogs. However, the material culture observed from Burial 31 was consistent with an early to mid-1920s interment.

Burial 32

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.5613
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 32 was identified in the row furthest to the west (Figure 171).

The corners of the burial feature were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 32 as it was not excavated.

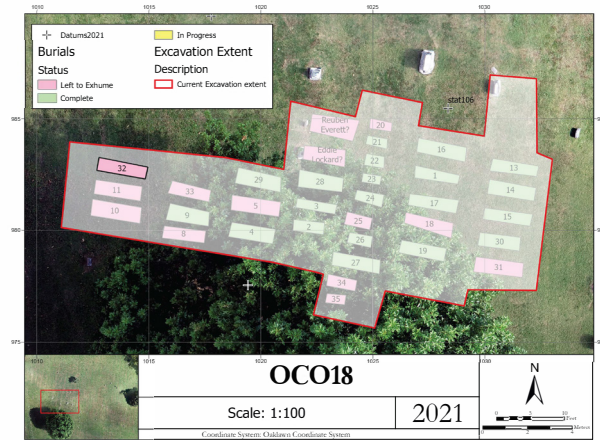


Figure 171 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 32

Burial 33

Started	06/23/21
Completed	06/23/21
Excavators	Gretchen Zoeller / Michael Loughlin
NW starting elevation	98.6657
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 33 was located in the second row to the west in the excavation trench (Figure 172).

During the 2020 test .stripping, a partial coffin handle was found in association with the burial location. It was replaced in its original context prior to the trench being backfilled. The same handle was rediscovered during the removal of fill in June 2021 and collected for analysis. Excavators skim-shoveled the area in an attempt to define the burial shaft; in the process the tops of several more handles and one additional coffin fitting were uncovered. Based on these and soil discoloration it was determined the casket was rectangular and approximately 153 cm by 56 cm.

The casket handle was represented by a single white metal lug and attached tip from a double short bar type (Figure 173). A marker's mark that read "PATENTED / _ 3 1895 / SM & CO" was observed on the back (Figure 173 inset). The exact patent referenced could not be found, however, the manufacturer was identified as Springfield Metallic Casket Company of Springfield, Ohio; this entity was a successful producer of metal caskets as well as coffin fittings in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Hacker-Norton and Trinkley (1984:33) note several salesmen for the company were active in the south in the 1920s, although this specific coffin handle could only be identified in the 1904 Gate City Coffin Company catalog (Figure 174).

The additional coffin fitting collected for analysis was a white metal caplifter (Figure 175). Typically this type of hardware would be used to remove, or lift, the cover from a casket with a viewing window. Viewing windows were a common feature on burial cases in the latter half of the 19th century, but were rarely used into the 20th century (Davidson 2006). The minimal exploration of Burial 33, however, found no evidence for a viewing window in association with the exposed crania and the caplifter itself was found along the central portion of the south casket wall, not in the middle of the burial where it would normally be found. It is likely that this piece of hardware was re-purposed as a thumbscrew or casket lid closure. This particular caplifter was identical to the Bethel Cemetery Caplifter Type 18 recovered from an unidentified 1890s burial as well as the 1896 grave of Ada (Bailey) Brown (Figure 176). Casket hardware catalog matches included Gate City Coffin Company (1904), Chattanooga Coffin Company (1905), and the Hearne Brothers (1911).

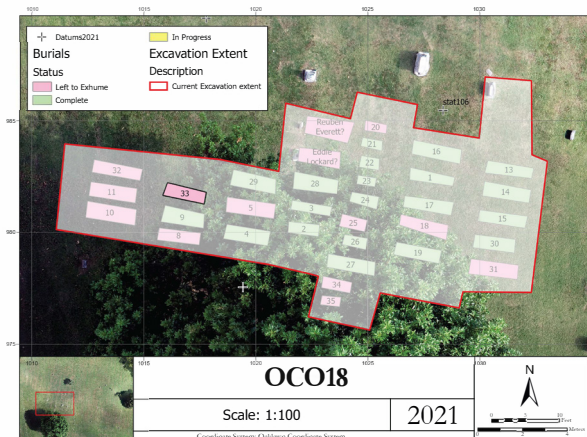


Figure 172 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 33



Figure 173 White metal double lug short bar lug (Cat.# 229) from Burial 33; (inset) Springfield Metallic Casket Company mark

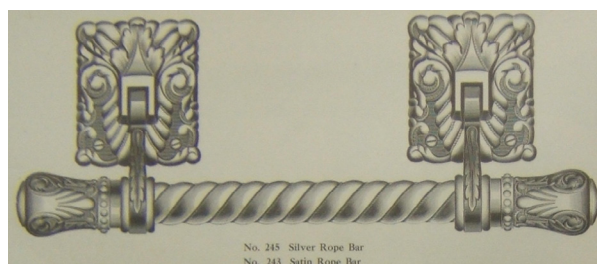


Figure 174 Matching double lug short bar handle listed in the 1904 Gate City Coffin Company catalog (p. 25)

Burial 33 (continued)



The corners of the burial feature were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 33.

It was difficult to assign a possible date range for Burial 33 since it was not fully excavated. The limited hardware recovered and casket features described could possibly suggest a burial earlier than the others in the excavation trench (i.e. mid-1900s or 1910s), though it is more likely that this interment is contemporaneous with the other 1920s burials in the area and that the hardware used to fit this casket was from old, inexpensive, and less desirable stock.

Figure 175 White metal "caplifter" (Cat.# 348) from Burial 33

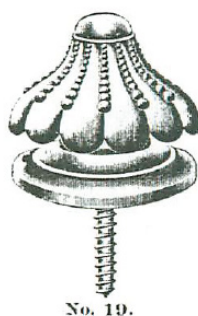
Bethel Cemetery (12MA1025) Artifact Type Summary

Bethel Cemetery Assemblage

Burial	No.	Date/Period	Identification
011	1	1896	Ada May (Bailey) Brown, 20 years
402	1	Late A	unidentified old adult female

Catalog Matches

Catalog	Year	Page	Item	Match	Source
Gate City Coffin Co	1904	178	19	identical	Davidson PC
Chattanooga Coffin Co	1905	156	19	identical	Davidson PC
Hearne Bros	1911	81	165	identical	Davidson PC



Closest catalog match | Chattanooga Coffin Co

Type No.	Caplifter Type 18
Form/Style	decorative knob
Material/Finish	white metal
Average Weight (g)	47.75 g
Dimensions (cm)	3.2 x 3.4 cm



Excavated example | Burial 402

Cemetery Matches

Cemetery	No. of Burials	Type	Dating	Citation
none found to date				

Figure 176 Bethel Cemetery Caplifter Type 18 data sheet

Burial 34

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.0465
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 34 was identified in the fifth row from the west and was one of nine subadults in this row (see Burial 27 for the exception) (Figure 177). This burial was encountered on 24 June 2021 when the excavation trench was partially extended to the south due to the evidence of interpersonal violence observed on the remains from Burial 27.

The corners of the burial feature were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 34 as it was not excavated.

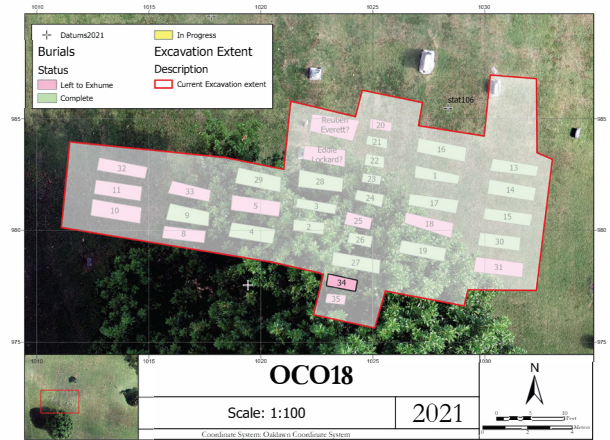


Figure 177 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 34

Burial 35

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.0208
NW ending elevation	n/a

Burial 35 was identified by a clearly defined burial outline in the fifth row from the west and was one of nine subadults in this row (see Burial 27 for the exception) (Figure 178). This burial was encountered on 24 June 2021 when the excavation trench was partially extended to the south due to the evidence of interpersonal violence observed on the remains from Burial 27.

The corners of the burial feature were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for Burial 35 as it was not excavated.

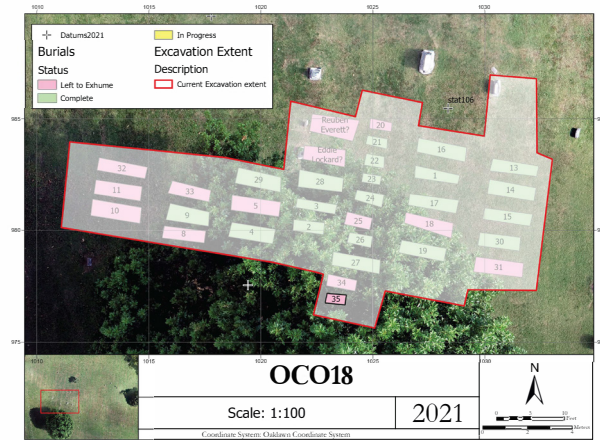


Figure 178 OCO18 site map showing location of Burial 35

Eddie Lockard

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.7792
NW ending elevation	n/a

Reuben Everett

Started	n/a
Completed	n/a
Excavators	n/a
NW starting elevation	98.9052
NW ending elevation	n/a

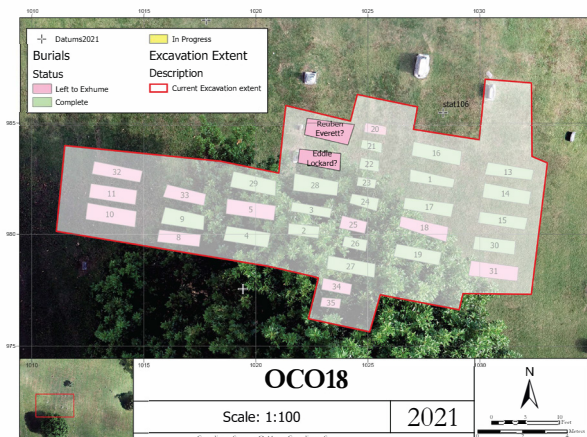


Figure 179 OCO18 site map showing the location of the burial associated with Eddie Lockard's marker

The burials associated with the markers for Eddie Lockard and Reuben Everett were located in the fourth row to the west (Figure 179). The size, orientation, and elevation of the burial shafts were consistent with the adult burial excavated directly to the south (Burial 29).

According to funeral home records, Mr. Lockard was buried in Grave No. 19 by the Stanley-McCune Mortuary (Snow 2001:132; Warner 2020). His body was found on June 5th eight miles east of Tulsa in a small clump of bushes; the funeral directors speculated he died not long after being shot in the neck during the riots as his corpse was already greatly decomposed when discovered. Though he was buried several days after the others interred by Stanley McCune, the inclusion of the sequential grave number on the records indicates he is likely to be in the same row. Grave No. 18 is listed as an unidentified man approximately 35 years of age, buried on June 2nd, whose cause of death is listed as burns (Warner 2020).

Reuben Everett died from a gunshot wound to the abdomen on June 1st under the care of medical staff at the Morningside Hospital. His death certificate indicates he was buried on June 2nd at Oaklawn by the Mowbray Funeral Home along with four others, all of whom had their death certificates signed by the physician J. F. Capps, M.D.; none buried by Mowbray had grave numbers noted on their documents (Snow 2001:132; Warner 2020), though they were buried on the same day as most of those interred by Stanley McCune, making it likely they are in the same row.

The corners of the shafts were mapped with the total station and planview photographs were taken by OAS staff, but no photogrammetric models were created for these burials as they were not excavated.



Figure 180 Grave marker for Reuben Everett (1878–1921) taken by Brian Nutt on June 1, 2021 (City of Tulsa)



Figure 181 Grave marker for Eddie Lockard (1888–1921) taken by Brian Nutt on June 1, 2021 (City of Tulsa)

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APPENDIX D

ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS, FAUNAL REMAINS, AND WOOD FROM THE JULY 2020 TESTING OF THE SEXTON AREA

ANALYSIS OF ARTIFACTS, FAUNAL REMAINS, AND WOOD FROM THE JULY 2020 TESTING OF THE SEXTON AREA

**Amanda Regnier, Ph.D., with contributions by
Brandi Bethke, Ph.D. and Jennifer Haney, Ph.D.**

This chapter provides an overview of the 458 artifacts recovered during the testing of the Sexton Area in Oaklawn Cemetery, also known by state archaeological site number 34TU219. It includes a brief description of recovery and analysis methods for four categories of artifacts - ceramics, glass, metal, and other materials. Two specialized analyses by specialists from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey of animal bones, or faunal material, and wood recovered from the site are also included. The artifact analysis focuses on (a) the time frame of use for the Sexton area and (b) the possible activities represented by these artifacts.

Recovery and Analysis Methods

The artifacts recovered from the testing of the Sexton area of Oaklawn Cemetery represent an opportunistic sample of materials recovered during monitoring of the backhoe work. Artifacts were either recovered from the trench when they were exposed or from the dump truck after the backhoe dumped buckets of soil. As the backhoe removed buckets of soil from the trench, a member of the investigation team was stationed in the bed of the dump truck to comb through the back dirt with a shovel and recover artifacts. As a result, the majority of the artifact assemblage has only the most basic of archaeological context, with the exception of the material recovered from Features 1 and 3. Not all artifacts were kept; those that were not were returned to the back dirt and were backfilled into the trench when excavations were complete. Only those artifacts that had the potential to provide information about the age and use of the excavated area were retained. Categories of artifacts that were not kept include undecorated ceramics, colorless container glass, unidentifiable metal pieces, plastic, and unmarked brick fragments.

The retained artifacts were divided into six categories for analysis – ceramics, glass, metal, other materials, faunal, and wood. Counts for each of those categories are shown in Table 1. All artifacts were assigned a catalog number consisting of the site number and a numeric designation in the field. If multiple examples of the same artifacts were found at the same time, they were assigned the same catalog number. For example, 14 late nineteenth/early twentieth century Bristol/Albany slipped stoneware crock fragments recovered from the same area were assigned to the catalog number 34TU219.147. Other fragments of Bristol/Albany slipped stoneware recovered on different days from different areas received separate catalog numbers. The artifacts were recorded in the field on a paper catalog and were placed in individual bags with tags identifying their catalog numbers. The catalog information was then transferred to Microsoft Excel data tables when the analysis was conducted.

Some of the artifacts were cleaned in the field, but all were washed again after they were returned to the laboratory at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman. The clean and dry artifacts were bagged in 4-mil polyethylene zip-top bags with acid-free paper tags included.

Sample artifacts from each catalog number were photographed in order to assemble a catalog, found at the end of this appendix. Artifacts were individually labeled with paper tags affixed with B-72 solution by University of Oklahoma undergraduate Karsyn Johnson. The artifacts are ready to be sent to the long-term curation designated by the Public Oversight Committee. Each category of artifact has its own data table with relevant recorded information. Complete artifact data tables for ceramics, glass, metal, and other artifacts are found in this appendix. Data on wood artifacts and faunal material are found in the individual reports.

The Artifact Assemblage

Ceramics

Ceramics were first grouped by ware type, which includes whiteware, ironstone, porcellaneous ware, high-fired stoneware, coarse earthenware, and yellowware. Table 2 shows the counts for sherds by each ware type. Utilitarian wares, including stonewares, yellowwares, and coarse earthenwares were most common, followed by refined earthenwares, including whiteware, ironstone, and porcellaneous wares, which were used primarily for eating and serving dishes. The

Table 1. Artifacts recovered from Sexton area testing by category.

Artifact Type	Count	Percentage
Ceramics	175	38.7
Glass	159	35.2
Metal	60	13.3
Faunal	22	4.9
Wood	26	5.8
Other	16	3.5
Total	458	100

Table 2. Ceramic ware types from the Sexton area.

Ware Type	Count	Percentage
Whiteware	21	12.0
Ironstone	24	13.7
Porcellaneous Wares	35	20.0
Stoneware	84	48.0
Yellowware	7	4.0
Coarse Earthenware	4	2.3
Total	175	100.0

prominence of utilitarian wares is due in large part to artifacts attributed to three large, broken stoneware vessels that represent large storage jugs or crocks (Figure 1).

Glaze type and decorative mode and color provide clues as to the age of the materials. Table 3 shows the types of stoneware glazes present. For stoneware, glaze types have chronological significance, with Albany slip dating after 1825, a combination of Albany and Bristol slips dating to the late 19th century, and solely Bristol slips dating to the early 20th century (Stelle 2011). Analysts identified a number of different decorative methods for the tablewares, including transfer printed, edge-decorated, handpainted, molded, overglaze decal, and colored, fiesta-style glazes (Table 4). Decorative motifs, maker's marks, and decoration colors are highly useful in dating ceramics. Few ceramics in the assemblage have narrow date ranges; most are more generally dated to the late 19th century, late 19th/early 20th century, or early 20th century.

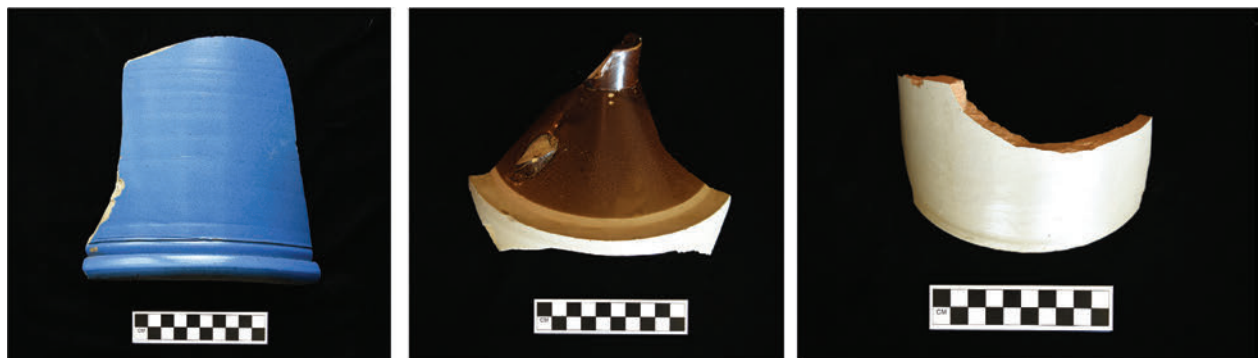


Figure 1. Fragments of utilitarian stoneware vessels from the Sexton area. Left to right: medium blue glazed stoneware vessel base with unglazed interior (34TU219.001), Bristol slip/brown-glazed neck from a large jug (34TU219.146), and Bristol/Albany slipped crock or jug base (34TU219.147).

Table 3. Stoneware glazes from the Sexton area.

Exterior	Interior	Date Range	Count
Albany slip		Early-Late 19th Century	6
Bristol slip	Brown glaze	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	33
Bristol slip	Albany slip	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	18
Bristol slip		20th Century	12
Unglazed	Bristol	20th Century	1
Brown/Green Luster Glaze		20th Century	1
Light Blue over Bristol slip		20th Century	1
Medium blue glaze		20th Century	10
Unglazed	Medium Blue	20th Century	1
Cream-colored glaze		20th Century	1
Total			84

Table 4. Decorated tablewares and age range from the Sexton area..

Decorative Type	Date	Peak Popularity	Count
Edgeware (molded and gilded)	1775+	1790-1860	1
Transfer Printed	1783+	1820-1870	3
Handpainted	1775+	1820-1920	2
Molded	1660+	1870-1950	7
Overglazed Painted	1875+	1900-1950	1
Overglaze Decal	1875+	1900-1950	2
Colored (Fiesta-style) glaze	1935	1936-present	1
Total			17

A handful of ceramics do provide us with some clues concerning the dates of certain areas of the site. The molded yellowware pitcher with a corn motif (34TU219.005) seen in Figure 2 is part of a series made by the Brush-McCoy Pottery Company in Ohio between 1912 and 1925. The green glazed yellowware mixing bowl rim and base (34TU219.049) in Figure 3 has a mark on the base that indicates it was made by the McCoy Sanitary Stoneware Company, a later iteration of Brush-McCoy, between 1928 and 1934. Both of these artifacts were found early in the excavations in Trench A, and they match the date frame of glass artifacts recovered from this area. The Bristol slip exterior and interior crock fragment with a Western Stoneware Company of Illinois mark (34TU219.089) in Figure 4 was recovered from Trench B and was made between



Figure 2. Molded green and clear glazed yellowware pitcher rim sherds (34TU219.005) from a pitcher made by the Brush McCoy of Ohio pottery company between 1912 and 1945.



Figure 3. *Molded green-glazed yellowware mixing bowl base and rim sherds from a bowl made by the McCoy Sanitary Stoneware Company of Ohio between 1928 and 1924.*



Figure 4. *Bristol slip stoneware crock (34TU219.089) with Western Stoneware Company of Illinois mark, 1920-1945.*

1920 and 1945. While many of these artifacts do appear to represent domestic refuse, others may be pieces that were left as grave decorations and subsequently swept up during cleaning episodes in Oaklawn. The molded yellowware corn pitcher described above may be one such artifact.

Several ceramics from Feature 3 demonstrate that this context dates much earlier and appear to be deposited as domestic refuse. The plate or bowl base (34TU219.216) shown in Figure 5a has portions of a maker's mark for the Charles Meakin Pottery in Hanley, England (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999). This pottery was in operation between 1883 and 1889. A second plate base with a maker's mark (34TU219.217) that reads "WHITE" above a triple crown mark shown in Figure 5b was made by the Goodwin Brothers Pottery of East Liverpool, Ohio. The company used that mark from ca.1885-1897 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:38). Ironstone/white granite was used in households in the late 19th century and had moved almost exclusively to hotel and

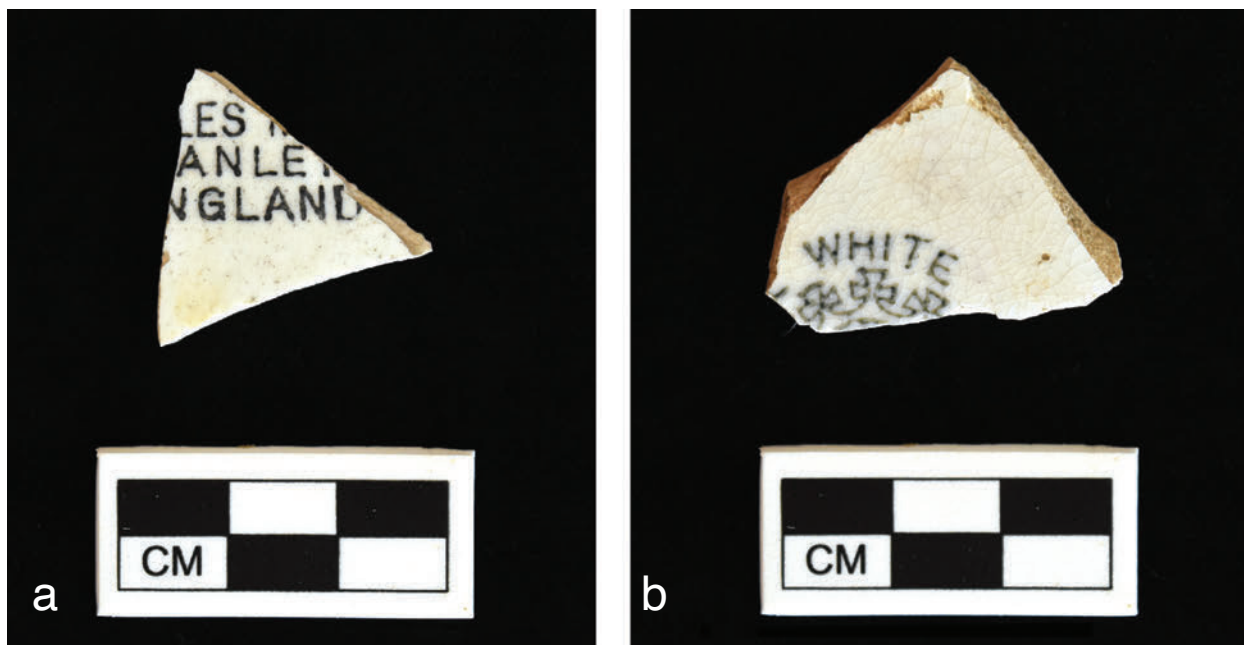


Figure 5. (a) Whiteware sherd (34TU219.215) from Feature 3 with portion of a maker's mark attributed to the Charles Meakin Company of Hanley, England, 1883-1889. (b) Ironstone sherd (34TU219.216) that with mark attributed to Goodwin Brothers Pottery of East Liverpool, Ohio. The complete mark read "PEARL WHITE" above the logo and "GOODWIN BROS" below, 1885-1897 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:38).

restaurant use by the early 20th century (Samford and Miller 2012). The dark blue transfer-printed plate (34TU219.191) shown in Figure 6 is dated both by the maker's mark on the base and the decorative pattern. This pattern, known as Bramble, was made by the Alfred Meakin Company in Staffordshire, England between 1891-1897 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999). Tablewares with the same motif as the blue transfer-printed bowl rim (34TU219.189), shown in Figure 7, were imported into the United States as early as the late 18th century. Ceramics with this motif, that illustrates a Chinese folk tale, known as Blue Willow, were made into the early 19th century and were reproduced into the early-mid-20th century. There are no marks on the two refitting pieces to indicate when they were made.

Glass

Glass artifacts were sorted by color and by basic use, differentiating between container and flat glass. Table 5 provides a list of counts for all colors. The glass colors are what would be expected for a late 19th and early 20th century artifact assemblage. True colorless glass containers only become common after the development of mechanized production technology at the very end of the 19th century and into the early 20th century (Toulouse 1971). Certain glass colors are temporally diagnostic. For example, light amethyst glass is a result of manganese dioxide added to the glass recipe to achieve a clear color. Glass with manganese dioxide, which was made between 1875 and 1918 with added manganese dioxide turns purple as exposed to sunlight. Bottles with a purplish tint can be dated to this time period (Lindsey 2021). Milk glass, or opaque white glass, typically dates to the same period, while bright green (also called "7-Up Green") and pale

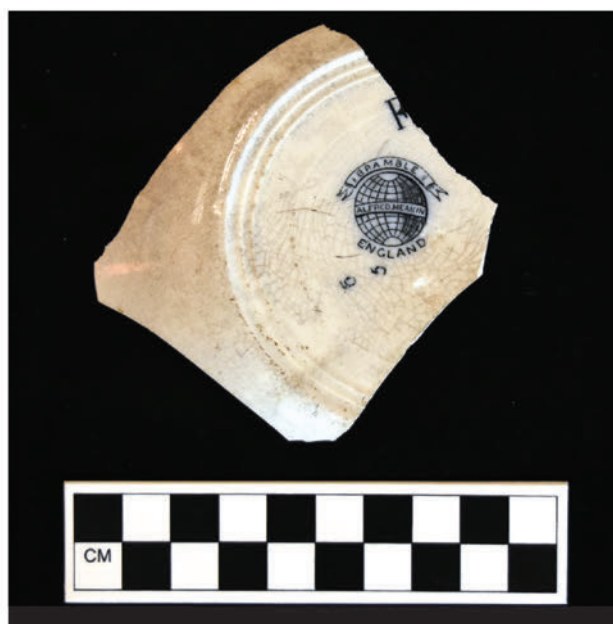
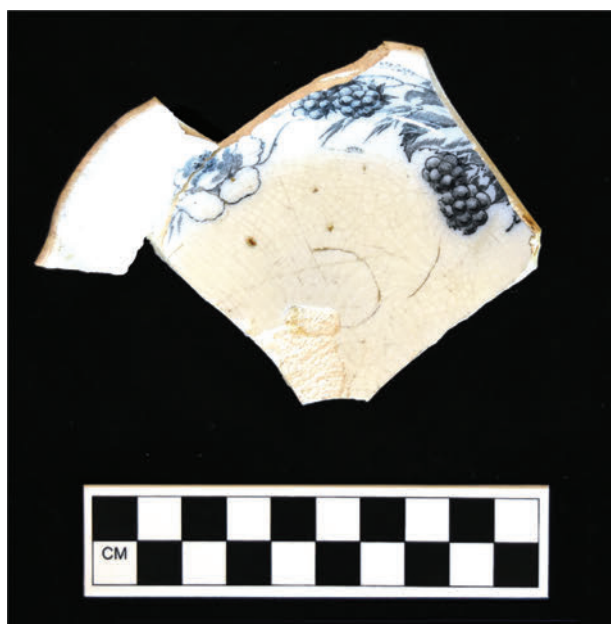


Figure 6. Interior and exterior of a dark-blue transfer-printed plate (34TU219.191) in the Bramble pattern made by the Alfred Meakin pottery of Staffordshire, England between 1891-1897.



Figure 7. Medium blue-transfer printed whiteware bowl/platter refitting sherds (34TU219.189) that may be part of a Blue Willow motif. This piece could date from the early 19th through the early 20th centuries.

straw-colored glass with selenium added to the mixture both date exclusively to the 20th century.

The types of container were recorded, and then various features related to the glass production were recorded, including how the container was made, the type of finish or closure, and whether any embossed letters or marks were present. Bottles make up the greatest portion of the assemblage, followed by canning jars, tall jars, and ointment jars (Table 6). The assemblage includes a number of complete or partial bottles that held a variety of liquids, including soda, alcohol, toiletries, patent medicines, food, pills, and condiments. This wide variety of purposes would indicate that many of the bottles represent domestic refuse. It may be that some of these items were used as grave decorations to hold flowers or other memorial items, particularly the jars and vases (Figure 8). Many of the soda bottles were made in the Tulsa area at the glass factories in Sand Springs (Figure 9). A number of the canning jars were also made in Sand Springs (Figure 10).

Table 5. Colors of glass recovered from the Sexton area.

Color	Count	Percentage
Colorless (clear)	74	46.5
Milk	11	6.9
Straw (selenium)	1	0.6
Medium amber (brown)	12	7.5
Black amber	1	0.7
Light yellow (straw)	1	0.6
Light green	9	5.7
Bright (7-Up) Green	3	1.9
Emerald Green	2	1.3
Dark/Black Olive	1	0.6
Light Aqua/Aqua	14	8.8
Deep Green Aqua	4	2.5
Deep Blue Aqua	8	5.0
Cobalt blue	5	3.1
Light-colored amethyst	13	8.2
Total	159	100.0

Table 6. Types of glass containers recovered from the Sexton area.

Container Type	Count	Percentage
Bottle	84	65.6
Bottle Stopper	1	0.8
Bowl	3	2.3
Canning Jar	13	10.2
Cosmetic/Ointment/Condiment Jar	6	4.7
Inkwell	2	1.6
Lid	1	0.8
Lid liner (canning jar)	1	0.8
Medicine vial	1	0.8
Narrow jar	9	7.0
Rod	1	0.8
Tumbler/Snuff jar	4	3.1
Vase (modern)	2	1.6
Total	128	100.00

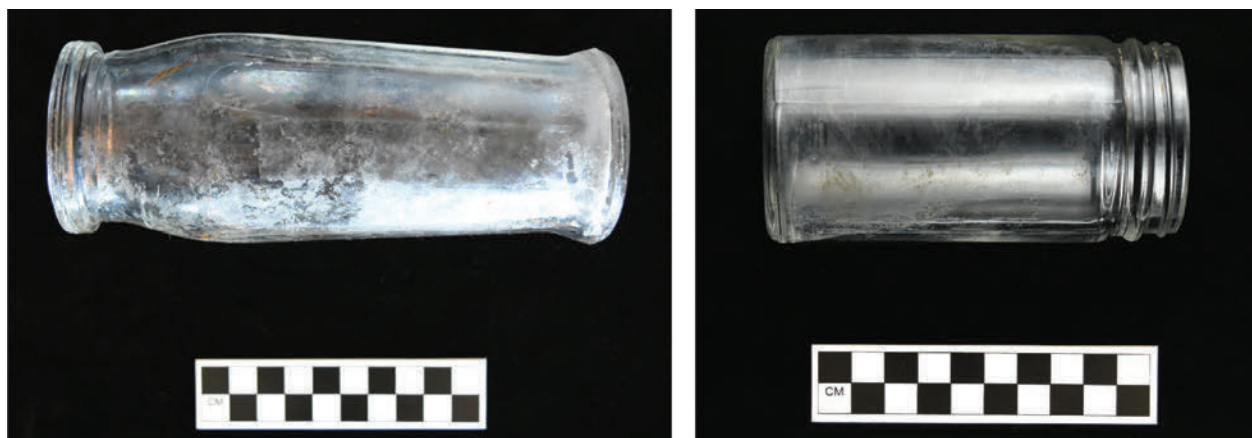


Figure 8. Complete colorless glass machine-made jars dating from the 1930s and recovered from Trench A that may have served as containers for grave decorations (L: 34TU219.027, R: 34TU219.107).



Figure 9. Soda bottles made in Sand Springs glass plants: (a) THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTLING CO. TULSA, OK (34TU219.158), 1907-1918; (b) THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTLING CO. TULSA, I.T. (34TU219.161), 1880-1907; (c) Coca Cola company, TULSA SODA OK (34TU219.242), 1925; (d) Portion of SAND SPRINGS BOTTLING CO. (34TU219.093), 1915-1955.

Many of the glass containers had markings that provide clues to their age. Age can be determined by either marks left by the tools used during the manufacturing process or by marks left on the glass deliberately. The base of the tall jar seen in Figure 11 is marked with the logo of the Owens-Illinois glass company. The 7 to the left of the jar shows that it was made at the Alton, Illinois plant and the 4 indicates it was made in 1934 (Toulouse 1971). The bottle shown in Figure 12 contained Sloan's No. 13 Liniment, a treatment for both horses and humans developed by Dr. Earl Sloan. The location on the bottle, Boston, Massachusetts, provides the clue to its age, since Dr. Sloan was in operation in Boston between 1904 and 1913 until he sold the company to Listerine; the Boston location was dropped from the bottle in 1916 (Griffin 2015).

Like the ceramic assemblage, there seems to be a division in the dates of the glass bottles. The bottles recovered from Trench A and the northern portion of Trench B date to the 1930s, as demonstrated by the proliferation of marks from early to mid-20th century glass companies (Table 7). These include marks from the Owens-Illinois (founded 1929), Hazel Atlas (founded 1924), Whitall-Tatum (founded 1924), and Reed (founded 1927) glass companies (Figure 13). Some may be domestic refuse, but



Figure 10. Canning jar fragments made in the Sand Springs glass plants: (a) Body fragment with portion of Kerr label in script and bases with portions of KERR GLASS MFG CO SAND SPRINGS OKLAHOMA PAT. AUG 31, 1915 (34TU219.011) 1915-1920s; (b) Body fragment from jar embossed Kerr "SELF SEALING" TRADE MARK REG. WIDE MOUTH MASON JAR, 1920+.

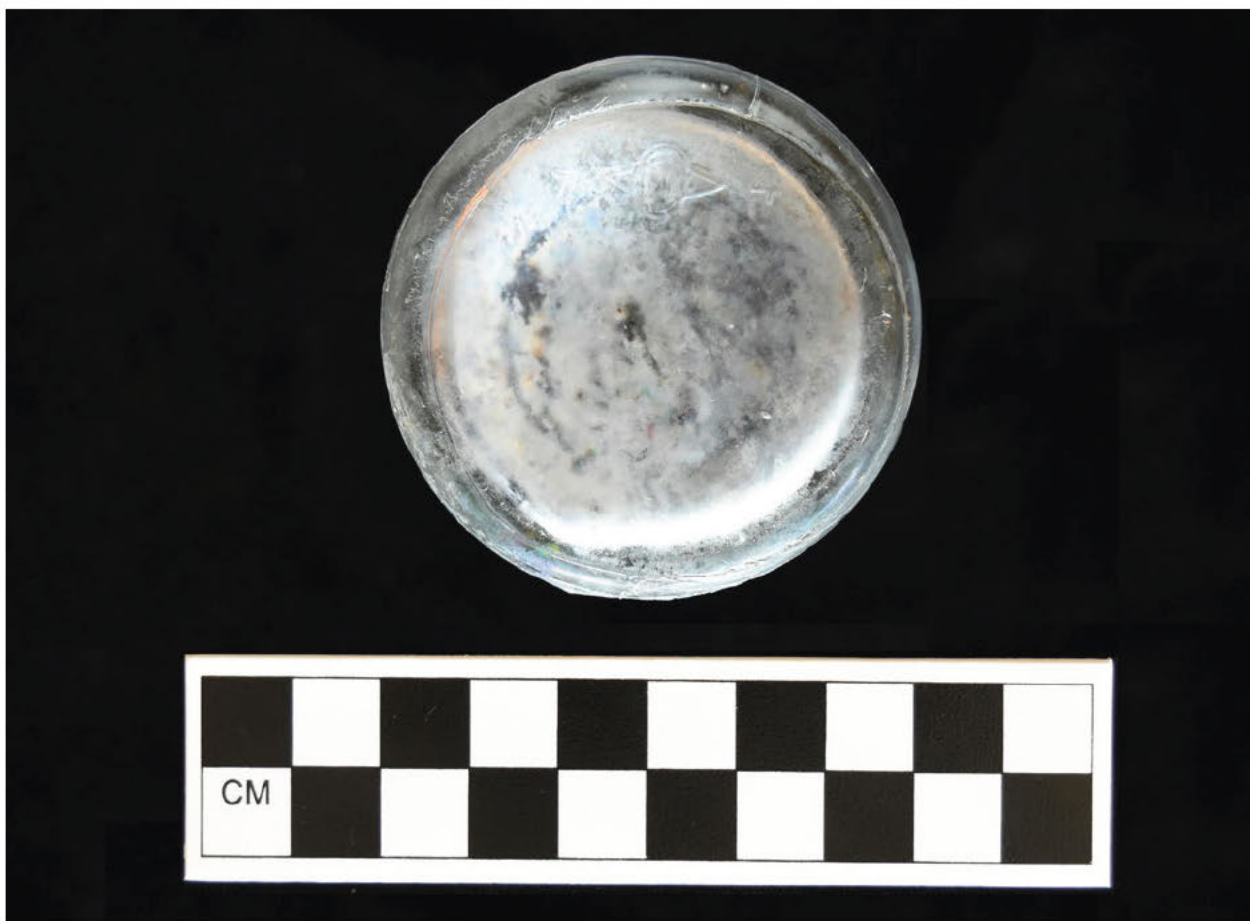


Figure 11. Base of colorless glass machine-made jar with Owens-Illinois glass company mark at top that indicates the jar was made in Alton, Illinois in 1934 (34TU219.027).



Figure 12. Colorless glass bottle made in a cup base mold embossed “SLOAN’S No.13 LINIMENT DR EARL S SLOAN BOSTON, MASS U.S.A.” (34TU219.114). The Boston location indicates this bottle was made between 1904 and 1916.

other of these early 20th century bottles likely were used as grave decorations. The bottles from Feature 3 are earlier (Table 8) and represent refuse from domestic contexts. These bottles were likely deposited into this area as household trash. Unfortunately, most of the Feature 3 bottles lack features that would allow them to be assigned to a narrow date range like the later marked glass from Trench A. However, most have attributes that place them in an early 20th century date range, likely not extending past 1910.

Metal

Metal artifacts were categorized by type of metal and then the type of object and possible date for that object were recorded. The metal assemblage includes household artifacts, cemetery-related objects, artifacts related to transportation, personal items, and a handful of pieces of spent ammunition. It is difficult to assign a date range for many of the metal artifacts recovered from the Oaklawn testing. Items with only vague dates include a number of temporary grave marker posts and frames, which may be from the early 20th century (Figure 14). A number of pieces of undated machinery and hardware were recovered, including metal gears (Figure 15) and horse and mule shoes (Figure 16), which can only be dated to the late 19th and early 20th century.

A number of the metal artifacts were much more easily dated. These include two brass casing from spent ammunition rounds, a 30-06 Frankford Arsenal rifle shell casing dating to 1907 and a .20 gauge Remington U.M.C. shotgun shell made between 1922-1936 (Figure 17). Since

Table 7. Bottles from Trench A & B in the Sexton Area from the 1920s and 1930s.

Catalog Number	Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Embossing	Notes	Date
34TU219 011	Colorless	Canning jar	Base	"SAND SPRNGS OKLAHOMA...AUG 31 1915...CO" and "Ke" in script	Kerr Glass Company Sand Springs	1915-1920s
34TU219 027	Colorless	Jar/vase	Complete	Owens Illinois mark with "7" (left) and "4" (right)	Mark indicates made in 1934 at Alton L plant	1934
34TU219 031	Colorless	Canning jar	Finish		Bead seal below thread	1910+
34TU219 037	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	Owens Illinois mark with "1" (left) and "14" (right)	Made at Toledo OH plant between 1929-1934	1929-1934
34TU219 054	Colorless	Canning jar	Finish/body		Canning jar with bead seal finish and ridge motif at seams	1920+
34TU219 057	Colorless	Bottle	Complete (melted)	"WT" in triangle	Whitall Tatum Glass Co Mark; New Jersey	1924-1938
34TU219 069	Emerald Green	Bottle	Base	"R" in triangle mark; large "X" with "A4050" below "PSODENT...T SEPT C";	Reed Glass Company Rochester NY	1927-1956
34TU219 070	Colorless	Bottle	Base	Owens Illinois Glass Company mark with "7" at right	Pepsodent Antiseptic mouthwash bottle	1937
34TU219 071	Cobalt	Bottle	Base/Body	"Penslar" in script on bottle; "1 K 948" on base	Penslar toiletries bottle; made in Detroit by Peninsular Chemical Co	1907-1965
34TU219 076	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	On base "Armours [script] TOP NOTCH BRAND 6 CH CAGO"	Most likely a grape juice bottle	1911-1920s
34TU219 078	Colorless	Jar	Base	"No 64 PAT N U S JULY 13 1920 18"	Jelly jar; text is backwards in a serif font	1920+
34TU219 079	Light aqua	Bottle	Base/Body	in diamond mark	Illinois Glass Company mark on base	1915-1929
34TU219 080	Milk	Cosmetic/Ointment Jar	Base/Body	"MUSTEROLE CLEVELAND"	Musterole ointment for congestion; founded in Cleveland in 1905 made until 1970	1905-1956
34TU219 081	Light Amethyst/Manganese	Bottle	Base			1875-1918
34TU219 082	Milk	Cosmetic/Ointment Jar	Base	"MEN...TRA...MAR..."	Mentholatum Reg Trade Mark jar	1885+
34TU219 083	Black amber	nkwell	Complete	On base "SANFORDS 24 [in circle] 6"	Sanford nkwell	1880s-1910s
34TU219 093	Colorless	Bottle	Body	"SAND...BOTTLE NG CO "	Sand Springs Bottling Co soda bottle	1915-1955
34TU219 101	Colorless	Bottle	Base/Body	"N" in a square mark	Obear Nester Glass Company	1920s
34TU219 102	Colorless	Bottle	Base	"WT" in triangle and "0" on base	Whitall Tatum Glass Co Mark; New Jersey	1924-1938
34TU219 107	Colorless	Jar	Complete	Owens Illinois mark with "7" (left) and "5" (right)	Alton L plant	1935
34TU219 111	Aqua	Stopper	Complete	LEA & PERRINS	Stopper from a condiment bottle	Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219 112	Colorless	Canning jar	Body	"Ke [script]...SON"	Melted	1904+
34TU219 114	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	"SLOANS No 13 L N MENT DR EARL S SLOAN BOSTON MASS U S A " (body); "E S S " (base)	Treatment for both horses and people; Boston location only listed on bottle through 1916	1904-1916

Table 7 (cont.). Bottles from Trench A & B in the Sexton Area from the 1920s and 1930s.

Catalog Number	Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Embossing	Notes	Date
34TU219 115	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	Graduated measurements on side Linked serif "MB" on base	Marion Bottle Company Marion N	1906-1922
34TU219 116	Colorless	Jar	Complete	"8" above "HA" mark	Hazel Atlas Glass Company	1923-1964
34TU219 118	Emerald green	Bottle	Complete	None	Owens machine mark with crown finish	1910+
34TU219 120	Medium amber	Bottle	Complete		Turn mold made	1880-1915
34TU219 121	Colorless	Bottle	Body	"Rawl [Script]...TRA"	Rawleigh's Trademark bottle W T Rawleigh Co Freeport L	1929-1935
34TU219 132	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	Graduated sides and "iii" near neck "Usona" on base	Usona bottle shape produced by Obear Nester Bottle Glass Co	1902-early 1930s
34TU219 135	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Bottle	Finish			1875-1890
34TU219 137	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	"CETS T" on base	Small medicine bottle unidentified	early 20th century
34TU219 138	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Bottle	Finish/body		Ketchup/condiment bottle	1903-1918
34TU219 139	Medium amber	Jar	Base	"BR CK OVEN...ANS" Anchor Hocking mark "ALSO N T NS" "6 6 50B" "PAT NO 113280"	Brick Oven Beans glass jar Anchor Hocking	1938-1969
34TU219 145	Colorless	Jar	Complete	"HA" mark on base with "4" underneath	Hazel Atlas Glass Company	1923-1964
34TU219 154	Medium amber	Bottle	Base/Body	"B" with serif mark on base	Brockway Glass Co or Charles Boldt Glass Co mark	1900-1909
34TU219 155	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	"0 5" on base; "375" on heel	Very large bottle	1904-1940
34TU219 156	Deep green aqua	Bottle	Complete	"1425 98" on base; "A. B. CO." on heel	Soda bottle	1905-1914
34TU219 157	Deep blue aqua	Bottle	Complete	"WH TTEMORE BOSTON U S A "	Shoe polish bottle	1870-1920
34TU219 158	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Bottle	Complete	"THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTL NG CO TULSA OK" on body "S" on base	Soda bottle	1907-1918
34TU219 159	Colorless	Bottle	Complete	"Harvest King Distilling Co [script] Western Branch Kansas City MO" on body "S" on base	Whiskey bottle; cork inside	1905-1918
34TU219 161	Deep green aqua	Bottle	Base/Body	"THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTL NG CO TULSA T " on body "S" on base	Hutchinson style soda bottle	1880-1907

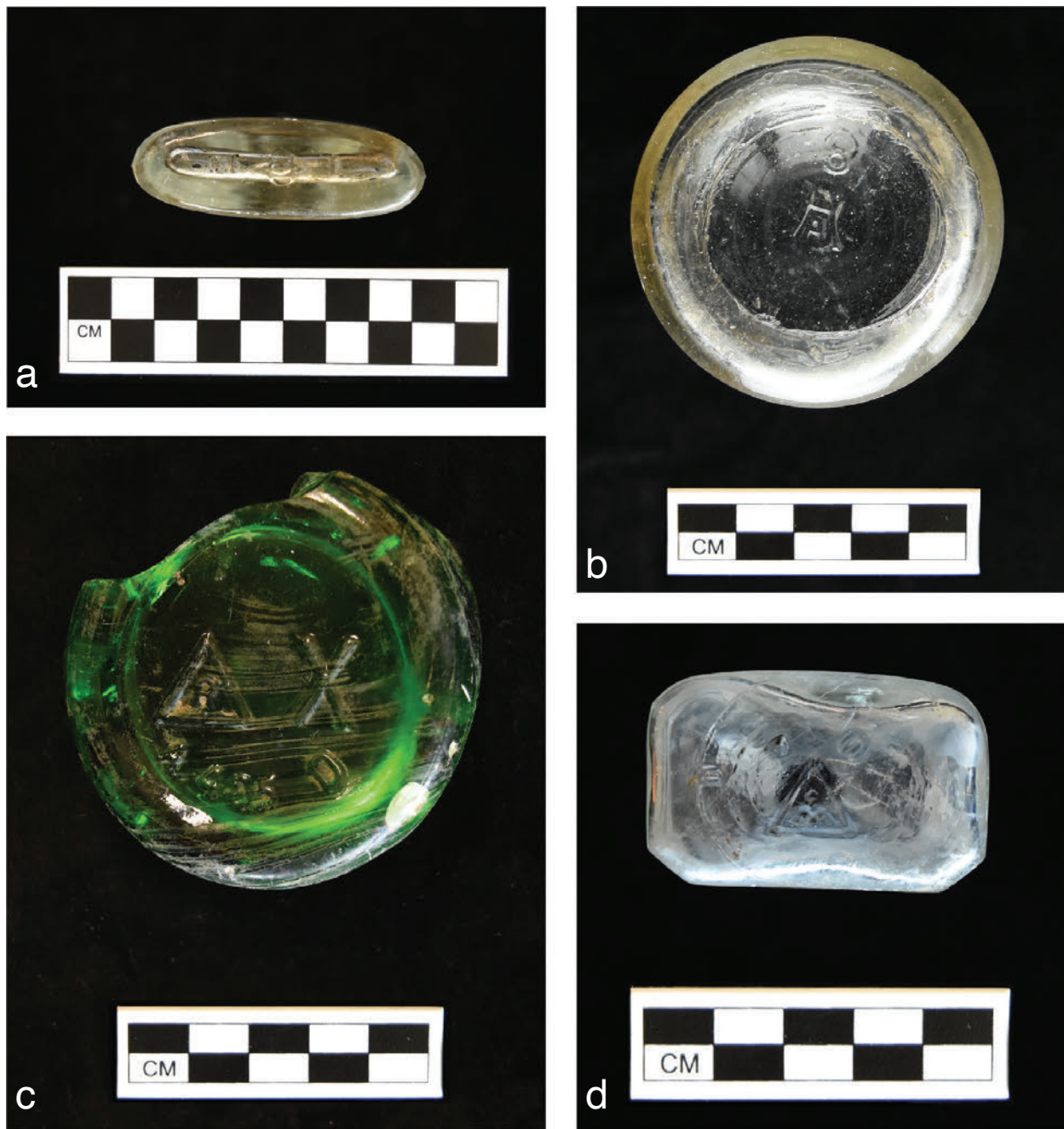


Figure 13. Marks from various early 20th century glass companies on the bases of machine-made containers: (a) colorless flask-shaped bottle with Owens-Illinois Glass Company mark (34TU219.037); (b) colorless glass jar base with Hazel Atlas Glass Company mark (34TU219.116); (c) emerald green bottle base with Reed Glass Company “R” in triangle mark (34TU219.069); (d) colorless glass bottle base with Whitall-Tatum Glass Company “W” in triangle mark (34TU219.102).

Table 8. Bottles from Feature 3 in the Sexton area.

Catalog Number	Color	Vessel Type	Vessel Portion	Embossing	Notes	Date
34TU219 165	Deep blue aqua	Bottle	Shoulder		Heavy worn mold seam goes over shoulder	Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219 166	Medium amber	Bottle	Base/Body		Cup-bottom mold quorum or beer bottle	1890-1920
34TU219 170	Light aqua	Bottle	Finish/neck		Three soda bottle necks with tooled crown finish	1895-1915
34TU219 171	Light Amethyst/Manganese	Bottle	Base		Cup-bottom mold made	1890-1918
34TU219 174	Copperess	Bottle	Base/Body		Bubbles n glass	early 20th century
34TU219 175	Copperess	Bottle	Complete		Small bottle	early-mid 20th century
34TU219 176	Deep blue aqua	Bottle	Complete		Small bottle; heavy bubbled glass	early 20th century
34TU219 177	Light aqua	Bottle	Nearly complete			early 20th century
34TU219 178	Emerald Green	Bottle	Base		Deep kick up at base	1880-1915
34TU219 190	Medium amber	Bottle	Finish/body			Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219 193	Dark olive	Bottle	Base		Singer raised dot on base	1880-1915
34TU219 194	Light aqua	Bottle	Finish/body		Bubbles n glass; tooled finish	1870-1930
34TU219 195	Deep blue aqua	Bottle	Base/Body		Bubbles n glass	1894-1945
34TU219 200	Straw/Seenum	Bottle	Base			1912-1940
34TU219 201	Manganese	Bottle	Base		Owens Machine	1904-1918
34TU219 208	Copperess	Bottle	Base/Body	"2" on base backwards	Cup-bottom mold made	1860-1920
34TU219 213	Copperess	Bottle	Finish		Cap seat finish; machine made	1900-1940
34TU219 214	Deep blue aqua	Bottle	Base/Body	"AB" mark with "E7" below on base	Beer bottle with mark for American Bottle Company	1905-1909
34TU219 215	Medium amber	Bottle	Body			
34TU219 223	Light aqua	Bottle	Base	"1766EGZ" on heel		Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219 224	Light aqua	Bottle	Body	"SPRINGS"	Sand Springs Bottling Co. soda bottle	1915-1955
34TU219 225	Medium amber	Bottle	Finish		Tooled patent finish on druggist bottle	1870-1920



Figure 14. *Frame portion of a temporary grave marker recovered from Trench A (34TU219.059).*



Figure 15. *Smaller (34TU219.086) and larger (34TU219.094) ferrous metal gears from an unknown piece of machinery recovered from Trench A.*



Figure 16. *Mule shoe (left, 34TU219.008) and Horseshoe (right, 34TU219.009) recovered from Trench A.*



Figure 17. *Two shell casings: (a,b) .30-06 rifle shell casing (34TU219.207) marked “Frankford Arsenal 1907 Nov”; (b,c) .20 gauge shotgun shell (34TU219.117) marked “REM-UMC NO. 12 NITRO CLUB,” 1922-1936.*

they are marked with the exact year they were made, coins are useful in providing a terminus post quem (date after which) for certain archaeological contexts, since they could not be deposited before the year in which they were made. A 1915 wheat penny (Figure 18) was recovered from Trench B, indicating deposits in that area must date after 1915. Coins can be in circulation for some time, so this does not mean deposits are from this exact year.

The most spectacular metal artifact recovered from Trench B was a silver-plated compact found in the back dirt. The compact was recovered closed, and when it was opened, the contents revealed multiple coins and a U.S. silver certificate (Figure 19). The silver certificate was adhered to the case, so the case was photographed, documented, and taken to the Anne and Jack Graves Conservation Lab in the Helmerich Center for American Research at the Gilcrease Museum where paper conservator Joanna Didik worked to free the certificate from the compact without tearing it. The compact is square in shape with angled corners. It has lightly incised diagonal lines across the top and bottom and a crest affixed to the lid. The crest, shown in close-up prior to cleaning in Figure 20, includes a lamp of knowledge and Greek letters that spell out “Phi Delta.” Research on this crest has failed to identify the symbol at the time of writing. The silver-plating has begun to wear across much of the case exposing the brass underneath. The case has a space for cosmetics inside and included a small silver-plated brush that extended and retracted with a slide. The brush has lost its bristles. The hinge for the compact was broken and it separated into a top and bottom piece. The coins inside the case add up to a value of \$0.92 and include a 1913 silver Liberty Head half dollar, three Mercury (Winged Liberty Head) dimes, a 1902 Liberty Head V nickel, a Buffalo Nickel with an illegible date, and two wheat pennies (Figure 21). The exact date of the silver certificate (Figure 22) is not known, but it is marked with “Series 1923,” meaning the entire compact and its contents must have been deposited sometime during or after 1923. Given the high quality of the case and the presence of the coins, it seems likely that this case is not refuse but instead the owner dropped and lost it, perhaps while visiting the cemetery.



Figure 18. 1915 U.S. wheat penny (34TU219.153) struck at the Denver mint.



Figure 19. Silver-plated compact (34TU219.243) recovered from Trench B when initially found and opened. The compact was taken to conservators at the Anne and Jack Graves Conservation Lab in the Helmerich Center for American Research at the Gilcrease Museum to remove the U.S. currency adhered to the case.



Figure 20. Detail of unidentified crest on the compact lid (34TU219.243). It includes a medical caduceus. The Greek letters on the banner spell out "Phi Delta."

Other Artifacts

The Other Artifacts category includes a variety of items, including leather, rubber, bakelite, plastic, carved shell, brick, and rubber. The leather and rubber artifacts are pieces of shoes. A pair of leather shoes was found in Trench B (Figure 23) and were taken to the Gilcrease Museum for conservation. Additional fragments of shoe leather with grommets and rubber shoe heels with nails also were recovered. Architectural materials were generally rare in the artifact assemblage, but two marked bricks were recovered from Trench A (Figure 24). The first is stamped "Tulsa" with two raised lines on either side and was made in 1932 (Robison 1980). The second has two raised five-pointed stars and a raised line but was not identifiable. The final significant artifacts in this category were personal items, including a pair of buttons, one made from shell and the other made from mother of pearl (Figure 25) and a hair comb made of bakelite, the first synthetic plastic, was recovered from Trench A (Figure 26).

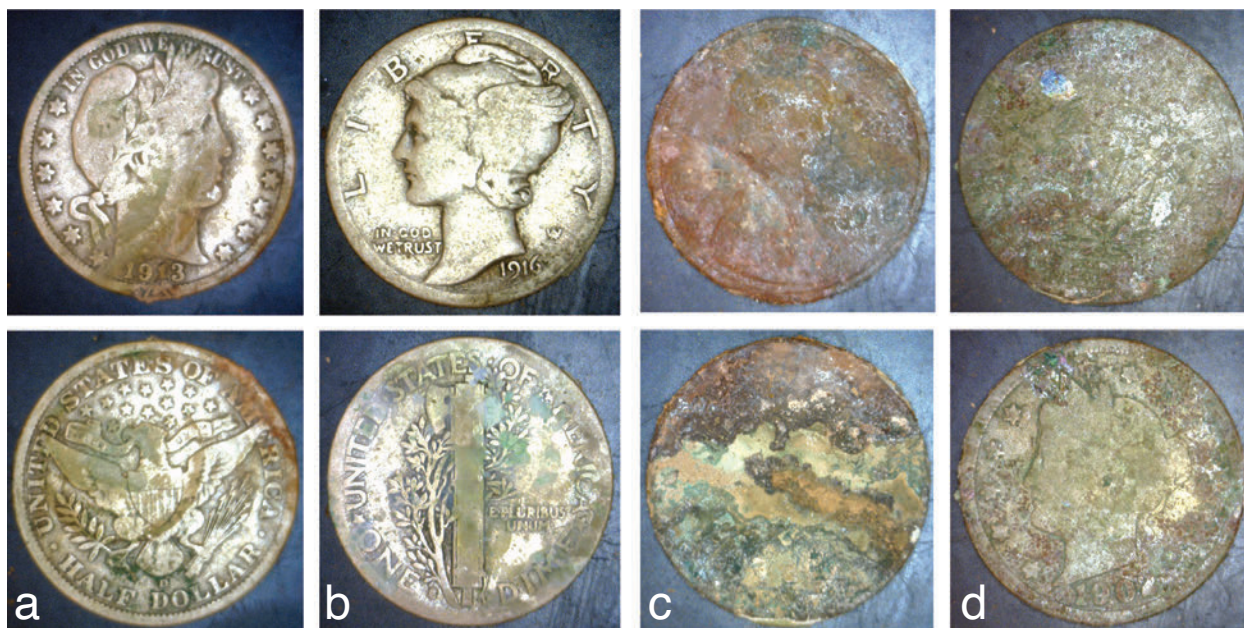


Figure 21. U.S. currency coins from the compact: (a) 1913 Barber or Liberty Head Half Dollar (34TU219.244) struck at the Denver mint; (b) 1916 Mercury or Winged Liberty Head Dime (34TU219.245) struck at the West Point mint; (c) heavily corroded 1916 wheat penny (34TU219.246); (d) 1902 Liberty head V nickel (34TU219.247) struck at the Philadelphia mint.



Figure 22. U.S. Large-sized Series 1923 Silver Certificate unfolded but still attached, just after the compact was found. The date is visible in small lettering just underneath the “THE” across the top of the bill.



Figure 23. One of two complete leather shoes (34TU219.249) recovered from Trench B. These shoes are now at the Gilcrease Museum for conservation.



Figure 24. Marked bricks recovered from Trench A. Left: Brick marked TULSA (34TU219.002) made in 1932; Right: Brick with molded stars with an unknown early 20th century date (34TU219.074).

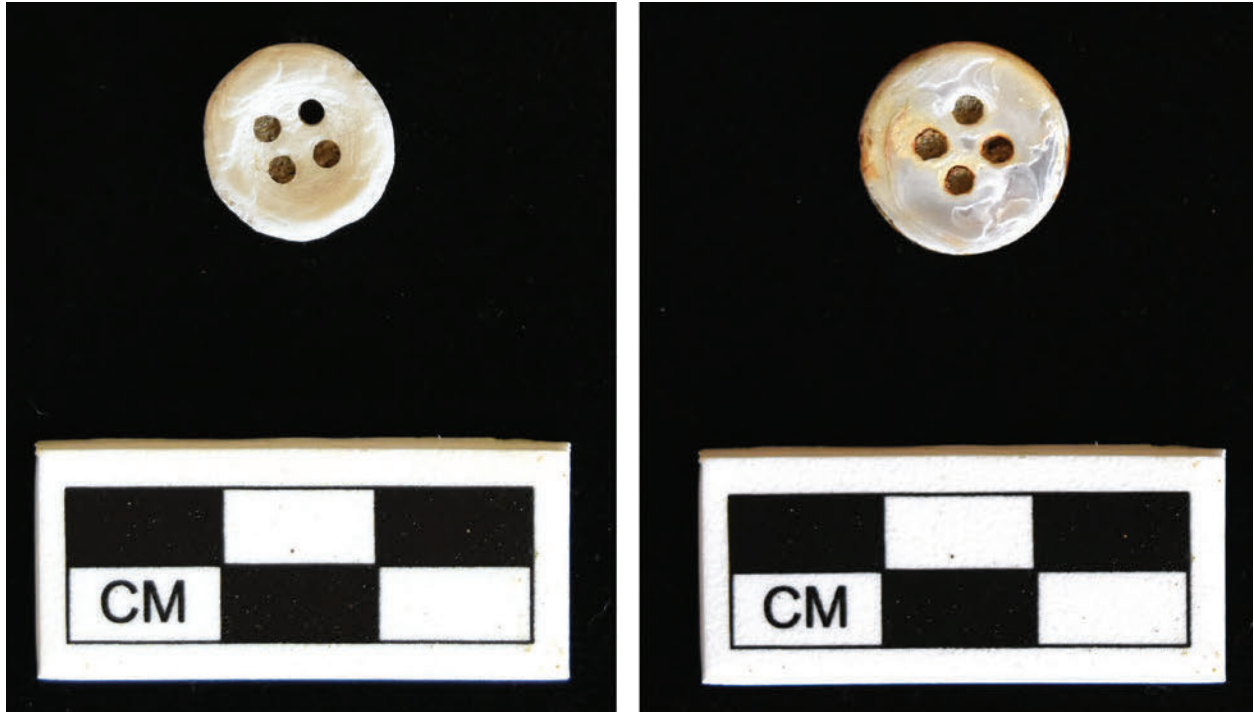


Figure 25. *Marked bricks recovered from Trench A. Left: Brick marked TULSA (34TU219.002) made in 1932; Right: Brick with molded stars with an unknown early 20th century date (34TU219.074).*

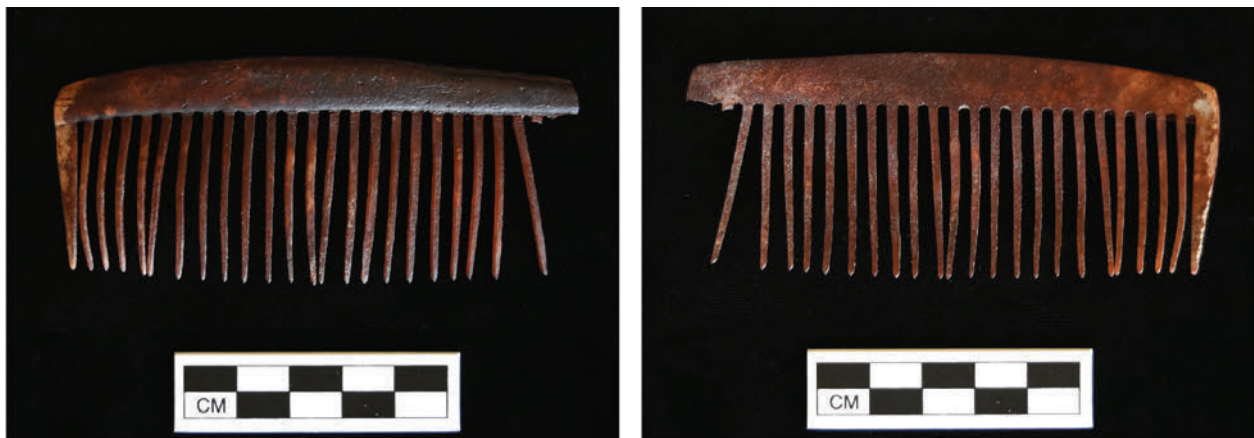


Figure 26. *Bakelite decorative hair comb (34TU219.103) from the early 20th century recovered from Trench A.*

Faunal Remains

By Brandi Bethke, PhD

The following report provides the results of the analysis of faunal remains recovered from summer 2020 excavations at Oaklawn Cemetery (34TU0219) as part of the Tulsa Race Massacre Project. All faunal material was weighed (in grams) and counted. For each specimen the provenience, taxon, element, side, portion, taphonomic information, and aging data were also recorded. Taxonomic identification was accomplished to the most detailed level possible using the

comparative collections housed at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman, OK.

Taphonomic Characteristics. Taphonomic modifications consist of any alterations or damage to faunal elements occurring either before or after disposal that may result from both natural and human action, or a combination of these factors. Taphonomic data were recorded for all specimens. Faunal remains recovered from the site are generally well preserved, however some elements did exhibit varying degrees of weathering and/or exfoliation and root etching. Several specimens also exhibited evidence of mineral staining, suggesting exposure to a waterlogged environment. No animal gnawing or burning was witnessed. Human modifications include metal saw and cut marks, described below by species.

Taxonomic Identification. A total of 20 vertebrate faunal specimens (764.4g) were recovered from the excavations (Table 9). The assemblage contained primarily the remains of cow, but pig and sheep or goat was also identified. No human remains are present within the assemblage.

A total of 12 individual specimens (612.4g) were positively identified as modern cattle (*Bos taurus*) (Table 10). While the morphology of bison and cattle is similar, given the context of the site and presence of saw and cut marks created by metal tools, it is extremely unlikely that these remains would come from bison and are therefore identified as cow.

Table 9. Species recovered by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) and Mass (g)

Taxon	NISP	Mass (g)
Cow (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	12	612.4
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i>)	2	10.9
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis ares/ Capra aegagrus hircus</i>)	1	138.2
Mammal – Medium	1	1.7
Mammal – Size Unknown	4	1.2
Total	20	764.4

Table 10. Elements identified for Cow (*Bos taurus*) by NISP and Mass (g)

Element	NISP	Mass (g)
Tibia	2	416.5
Ulna	2	36.1
Pelvis	1	70.4
Rib	7	89.4
Total	12	612.4

The remains represent various element portions that correspond to common beef cuts (Figure 27). These include:

- A portion from the ilium of a right pelvis cross sectioned on both ends using a metal saw (Figure 28). This portion represents the remains of a round cut, specifically a “beef loin sirloin steak, wedge bone.”
- A right tibia with the distal portion removed using a metal saw to cross section the diaphysis. The tibia also exhibits a spiral fracture across the cut, suggesting that the element was broken after being sawed, but while still relatively fresh. The proximal end of the tibia is fused, which suggests that the animal was over 3.5-4 years of age when slaughtered. This portion likely represents the remains of a posterior shank cut.
- A second right tibia was also recovered. This specimen is nearly complete except the proximal end that appears to have broken off after the element was discarded based on the ragged breakage scars (the proximal epiphysis was likely unfused). The distal epiphysis is also unfused and absent, which suggests that the animal was under 2-2.5 years of age when slaughtered. No human modifications were witnessed on this element but given the age of the animal and the context in which it was found, it is likely that this individual was slaughtered and consumed for its meat.

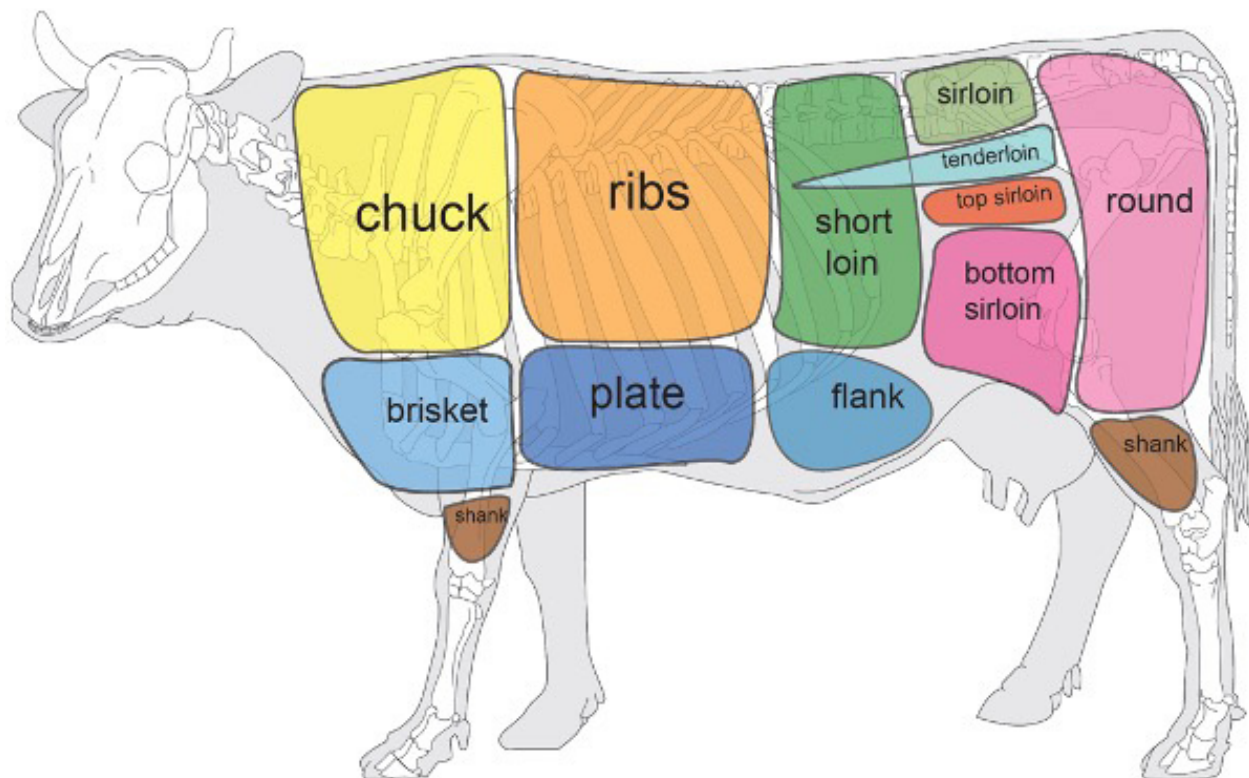


Figure 27. *Common Meat Cuts of Beef* (Figure adopted from Schulz and Gust 1983, Fig. 1 by the Arizona State Museum).



Figure 28. Cow pelvis bone cut by metal saw (34TU219.073).

- Two right ulna shaft fragments. One specimen is from a section of the ulna nearer the proximal end, while the other is from the mid-shaft. Both specimens have had their diaphysis cross-cut at their proximal and distal ends by a metal saw, and one specimen has possible metal cutmarks, although exfoliation on the bone surface makes them difficult to see. While the two sections do not overlap, it is unlikely they are from the same animal given the differing conditions of the two bones. These portions possibly represent the remains of butchering for brisket cuts.
- Seven rib shaft fragments. Two of the shaft fragments have been cross-cut perpendicular to the shaft on one end using a metal saw and exhibit cutmarks from a metal knife. Not enough of the rib remains on with any of the fragments to definitively determine rib number, but the ribs likely represent the remains of butchering for rib, chuck, or short loin cuts.

Based on the element representation, portions of elements remaining, and location of saw and cut marks, it is likely that the cow remains recovered from the site represent at least four different cuts of beef (see Figure 27). These include high value meat cuts (round and possibly ribs and/or short loin), medium value meat cuts (possibly brisket and chuck), and low value meat cuts (posterior shank). Meat value determinations are based on a value scale commonly used by

archaeologists in working in the North American west during Historic Period (Lyman 1979; Schulz and Gust 1983:14).

Pig. A total of two individual specimens were positively IDed as pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*). The first element is a small skull fragment and the second is a left rib bone that includes the proximal end plus approximately two-thirds of the shaft. The rib has been cross-cut perpendicular to the shaft by a metal saw, likely to remove the rib meat and bone for consumption. There are also very faint possible metal cut marks noted on the rib element that could indicate further meat or fat removal.

Sheep/Goat. A single right metacarpal of sheep or goat (*Ovis aries* or *Capra aegagrus hircus*) was identified. Sheep and goat skeletal elements are almost indistinguishable morphologically, and so identification to either species is not possible since both would have been present in the area. The element is complete except for the unfused distal epiphysis. It also exhibits faint cut marks on the posterior shaft. Given the cut marks and younger age of the animal, it is likely that this animal was butchered and consumed before it was discarded.

Other Mammal. In addition to the specimens identified to species, a total of 5 additional small fragments of bone were recovered from the excavations. These include one small shaft fragment from a medium sized mammal, likely pig or sheep/goat given the size, density, and other animals recovered from the site and four mammal bone fragments that were too small to determine any mammal size estimates. None of these specimens exhibited any evidence of human modification.

Summary and Interpretation. Overall the faunal assemblage recovered from 34TU0219 likely represents the remains of multiple domestic animals that were butchered and consumed by nearby residents. Given the fact that very few remains were recovered as well as the urban context, it is likely that these various cuts of meat were purchased from a butcher or grocer, consumed, and then discarded versus being raised and butchered at the site. The results from this analysis are in line with what you would expect to find within an early 20th century trash dump.

Wood

By Jennifer Haney, Ph.D.

In total, 26 specimens of historic, desiccated, and partially decayed wood were examined from 34TU219. Five taxa or taxa groups were identified within the assemblage which represents two proveniences. The identified wood taxa include American elm (*Ulmus americana*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), white oak (*Leucobalanus* group, *Quercus* spp.), and wood assigned as hemlock-fir-cedar (*Tsuga-Abies-Thuja/Chamaecyparis*). Since the oaks cannot be positively identified to the specific level from wood anatomy alone, these specimens might represent any of the North American taxa. Of these, the commercially important taxa include white oak (*Q. alba*), bur oak (*Q. macrocarpa*), overcup oak (*Q. lyrata*), post oak (*Q. stellata*), swamp chestnut (*Q. michauxii*), chestnut oak (*Q. prinus*), swamp white oak (*Q. bicolor*), and chinkapin oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*). Most (n = 4) of the identified taxa/groups are native to Oklahoma, except the hemlock-fir-cedar group. These non-local specimens were likely purchased

as cut wood or lumber.

34TU219.020. These specimens ($n = 2$) were identified to the white oak group. Neither retains definitive evidence of having been cut or shaped, though that remains a possibility. Given their shapes, sizes, and taxon identification, it is possible that these are fragments of one origin wood piece or timber. As mentioned above, oak taxa cannot be identified to the specific level from wood anatomy alone. While several white oak taxa are native to Oklahoma and the West, the heart of the oak timber industry is in the East (Cassens 2007). Nevertheless, these specimens may have been obtained from eastern Oklahoma where oak-hickory forests historically dominate the hardwood timberlands (Harper and Johnson 2008). Today, the commercially exploited, hardwood forests of eastern Oklahoma are dominated by post oak (based on timber volume; Harper and Johnson 2008:16). Overall white oak (*Q. alba*) is the most commercially important taxon, however, today white oaks represent only about 8 percent (by wood volume) of Oklahoma's timber stock (Harper and Johnson 2008:16).

34TU219.228. The bulk ($n = 24$) of the identified wood fragments were recovered from this feature. All five of the identified wood taxa were recovered from this provenience, including American elm (*Ulmus americana*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), white oak (*Leucobalanus* group, *Quercus* spp.), and wood assigned as hemlock-fir-cedar group.

One sliver of wood was identified as American elm. Owing to the relatively small nature of the fragment, it is impossible to determine if it resulted from round wood or lumber. Although elms are native to Oklahoma, they are relatively rare in modern inventories of the eastern timber counties (see Harper and Johnson 2008).

One large fragment of bald cypress round wood (i.e., not lumber) was recovered. Unfortunately, the degree of degradation hampered an examination of the large cross section and so it could not be determined if the fragment was from a trunk or limb section. However, based on the overall size and visible branch collars (where limbs attach), it seems more likely that this fragment is from a limb portion. Bald cypress is native to Oklahoma; however, this taxon also represents a small percentage of bottomland, hardwoods in the state (Harper and Johnson 2008). One sizeable fragment was tentatively (cf.) identified as cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) which may indicate several taxa. This identification is considered tentative because differentiating the cottonwoods from the aspen largely relies on differences in vessel size and overall texture (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980). Only one cottonwood species (*P. deltoides*), though with several varieties, is native to Oklahoma. It is possible that the fragment has been cut as the piece is roughly rectangular in cross section, however, the piece is also splitting along the grain. As such, the overall shape may merely result from a tendency to slit along growth rings. Today, cottonwood is not a timber in high demand though it is generally available within its native range. Cottonwood is generally not regarded as suitable for building construction but is commonly used for pallets, boxes, and crates (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980).

Three fragments were identified to the white oak group (*Leucobalanus* group, *Quercus* spp.). Each of these is roughly similar in size and shape, being relatively small with a wedge-shaped cross section. As indicated above, these pieces could not be assigned to an individual taxon

but members of the white oak group are numerous in the eastern forests of Oklahoma and would also have been readily available as timber.

The bulk ($n = 19$) of the pieces recovered from this provenience have been assigned to the hemlock-fir-cedar group. Two reasons influenced the decision to lump these seemingly disparate woods together as a category. The first reason being the generally poor condition of the wood fragments. As such, some anatomical characters for each piece could not reliably be observed. Secondly, western hemlocks are routinely sold together with the firs (*Abies* spp.) as Hem-Fir in the lumber trade. At least one of these pieces could be confirmed as hemlock, though eastern and western hemlock cannot always be reliably separated based on anatomical characters. The remaining pieces could not be positively assigned beyond these possible taxa (including hemlock, Alaska cedar, fir, northern white cedar, or western red cedar). Six of the fragments are clearly cut and/or shaped, four of these are long and narrow while two are short and squarer. A nail extends from the end of one of the square fragments. Given the likelihood that many of these fragments represent construction debris, the consolidation of the items into one group is less problematic. Further, none of the possible specific assignments are native to Oklahoma which indicates that the specimens were likely purchased as lumber. Historically, the harvesting of eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) peaked around the turn of the twentieth century reaching a production of nearly 3,500 million board feet but was in decline by 1910 (Brisbin 1970). Less than 1,000 million board feet of eastern hemlock was milled annually between 1920 and 1960 (Brisbin 1970:Figure 5). Conversely, the harvesting of western hemlocks was on the rise through the early twentieth century. Between 1920 and 1926 production of western hemlock more than doubled from around 580 to nearly 1,350 million board feet (Johnson and Gibbons 1929:Figure 2). The harvesting of western hemlocks remained nearly double that of eastern hemlock through the mid-century (Cahill 1984).

Summary and Conclusions

Because the context of the recovered artifacts is imprecise, only general conclusions can be drawn about the artifacts. There are three main takeaways from the artifact analysis. First, many of the artifacts recovered from Trench A and the northern portion of Trench B seem to be associated with grave cleaning activities that were part of the cemetery maintenance program in the early 20th century. The Sexton Area is reported to have been used to dump these artifacts in the early to mid-20th century, and the number of temporary grave markers and ceramic and glass artifacts that likely served as grave decorations in this area reflect that use. Domestic refuse, including broken dishes, food, medicine, and alcohol bottles, and metal fragments indicate that household garbage was also dumped in this area at some point during the 1930s. This garbage may have been incidental in fill soils used to raise the ground surface in this area.

Second, the northern portion of Trench B was relatively light in artifact density and the recovered artifacts again date to the 1920s and 1930s. The Trench B artifacts also include domestic materials like bottles, dishes, flatware, shoe pieces, and faunal material that was again likely deposited as refuse, although in lower quantity than in Trench A.

Finally, the artifacts from the southern portion of Trench 3 at the depth of more than 3 m and in Feature 3 are the earliest materials recovered from the testing. These artifacts date to the

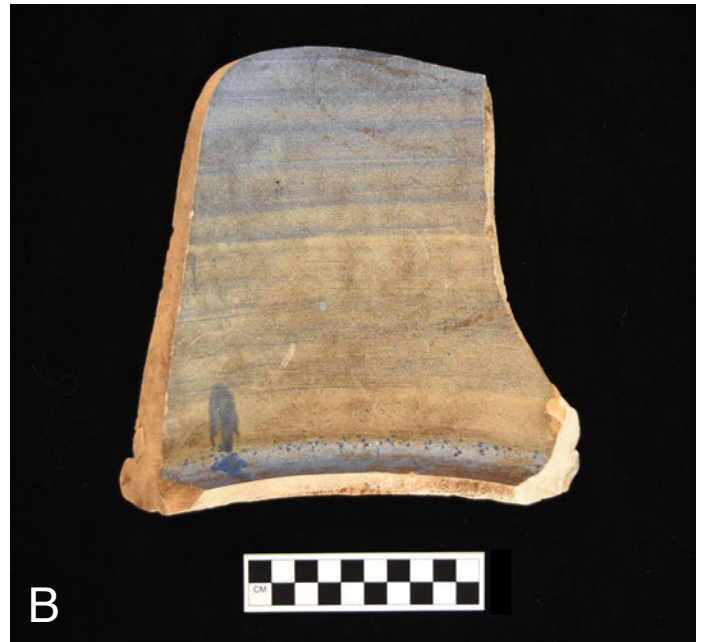
last decades of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th century. They represent domestic trash, in the form of soda and alcohol bottles, inkwells, canning and food jars, broken dishes, pans, tools, and shoes. It is difficult to establish a narrow date range for the glass and metal artifacts. The recovered ceramics have date ranges in the late 19th century, while the glass artifacts extend the date into the early 20th century. It is likely that some of these artifacts, particularly those attributed to Feature 3, predate the establishment of the cemetery in 1906 and they may be from the allotment that preceded the cemetery.

SEXTON AREA ARTIFACT CATALOG

The following pages consist of photographs and descriptions of the artifacts recovered from the testing of the Sexton Area at Oaklawn Cemetery. All of the artifacts are pictured with the exception of wood fragments, soil samples, select faunal remains (animal bones), and the large metal temporary grave markers with posts. When possible, the catalog includes date ranges for the recovered artifacts.

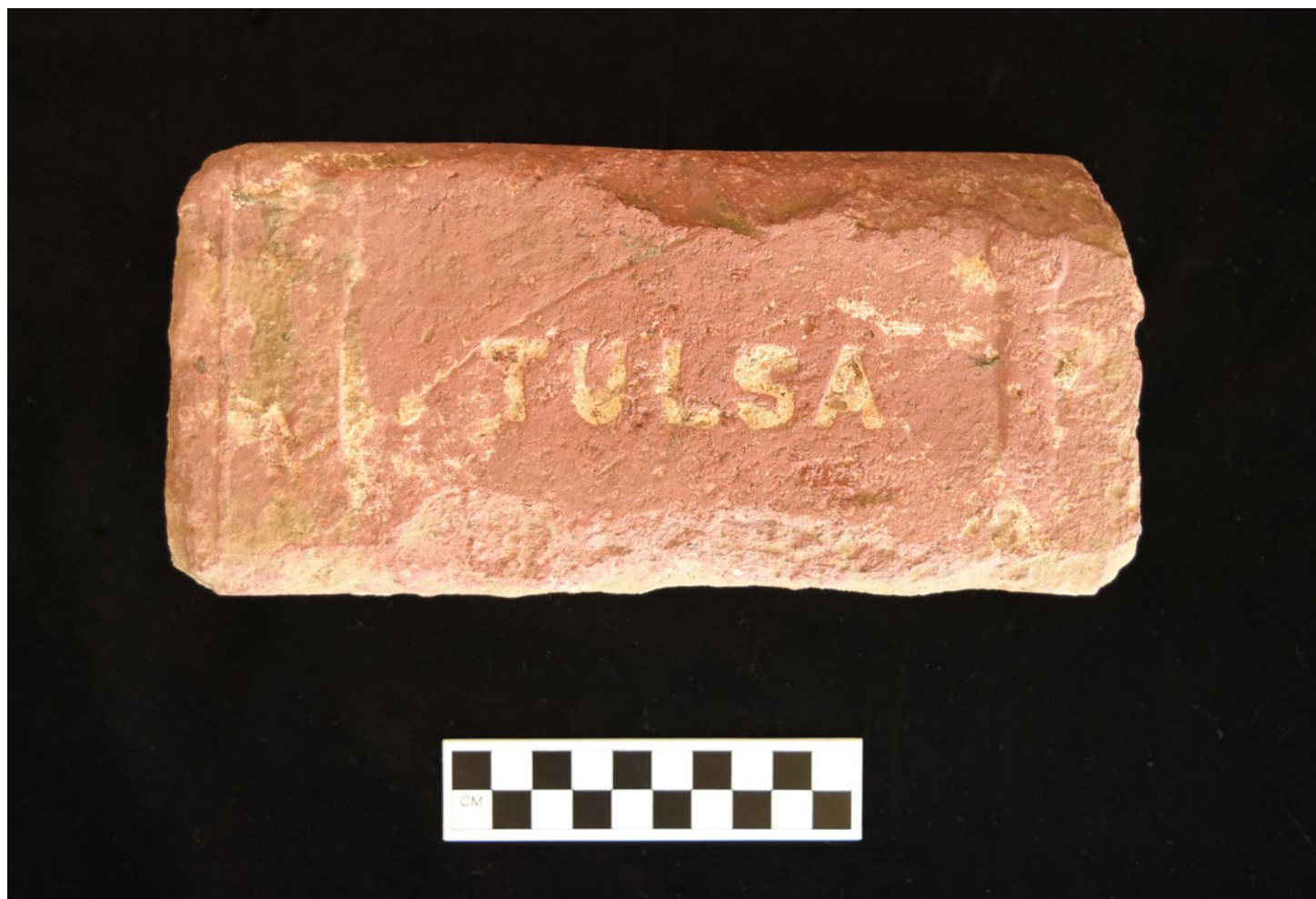
34TU219.001

Six fragments of a stoneware crock or jug that likely dates to the early decades of the 20th century. The exterior (A) has a medium-blue glaze and the interior is largely unglazed with what trace amounts of the same blue glaze that dripped into the interior. The interior of the vessel seen in B has concentric rings that provide evidence that this vessel was thrown on a wheel. This use of this glaze color is not widespread and it may be a unique glaze recipe used by a local potter. The vessel represented was quite large, as evidenced by (C), a top-down view of two refitting pieces from the base of the vessel. These sherds may be from the same vessel as 34TU219.220 and 34TU219.234.



34TU219.002

A machine-made brick produced by the United Brick and Tile Company in 1932. The brick has two raised lugs on either side of a stamp that reads "TULSA". Robison (1980:209-210) states that the "TULSA" bricks were made at United Brick and Tile Plant 23, which was located at 620 N. Greenwood Street. The plant was originally owned by D. N. Richie and was purchased by United Brick and remained in operation until 1974. Robison (1980:209-210) twice describes the plant as being location on Greenwood Street. This is an error and the author is referring to Greenwood Avenue. The 620 N. address number places the brick plant in the Greenwood district, north of the present-day Greenwood Cultural Center and Vernon AME Church. The 1915 and 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show this plant at the intersection of Greenwood Avenue and Haskell Street.



34TU219.003

A hand-painted porcellaneous ware fragment from an unknown vessel form. The decoration consists of a floral motif in shades of brown, orange, yellow, and green. The vessel likely dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.004

A hand-painted whiteware sherd with a yellow unknown decoration. This sherd is from an unidentified vessel that likely dates to the twentieth century.



34TU219.005

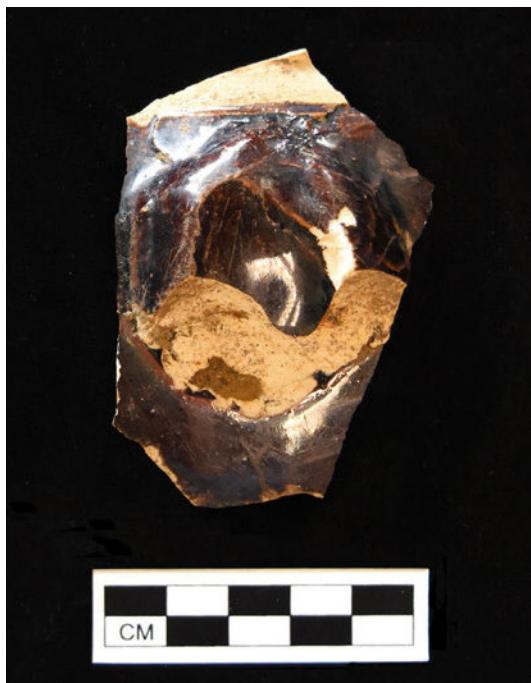
Four sherds from a yellowware pitcher with a corn motif achieved via green and yellow glazes. The interior of the vessel, shown on the following page, has a colorless glaze. This pitcher was made by the Brush-McCoy Pottery Company of Roseville, Ohio. The Brush-McCoy pottery company was formed by the merger of two separate potteries in 1912. The McCoy family sold their stake in the company in 1918, but the McCoy name and molds continued to be used until 1925 (McCoy Pottery Collectors Society 2020). The Brush-McCoy corn ware series included pitchers, mugs, and canisters. A similar, more popular series known as Corn King/Queen was produced by the Shawnee Pottery of Ohio a few decades later. The Brush-McCoy corn pottery is distinguished from the Shawnee Pottery series by the presence of divots in the corn kernels, which are also a richer yellow in color. All four sherds refit.



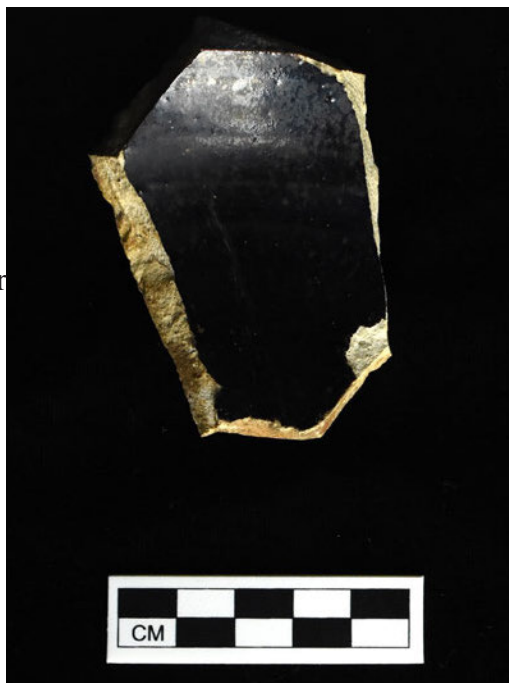


34TU219.006

A single sherd of Albany slip stoneware. The exterior sherd has a line where the glaze ends and a molded decoration with a broken handle. Albany slip stoneware was used on utilitarian vessels like crocks/jars and jugs by American potters beginning in the early 19th century. Use of Albany slip continued use into the early twentieth century,



or



typically attributed to the 19th century. Albany slip originally referred to slips made from glacial clays near Albany, New York, but the term expanded to include any slip in a brown dark brown color (Samford and Miller 2012).

34TU219.007

An undecorated ironstone cup/mug rim sherd. Ironstone, which was inexpensive and durable thanks to the thickness of the ware, was introduced to the market from England in the 1830s. These plain wares had gained widespread popularity by the 1850s. Earlier forms of ironstone are more elaborately molded with botanical, geometric, and classical motifs. Plain rounded forms such as this piece were produced after the 1870s. By the early 20th century, household use of ironstone had largely ended. Restaurants and hotels continued to use these wares and they remained popular for bathroom fixtures and accessories into the 20th century (Sanford and Miller 2012).



34TU219.008

A ferrous metal mule shoe. The mule shoe has a narrower shape than the horseshoe (see 34TU219.008). The cleats on the end of the shoe indicate this mule shoe dates to the late 19th/early 20th century (Hume 1970). The shoe



is heavily worn at the top, which would be at the front of the hoof. This shoe likely was worn out and discarded after it was no longer useable.

34TU219.009

A ferrous metal horseshoe. This horseshoe dates to the late 19th/early 20th century (Hume 1970). Like the mule shoe, it is heavily worn and likely was discarded after it was no longer useable. The horseshoe is not flat and is bent in profile. It is likely this damage occurred after deposition or from the backhoe.



34TU219.010

A light aqua glass Hutchinson soda bottle base. The Hutchinson soda bottle is named for its closure, a spring-loaded clip with a rubber disk deployed just below the neck of the bottle. Hutchinson bottles were first made in 1880, quickly achieved widespread distribution, and declined in popularity by 1910. Bottles typically held between 7-15 ounces of liquid; this version is on the smaller end of that range. Nearly all bottles were embossed with the name of the bottling company. That portion of this bottle is missing. A letter "L" is embossed on the base, seen in the center image. The heel of the bottle, just above the base, is embossed "OP88," which is likely a mold number. The bubbles in the glass formed during production. Glassmakers added arsenic or sodium nitrate to glass to reduce



bubbles starting in the 20th century, but the presence of bubbles is a poor indicator of the age of the glass (Lindsey 2021). This bottle dates between 1880 and 1910.

34TU219.011

Three colorless glass canning jar fragments. The body of the jar is marked “Kerr” in script with “SELF-SEALING” in capital letters below. The base of these jars read “KERR GLASS MFG. CO. SAND SPRINGS, OKLA with a patent date of “AUG 31, 1915.” Jars with these types of embossed bases were made in the area from 1915 through the 1920s (Lindsey et al. 2016:140).



34TU219.012

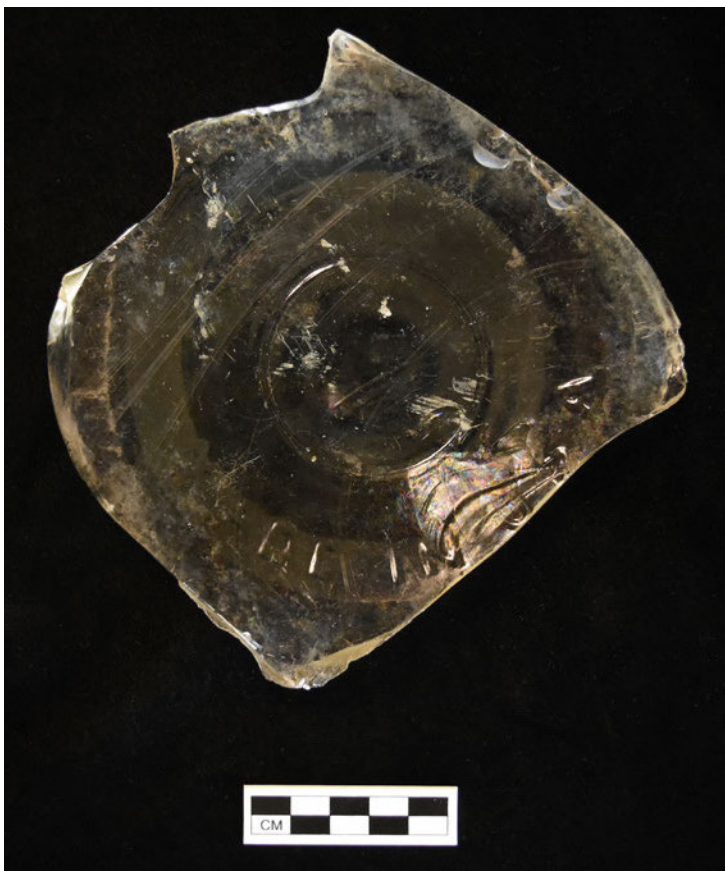
A fragment of colorless container glass embossed “LDER”. This shard of glass is from a jar or a bottle. It is unknown what product or company the lettering indicates.





34TU219.013

A deep green aqua soda bottle finish. This seam visible along the edge of the bottle goes over the finish, indicating this is a machine-made bottle from the early 20th century. The finish of the bottle is a crown style made for a metal, crimped edge bottle cap, which are still common on present-day soda and beer bottles.



34TU219.014

A colorless glass embossed jar base. The jar is embossed "MADE IN U.S.A." The jar has a circular mark on the base indicating it was made in a press-and-blow machine. Press-and-blow machines, which pressed the hot glass into a mold using a plunger, were first used in 1894, and production using this method was widespread by 1910. Jars were made in this type of machine through the mid-20th century (Lindsey 2021).

34TU219.015

A cow (*Bos taurus*) tibia fragment from the middle section of the right rear leg. The end of the bone has been cut using a metal saw. The tibia also exhibits a spiral fracture across the cut, suggesting that the element was broken while still relatively fresh after being sawed. The proximal end of the tibia is present. The bone in this area is completely fused, which suggests the animal was over 3.5-4 years of age when slaughtered. This portion likely represents the remains of a posterior shank cut of beef.



34TU219.016

A colorless glass soda bottle base. The soda bottle was machine-made, dating it to the early 20th century. The base is embossed "204". This is likely a mold code for the unknown manufacturer of this bottle.



34TU219.017

A colorless glass jar base. The jar has a press-and-blow machine scar (see 34TU219.014 for additional information on this technique) and dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.018

Two sherds of Bristol/Albany slip stoneware. The sherds come from the body of a jug or crock/jar. Bristol slip was originally invented in England to achieve a smooth, whitish-colored glaze on the surface of vessels. The use of Bristol and Albany slip together dates from the late 19th century through about 1920 in the U.S.



34TU219.019

A carriage bolt and nut. The bolt measures 1 inch in diameter and the square nut measures 1 1/4 inches on a side. This hardware could date from the 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.021

A colorless glass jar finish. The jar has a large mouth external threaded style finish and was likely machine-made during the early 20th century.



34TU219.022

Two wire nails. Wire nails with a round shank replaced square machine cut nails at the tail end of the 19th and early 20th century. These nails date to sometime during the 20th century.



34TU219.023

A molded porcellaneous ware ceramic sherd with green overglaze decoration. The sherd is from an unknown vessel and has a motif that resembles a riveted strap on the exterior. The sherd dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.024

A sherd with a footring from the base of an ironstone vessel (likely a bowl). The vessel is most likely undecorated and dates to the late 19th/early 20th century. For more information on ironstone, see 34TU219.007.



34TU219.025

A deep green aqua glass soda bottle fragment. The base may have a scar from an Owens Machine, the first fully-automatic glass making machine, which was patented in 1903 (Lindsey 2020). It was invented by Michael Owens of the Ohio-based Liberty Glass Company. By 1917, roughly half of all glass containers being made in the U.S. were made with an Owens Machine. They were gradually replaced by a more efficient machine and made up only 30% of the glass container market by 1947. Containers made with an Owens Machine have a telltale circular scar on the base, reflecting where they were affixed to the machine and then ejected when cooled.



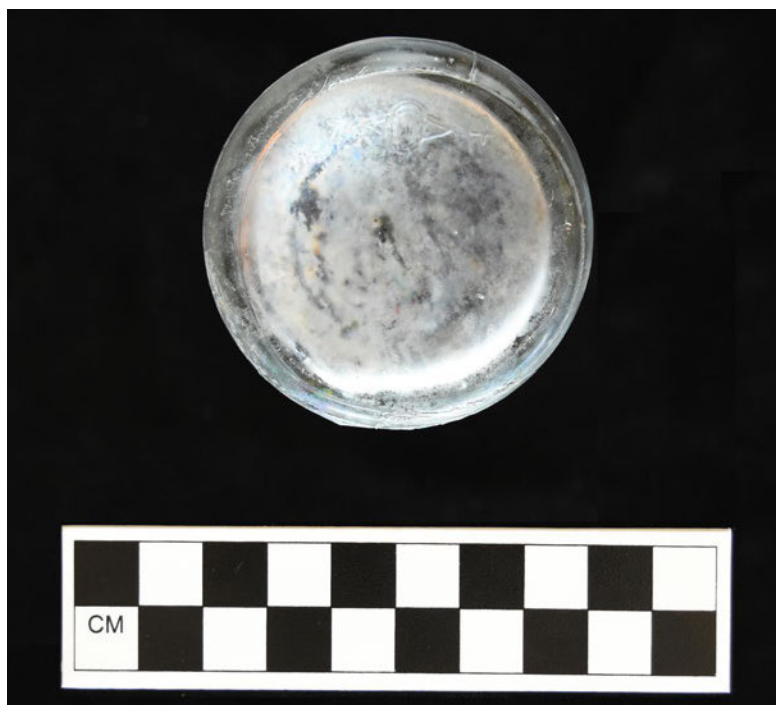
34TU219.026

A pair of slip-decorated porcellaneous ware sherds. Both sherds are decorated with a line of tan clay slip outlined in a raised black slip that has also been used to add a squiggle motif over the tan clay. Based on the design, this piece dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.027

A complete colorless glass jar. The jar was machine-made and has a bead seal style finish. The photograph below of the jar base includes the diamond and oval mark for the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Owens-Illinois was formed with the merger of the Owens and Illinois glass companies in 1929. The mark has a “7” to the left, which indicates the jar was made at the Alton, Illinois plant (Toulouse 1971). The “4” to the right of the



mark likely indicates it was made in 1934. The jar, pictured on the following page, has a curved profile and paneled sides. Lindsey (2021) has published pages from the first catalog of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, believed to have been assembled between 1929 and 1935. Pages F30-F33 illustrate a series of similar glass vessels described as “Preserve Jars,” presumably for use by commercial food processors for jams and jellies. The vessel closely matches a cluster of preserve jars illustrated on page F32.



34TU219.029

Five fragments of a colcorelss glass bottle. Only three are illustrated since these are the only pieces with any sort of decorative motif. The three pieces have ridged areas. All three are from machine-made bottles produced in the 20th century.



34TU219.030

A rim sherd from a burned ironstone plate. This piece was undecorated and the surface has clearly been altered by being in a fire, with the glaze becoming rough and discolored. The piece has the appearance of plain rounded forms produced after 1870 (see 34TU219.007 for more information).



34TU219.031

Two colorless glass canning jar finish fragments. The jar was machine made with a large mouth external thread style finish. The jar has a ridge of glass known as a bead seal located just below the threads. The bead seal was introduced between 1910 and 1915 and was used as the sealing surface for the zinc lids on canning jars. This changed the shape of mason jars into having a curved, rather than a flat surface at a 90 degree angle from the finish, and reduced breakage at the shoulder, a weak point on earlier jars.



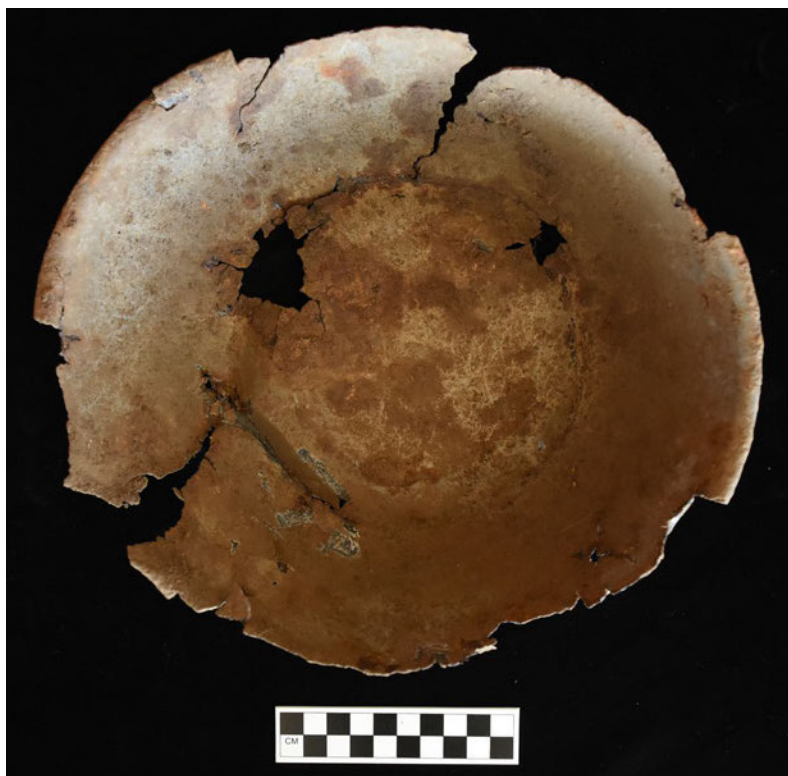
34TU219.032

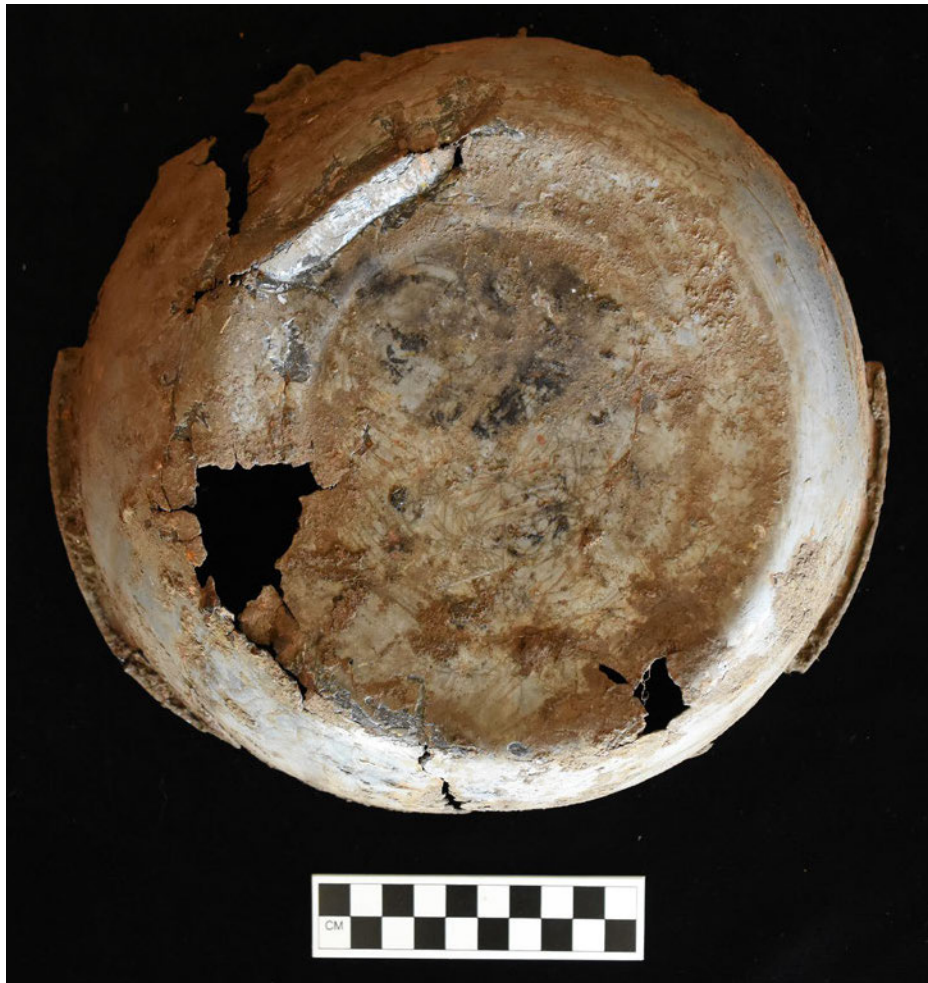
A copper wire harness from a power pole. This artifact dates to the twentieth century and likely comes from power poles placed in the area that were later upgraded to a more modern configuration.



34TU219.033

An enamelware pan. Enamelware is made from thin sheets of iron, steel, or aluminum that are stamped into shape and then heated to melt the enamel powder. Enamelware vessels included tablewares, such as plates, bowls, and pitchers, and a variety of larger bowls, pots, ladles, salt cellars, funnels and pans. It came in a variety of solid colors or had a multi-colored marbled finish. Enamelware was first made in the 1870s and was produced through the 1930s. It was popular due to its low cost and light weight. This vessel appears to have had a light blue-gray colored enamel finish, which is more evident on the photograph of the vessel exterior at the top of on the following page.





34TU219.034

A metal plaque from a temporary grave marker. This is a portion of a metal plaque from a temporary grave marker. This marker likely dates after 1930, when it appears that the bulk of the fill dirt was brought in to level the Sexton's Area at Oaklawn Cemetery.



34TU219.036

A pedestal from a colorless glass footed vessel. This artifact, which has been melted, is part of a press molded glass vessel. It is likely a footed bowl or compote. Pressed glass was made by pushing a blob of hot glass into a cast iron mold with a plunger. The use of molds means that seams are always present on pressed glass pieces. A wide variety of forms, including plates, bowls, tumblers, pitchers, goblets, and vases were produced. The pressed glass technique was introduced to the market in 1850 as a cheaper alternative to cut lead crystal glass. Pressed glass remained popular until the 1920s, when it waned in popularity due to the volume of cheap cut glass being shipped from Europe. Early versions of colorless pressed glass are referred to as Early American Pattern glass. Pressed glass underwent a resurgence in popularity during the Great Depression, when people had less disposable income. Earlier pressed glass is typically colorless, to imitate lead crystal, while Depression-era pressed glass came in a variety of colors and different patterns (George 2018).



34TU219.037

A colorless glass complete flask-style bottle. This bottle is machine-made with a brandy/wine style finish. It has a mark from the Owens-Illinois Glass Company on the base, seen in the photograph on the following page. Liquor bottles dating between 1934, after the end of prohibition, and 1964 made by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company do not conform to the same date codes as other types of containers (Lockhart and Hoenig 2018). These marks were dictated by federal laws. This bottle has a "1" to the left and a "14" to the right of the logo and lacks the legally mandated letter codes. It may be that this bottle was made before the law was passed or took effect in November 1934 but after prohibition ended on December 5, 1933. If that is the case, the "1" designation indicates this bottle was made at the Toledo, Ohio plant, which was in operation from 1929-1936, which also fits with the bottle likely being made in 1934.





34TU219.038

A metal plaque from a temporary grave marker. This is another portion of a metal plaque from a temporary grave marker. This marker likely dates after 1930, when it appears that the bulk of the fill dirt was brought in to level the Sexton's Area at Oaklawn Cemetery.



34TU219.039

A rib fragment from a cow. This fragment has been cut with a metal saw and exhibits cutmarks from a metal knife. Not enough of the rib remains to definitively determine rib number. The mark indicates butchering for rib, chuck, or short loin beef cuts.



34TU219.040

Two pieces of hand-painted porcellaneous ware from an unknown vessel type. The sherds, which refit, have a floral motif executed in orange, yellow, and gray. The design is executed over the glaze and is faded. This piece dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.041

A fragment from the base of a colorless pressed glass vessel. This fragment has a foot ring with an interior starburst motif. The piece dates to the late 19th/early 20th century. For a longer discussion of pressed glass, see 34TU219.036.



34TU219.042

A rim sherd from an ironstone mug. This piece was undecorated. The piece has the appearance of plain rounded forms produced after 1870 (see 34TU219.007 for more information).



34TU219.043

A single sherd of Albany slip stoneware. This sherd most likely dates to the 19th century. For more information on Albany slip stoneware, see 34TU219.007.



34TU219.044

A single freshwater mollusk shell from a bivalve. This specimen was identified by Dr. Sheila Bobalik Savage of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. It is one side of a *Lampsilis rafinesqueana* (Frierson 1927). This common name for this species is the Neosho Mucket. It is currently found in the Neosho River in Kansas and the Spring River in Missouri and is rare in Oklahoma. In the early 20th century, this species had a much wider distribution in Oklahoma in the Verdigris and Illinois Rivers, both of which eventually drain into the Arkansas River.



34TU219.045



Three fragments of colorless flat glass. Flat glass is typically associated with window panes from historic buildings. Because of the manufacturing process and the increasing size of windows through the 19th century, the thickness of window glass can be used to establish the time period of occupation, with some caveats (Weiland 2008). Generally, window glass became much thicker throughout the 20th century, with a mean above 2.0 mm by the start of the 20th century. All three pieces of glass are 2.5 mm thick, suggesting this glass dates to the 20th century.

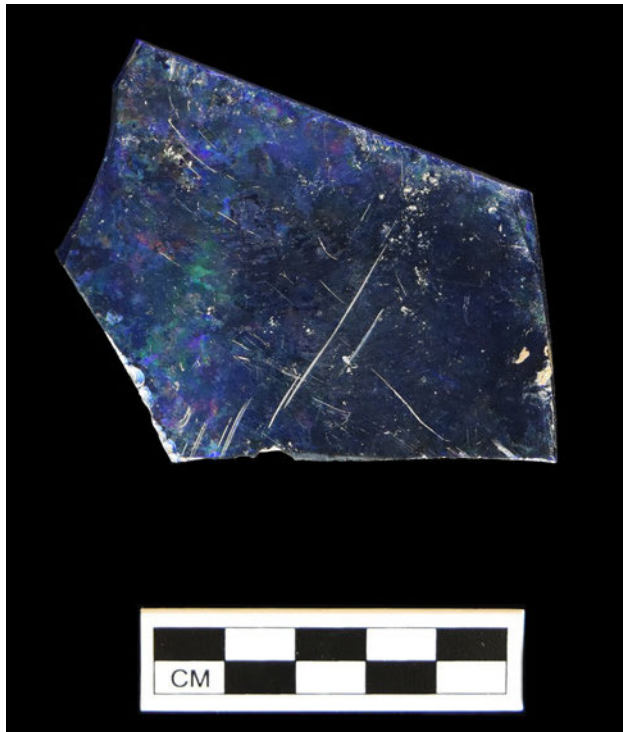
34TU219.046

A rim sherd from a molded, green and brown luster-glazed stoneware vessel. The vessel was molded on the interior and exterior and has a green glaze that grades into a brown glaze. The exterior has a shiny luster finish. This piece dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.047

A fragment of cobalt flat glass. This fragment measures 3.9 mm thick. It may be part of a single flat pane of glass or it may be part of a cobalt container, such as a medicine bottle. The date for this artifact is unknown.



34TU219.048

A sherd of molded, glazed whiteware. This sherd is a rim from an unidentified vessel. The sherd has a colored glaze in the style of well-known Fiestaware made by the Homer Laughlin China Company starting in 1936. There is no evidence this is a sherd of Fiestaware or any of the other similar lines of glazed ceramics made by Homer Laughlin. Other companies imitated this style of glaze beginning in the mid-20th century. The glaze is a deep pink in color and this piece likely dates to the mid-20th century.



34TU219.049

Two sherds from the rim and base of a green-glazed, molded yellowware mixing bowl. The bowl has a portion of a maker's mark on the base, part of the number 9 surrounded by a shield and a circle. This mark was used by the Nelson McCoy Sanitary Stoneware Company of Roseville, Ohio between 1928 and 1934 (Imsand 2020). The number "9" designation reflected the volume capacity of the vessel.



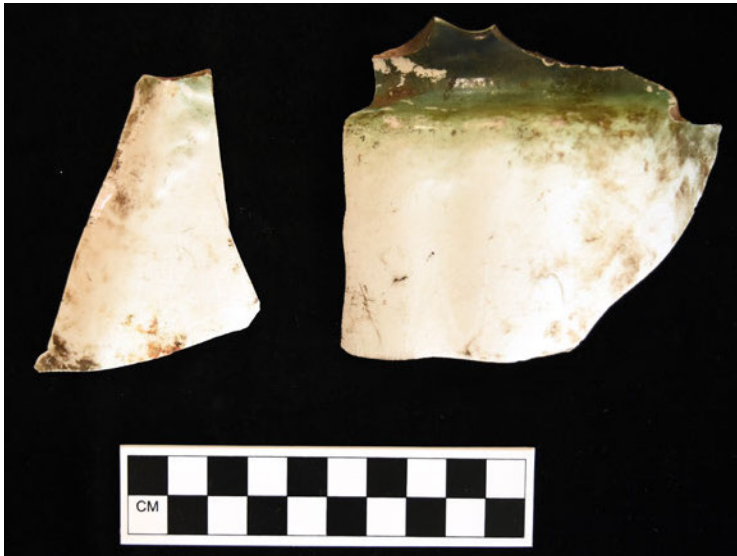
34TU219.050

A rim sherd from a molded plate with a cream-colored glaze and faded overglaze decal decoration. The plate has several different decorative motifs. The motif of the faded decal, which was affixed over the glaze, had large green leaves and flowers. An orange color is all that remains of the flower. Plates like these, with a molded edge and an overglaze decal, were mass-produced for cheap sale or given away at grocery stores, gas stations, and in boxes of oatmeal during the Great Depression.



34TU219.051

Two molded ironstone sherds with green glaze. These fragments appear to be from a canister-shaped vessel that dates to the late 19th/early 20th centuries.



34TU219.052

Two overglaze handpainted whiteware sherds. The sherds have a blue floral and a green and yellow floral motif with black outline. Both sherds are painted over the glaze, as evidenced by the faded motifs. These sherds date to the early 20th century.



34TU219.053

Two sherds of molded whiteware. The exteriors have patches of mineral staining that are not decoration. The vessel type is unknown and the date range for these sherds is from the 19th to 20th century.



34TU219.054

A fragment of the body and portion of the finish of a colorless glass jar. The sides of the jar have a stepped rectangle motif. The jar was machine made with a large mouth external thread style finish with a bead seal along the edge. The presence of the bead seal indicates this jar dates after 1910-1915.



34TU219.055

An Albany slip stoneware sherd from the top of a jug. See 34TU219.006 for a description of Albany slip stoneware. This piece dates to the 19th or early 20th century.



34TU219.056

A porcellaneous ware molded lid fragment. The piece is molded with a scroll motif on the exterior. The lid is from an unknown small vessel and likely dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.057

A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle has been melted and one side is collapsed. It is still possible to discern that the bottle has a beveled ideal shape, with two beveled and two rounded corners. It has a scar on the base from an early 20th century Owens Machine and the finish is of the small mouth external thread style. The sides have graduated with volume marks, visible on the right side of the photo of the complete bottle. The marks indicate it is likely some form of small medicine bottle. The mark on the base is an inverted triangle with a "W" over a "T" with "U.S.A." below the triangle. Lockhart et al. (2006) state that this mark was used by Whittall Tatum & Company glass makers of New Jersey. The inverted triangle mark on this bottle was used from roughly 1922 through 1969, which means the bottle dates to this period.



34TU219.058

5 sherds from a porcellaneous ware jar. The vessel has a dimpled exterior surface, similar to that of a golf ball. It is decorated with overglaze painting in shades of orange, yellow and brown. The interior is completely undecorated. The jar has a globular shape with a short, straight rim. It dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.059

A complete metal plaque from a temporary grave marker. This marker likely dates after 1930, when it appears that the bulk of the fill dirt was brought in to level the Sexton's Area at Oaklawn Cemetery.



34TU219.060

Two fragments of a milk glass jar. Opaque white glass is commonly known as milk glass. These pieces are the base and body portion of a machine-made milk glass jar. Milk glass jars and bottles were commonly used for cosmetics and medicines. Milk glass was also occasionally used for fruit containers. Milk glass was first used primarily after 1870, and was commonly used in cosmetic jars like this example from the 1890s through the 1950s (Lindsey 2021).



34TU219.061

A whiteware overglaze decal rim sherd. This rim sherd from an unknown vessel type is decorated with an overglaze decal. Only a small portion of the decoration, which includes orange, purple, and red flowers, is present. The sherd dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.063

Three fragments of clay drainage/sewer pipe, also known as field tile. These fragments of coarse earthenware drainage pipe have a salt-glazed exterior and a glazed interior. Clay sewer pipes were common as farm field drainage and as sewer and drainage pipes in the nineteenth and early 20th century. This piece has a portion of a flared



flange where it would have connected to another pipe. The use of clay sewer pipes became less common during the mid to late 20th century, particularly for household applications. They were replaced by more easy to cut and lightweight pipes made from various plastics.

34TU219.064

A sherd of green transfer-printed whiteware. The decoration is on the interior of an unknown vessel. It is undecorated on the reverse side. Transfer-printing was first developed in England in the late 18th century. The transfer-printing process was executed by transferring designs to plates from copper molds via an inked piece of tissue paper (Samford and Miller 2012). Transfer-printed ceramics had complicated designs that covered most of the vessel body executed in red/pink, brown, blues, purples, black, and green. Transfer-printed wares were especially popular in the early 19th century and were gradually replaced by plain white ironstones (see 34TU219.007) after the mid-19th century, followed by a revival that lasted from 1870-1900 (Majewski and O'Brien 1986). During the mid-20th century, ceramic companies produced limited runs of transfer printed ceramics. They currently produce revivals of popular early patterns executed almost exclusively in blue and white. Green transfer-print was produced initially between 1829 and 1859 and was part of the late 19th century revival, so this sherd could have been made any time during the 19th century.



34TU219.065

A sherd of Bristol slip stoneware. This is a body sherd from a jug or crock/jar. Bristol slip, which was used to achieve a smooth gray to grayish white surface, was used initially with brown Albany slip on vessel interiors. After 1920, potters used exclusively Bristol slip on both the interior and exterior of vessels (Samford and Miller 2012), so this sherd dates after 1920.



34TU219.066

A colorless glass bottle base. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom (or cup-base) mold, as evidenced by the mold seams around the base seen in photograph A. The base of the bottle has embossed lettering, shown in photograph C that



reads “E.S. 29” followed by two unintelligible numbers. The bottle had at least one straight side with a beveled corner. Cup-bottom molds has had three parts. The hot glass was mouth-blown into the mold by worker using a pontil rod. The upper portion of the bottle above the heel was made in two pieces and the portion below the heel was made with a third mold piece. This leads to a seam going up both sides of the bottle and at the junction of the bottle body and heel. Bottles made with cup-base molds were made as early as the 1850s. Cup-bottom molds became the primary method for making pharmacy bottles by the 1880s and were used into the early century, when they were eclipsed by bottle making machines (Lindsey 2021).



34TU219.067

A sherd of an overglaze hand-painted porcellaneous ware base sherd. It is likely from a plate. The design depicts a yellow and green floral motif that has faded over time. It is from the 20th century.



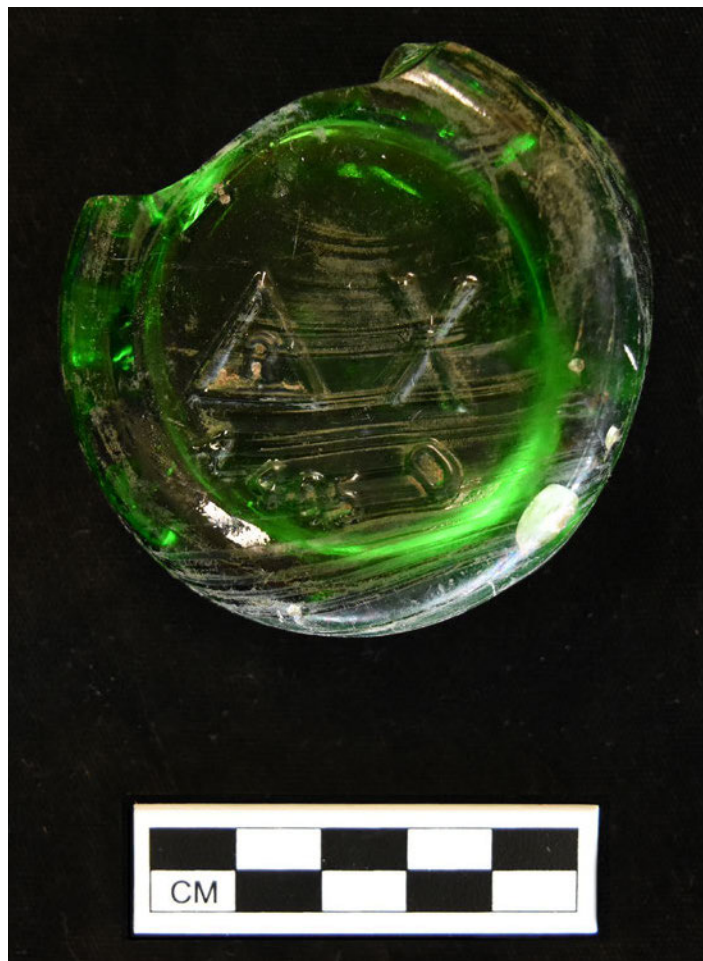
34TU219.068

A whiteware sherd with a single overglaze handpainted rim. This piece is decorated with a single dark blue line around the interior of the rim. The plate likely had additional decoration closer to the interior. This was a common decorative motif in the early to mid-20th century.



34TU219.069

Two fragments of a bright (or 7-Up) green bottle. Only the base fragment is shown; there is also a portion of the body with no embossing or seams. The bottle is embossed on the base with an “R” in a triangle next to an “X” of the same size and “A405 D” in a curve below. The logo is for the F. E. Reed Glass Company of Rochester, New York. The F. E. Reed company used this triangle mark between 1923 and 1956, when the company declared bankruptcy (Lockhart et al. 2015). The company boasted of using the latest machine-made techniques and advertised themselves as making soda bottles, food containers, milk bottles, and medicine bottles.



34TU219.070

A base fragment from a colorless glass bottle. The bottle is machine made. It has a ridged texture around the base, shown in A. The base is embossed and reads "PSODENT...TISEPTIC" with an Owens-Illinois Glass Company makers mark, shown in B and in reverse in C. This is a bottle of Pepsodent Antiseptic Mouthwash. Complete bottles had a threaded finish and had a small screw cap. The Owens-Illinois Glass Company mark on the base has a "7" to the right and a "10" below. The number designation to the left, which would provide the location for the plant, is absent. The "7" designation to the right of the logo indicates that this bottle was made in 1937.



34TU219.071

Four fragments of a cobalt blue glass bottle. The bottle has a rounded rectangular shape and is embossed “Penslar” in script across the body, with “FL. OZ.” below. The number of ounces is missing. The bottle is machine-made and the base is embossed “I-K-948.” Penslar products were made by the Peninsular Chemical Company of Detroit, Michigan. The company made a variety of toiletries and patent medicines via licensing agreements with pharmacies and druggists that allowed them to label their stores as Penslar Drug Stores (Peninsular Chemical Company vs. Levinson 1917). This cobalt bottle may have held hair tonic. Penslar was in business from 1907 through 1965 (Devner 1968).



34TU219.072

A sherd of stoneware. The piece is from an unknown vessel type. The exterior is unglazed with incised cross-hatching and the interior is Bristol slip (see 34TU219.065 for a discussion of Bristol slip). This artifact dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.074

A fragment of a machine-made brick. This machine-made brick is decorated with a vertical lug and two molded stars. This design is not found in Robison's (1980) book on Oklahoma bricks and has not been found in any of the other sources consulted. It likely dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.075

A cement slab with impressed designs. One side of the slab, which is approximately 1 inch thick, is finished and polished smooth, while the other side is rough and unfinished (B). The finished side (A) has an impressed oval shaped motif with the remnants of lettering inside. They appear to have been molded into the surface of the piece. The only letter that can be deciphered is an "H" in a serif font, seen on the right side of the oval in the photo below. There is also an impression of a flat head screw to the right of the letter. It is likely that this stone represents some portion of a grave marker.



34TU219.076

A colorless glass complete bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold with a crown cap style finish. The base of the bottle is embossed "Armour's [script] TOP NOTCH BRAND 6. CHICAGO". This is a label for the Chicago-based meatpacking giant Armour and Company, which was founded in 1857. The company grew to a huge size by the late 19th century, but had portions gradually sold off throughout the 20th century. Armour still produces processed meats today. The industrial processing giant that was Armour and Company produced a wide variety of animal-based products, including meat, oil, glue, margarine, and pharmaceutical products. In the early 20th century, they also produced food products such as peanut butter, ketchup, and canned vegetables, none of which contained animal products. This bottle most likely contained grape juice. A bottle of Armour's Grape Juice similar to this one is illustrated on page 38 of *The Business of Being a Housewife*, a cookbook published by Armour and Company in 1917 (Adams 1917). Print ads for this product date back to at least 1911, and the bottle likely dates between 1911 and the 1920s.



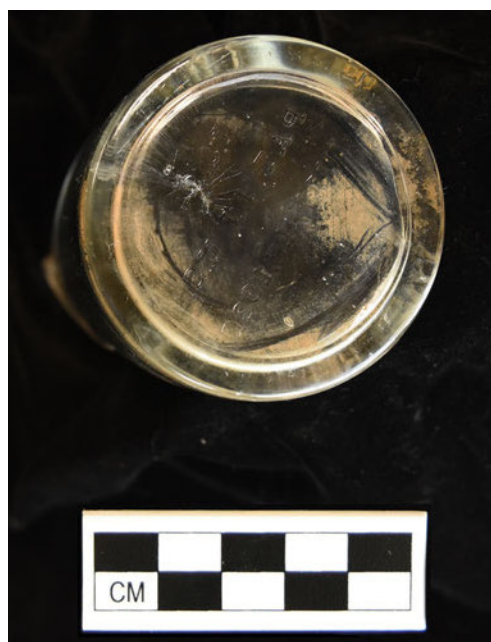
34TU219.077

A rubber shoe heel with tacks. This fragment of a rubber shoe heel has a series of tacks where it attached. This shoe part dates to the late 19th/early 20th century.



34TU219.078

A colorless glass bottle fragment. The bottle was machine made. The base of the jar has reversed embossed text that reads "No. 64 PAT. IN U.S. JULY 18, 1920 18" in a serif font. The bottle dates sometime after 1920.



34TU219.079

A light aqua glass medicine bottle. The bottle has a Blake (Variant 1) shape and was made with an Owen's Machine. The base (A) has a diamond shape mark with an "I" inside, which is the mark of the Illinois Glass Company. The Illinois Glass Company operated in Alton, Illinois from 1873. The mark in A was used from 1915-1929, after which the company merged with the Owens Glass Company to form the massive mid-20th century Owens-Illinois Glass Company (Lindsey et al. 1916).



34TU219.080

A base from a milk glass medicine jar. The jar is machine made and is embossed “MUSTEROLE CLEVELAND” on the base. Musterole was initially developed as a mustard ointment in 1905 by A. J. Maclaren. The product rapidly grew in popularity and Maclaren invested in a partner, George Miller, who helped finance a production and packaging facility. The company was incorporated in 1907. Musterole was used to relieve cough, congestion, sore throat, and body aches (Encyclopedia of Cleveland History 1920) as a replacement for older mustard plasters. The product had worldwide distribution after World War I and was purchased in 1956 by a company in Tennessee. The Cleveland jar dates from 1905 through 1956.



34TU219.081



The base of a manganese glass bottle. The bottle was has an elixir shape and a circular suction mark from an Owens Machine. To achieve a clear glass color, glassmakers added manganese dioxide as a decolorant to their glass recipe starting around 1875. Manganese dioxide has a light lavender color that offsets the greenish-colored impurities in sand (Lindsey 2021). As it is exposed to UV light, glass with manganese dioxide takes on a deeper purple color. The purple hue in this glass is subtle but detectable in the photograph. Glassmakers discontinued use of this additive in 1918. The color and use of an Owens machine date this bottle base between 1903 and 1918.

34TU219.082

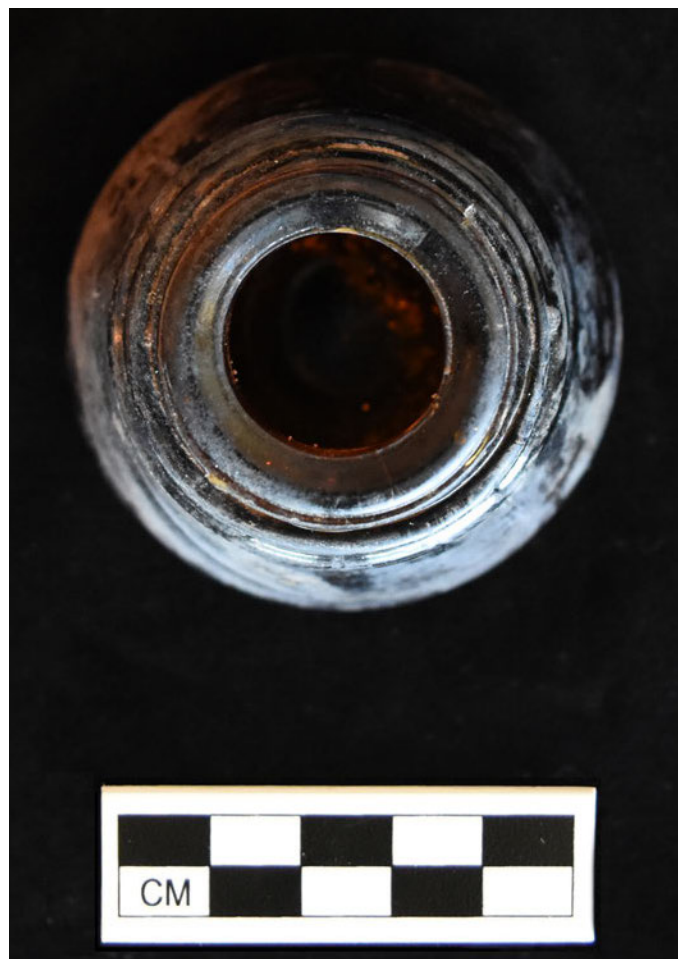
A base from a milk glass medicine jar. The jar is machine made and has portion of embossing on the base that reads “MENT...TRA...MAR...” The complete jar would have been marked “MENTHOLATUM TRADE MARK REG.” Mentholatum, named because it was a suspension of menthol in petrolatum (petroleum) jelly, was invented in 1889 in Wichita, Kansas (Corrado 2014). The product increased in popularity and the company moved to Buffalo, New York in 1903. It was advertised as an external treatment for a variety of symptoms including, but not limited to, sore throat, cuts, burns, insect bites, sunburn, bruises, and muscle aches. The jar would have had a metal screw cap. This jar dates from 1889 - 1930. Sometime after 1930, the jars were changed to green glass. The product is still sold today.



34TU219.083

A black amber glass conical ink bottle. The bottle was blown into a post-bottom mold, has a ground bead style finish, and is embossed “SANFORD’S” with “24” in a circle and “6” below, as shown in the photograph on the following page. Founded in 1857 in Massachusetts, Sanford Ink is America’s oldest ink maker. The company moved to Chicago in 1866 and became one of America’s largest ink suppliers by the Great Depression. Sanford is now the producer of various office supplies, including Sharpie markers. The company was acquired by Rubbermaid. The conical type of ink bottle was made beginning around the 1890s and bottles were made in post-bottom molds through about 1910. This bottle would have had a cork closure. Cork closures were rapidly declining in popularity by the late 1920s and had been replaced with screw caps by the 1930s (Lindsey 2021). Given the shape and production method, this bottle dates from 1880-1910.





34TU219.084

A piece of colorless Early American Pattern glass. This piece has an unknown motif. For a history of press molded glass see 34TU219.036. This piece is from an unknown vessel and probably dates of the early 20th century.



34TU219.085

A rim sherd from a stoneware vessel. The piece is either from a flower pot or a mixing bowl. The exterior is unglazed and the interior has a light blue glaze on it. The piece dates to the early-mid 20th century.



34TU219.086

Two identical ferrous metal gears. The gears measure 2.25 inches in diameter and are .75 inches thick. They are highly encrusted with rust. They are impossible to date in their current condition and can only be assigned a time space of late 19th through early 20th century.



34TU219.087

A sherd from a whiteware teacup. The cup is decorated with a medium-blue colored flow blue decoration. In this type of decoration, pigment was allowed to flow under the glaze. Designs started off with actual transfer-print motifs in which ceramic producers added a chemical that allowed the design colors to “flow” (see 34TU219.064 for a discussion of transfer-printing). Flowed designs were produced in a variety of colors, including purple, black, brown, and green, but blue designs were made for the longest period, into the early 20th century (Samford and Miller 2012). This example has very little design structure and almost certainly dates to the early 20th century.



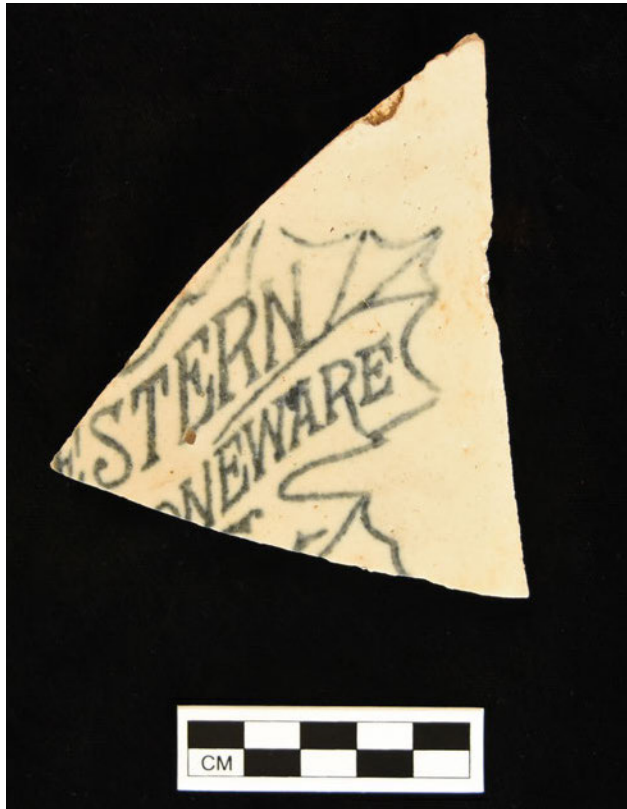
34TU219.088

A hand-painted whiteware sherd. This piece is small but appears to be decorated with an Asian-style motif. This piece may be imported from China but is too small to really determine that. It is also impossible to date and is assigned a date range of late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.089

A sherd of Bristol slip stoneware. The sherd has a portion of a mark from the Western Stoneware Company that includes a maple leaf. The Western Stoneware Company was formed in Monmouth, IL in 1906 after the merger of seven different stoneware producers. The company is still in business today. The new company used the maple leaf logo previously used by the Monmouth Pottery Co. on crocks and jugs. Numbers near the logo were used to designate the plant at which the piece was made (University of Illinois Extension 2020). In addition to the crock and jugs marked with maple leaf logo, used between 1906 and 1945, the company made a wide variety of unmarked stoneware vessels.



34TU219.090

A rim sherd from a porcellaneous whiteware plate. The sherd has molded decoration with a scalloped edge and has a line of medium blue flow blue decoration around the rim. The pigment extends toward the center of the plate on the interior. There are small flecks of what was likely gilding along the edge of the rim. The sherd dates to the early 20th century.



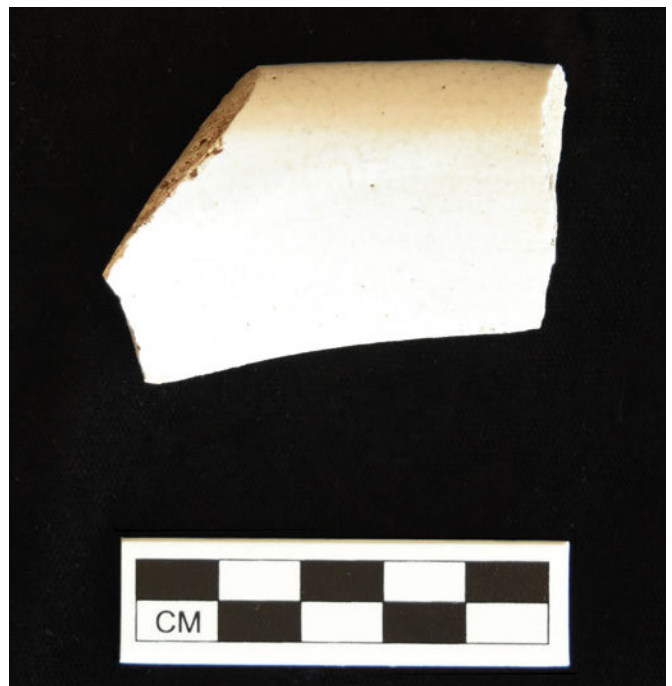
34TU219.091

A rim sherd from a molded porcellaneous ware teacup. The sherd has a molded scroll motif just below the exterior rim. The sherd dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.092

A rim sherd from a molded stoneware vessel. The piece is likely the rim from a jar/crock and has a Bristol slip on the interior and exterior. A small amount of decorative light blue glaze has been applied to the exterior rim. This vessel dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.093

Two fragments of a colorless glass soda bottle. The bottle has a portion of the embossing for the Sand Springs Bottling Company. Glass manufacturing began in Oklahoma in 1904, and expanded after high-quality glass sand deposits were discovered around the Arbuckle Mountains and near Tahlequah in 1913 (Everett n.d.). A number of glass plants were established in the state during the early 20th century to take advantage of the high quality sands. Sand Springs became a locus for glass making when the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company relocated from Chicago between 1913 and 1915. The Sand Springs Glass Company, the Kelly Company, the Sand Springs Water Bottle Company, and Alexander H. Kerr & Company opened around the same time. Only the Kerr companies remained by 1955. This bottle dates between 1915 and 1955.



34TU219.094

A ferrous metal gear. The gear measures 6.5 inches in diameter and is .5 inches thick. It likely dates to the late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.095

A molded porcellaneous plate rim. The piece has a floral and scrollwork design with ribbing around the edge of the plate. The plate dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.096

A shard of a milk glass lid liner from zinc cap for canning jars. The lid liner is embossed “INE PORCELA”. The entire cap would have read “BOYD’S GENUINE PORCELAIN CAP FOR BALL MASON JARS.” Despite the claims to be porcelain, this artifact was definitely made of glass. Milk glass lid liners were first produced in 1869, but were made through the mid-20th century (Lindsey 2021).



34TU219.097

A ferrous metal railroad spike. The spike dates to the late 19th/early 20th centuries.



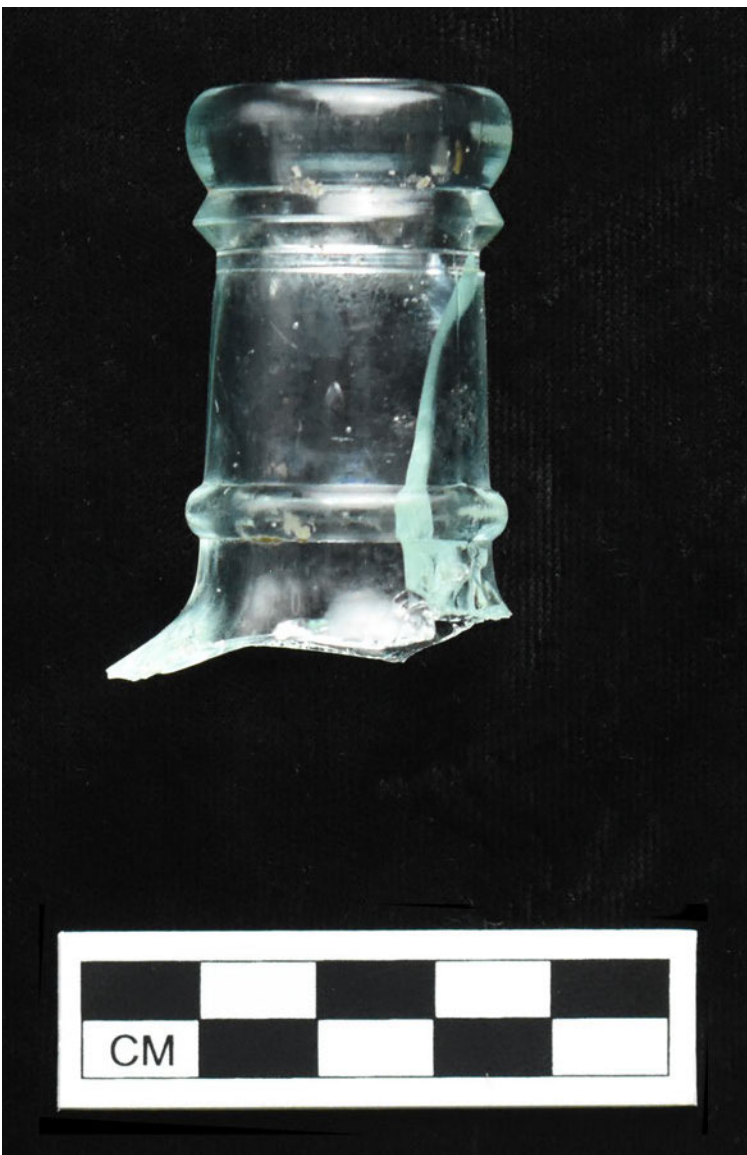
34TU219.098

A ferrous metal bracket. The purpose and date of this bracket are unknown.



34TU219.099

A light aqua glass bottle neck. The bottle was machine made with a double ring finish. The photograph at left shows a bubble in the glass. According to Lindsey (2021), the double ring finish was found on a variety of patent medicine bottles, liquor flasks, sauce/food bottles, and rarely on ink bottles. The ring around the neck of the bottle is known as a “ball neck,” and was common on bottles used for flavoring extracts and pharmaceutical bottles. This style of finish was one of the most popular styles used between 1840 and the 1920s. Since it is machine-made, this bottle dates after 1910.



34TU219.100

A colorless glass fragment of a soda bottle with the remnant of an applied color label. Color labels were made by applying pigmented glass with a low melting point to the surface of the glass and then firing the glass in a furnace to permanently affix the label (Lindsey 2021). The process of applying color labels was developed to replace embossing in the 1920s and achieved widespread use on soda and milk bottles in 1933. Colors were applied individually with a 5-10 minute drying time between each layer until a machine was invented to speed up this process in 1950. Due to the slow production time, early bottles had a maximum of two colors (Lockhart and Brown 2019). The process is still used today, with Corona beer bottles likely being the best known example. This fragment still retains portions of an unidentified red and white label. It dates sometime after 1933.



34TU219.101

The lower portion of a small colorless glass bottle. The bottle was made with an Owens Machine and has a rex oval shape. In addition to mold venting bubbles, the bottle has a faint mark on the base with an “N”. The mark is so faint, it was impossible to capture it in the photograph of the bottle base at the upper left of the next page. This mark is for the Obear-Nester Glass Company. The company was founded in 1894 and was in business through 1978. The main production plant was in East St. Louis, Illinois. An additional plant in Kansas City, Missouri was in operation from 1903 to around 1928. The Kansas City plant made soda, liquor, and beer bottles. This is likely a druggist bottle, which were made at the East St. Louis plant, which also made extract bottles, liquor bottles, and soda bottles. The “N” mark was used on Obear-Nester druggist bottles during the 1920s, so the bottle dates to that period (Lockhart et al. 2018).





34TU219.102

A complete small colorless glass druggist bottle. The bottle is machine made with a reinforced extract finish. The bottle has graduated lines on either edge and has a hub/golden gate oval shape. The marks on the base include a “W.” in an inverted triangle and a “0”. The mark is likely from the Whittall Tatum and Company of New Jersey (see 34TU219.057 for a longer description). Lockhart et al. (2006) do not describe this mark, but it seems to be a variation in the “WT” in an inverted triangle mark used between 1924 and 1938. In this case, the “T” may have been obscured due to a hiccup in the manufacturing process.



34TU219.103

A bakelite hair comb. The comb is complete save for two tines broken off of the end. Bakelite was a synthetic plastic made with formaldehyde. It was invented in 1909 by Leo Baekeland (Spude 2015) and quickly had a wide range of uses after going into wide production in 1910 (Isa 2018). It was used in electrical systems and in automobile parts. It also had a wide variety of decorative uses, including jewelry, drawer pulls, and vanity items, like combs and handheld mirrors. The curved shape of this comb and the very plain back seen in the bottom photograph suggest this was a decorative comb to be worn in the hair. Bakelite was used through the 1930s, so this piece dates from 1910-1939.



34TU219.104

A sherd of molded stoneware. The piece is Bristol slip with from an unknown vessel and has a portion of a molded rosette motif. This piece dates from the twentieth century.



34TU219.105

A cast iron meter cover. This piece dates to the 20th century.



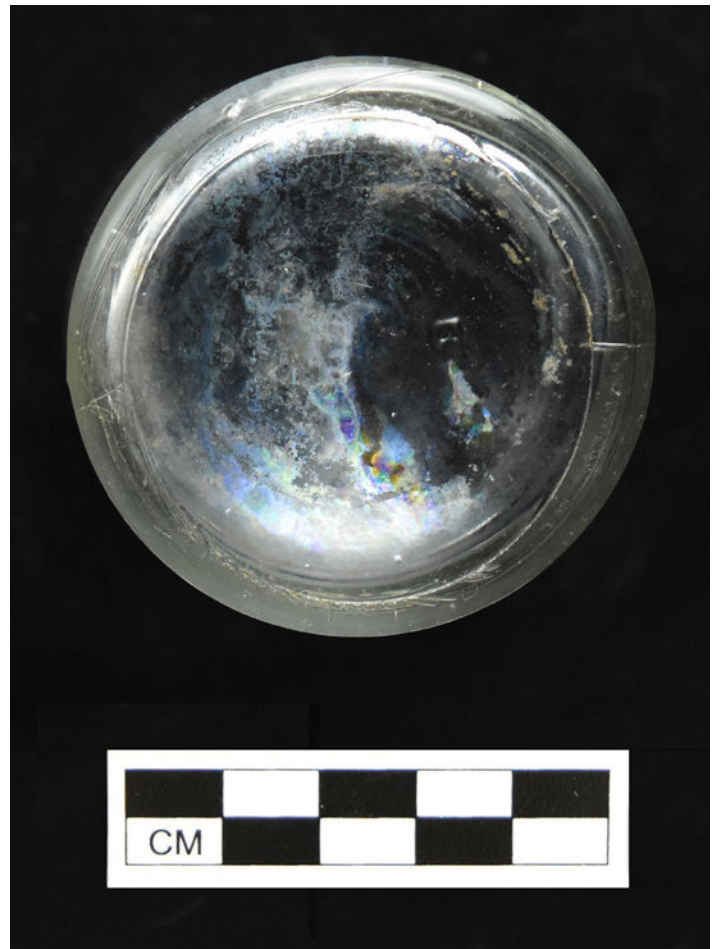
34TU219.106

A cast iron ridged collar. The piece has a diameter of 1.5 inches, with the interior hole measuring .5 inches. The piece has a notch on the bottom side, visible in the photograph at right. The date of this object is unknown.



34TU219.107

A complete colorless glass jar. The jar is machine made with a large mouth external threaded finish. The base of the jar has the oval and diamond mark for the Owens-Illinois Glass Company (see 34TU219.027 for more information on Owens-Illinois). The mark has a “7” to the left and a “5” to the right. The 7 indicates this piece was made at the Alton, Illinois plant and the “5” indicates that it was made in 1935. This type of jar is featured in the 1933-1935 Owens-Illinois Glass Company catalog as a preserve/packer jar. A photograph of the complete jar is found on the next page.



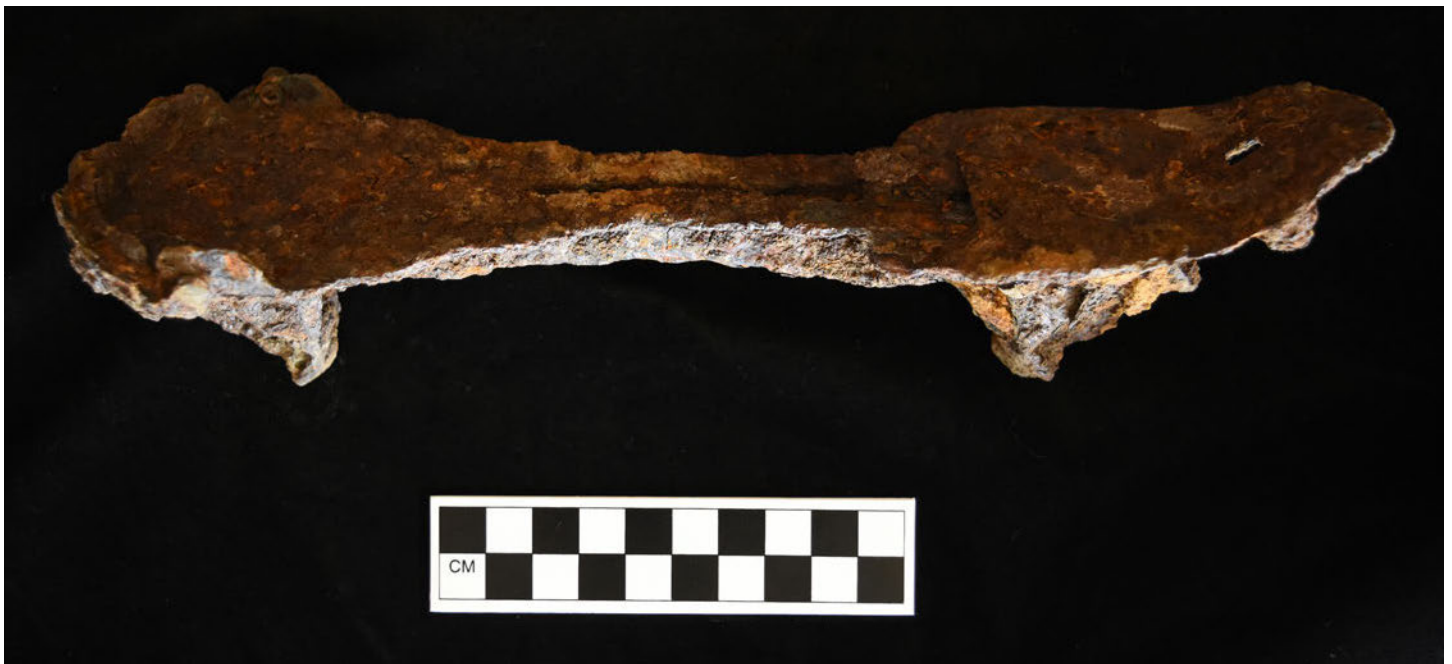


34TU219.108

A ferrous metal roller skate base. The piece is from a roller skate that would have attached to the shoes. The wheels are gone and the pieces that would have fit over the shoes have corroded away as well. The top-down view photograph, seen at the top of the next page, shows that the length of the skate was adjustable to fit the foot. Roller skating first became popular in the 1880s in the U.S. (St. Croix Historical Society 2019) and remained popular throughout the 20th century. This skate matches examples from the early 20th century.

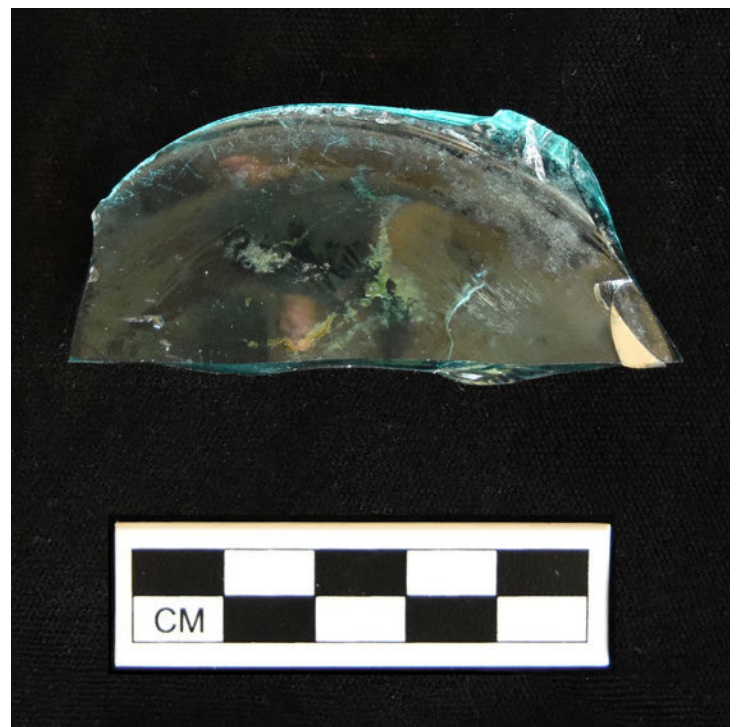
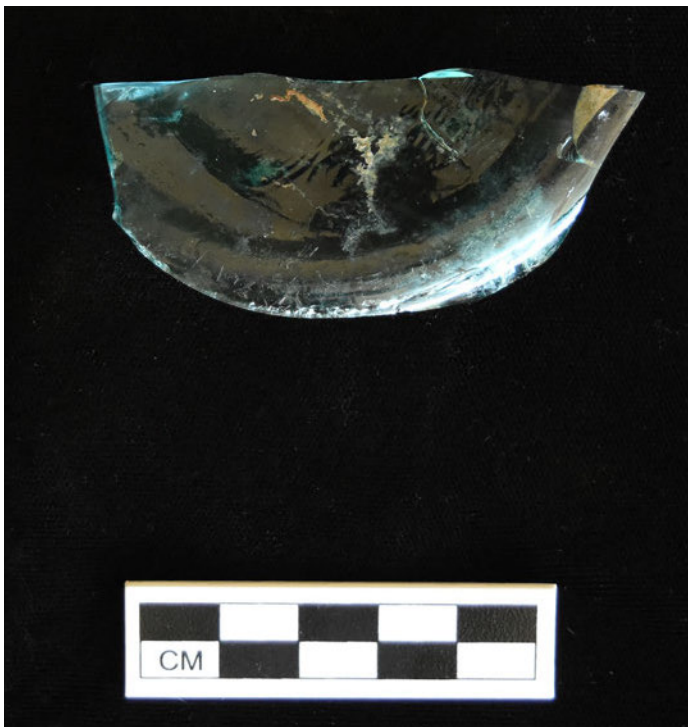






34TU219.109

A shard from the base of deep blue aqua glass canning jar. The jar has a portion of what may be a makers mark on the base, but the mark is incomplete and unintelligible. The blue color of this jar is commonly associated with Ball Mason jars, far and away the largest maker of canning jars from the late 19th through the 20th century. This color was used primarily in the early 20th century, through the 1930s, when it was replaced by colorless glass. This jar base dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.110

A colorless glass bottle neck and finish. The bottle was machine made with a double ring style finish. See 34TU219.099 for a longer discussion of this finish style. This artifact dates after 1910.



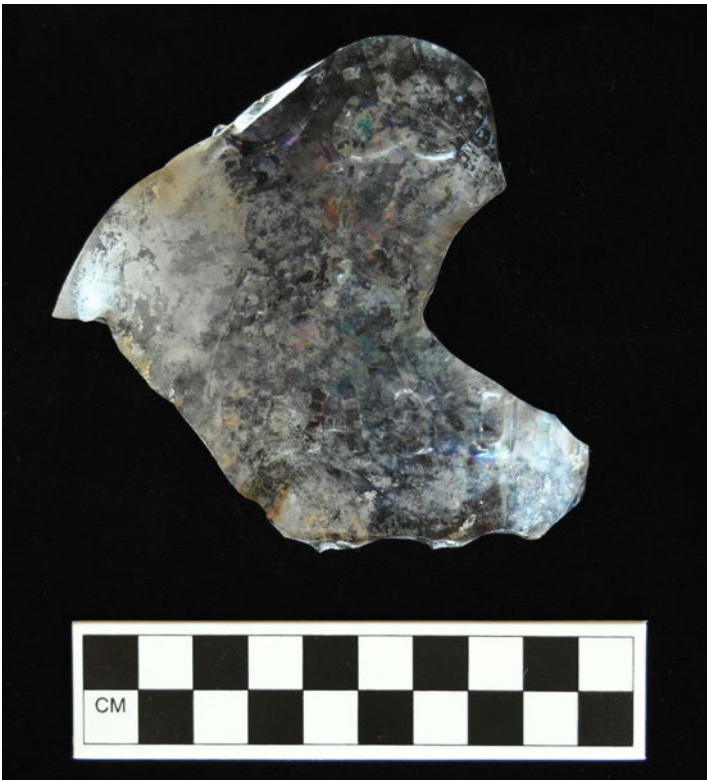
34TU219.111

A light aqua glass bottle stopper. The stopper is embossed "LEA & PERRINS". Lea & Perrins was founded in Worcester, England in 1837. The company was exporting worcestershire sauce by the 1850s. The bottle stoppers were glass wrapped with cork, which was used up until the 1950s. The cork on this stopper has not preserved, which would be expected because cork is organic. The company started using a plant in New York to bottle sauce for the American market in 1876 (Lunn 1981). Lea & Perrins' bottles were light aqua until the 1930s, when production shifted to colorless glass. The embossed stoppers date from 1875. This artifact dates between 1875 and 1935.



34TU219.112

A melted fragment of a colorless glass canning jar. A small portion of the embossing is still visible and reads “Ke” in script and “SON”. This is a Kerr Mason jar. The script Kerr logo was first used on colorless canning jars in 1915, although it was not trademarked until 1933 (Lockhart et al. 2016). The mark was used as late as the 1970s. Without any additional markings, the best date range that can be assigned for this jar is 1915-1970s.



34TU219.113

A broken colorless glass rod. The rod is flared at one end and broken at the other. It has no other identifying marks. It likely dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.114

A complete colorless glass medicine bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled patent style finish. The bottle has a Blake (Variant 1) shape. The bottle is embossed "SLOAN'S No.13 LINIMENT DR EARL S SLOAN BOSTON, MASS U.S.A." and is marked "E. S. S." on the base. Sloan's Liniment was a product originally intended to ease sore muscles in horses. The liniment was developed by Earl Sloan, who worked with horses, and gained wider use in the late 19th century when it was discovered to be an effective treatment for humans. The active ingredient was capsicum from chili peppers (Griffin 2015). The liniment was advertised to treat bruises, sprains, strains, and even mosquito bites. The company moved to Chicago in the late 19th century and then to Boston in 1904. The product was widely advertised to housewives in the early 20th century, and Sloan gave himself the title of "Dr." to bolster his legitimacy. Sloan sold the company to William R. Warner & Company, who made Listerine, in 1913. The Boston location was dropped from the bottle in 1916, so this bottle has to date between 1904 and 1916. Sloan's Liniment is still available for sale today.



34TU219.115

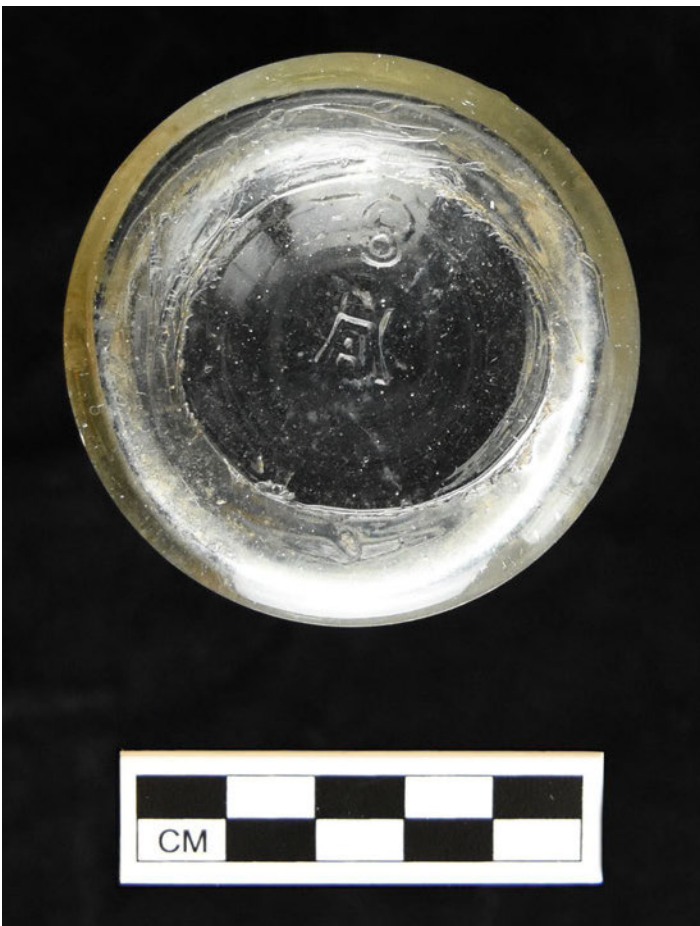


A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle is machine made with a small mouth external thread style finish. The sides of the bottle have embossed graduated volume measurements and the base is embossed with a mark that consists of a linked “MB” with serifs. The bottle has a rex oval shape. The “MB” logo is that of the Marion Bottle Company of Marion, Indiana. The company was incorporated in 1887 as the Marion Flint Glass Company and made prescription bottles, flasks, brandy bottles, and pickle jars (Lockhart et al. 2017a). After a restructuring in 1904, they expanded to beer bottles and canning jars, and in 1916 adopted the

Marion Bottle Company name. The MB logo was used prior to the change of the company name, being adopted as early as 1906 (Lockhart et al. 2017). The Marion Bottle Company closed in 1922, which gives this machine-made bottle a date range of 1910-1922.



34TU219.116



A complete colorless glass jar. The jar was made on an Owens machine with a large mouth external thread style finish. The jar, shown at the top of the next page, has the shape of a preserve or packer jar. The mark on the base consists of a linked “H” and “A,” with an “8” above it. The “8” is likely a mold number. The logo is that of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company. The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company was formed in Wheeling, West Virginia by the merger of two companies in 1902. Hazel-Atlas was the dominant producer of wide-mouth jars in the United States after their merger (Lockhart et al. 2016). The company purchased the Oklahoma Glass Bottle Company in Blackwell in 1920. Hazel-Atlas used this logo starting in 1923, so this jar could have been made in the Blackwell plant, although there is no way to tell. Continental Can bought Hazel-Atlas in 1956, but later lost control of the company after an anti-trust lawsuit. The company was then sold to Brockway glass. The logo was used into the late 20th century. This jar was made sometime after 1923.



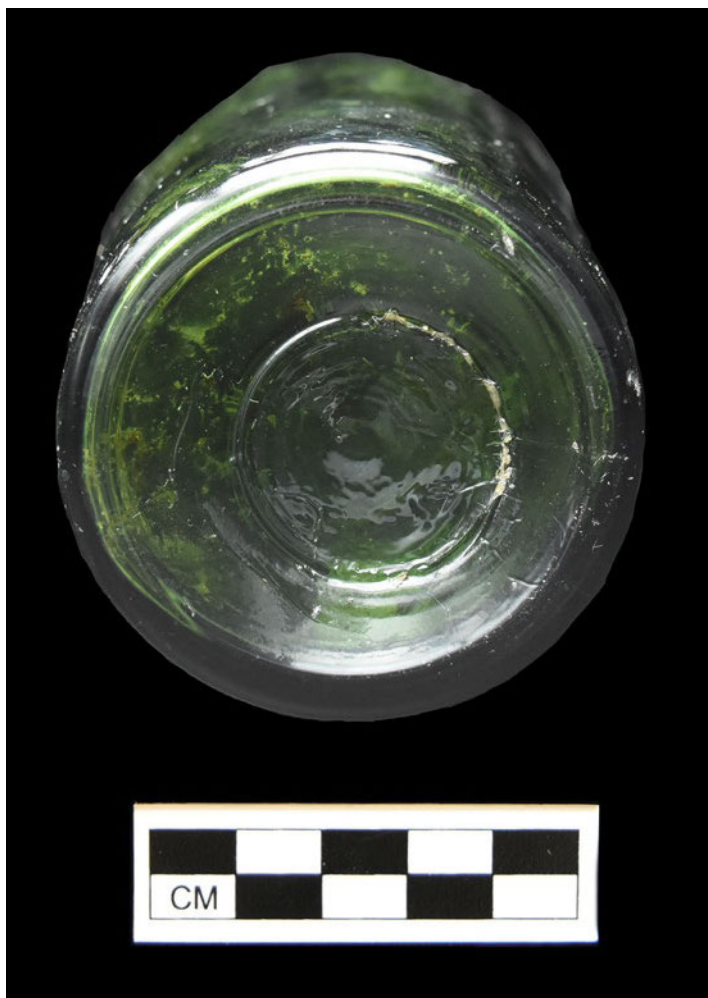
34TU219.117

A brass shotgun shell. The shell is marked "REM-UMC NO. 12 NITRO CLUB". The "NO. 12" mark demonstrates this is a .12 gauge shell. "REM-U.M.C." is short for Remington-United Metallic Shell Company. The company was formed by a merger in 1912. The company made this type of shell from 1922-1936.



34TU219.118

A emerald green glass bottle. The bottle was made with an Owens machine and has a crown finish. There is no makers mark on the bottle. It likely was a beer bottle. Crown finishes on machine-made bottles typically date after 1910 (Lindsey 2021). The bottle likely dates between 1910 and 1940.



34TU219.119

A complete colorless glass tube vial. Small vials like these were referred to as homeopathic vials. There were longer and shorter versions; this example is a shorter version. It has a patent style finish. These vials were sold by pharmacies and contained small quantities of herbs or other treatments taken after they were diluted or dissolved in a solution. These styles of bottles were introduced in the 1870s and used through the 1930s (Lindsey 2021).



34TU219.120

A complete medium amber bottle. This bottle was made in a turn mold and has a crown finish. It almost certainly held beer. Turn mold bottles date between 1880 and 1915 (Lindsey 2021).





34TU219.121



The side panel from a colorless glass bottle. The bottle is embossed “Rawl” in script and “TRA” in all caps. The full embossing would have read “Rawleigh’s TRADEMARK,” the mark for the W. T. Rawleigh Company of Freeport, Illinois. The company produced patent medicines, cosmetics, insecticides, cleaning products, and spices/extracts and is still in business today. William T. Rawleigh began his patent medicine business in 1889. In 1892, he was successful enough to open a production facility and marketed his products under the trade name Dr. Blair Medical Company. The name was changed to the Rawleigh Medical Company in 1902; Rawleigh had adopted the script logo by 1896 and it was trademarked in 1903 (Lockhart 2020). The company again changed its name to the W.T. Rawleigh Company in 1914. By this time its products were sold in more than 1,000 dealerships and the company had three additional production factories. The company opened its own glass factory to produce bottles in Freeport, which is believed to have opened in 1925 (Lockhart 2020). This variation of the bottle, with the script logo and “TRADEMARK” appearing in the underlining tail in an inset panel, was produced between 1929 and 1935 (Lockhart 2020).

34TU219.122

A shard of a pressed milk glass container. This piece is from the base. It likely dates to the early 20th century. For more information on pressed glass, see 34TU219.036.



34TU219.123

A complete fork. The fork was once silver-plated; much of the plating has worn off to expose the copper underneath. The fork has a hallmark that reads "1847 Rogers Bros." on the back side, seen in the photograph at the top of the next page. Numerous companies made silverware under the Rogers name and the 1847 Rogers Bros. mark was first used in 1862. The pattern for this form is called Windsor. It can be found in the company catalogs as early as 1896, although it could date earlier. It appears in catalogs through the early 20th century.





34TU219.124

A porcelain wiring tube. This piece is from knob and tube electrical wiring. It is marked "US". The wires for knob and tube wiring were wrapped periodically around porcelain knobs. These tubes were used as insulators when the wire passed through wood joists and studs. Knob and tube wiring was typically used in buildings between 1880 and the 1930s.



34TU219.125

A plastic collar button. Collar buttons were used to fasten collars to formal suits. This example is white plastic and has a series of concentric rings on the end of the button that would have been visible. The artifact dates sometime after 1940.





34TU219.126

A brass stopper from a Hutchinson style soda bottle. Hutchinson-style soda bottles (discussed in 34TU219.161) were named for this exact wire closure. The closure replaced cork bottle stoppers and fit into the neck of soda bottles. The rubber disk, which has lost much of the edge portion and is visible in the photograph below, stopped liquid from flowing escaping the bottle. To open the bottle, the soda drinker would pinch the wire, which dropped the stopper into the bottle and allowed the liquid to flow out. Hutchinson-style bottles were made between 1880 and 1910.



34TU219.127

Two fragments of a leather shoe with brass grommets. The shoe likely dates from the late 19th through early 20th century.



34TU219.128

A flattened and twisted brass fragment. The artifact is solid and appears to have been flattened and maybe twisted. There is no way to determine a date.



34TU219.129

An unidentified brass fragment. The artifact is a small fragment of a larger piece and there is no way to determine a date.



34TU219.130

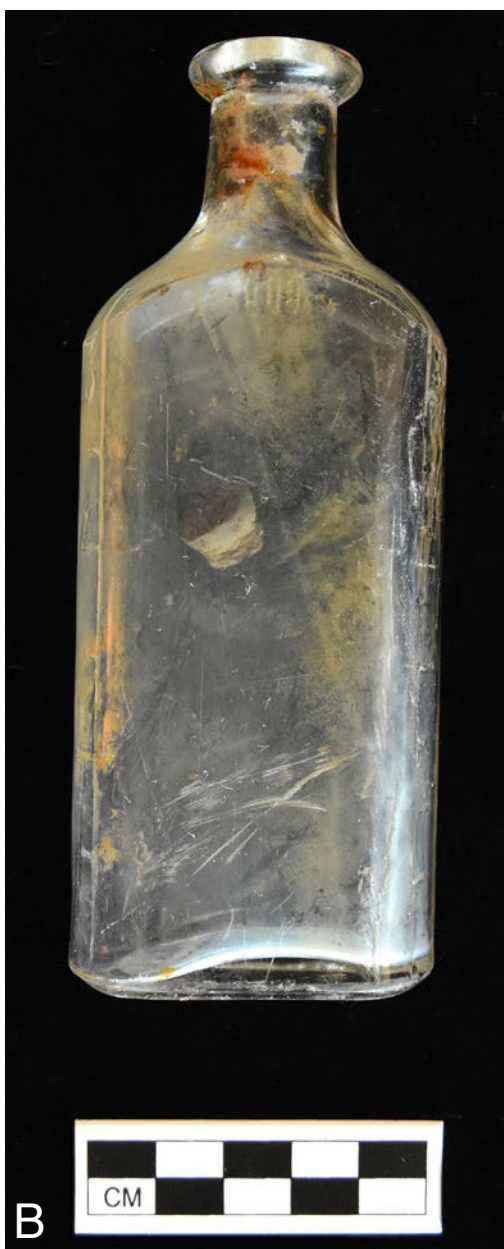
Ten ferrous metal pegs. These artifacts were recovered more than 3 m (10 feet) deep in Trench B with a concentration of wood and near several fragments of glass. These are probably some sort of fasteners associated with the wood planks. There is no way to determine a date for these artifacts.



34TU219.132



A complete colorless glass medicine bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled bead style finish. The bottle is graduated with volume measurements on one side, shown in C, and has three vertical lines on the flat side of the body just below the neck, visible in B. The bottle is embossed “usona” in slanted lower-case letters on the base, seen in A. The Obear-Nester Glass company of East St. Louis, Illinois patented this bottle shape in 1902. This shape was used exclusively for medicine bottles. For more about the company see 34TU219.101. It is believed that the “usona” designation refers to United States of North America and is taken from famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright, whose architecture school is referred to as “Usonian” (Lockhart et al. 2018). The use of this mark dates from 1902 to the late 1930s.



34TU219.133

A 4-hole shell button. Shell buttons were hand-cut or carved from marine or freshwater shells. This button measures .5 inches in diameter. It is highly corroded, thin, and misshapen due to the time it spent in the ground. Shell buttons were common in both the 19th and 20th centuries.



34TU219.134

A 4-hole mother-of-pearl button. The button, which measures .5 inches in diameter has corroded iron inside the dish-shaped area on its front. This is clearly post-depositional, since the button would have been useless if this was a decorative feature. Mother-of-pearl buttons were common in both the 19th and 20th centuries.



34TU219.135

The finish from a manganese glass bottle. The finish is applied and is a bead style. Applied finishes consisted of a hot blob of glass affixed to the mouth of bottles made by a glassblower. The glassblower would blow hot glass into a mold with a hollow rod known as a pontil rod. The glass cooled and then the rod was detached and the glassblower applied the finish to create a smooth, shaped edge. This artifact has the excess glass below the finish that indicates an applied finish. Given the size of the finish and the style, it is likely that this is from a larger pharmacy bottle. Applied finishes were used on these bottles from the early 19th century through the late 1880s (Lindsey 2021). Since manganese glass was not used until about 1875, that puts the date range for this artifact between 1875 and 1890.



34TU219.136

Two refitting pieces of a yellowware bowl rim. The bowl has a light blue marbled decoration applied with a sponge. The bowl dates to the early to mid-20th century.



34TU219.137

A small colorless glass medicine bottle. The bottle is machine made with a bead finish and has a square shape with one curved edge and two diagonal corners. The bottle has "CETS IT" embossed on the base and multiple vent mold marks. The bottle dates to the early 20th century. The embossing on the base has not been identified.



34TU219.138

Four manganese glass jar fragments. The jar was machine made with a large mouth external threaded finish. The bottle shape resembles that of 34TU219.027, which is a preserve jar. Because it is made of manganese glass, this dates earlier than 34TU219.027. These vessel fragments date between 1905 and 1918.



34TU219.139

A shard from the base of a medium amber glass jar. The base has a portion of the mark used by Brick Oven Beans. Additional embossing includes, "ALSO IN TINS L-650-B DES PAT 113280." This embossing and logo were used by B&M Brick Oven Beans. The company was founded in 1867 in Portland, Maine and sold canned meats and vegetables. B&M started producing brick oven baked beans in the 1920s, established a west coast production facility, and was eventually sold to Pillsbury. The beans are still sold today under the B&M label. The base of this jar has a mark for the Anchor Hocking Glass Company. Anchor Hocking was founded out of a merger in 1937 and was headquartered in Lancaster, Ohio. The company was a leading producer of baby food jars and beer bottles, among other containers (Lockhart et al. 2013). The company used this logo from 1938-1969.



34TU219.140

A rubber shoe heel with copper tacks. The shoe heel dates from the early 20th century.



34TU219.141

A fragment of a pressed glass lid with ruby-colored staining. This piece was made in the Red Block pattern. Red staining was added to cheap pieces of pressed glass starting in the 1880s. This practice continued into the 20th century (Jones 2000). These pieces were often souvenirs with place names for popular destinations. The red staining wore off with time, which has happened with this artifact.



34TU219.142

Eight fragments of light yellowish green container glass. It is unclear what type of container this represents. These pieces of glass were recovered from 3m deep in Trench B near 34TU219.130, the iron nails/peg and a plank of wood. This color of glass is typically associated with cheap pressed glass pieces sold or given away with grocery purchases during the Great Depression, also known as Depression glass. This glass most likely date to the early 20th century.



34TU219.143

A sherd of Bristol/Albany slip stoneware. The piece is from an unknown vessel. For a discussion of Bristol/Albany slip see 34TU219.018. This piece dates to the late 19th/early 20th century.



34TU219.144

A single sherd of undecorated whiteware. The piece is from a teacup. It dates to the late 19th/early 20th century.



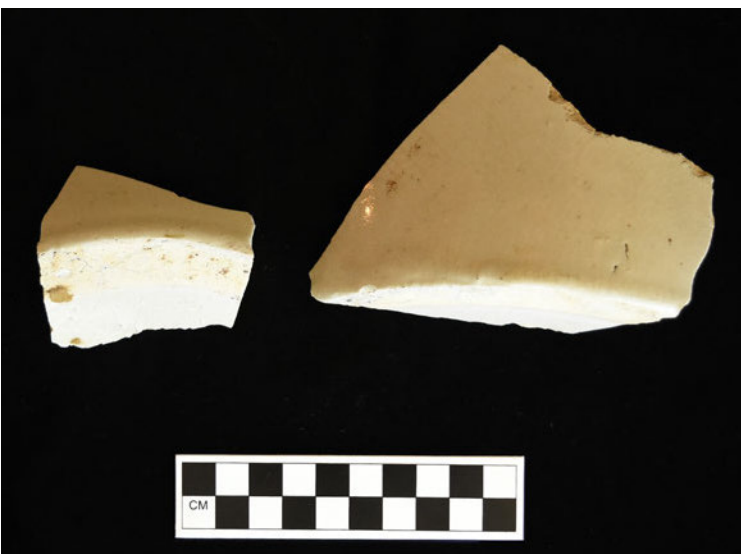
34TU219.145

A complete colorless glass jar. The jar has a mark from an Owens Machine and has a large mouth external thread style finish. It has a Hazel Atlas Glass Company mark with a "4" underneath. For a discussion of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, see 34TU219.116.



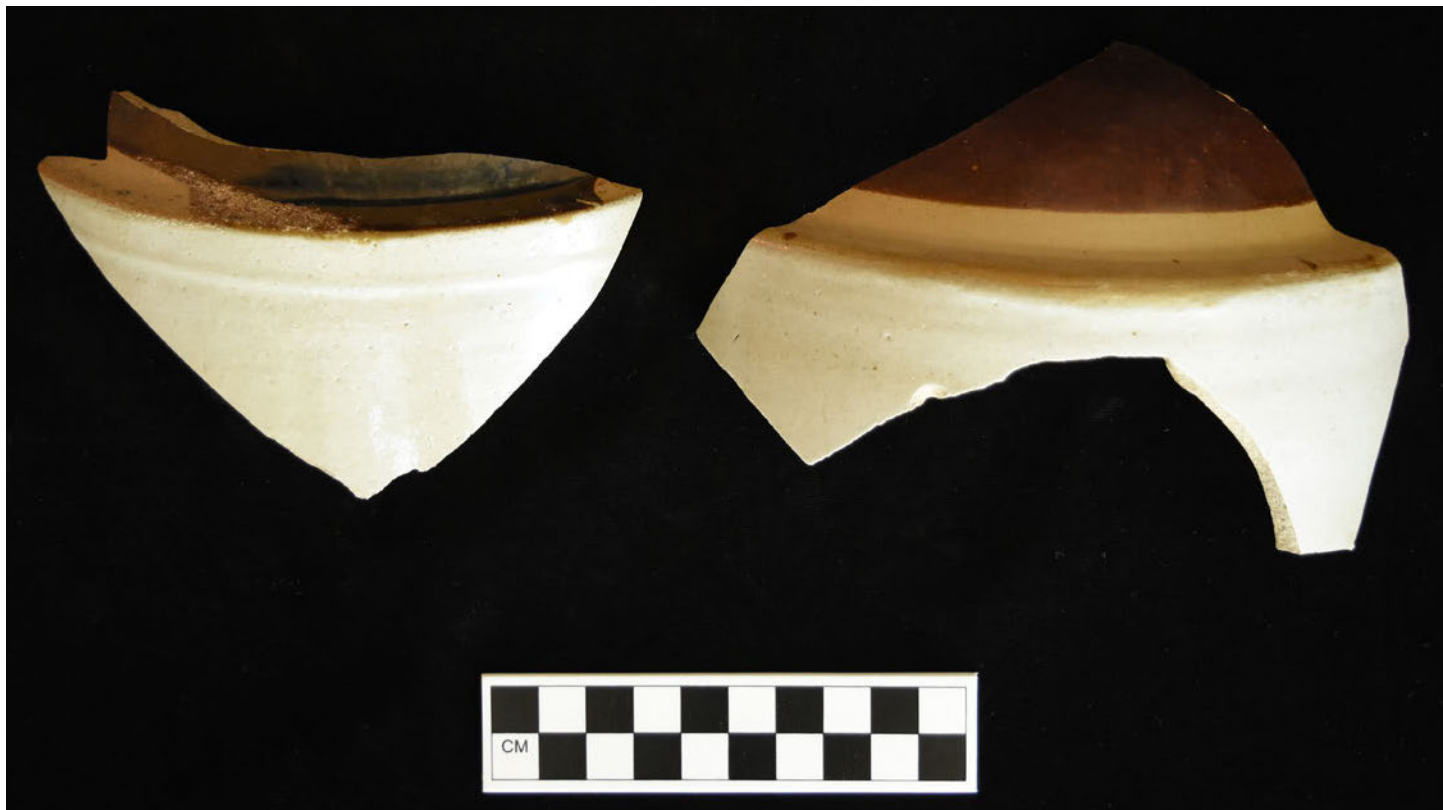
34TU219.146

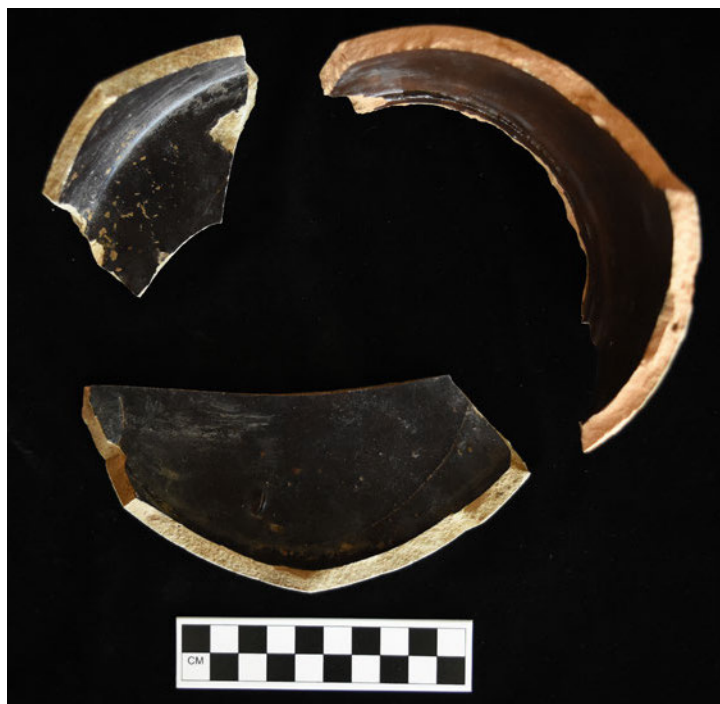
30 sherds of a large Bristol/brown-glazed stoneware jug. Not all sherds are pictured. Sherds from the neck of the jug and the base are seen in the photographs below. The glaze on the interior of the vessel and on the neck is lighter in color than the typical Albany slip and it seems likely that this is not a true Albany slip. While stoneware jugs are commonly associated with alcoholic beverages, they were used for any type of potable liquids. The jug has a horizontal shoulder, which indicates that it dates after 1890 through sometime in the mid-20th century.



34TU219.147

14 sherds from a Bristol/Albany slipped stoneware jar. Not all pieces are picture, but the photographs below and on the next page show portions of the shoulder, base, and body. The darker brown of the interior slip, as compared to 34TU219.146, indicates this is true Albany slip. This piece dates after 1890 through the mid-20th century.





34TU219.148

Seven sherds of undecorated ironstone. Two of those sherds, found in the lower right of the photograph below, refit. The sherds are part of very plain plates with no molded decoration. These plain forms date after the 1870s through the early 20th century.





34TU219.149

Six sherds of a molded porcellaneous ware vessel. The sherds may be from a pitcher. They date to the early 20th century.





34TU219.150

A sherd of molded, overglaze decal decorated porcellaneous ware. The sherd has a purple and green floral motif over a yellow background. The decal has faded. This piece dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.151

Three refitting sherds from an undecorated ironstone mug. A portion of the handle is still present. This piece is an example of the plain, curved ironstone forms that became popular in the 1870s and were used into the early 20th century.



34TU219.152

Nine sherds of a Bristol glazed stoneware crock. Not all sherds are pictured. The sherds come from the base of the crock and the body. For a discussion of Bristol slip stoneware see 34TU219.065. These sherds date to the 20th century.



34TU219.153

A 1915 U.S. Wheat Penny. The penny was minted at the Denver Mint. Wheat pennies were made between 1909 and 1956. They were almost completely made of copper. The exception to this is coins made during World War II, which were steel. Modern pennies are made with a thin layer of copper covering zinc.



34TU219.154

Four sherds from the base of a medium amber glass bottle. The bottle is made in a cup bottom mold and likely held liquor. This bottle mends with 34TU219.190, which includes the neck, shoulder, and finish, but the two were found at some distance apart. The bottle has a very faint mark on the base that is an uppercase "B" in a serif font. This is the mark for either the Brockway Glass Company or the Charles Boldt Glass Company. The Brockway Glass Company was founded in 1907 and only produced wide-mouthed bottles with semi-automated machines until the 1920s, when they finally started making narrow-mouthed bottles (Lindsey et al. 2013), so it likely was not made by them. The Charles Boldt Glass Company was founded Muncie, Indiana and eventually moved its headquarters to Cincinnati in 1909 and opened a factory in Huntington, West Virginia. The company was sold to the newly-founded Owens-Illinois Glass Company in 1929. The Charles Boldt Glass Company used the "B" serif logo from 1900 to 1919 and it was used exclusively on liquor bottles. Schulz et al. (2014:198) also report that the company appears to have made mouthblown liquor bottles identical to this artifact only between 1900 and 1909.



34TU219.155

A large colorless glass complete bottle. The bottle has an Owens machine mark on the base. The base is embossed with a "0" and a "5" and the heel is embossed "375". The bottle has a crown finish and a capacity of two liters. It is likely a spring or mineral water bottle, but it lacks any form of identifying markings on either the base or the body of the bottle. Because it was made with an Owens Machine, it is possible to date the bottle between 1904 and 1940.



34TU219.156

A complete deep green aqua glass bottle. It is very likely a soda bottle. The bottle was mouth blown into a post-bottom mold and has a tooled crown finish. The body of the bottle has a number of small glass bumps roughly the size of the head of a pin, from mold air venting. These are the result of hot glass making its way into holes drilled to vent the glass mold, which allowed hot air and gasses to escape and the glass to more strongly adhere to the mold (Lindsey 2021). The glass also has a number of bubbles, some of which are nearly an inch long. The base is marked “1425 98” and a mark on the heel of the bottle reads “A B CO”. This is a mark for the American Bottle Company of Ohio. The company incorporated in 1905 and primarily marketed and distributed the beer bottles produced in other glass factories. The company had the exclusive license to produce and sell beer and soda bottles made in Owens machines for a time during the first decade of the 20th century. The Owens Glass Company took over American Bottle in 1916 but continued to use their trade name until the Owens-Illinois merger in 1929. American Bottle Company bottles were made in various midwestern plants. Despite their license to use the Owens machine, the company continued to operate furnaces to produce mouth-blown bottles like this artifact. The A. B. CO. heel mark was used by American Bottle from 1905 through 1914 and was used on mouth-blown beer and soda bottles and Bromo Seltzer bottles (Lockhart et al. 2013). This bottle is an anomaly; typically a date code follows the heel mark, but there is not one on this bottle. The meaning of the numbers on the base is unknown.





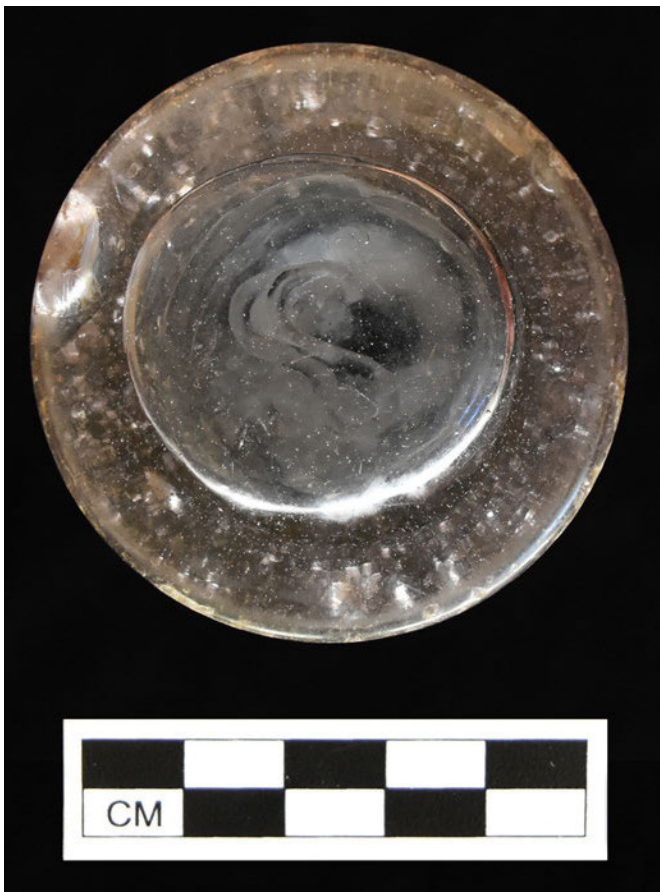
34TU219.157



A complete deep blue aqua glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled bead finish. The body of the bottle is embossed "Whittemore Boston U.S.A." and the base has a "9" embossed on it. The bottle held shoe polish. Whittemore Shoe Polish goes back until about 1850. It's original incarnation was boot blacking originally made by Daniel Whittemore of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Whittemore's sons formed a company around 1873 to distribute their shoe polish. In advertisements from the early 20th century, the company claims to be "The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polish in the World." The company produced and distributed a variety of different named shoe polishes into the mid-20th century (Bay Bottles 2020). Because of the manufacture technique, this bottle may date between 1870 and 1920 (Lindsey 2021).

34TU219.158

A complete manganese glass bottle. This is a soda bottle that was made in a cup base mold and has a tooled crown cap finish. The bottle is embossed "THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTLING CO. TULSA, OK" on the body and has a large "S" on the base. The base is worn, and it likely this bottle was reused, perhaps multiple times, which is true for most soda bottles from this time period. There are several clues to the dating of this bottle. The first is the use of "Oklahoma." Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907. Prior to this, soda bottles read "I.T." for Indian Territory. So this bottle must date to 1907 or after. The use of the manganese glass provides an end date. Glassmakers stopped using manganese dioxide in glass recipes after World War I. This bottle must have been made between 1907 and 1918. That is no guarantee that it was discarded and became part of the archaeological record during this time period, since soda bottles were collected and refilled for much of the 20th century.



34TU219.159

A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled brandy/wine style finish. The bottle is embossed "Harvest King DISTILLING WESTERN BRAND KANSAS CITY, MO" on the body and has an "S" on the base. Harvest King Distilling was owned by the Danciger Brothers of Kansas City, MO. Although they claimed to be a distilling company, the Danciger Brothers were actually "rectifiers," meaning they bought liquor elsewhere, blended, bottled, and labeled it, and then sold it for distribution and directly to the public. (Sullivan 2012). Harvest King was trademarked in 1905 and was sold via advertisements that portrayed the brand as a favorite for cowboys. The company always struggled with distribution, since a number of major shippers were reluctant to move alcohol into "dry" states. During the 1910s, one of the Danciger brothers bought property in Oklahoma that struck oil and the brothers became wealthy from that investment. By 1916, federal legislation restricted alcohol distribution even more and with their new-found wealth and the inevitability of Prohibition, the company ceased business in 1918 (Sullivan 2012). This bottle dates between 1905 and 1918.



34TU219.160

A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle was made with an Owens Machine and has a large mouth external threaded style finish. The bottle has a shaped motif down the side that resembles stitching. The contents that this bottle once held are not currently known. A bottle with a similar shape appears in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog as a California Pet Horseradish bottle. That bottle has a bead style finish. While this exact bottle does not appear in the 1933-1935 Owens-Illinois Glass Company Catalog (and it should not since this bottle was not made by the company), similar shapes are advertised in the honey jar and the pickle jar section of the catalog. This provides additional clues about the purpose of the bottle, which dates between 1904 and 1940.



34TU219.161

A deep green aqua glass bottle base. This is an example of a Hutchinson-style soda bottle. This bottle has the 10-sided mug style base found on many of these type of bottles. The bottle was made in a post-bottom mold and is embossed "THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTLING CO. TULSA, I.T." on the body with a large "S" on much of the base. The I.T. on the bottle stands for "Indian Territory," meaning this bottle predates Oklahoma statehood. Unfortunately, no information can be found on the Southwestern Bottling Company to learn when it went into business. This bottle dates between 1880 and 1907.



34TU219.162

A medium amber glass bottle missing most of the neck and finish. The bottle has no embossing or makers marks on the base. It was made in a post-bottom mold. This is some sort of alcohol bottle, most likely beer, given the dark glass, which protects the beer from sunlight. Post bottom molds were used for soda and beer bottles into the 20th century, as late as the mid-1910s (Lindsey 2021). This bottle dates from around 1850-1915.



34TU219.163

A colorless glass complete bottle. The bottle is octagonal with a large mouth external thread style finish. It has a mark on the base showing it was made with an Owens machine, but otherwise lacks any embossing or makers marks. Bottles with a similar shape and finish are illustrated in the 1933-1935 Owens-Illinois Glass Company catalog under the "mustard" and "pickle/relish" category. The bottle likely had a paper label, which has long since disappeared. The bottle dates between 1904 and 1940.



34TU219.164

The base and a substantial portion of the body of a colorless glass bottle. The bottle has no markings of any kind. The photo below shows the seam along the side and a large bubble in the glass. The seam placement indicates this bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold. Cup-bottom mold made soda, beer, or liquor bottles date between 1890 and 1920.



34TU219.165

A light aqua glass bottle shoulder. The bottle has a seam going over the side. It dates to the late 19th/early 20th century.



34TU219.166

A medium amber glass bottle base and body. This bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has no embossing or makers marks. The body of the bottle is seen at the top of the following page. Based on the shape and color of the bottle, it likely held beer or liquor. Beer bottles made in cup-bottom molds typically date later than 1900; liquor bottles made the same way date after 1890. Cup-bottom molds were eclipsed by machine-made production by 1920 (Lindsey 2020). This bottle was made between 1890 and 1920.





34TU219.167

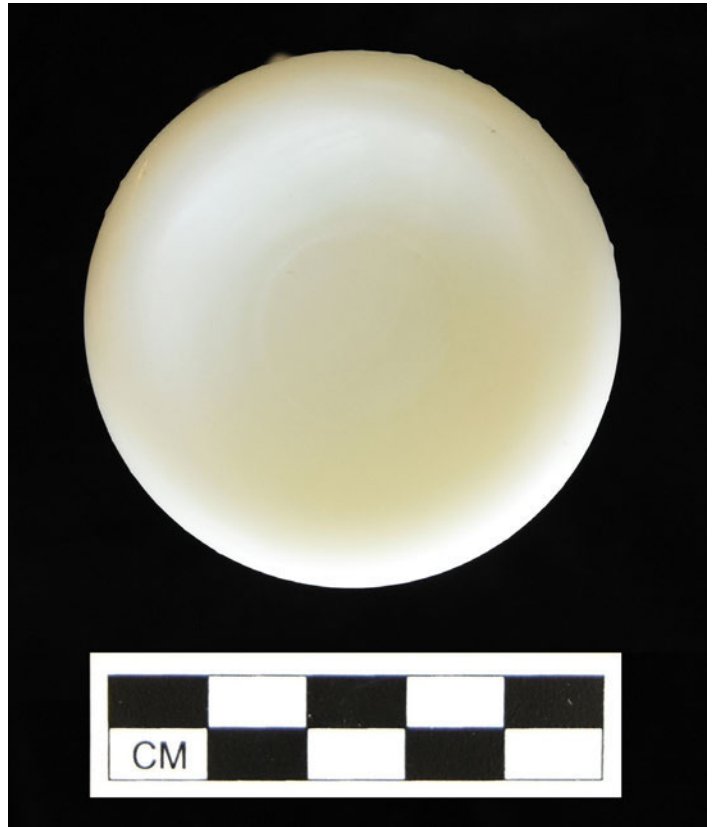
Five shards of colorless patterned flat glass. The glass has a repeating triskele spiral motif with three arms. The pattern is only on one side of the glass. It seems likely this glass was used in a light fixture of some type, but this cannot be confirmed. The glass likely dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.168



A pressed milk glass vase. The vase has a floral motif with flowers at the shoulder and stems going down to the base. There are no makers marks on the piece, which dates from the late 19th through the early 20th century.



34TU219.169



Two porcelain insulator knobs. These two knobs, which are different sizes, are from knob and tube wiring used in buildings in the late 19th through early 20th century. The knobs were typically nailed to studs in the wall or into floor joists. The knob on the left still has a machine-cut nail in the center. Knobs served to keep hot electrical wires away from flammable building materials. They were also used to reroute wires and served to keep the tension on wires low. The presence of the cut nail indicates that the left knob likely dates to the late 19th century, while the right knob could date to the late 19th through the early 20th century.

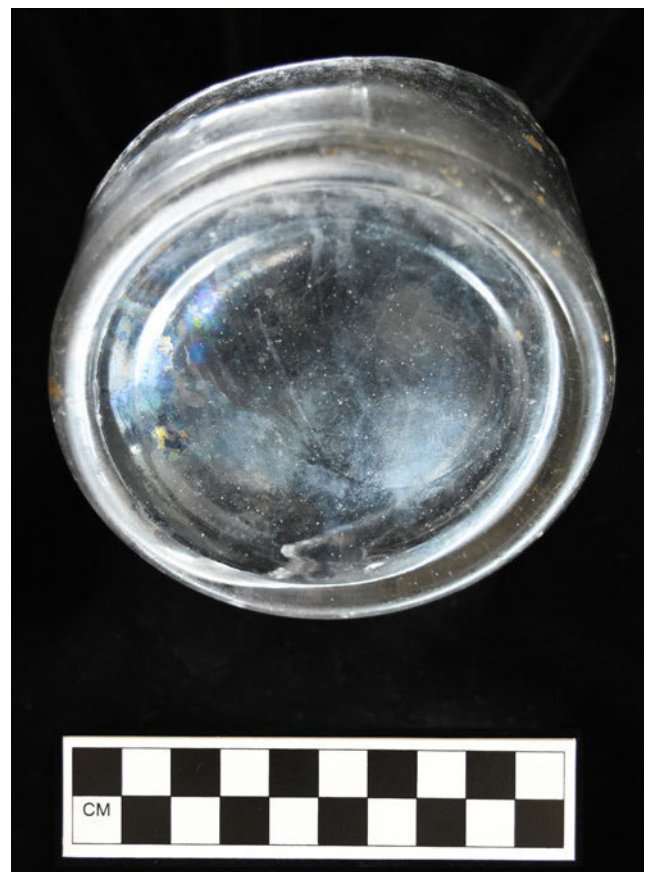
34TU219.170

Three finishes from light aqua bottles. The finishes are crown cap style and are tooled. These are very likely soda bottles. Bottles with tooled crown finishes date between 1895 and 1915 (Lindsey 2021).



34TU219.171

A manganese glass bottle base. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has no identifying marks on the body or base. The bottle dates between 1895 and 1918, when manganese dioxide was no longer used as a glass decoloring agent.



34TU219.172



Two fragments from the base of a milk glass food jar. The fragments refit. The base of the jar is marked "MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE TRADEMARK R.G.S.D." The jar would have had a paper label. MacLaren's Imperial Cheese was first marketed in 1891 by Alexander MacLaren of Ontario, Canada. The product, a soft cheese made from ground cheddar, was very popular, and MacLaren opened a production plant in Detroit in 1892 (Badgley 1998). It was marketed worldwide in milk glass containers. The company was purchased by J.L. Kraft and Brothers of Chicago in 1920. The cheese product is still available for purchase today. The jar between 1891 and 1920.



34TU219.173

The base of a colorless glass jar. The bottle has a multi-sided shape and is marked "LAYTON BAKING" in reverse on the base of the jar. The full text would have read "LAYTON'S BAKING POWDER HEALTH FOOD." These jars had tin lids that fit over the lip. The jars were made and marketed by the Layton Pure Food Company of St. Louis, Missouri. The history of the company is difficult to trace but it seems they made and marketed their baking powder as part of "Layton's Health Club." The company seemed to be taking measures to ensure the public their food was healthy and made from top quality ingredients. The Layton Pure Food Company was founded sometime in the late 19th century. In 1902, they were sanctioned by the state of Missouri for putting alum, a chemical used in pickling that is toxic at certain quantities, into their product. This was against state law at the time. This jar likely dates from the late 19th to the early 20th century



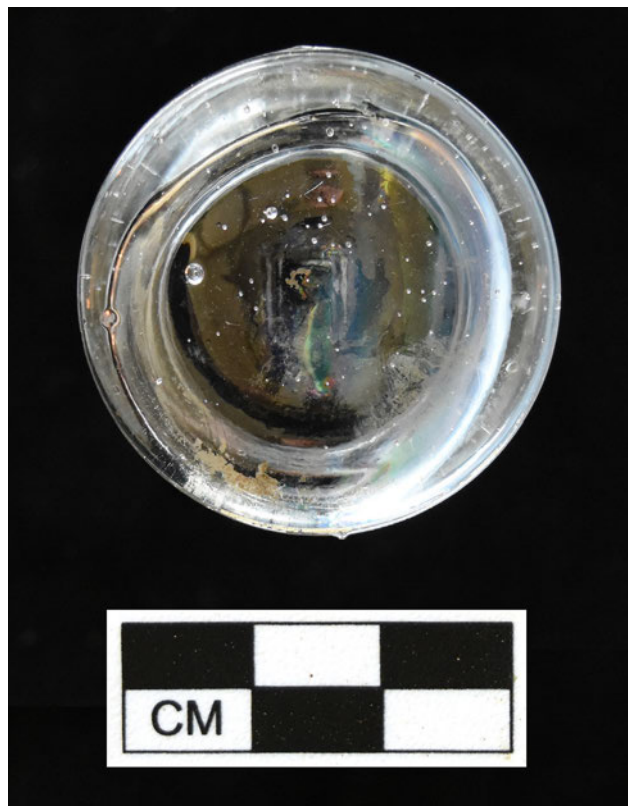
34TU219.174

Two fragments of the base and body of a triangular colorless glass bottle. The two pieces mend. The bottle is machine-made and has no embossing or makers mark on the base. It is likely some sort of condiment or pickle bottle. The bottle fragment dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.175

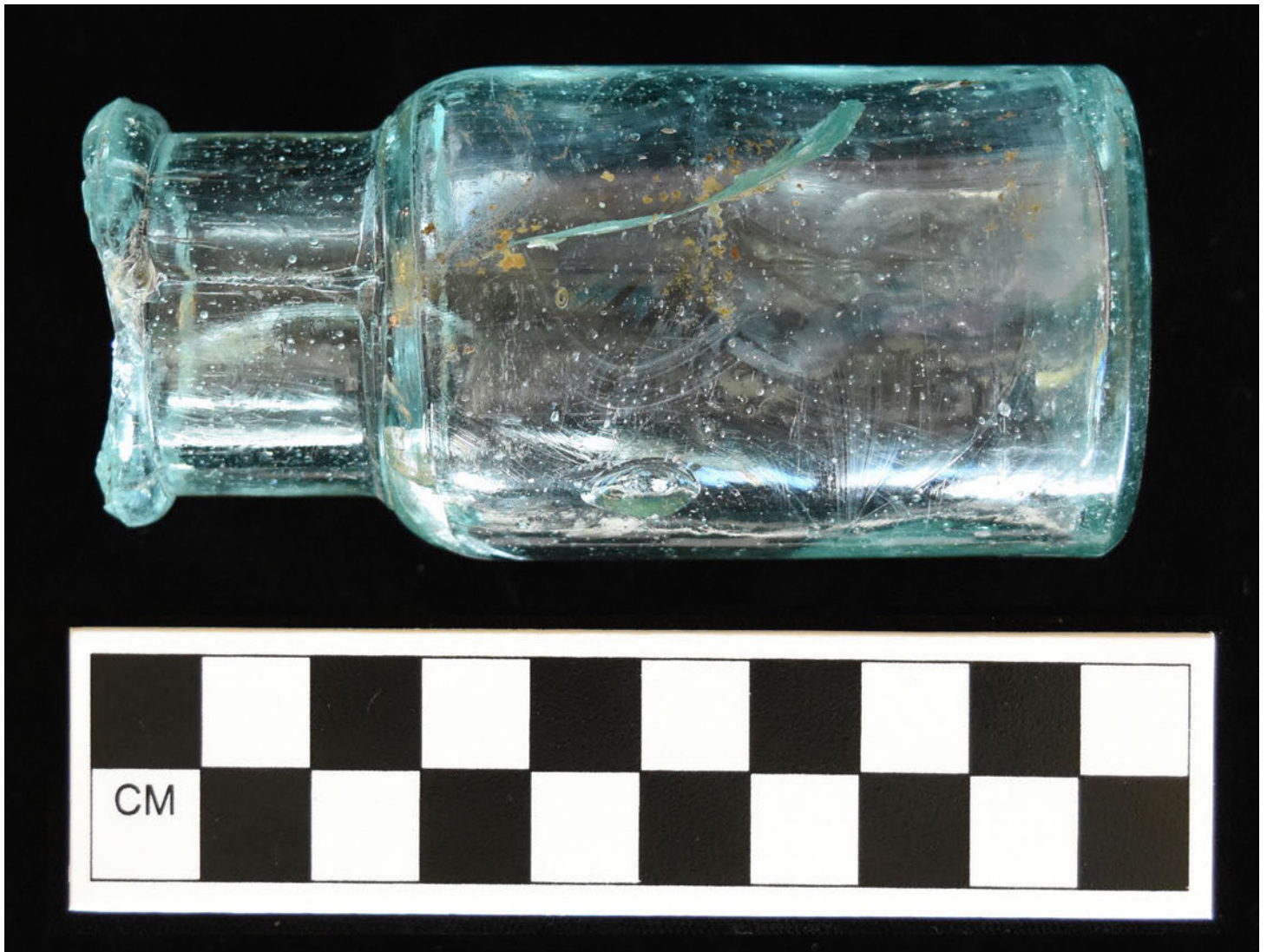
A complete colorless glass pill bottle. The bottle is machine made with a bead style finish. The bottle has a mark on the base that reads "LI", which likely indicates the bottle type or a pattern mold rather than the name of the glass maker. The bottle has several raised bumps on the glass indicative of mold air venting. This bottle dates to the early to mid-20th century.



34TU219.176



A complete deep blue aqua glass pill bottle. The glass is heavily bubbled, which is visible in both photographs. The bottle was machine made with a bead style finish. The bottle has a very faint "D" mark on the base. There is no known manufacturer who used this mark. The bottle dates to the early 20th century.



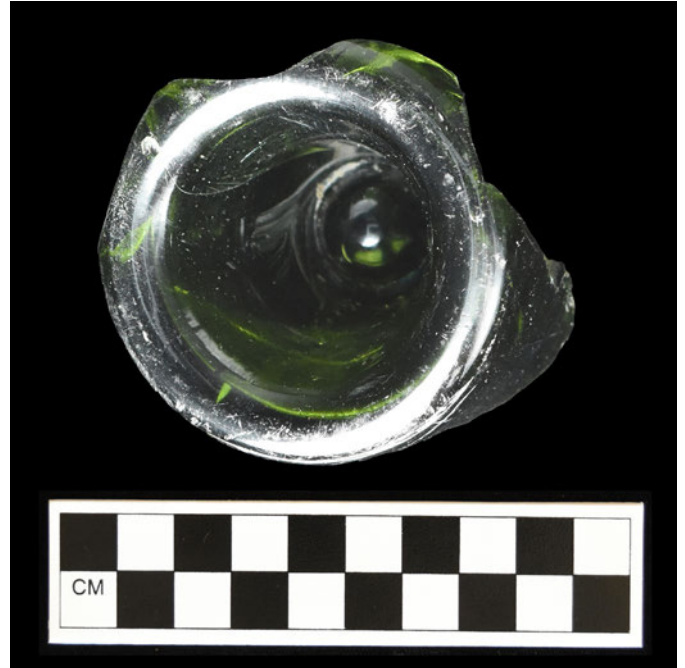
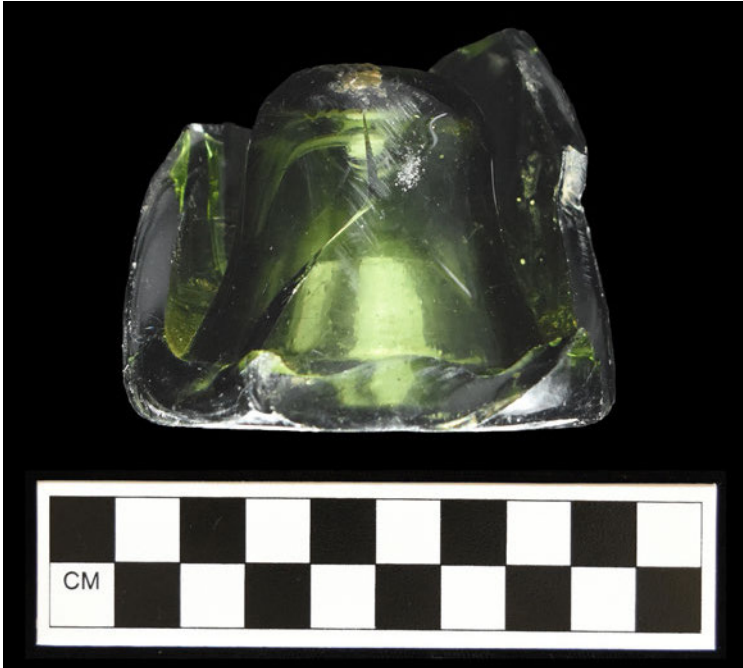
34TU219.177

A completed light aqua glass bottle. The bottle was made with an Owens machine and has a bead style finish. The bottle has a Blake (Variant 1) shape. This is very likely a horseradish bottle. A bottle of a similar shape is depicted on page 192 of the Illinois Glass Company catalog. This bottle dates from 1904 to 1940, and is likely on the earlier end of this date range.



34TU219.178

The base of an emerald green glass wine bottle. The bottle has a deep kick-up, also known as a punt, on the on the base, visible in both photographs. Kick-ups are present on wine bottles dating from the 1600s through the moden era, so this feature provides no temporal clues (Lindsey 2020). The remaining portion of the bottle exterior suggests it was made in a turn mold, which would date it between 1880 and 1915.



34TU219.179

The rim and body of an oval-shaped molded ironstone platter. The large oval platters were used for serving meat. The edges of the plate are scalloped and the motifs may be portions of an acanthus leaf scroll pattern. Classical acanthus leaf patterns such as these date to the 1860s (Samford and Miler 2012).



34TU219.180

A portion from the rim of a shallow pressed milk glass bowl. The bowl has a scroll motif on the rim. This artifact likely dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.181

The base of an octagonal colorless glass container. The piece is pressed and the base is thick, which indicates it is likely the base of a tumbler. The artifact dates to the late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.182

Five sherds of a molded ironstone bowl. All five sherds refit. For a discussion of ironstone, see 34TU219.007. This artifact is an example of the plain rounded forms that were popular from the 1870s through the early 20th century.



34TU219.183

Two sherds of a molded, overglaze decorated porcellaneous teacup. The piece has molded scroll motifs around the rim and base. The overglaze decal decoration originally depicted red roses with green leaves. It has been heavily weathered and is faded. This artifact dates to the late 19th to the early 20th century.



34TU219.184

A shed from a molded porcellaneous ware teacup. The handle is missing. This sherd has a molded scroll motif around the rim. The lip of the vessel also has the remnants of gilding, which has largely worn off. This artifact dates to the early 20th century.



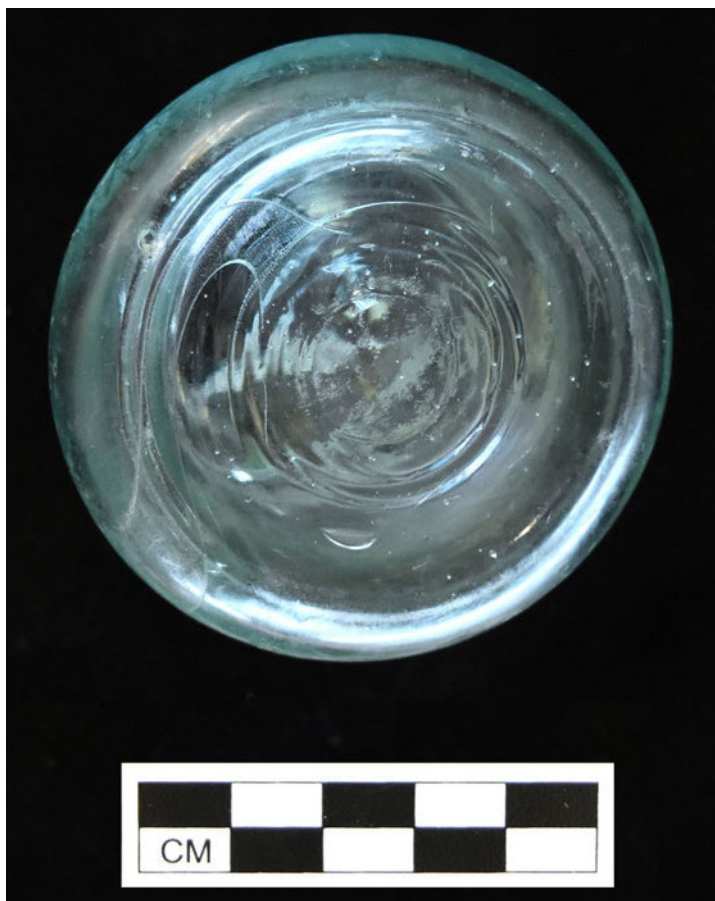
34TU219.185

The base of a molded porcellaneous ware teacup. While similar to both 34TU219.183 and 34TU219.184, this piece does not refit with or match the pattern of either teacup. The motif at the base is difficult to discern. This artifact dates to the early 20th century,



34TU219.186

An aqua glass conical ink bottle missing the finish. The ink bottle was made with an Owens machine. Numerous bubbles are present in the glass. No marks are present anywhere on the bottle. These conical ink bottles were made in post-bottom molds through about 1910 (Lindsey 2021). The bottles had cork closures through the 1920s and changed over to threaded finished in the 1930s. There is not enough of the ink bottle neck remaining to determine the closure type, so this bottle dates between 1910 and 1940.



34TU219.187

The base of a colorless glass canning jar. The jar is embossed "SAFETY VALVE PATd MAY 21 1895" and has an "HC" over a triangle makers mark. These jars were actually made by two different companies: the Hazel Glass Company and the Safety Valve Fruit Jar Company. Hazel Glass Company were likely the original producers, starting in 1895, while Safety Valve was only founded in 1908 (Lockhart et al. 2016:75). It is impossible to tell which company made this jar, or any of the other jars, since the two types being produced were identical. Safety Valve closed in 1918, and it appears Hazel stopped making this jar during the same year. Therefore, this jar base dates between 1895 and 1918.



34TU219.188



Two fragments of colorless glass tumblers. Both are machine made. Tumblers were available through two venues. They came as containers for mustard, jelly, cheese, dried meats or even snuff and were meant to be reused as drinking glasses when empty. They were also sold in catalogs to be used as drinking glasses or canning jars for preserves (Wallis 2000:517). Tumblers came in a 1/3, 1/2, and 3/4 pint size. The mostly complete example appears to be a 3/4 pint size. Wallis (2000:517) divide the jars into a series of varieties based on shape and the presence of a “gripper ring” near the rim of the jar. The photograph below shows a gripper ring on each jar. The jars had a tin lid that snapped in place. These jars were first available for purchase in 1906 and were used through the 1960s.



34TU219.189

Two medium blue transfer-printed porcellaneous ware bowl sherds. The two sherds refit. The bowl has a Chinese-inspired motif common on early transfer-printed sherds. This is evident in the geometric border and the motif in the center of the vessel with pagodas, a Chinese junk (ship), and two swallows. The full plate is probably a Blue Willow pattern. The Blue Willow pattern, which illustrates a Chinese legend, is the most popular transfer-printed motif. It was introduced by English ceramic pioneer Josiah Spode in 1790 (Samford and Miller 2012). The pattern has been continuously produced since. The porcellaneous ware in this example most likely dates to the late 19th/early 20th century.



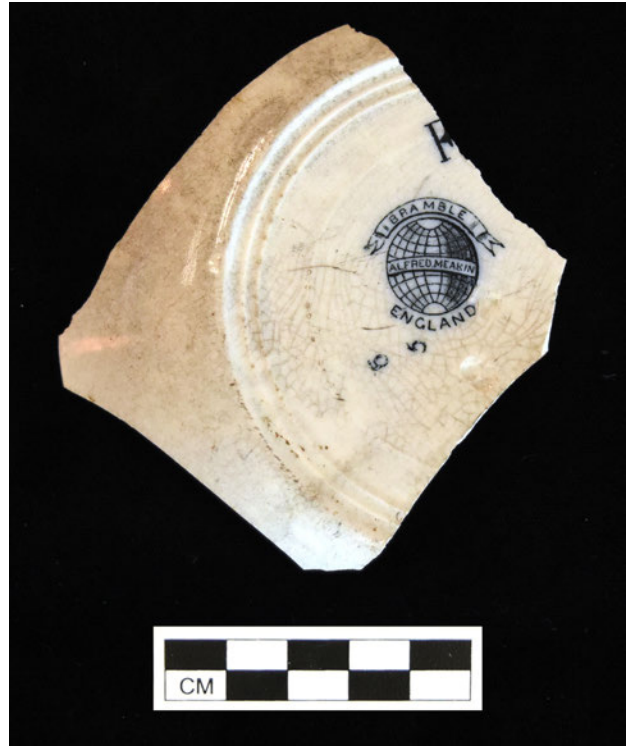
34TU219.190

The upper portion of a medium amber glass bottle. The bottle was a flask-style meant to hold liquor. It has a tooled brandy/wine style finish and likely mends to 34TU219.154. That bottle dates between 1900 and 1909. Everything about this bottle corresponds with that date. Brandy finishes were common on liquor bottles starting in the 1870s and lasting through the beginning of Prohibition in 1920 (Lindsey 2021).



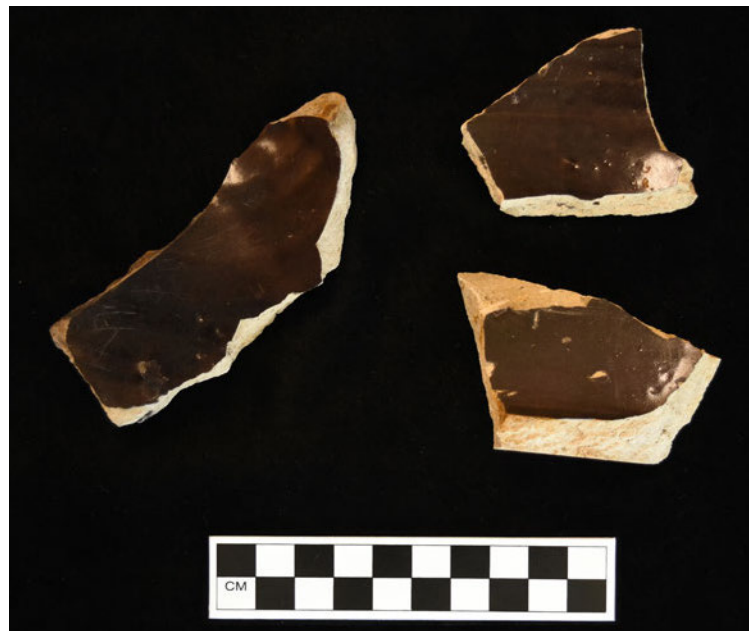
34TU219.191

Two sherds from a dark blue transfer-printed whiteware bowl. The sherds refit. The transferware pattern consists of a series of flowers and blackberries running around the rim. The base of the bowl has a makers mark for that reads "BRAMBLE ALFREAD MEAKIN ENGLAND". It also has a "6," a "5," and an "F" on the base of the plate. The mark indicates that this plate is from the Bramble pattern and was made by the Alfred Meakin of Tunstall, Staffordshire, England. The Bramble pattern was made between 1891 and 1897.



34TU219.192

Three sherds of Albany stoneware. All three are body sherds, likely from a jug. For a discussion of Albany slip stoneware see 34TU219.006. Ceramics with strictly Albany slip date to the 19th century.



34TU219.193

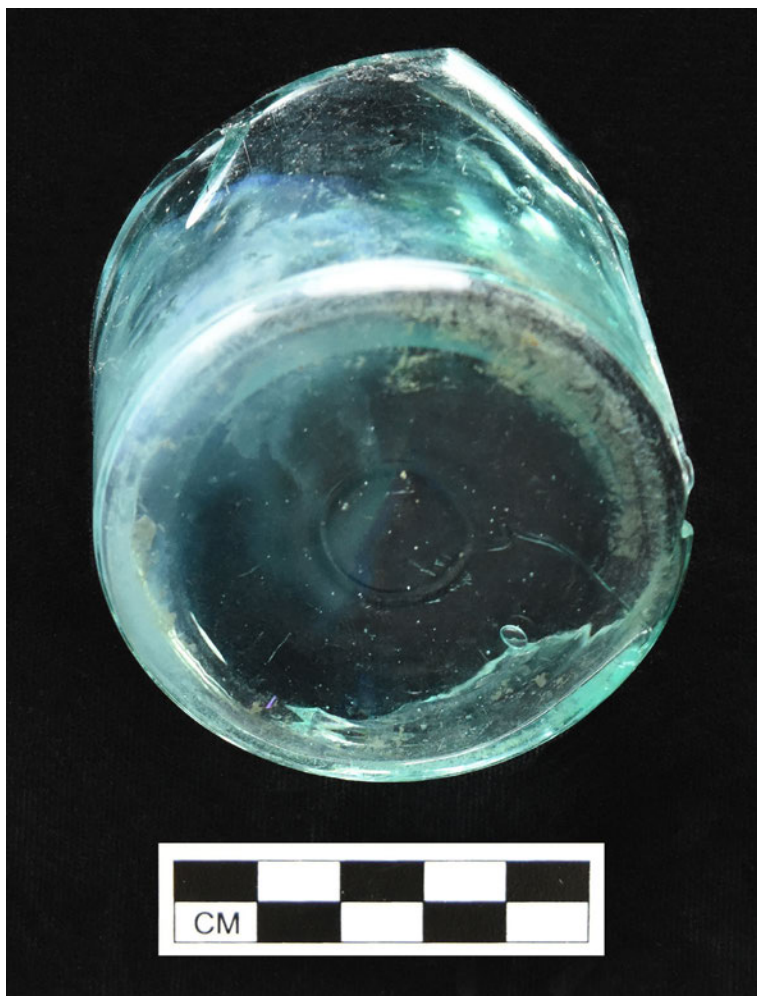
The base of a dark olive glass bottle. The base of the bottle has a round protruberance on the base. The small portion of the body bottle that is present has the smoothed surface typical of a bottle made in a turn mold. This bottle likely dates between 1880 and 1915.



34TU219.194

Three fragments of a deep green aqua glass bottle. The bottle has a tooled oil/ring finish. The glass has numerous bubbles. Oil finishes were common on bottles with a cork closure from the 1830s through the 1920s, when they were replaced with threaded finishes and screw caps. The tooled finish means this bottle dates after the 1870s, giving it a date range of 1870-1930.





34TU219.195

The base of a deep blue aqua glass bottle. The small round circle on the base of the bottle indicates that this bottle was made in a press-and-blow machine. The mark is from a rod used to push the hot glass out of the mold. The bottle has no additional identifying embossing or makers marks. Press-and-blow machines, which were semi-automated, were first used in 1894 and were used through the 1930s and into the 1940s for wide-mouth vessels such as canning jars and milk bottles. Narrow mouth bottles made in a press-and-blow machine date to the 1910s (Lindsey 2020). Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell which type of bottle this is, so the 1894-1945 date window is most accurate.

34TU219.196

An unglazed coarse earthenware rim sherd. The sherd is from a flower pot and may have been burned prior to deposition. The artifact dates from the late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.197

A shard of bright (7-Up) green pressed glass. This piece is from the rim of an unknown vessel type. Bright green glass was first made in the 20th century. There are no other indicators of the date for this artifact.



34TU219.198

Two fragments from the rim of a large manganese glass vase. The rim of the vase is peaked. The light purple manganese glass indicates that the vase dates between 1875 and 1918.



34TU219.199

A fragment of the rim of a milk glass cosmetic/ointment jar. The jar has a large mouth external thread style finish. Milk cosmetic/ointment jars were used from the 1890s through the mid-20th century (Lindsey 2021).



34TU219.200

The base of a selenium-tinted colorless glass bottle. The yellowish tint, or “straw color” of the glass is indicative of the addition of selenium or arsenic to the glass recipe as a decolorant. The bottle has an Owens machine mark on the base. Selenium is most common on bottles made between 1912 the 1950s. The selenium and the Owens machine mean this bottle dates between 1912 and 1940.



34TU219.201

The base of a manganese glass bottle. The bottle has an Owens machine mark on the base. It lacks any makers mark. Taking the glass color and the manufacture method into consideration, this bottle dates between 1904 and 1918.



34TU219.202

Two sherds of stoneware with a Bristol slip exterior and brown-glazed interior. One of the sherds is from the base of the vessel, which is either a jug or a crock/jar. The sherds are also decorated with three lines of slip in light blue and white. The lines go around the circumference of the vessel just above the base. This artifact has a similar interior glaze to 34TU219.146, that is likely not Albany slip, but is not part of the same vessel, since that vessel lacks the slip banding around the base. These sherds likely date to the early 20th century.



34TU219.203

Two rubber shoe heels. The heels are of two different sizes and types. They likely date from the late 19th through the early 20th century.



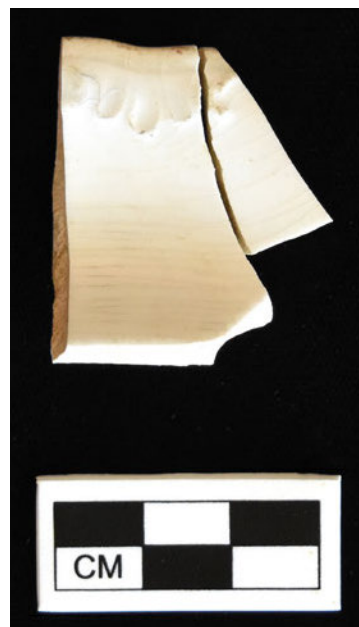
34TU219.204

A wood-handled paint roller with ferrous metal wires. This artifact dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.205

Two rim sherds from a molded and scalloped plate. The two sherds refit. The molded motif is a line with sinuous curves that goes around the edge of the plate. This artifact dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.206

A fragment from the base of a molded porcellaneous ware vessel. The base has a pattern of concentric circles. It is unknown what the form of the complete vessel was. It dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.207

A brass shell casing for a 30-.06 rifle. The round has been fired. The base of the casing is marked "F A 11 07." This designation indicates that the round was produced by the Frankford Arsenal in November 1907. The full casing can be seen on the following page. The Frankford Arsenal was a massive U.S. military ammunition plant located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The arsenal opened in 1816. Initially the arsenal was used for storage of weapons. In the 1840s, arsenal personnel began testing weapons and gun powder. The arsenal produced ammunition during the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. It was closed in 1977. The Frankford Arsenal specialized in developing and producing small arms ammunition, particularly during the early part of the 20th century when this shell casing was produced.





34TU219.208

Two fragments of the base and body of a colorless glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a Blake (Variety 1) shape. The only mark on the bottle is a reversed "2" on the base. Based on the shape, the bottle likely contained medicine or extracts. The use of cup-bottom molds for small pharmacy/extract bottles like this one began in the 1860s. Cup-bottom molds were used into the 1910s, when they were supplanted by machine-made bottles.



34TU219.209

A leather shoe fragment with brass grommets. The fragment includes portions of 7 grommets. The shoe fragment dates to the late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.210

A fragment of the base of a colorless pressed glass vessel. The base of the vessel has a starburst pattern and the artifact appears to originally have had 10 straight sides. The artifact dates to the late 19th through the early 20th century.



34TU219.211

A sherd from the rim of an overglaze decal porcellaneous plate rim. The plate has a scalloped edge. The decorative motif consists of red flowers and lines and the overglaze decal is partially worn away. The sherd dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.212

A molded stoneware sherd with a cream-colored glaze. The glaze on the exterior has flaws created during the firing process, as evidenced by the dark-colored dots on the exterior, shown in the left photograph. This sherd dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.213



Two fragments from the neck and finish of a colorless glass bottle. The two pieces refit. The bottle has a cap seat style finish, identifiable by the narrow ledge on the interior of the bottle. Two types of closure are possible for this bottle. The first is a paper seal fit into this recessed area to protect the contents from contamination. The second was a round glass lid with a rubber seal that sat inside the ledge and was affixed with a spring closure. The shape of the bottle matches those identified as pickle bottles with the latter type of lid in the 1916 Kearns-Gosuch Bottle Company catalog. The cap seat was introduced in 1889 but only became popular with machine production of bottles. This bottle dates between 1900 and 1940.



34TU219.214

Two fragments of the body and base of a deep blue aqua glass bottle. The fragments refit. The bottle has an “AB” ligature mark on the base with an “E7” underneath. This is a mark used by the American Bottling Company. The “E7” mark is likely a mold code. The bottle was blown into a post-bottom mold. It was likely a beer bottle. Bottles with this mark were frequently used by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company and had paper labels. The ligature style mark was produced at the Belleville, Illinois American Bottling Company plant. Lockhart et al. (2013) date this ligature mark between 1905 and 1909.



34TU219.215

A fragment from the side of a medium amber glass bottle. The bottle is an oval flask shape. There is no evidence of embossing or other marks. The bottle fragment dates to the late 19th through the early 20th century.



34TU219.216



A sherd of a whiteware plate with a portion of a makers mark. The other side of the plate is undecorated. The mark is a portion of full text that would have read "CHARLES MEAKIN HANLEY ENGLAND." This is the mark for the Charles Meakin Pottery of Hanley, a town in Staffordshire, England. Most 19th century ceramics exported from England were produced in the many potteries based in Staffordshire. The Meakin family were prominent potters, although Alfred had the larger and better known pottery (see 34TU219.191 for an example of an Alfred Meakin piece). The Charles Meakin pottery used this mark from 1883-1889.

34TU219.217



A sherd of an ironstone base with a portion of a maker's mark. The maker's mark has only one word "WHITE," above what appears to be a ring of crosses. This mark was used by the Goodwin Brothers Pottery of East Liverpool, Ohio. The full mark read "PEARL WHITE" with "GOODWIN BROS" below the logo, which was an eagle surrounded by a circle of crosses. "Pearl White" is one of the numerous trade names used for ironstone. Goodwin Brothers, who specialized in ironstones, was an American pottery originally founded by John Goodwin in 1872. The company adopted the trade name Goodwin Bros. in 1876, using it in their marks until 1893. The maker's mark on this base was used from ca. 1885 through 1897. The pottery permanently closed in 1912.

34TU219.218

A sherd from the base of an ironstone vessel. The type of vessel is unknown. The artifact dates to the late 19th through the early 20th century.



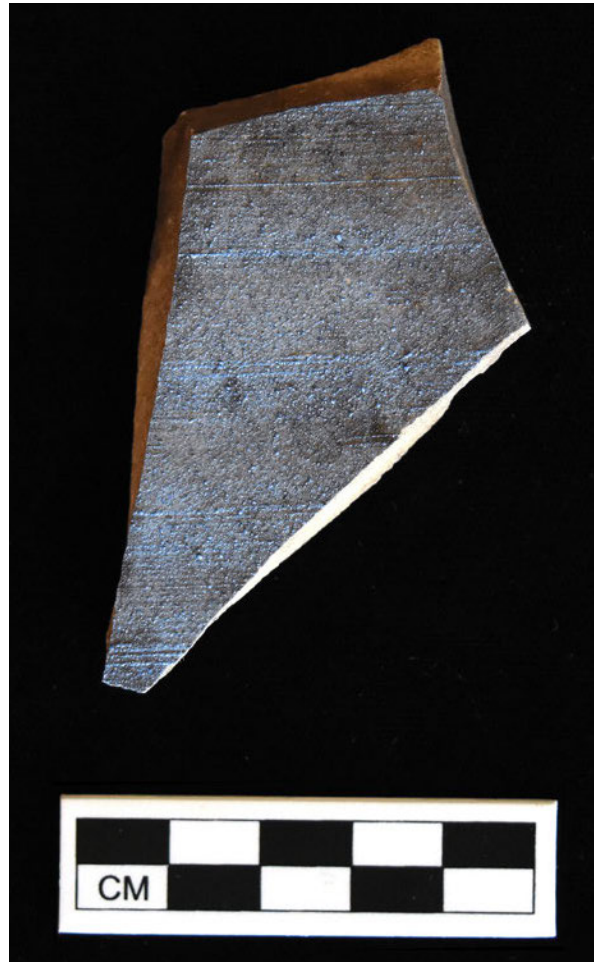
34TU219.219

Two sherds from the rim and body of an undecorated whiteware plate. The sherds date to the late 19th or 20th century.



34TU219.220

A body sherd from a stoneware vessel. The vessel has a medium blue exterior glaze and a very light glaze on the interior. The sherd is likely part of the same vessel as 34TU219.001 and dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.221

A brass washer. The washer has a notch in the outer edge and in the central hole. In addition to that modification, there is a recessed area visible in the photograph at left. This artifact is part of some sort of machinery, but what type is unclear. It dates to the late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.222

A colorless glass fragment from a canning jar. The jar is embossed and would have read “Kerr [script] SELF-SEALING TRADEMARK WIDE-MOUTH MASON JAR.” This jar likely was produced at the Sand Springs Kerr plant, although Kerr did produce mason jars at other plants in Chicago and in Portland, OR. Lockhart et al. (2016) report that these jars were first produced in 1910. Production stopped in 1943 but began again in 1946. The jars were produced into the 1980s and beyond. This artifact dates to anytime after 1910 during the 20th century.



34TU219.223

A light aqua glass bottle base. The heel of the bottle is embossed “1766EGZ.” This is likely a mold code, although the company who made the bottle is unknown. There is not enough of the bottle remaining to determine manufacture method. This bottle dates to the late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.224

A light aqua glass soda bottle body fragment. The bottle is very similar to 34TU219.093, and was likely embossed "SAND SPRINGS BOTTLING CO." The Sand Springs Bottling Company operated from 1915-1955, which is the date range for this artifact.



34TU219.225

The finish and neck of a medium amber glass bottle. The bottle has a tooled patent/extract finish. Based on the neck and finish, this is a medicine or extract bottle. Tooled finishes on these types of bottles were first used in the 1870s (Lindsey 2021). The transition to machine-made pharmacy bottles was complete by 1920.



34TU219.226

A ferrous metal rod with square nuts on either end. The rod is 3/4" in diameter, and the nuts are 1" square. It dates from the early 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.227

A segment of ferrous metal pipe. The pipe has a flange at one end. The pipe has been cut at the other end. It has a 2 inch diameter interior bore. The artifact dates from the late 19th through the 20th century.



34TU219.230

An enamelware pot. The pot has a wire bail-type handle as well as a metal loop handle on one side. This pot had a blue and white marbled enamel finish. For a discussion of enamelware, see 34TU219.033. The artifact dates from the 1870s through the 1930s.



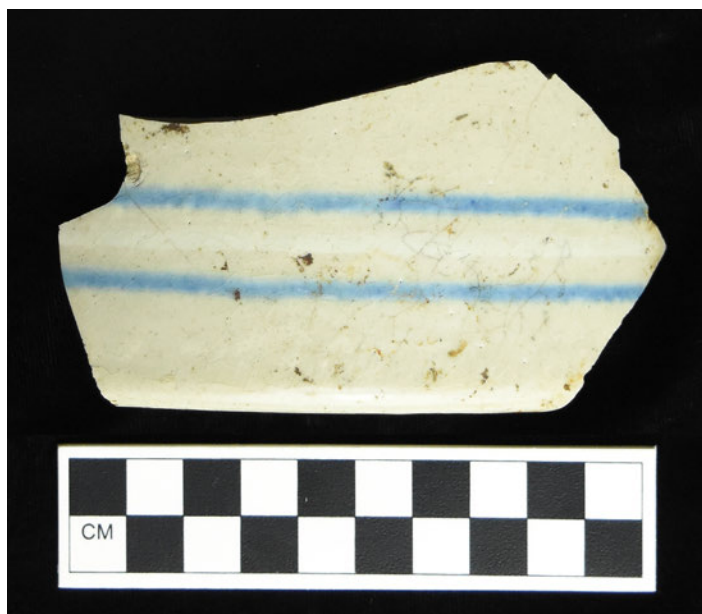
34TU219.231

Two sherds from a molded whiteware bowl rim. The sherds refit. The bowl dates to the 20th century.



34TU219.232

A single sherd from the base of a stoneware jug or crock/jar. The vessel has a Bristol slip exterior and a brown-glazed interior. This is from the same vessel as 34TU219.202. The sherd has the same three lines of slip decoration in medium blue and white. The vessel dates to the early 20th century.



34TU219.233

A large sherd of Bristol/Albany stoneware from an unknown vessel type. For a discussion of Bristol/Albany slip, see 34TU219.018. This sherd dates to the late 19th/early 20th century.



34TU219.234

Two sherds from the rim of a medium-blue glazed stoneware vessel. The sherds refit. The rim is crenulated and may be from a flower pot. The sherds match 23TU219.001 and 34TU219.220. They date to the 20th century.





34TU219.235

A porcellaneous ware wiring tube from a building. For a discussion of knob and tube wiring, see 34TU219.124. This piece dates to the late 19th through the early 20th century.



34TU219.236

The base of a manganese pressed glass tumbler. The tumbler has a ribbed motif around the base and tapers to a smaller diameter from the lip to the base. It dates between 1900 and 1918.



34TU219.238

A melted colorless glass jar. The jar was made with an Owens machine and has a large mouth external thread finish. The jar has a mark on the base for the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. There is a “7” to the left of the mark and the numbers to the right and below have been obscured by the glass melting. The 7 indicates that the jar was made at the Alton, Illinois plant. Jars like this example are depicted on page 134 and 135 on the 1933-1935 Owens-Illinois Glass Company catalog under the category of “paste and cream jars.” The jar dates some time after 1929.



34TU219.239

A brass double lug short bar style coffin handle. This style of handle was made from the late 1900s into the 1910s. There is no manufacturer mark. This artifact was recovered from the pile of backdirt from the Sexton area excavations. It is the only piece of coffin hardware in the assemblage. The presence of temporary grave markers and discarded vases/jars placed on graves indicate the Sexton's area was used as a trash dump for items cleaned up from around the cemetery, and it is likely this artifact is one more example of that practice. None of the other four handles nor any of the additional hardware present on a coffin were recovered, suggesting this artifact was discarded by itself and was not part of an intact coffin..





34TU219.240

A complete colorless jar. The jar was made with an Owens machine and has a large mouth external thread style finish. The jar has an Owens-Illinois Glass Company mark on the base. There is a "7" to the left, "5" to the right, and a "9." below. The "7" indicates the jar was made at the Alton, Illinois plant and the "5" indicates it was made in 1935. The jar is the same type as 34TU219.238 and is likely a "paste and cream jar."



34TU219.241

A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled prescription style finish. The bottle shape is a buffalo oval. There is a large bubble in the glass, visible in the bottom photo. The bottle has no embossing and no makers mark. Because the bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold, it dates between 1870 and 1920.



34TU219.242

A complete deep green aqua soda bottle. The bottle was machine made with a crown finish. The embossing on the body below the stars reads "SODA WATER PROPERTY OF COCA COLA." The bottle base is embossed "TULSA SODA OK" and the heel reads "PAT NOV 27 1923 6-25 1138E." The "6-25" is a date code for June 1925. These bottles typically held flavored sodas rather than just soda water. Bottlers would fill them with their own mixes of flavored sodas, but this practice ended when Coca-Cola introduced its own line of bottled flavored sodas.

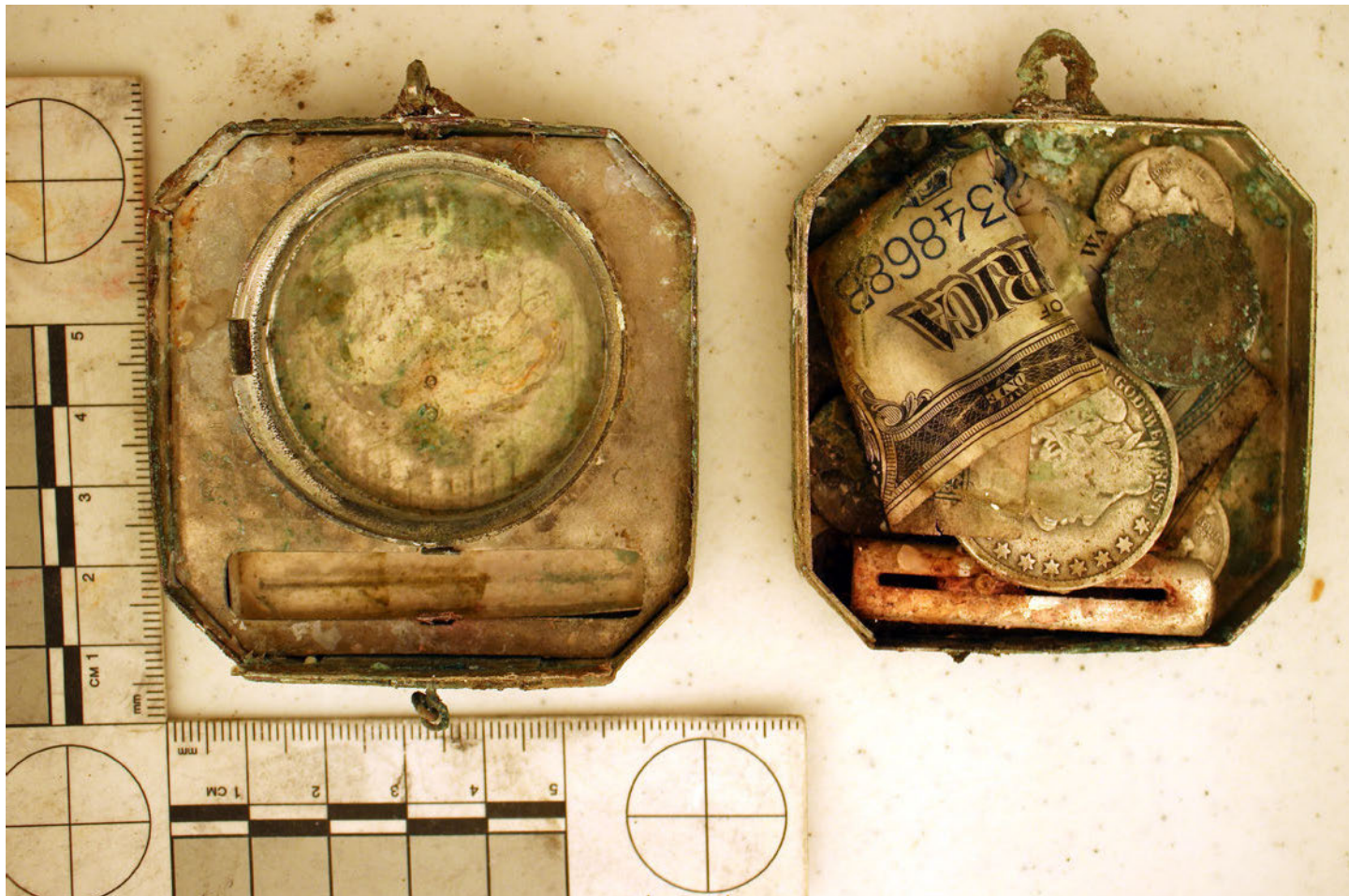


34TU219.243

A complete silver-plated over copper makeup compact. The compact contained several items, which are discussed in detail in the following entries. One, the makeup brush, will be discussed in this entry. The compact is brass with silver plating. The photo below shows the compact as it was recovered, immediately after it was opened. The interior lid of the compact has two recessed areas. The round recess likely held some sort of cosmetic and the rectangular recess held the makeup brush. The brush is visible on the right side of the compact in the photo below and shown in the bottom photograph on the following page. It is a slide-style retractable brush. The bristles are no longer present. They were likely some sort of animal hair that has decayed.

The compact contained \$1.92 in U.S. currency, including a silver certificate worth a dollar, a half dollar, three dimes, two nickels, and two pennies. (Due to inflation, this is the equivalent of roughly \$30 in today's money). The coins and silver certificate all date between 1902 and 1923. The silver certificate was adhered to the inside of the compact, while all of the change was loose and could be removed for photography. The silver certificate was taken to the Anne and Jack Graves Conservation Lab in the Helmerich Center for American Research at the Gilcrease Museum in order for conservator Joana Didik to remove it with minimal damage. Given the high quality of the compact and the amount of money inside, it is likely that this artifact was dropped and lost by someone. Since the silver certificate has a Series 1923 date, it must have been lost sometime after 1923.

The compact closed via a pair of connected loops adhered to the top and the bottom halves. The loop on the bottom piece has detached, so both are now attached only to the lid. The main clasp that would have been used to open and close the compact is a small hook on the top that affixes to a loop on the base. The exterior lid of the compact has a lightly etched border around the edge of the piece and lightly etched parallel diagonal lines inside that border. The compact has a crest on the lid. The crest has an oil lamp at the top, traditionally



a symbol of knowledge, along with four other symbols. At the center is the caduceus, also known as the staff of Hermes. This symbol, traditionally a winged staff entwined with two snakes, is commonly associated with medicine. The letter “C” is next to the wings, and the letter “O” is to the right. In the lower portion of the shield, an open book is depicted on the left side with a pair of hands in a handshake on the right. The book, like the lamp, symbolizes learning, and the handshake likely symbolizes friendliness or peace. Below the crest is a ribbon with eight Greek letters that form two words. The Greek letters spell out, “Phi Delta,” the names of two Greek letters.

Compacts from the 1920s with logos of Greek organizations did exist. A sorority for protestant women called Phi Delta was formed in 1919 and went defunct as a result of the Great Depression. Six chapters existed across the U.S. None were in Tulsa. The 1929 edition of *Cherry Tree* (1929:137), the yearbook of George Washington University in Washington, D.C., depicts the Phi Delta sorority crest. Unfortunately, it is quite different from this crest. The Phi Delta crest has a large eagle above and open book and a torch. Additional research is ongoing to attempt to determine the origins of this crest, which likely has some sort of ties to the field of medicine.







34TU219.244

A 1913 U.S. Barber or Liberty Head half dollar coin recovered from inside the compact (34TU219.243). The coin has a “D” below the eagle on the tail side, indicating it was struck at the Denver mint. These coins were minted by the U.S. between 1894 and 1915. These coins are composed of 95% silver and 5% copper.



34TU219.245

One of three US Mercury or Winged Liberty Head dimes recovered from inside of the silver-plated compact (34TU219.243). This dime was struck in 1916 at the U.S. Mint in West Point, New York. The U.S. minted mercury dimes between 1916 and 1945. They are made up of 90% silver and 10% copper.



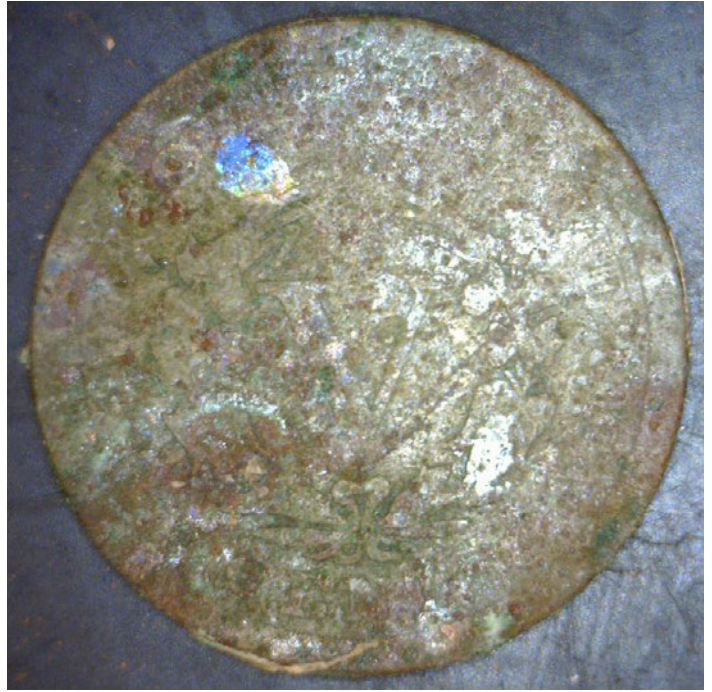
34TU219.246

A 1916 wheat penny recovered from inside of the compact (34TU219.243). The penny is badly corroded when compared to the silver coins recovered from the compact. It is impossible to tell where it was struck. The penny is made up of 95% copper and 5% zinc.



34TU219.247

A 1902 Liberty Head V nickel from inside of the compact (34TU219.243). All V nickels from this period were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The back side of the coin is more corroded, but the “V” is barely visible on the coin.



34TU219.248

A "Series of 1923" large one dollar silver certificate found inside of the compact (34TU219.243). Silver certificates were issued by the U.S. government between 1878 and 1964 and allowed buyers to redeem them for their face value in silver coins. This certificate is larger than a standard dollar bill. After 1928, the size was reduced to be equivalent to that of a dollar bill. This bill is dated Series of 1923, but that only indicates the year it was redesigned, not the year it was made. Since the large certificates were discontinued in 1928, this bill must have been printed in the five years between 1923 and 1928.





34TU219.249

A pair of leather shoes with rubber soles. Because they are made from a fragile organic material, the shoes have been sent to the Gilcrease Museum for conservation. More information on these artifacts is found in Appendix E.





34TU219.250

Second of three US Mercury or Winged Liberty Head dimes recovered from inside of the silver-plated compact (34TU219.243). This dime was struck in 1917 at the U.S. Mint in West Point, New York. The U.S. minted mercury dimes between 1916 and 1945. They are made up of 90% silver and 10% copper.



34TU219.251

Third of three US Mercury or Winged Liberty Head dimes recovered from inside of the silver-plated compact (34TU219.243). This dime was struck in 1919 at the U.S. Mint in West Point, New York. The U.S. minted mercury dimes between 1916 and 1945. They are made up of 90% silver and 10% copper.



34TU219.252

A US Buffalo nickel recovered from inside of the silver-plated compact (34TU219.243). The head of the nickel depicts the profile of a Native American man facing right. The profile is based on a hybrid of several models. The coin is heavily corroded, so much that the date is not visible. This is a common for these coins, which were known for wearing quickly. Buffalo nickels were comprised of 75% copper and 25% nickely. Buffalo nickels were issued by the US between 1913 - 1938.



34TU219.253

A wheat penny recovered from inside of the compact (34TU219.243). The penny is corroded when compared to the silver coins recovered from the compact, but is less worn than 34TU219.246. The date on the coin is partially legible. The first three digits are "192," meaning that this coin was struck sometime during the 1920s. It is impossible to tell where it was struck. The penny is made up of 95% copper and 5% zinc.



Catalog#	Count	Ware Type	Primary Decoration/ Glaze	Color	Vessel Form
34TU219.001	6	Stoneware	Medium blue glaze exterior/Unglazed interior	Medium Blue	Crock/jug
34TU219.003	1	Porcellaneous ware	Hand-painted	Orange, Yellow, Brown, Green	Unknown
34TU219.004	1	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Yellow	Unknown
34TU219.005	4	Yellowware	Hand-painted/molded	Yellow, Green	Pitcher
34TU219.006	1	Stoneware	Albany slip/Unglazed ext./Albany slip interior/molded		Unknown
34TU219.007	1	Ironstone	Undecorated		Mug
34TU219.018	2	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext./Albany slip int.		Unknown
34TU219.023	1	Porcellaneous ware	Molded/Gilded/Hand-Painted	Green	Unknown
34TU219.024	1	Ironstone	Undecorated		Plate or bowl
34TU219.026	2	Porcellaneous ware	Slip-decorated	Tan/black	Unknown
34TU219.030	1	Ironstone	Undecorated		Plate
34TU219.040	2	Porcellaneous ware	Hand-painted	Orange, Yellow, Gray	Unknown
34TU219.042	1	Ironstone	Undecorated		Mug
34TU219.043	1	Stoneware	Albany slip		Unknown

Catalog#	Vessel Portion	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.001	Base/body	early 20th century	Match with 34TU219.220 and 34TU219.234; Some refits present
34TU219.003	Body	early 20th century	Floral motif
34TU219.004	Body	early 20th century	Interior and exterior painted
34TU219.005	Rim/Body	1912-1925	Brush-McCoy Pottery, not similar Shawnee Pottery corn. Able to differentiate based on divots in the individual corn pieces. Divots not present on Shawnee Pottery Corn Queen/King series; Some refits
34TU219.006	Handle scar	Late 19th century	Small fragment with handle scar. Small area around handle scar is unglazed
34TU219.007	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.018	Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.023	Body	early 20th century	Molded pattern looks like metal strap with rivets
34TU219.024	Base	early 20th century	
34TU219.026	Body	20th century	Slip decorated tan line with black border and squiggles inside
34TU219.030	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	Burned
34TU219.040	Body	Early 20th century	Floral motif with stem; Pieces refit
34TU219.042	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.043	Body	Late 19th century	

Catalog#	Count	Ware Type	Primary Decoration/ Glaze	Color	Vessel Form
34TU219.046	1	Stoneware	Brown luster glaze/Green glaze		Unknown
34TU219.048	1	Whiteware	Colored Fiesta-style glaze/Molded	Rosy pink	Unknown
34TU219.049	1	Yellowware	Green glazed/Molded	Green	Mixing bowl
34TU219.050	1	Whiteware	Overglaze decal/Molded/Cream-colored glaze	Indeterminate	Plate
34TU219.051	2	Ironstone	Molded/Hand-painted	Green	Unknown
34TU219.052	2	Porcellaneous ware	Hand-painted (overglaze)	Green, yellow, blue, black	Unknown
34TU219.053	2	Whiteware	Molded		Unknown
34TU219.055	1	Stoneware	Albany slip		Jug
34TU219.056	1	Porcellaneous ware	Undecorated		Lid
34TU219.058	5	Porcellaneous ware	Hand-painted/Impressed	Red, orange, yellow, brown	Bowl
34TU219.061	1	Whiteware	Overglaze decal	Orange, purple, red	Unknown
34TU219.063	3	Coarse earthenware	Salt-glazed ext./Unglazed Int.		Drainage pipe (field tile)
34TU219.064	1	Whiteware	Transfer print	Green	Unknown

Catalog#	Vessel Portion	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.046	Body	20th century	
34TU219.048	Body	20th century	
34TU219.049	Rim/Body/Base	1928-1934	Mark on base is 9 in circle and shield. This was used by the Nelson McCoy Sanitary Stoneware Company between 1928 and 1934
34TU219.050	Rim	1930-1950	Homer Laughlin-style plate rim with molded edge and very faded overglaze decal with floral/leaf motif; possible burned
34TU219.051	Body	early 20th century	Molded vessel with green-handpainted motif on edges
34TU219.052	Body	early 20th century	Floral motif, blue, green, yellow with black outline
34TU219.053	Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.055	Mouth	Late 19th century	
34TU219.056	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.058	Body	20th century	Large vessel fragments with rolled rim, similar to precontact "globular jar" form. Vessel has indentations all over surface, similar to a golf ball texture and a overglaze red/orange hand painting over the exterior surface
34TU219.061	Rim	early 20th century	Only a very small portion of decoration present
34TU219.063	Body/Junction	early 20th century	
34TU219.064	Body	early 19th-mid-20th century	

Catalog#	Count	Ware Type	Primary Decoration/ Glaze	Color	Vessel Form
34TU219.065	1	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext/int		Unknown
34TU219.067	1	Porcellaneous ware	Overglaze decal	Yellow, Green, Brown	Unknown
34TU219.068	1	Whiteware	Overglaze annular	Dark blue	Plate
34TU219.072	1	Stoneware	Unglazed ext./Bristol Int./Impressed		Unknown
34TU219.085	1	Stoneware	Unglazed ext./Medium blue glazed int.	Medium Blue	Bowl/Flower pot
34TU219.087	1	Porcellaneous ware	Hand-painted (flow effect)	Cobalt	Teacup
34TU219.088	1	Whiteware	Hand-painted	Cobalt	Unknown
34TU219.089	1	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext/int/Printed	Black	Crock
34TU219.090	1	Whiteware	Edge decorated/Molded/Scalloped	Cobalt	Plate
34TU219.091	1	Whiteware	Molded		Teacup
34TU219.092	1	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext/int/Blue glaze/Molded	Light blue	Mixing bowl
34TU219.095	1	Porcellaneous ware	Molded		Plate
34TU219.104	1	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext/int	Molded	Unknown
34TU219.124	1	Porcellaneous ware	Undecorated		Insulator

Catalog#	Vessel Portion	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.065	Body	early 20th century	
34TU219.067	Base	early 20th century	Foot ring, floral motif, highly faded
34TU219.068	Rim	early 20th century	Line around rim on vessel interior
34TU219.072	Body	early 20th century	Impressed cross-hatched design on unglazed exterior of vessel
34TU219.085	Rim	early 20th century	Vessel could be a flower pot or a mixing bowl, given the folded rim
34TU219.087	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	Handle scar present but handle has broken off
34TU219.088	Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	Asian-style motifs
34TU219.089	Body	1920-1945	Crock with "Western Stoneware" logo and maple leaf on exterior
34TU219.090	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	Possible remnants of gilding along edge; edge has an almost flow motif
34TU219.091	Rim	early 20th century	
34TU219.092	Rim	early 20th century	Bristol slip stoneware bowl with molded decoration and light blue glaze applied at rim
34TU219.095	Rim	early 20th century	Art Nouveau-like scrolling floral motif on interior
34TU219.104	Body	early 20th century	Shell motif on portion of vessel body
34TU219.124		early 20th century	Ceramic insulator tube for knob and tube wiring, marked US; may match with 34TU219.235

Catalog#	Count	Ware Type	Primary Decoration/ Glaze	Color	Vessel Form
34TU219.136	2	Yellowware	Sponge-decorated	Light blue	Mixing bowl
34TU219.143	1	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext./Albany slip int.		Unknown
34TU219.144	1	Whiteware	Undecorated		Teacup
34TU219.146	30	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext./Brown glazed int.		Jug
34TU219.147	14	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext./Albany slip int.		Jug
34TU219.148	7	Ironstone	Undecorated		Plate
34TU219.149	6	Porcellaneous ware	Molded		Pitcher?
34TU219.150	1	Porcellaneous ware	Overglaze decal/Molded	Purple, green, with yellow background	Unknown
34TU219.151	3	Ironstone	Undecorated		Mug
34TU219.152	9	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext/int		Crock
34TU219.169	2	Porcellaneous ware	Undecorated		Insulator
34TU219.179	1	Ironstone	Molded		Oval Platter
34TU219.182	5	Ironstone	Molded		Bowl
34TU219.183	2	Porcellaneous ware	Overglaze decal/Molded	Red, green	Mug
34TU219.184	1	Porcellaneous ware	Molded/Gilded		Mug

Catalog#	Vessel Portion	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.136	Rim	early 20th century	Refit
34TU219.143	Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.144	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.146	Base/body/mouth	1890-1940	
34TU219.147	Base/body/mouth	1890-1940	
34TU219.148	Rim/Base/Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.149	Base/body	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.150	Body	early 20th century	Rose motif on yellow background; faded
34TU219.151	Rim/Body/Handle	Late 19th/early 20th century	Handle is broken off and only partially present; all 3 refit
34TU219.152	Base/body	early 20th century	
34TU219.169	Complete	early 20th century	Smaller insulator has a machine cut nail corroded into it
34TU219.179	Body/Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	Molded scrollwork motif
34TU219.182	Rim/Base/Body	1870s-1900s	All 5 refit
34TU219.183	Rim/Base/Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	Decal of roses; heavily faded; handle scar present with broken handle; both refit
34TU219.184	Rim/Body/Handle	early 20th century	Handle broken off; scrollwork motif; gliding is highly eroded

Catalog#	Count	Ware Type	Primary Decoration/ Glaze	Color	Vessel Form
34TU219.185	1	Whiteware	Molded		Mug
34TU219.189	2	Porcellaneous ware	Transfer print	Medium Blue	Bowl
34TU219.191	2	Whiteware	Transfer print/maker's mark	Dark blue	Saucer
34TU219.192	3	Stoneware	Albany slip int/ext		Crock
34TU219.196	1	Coarse earthenware	Unglazed		Flower pot
34TU219.202	2	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext./Brown glazed int./Slip decorated	Light blue, white	Crock
34TU219.205	1	Whiteware	Molded/Scalloped		Plate
34TU219.206	1	Porcellaneous ware	Molded		Unknown
34TU219.211	1	Porcellaneous ware	Overglaze decal/Scalloped	Red	Plate
34TU219.212	1	Stoneware	Cream-colored glazed ext/int/Molded		Unknown
34TU219.216	1	Whiteware	Maker's Mark	Black	Unknown
34TU219.217	1	Ironstone	Maker's Mark	Black	Unknown
34TU219.218	1	Ironstone	Undecorated		Unknown
34TU219.219	2	Whiteware	Undecorated		Plate
34TU219.220	1	Stoneware	Medium blue glaze ext/Unglazed int.		Crock/jug

Catalog#	Vessel Portion	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.185	Base	early 20th century	Footring is crenelated
34TU219.189	Base/Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	Likely a blue willow pattern, wide date range; refit
34TU219.191	Base/Rim	1891-1897	Maker's mark is "Bramble Alfred Meakin England", pattern name is Bramble; refit
34TU219.192	Body	Late 19th century	
34TU219.196	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.202	Base	Late 19th/early 20th century	Match with 34TU219.232
34TU219.205	Rim	early 20th century	
34TU219.206	Base	Late 19th/early 20th century	Concentric rings on base
34TU219.211	Rim	Late 19th/early 20th century	Floral design; faded
34TU219.212	Body	early 20th century	
34TU219.216	Base	1883-1889	Mark says "ES...ANLE...ENGLAND"; Charles Meakin Pottery in Hanley, England
34TU219.217	Base	ca. 1885-1897	"WHITE" over multiple crosses; mark is for Goodwin Brothers pottery of East Liverpool, OH
34TU219.218	Base	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.219	Rim/Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.220	Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	match with 34TU219.001 and 34TU219.234

Catalog#	Count	Ware Type	Primary Decoration/ Glaze	Color	Vessel Form
34TU219.231	2	Whiteware	Molded		Bowl
34TU219.232	1	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext./Brown glazed int./Slip decorated	Light blue, white	Crock/jug
34TU219.233	1	Stoneware	Bristol slip ext./Albany slip int.		Crock
34TU219.234	3	Stoneware	Medium blue glaze ext/int		Crock/flower pot
34TU219.235	1	Porcellaneous ware	Undecorated		Wiring tube

Catalog#	Vessel Portion	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.231	Rim		Refit
34TU219.232	Base	Late 19th/early 20th century	Match with 34TU219.202
34TU219.233	Body	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.234	Rim	early 20th century	Crindlated rim; likely a match with 34TU219.001 and 34TU219.220; 2 pieces refit
34TU219.235		Late 19th/early 20th century	Similar to 34TU219.124

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.010	1	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Base			
34TU219.011	3	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Base	Machine		
34TU219.012	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body			
34TU219.013	1	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Neck/Finish	Machine	Crown	
34TU219.014	1	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Base	Machine		
34TU219.016	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine		
34TU219.017	1	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Base	Press-and-blow machine		
34TU219.021	1	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Finish	Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.025	1	Deep green aqua	Container	Bottle	Base	Owens Machine?		
34TU219.027	1	Colorless	Container	Jar/vase	Complete	Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.029	5	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body			
34TU219.031	2	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Finish	Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.036	1	Colorless	Container	Bowl	Pedastal	Pressed		
34TU219.037	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Machine	Brandy/wine	Machine
34TU219.041	1	Colorless	Container	Unknown	Base	Pressed		
34TU219.045	3	Colorless	Flat					
34TU219.047	1	Cobalt	Flat					

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.054	1	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Finish/body	Machine	Large mouth external thread	
34TU219.057	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Machine	Small mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.060	2	Milk	Container	Cosmetic/ Ointment Jar	Base/Body	Machine		
34TU219.066	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Cup base mold		
34TU219.069	2	Bright green	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine made		
34TU219.070	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine		
34TU219.071	4	Cobalt	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Machine		
34TU219.076	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup base mold	Crown	Applied
34TU219.078	1	Colorless	Container	Jar	Base	Machine		
34TU219.079	1	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Owens Machine		
34TU219.080	1	Milk	Container	Cosmetic/ Ointment Jar	Base/Body	Machine		
34TU219.081	1	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Bottle	Base	Owens Machine		
34TU219.082	1	Milk	Container	Cosmetic/ Ointment Jar	Base	Machine		
34TU219.083	1	Black Amber	Container	Inkwell	Complete	Post-bottom mold	Bead	Ground

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.084	1	Colorless	Container	Unknown	Body	Pressed		
34TU219.093	3	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body			
34TU219.096	1	Milk	Container	Lid Liner				
34TU219.099	1	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Finish		Double Ring	Machine
34TU219.100	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body	Machine		
34TU219.101	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Owens Machine		
34TU219.102	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Owens Machine	Reinforced extract	Machine
34TU219.107	1	Colorless	Container	Jar	Complete	Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.109	1	Deep blue aqua	Container	Canning jar	Base			
34TU219.110	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Neck/Finish	Machine	Double Ring	
34TU219.111	1	Aqua	Container	Stopper	Complete			
34TU219.112	1	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Body			
34TU219.113	1	Colorless	Container	Rod	Broken			
34TU219.114	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup base mold	Patent	Tooled
34TU219.115	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Machine	Small mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.116	1	Colorless	Container	Jar	Complete	Owens Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.118	1	Emerald Green	Container	Bottle	Complete	Owens Machine	Crown	Machine
34TU219.119	1	Colorless	Container	Medicine Vial	Complete	Turn mold		
34TU219.120	1	Medium amber	Container	Bottle	Complete	Turn mold	Crown	Machine
34TU219.121	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body			
34TU219.122	1	Milk	Container	Bowl	Base	Pressed		
34TU219.132	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup base mold	Bead	Tooled
34TU219.135	1	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Bottle	Finish		Bead	Applied
34TU219.137	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Machine made	Bead	Machine
34TU219.138	4	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Bottle	Finish/body		Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.139	1	Medium amber	Container	Jar	Base	Machine		
34TU219.141	1	Colorless	Container	Lid	Rim	Pressed		
34TU219.142	9	Light green	Container		Body			
34TU219.145	1	Colorless	Container	Jar	Complete	Owens Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.154	4	Medium amber	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Cup base mold		
34TU219.155	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Owens Machine	Crown	Machine

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.156	1	Deep green aqua	Container	Bottle	Complete	Post-bottom mold	Crown	Tooled
34TU219.157	1	Deep blue aqua Light	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup base mold	Bead	Tooled
34TU219.158	1	Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup base mold	Crown	Tooled
34TU219.159	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup base mold	Brandy/wine	Tooled
34TU219.160	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Owens Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.161	1	Deep green aqua	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Post-bottom mold		
34TU219.162	1	Medium amber	Container	Bottle	Base/body/ neck	Post-bottom mold		
34TU219.163	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Owens Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.164	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Cup base mold		
34TU219.165	1	Deep blue aqua	Container	Bottle	Shoulder	Unknown mold		
34TU219.166	1	Medium amber	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Cup base mold		
34TU219.167	5	Colorless	Flat			Pressed		
34TU219.168	1	Milk	Container	Vase	Complete	Pressed		
34TU219.170	3	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Finish/neck		Crown	Tooled

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.171	1	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Bottle	Base	Cup base mold		
34TU219.172	2	Milk	Container	Jar	Base/Body	Machine		
34TU219.173	1	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	Base/Body	Machine		
34TU219.174	2	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Machine		
34TU219.175	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Machine	Bead	Machine
34TU219.176	1	Deep blue aqua	Container	Bottle	Complete	Owens Machine	Bead	Machine
34TU219.177	1	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Nearly complete	Owens Machine	Bead	Machine
34TU219.178	1	Emerald Green	Container	Bottle	Base	Turn mold		
34TU219.180	1	Milk	Container	Bowl	Rim/base	Pressed		
34TU219.181	1	Colorless	Container	Unknown	Base	Pressed		
34TU219.186	1	Aqua	Container	Inkwell	Base/Body	Owens Machine		
34TU219.187	1	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Base	Machine		
34TU219.188	2	Colorless	Container	Tumbler/ Snuff Jar	Nearly complete	Machine		
34TU219.190	2	Medium amber	Container	Bottle	Finish/body		Brandy/wine	Tooled
34TU219.193	1	Dark olive	Container	Bottle	Base	Turn mold		
34TU219.194	3	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Finish/body		Oil/Ring	Tooled
34TU219.195	2	Deep blue aqua	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Press-and-blow machine		

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.197	1	Bright green	Container	Unknown	Rim	Pressed		
34TU219.198	2	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Vase	Rim/body	Pressed		
34TU219.199	1	Milk	Container	Cosmetic/Ointment Jar	Rim/body	Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.200	1	Straw/ Selenium	Container	Bottle	Base	Owens Machine		
34TU219.201	1	Light Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Bottle	Base	Owens Machine		
34TU219.208	2	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Cup base mold		
34TU219.210	1	Colorless	Container	Unknown	Base/Body	Pressed		
34TU219.213	2	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish	Machine	Cap seal	Machine
34TU219.214	2	Deep blue aqua	Container	Bottle	Base/Body	Post-bottom mold		
34TU219.215	1	Medium amber	Container	Bottle	Body			
34TU219.222	1	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Body			
34TU219.223	1	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Base			
34TU219.224	1	Light aqua	Container	Bottle	Body			
34TU219.225	1	Medium amber Light	Container	Bottle	Finish		Patent/Extract	Tooled
34TU219.236	1	Amethyst/ Manganese	Container	Tumbler	Base			

Catalog#	Count	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style	Finish Method
34TU219.238	1	Colorless	Container	Cosmetic/ Ointment Jar	Complete	Owens Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.240	1	Colorless	Container	Jar	Complete	Owens Machine	Large mouth external thread	Machine
34TU219.241	1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup base mold	Prescription	Machine
34TU219.242	1	Deep green aqua	Container	Bottle	Complete	Machine	Crown	Machine

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.010		Yes	"L" on base and "OP88" on heel	early 20th century	Numerous bubbles in glass
34TU219.011		Yes	"SAND SPRINGS OKLAHOMA...AUG 31, 1915...CO" and "Ke" in script	1915-1920s	
34TU219.012		Yes	"LDER"	early 20th century	
34TU219.013		No		early 20th century	Soda bottle finish
34TU219.014		Yes	"MADE IN U.S.A."	early 20th century	
34TU219.016		Yes	"204"	early 20th century	
34TU219.017		No		early 20th century	Machine mark on base
34TU219.021		No		early 20th century	
34TU219.025		No		early 20th century	Possible Owens Machine Mark on base
34TU219.027		No	Owens-Illinois mark with "7" (left) and "4" (right)	1934	Mark indicates made in 1934 at Alton, IL plant
34TU219.029		No		early 20th century	Bottle body fragments, several have ridged motifs
34TU219.031		No		1910+	Bead seal below thread
34TU219.036		No		1920+	
34TU219.037	Oval flask	Yes	Owens-Illinois mark with "1" (left) and "14" (right)	1929-1934	Made at Toledo, OH plant between 1929-1934
34TU219.041		No		early 20th century	Small fragment with portion of footing and starburst pattern on base
34TU219.045					All 2.5 mm thick
34TU219.047					3.9 mm thick

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.054		No		1920+	Canning jar with bead seal finish and ridge motif at seams
34TU219.057	Unknown	No	"WT" in triangle on base	1924-1938	Owens machine mark on base, melted, Whitall Tatum triangle mark on base
34TU219.060		No		Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.066		Yes	"...ES 290..."	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.069	Round	Yes	"R" in triangle mark; large "X" with "A4050" below	1923-1956	Mark is for Reed Glass Company, Rochester, NY and provides date
34TU219.070	Round	Yes	"PSODENT...TISEPTIC"; Owens-Illinois Glass Company mark with "7" at right	1937	Pepsodent Antiseptic mouthwash bottle
34TU219.071	Rounded Rectangle	Yes	"Penslar" in script on bottle; "I-K-948" on base	1907-1965	Penslar toiletries bottle; made in Detroit by Peninsular Chemical Co., variety of products - hair tonic, linament, patent medicines
34TU219.076	Round	Yes	On base "Armour's [script] TOP NOTCH BRAND 6. CHICAGO"	1911-1920s	Most likely a grape juice bottle, produced when Armour acquired Fenner Juice in 1921
34TU219.078		Yes	"No. 64. PAT. IN U.S. JULY 13, 1920. 18"	1920+	Jelly jar; text is backwards in a serif font
34TU219.079	Cornered rectangle	Yes	I in diamond mark	1915-1929	Illinois Glass Company mark on base
34TU219.080		Yes	"MUSTEROLE CLEVELAND"	1905-1956	Musterole ointment for congestion; founded in Cleveland in 1905, worldwide distribution after WWI, absorbed by larger company in 1956, made until 1970
34TU219.081	Elixir/Handy	No		1903-1918	
34TU219.082		Yes	"MEN...TRA...MAR..."	1885+	Mentholatum Reg. Trade Mark jar
34TU219.083	Conical	Yes	On base "SANFORD'S 24 [in circle] 6"	1880s-1910s	Sanford Inkwell

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.084				Late 19th/early 20th century	Early American Pattern Glass
34TU219.093		Yes	"SAND ...BOTTLING CO."	1915-1955	Sand Springs Bottling Co. soda bottle
34TU219.096		Yes	"INE PORCELAIN"	1871+	"GENUINE PORCELAIN CAP FOR BALL MASON JARS" - insert for zinc mason jar lids
34TU219.099		No			
34TU219.100		No			Portion of painted red label
34TU219.101	Rex Oval	Yes	"N" on base (no border)	1920s	Obear-Nester Glass Company
34TU219.102	Hub/Golden Gate oval	Yes	"WT" in triangle and "G" on base	1924-1938	Whitall-Tatum Glass Co. Mark; New Jersey
34TU219.107		Yes	Owens-Illinois mark with "7" (left) and "5" (right)	1935	Alton, IL plant
34TU219.109		Yes	Unidentified makers's mark	Early 20th century	
34TU219.110		No		Early 20th century	
34TU219.111		Yes	LEA & PERRINS	Late 19th/early 20th century	Stopper from a condiment bottle
34TU219.112		Yes	"Ke [script]...SON"	1915+	Melted
34TU219.113				Late 19th/20th century	Small clear glass rod with flared end, likely for medicinal use
34TU219.114	Blake (Variant 1)	Yes	"SLOAN'S No.13 LINIMENT DR EARL S SLOAN BOSTON, MASS U.S.A." (body); "E. S. S." (base)	1904-1916	Treatment for both horses and people with worldwide distribution. Still in production today but Boston location only listed on bottle through 1916.
34TU219.115		Yes	Graduated measurements on side, Linked serif "MB" on base	1906-1922	Marion Bottle Company, Marion, IN
34TU219.116		Yes	"8" above "HA" mark	1923-1964	Hazel-Atlas Glass Company

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.118	Round			1910-1940	
34TU219.119		No		early 20th century	
34TU219.120	Round			1880-1915	
34TU219.121		Yes	"Rawl [Script]...TRA"	1929-1935	Rawleigh's Trademark bottle, W.T. Rawleigh Co., Freeport, IL; patent medicines, cosmetics, insecticides, and spices/extracts
34TU219.122				Late 19th/early 20th century	Scroll pattern
34TU219.132	Usona (Elixir oval or Handy)	Yes	Graduated sides and "iji" near neck, "Usona" on base	1902-early 1930s	Usona bottle shape produced by Obear-Nester Bottle Glass Co., pieces of cork inside bottle
34TU219.135		No		1875-1890	
34TU219.137		Yes	"CETS IT" on base	early 20th century	Small medicine bottle, unidentified
34TU219.138		No		1875-1918	Ketchup/condiment bottle
34TU219.139		Yes	"BRICK OVEN...ANS", Anchor Hocking mark, "ALSO IN TINS", "6-6-50B", "PAT NO. 113280"	1938-1969	Brick Oven Beans, glass jar, Anchor Hocking
34TU219.141		No		Late 19th/early 20th century	Pressed glass with ruby colored staining added to the Red Block pattern
34TU219.142		No		late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.145		Yes	"HA" mark on base with "4" underneath	1923-1964	Hazel-Atlas Glass Company
34TU219.154	Oval	Yes	"B" with serif mark on base	1900-1909	Brockway Glass Co. or Charles Boldt Glass Co. mark; mends with 34TU219.190
34TU219.155	Round	Yes	"0 5" on base; "375 on heel	1904-1940	Very large bottle

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.156	Round	Yes	"1425 98" on base; "A. B. CO." on heel	1905-1914	American Bottle Company; soda bottle; raised mold vent marks
34TU219.157	Monarch/ Erie Oval	Yes	"WHITTEMORE BOSTON U.S.A."	1870-1920	Shoe polish bottle
34TU219.158	Round	Yes	"THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTLING CO. TULSA, OK" on body, "S" on base	1907-1918	Soda bottle
34TU219.159	Round	Yes	"Harvest King Distilling Co. [script] Western Branch Kansas City, MO" on body, "S" on base	1905-1918	Whiskey bottle; cork inside
34TU219.160	Excelsior/ Windsor Oval/ Round- Cornered Blake	No		1904-1940	Stitching motif along side of bottle
34TU219.161	Round with 10-sided base	Yes	"THE SOUTHWESTERN BOTTLING CO. TULSA, I.T." on body, "S" on base	1880-1907	Hutchinson-style soda bottle
34TU219.162	Round	No		1850-1910s	
34TU219.163	Octagonal	No		1904-1940	Similar to mustard and pickle/relish bottles in 1933- 1935 Owens-Illinois catalog
34TU219.164	Round	No		1890-1920	Bubbles in glass
34TU219.165		No		Late 19th/early 20th century	Heavily worn, mold seam goes over shoulder
34TU219.166	Round	No		1890-1920	
34TU219.167		No		early 20th century	Flat glass has patterns, repeating triskele style pattern
34TU219.168		No		Late 19th/early 20th century	Botanical pattern on vase
34TU219.170	Round	No		1895-1915	Soda bottle finish

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.171	Round	No		1890-1918	
34TU219.172		Yes	"MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CHEESE TRADEMARK R.G.S.D."	1891-1920	Cheese jar; refit
34TU219.173		Yes	LAYTON...BAKING	early 20th century	Layton's Baking Powder tumbler, made in St. Louis, MO
34TU219.174	Triangular body	No		early 20th century	Bubbles in glass
34TU219.175	Round	Yes	"L" on base	early - mid 20th century	Small pill bottle
34TU219.176	Round	Yes	"D" on base	early 20th century	Small pill bottle; bubbles in glass
34TU219.177	Blake (Variant 1)	No		early 20th century	
34TU219.178		No		1880-1915	Deep kick up at base
34TU219.180		No		early 20th century	Scrollwork motif
34TU219.181		No		early 20th century	Octagonal container base
34TU219.186		No		1910-1930	Bubbles in glass
34TU219.187		Yes	"SAFETY VALVE PAT'd MAY 21 1895" "HC" over a triangle mark	1895-1918	Mason jar produced by both Hazel Glass Co. and Safety Valve Fruit Jar Co.
34TU219.188		No		1906-1960s	Variety 4, gripper ring, 3/4 pint size
34TU219.190		No		Late 19th/early 20th century	Mend with 34TU219.154
34TU219.193	Round	No		1880-1915	Single raised dot on base
34TU219.194		No		1870-1930	Bubbles in glass
34TU219.195		No		1894-1945	Bubbles in glass; refit

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.197		No		early 20th century	
34TU219.198		No		1875-1918	Castellated flaring rim of vase; refit
34TU219.199		No		1890-1950	
34TU219.200		No		1912-1950	
34TU219.201		No		1904-1918	
34TU219.208	Blake (Variant 1)	Yes	"2" on base, backwards	1860-1920	
34TU219.210		No			Starburst on base with octagonal pattern around margins
34TU219.213		No		1900-1940	Refit
34TU219.214		Yes	"AB" mark with "E7" below on base	1905-1909	Beer bottle with "AB" ligature mark for American Bottle Company; refit
34TU219.215		No		late 19th/early 20th century	One side of an oval flask-style liquor bottle
34TU219.222		Yes	"EAL...TRADEMARK...EM...AS"	1910+	Kerr Self-Sealing Trademark Wide-Mouth Mason Jar
34TU219.223		Yes	"1766EGZ" on heel	Late 19th/early 20th century	
34TU219.224		Yes	"SPRINGS"	1915-1955	Sand Springs Bottling Co. soda bottle
34TU219.225		No		1870-1930	
34TU219.236		No		1875-1918	Base has ridged motif, glass tapers outward toward missing lip

Catalog#	Bottle shape	Embossed	Embossing Script	Date Range	Notes
34TU219.238		Yes	Owens-Illinois mark with "7" (left); right and bottom numbers are indeterminate	1929+	right and bottom numbers have been impacted by melting damage at edge of base; made by Owens-Illinois plant in Alton, IL
34TU219.240		Yes	Owens-Illinois mark with "7" (left), "5" (right), and "9." below	1935	Owens-Illinois Alton, IL plant
34TU219.241	Buffalo Oval	No		1870-1920	Large bubble on body
34TU219.242	Coca Cola Bottle	Yes	Stars on neck; "SODA WATER PROPERTY OF COCA COLA" (body); "TULSA SODA OK" (base); "PAT NOV 27 1923 6-25 1138E" (heel)	1925	Number on heel provides date

Catalog#	Count	Metal type	Object Type	Notes	Date range
34TU219.008	1	Ferrous	Mule shoe		Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.009	1	Ferrous	Horse shoe		Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.019	1	Ferrous	Large bolt and nut	1" diameter bolt; 1.25" square nut	
34TU219.020	2	Wood	large wood fragments		
34TU219.022	2	Ferrous	wire nails		20th century
34TU219.028	3	Ferrous	temporary grave marker and post		20th century
34TU219.032	1	Copper	wire cluster from electrical pole		20th century
34TU219.033	1	Ferrous	Enamelware pan with handles		1870s-1930s
34TU219.034	1	Ferrous	Temporary grave marker frame		20th century
34TU219.035	4	Ferrous	Temporary grave marker post fragments		20th century
34TU219.038	1	Ferrous	Temporary grave marker frame		20th century
34TU219.059	1	Ferrous	Temporary grave marker		20th century
34TU219.062	1	Ferrous	Temporary grave marker and post		20th century
34TU219.086	2	Ferrous	Gears	2.25 in. diameter	Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.094	1	Ferrous	Large gear	6.5 in. diameter	Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.097	1	Ferrous	Railroad spike		Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.098	1	Ferrous	Bracket		
34TU219.105	1	Ferrous	Utility meter cover		20th century
34TU219.106	1	Ferrous	Ridged collar/washer	1.5" diameter; .5" hole	
34TU219.108	1	Ferrous	Roller skate platform		Early 20th century
34TU219.117	1	Brass	shotgun shell	REM-UMC NO. 12 NITRO CLUB	1922-1936
34TU219.123	1	Brass	Silver-plated 4-tined fork	1847 Roger Brothers mark; Windsor pattern dinner fork	Late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.126	1	Brass/rubber	Soda bottle stopper	Hutchinson-style rubber disk	1880-1910
34TU219.127	2	Leather/brass	Shoe fragments with grommets		20th century

Catalog#	Count	Metal type	Object Type	Notes	Date range
34TU219.128	1	Brass	Twisted wire fragment		
34TU219.129	1	Brass	rectangular fragment		
34TU219.130	9	Ferrous	pegs		
34TU219.153	1	Copper	Wheat penny	Struck at Denver mint	1915
34TU219.207	1	Brass	.30-06 rifle shell	marked "Frankford Arsenal 1907 Nov"	1907
34TU219.220	1	Brass	Washer	Notches and possible stamped motif	
34TU219.226	1	Ferrous	Rod with square bolts on each end	3/4" diameter rod and 1" square nut	
34TU219.227	1	Ferrous	Metal pipe with flange at one end	2 in. interior diameter	
34TU219.230	1	Ferrous	Enamelware pan with handles	Blue/white marbled enamel	1870s-1930s
34TU219.239	1	Brass	Brass double lug short bar style coffin handle fragment	Single piece from backdirt, likely part of discard pattern of cemetery material in this area.	19002-1910s
34TU219.243	1	Copper/Silver plated	Silver-plated compact	Square with angled corners, includes brush (no bristles remain); unidentified crest on lid with "Phi Delta" spelled out in Greek letters	early 20th century
34TU219.244	1	Silver	U.S. Barber or Liberty Head Half Dollar	Struck in 1913 at Denver mint, 95% silver, 5% copper, coins were made between 1894-1915	1913
34TU219.245	1	Silver	US Mercury or Winged Liberty Head dime	Struck in 1916 at West Point, NY mint, 90% silver, 10% copper, coins were made between 1916-1945	1916
34TU219.246	2	Copper	Wheat penny	Badly corroded	1916
34TU219.247	2	Copper/Nickel	Liberty Head V nickel	Struck in 1902 in Philadelphia, 75% copper, 25% nickel	1902
34TU219.250	1	Silver	US Mercury or Winged Liberty Head dime	Struck in 1916 at West Point, NY mint, 90% silver, 10% copper, coins were made between 1916-1945	1917

Catalog#	Count	Metal type	Object Type	Notes	Date range
34TU219.251	1	Silver	US Mercury or Winged Liberty Head dime	Struck in 1916 at West Point, NY mint, 90% silver, 10% copper, coins were made between 1916-1945	1919
34TU219.252	1	Copper/Nickel	Buffalo nickel	Too corroded to see date; 75% copper, 25% nickel, Coins were made between 1913-1938,	1913-1938
34TU219.253	1	Copper	Wheat penny	Date is 192? due to corrosion	1920-1929

Catalog#	Count	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Date Range
34TU219.002	1	Brick	Brick marked Tulsa between lugs	Made at brick plant in Greenwood	1932
34TU219.015	1	Faunal	Cow tibia		
34TU219.039	1	Faunal	cow/bison rib		
34TU219.044	1	Faunal	Large mollusk shell		
34TU219.073	17	Faunal	Assorted faunal remains (summarized in report by Brandi Bethke)		
34TU219.074	1	Brick	Machine-made brick with raised stars and lug		early 20th century
34TU219.075	1	Polished stone	Stone slab, one side is finished, other is unfinished	Oval in center of stone with possible letters; heavily eroded, hard to make out letters	
34TU219.077	1	Leather/brass	Shoe fragment with grommets		late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.103	1	Bakelite	Decorative hair comb		1910-1939
34TU219.125	1	Plastic	Collar button	White	mid-20th century
34TU219.132	1	Shell	4-hole button	.5 inch diameter	late 19th/20th century
34TU219.133	1	Shell/Mother-of-Pearl	4-hole button	.5 inch diameter; one side has ferrous metal - unclear if it is part of button or simply adhered to it	late 19th/20th century
34TU219.140	1	Rubber/brass	Shoe heel with nails		late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.203	2	Rubber/brass	Boot heels with nails		late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.204	1	Wood/ferrous metal	Wood handled tool	Possibly paint roller	late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.209	1	Leather/brass	Shoe fragment with grommets		late 19th/early 20th century
34TU219.228	12	Wood specimens	summarized in report by Jennifer Haney		
34TU219.229	1	Faunal	summarized in report by Brandi Bethke		

Oaklawn Cemetery			Sexton Area Testing		Other Artifacts	
Catalog#	Count	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Date Range	
34TU219.237	1	Faunal	summarized in report by Brandi Bethke			
34TU219.248	1	Cotton bond	U.S. Silver certificate	Large size marked Series 1923; is stuck to the inside of the silver-plated compact and now awaiting conservation at Gilcrease	1923+	
34TU219.249	2	Leather/brass/rubber	2 leather, brass, and rubber shoes	awaiting info from conservator at Gilcrease	late 19th/early 20th century	

APPENDIX E

REPORT ON OAKLAWN SHOE FINDS

Report on Oaklawn Shoe Finds

by I. Marc Carlson

These shoes were found in a fill layer during the summer dig, July 2020. They were placed in cold storage at Gilcrease Museum.

They have not been cleaned, but the wet soil has not yet produced mold.

During examination a considerable amount of soil came free. This was searched for extra bits before being returned to the bags.

1. 34TU219 Feature 3, bag 1

An adult woman's shoe, with a block heel. The welt is intact.

Length Overall 25 cm.

Width Overall 8 cm

Heel is 4 x 6.5 x 4.5 cm

Lace tab fragments, both sides are present.

Grommet separated

Rear quarter fragment, inner heel support is mostly intact.





2. 34TU219 Feature 3, bag 2

2 separate shoes

An adult woman's shoe, with a block heel. No vamp, no welt present.

Nondiagnostic shoe vamp. Some lining present.

Heel section length overall 13 cm

Heel 7 cm x 4 cm x 6 cm



3. 34TU219 Feature 3, bag 3
2 shoe pieces, likely from separate shoes.
Partial rear quarter 17 cm
Partial insole, rear. Heel and shank. 15 cm
Partial lining.
Second partial heel with pegging.
Further analysis after cleaning suggested.



4. Contextless item 1
Heel liner or toe puff
7 cm wide x 2 cm high



5. Contextless bag 2
Women's shoe parts
20 cm x 7 cm
Fragmentary rear quarters
Fragmentary vamp
Low heel 2.4 cm
Forepart outsole missing, welt and insole intact.



6. Contextless bag 3

Women's shoe parts

Forepart, outsole. 17 x 8 cm

vamp 14 x 8 cm

No welt.



- 7. Contextless bag 4
 - Women's shoe parts
 - Fragmentary inner soles, 2
 - Fragmentary outer sole, 7 – at least 2 separate soles.
 - Vamp structure
 - Pegged heel pieces, 3
 - Lacing tab fragment, 2
 - Rear quarter fragment
 - Lining fragments

Sliver of pottery?



8. 34TU219 Trench B

Approximately N1021/E1002 A little less than 1 meter S. /n 3.7 M BS

Man's boot (possibly Balmoral style)

2 upper, rear quarters. Lacing eyelets.

Toe cap.

Heel liner

Fragmentary vamp

A bent wire 17 cm



9. Contextless bag 5

1 Adult Man's Sole

Sole with Oxford toe cap and heel. 28 x 10 cm

2. Child's boot

Partial upper and sole, 20 cm long x 13 cm high x 8 cm wide.

Leather strap. In need of cleaning and conservation.



10. Other non-diagnostic materials.



Recommendations:

Based on current best practices, clean with a slow steady stream of cool water (distilled not city water, which has chloramine in it), removing the muck by hand, saving that for searching for any remaining fragments. Blot to get the excess water out, then cover for careful air drying. Watch for mold blooms. If there are mold blooms seal the pieces up and remove them from the building. Mix a 50-50 solution of white vinegar and water in a spray bottle. Saturate and wipe off the mold outside and closely monitor.

Carefully add PEG 600 (other weights are too hard or too soft on shoe leather). Poor conservation can cause up to a 15% shrinkage in dimensions.

APPENDIX F

SUMMER 2021 EXCAVATION ARTIFACT CATALOG

SUMMER 2021 EXCAVATION ARTIFACT CATALOG

The following pages contain photographs and descriptions of the retained non-mortuary artifacts recovered from the summer 2021 excavations of graves in the Original 18 area of Oaklawn cemetery. These artifacts are just a sample of the assemblage from this area. Only the artifacts that can be identified or assigned a date range were retained. These artifacts represent domestic refuse from use of the area before the property was purchased by the city to become Oaklawn and for the most part are not associated with the later use of the area as a cemetery. None of the recovered artifacts presented in this catalog are associated with coffins or vaults. They are not personal effects of the individuals buried in this part of the cemetery. When possible, the catalog includes date ranges for the recovered artifacts.

2.001

Two fragments of an undecorated ironstone plate. Ironstone, also sold as White Granite and a variety of other trade names, is a thick, durable, and cost effective ceramic first produced in the 1840s in Staffordshire, England. Plain versions like this plate came into vogue into the 1870s and were made in the United States as well as the UK. This version has a portion of a brown-tinted maker's mark on the base, seen in the photograph below at right. The mark is too small to be identified. The plate dates from the late 19th through the first half of the 20th century.



3.001

The rim of a scalloped plate with a molded decoration and the remnants of a faded floral decal decoration. The widespread use of multi-color enameled lithographs, which were not decals, in ceramic decoration began in the 1890s (Samford and Miller 2012). Enameled lithographs on paper were adhered to ceramic plates with a mixture of turpentine and oil. The paper was then peeled away to reveal the design. Decal printing allowed the use of many more colors in a design than previous decorative processes. The decals were applied over the glaze on a vessel, meaning that the decoration could be damaged during routine use by cutlery and cleaning. The vast majority of decal decorations depicted floral motifs. Archaeological examples like this plate are often faded after being in the ground for roughly a century. This plate fragment likely dates between 1890 and 1950.



3.002 and 5.001

Two portions of the rim from a sponge-decorated plate. The two examples are from the same vessel or from a set of plates with the same decorative pattern. This plate was decorated with a cut sponge dipped into a cobalt-colored pigment. Cut sponge decorated wares were introduced in 1845 and were most popular from that time into the 1870s. Cut sponge vessels continued to be made and saw widespread use into the 1930s, so this plate has a wide date range, between 1845 and 1940 (Samford and Miller 2012).



5.002



Molded hair portion of a glazed china doll head. Glazed porcelain dolls were typically made in Germany. They were most popular before 1860, when unglazed bisque porcelain dolls were introduced, but were produced into the 20th century. A china doll revival occurred in the mid-20th century, although those examples were poorly-made reproductions. The hair of china dolls was typically painted in brown, blonde, or black. This example appears to have been painted and the paint has rubbed off in all but the recessed areas. This doll head dates from the mid-19th through the early 20th century.

5.003

A complete manganese glass oval eagle style flask. It was made in a cup-based mold with a tooled brandy/wine style finish. The base of the bottle, on the next page, has a “B” with serifs and a smaller “8”. This mark was used by the Charles Boldt Glass Company. The company was founded Muncie, Indiana, moved its headquarters to Cincinnati in 1909, and opened a factory in Huntington, West Virginia that same year. The Charles Boldt Glass Company used the “B” serif logo from 1900 to 1919 exclusively on liquor bottles (Lockhart et al. 2013). The use of manganese, which turns purple with light exposure, as a decoloring agent for glass ended in 1918, so this bottle dates between 1900-1918.





5.004

A 10-sided fluted colorless glass condiment bottle. The bottle has a small circular valve ejection mark on the base that indicates it was made with a press-and-blow machine, a semi-automated machine introduced in 1898 that primarily made wide bore jars and bottles. The base of the bottle is marked “H J HEINZ CO PATENTED,” so it was very likely some sort of condiment bottle. The H. J. Heinz Company, which is still well-known today, was founded under a different name in 1869 in Pennsylvania. The H. J. Heinz tradename was adopted in 1888 and the company began to rapidly expand in the 1890s (H. J. Heinz Company 2021). Heinz acquired a bottling company to produce their own bottles in 1892 (Lockhart et al. 2016b). This bottle is similar to the “Fluted Chow” bottle found on page 190 of the 1906 Illinois Glass catalog, although it is not an exact match. The Illinois Glass bottle was designed to have a cork closure. A later similar version, found on page 45 of the 1916 Kearns Gosurch Glass company catalog also has a cork closure. By the release of the Illinois Glass Company catalog in 1926, nearly all fluted condiment bottles, found on pages 125-140, had threaded finishes. A few examples still had cork closures. A handful of bottles in the 1933 Owens-Illinois Glass Company catalog also had cork closures. Press-and-blow machines were first used in 1898 and continued to be used until 1940, although it is likely that this bottle dates to the earlier end of that range with its cork closure. It is estimated to date between 1898 and 1920.





5.005

The brass and iron inner-workings of a pocket watch. There are no markings on the watch mechanism indicating what company produced it. It likely dates from the late 19th through the mid-20th century.



7.001

Portion of the body of a bisque porcelain doll. This is likely a leg or arm attachment. This piece likely dates from the introduction of bisque dolls in the 1860s through sometime in the early to mid-20th century.



9.001

A piece of molded porcellaneous ware from an unknown vessel form. The design consists of raised curving lines and raised dots. The date of this artifact is unknown.

9.001

A complete colorless glass pharmacy/extract bottle. The bottle measures 11.5 cm in height with a 2 x 4.5 cm body. The bottle shape is classified as Blake Variant 1, which is a rectangular bottle with chamfered corners. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled patent/extract/flat style finish. No embossing or maker's marks are found on this likely medicine bottle. Because of the manufacturing method and finish style, this bottle dates between 1870 and 1920.



9.003, 15.001, & 24.002

Three refitted pieces from the rim of an ironstone vessel. The pieces crossmend from three different contexts. The vessel, likely a platter, had a simple decoration consisting of alternating arches and lines around the rim. For more information on ironstone, see the entry for 2.001. Given the decoration and form, this vessel likely dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.



10.001

Portions of the body and base of a medium amber colored patent medicine bottle. The bottle body, seen on the next page is embossed

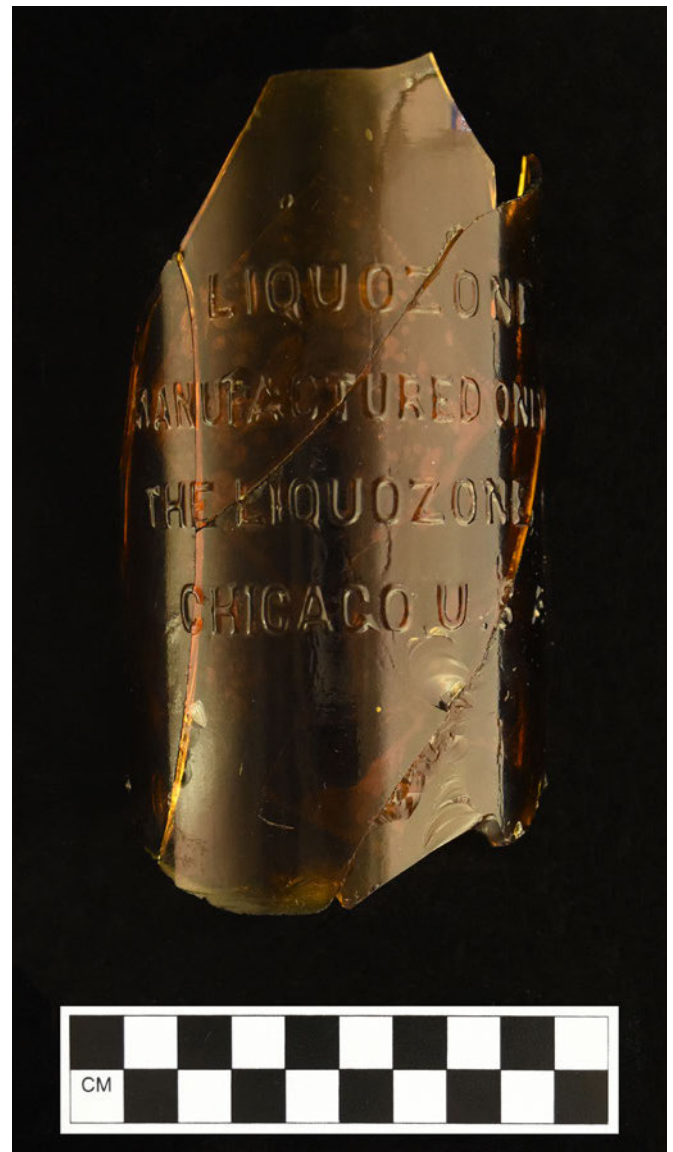
LIQUOZONE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE LIQUOZONE CO.
CHICAGO U.S.A.

The base of the bottle, which was made in a post-bottom mold, is embossed

1079
18

Liquozone was a patent medicine that claimed to contain liquid oxygen in the form of ozone. In the late 19th century, ozone was toxic and yet believed to have powerful antiseptic properties. Inventor Nikola Tesla was a major advocate for ozone treatments in the early 20th century (Jacewicz 2017). In 1898, Chicago

entrepreneur Douglas Smith began marketing Liquozone as an antiseptic cure-all boosted with the power of liquid oxygen (Griffin 2014). The remedy was advertised widely as a cure for a wide variety of illnesses, including respiratory maladies, a variety of digestive problems, malaria, and even cancer, among other diseases (Adams 1905). Liquozone sold briskly despite its obvious false premise, since liquid oxygen cannot exist above -229 degrees Fahrenheit. At that temperature, ingestion would be fatal to the consumer. In 1905, muckraking journalist Samuel Hopkins Adams used Liquozone as one of numerous examples of fraudulent patent medicines in a long-form exposé. Adams (1905:23) reported the results of a chemical analysis of Liquozone, noting that it was more than 93 percent water, with minimal inclusions of sulphuric, hydrochloric, and hydrobromic acid. Adams' work was influential in the passage of the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act, which forced many patent medicine companies to either disclose the contents of their fake remedies or cease production. This bottle dates between 1898-1906.



15.002



An molded porcellaneous ware spout with an incised cross-hatched motif. The spout is very likely from a teapot. The spout likely dates from the late 19th through the early 20th century.

15.003

Portion of the shoulders and head of a china doll. This is the shoulder and head portion of what would have been a cloth-bodied china doll. The doll would have had a porcellaneous ware head and shoulder area, along with the ends of the arms and legs. The remainder of the doll would have had a stuffed cloth body, which seldom preserves in the archaeological record. For more on china dolls see the entry for 5.002. This example dates from the mid-19th through the early 20th century.



15.004

The rim of a small Bristol slip stoneware crock. The interior and exterior of this artifact are pictured below. Stoneware is a high-fired ceramic used primarily for utilitarian vessels, such as crocks, jugs, churns, and large bowls. Bristol slip, which was used to achieve a smooth gray to grayish white surface, was used initially with brown Albany slip on vessel interiors. After 1920, potters used exclusively Bristol slip on both the interior and exterior of vessels (Samford and Miller 2012), so this sherd dates after 1920.



15.005

Two fragments of the rim of a molded ironstone vessel that mend. The vessel type is uncertain, although the size suggests it is a large bowl. Only a portion of the molded motif is present, but it may be an example of the harvest motifs popular from the 1860s through the early 19th century (Samford and Miller 2012). For a more in-depth discussion of ironstone, see the description of 2.001.



15.006

A molded ironstone rim from an unknown vessel type. This artifact has a crazed crackle finish surface and staining from post-depositional processes. For more information on ironstone see the description of 2.001. Because this piece has a simple motif, it dates from 1870 through the early 20th century.

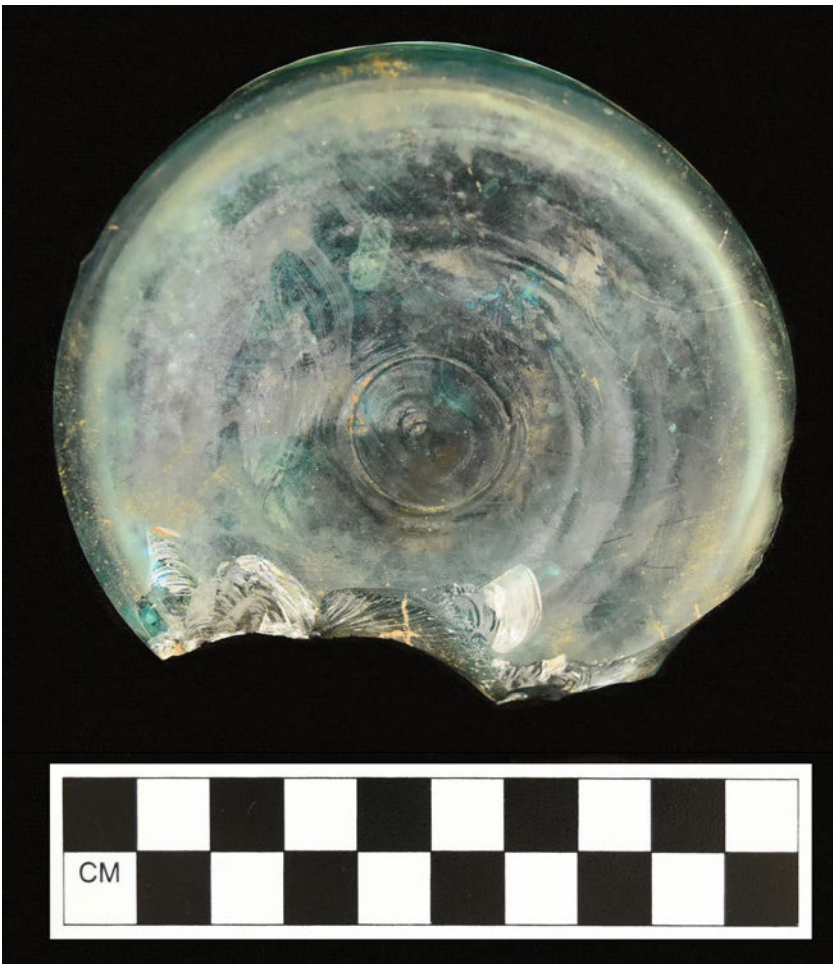


15.007



The base of a light aqua glass bottle. The base is embossed with an “S”. This is very likely the base of a Hutchinson-style soda bottle that closed with a wire and rubber stopper inserted into the neck of the bottle. Hutchinson-style soda bottles, which are round soda bottles with a thick body and a blob-style finish, were common from the 1880s through 1910. They fell out of use in 1910, when they were replaced by the crown finish, which is still used on many beer bottles today (Lindsey 2021).

15.008



The base of an aqua glass canning jar. The jar measured 10 cm in diameter. The small circular mark on the base of the jar indicates that it was made with a press-and-blow machine. This type of mark was common on jars made from 1894 through the 1940s.

15.009

A fragment of a light green glass canning jar. The fragment has a portion of an embossed script “B” associated with the Ball Mason Jar company. These jars were made by the Ball Brothers Company of Muncie, Indiana. Ball jars are known to be the most common brand of one of the most ubiquitous categories of material culture found on late 19th through mid-20th century archaeological sites. It is difficult to establish the date of a site based on canning jars since they were subject to frequent reuse over a number of years. The Ball Brothers Company started using a script “Ball” on their jars in 1885 and still use the logo through the present day. If more of the word is present, it is possible to establish a date range for the manufacture of the jar using characteristics of the script style. In this case, it is only possible to say that this artifact was made sometime after 1885. This is likely the same jar as 15.012.



15.010

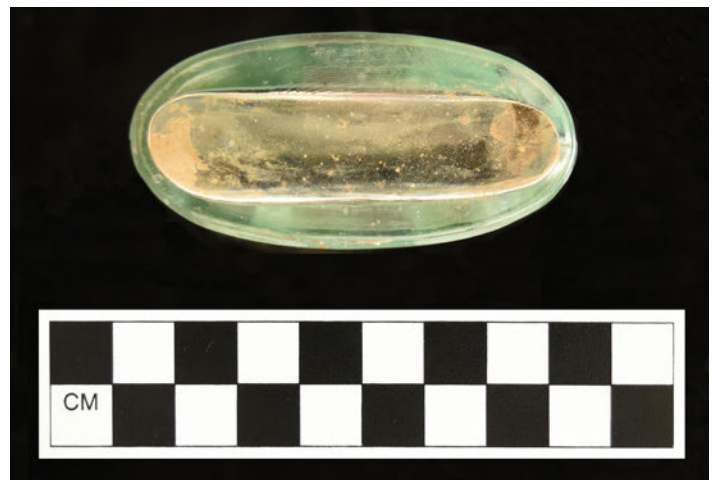
The base and stem of a colorless Early American Pattern Glass compote. The base has a beaded motif and the stem has a lady's hand wrapping around the base. Pattern (or pressed) glass was made by pressing hot glass into a cast iron mold with a plunger. The use of molds means that seams are always present on pattern glass pieces. Early American Pattern Glass was introduced to the market in 1850 as a cheaper alternative to cut lead crystal glass and waned in popularity around 1910. This version is a pattern known as Tree of Life with hand. The complete piece had a textured bowl that sat atop the stem of the compote. This textured bowl pattern was initially produced in 1853 by the Portland Glass Company of Maine between 1867 and 1873 (EAPG Society 2018). The J.H. Hobbs, Brockunier, & Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, purchased the molds when the Portland Glass Company closed and began producing a version of this textured pattern with the hand added to the compote stem in 1879. The company was one of the largest glass companies in the country until joining the United Glass Company trust in 1891. The plant was closed in 1893, meaning this artifact dates between 1879-1893.





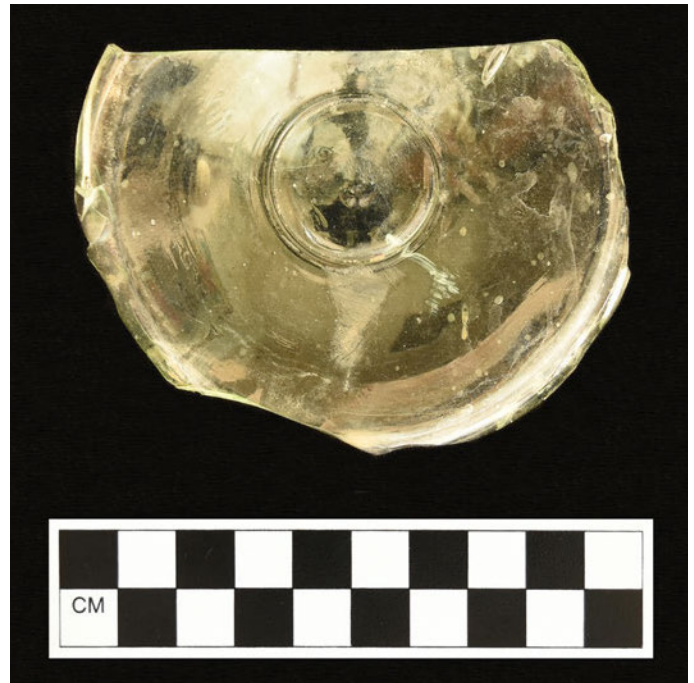
15.011

The base and body of a light aqua glass oval-shaped bottle. The bottle measures 6 cm in length and 3 cm in width at its widest extents and has straight sides. The bottle has no embossing on either the base or body and was made in a cup-bottom mold. Oval bottles with straight sides were typically medicine bottles. While this looks like a flask, flasks with simple bases like this example had tapered sides. This bottle dates between 1880 and 1920.



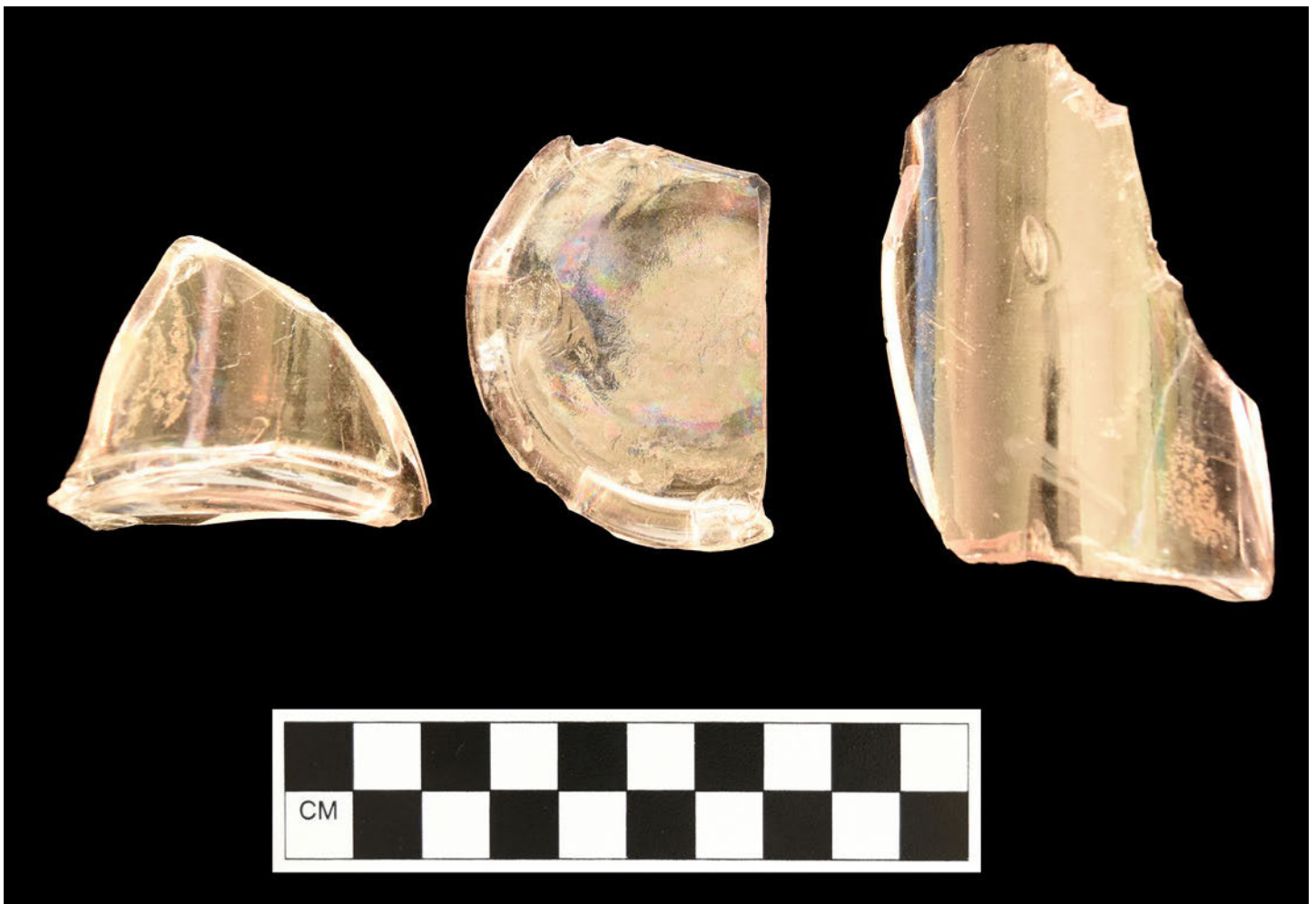
15.012

The base of a light green glass canning jar. The jar measured 10 cm in diameter. This is likely the same jar as 15.009. The jar was made with a press and blow machine. This type of mark was common on jars made from 1900 through the 1940s.



15.013

Fragments of the base and body of a manganese glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold. The portions recovered are unmarked. The color and manufacture method indicate this bottle was made between 1880 and 1918.



18.001

The rim of a scalloped and molded plate with a decal decoration. The decal decoration depicts cabbage roses. For more information on decal decorated ceramics see 3.001. The plate likely dates between 1890 and 1950.



18.002

The rim of a scalloped and molded plate with a decal decoration. The decal is faded but likely had a floral motif. For more information on decal decorated ceramics see 3.001. The plate likely dates between 1890 and 1950.



18.003 & 19.002

Cross-mended fragments of a molded porcellaneous ware pitcher. The fragments include portions of the spout and base. The motif around the base appears to be a floral motif and the piece has an Art Nouveau-style design. These artifacts likely date from the late 19th through early 20th century.



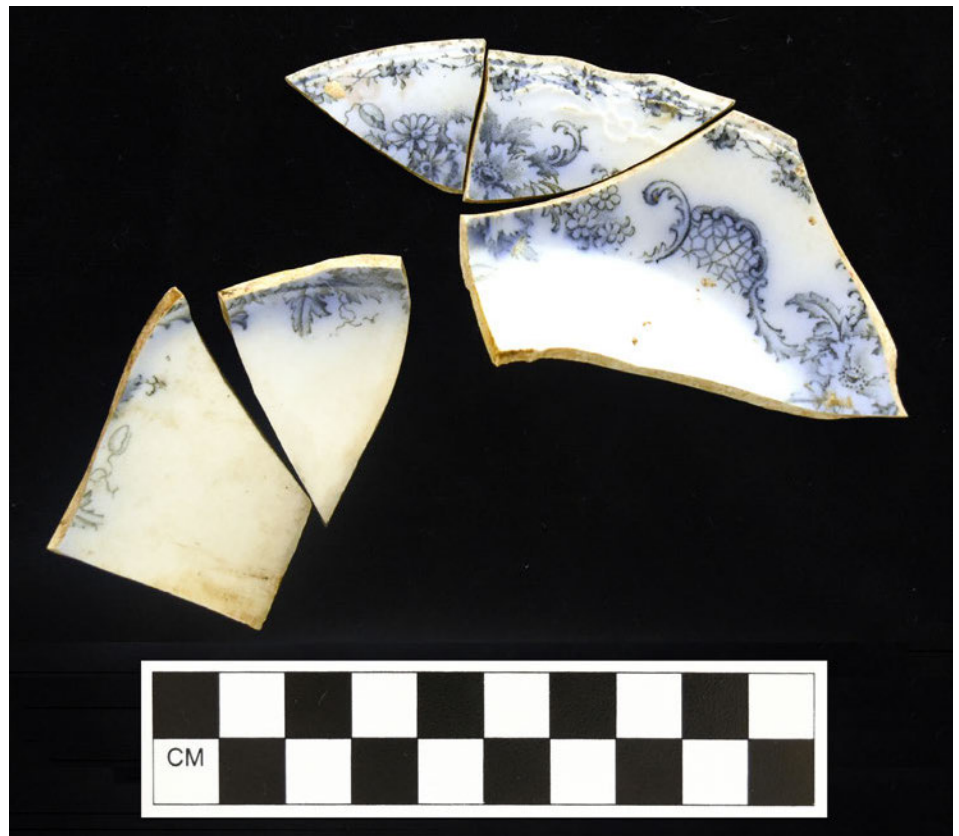
18.004

The base of an ironstone plate with a portion of a maker's mark. The mark is executed in brown. Although it is only a portion of the mark, enough is present to recognize this as the mark of the Johnson Brothers, a pottery based in Staffordshire, England. Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999) report that the company used this mark after 1900, and this artifact likely dates between 1900 and 1940.



18.005, 23.003, & 337.002

Fragments of a dark blue transfer-printed and molded and scalloped plate. The grouped plate fragments consist of both cross mends and fragments of the same vessel from three contexts. The photo below at left is a portion of a maker's mark on the base of the plate. Transfer-printed decoration used tissue paper to transfer designs from inked copper plates to the surface of a vessel. The technology was first used in the late 18th century and achieved wide popularity in the nineteenth century, peaking between 1830 and 1850. Transfer-printed wares can be dated by recognized patterns and colors. The dark blue example seen here is slightly blurred because the manufacturer allowed the ink to run slightly, a technique known as "flow blue." The pattern on this plate is identified as the "Mentone" Pattern made by Alfred Meakin's pottery in Staffordshire, England. This pattern was first made in 1897 and was produced for roughly a decade.



18.006

The majority of a small Bristol slip stoneware crock. Nearly all of the crock is present. For more information on Bristol slip, see 15.004. This artifact dates sometime after 1920.



18.007

The rim and body of a molded coarse earthenware flower pot. The vessel is unglazed. It has a geometric motif along the rim that is representative of an Art Deco style. The piece likely dates between 1920-1945.



18.008

A fragment of an undecorated ironstone vessel lid. The interior is shown at the top and the exterior was below. The size and shape of the artifact indicate that this was likely the lid of a chamber pot. The lack of decoration on the exterior of the vessel indicates that it likely was made between 1870 and 1920.



18.009

Two fragments of a decal-decorated and molded porcellaneous ware bowl. The decal, which has a pink and green floral motif, is faded and obscured by rust-colored mineral staining on the vessel exterior. For more information on decal decorated ceramics see 3.001. The artifacts date between 1890 and 1950.



18.010

Two fragments of molded porcellaneous ware from an unknown vessel. The molded decoration is in a swirling motif. These artifacts date to the late 19th or early 20th century.



18.011, 24.013, & 28.001

Three cross-mended fragments of a molded and decal decorated porcellaneous ware vessel. The vessel is likely a bowl. The decoration is on the interior, and a portion of a foot ring is present on the exterior of the base. The decal depicts foliage and the molded decoration may also be leaves. For more information on decal decorated ceramics see 3.001. These artifacts date between 1890 and 1950.



18.012

A complete light aqua glass soda bottle. The bottle is embossed "TULSA BOTTLING WORKS TULSA, IND. TERR." The bottle is 20.5 cm (8 inches) high with a diameter of 6.3 cm (2.5 inches). The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled crown finish. The crown finish replaced stoppers for soda and beer bottles after it was patented in 1892. Lindsey (2021) reports that crown finishes largely date after 1894-1895 because an economic depression in 1893 made it impossible for many glass plants to amass the capital needed to purchase equipment that could produce crown finishes. The designation of Tulsa as being located within Indian Territory indicates that this bottle was made sometime before Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907. Therefore, this bottle was made between 1894 and 1907. Because soda bottles were refilled and reused over a period of years, this bottle could have a much longer use span beyond its production date.



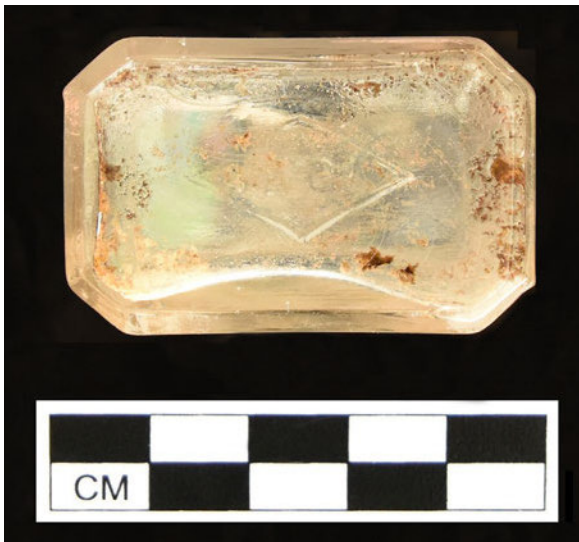
18.013

The finish from a colorless glass bottle. The finish is a brandy/wine style tooled finish. This finish style was common on liquor bottles and flasks and large medicine bottles (Lindsey 2021). Bottles with this finish, which was common between 1860 and 1930, had cork closures.



18.014

A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle has a Blake Variant 1 shape, a rectangle with chamfered corners. The bottle was made in a cup bottom mold with a tooled prescription style finish. The bottle is either a medicine or a flavored extract bottle. There is no marking on the body of the bottle indicating its use. The base has a diamond mark containing the letters "I G CO." This is the mark of the Illinois Glass Company, which was founded in 1873 in Alton, Illinois. The Illinois Glass Company used this particular diamond mark between 1900 and 1916 (Lindsey 2016).



18.015

An amber glass bottle missing the neck and finish. The bottle measures 5.7 cm (2 1/4 in.) in diameter. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a “3” embossed on the bottle heel. The base is embossed “SB&G Co 9”. This is the mark of the Streator Bottle & Glass Company of Streator, Illinois. The company opened in 1895. The plant specialized in beer bottles, although they did make other containers (Lockhart et al. 2019). This is almost certainly a beer bottle. The company used this mark from 1890 through 1905, when it merged with a number of other companies to form the American Glass Company.



18.016

The shoulder of an amber glass bottle. The bottle was round and has a “K” and “MD” embossed on the neck. The rest of the embossed area is missing, so it is impossible to tell what was on the bottle. This may have been a beer bottle, but it is impossible to tell. There is no way to establish a narrow date range for this artifact. This may be the same bottle as 18.017, shown below.



18.017

The shoulder and body of an amber glass bottle. The bottle was round and has a “RIC” embossed at the shoulder. It is very likely this is a beer bottle and it may be the same bottle as 18.016, shown above. There is no way to establish a narrow date range for this artifact.



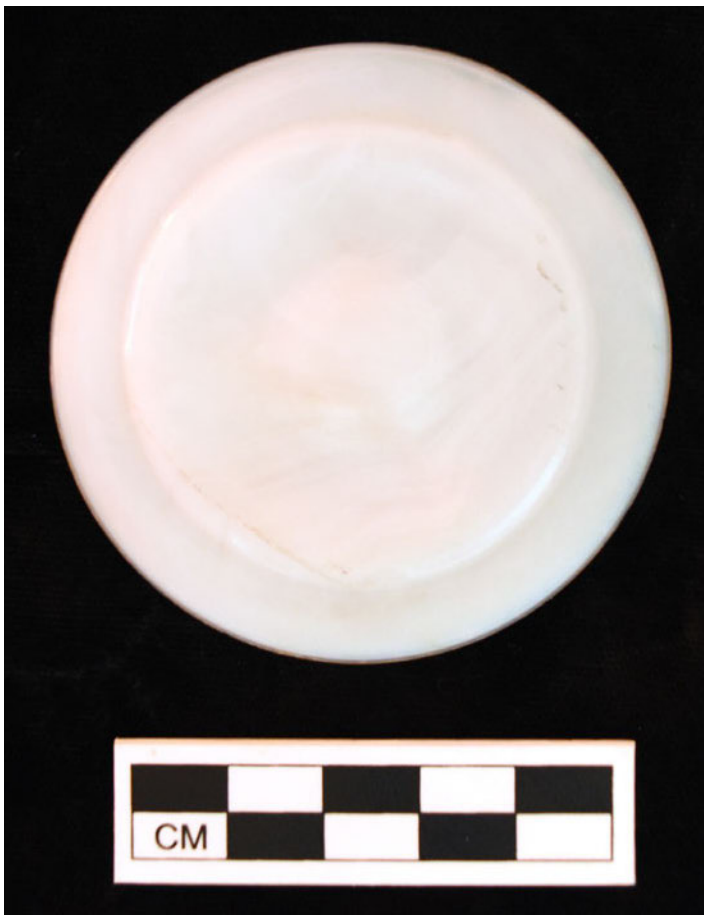


18.018

The top of a colorless glass bottle. The bottle has a bead finish and is machine made. The bottle also has a ring at the junction of the neck and the shoulder. In the 1916 Kearns-Gorsuch Glass Company catalog, bottles with a relatively wide mouth and a ring at the neck are almost all pickle, mustard, or sauce bottles of some sort. Because this bottle was fully machine made, it must date to after 1910.

18.019

A milk glass lid liner from a canning jar. This liner would have rested inside a zinc screw cap that went on the threaded finish of a jar. One side of the liner, seen in the photo at right, has some sort of mineralization adhering to the surface, causing discoloration. Lid liners were patented in 1871 and were used extensively on canning jars produced through World War II, so they have a wide chronological range.



Fragments of a large light aqua glass canning jar that mend. The jar is embossed with a keystone in a circle motif with the words "PATENT NOV 30TH 1858" below. The date is when the patent for John Mason's original mason jar was issued. Two companies called the "Mason Fruit Jar Company" produced jars with a keystone mark, although neither was associated with Mason himself. Lockhart et al (2017b:84, 86-88) illustrate similar jars made by the Mason Fruit Jar Company headquartered in Coffeyville, Kansas. The factory operated between 1907 and 1912. The plant was purchased by the Ball Brothers in 1909 and closed in 1912. One version of this jar had the script "Ball" above the keystone (Lockhart et al. 2017b:84). The second version (Lockhart et al 2017b:87-88) had an unknown maker. Lockhart et al. (2017b:88) note that all the unknown examples were made between 1880 and 1900, while the versions made in Coffeyville were made between 1907 and 1912. This jar could be either.



18.021

A complete colorless glass medicine bottle. The bottle is a Philadelphia oval shape with a tooled prescription finish. It measures 14.5 cm (5.7 inches) with a 5.5 x 3 cm base (2.1 x 1.1 inches). The bottle was made with a customized plate mold. The plate mold reads “BRIGGS PHARMACY PURE DRUGS TULSA OKLA.” The Briggs Pharmacy is listed in the 1907 Tulsa city directory. It was located at 218 S. Main Street. That block of Main Street has been subsumed by the Hyatt Regency hotel, which was built in 1978. Briggs Pharmacy does not appear in the 1913 city directory (I. Mark Carlson, personal communication 2021), so it seems to have been out of business by that time. In 1921, that address was home to a S. H. Kress Notions, a five and dime chain with locations on main streets across the United States. The bottle likely dates after Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907 given the use of “Okla.” rather than “Indian Territory.”

18.022

A milk glass button with a wire shank. The button has a wire loop shank and a hole in the center showing a brass attachment. The button measures 9 mm in diameter. This is very likely a Victorian shoe button. The raised brass ornament dome that would have been affixed over the central divot of a shoe button is missing. This artifact dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.



18.023

A fragment of a leather shoe with brass grommets. This piece is likely from the top portion of a lace-up work boot. Because it is organic, leather does not always preserve on archaeological sites. Cuprous metal, like the metal in the grommets, aids in preservation. The stitching on this shoe, which is even in a way that demonstrates that the shoe was sewn with a machine, has decayed completely, suggesting it was a natural fiber, likely cotton. Leather shoe fragments are common on archaeological sites dating after 1854, when the first shoe-making machine was developed (Anderson 1968). Shoes can be dated by manufacturing processes and materials used, but those require the lower portion of the shoe. There is not other way to establish a date for this fragment beyond stating that it dates after 1854.



18.024

A sherd of dark blue flow blue whiteware. This sherd is from the body and rim of a plate and just catches the very edge of the design motif. Based on the style of leaves, the motif is very likely a fragment of the same Mentone pattern as 18.005 and the sherds that mend with it. It does not mend with any of those sherds. The Mentone pattern was made from 1897 to roughly 1907.



19.001 & 24.001

Two rim sherds from a flow blue transfer-printed scalloped plate. The design has a floral motif as well as raised molded scroll work. These two sherds are yet another example of the Mentone pattern made in Staffordshire, England by the Alfred Meakin company. The pattern was made after 1897 to roughly 1907.



19.003

A fragment of a colorless glass milk bottle. The bottle was made with a plate mold and has a portion of embossing that reads "DAIRY... ERMAN... EXAS." This is the mark for a dairy in Sherman, Texas. This could be the Dixie Dairy, since other examples of a bottle with that mark are known. Plate mold bottles were made from the 1840s through the 1910s, so it is impossible to narrow down a time range for this bottle (Lindsey 2021).



19.004



The finish and neck of an amber glass bottle. The bottle has a tooled double ring style finish. This style of finish was common on prescription/extract bottles, varieties of liquor flasks, and food bottles, particularly condiment bottles (Lindsey 2021). The bottle has rings at the junction of the neck and shoulder, which was found on at least two styles of liquor flasks common in the late 19th/early 20th century. Without a better idea of the shape of the bottle body, the date range for this artifact is between 1870 and 1930.

20.001

A molded porcellaneous ware rim sherd from an unknown vessel. The molded decoration is in a swirling motif. These artifacts date to the late 19th or early 20th century.



20.002, 50.003, & 330.001

Four fragments of a molded hollow parian figurine. The figurine is a man in colonial costume. The second fragment from left shows his hand leaning on some sort of support. Based on the fragments, there may have been a second individual on the figurine, or the figurines were a pair. The figurine is an unglazed ware; the round buttons on the sculpted garments are glazed porcelain. The clays used for parian ware had high levels of the mineral feldspar, which created a marble-like surface when fired at a relatively low temperature. Various potteries introduced parian wares to the market in the 1840s and 1850s. The liquid clay was poured into molds. Parian was produced in both England and the United States, but American wares had a reputation for being less durable (Brooke 2019). Parian started off as a high-end ware but achieved its greatest popularity in the 1870s and 1880s when middle-class Victorians began purchasing it in great numbers as a substitute for the marble statuary the wealthy acquired during the European Grand Tour (Slavid 2021). Earlier pieces, which are larger and of higher quality, tend to be marked with the name of the pottery, but many produced during the height of parian's popularity are not. No mark is present on any of the fragments. Their size suggests the completed piece(s) would have been relatively small size and the low quality suggest it would not have been marked even if the base was present. The figurine(s) date to the late 19th century, and were most likely made between the 1870s and 1890s.



20.003



The base of a colorless glass bottle with maker's mark. The bottle was made in a cup bottom mold and has a "6" or a "9" and a maker's mark with a "T" in a "V" on the base. This is the mark of the Tygart Valley Glass Company of Grafton, WV. The company opened in 1906 and operated until 1926, when the plant was destroyed by a fire (Lockhart et al. 2019). The West Virginia plant made primarily olive bottles and preserve and packer jars. Toulouse (1971) attributes this mark to the company, and Lockhart et al. (2019) note that it was likely used at the Grafton plant between 1910 and 1926.

20.004 & 337.006

The body and rim of a colorless American Brilliant Cut Glass vase. The two pieces mend. The glass is very thick and is decorated with sharp starburst motifs and ticked circles around the shoulder. The thickness and heaviness of the glass and the sharpness of the decorative motifs suggest that this is a piece of American Brilliant Cut Glass. Cut



glass was made using rotating wheels to cut designs into the smooth surface of glass. Lead oxide was added to the glass formula to soften the glass and allow it to be cut without shattering. American cut glass made after 1876 was known to be the highest quality in the world due to the discovery of silica-rich raw material deposits and the development of reliable natural gas furnaces to power cutting wheels (Roesel 2021). Cut glass required substantial labor to produce and was therefore a product only available to more affluent customers. American Brilliant Cut Glass was popular from 1876 through about 1897, when it was eclipsed by mass-produced pattern glass wares. A number of cut glass production companies folded by the early 20th century, but those that remained produced pieces of exceptional quality (Roesel 2021). After 1915, the production of cut glass fell off significantly due to the need for lead for military manufacturing during World War I. This piece dates between 1876 and 1916.

20.005

The base of an aqua glass bottle with a maker's mark. This is the "AB ligature" mark used by the American Bottle Company. The American Bottle Company was formed when the Ohio Bottle Company took over the Streator Bottle & Glass Company along with two bottle factories owned by beer magnate Adolphus Busch in 1905 (Lockhart et al. 2013). The American Bottle Company had the exclusive rights to make soda and beer bottles with the Owens Machine until 1915 and had a lucrative partnership producing bottles for Anheuser-Busch. This is likely a soda bottle, given the light color of glass. Darker colors, like medium amber (brown) were preferred for beer because they limited light exposure. This mark, the "AB ligature" mark without a "Co." was used from 1906 through 1909 at the Belleville, Illinois plant. The plant closed after a labor strike in 1909 spurred by a reduction in salaries following a 40% drop in beer bottle demand as a result of city and state prohibition laws. (Lockhart et al. 2013:343). It is unclear what the "F18" below the "AB" mark references.



20.006

A fragment of colorless pressed glass. The piece has round indentions along one edge. It is likely a piece of table ware. For a longer discussion of pressed glass, see 15.010. It dates to the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century.



23.001

A rim sherd from a flow blue transfer-printed plate. The design has a flower and vine motif. Unlike other examples of this pattern, the plate does not have a scalloped shape or molded design. The underside of the plate rim has a mark for the Mentone pattern made in Staffordshire, England by the Alfred Meakin company. The pattern was made between 1897 and 1907.



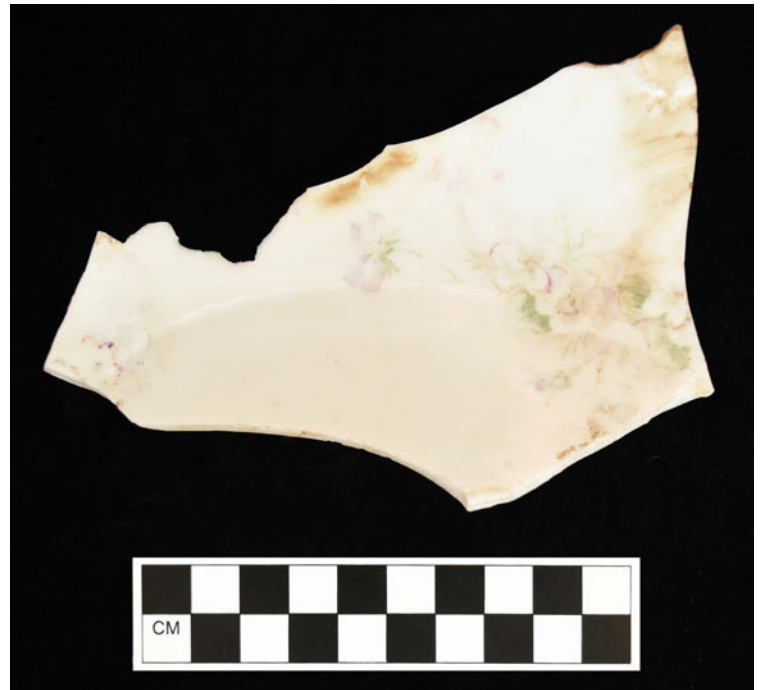
23.002

A rim sherd from a flow blue transfer-printed small shallow plate or saucer. The design has a cluster of flowers. The base of the plate has the portion of a mark for the Mentone pattern made in Staffordshire, England by the Alfred Meakin company in the center. The pattern was made between 1897 and 1907.



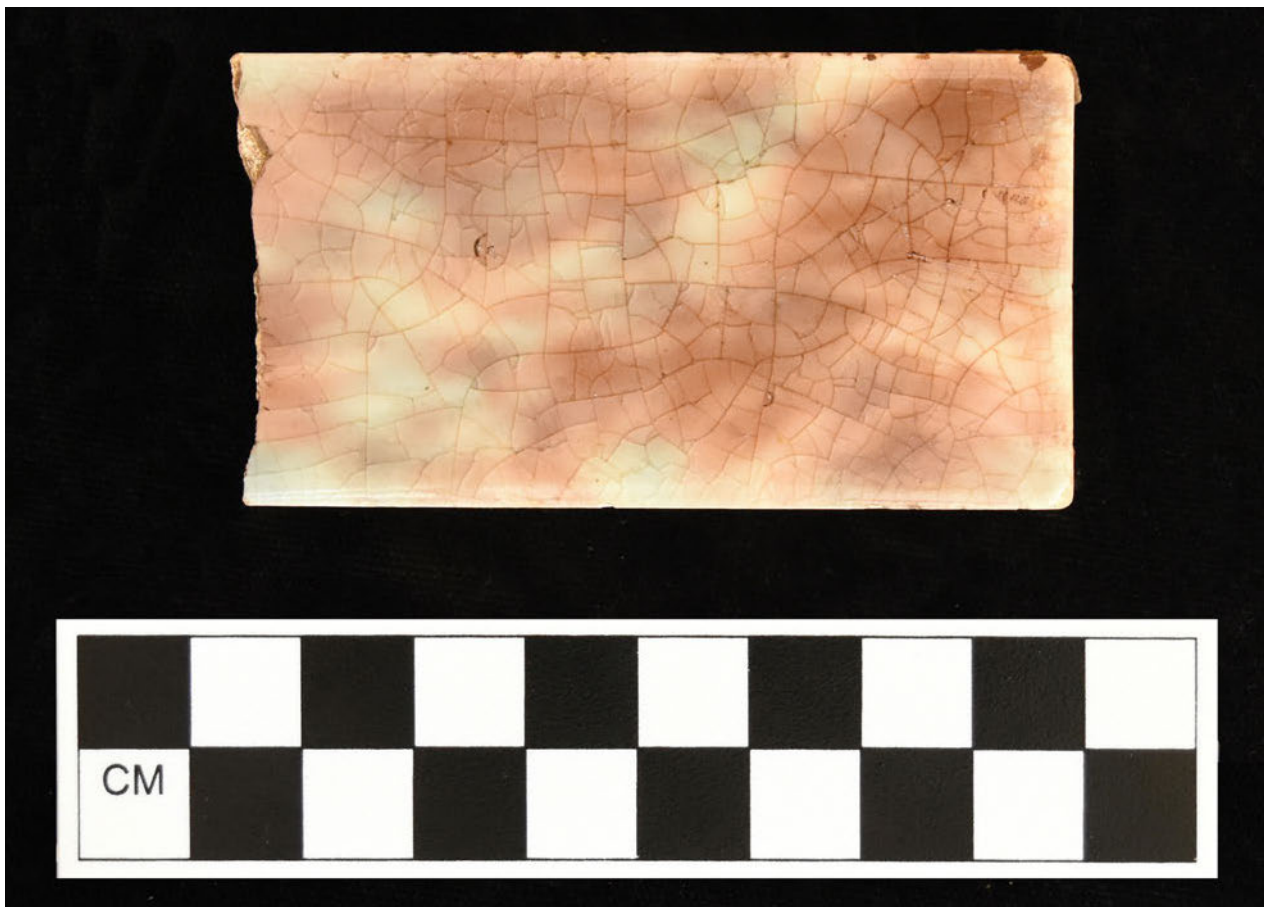
23.004

A sherd of porcellaneous ware with a faded decal decoration. The vessel form is unknown, but this appears to be a large bowl with decoration on the interior. A foot ring is present on the opposite side. The faded decal has a pink and green floral motif. For a longer discussion of decal decorated ceramics, see 3.001. This artifact dates between 1890 and 1950.



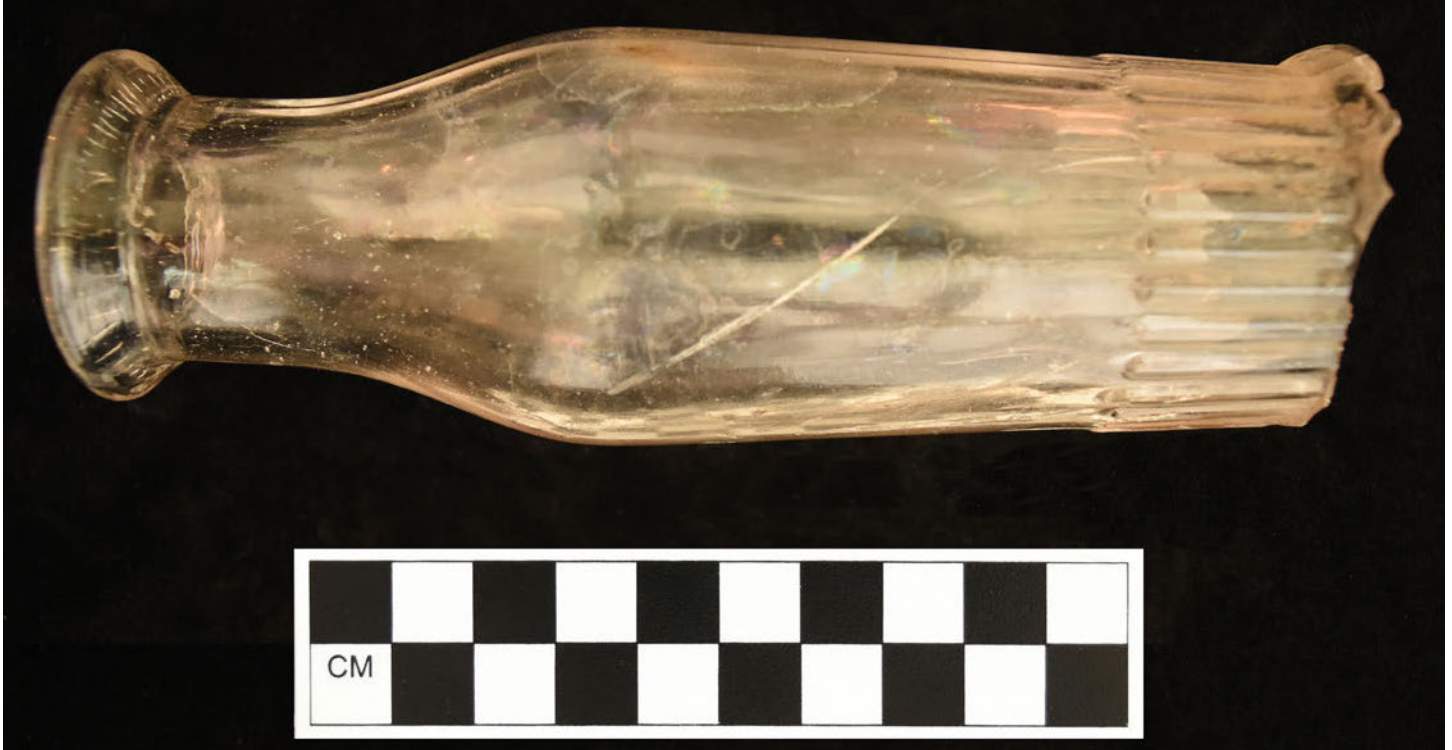
23.005

A broken ceramic tile with a multicolored marble design. The tile is 2 inches high and likely originally measured 6 inches in length. Elaborate colored tiles were common on Victorian and Arts and Crafts fireplaces found in homes built between the late 19th through the early 20th century. The tiles were installed around the firebox and on the hearth outside of the firebox. This example is decorated with spattered pink, purple, and blue glazes on a cream-colored background.



23.006

A colorless glass bottle missing its base. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled tapered down style finish. Bottles with a similar ridged and flared base are found in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog, labeled as a “Regal olive” style bottle on page 196 and a “California Olive” style bottle on page 198. This bottle has a wide date range of 1890-1920 based on its manufacturing, but its presence in the catalog indicates it was likely made in the first decade of the 20th century.



23.004

A melted shard of a glass patent medicine bottle. Despite being melted, the embossing text “WONDERFUL... EIGHT” is still visible on the bottle. This is a melted bottle of Morley’s Wonderful Eight. Morley’s Wonderful Eight was a patent medicine distributed by the Morley Brothers Pharmacy of St. Louis, Missouri and Austin,



Texas. The pharmacy was founded in 1874 by two brothers who each operated a store in their respective cities (Meyer 2013). The remedy, which was mass-produced at the St. Louis location, claimed to be a 60% alcohol solution that provided relief for a broad spectrum of ailments, including internal and external pain, colic, cramps, congestion, headache, earache, cuts and bruises, among others. In 1919, the United States Bureau of Chemistry tested commercial bottles of the medicine and found it to be a mixture of alcohol, soap, camphor oil, turpentine, sassafras oil, and ammonia (Ball 1940:343). The company was subsequently fined \$25 for misbranding under the Pure Food & Drug Act of 1906. They pled guilty and paid the fine and associated court costs (Ball 1920:344). It is unclear if production ceased after the fine. This bottle dates after 1874 and into the 20th century.

27.001

A shard of embossed colorless glass. The embossing reads "BROS &..." It is unclear what this bottle held, but the motif and cylindrical body shape suggest it was either a liquor bottle of some sort or a milk bottle. It is not possible to establish a date for this bottle beyond the last half of the 19th century through the first half of the 20th century.



28.002

Two mending rim sherds from a whiteware charger plate. The plate has a scalloped edge with a molded decoration and an extremely faded pink and green floral decal. The plate dates between 1890 and 1950.



28.003

A rim sherd from a decal decorated whiteware plate. The decal is a very well-preserved and depicts pink cabbage roses. For more information on the decal decoration process, see 3.001. This sherd was made between 1890 and 1950.



28.004

An undecorated ironstone vessel base with a maker's mark on the underside. The mark is for the Alfred Meakin Pottery in Hanley, England. This marked was used by the Meakin Pottery after 1890 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999).



28.005

Three mending fragments of a decal decorated whiteware plate. The plate has a scalloped and molded rim with a shell and scroll motif. The decal is highly faded but appears to have been a blue and green floral design. The photograph below is a close up of the underside of the body sherd (on the bottom in the photograph at right). The sherd has an impressed mark that reads "Rd. No. 84199". It is unclear what this mark means, but it may be a pattern number for the vessel form rather than the decoration. For a discussion of decal decoration, see 3.001. This artifact dates between 1890 and 1950.





28.006

The base of a cobalt glass bottle. The bottle was machine made and is embossed “K929” on the base. This designation appears on the bases of bottles of Phillips’ Milk of Magnesia distributed on a massive scale by the Sterling Products Corporation after 1925 (Lockhart, Shrieffer, and Serr 2018:10). The “K” indicates the bottle was made by the Kearns-Gorsuch Glass Company and the “929” is a mold designation. These bottles were made for a relatively short date range, from 1925, when the Kearns-Gosurch Glass plant started making cobalt glass, through 1928, when the company changed the bottle design to accomodate an aluminum screw cap (Lockhart, Shrieffer, and Serr 2018:10).

28.007

The neck and finish of a colorless glass bottle. The finish is a tooled oil/ring style. Oil finishes were common on bottles dating from about 1850 to 1920 (Lindsey 2021). These bottles were sealed with a cork and fell out of popularity when threaded finishes for metal caps were introduced. Oil finishes occurred on a wide variety



of bottles, including patent medicines, large ink bottles, some food bottles, and liquor bottles/flasks (Lindsey 2021). Based on the shape of the bottle body, it appears that this finish was associated with a flask. Given the tooled finish, this bottle dates between 1870 and 1930.

28.008

A fragment of a machine-made brick produced by the United Brick and Tile Company in 1932. This brick fragment has a raised lug at the end of a stamp that reads "LSA". Bricks marked "TULSA" were made at United Brick and Tile Plant 23 located at 620 N. Greenwood Street (Robison 1980:209-210). The address is a transcription error and should read "Avenue" rather than "Street". The plant was originally owned by D. N. Richie and was purchased by United Brick and remained in operation until 1974. The 620 N. address number places the brick plant in the Greenwood district, north of the present-day Greenwood Cultural Center and Vernon AME Church. The 1915 and 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show this plant at the intersection of Greenwood Avenue and Haskell Street.





49.001

The neck and finish of a colorless glass bottle. The finish is a tooled prescription style. This finish style is most common on medicine bottles from the the 1870s through the 1920s, and is also found on extract, poison, and perfume bottles from the same period (Lindsey 2021). The bottle finish was advertised as facilitating the pouring of exact amounts of liquid for medicine doses. The bottle would have had a cork closure. This artifact dates between 1870 and 1920.



50.001

A rim sherd from an ironstone plate with a copper luster decoration around the rim. The plate may also have had a tea leaf design painted in the center. Ironstone decorated with painted copper luster motifs was introduced to the market in the 1850s and was popular for several decades before waning in popularity by the 1890s (Weatherbee 1996). This artifact likely dates between 1850 and 1895.

50.002

A fragment from the rim of a Bristol slip stoneware mixing bowl. The gray Bristol slip used in American-made stonewares was used on its own without another slip color starting in the 1910s, and became more widespread after 1920 (Greer 2005). Stoneware use was on the way out by 1940, after many potteries shut down during the Great Depression. This artifact dates between 1900 and 1940.



50.004

A complete pocket knife bearing the mark of the M. J. Allen Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The knife has a mother of pearl decorative veneer on the side opposite the mark. The parts of the knife containing iron are heavily corroded, so it is impossible to open it and check for a maker's mark on the blade. The M. J. Allen Company was a lumber milling company that appears in the 1909 Tulsa city directory (I. Marc Carlson, personal communication 2021). This knife likely dates to the early 20th century.



51.001 & 340.001

Two molded ironstone fragments from a lid. The top photograph shows an interior view with the two sherds side-by-side and the bottom photographs depict the relatively simple decorative style of this lid. The lid may be from either a tureen, used for serving soups, stews, and any other dishes with a high liquid content, or they may be from a chamber pot. Given the simple, curved motif, it is likely this lid dates between roughly 1870 and 1900.



51.002

A rim sherd from a molded ironstone plate. The motif is not complete enough to recognize a pattern. The artifact likely dates after 1870, given the curved decoration, and before 1900.



51.003

A molded whiteware handle. The handle is from a teacup or a sugar or creamer bowl. The artifact dates from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century.



51.004

The rim of a scalloped and molded vessel with a faded decal decoration. The vessel is likely some form of bowl given the steep angle of the rim. The molded motif consists of elaborate scrollwork, and the faded decal appears to have left a negative impression of a leafy floral decorative motif. For a description of decal decoration, see 3.001. The artifact dates from 1890 to 1950.



51.005

The lower half of a light aqua glass soda bottle. The bottle was made in a post-bottom mold and measures 6 cm in diameter. A portion of the embossing is present, showing that the bottle had the word "TULSA" on the body. This is likely a soda bottle. A bottle recovered from the Sexton Area (34TU219.158) in July 2020 has a similar circular area of embossing with "TULSA" in the same position at the bottom of the circle. That bottle was embossed with the company name "Southwestern Bottle Works". The portion of the bottle that would be marked Indian Territory or Oklahoma, which is a clue for dating these soda bottles, is missing. Thick soda bottles like this example were produced in post-bottom molds until at least 1905, and sometimes as late as the 1910s (Lindsey 2012). This bottle could have been made any time between 1850 and 1915 and deposited some time after 1915, given the long use-life of soda bottles.



51.006

A milk glass lid liner for the inside of a zinc mason jar screw cap. One side of the cap is marked "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED," but the material is definitely glass and not ceramic. Milk glass lines improved the seal on canning jars. Milk glass lid liners have little dating utility, since they originally patented to use with screw cap jars in 1871 and were used through World War II.



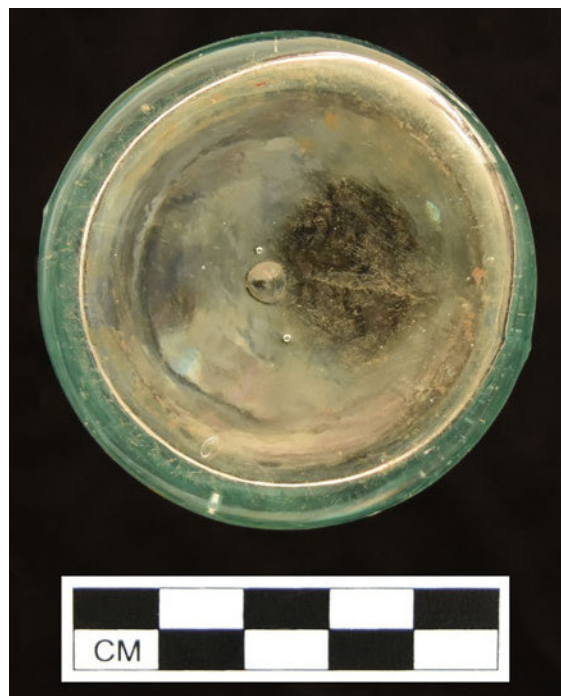
51.007



A shard of colorless embossed glass. The embossing includes an "S" as part of an arc of letters and "ING CO" in a straight line. This is very likely a soda bottle marked for a bottling company. The placement of letters better matches the Southwestern Bottling Company bottle (34TU219.158) from the Sexton Area testing than it does the Tulsa Bottling Works bottle (18.012) in this assemblage. It very likely dates from the late 19th through the early 20th century.

51.008

A complete aqua glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-base mold and measures 9.5 cm high and 5 cm in diameter. It has a tooled bead style finish. This is very likely a household bottle and could have held shoe polish, glue, or ink. The bottle best matches a glue bottle found on page 106 of the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog. The bottle was made between 1890 and 1920.



51.009

A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle was made with a press-and-blow machine and measures 15 cm high and 6.5 cm in diameter. It is broken into several pieces that refit. The bottle has a paneled body. It best matches the "Albion Preserve" style jar found on page 218 of the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog. That jar held 12 ounces and had a finish made for either a glass or a Phoenix-style closure. The Phoenix closure was patented in 1893 and consisted of a flat metal disk held in place by a metal band that wrapped under the finish. This bottle dates between 1905 and 1930 but almost certainly on the earlier end of that time range.



51.010

Portions of a complete colorless glass bottle. Roughly half of the bottle is present. The bottle has a French square shape and the base measures 4 cm x 2.5 cm. It was made in a cup-base mold with a tooled patent style finish. The bottle is unmarked but this style was used for medicine and extract bottles. It dates between 1890 and 1920.



51.011

The neck and finish of a medium amber glass bottle. The bottle has a tooled brandy/wine style finish and a short, bulbous neck. Bottles with this neck shape are found in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog, and the “bulb-necked dandy flask” on page 161 best matches. Dandy flasks had an oval shape with a pedestal base. This type of flask was first made as a mouth-blown bottle in the 1890s and it remained popular through Prohibition in early 1920 (Lindsey 2021). Production switched to machines sometime in the 1910s. The dandy flask was also produced after Prohibition and versions are still used today. The tooled finish indicates this bottle was mouth-blown and therefore made between 1890 and 1920.



53.001

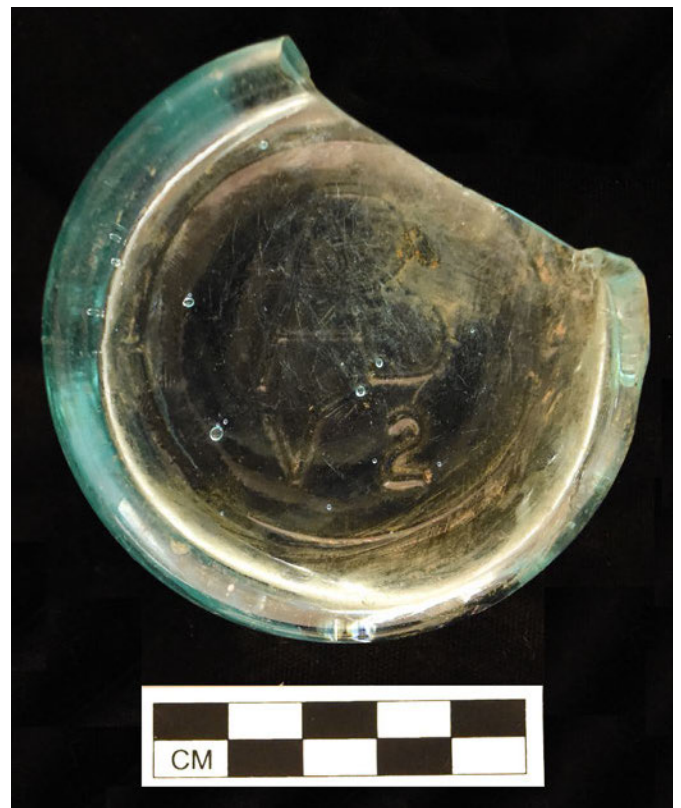
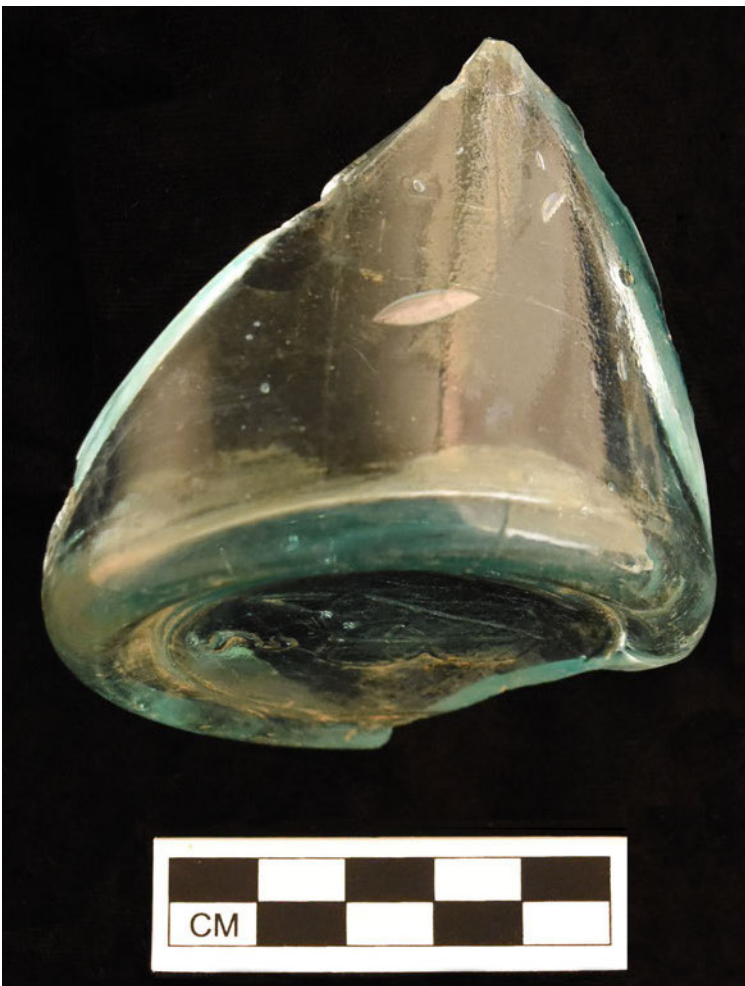


The rim of an Albany slip stoneware mixing bowl. While the bowl appears to have a marbled decoration, close inspection of the artifact reveals that the slip has somehow “broken” during firing and the underlying unglazed surface is showing through. Albany slip achieved peak popularity in the late 19th century and was used into the early 20th century (Greer 2005).

53.002

The base of a light aqua glass bottle. The bottle was made in a post-bottom mold and has the “AB Ligature” mark of the American Bottle Company on the base. See 20.006 for a history of the company. The aqua glass likely means this is a soda bottle. The bubbles in the glass are the result of air or gas pockets in the glass (Lindsey 2021). The

ligature marked was used at the Belleville, Illinois plant on bottles made between 1905 and 1909. The “V” mark is likely a mold mark for quality control (Lockhart et al. 2013:351).



55.001

A complete colorless glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-base mold and has a tooled bead style finish. The bottle shape matches the "Taper Oval Olive" bottle found on page 196 of the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog. The base of the bottle is embossed "V. C. & C." This does not match any of the glass marks reported by Toulouse (1971) and Lindsey (2021). Only one additional example of a bottle with this mark could be found. That bottle is a green glass bottle used for capers. Given the contents of the two known bottles, "V. C. & C." may be the name of a defunct condiment company from the late 19th/early 20th century. Based on the manufacturing method, this bottle was made between 1890 and 1920.



59.001 & 107.001

Two mending sherds from a yellow-glazed decal decorated plate. The faded decal decoration consists of red flowers. The rim of the plate has molded ridges and the yellow glaze has pooled in these ridges. Based on the colored glaze and the style of the decal, this plate likely dates to the early 20th century.



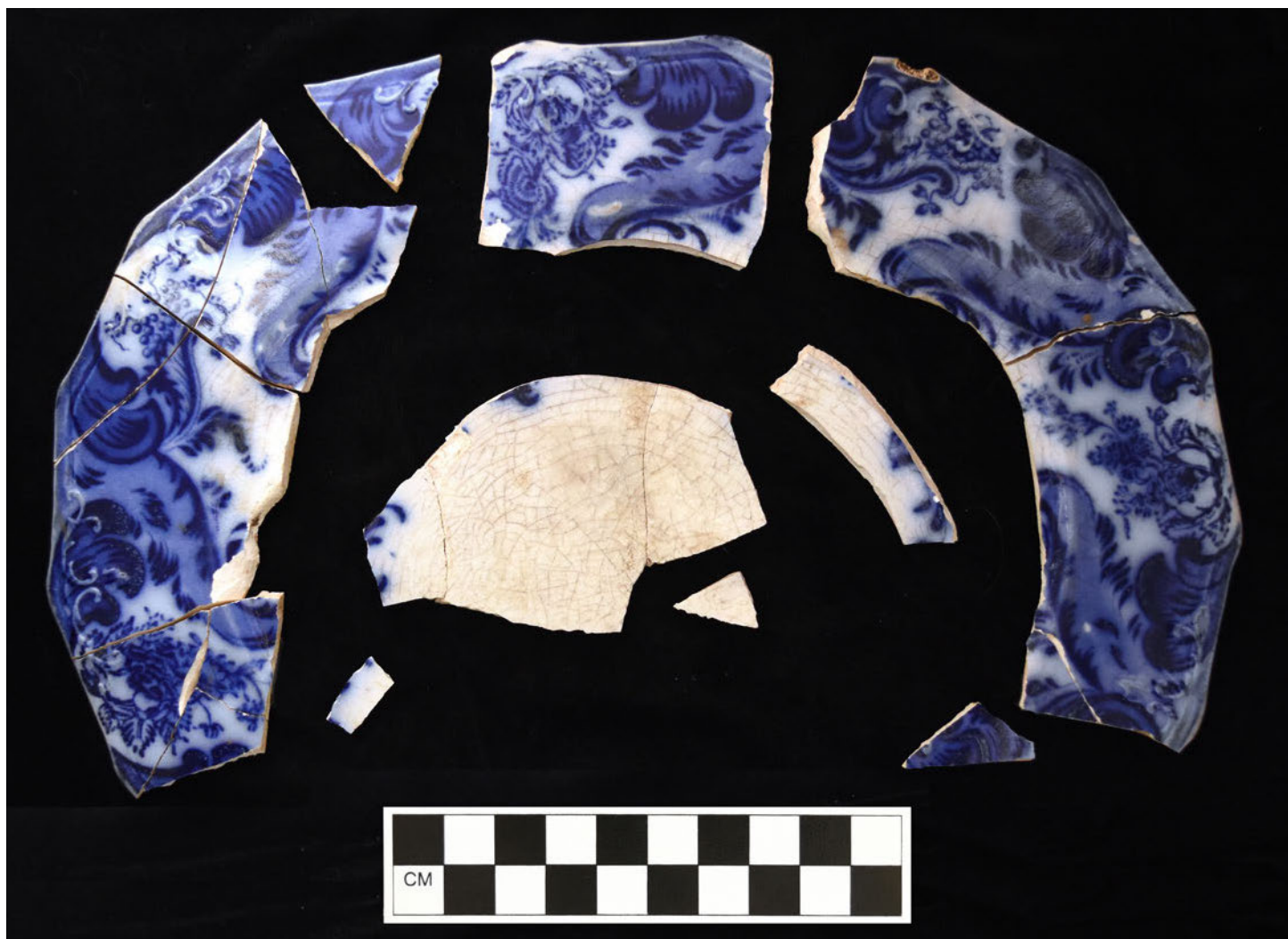
61.001 & 331.010

Two mending sherds from a stoneware jug. The jug has Bristol slip exterior and an Albany slip interior. Jugs with a ledge between the upper and lower body and a straight-sided lower body were made in the late 19th and early-middle 20th century. Earlier versions of stoneware jugs had curving sides (Greer 2005:76). Vessels with a Bristol/Albany glaze date from 1880 to about 1920 (Greer 2005:211-212).



61.002

Twenty-one sherds from a flow blue transfer-printed whiteware charger plate. The decorative motif, which is confined to the rim area only, consists of scrollwork and foliage. The rim area also has molded scrollwork decorations; the transfer-print decoration has been applied over the molded designs. One of the rim sherds has a maker's mark on the underside, shown in the photograph at right. Only a small portion of the mark is present, making it impossible to identify the maker. The number underneath the mark may be a pattern number for the decoration. Samford and Miller (2012) report that flow blue plates with no central design were made between 1878 and 1920, but were most commonly produced between 1891 and 1908.



61.003



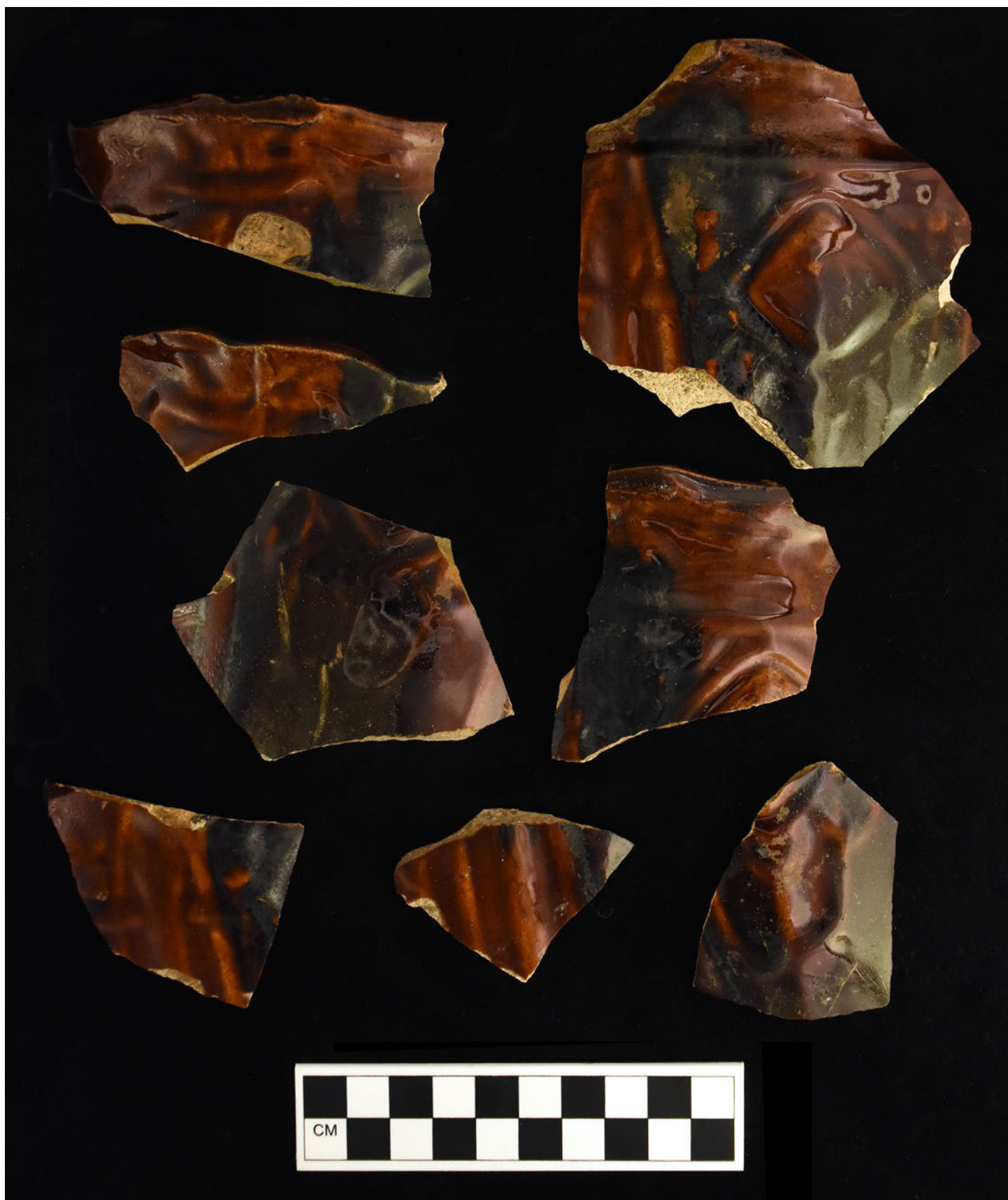
The base of a large undecorated ironstone vessel. The vessel could be a large tureen, chamber pot, pitcher, or bowl. A very small portion of a maker's mark, in black, can be seen on the edge of the underside of the vessel. It appears to say "CHINA" in all capital letters. "CHINA" appears in a number of the trade designations for ironstone (Samford and Miller 2012). This artifact dates from 1850 - 1910.

61.004, 102.002, & 331.002

Eighteen sherds of a molded yellowware bowl with a Rockingham glaze. Eight of the sherds from three different contexts are depicted in the picture on the following page. The bowl has a scalloped rim and a molded geometric motif. The glaze has had some sort of failure on the vessel interior, leading to patches of matte black. While all of the sherds are clearly from the same vessel, none of them refit. Rockingham glaze was introduced and named in England in the late 18th century. Rockingham fell out of popularity abroad by the 1880s (Claney 2004). Rockingham was first produced in North America in the 1830s by potteries in Canada, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland and New Jersey. Manufacturers also used the name Rockingham to describe vessels dipped in Albany slips (Claney 2004). This may be one such example, but the vessel form is more typical of traditional Rockingham wares than typical Albany slipped utilitarian stonewares. Rockingham was most common between the 1830s

and 1870s. By the 1880s, the variety of Rockingham forms had declined, with teapots, spittoons, pitchers, and cooking vessels becoming the most common forms (Claney 2004). This bowl likely dates between 1880 and 1920.





61.005

The finish and neck of a colorless glass condiment bottle. The bottle has a machine made bead style finish. The bottle had a cylindrical shape below the neck. This shape matches a variety of pickle and olive bottles found on pages 195-199 in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog. The bottle was machine made, but since the base is not present, it is impossible to tell what type of machine was used. The bottle was made sometime after 1905.



61.006

A complete small colorless glass with an aluminum screw cap. The bottle was made with an Owens Machine, indicated by the suction scar on the base. It measures 6.5 cm high and 3.7 cm at its widest extent. The bottle is marked "MCK&R," which stands for McKesson and Robinson. The company made various pharmaceutical products, including tooth powders, poison ivy remedies, and epsom salts. It was founded in 1833 under a different name, assumed the name McKesson and Robins in 1853, and is still in business today. It was the largest distributors of pharmaceuticals and chemicals in the late 19th century and pioneered the development of gel caps. This bottle dates sometime after 1905.

61.007

Ten fragments of a colorless glass press molded vessel. The glass motif includes grapes and leaves and cross-hatched triangles. A number of the pieces have paint residue on them, suggesting this artifact was painted at some point. The pieces are curved and one side has what appears to be a lip and another has what appears to be a transition to a base. The glass is thinner than would be expected for tableware. The thin glass is consistent with what would be expected from a light fixture. These artifacts may be fragments of a broken light fixture globe, possibly a ball globe for a hurricane lamp. They date to sometime in the late 19th or early 20th century.



61.008



A complete colorless glass cathedral style bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-base mold and has a tooled double ring style finish. The base is marked "K G B Co.", which is the mark of the Kearns Gorsuch Glass Company. This exact bottle appears on page 107 of the 1916 Kearns Gorsuch bottle catalog and is listed at the "Gothic" style pepper sauce bottle. Gothic style bottles are a uniquely American style that first appeared during the Gothic Revival period of the mid-19th century (Lindsey 2021). Bottles of this style have a motif reminiscent of a church window and were typically used for pepper sauces, pickles, and chows. This is a later example of the style, since the Kearns Gorsuch Bottle Company is known to have used the mark shown at left between 1900 and 1920 (Lockhart et al. 2017).



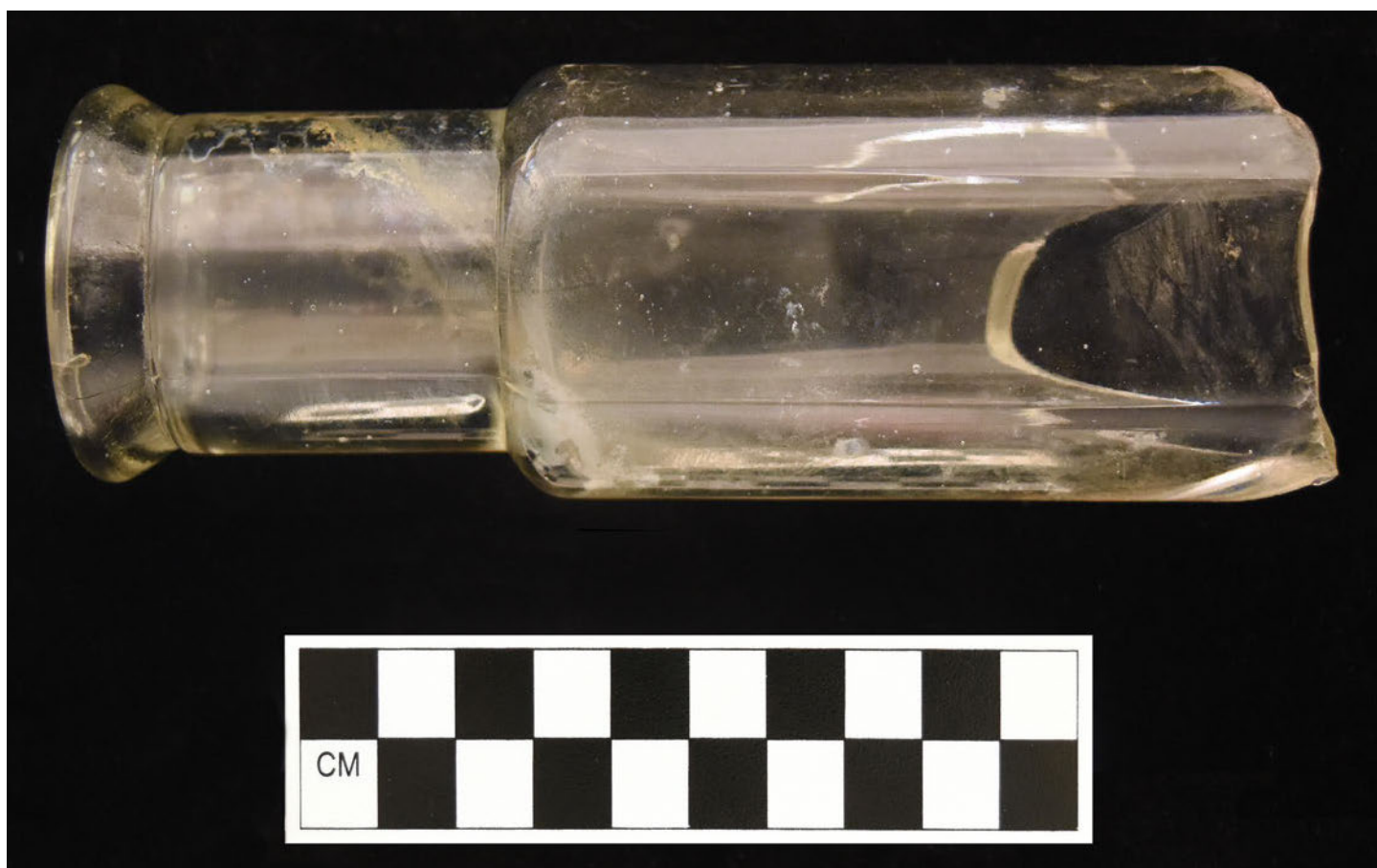
61.009



An deep green aqua glass bottle finish and neck. The finish is a tooled oil/ring style. The glass has a number of bubbles, which are the result of air or gas pockets in the molten glass. This can result when the molten glass is too hot or the glass tank is not full enough (Lindsey 2021). Glass bubbles are far more rare in bottle made with any type of machine. Given that this bottle has a tooled finish, it was mouth blown and made between 1870 and 1930.

61.010

The finish, neck, and a portion of the body of an oval shaped bottle. The bottle has a tooled prescription-style finish, which indicates this is a medicine bottle rather than a flask. Oval was the most common shape for pharmacy bottles and nearly all were produced with cup-based molds (Lindsey 2021). Cup-based mold production lasted longer for medicine bottles than any other category. This bottle was made between 1870 and 1920.



61.011

The upper portion of a colorless glass bottle. The bottle is machine made with a flaring finish. It is round with panels on the sides. This is some type of wide-mouthed condiment bottle with a body that is only slightly wider than the neck. The shape of this bottle is similar to the “New York Style Olives” found on page 76 of the 1916 Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Company. Because it is machine made, the bottle was made after 1905.



61.012

A portion of the base of a colorless glass container. The base is marked with various mold codes, a maker's mark, and a trade name. The center of the base has an "I" in an oval at the center. Below that mark is a portion of an embossed script "Duraglas" mark. Duraglas was made by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company was a process of spraying chloride onto the surface of hot bottles, which increased durability and reduced scratching. The Owens-Illinois Glass Company developed this treatment in 1941 and used this mark at least through the mid-1950s (Lindsey 2021). The process is still in use at present (Toulouse 1971). The "I" in oval mark was used by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company starting in 1954. This bottle has a relatively narrow date range of the mid-1950s and is likely an artifact dropped by a cemetery visitor during that time.

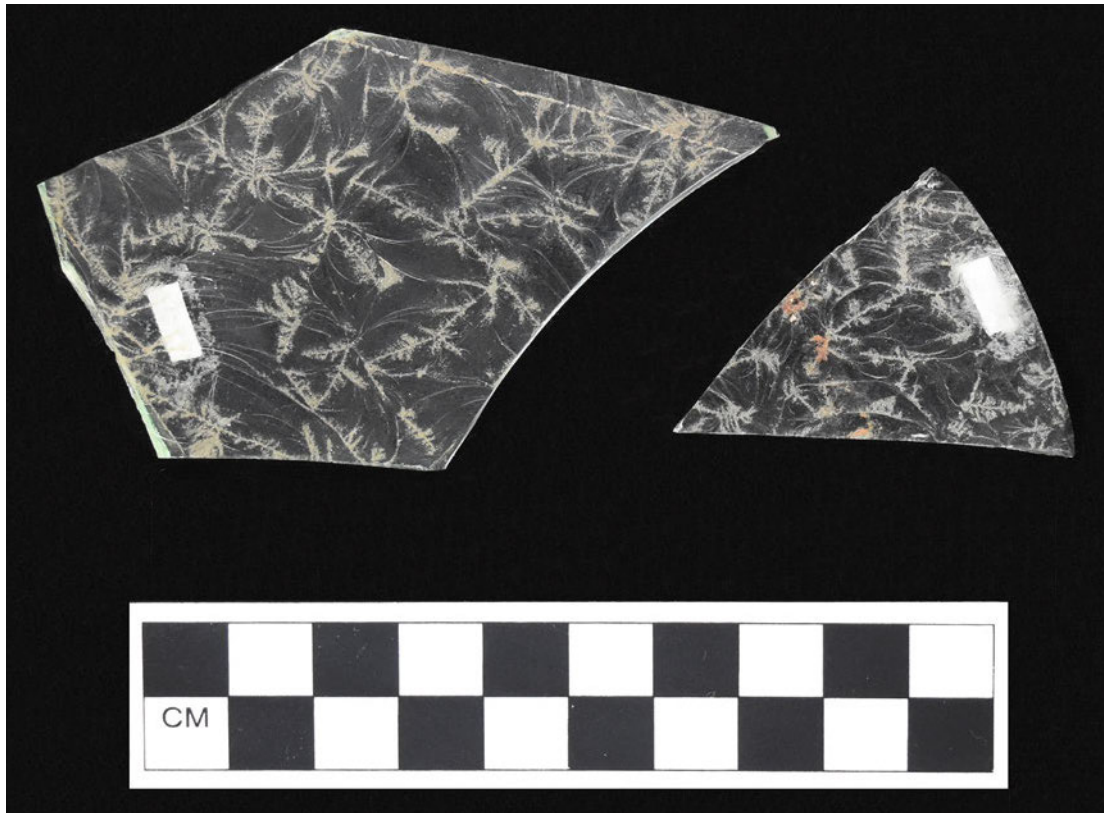


61.013

A bisque doll arm. The arm has a flange style attachment. The original doll would have had a cloth body with a bisque head and shoulders, lower arms, and lower legs. The edge of the cloth body would have been sewn tight into the groove of the arm to attach it. Bisque dolls were first introduced in 1860 and remained popular through the early 20th century, so this doll arm was made during this period.

62.001 & 372.001

Two shards of textured flat glass. The glass has an intentional texture that gives the appearance of frost. The time period for this glass is unknown.



62.002 & 62.003

A broken amber (left) and colorless (right) glass bottle stopper. The amber stopper is missing its shank. Both of these stoppers would have originally had a cork sheath, which allowed for tighter closure. Since the corks are organic, they do not preserve in the archaeological record. Glass and cork stoppers were used on any type of bottle that held non-carbonated liquids. The stoppers were used from the mid-19th century through the mid-20th century.

63.001

The base of a colorless press molded glass container. The base has a pattern of circular hobnails around the base. The body of the vessel has a fluted design, but only a small portion is present. It is difficult to establish a date range for this vessel, and it likely dates between the mid 19th through the mid 20th century.



63.001

The finish and neck of a colorless glass bottle. The bottle has a machine-made mineral/oil finish. The bottle dates after 1905.



102.001

A sherd from the rim of an undecorated ironstone bowl. Given the plain and rounded shape of the bowl, the sherd dates between the 1870s and the early 20th century (Samford and Miller 2012).



102.003 & 331.007

Two sherds from an unidentified brown transfer-printed vessel. The sherds do not refit but they are certainly from the same decorative pattern. The sherd on the left in the photo (372.001) at left is a molded rim with a molded beaded motif. The sherd at right in the photo at left (102.003) is decorated on both sites. The photo at right shows the design motif on the opposite side. The design motif, with large flowers and bold background patterns, is from the aesthetic transfer-print period. Aesthetic patterns, which typically had Japanese influence, were typically made in the 1870s and 1880s (Samford and Miller 2012).



102.004, 257.001, 331.003, & 331.004

Four sherds from a flow blue whiteware plate. Only the edges of the motif are present, and those portions include floral and scrollwork motifs. Given the amount of white space in the motif, it is likely that this sherd is from a later flow blue plate with a border motif and either a small or no central motif. Plates with these types of motifs were made between 1862 and 1929 with mean production dates between 1890 and 1908 (Samford and Miller 2012).



102.005

A shard from the base of a manganese glass oval-shaped bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and a portion of embossing, reading “S.B.D.” is present. The bottle has a pedastal base, which is typical of Eagle and Dandy style flask bottles. It is impossible to determine which type of flask this is since the upper portion of the bottle is not present. Because of the manganese in the glass, this bottle is dated between 1875 and 1918.



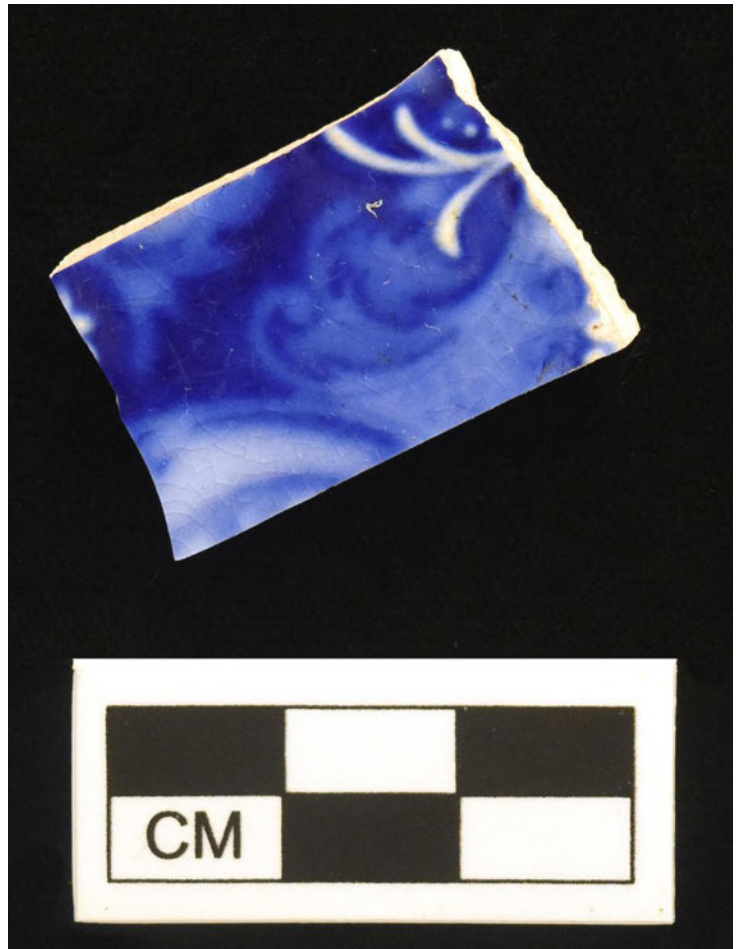
102.006

A portion of a milk glass cosmetic jar. An additional shard of the body was recovered but is not pictured here. The jar measures 5 cm high. It is machine made with a large mouth external thread style finish. No mark is present on the base of the jar. It likely had a paper label. Jars of this shape and size were typically used for cosmetics, cold creams, ointments, and salves. These jars were introduced in the early 20th century and were made into the 1950s.



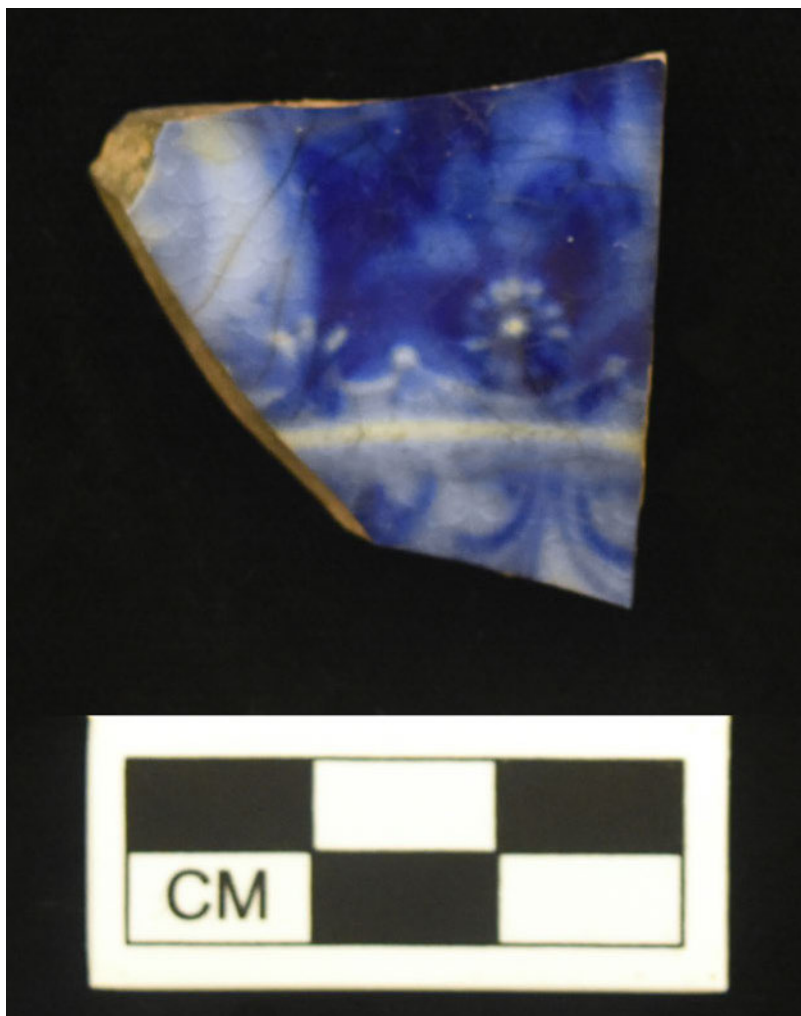
102.007

A small sherd of a flow blue whiteware plate. Molded scrollwork decoration is also present on the plate. While the scrollwork motif looks similar to that of 61.002, the cobalt color of this artifact is substantially lighter than the dark blue of the nearly complete plate. Transfer-printed ceramics with a flow effect were first introduced in North American in 1844. They continued to be popular until the early 20th century. This sherd has no characteristics that would allow for refinement of the date range.



102.008

Another small sherd of a flow blue whiteware plate. This sherd appears to be a different pattern than 102.007. The sherd has molded flowers and a swag design. There is noticeable wear on the plate at the junction of the rim and the body, which is visible in the photograph at left as a white curved line. The plate was made sometime after 1844 and could date as late as the early 20th century.



132.001

A lead .22 caliber bullet. The bullet is detached from its shell casing. The bullet does not exhibit any rifling, which would be present if it was fired. The tip of the bullet is intact, suggesting it did not impact anything. There is no way to establish a date for this artifact.



227.001 & 227.002

Shards from the reconstructed base (227.001) and the body (227.002) of a deep blue aqua glass canning jar. The upper photograph of the base indicates that the jar was made in a post-bottom mold. It is embossed with the number “4”. Numbers on the bases of canning jars do not indicate volume; they are mold numbers.

The embossed sherd in the photograph is embossed with a portion of “PERFECT MASON” embossing. This embossing was found on the lower body of the jar below the script “Ball” logo. Only a very small portion of the script “B” is present on this fragment.

Both the base and the body are the same shade of deep blue aqua distinct to Ball mason jars and therefore called “Ball blue.” Ball had far and away the largest market share for canning jars in the early 20th century. It is estimated that roughly 3/4 of this very common category of material culture were Ball brand jars (Lindsey 2021). This color is unique to Ball jars made between 1909 and 1930, after which Ball gradually shifted to colorless jars.

The language on Ball jars changed through time, incorporating words such as “IDEAL”, “SPECIAL”, “SANITARY”, and “SQUARE”. Ball used “PERFECT” on their blue jars between 1913 and 1922.



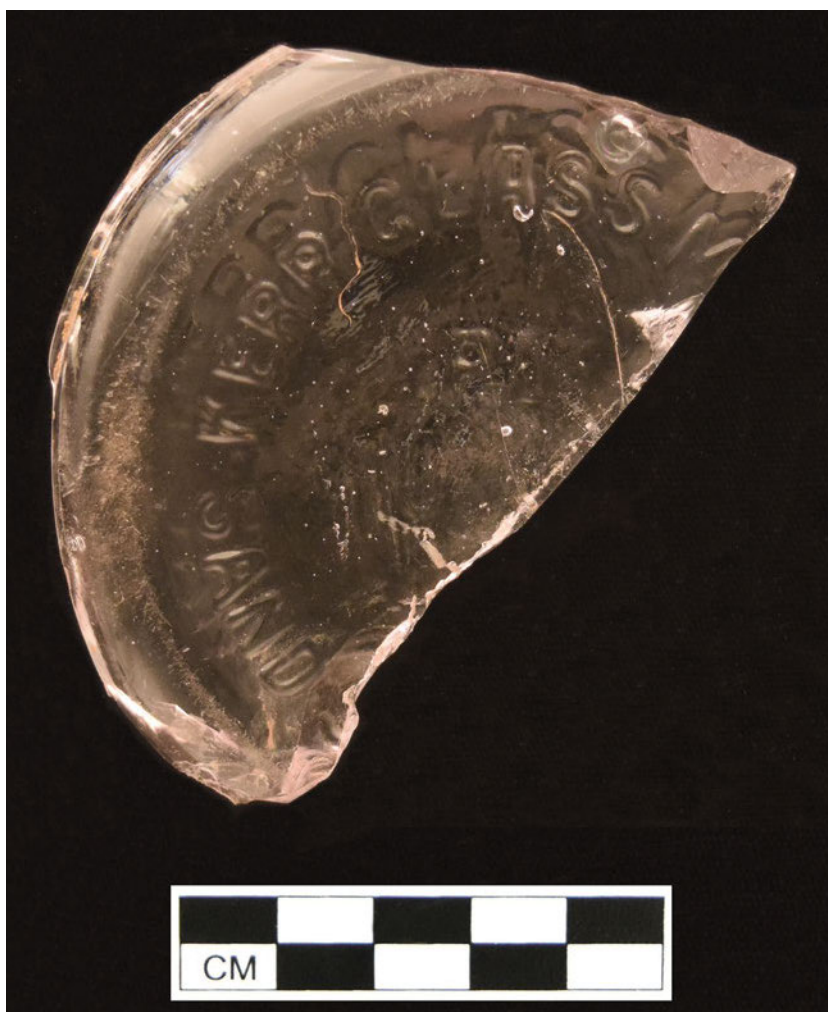
318.001

Five hexagonal ceramic tiles with mortar. This type of tile has been used for flooring in entryways and bathrooms since the late 19th century. Because it is still used today, it is impossible to establish a date for these tiles.



330.002

A portion of the base of a manganese glass canning jar. The jar was made in a press and blow mold. The base is embossed "KERR GLASS" and "SAND". This references the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company in Sand Springs, Oklahoma. Lockhart et al. (1916) report that this embossing is found on Kerr jars made between 1903 and the 1920s. The manganese glass means this jar was made between 1903 and 1918.



330.003

A fragment of deep blue aqua embossed glass. The embossing reads “ARI”. The glass exterior has an irregular wavy surface that appears hammered, a trait known as “whittle marks”. Whittle marks have nothing to do with the past time of whittling wood but instead occur when glass hit a much cooler mold, causing steam to imprint on the surface of the bottle (Lindsey 2021). This did not affect the strength of the glass leading to increased breakage. Whittle marks are more common on mouth blown bottles but also occasionally appear on machine-made bottles made prior to 1925 (Lindsey 2012). Manufacturers using machines to produce glass worked to improve quality and eliminated marks. It is likely this is a mouth blown bottle that dates before 1910.



330.004

The coffin bone from a horse. The coffin bone is the bottom-most bone in the legs of a horse and sits above the hoof. There is no way to date this piece of faunal material.



331.001

Two sherds from the rim of a flow blue transfer-printed scalloped plate. The plate also has molded decorations. The molded motif is similar to that found in 102.007 but it is not certain that they are from the same vessel. This vessel was made sometime between 1844 and 1920.



331.005 & 343.004

Two mending rim sherds from a scalloped teal transfer-printed plate. The plate is also molded. The design motif consists of a daisy chain amid scrollwork. The design is confined to the edge of the plate, although there may be a decorative central medallion. Based on the amount of white space in the design field, the color, and the thin ware, this vessel dates to the early 20th century.



331.006

A rim sherd of blue transfer-printed ironstone. The photograph is not out of focus. The transfer-print motif, which is a crude floral pattern, is poorly-executed and blurry, which can be seen by looking at the edges of the sherd and the scale. This sherd dates to the late 19th century.



331.008

A sheep tibia. The tibia has one flat end because it has been sawed. Cut marks are also present along the length of the bone. The bone was butchered for meat, but it is impossible to determine when that occurred.



331.009

A fragment of a leather shoe with brass tacks. The brass tacks, known as lasting tacks, attached the shoe leather to the sole (Anderson 1968). Machines used to nail shoe leather to soles with brass tacks were patented in 1862 and were used into the early 20th century, which provides the date range for this fragment.



331.011

Two views of a copper, formerly silver-plated spoon. The bowl has been bent in half. The process of electroplating copper spoons in thin layer of silver-plating was developed in the 1840s. This technique introduced flatware with the appearance of solid silver without the cost. Since the handle is absent, it is impossible to establish a date range for this artifact beyond after 1840.



337.001

A sherd from the rim of a molded and decal-decorated plate. The molded motif consists of flower petals around the rim and the faded decal depicts pink and green flowers. The decal has faded. For more information on decal decorations, see 3.001. This plate dates sometime after 1875.



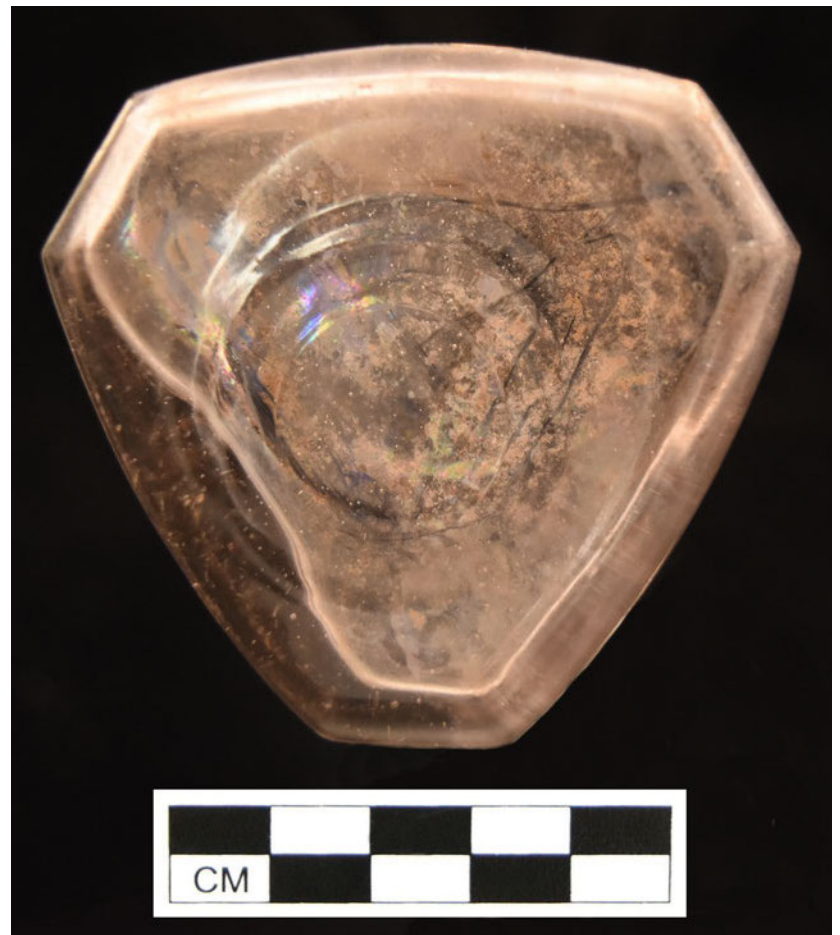
337.003

The shoulder portion of a china doll. The front is marked “BERTHA,” while the back (not pictured) has a slightly obscured mark that reads “PATENT APPLIED FOR GERMANY”. The head is missing. These “Pet Name” dolls were made for the American market by the German company Hertwig, which began producing doll heads in 1884 (Doll Reference 2021). This series of dolls also included models named Agnes, Daisy, Dorothy, Edith, Ethel, Florence, Helen, Mabel, Marion, Pauline, and Ruth. Originally the name and the edges of the collar would have been gilded. Production began in 1895 and continued through approximately 1907.



337.004

A nearly complete manganese glass triangular bottle. The bottle was made in a post-bottom mold, as evident by the small circular suction scar on the base. A view of the bottle body is present at the top of the following page. The finish has broken off. The bottle is triangular with blunted corners, measuring 4.3 cm on each side. This shape of bottle is found on page 191 of the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog as a “Triangular Pickle” bottle. That bottle had a capacity of 8 ounces and closed with either a metal Phoenix style closure or a glass cap. The bottle was made sometime after 1905 and before 1918.





337.005

A colorless glass bottle finish and neck. The bottle has a tooled brandy/wine style finish. The remains of some sort of metallic seal remain around the finish. This type of finish is found on brandy and wine bottles and larger size medicine bottles. The foil on this bottle indicates it is likely some sort of alcohol bottle. It was made between 1870 and 1930.



338.001

A circular Bristol slip stoneware container lid. The lid measures 8 cm (3.1 inches) in diameter, so it must have fit on a relatively small stoneware jar. The use of exclusively Bristol slip on the interior and exterior date this artifact to sometime between 1920-1960.



340.002

The body and heel of a light aqua glass bottle. The body of the glass is a series of stacked rings, which is typical of pepper sauce bottles from the late 19th and early 20th century. A round ring-style pepper sauce bottle is found on page 204 of the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog. The 1916 Kearns-Gorsuch catalog has both round and oval ring style pepper sauce bottles on page 106. Ring-style pepper sauce bottles were made between 1890 and 1930 (Lindsey 2021).



340.003



The base of a colorless glass piece of stemmed glassware. The stem has broken off. This is most likely from a goblet, given the size of the stem. There is no way to determine a date for this artifact.

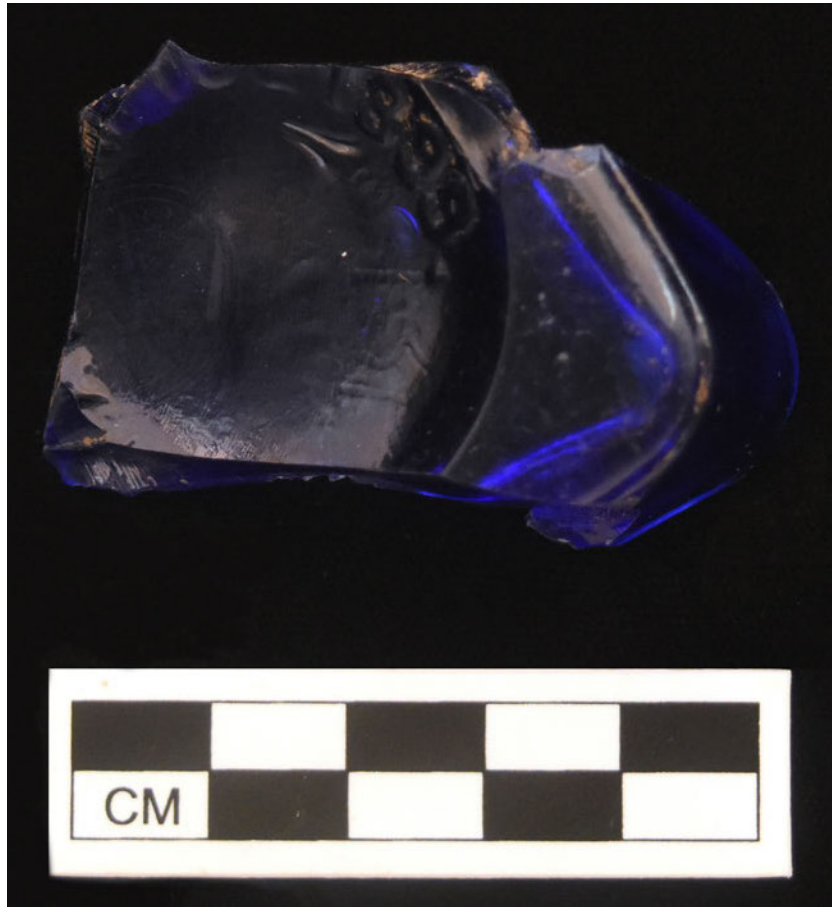
340.004

The finish and neck of a deep blue aqua glass bottle. The bottle has a tooled oil/ring style finish. Oil finishes were used on medicine bottles, sauce bottles, large ink bottles and liquor bottles and flasks. This bottle dates between 1890 and 1920.



342.001

The base of a cobalt blue glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold. The bottle had a Hopkins square shape, based on the rounded corner. The base is embossed "1899." This is likely the mark for a bottle from the John Wyeth & Brother drug store in Philadelphia. The store was opened in 1862, and by 1889, the company had abandoned their retail business and switched to exclusively wholesale business (Lockhart et al. 2016b). The company distributed a wide variety of medicines, in liquid and tablet form, and a number of the bottles had "PAT. MAY 16TH 1899." embossed on the base. The company eventually became the pharmaceutical giant Wyeth. This bottle was made sometime after 1899 and before 1930.



343.001

A rim sherd from a brown transfer-printed whiteware plate. The floral and scrollwork motif with white in the field indicates this sherd has a border motif that is likely part of an aesthetic period motif. The plate would have been produced in the 1870s or 1880s.





343.002

A rim sherd from a scalloped green transfer-printed plate. This plate is from an earlier period, which is evidenced by the use of solid and stippled fillers in the design field. Green transfer-printed ceramics were produced between 1829 and 1859. This is likely an heirloom piece that was broken and discarded, given how much earlier it is than the rest of the artifact assemblage.

343.003

Three mending sherds from a cobalt hand-painted whiteware bowl. The bowl has a large impressed “4” mark on the base. This artifact does NOT appear to be an example of the cobalt hand-painted ceramics produced in Staffordshire, England for the American market between 1815-1830. This is likely a later import, although the date and origin of the piece are unknown.



343.005

The base of an undecorated plate with a maker's mark on the underside. The mark, which is executed in brown, is the globe mark used by the Alfred Meakin ceramic company of Staffordshire, England. The company used this mark between 1875 and 1897 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999).



343.007

A fragment of a colorless Early American Pattern Glass vessel. The fragment is small and the only design elements visible are vertical ridges interspersed with small horizontal tick marks. This artifact dates to the late 19th or very early 20th century.



A colorless glass complete Heinz ketchup bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled small mouth external thread style finish. The body of the bottle has a Heinz mark on the shoulder depicting a skeleton key inside a keystone and "H. J. HEINZ CO. TRADEMARK PITTSBURGH, PA". The bottle would have had a paper label below the embossed logo. The base of the bottle, shown in the photograph at left, reads, "H.J. HEINZ COL 93 PATD. JUNE 17, 1890." This bottle was made by the Heinz Bottling Company, which used "H.J. HEINZ" as the company mark after 1888 (Toulouse 1971). Heinz's glass plant was located in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania. By 1910, the plant had one Owens machine installed and was planning to add two more, which finally came online in 1914 (Lockhart et al. 2016a). The bottling plant used various date codes on the base. The company began using the codes in 1876 and they stopped in 1922, when they had reached 499 (Lockhart et al. 2016a:112). The "93" on the base is a date code used on ketchup bottles made between 1887 and 1895 (Cartwright 2006). This bottle has to have been made after the 1890 patent date, further narrowing the production range of this bottle to between 1890 and 1895.



343.009

A ferrous metal mule shoe. Mule shoes are longer than they are wide and substantially narrower than horseshoes, which had a more rounded shape. There is no way to establish a date for this artifact.



372.002

The finish and small portion of the neck of a colorless glass bottle. The finish is a tooled bead style. Bead finishes were common and used on liquor, pepper sauce, medicine, food, and condiment bottles. There is no time significance to the use of this finish (Lindsey 2021). This finish dates between 1870 and 1930.



372.003

A buffalo nickel. Buffalo nickels were made of 75% copper and 25% nickel, hence the color of this coin. The date, which would have been on the shoulder of the is no longer visible; excessive wear was common for these coins. They were minted between 1913 and 1938.



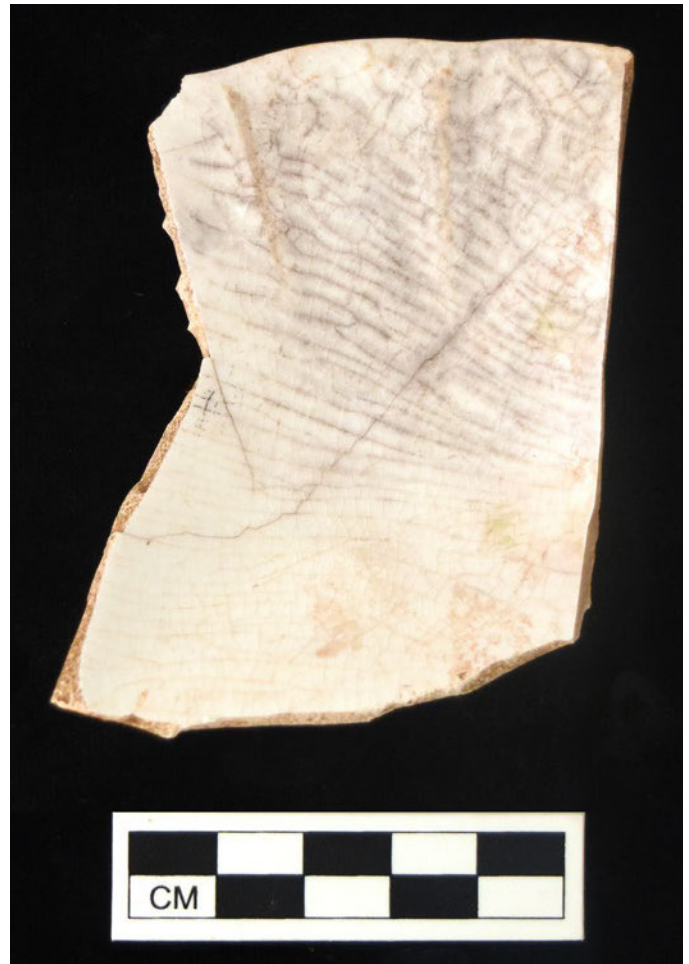
380.001

The base of an undecorated whiteware plate with a maker's mark. The maker's mark, executed in green, includes a portion of a fleur-de-lis motif and the letters "VRES". This is a portion of the mark of the Sevres China Company. The Sevres China Company that used this mark is not to be confused with the famous French fine porcelain producer. This company was located in East Liverpool, Ohio. The company, which made semi-porcelain, toilet sets, dishes, and dinner sets for hotels, was formed in 1900 and operated until 1908 (Lehner 1988:415).



380.002

The rim of a molded scalloped edge bowl with a highly faded decal decoration. The decal decoration consists of a highly faded floral motif, probably executed in red. This bowl dates sometime after 1890.



380.003

A complete colorless glass oval-shaped bottle. The body of the bottle is shown on the following page; the interior has residue left behind by the bottle's contents. It was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled prescription finish. The bottle measures 3 inches (7.7 cm) high and 1.15 inches (2.9 cm) x .7 inches (1.8 cm) at the base. This is a small medicine bottle. The base has a diamond mark with lettering inside that is difficult to read. Under magnification, it reads "IGCO", which is the mark of the Illinois Glass Company. Various sizes of these bottles are found on page 27 of the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog. The 3" Philadelphia Oval bottle sold for \$8.75 per 144 bottles. The company used this mark from roughly 1900 to 1916 (Toulouse 1971), providing the date range for this bottle.





380.004

A manganese glass bottle stopper. The stem of the stopper would have originally been sheathed with cork. This stopper dates between 1875 and 1918 based on the manganese glass.



381.001

A complete amber glass bottle. The bottle was made in a cup-bottom mold and has a tooled bead style finish. The bottle measures 4 inches tall and 2.3 inches on a side. The shoulder of the bottle, shown below, is embossed "PATENTED MCH 6, 83." The base, shown at right, is embossed "BIXBY" with a very large "X". This bottle shape, with tapered sides and a bulging ring at the neck is very distinctive and typical of shoe polish/blacking bottles. The bottle type is even called the "Bixby patent" style (Lindsey 2021). S. M. Bixby founded his company in 1862 and also made inks, stove polish, harness oil, mucilage, and bluing. This shoe polish bottle type was patented on March 6, 1883, as the embossing on the shoulder describes. The bottles started off narrower, and became more squat and square over time. This is a later example. The ink bottles are common on sites from 1883 until about 1920. This is a later example that dates to the first decade of the 20th century



382.001

The base of a colorless glass bottle. The shape is similar to 337.004, a triangular pickle bottle. This version is fully machine-made dating it to sometime after 1910.



383.001

A sherd from a green transfer-printed whiteware plate. The plate motif is from the aesthetic transferware period. The base of the plate, pictured on the following page, has a portion of a maker's mark. The word "GEM" is visible in green. This plate was made between the 1870s and 1880s.





383.002

The body and base of a deep blue aqua glass bottle. The bottle was made in a post-bottom mold. It has a portion of an “AB ligature” mark used by the American Bottling Company. Given the light color, this is likely a soda bottle. For more information on this company see 20.005. This bottle was made at the Belleville, Illinois plant between 1906 and 1909.





383.003

The upper portion of a colorless glass bottle. The bottle was machine made with a bead style finish. The bottle appears to be a household bottle, for glue or polish. The glass is heavily bubbled. The bottle dates sometime after 1910.



384.001 & 384.002

Three colorless glass fragments of an Early American Pattern Glass vessel base. The vessel has a hobstar pattern. The exact pattern name is not known. For more on Early American Pattern Glass see 15.010. These artifacts date between 1850 and 1910.



Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Reburied	Analyst	Analysis Date
3		1	1148.4	brick	brick		Yes	RCO	6/9/21
5		1	1.9	leather	possible shoe leather fragment	Line of holes along edge for sewn seam	Yes	RCO	6/10/21
5		2	36.2	mortar	mortar or thin set		Yes	RCO	6/10/21
8		1	30.7	faunal	large cut bone fragment	likely cow, clearly sawed	Yes	RCO	6/10/21
15		1	7.8	charcoal	charcoal		Yes		
15		1	59.7	porcelain and ferrous metal	insulator	knob and tube wiring	Yes	RCO	6/10/21
15		1	472.2	brick	brick		Yes	RCO	6/10/21
16		1	13.2	faunal	faunal	Sawed large mammal scapula	Yes	RCO	6/15/21
18 .022		1	0.6	milk glass and metal	milk glass button with metal wire shank	.9 cm diameter		RCO	6/11/21
18		2	157.1	brick	brick		Yes		
18 .023		1	2.7	leather/metal	shoe fragment	shoe leather with eyelets for laces	Yes	RCO	6/11/21
18		1	1	plastic	white plastic frag		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
20		2	6.6	coal	coal chunks		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
28 .008		1	1393.6	brick	TULSA brick	broken; 1932 date		RCO	6/9/21
50		2	5.5	coal	coal		Yes		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Reburied	Analyst	Analysis Date
50 .004		1	43.3	metal, composite	pocket knife	"M.J. ALLEN COMPANY/ TULSA OKLA"		RCO	6/11/21
50		2	515.4	brick	brick		Yes		
51		3	67.6	Coal	coal chunks		Yes	RCO	6/9/21
55		1	3.4	faunal	faunal		Yes		
59		3	15.2	faunal	faunal		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
59		1	435	concrete	concrete chunk		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
61		1	0.8	faunal	faunal		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
107		1	3	coal	coal frag		Yes	RCO	6/15/21
330 .004		1	43.9	Faunal	Horse hoof			LCB	7/20/21
330		14	312.3	Faunal	Oyster shell		Yes	ALR	7/20/21
330		2	12.5	Faunal	Unidentified large mammal		Yes	ALR	7/20/21
331		1	31.1	Clinker			Yes	ALR	7/22/21
331 .008		1	10.7	Faunal	Sheep tibia	One end is sawed during butchering		ALR	7/22/21
331 .009		1	3.1	Leather/brass	Shoe fragment with brass			ALR	7/22/21
337		1	18.9	Faunal	Oyster shell		Yes	ALR	7/20/21
340		2	8.2	Coal			Yes	ALR	7/22/21
342		1	0.1	Leather	Shoe fragment		Yes	ALR	7/20/21

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Reburied	Analyst	Analysis Date
372		1	45.9	Faunal	Proximal end of cow humerus		Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		2	17.1	coal			Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		8	16	Faunal	Unidentified mammal bone		Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		1	40.7	Faunal	Cow rib with one end sawed		Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		1	9.6	Faunal	Sawed t-bone from steak or pork chop		Yes	ALR	7/22/21

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
1	29	Burial		Backhoe	HR		Original Box 1	10/20/20	HWH
1	30	Burial		Core	Artifact	Glass, wood, metal	Original Box 2; Core into geophysics Anomaly 6	10/20/20	HWH
1	31	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	"AT REST" plate	Original Box 3	10/20/20	HWH
1	32	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Metal	Original Box 4	10/20/20	AKB
1	33	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Metal	Original Box 5	10/20/20	HWH
1	34	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Metal	Original Box 6	10/20/20	HWH
1	37	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR/Wood		Original Tray 9; may separate wood later	10/21/20	HWH
1	48	Burial		Core	HR		Original Box 20; Core into geophysics Anomaly 6	10/22/20	PRS
1	71	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/8/21	AA
1	73	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/8/21	LMU/CJH
1	81	Burial		HR				6/8/21	HWH/PRS
1	85	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	NE Handle		6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	86	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	NW Handle		6/9/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
1	87	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	SW Handle		6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	88	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	SE Handle		6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	89	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1	6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	90	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2	6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	91	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3	6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	92	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 4	6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	93	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 5	6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	94	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	In situ nails		6/9/21	KDS/AA
1	138	Coffin Fill		Osteo analysis	Artifact	Nails and nail fragments	Recovered during skeletal analysis	6/11/21	PRS
1	25	Burial		Backhoe	HR?		Pulled from Cat 24 area in BH 2	6/2/21	PRS
2	216	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/15/21	JW/KK
2	222	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifacts	in situ nails		6/15/21	JW/KK
2	223	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifacts			6/15/21	JW/KK

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
2	228	Burial	1	Screen	Artifact	escutcheon		6/15/21	JW/KK
2	231	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	SW Handle	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	232	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	NW Handle	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	233	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	NE handle	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	234	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	SE Handle	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	235	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Thumbscrew	NW corner	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	236	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Thumbscrew	SE corner	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	237	Burial	8	Hand-excavated	Artifact	escutcheon	NE corner	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	243	Burial	9	Screen	Artifact	Thumbscrew		6/16/21	JW/KK
2	251	Burial	10	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Plaque	"Our Darling"	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	261	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - south coffin wall	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	264	Burial	11	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Thumbscrew	Fell from coffin wall in SW corner	6/16/21	JW/KK
2	271	Burial	12	Screen	Artifact	escutcheon		6/16/21	JW/KK

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
2	272	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/17/21	JW/KK
3	43	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Coffin hardware; metal	Original Box 15	10/22/20	HWH
3	47	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR		Original Box 19	10/22/20	PRS
3	273	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact		Some faunal included	6/17/21	JW/KK
3	274	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/17/21	JW/KK
3	275	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/17/21	JW/KK
3	311	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/18/21	JW/KK
3	312	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - west wall	6/18/21	JW/KK
3	313	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - north wall	6/18/21	JW/KK
3	314	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3 - east wall	6/18/21	JW/KK
3	315	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 4 - south wall	6/18/21	JW/KK
3	316	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 5 - coffin floor	6/18/21	JW/KK
4	224	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifacts	in situ nails		6/15/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
4	225	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifacts			6/15/21	GZ/ML
4	226	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - SE corner with nail	6/15/21	GZ/ML
4	238	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	South wall, east end	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	239	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	South wall, east central	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	240	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	South wall, west central	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	241	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	South wall, west end	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	244	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall SW corner	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	245	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall center	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	246	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall SE corner	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	247	Burial	8	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall NE corner	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	248	Burial	9	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall center	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	249	Burial	10	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall NW corner	6/16/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
4	250	Burial	11	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	North wall	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	254	Burial	12	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Coffin plaque		6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	255	Burial			HR		Individual A	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	256	Burial	13	Screen	Artifact	Frozen Charlotte doll	In coffin fill; unsure if part of burial context	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	262	Burial	14	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Broach	Around left upper chest below coffin lid sample	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	263	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - Probable coffin lid	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	265	Burial			HR		Individual B	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	267	Burial	12	Hand-excavated	Artifact	decorative pin	Found over sternum	6/16/21	GZ/ML
4	293	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3 - coffin floor	6/17/21	GZ/ML
4	294	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/17/21	GZ/ML
4	305	Burial		Hand-excavated	wood sample		Sample 4	6/18/21	GZ/ML
4	306	Burial	13	Hand-excavated	Artifact	handle bar frags	south side of coffin	6/18/21	GZ/ML
4	307	Burial	14	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	found on north side of coffin during clean up	6/18/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
5	334	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/22/21	KDS/AA
5	336	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/22/21	KDS/AA
6	46	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Textiles	Original Box 18	10/22/20	HWH
7	44	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Coffin hardware; glass	Original Box 16	10/21/20	HWH
7	221	Fill?		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Hair comb	Possible hair comb observed in place during 10/20 work. Has deteriorated; in BH 5, maybe with B.7	6/15/21	BLD
9	310	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/18/21	CREW
9	317	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/18/21	CREW
9	322	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/22/201	GZ/ML
9	323	Burial			HR			6/22/201	GZ/ML
9	339	Burial		Screen	Artifact	Ring	Found with finger bones	6/22/21	GZ/ML
9	353	Coffin cleanup		screen	Artifact			6/23/21	GZ/ML
9	355	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	unidentified ferrous metal object	found while cleaning coffin wall	6/23/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
10	42	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact/Wood	Coffin hardware; nails	Original Box 14; May separate wood sample	10/21/20	HWH
13	68	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact	Ceramics/glass		6/8/21	ML/GZ
13	74	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	"AT REST" plate		6/8/21	ML/GZ
13	75	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Hardware	North side latch	6/8/21	ML/GZ
13	76	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Hardware	South side latch	6/8/21	ML/GZ
13	77	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Ferrous metal fragments	Sitting on coffin lid	6/8/21	ML/GZ
13	78	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Upper board on north side of coffin	6/8/21	ML/GZ
13	79	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/8/21	ML/GZ
13	84	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR			6/9/21	PRS/HWH
13	101	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Fabric/grommets	Very fragile, photographed prior to removal	6/9/21	JW/KK
13	103	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	In situ nails		6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	104	Burial		Screen	Artifact	Buttons/grommet	Similar buttons found near wrists; possible cuff buttons	6/9/21	ML/GZ

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
13	105	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample			6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	108	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	SW Handle		6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	109	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Center Handle		6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	110	Burial	8	Hand-excavated	Artifact	SE Handle		6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	111	Burial	9	Hand-excavated	Artifact	NW Handle		6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	112	Burial	10	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass fragment	Over right ribs	6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	113	Burial	11	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass fragment	Over right pelvis	6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	114	Burial	12	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Button	Over right wrist	6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	116	Burial	13	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Extended bar fragments south wall		6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	117	Burial	14	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Extended bar fragment north wall		6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	119	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2	6/9/21	ML/GZ
13	123	Burial	15	Hand-excavated	Artifact	NE handle		6/10/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
13	125	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - east end of coffin	6/10/21	GZ/ML
13	139	Coffin Fill		Osteo analysis	Artifact	Nail fragments	Recovered during skeletal analysis	6/11/21	ATM
13	166	Burial		Osteo analysis	Artifact	Buttons	x-rayed in soil on left iliac crest, needs cleaning	6/11/21	ATM
13	11	Trench Fill		Backhoe	Artifact	Coffin hardware		6/2/21	CREW
13	12	Trench Fill		Backhoe	Wood sample	Wood		6/2/21	CREW
13	14	Trench Fill		Backhoe	Artifact	Wood/coffin hardware		6/2/21	CREW
14	182	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	KDS/AA
14	183	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/14/21	KDS/AA
14	184	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact			6/15/21	KDS/AA
14	185	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	KDS/AA
14	191	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Fabric	Textile remnant with clear thread holes	6/14/21	KDS/AA
14	202	Burial	2	Screen	Artifact	Thumbscrew	Same as others found in situ	6/14/21	KDS/AA
14	203	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Thumbscrew with escutcheon	NW Thumbscrew	6/14/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
14	204	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Thumbscrew with escutcheon	NE Thumbscrew	6/14/21	KDS/AA
14	205	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Ornamental tack	S central coffin wall	6/14/21	KDS/AA
14	213	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - south wall with ornamental tack	6/15/21	KDS/AA
14	214	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - N coffin wall	6/15/21	KDS/AA
14	218	Burial			HR		OU 11	6/15/21	KDS/AA
14	258	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3 - Coffin lid over r. clavicle	6/16/21	KDS/AA
14	259	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass	Fragment between distal femurs, probably under coffin	6/16/21	KDS/AA
14	266	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Shoe heel/fabric	In s. coffin wall; found when cutting back to remove remains	6/16/21	KDS/AA
14	268	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Unidentified ferrous metal	Found over sternum	6/16/21	KDS/AA
14	269	Burial	8	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Unidentified ferrous metal	Found against crania	6/16/21	KDS/AA
14	270	Burial	9	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Unidentified ferrous metal	Found near/outside N wall	6/16/21	KDS/AA
14	277	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/17/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
14	281	Burial	10	Screen	Artifact	Celluloid hair pin	Found during coffin clean up screening	6/17/21	KDS/AA
15	19	Fill		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass	Fill around Burial 15	6/2/21	DG/GM
15	69	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/8/21	JW
15	80	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/8/21	JW/KK
15	95	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Bottle?		6/9/21	JW/KK
15	96	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Bottle glass		6/9/21	JW/KK
15	97	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Complete bottle		6/9/21	JW/KK
15	98	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Bottle glass		6/9/21	JW/KK
15	99	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Bottle lid		6/9/21	JW/KK
15	100	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	In situ nails		6/9/21	JW/KK
15	106	Burial		HR				6/9/21	HWH
15	128	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass	Two pieces near knee	6/10/21	KDS/AA
15	135	Burial		Wood sample			Coffin floor above right shoulder	6/10/21	JW/KK

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
15	136	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Bottle fragments	DIRECTLY under cranium	6/10/21	JW/KK
15	140	Coffin cleanup		Hand-excavated	Artifact			6/11/21	JW/KK
15	186	Burial	8	Osteo analysis	Artifact	Glass	Found during osteological analysis with pelvis matrix	6/14/21	LAB
16	124	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/10/21	KDS/AA
16	126	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/10/21	KDS/AA
16	127	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass	Two pieces directly over coffin fill	6/10/21	KDS/AA
16	129	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/10/21	KDS/AA
16	148	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR			6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	151	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass	Found in coffin fill near femur	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	152	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	NE handle	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	153	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North central handle	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	154	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	NW Handle	6/11/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
16	155	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	SW Handle	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	156	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South central handle	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	157	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	SE handle	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	158	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Plaque	located over left pelvis	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	159	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - taken from S wall plank	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	167	Burial	8	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Safety pin fragment	Bottom half found over sacrum; top half found with pelvis during x-ray	6/11/21	KDS/AA
16	173	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	KDS/AA
17	72	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/8/21	BD
17	164	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/11/21	EP/KK
17	177	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	EP/EM
17	178	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/14/21	EP/EM
17	187	Burial			HR		OU 10	6/14/21	EP/EM
17	206	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Bottle neck	SW side of coffin	6/15/21	EP/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
17	209	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - Lid, SW corner	6/15/21	EP/EM
17	210	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - Coffin wall, SE	6/15/21	EP/EM
17	211	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3 - Coffin wall, NE	6/15/21	EP/EM
17	230	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/16/21	EP/EM
17	242	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass fragment	Found over central rib cage	6/16/21	EP/EM
17	252	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 4 - N wall	6/16/21	EP/EM
17	253	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 5 - E wall	6/16/21	EP/EM
19	70	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/8/21	EP
19	82	Coffin Fill		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Nails		6/9/21	EP/EM
19	83	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/9/21	EP/EM
19	120	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR			6/9/21	EP/EM/HWH/P RS
19	121	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - Coffin lid	6/10/21	EP/EM
19	122	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - west portion north wall	6/10/21	EP/EM

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
19	141	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3 - coffin lid	6/11/21	EP/EM
19	142	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 4 - coffin side	6/11/21	EP/EM
19	143	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Bottle cap (?)	Found SE of B 19 during excavation	6/11/21	EP/EM
19	160	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 5 - N wall	6/11/21	EP/EM
19	161	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 6 - S wall	6/11/21	EP/EM
20	52	Burial		Backhoe	HR			6/3/21	PRS
21	168	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	In situ nails		6/14/21	JW/KK
21	169	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	JW/KK
21	175	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	EP/EM
21	179	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - SW inner container	6/14/21	JW/KK
21	180	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - NE inner container	6/14/21	JW/KK
21	181	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3 - NW outer container	6/14/21	JW/KK
21	192	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Faux "our darling" handle	SW Handle	6/14/21	JW/KK

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
21	193	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Faux "our darling" handle	SE Handle	6/14/21	JW/KK
21	194	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Faux "our darling" handle	NE handle	6/14/21	JW/KK
21	195	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Faux "our darling" handle	NW Handle	6/14/21	JW/KK
21	196	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR		OU 8	6/14/21	JW/KK
21	207	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/15/21	JW/KK
21	212	Burial	5	Osteo analysis	Artifact	Coffin plaque	Found with remains when x-rayed in lab	6/15/21	LAB
21	332	Burial	6	Osteo analysis	Artifact	metal snap	found with pelvis during x-ray	6/18/21	LAB
22	145	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/11/21	JW/KK
22	146	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/11/21	JW/KK
22	147	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	In situ nails		6/11/21	JW/KK
22	150	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR			6/11/21	KK/JW
23	162	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/11/21	GZ/ML
23	163	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	In situ nails		6/11/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
24	60	Burial		Backhoe	Artifact	Possible coffin hardware		6/4/21	CREW
24	131	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/10/21	ML/GZ
24	133	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/10/21	ML/GZ
24	134	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/10/21	ML/GZ
24	144	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - N wall	6/11/21	ML/GZ
24	149	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR			6/11/21	GZ/ML
26	170	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	171	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	174	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Utilitarian handle	Likely fill but found within boundaries of probable coffin	6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	188	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	189	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - North coffin wall	6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	190	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - South coffin wall	6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	197	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 3 - coffin floor	6/14/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
26	198	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	SW Handle	6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	199	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	SE handle	6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	200	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	NE handle	6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	201	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	NW Handle	6/14/21	GZ/ML
26	208	Burial			HR		OU 9	6/15/21	GZ/ML
26	215	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	N side coffin	6/15/21	GZ/ML
26	217	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/15/21	GZ/ML
26	219	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass, brick	Found directly beneath coffin	6/15/21	GZ/ML
27	329	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact			6/22/201	JW/KK
27	331	Overlying fill		Backhoe	Artifact		BH 3 over Burial 27; rake recovery	6/22/201	CREW
27	343	Overlying fill		Backhoe	Artifact		Removal over overburden from B. 27	6/22/21	CREW
27	347	Overlying fill		Hand-excavated	Artifact		Found just north of coffin, aqua bottle base AB, Y29	6/22/21	JW/KK
27	349	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/23/21	JW/KK

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
27	350	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/23/21	JW/KK
27	356	Burial			HR			6/23/21	JW/KK
27	366	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	possible buckle or suspender clasp	mapped; on right pelvis region	6/23/21	JW/KK
27	368	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	projectile	near left shoulder	6/23/21	JW/KK
27	370	Coffin cleanup		screen	Artifact			6/24/21	JW/KK
27	371	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1	6/24/21	JW/KK
27	377	Burial		Osteo analysis	Artifact	safety pin	recovered from pelvic region after x-ray; textile remnants visible as well	6/25/21	PRS
27	378	Burial		Osteo analysis	Artifact	safety pin	located near the neck, under the skull; to be pulled by lab staff next week	6/25/21	PRS
27	379	Burial		Osteo analysis	Artifact	projectile	located within crania and identified during x-ray; to be pulled by lab staff next week	6/25/21	PRS
28	260	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/16/21	EP/EM
28	276	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/17/21	EP/EM
28	287	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall west end	6/17/21	EP/EM

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
28	288	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall central	6/17/21	EP/EM
28	289	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall east end	6/17/21	EP/EM
28	290	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall east end	6/17/21	EP/EM
28	291	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall central	6/17/21	EP/EM
28	292	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall west end	6/17/21	EP/EM
28	304	Burial			HR			6/17/21	EP/EM
28	308	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Coffin plaque		6/18/21	EP/EM
28	309	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1	6/18/21	EP/EM
28	321	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/22/21	EP/EM
28	325	Burial	8	Hand-excavated	Artifact	hinge/latch	North wall west end	6/22/201	EP/EM
28	326	Burial	9	Hand-excavated	Artifact	hinge/latch	North wall east end	6/22/201	EP/EM
28	327	Burial	10	Hand-excavated	Artifact	hinge/latch	South wall east end	6/22/201	EP/EM
28	328	Burial	11	Hand-excavated	Artifact	hinge/latch	South wall west end	6/22/201	EP/EM
29	278	Overlying fill		Screen	Artifact		NO RECOVERY	6/17/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
29	279	Coffin Fill		Screen	Artifact			6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	280	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	282	Burial	1	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	North wall west end	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	283	Burial	2	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	North wall central	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	284	Burial	3	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	North wall east end	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	285	Burial	4	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	South wall east end	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	286	Burial	5	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Latch	South wall central	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	295	Burial	6	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall west end	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	296	Burial	7	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall central	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	297	Burial	8	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	North wall east end	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	298	Burial	9	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall east end	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	299	Burial	10	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall central	6/17/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
29	300	Burial	11	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Handle	South wall, west end	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	301	Burial	12	Hand-excavated	Artifact	Coffin plaque	Scroll-shaped	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	302	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - West wall	6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	303	Burial			HR			6/17/21	KDS/AA
29	319	Burial	13	Hand-excavated	Artifact	handle bar frags	north side of coffin	6/18/21	KDS/AA
29	320	Burial	14	Hand-excavated	Artifact	handle bar frags	south side of coffin	6/18/21	KDS/AA
29	324	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact			6/22/201	KDS/AA
29	333	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		east wall	6/22/21	EP/EM
29	335	Coffin cleanup		Screen	Artifact		additional coffin cleanup artifacts	6/22/21	KDS/AA
30	345	Overlying fill		Shovel skim	Artifact			6/22/21	CREW
30	346	Overlying fill		Shovel skim	Wood sample			6/22/21	CREW
30	359	Coffin Fill		screen	artifact			6/23/21	EP/EM
30	361	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample			6/23/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
30	362	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample			6/23/21	EP/EM
30	363	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample			6/23/21	EP/EM
30	364	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/23/21	EP/EM
30	373	Coffin cleanup		screen	Artifact			6/24/21	EP/EM
30	66	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR		Adjacent to Burial 15; left ulna found in north wall of what would become B30 (started on 6/22/2021)	6/7/21	PRS
31	344	Overlying fill		Shovel skim	Artifact			6/22/21	CREW
31	351	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	in situ nails		6/23/21	KDS/AA
31	352	Coffin Fill		screen	Artifact			6/23/21	KDS/AA
31	360	Coffin Fill		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 1 - knot in probable coffin lid (analyzed and returned to burial)	6/23/21	KDS/AA
31	365	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	latch?	northeast edge of coffin (analyzed and returned to burial)	6/23/21	KDS/AA
31	367	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	white metal plaque	(analyzed and returned to burial)	6/23/21	KDS/AA

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
31	369	Burial		Hand-excavated	Wood sample		Sample 2 - SW Corner (analyzed and returned to burial)	6/24/21	KDS/AA
31	374	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	handle	North wall east end	6/24/21	KDS/AA
31	375	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	seed beads	majority concentrated around left upper ribs (one analyzed and returned to burial) (count TBD on model review)	6/24/21	KDS/AA
31	376	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	glass blown bead (?) and metal tubular bead	upper right clavicle (analyzed and returned to burial)	6/24/21	KDS/AA
33	229	Burial		Backhoe	Artifact	Lug & tip from double lug short bar handle	May assign to specific burial; is this the handle recovered in Oct. 2020?; associated with Cat#348	6/15/21	KS
33	348	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	coffin hardware	possible caplifiers found along southern edge of burial	6/23/21	GZ/ML
33	354	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	coffin handle	north wall west end (mapped but NOT COLLECTED)	6/23/21	GZ/ML
33	357	Burial		Hand-excavated	artifact	handle lug	north wall west end (mapped but NOT COLLECTED)	6/23/21	GZ/ML

Burial Number	Catalog Number	Provenience Category	Lot Numbers	Recovery Method	Material Category	Artifact type	Other Notes	Date	Recovered by
33	358	Burial		Hand-excavated	artifact	handle lug	north wall central (mapped but NOT COLLECTED)	6/23/21	GZ/ML
8/9	40	Burial		Hand-excavated	HR		Original Box 12	10/21/20	HWH
8/9	41	Burial		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Glass, metal, brick	Original Box 13	10/21/20	HWH
R. Everett	130	Overlying fill		Hand-excavated	Artifact	Wire nail	Recovered during photo cleaning	6/10/21	DG

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
1		1	14.5	Ironstone		Rim	Undecorated			
1		1	2.6	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Decal			Indeterminate
1		1	5.1	Ceramic tile			Undecorated			
2		1	3.1	Porcellaneous Ware		Rim	Decal	Green		Interior
2		1	11.5	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
2 .001		2	48.9	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Base	Makers Mark			
3 .001		1	10.7	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Decal	Green		Interior
3 .002		3	18.2	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Spongeware	Medium blue		Interior
5 .001		1	6	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Spongeware	Medium blue		Interior
5 .002		1	6.1	Porcellaneous Ware	Doll		Molded			Exterior
5		1	5.5	Porcellaneous Ware	Saucer	Rim	Molded			Interior
5		1	4.8	Porcellaneous Ware		Footring	Undecorated			
5		1	4.1	Whiteware		Rim	Undecorated			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
5		1	6.7	Whiteware		Rim	Undecorated			
5		7	76.6	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
5		1	5.5	Stoneware		Body	Bristol slip			
5		1	303.2	Stoneware	Sewer pipe		Undecorated			
5		1	40.7	Porcellaneous Ware	Insulator		Undecorated			
6 .001		1	1.6	Bisque	Doll		Molded			
7 .001		1	10.9	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Base	Makers Mark	Black		Exterior
9 .001		1	5.5	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Molded			
9 .003		1	20.5	Whiteware		Rim	Molded			Interior
9		1	8.5	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Base	Undecorated			
10		3	60	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
15 .003		1	6.5	Porcellaneous Ware	Doll	Shoulder/ Neck	Molded			
15 .002		1	3.1	Porcellaneous Ware		Spout	Molded			Exterior

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
15		2	48	Stoneware		Body	Bristol slip			
15 .004		1	56.1	Stoneware	storage jar	Rim	Bristol slip			
15		1	12.4	Yellowware		Footring	Unglazed			
15		8	56.6	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
15 .005		2	70.6	Whiteware	bowl	Rim	Molded			Interior
15 .001		1	22.6	Ironstone		Rim	Molded			Interior
15 .006		1	23.1	Ironstone		Rim	Undecorated			
15		1	5.9	Ironstone		Rim	Molded			Interior
15		1	7.8	Ironstone		Rim	Molded			Interior
15		1	3.2	Whiteware		Rim	Molded			
15		1	6.8	Porcellaneous Ware		Footring	Undecorated			
15		1	9.6	Porcellaneous Ware		Footring	Undecorated			
15		5	8.9	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Undecorated			
15		3	244.6	Stoneware	Sewer pipe		Undecorated			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
18 .024		1	7.4	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Footring	Flow blue	Dark blue		Interior
18 .006		12	777.4	Stoneware	Crock	Mostly complete	Bristol slip			
18 .003		2	42.2	Porcellaneous Ware	pitcher	Body	Molded			Exterior
18		3	23.3	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Undecorated			
18 .009		2	21.4	Porcellaneous Ware	bowl	Rim	Decal	Green	Pink	Exterior
18 .010		2	15.4	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Molded			Interior
18		1	8.5	Porcellaneous Ware			Undecorated			
18 .011		1	21.6	Porcellaneous Ware		Footring	Molded			Interior
18 .007		1	94.2	Coarse Earthenware	flower pot	Rim	Molded			Exterior
18		17	111.2	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
18 .002		1	22.2	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Decal	Green	Red	Interior
18		2	57.5	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Molded			Interior

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
18 .005		3	11	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Flow blue	Dark blue		Interior
18		1	5.6	Porcellaneous Ware	Saucer	Rim	Molded			Interior
18 .008		1	97.2	Ironstone	Chamber pot	lid	Undecorated			
18 .004		1	3.7	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Base	Makers Mark	Brown		
18		1	9.2	Porcellaneous Ware	Charger Plate	Rim	Molded			Interior
18 .001		1	6.9	Whiteware		Rim	Decal	Pink	Green	Interior
18		1	19.7	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Decal			Interior
18		1	3.6	Ironstone		Rim	Molded			Interior
18		1	478.4	Stoneware	Sewer pipe		Undecorated			
19 .001		1	2.5	Whiteware		Rim	Flow blue	Dark blue		Interior
19		1	3.1	Whiteware	Scalloped plate	Rim	Molded			
19 .002		1	9.1	Porcellaneous Ware	pitcher	Base	Molded			Exterior
20 .001		1	6.5	Porcellaneous Ware		Rim	Molded			Interior

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
20		3	17.6	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Undecorated			
20		5	38	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
20 .002		2	4.6	Porcellaneous Ware	figurine	Body	Molded			Exterior
20		1	6	Ironstone	Saucer	Rim	Undecorated			
20		1	186.9	Stoneware		Rim	Unglazed			
23 .004		1	95.9	Porcellaneous Ware	Unknown bowl form	Base	Decal	Green	purple	Interior
23		1	25.3	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Molded			
23 .003		1	8.5	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Base	Flow blue	Dark blue		Interior
23 .002		1	6.4	Whiteware	Saucer	Base	Flow blue	Dark blue		Interior & Exterior
23 .001		1	7.9	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Flow blue	Dark blue		Interior & Exterior
23		2	12.1	Whiteware			Undecorated			
23		1	1.7	Porcellaneous Ware			Undecorated			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
23 .005		1	55.7	Porcellaneous Ware	Tile		Spatterware	Purple	blue	Exterior
24 .001		1	7	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Flow blue	Blue		Interior
24 .003		1	15.9	Porcellaneous Ware		Footring	Decal			
24		1	13.5	Whiteware	Scalloped plate	Rim	Decal			Interior
24 .002		1	25.8	Ironstone		Rim	Molded			Interior
26		2	14.6	Whiteware			Undecorated			
27		1	4	Porcellaneous Ware			Decal	Brown	Green	Interior
27		1	22.4	Coarse Earthenware	flower pot	Rim	Undecorated			
28 .005		3	70	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Decal	Green	blue	Interior
28 .002		2	73.5	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Decal	Green	Pink	Interior
28		1	24.8	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Undecorated			
28 .004		1	18.7	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Base	Makers Mark			Exterior
28 .003		1	1.2	Ironstone		Rim	Decal	Pink	Green	Interior

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
28 .001		1	10.6	Porcellaneous Ware		Footring	Decal	Green	Brown	Interior
28		2	3.1	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Decal	Pink	Green	Interior
28		1	1	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Undecorated			
49		3	17.9	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
50 .001		1	45.8	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Handpainted	Copper Luster		Interior
50 .002		1	81.4	Stoneware	Mixing Bowl	Rim	Bristol slip			
50		1	48.9	Stoneware		Body	Bristol slip			
50		2	21.1	Whiteware	Mug	Body	Undecorated			
50		2	11.7	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
50 .003		1	8.2	Porcellaneous Ware	figurine	Body	Molded			Exterior
51		3	16.7	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
51 .003		1	2.3	Whiteware	Teacup	Handle	Molded			Exterior
51		1	5.6	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim	Molded			Interior

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
51		1	44.6	Ironstone	Bowl	Rim	Undecorated			
51		1	75.3	Ironstone	Bowl	Footring	Undecorated			
51 .001		1	30.5	Ironstone		Lid	Undecorated			
51 .002		1	47.8	Ironstone	Mixing Bowl	Rim	Molded			Interior
51		1	21.5	Whiteware		Body	Molded			
51		1	10.9	Whiteware		Body	Molded			Exterior
51		1	2.4	Porcellaneous Ware	Charger Plate	Rim	Molded			
51		1	0.9	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Undecorated			
51 .004		1	34.4	Whiteware		Rim	Decal			Interior
53 .001		1	129.4	Stoneware	Mixing Bowl	Rim	Albany slip			
53		3		Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
53		1	4.7	Porcellaneous Ware		Rim	Undecorated			
56		4	165.8	Coarse Earthenware	Flower pot	Body	Undecorated			
56		1	13.2	Ironstone	Charger Plate	Rim	Undecorated			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
58		1	3.7	Porcellaneous Ware		Base	Undecorated			
58		1	7.4	Whiteware		Rim	Molded			Interior & Exterior
59 .001		1	13.9	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Base	Decal	Yellow	Red	Interior
59 .002		1	42.7	Ironstone		Body	Molded			
59		1	9.9	Ironstone		Footring	Undecorated			
59 .003		1	20	Stoneware			Molded	Light blue		
59		1	1.2	Porcellaneous Ware		Body	Undecorated			
61 .001		1	248.4	Stoneware	Jug	neck	Bristol exterior/ Albany interior			
61		2	25.9	Stoneware		Body	Bristol slip			
61 .002		21	125.7	Whiteware	Charger Plate		Flow blue	blue		
61 .003		1	191.5	Ironstone		Footring	Makers mark	black		
61		5	25.2	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
61		1	8.6	Porcellaneous Ware	Saucer	Rim	Undecorated			
61 .004		1	17.5	Yellowware		Rim	Rockingham			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
61	.013	1	2.7	Bisque	Doll		Undecorated			
62		1	71.1	Ironstone	Bowl		Undecorated			
63		1	2.7	Whiteware		Rim	Molded			Interior
67		1	20.6	Porcellaneous Ware	Bowl		Molded			
102	.007	1	3.9	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Body	Flow Blue	Medium blue		Interior
102	.008	1	4.7	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Body	Flow blue	Dark blue		Interior
102	.001	1	78.1	Ironstone	Mixing Bowl	Rim	Molded			Exterior
102		2	3.6	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
102		1	0.5	Porcellaneous Ware						
102		8	197	Stoneware	Mixing Bowl	Base	Albany slip			Interior & Exterior
102	.002	9	259.4	Yellowware			Rockingham			
102	.003	1	15.3	Ironstone		Body	Transfer Print	Brown		Interior & Exterior
102	.004	1	8.6	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Body	Flow blue	Medium blue		Interior

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
107		1	6.4	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
107 .001		1	30.5	Whiteware	Bowl	Body	Molded	Yellow/Go Id		
107		3	372.7	Ceramic tile						
257		1	3.3	Ironstone			Undecorated			
257 .001		1	1.5	Porcellaneous Ware		Base	Flow blue	Medium blue		
318		1	20	Stoneware			Bristol exterior/ Albany interior			
318		1	25.7	Coarse Earthenware						
318 .001		1	148.4	Ceramic tile			Undecorated			
330		2	74.4	Whiteware	Bowl		Undecorated			
330		1	6.6	Porcellaneous Ware						
330 .001		1	4.2	Bisque			Molded			
330		1	32.8	Porcellaneous Ware	Insulator					

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
331 .001		2	3.5	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim	Flow blue			
331		2	7	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Molded			
331		2	5.7	Bisque		heel	Undecorated			
331 .002		8	283.5	Yellowware	Mixing Bowl		Rockingham			
331 .003		1	2.2	Whiteware	Plate		Flow blue	Medium blue		Exterior
331 .004		1	1.8	Whiteware	Plate	Footring	Flow blue	Medium blue		Interior
331 .005		1	11.6	Whiteware	Plate	Rim	Transfer Print	Teal		Interior
331 .010		1	141.5	Stoneware	Jug	Shoulder	Bristol exterior/ Albany interior			
331		1	0.8	Stoneware			Bristol exterior/ Albany interior			
331 .006		1	42.1	Ironstone	Platter	Rim	Transfer Print	Medium blue		
331 .007		1	36.5	Ironstone		Rim	Transfer Print	Brown		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
331		2	4.5	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
331		1	10.6	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Base	Undecorated			
337		2	28.2	Ironstone			Undecorated			
337		1	24.7	Stoneware		Body	Bristol slip			
337		1	26.2	Stoneware		Base	Bristol slip			
337 .001		1	25.3	Porcellaneous Ware	Bowl		Decal	Pink	Green	
337 .002		1	14	Porcellaneous Ware		Bowl	Flow blue	Dark blue		
337 .003		1	15	Porcellaneous Ware	Doll		Molded			
338 .001		1	77.8	Stoneware	Lid	Complete	Bristol slip			
340		1	1.9	Whiteware			Undecorated			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
340		1	5.6	Whiteware			Molded			Exterior
340		1	7.6	Whiteware	Plate	Rim	Molded			Interior
340 .001		1	68.7	Ironstone	Lid		Molded			
343		1	5.6	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
343		1	32.3	Stoneware		Body	Bristol exterior/ Albany interior			
343 .001		1	8.1	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Rim	Transfer Print	Brown		Interior
343 .002		1	1.3	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim	Transfer Print	Green		Interior
343 .003		1	49.5	Whiteware	Bowl		Handpainted	Medium blue		Interior
343 .004		1	19.5	Whiteware	Bowl	Rim/Base	Transfer Print	Teal		Interior
343 .005		1	10	Whiteware		Base	Makers Mark	Brown		
343 .006		1	0.8	Porcellaneous Ware			Flow blue			Exterior
372		1	64.8	Stoneware			Tan glazed			
372		1	44.9	Whiteware	Bowl	Base/bod y/footring	Decal			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
372		1	10.3	Ironstone		Body	Undecorated			
372		1	1.1	Porcellaneous Ware		Body				
372		2	3	Whiteware		Body	Undecorated			
372		1	1.9	Whiteware	Plate		Molded			
372		1	2.4	Porcellaneous Ware	Plate		Molded			
372		1	0.9	Porcellaneous Ware	Plate	Rim	Gilded			Interior
372		1	22.1	Ironstone			Undecorated			
372		1	10.5	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Base/Foot ring	Molded			
372		1	9.3	Whiteware	Charger Plate	Base	Decal			Interior
372		1	8.9	Whiteware	Bowl		Decal	Pink	Green	Interior
372		1	23.8	Stoneware		Body	Bristol slip			

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Ware Type	Vessel Form	Vessel Portion	Decoration/ Glaze	Primary Color	Secondary Color	Decoration Field
380 .001		1	5.9	Whiteware			Makers Mark	Green		
380 .002		1	32.6	Whiteware	Bowl		Decal	Red		
383		1	9.1	Whiteware	Plate (unknown size)	Rim	Molded			Interior
383 .001		1	146.6	Whiteware	Charger Plate		Transfer Print	Green		Interior

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
1				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
1				1875+	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
1			Square ceramic tile		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
2		floral decal, scroll molded edge		1875+	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
2				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
2 .001		partial makers mark		Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/21	RCO
3 .001		floral decal, molded edge		1875+		6/9/21	RCO
3 .002		cut sponge, floral pattern	Same pattern, likely vessel, as 5.001	1840-1900		6/9/21	RCO
5 .001		cut sponge, floral pattern	Same pattern, likely vessel, as 3.002	1840-1900		6/10/21	RCO
5 .002		top of head for molded human figure	Hair portion of china doll			6/10/21	RCO
5		molded edge		early 20th century		6/10/21	RCO
5					Yes	6/10/21	RCO
5						6/10/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
5						6/10/21	RCO
5				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/10/21	RCO
5				early-mid 20th century		6/10/21	RCO
5					Yes	6/10/21	RCO
5			Insulator for knob and tube wiring		Yes	6/10/21	RCO
6 .001			Possible doll fragment; appears to be portion of body where leg or arm attaches			8/11/21	ALR
7 .001		"_STON/_D."				6/10/21	RCO
9 .001		dots				6/10/21	RCO
9 .003		simple curved lines	Crossmend with 15.001 and 24.002	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/10/21	RCO
9			Cobalt-tinted glaze on vessel		Yes	6/10/21	RCO
10				Late 19th/ early 20th c		6/10/21	RCO
15 .003						6/10/21	RCO
15 .002		lines and cross hatching				6/10/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
15				early-mid 20th century	Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15 .004				early-mid 20th century		6/10/21	RCO
15					Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15					Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15 .005		molded edge, ripples	Same vessel as 51.002	early 20th century		6/10/21	RCO
15 .001		simple lines; mend with 9.003	Crossmend with 9.003 and 24.002	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/10/21	RCO
15 .006				Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/10/21	RCO
15		molded scroll and dots		Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15		molded rim edge		Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15		molded rim edge			Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15					Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15					Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15					Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15			Glazed interior and exterior		Yes	6/10/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
18 .024			Likely Mentone pattern	1897+		10/24/21	ALR
18 .006				early-mid 20th century		6/11/21	RCO
18 .003		molded stylized leaf design	Crossmend with 19.002			6/11/21	RCO
18					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18 .009		floral		1875+		6/11/21	RCO
18 .010		molded swirls				6/11/21	RCO
18			parian-ware		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18 .011		leaf				6/11/21	RCO
18 .007		molded geometric design along exterior edge	unglazed			6/11/21	RCO
18					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18 .002		floral		1875+		6/11/21	RCO
18		dot and scroll			Yes	6/11/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
18 .005		floral	Portion of a maker's mark and "12" on base; Likely Alfred Meakin "Mentone" pattern; mends with 337.002 and same vessel as 23.003	1897+		6/11/21	RCO
18		molded edge			Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18 .008				Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/11/21	RCO
18 .004		"_N_BROS / _NGLAND"	Johnson Brothers mark	1900+		6/11/21	RCO
18		molded edge			Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18 .001		floral/rose	Crossmend with 24.003 and 28.001	1875+		6/11/21	RCO
18		floral/leaf	Extremely faded small floral motif		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18		molded edge			Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
19 .001		floral	Likely Mentone pattern by Alfred Meakin; same vessel as 24.001	1897+		6/15/21	RCO
19					Yes	6/15/21	RCO
19 .002		leaf	Crossmend with 18.003			6/15/21	RCO
20 .001		scroll				6/11/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
20					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
20					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
20 .002	human figure	Same parian figure with glazed buttons as 50.003 and 330.001				6/11/21	RCO
20				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/11/21	RCO
20			unglazed		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
23 .004	floral			1875+		6/9/21	RCO
23	scroll				Yes	6/9/21	RCO
23 .003	floral	edges of makers mark visible on base; Likely Alfred Meakin "Mentone" pattern; mends with 337.002 and same vessel as 18.005		1897+		6/9/21	RCO
23 .002	floral	partial makers mark "ME_"; likely same mark but different vessel as 23.001; see below for details		1897+		6/9/21	RCO
23 .001	flow blue	maker's mark "MENTONE"; mark is Alfred Meakin Ltd., Staffordshire; Kowalskys p. 277		1897+		6/9/21	RCO
23					Yes	6/9/21	RCO
23		looks like industrial Porcellaneous Ware			Yes	6/9/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
23	.005		Likely a Victorian fireplace tile	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/21	RCO
24	.001	Floral	Likely Mentone pattern; same vessel as 19.001	1897+		6/15/21	RCO
24	.003		Decal highly faded; crossmend with 18.011 and 28.001	1875+		6/15/21	RCO
24		floral	Decal highly faded; also molded decoration	1875+	Yes	6/15/21	RCO
24	.002	simple molded curved lines	Crossmend with 9.003 and 15.001	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/15/21	RCO
26					Yes	6/9/21	RCO
27		floral		1875+	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
27					Yes		RCO
28	.005	floral decal, molded scoll motif around edge	Highly faded decal; Molded mark on base reads "Rd. No. 84199"	1875+		6/9/21	RCO
28	.002	floral decal, molded edge		Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/21	RCO
28				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
28	.004		Makers mark; J & G MEAKIN HANLEY ENGLAND	1890+		6/9/21	RCO
28	.003	roses		1875+		6/9/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
28	.001	leaf decal design with green overpainting	Crossmend with 18.011 and 24.003	1875+		6/9/21	RCO
28		floral	Very faded	1875+	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
28					Yes	6/9/21	RCO
49					Yes	6/9/21	RCO
50	.001	Annular band around rim of plate		1850-1910	Yes	6/11/21	RCO
50	.002			early-mid 20th century		6/11/21	RCO
50				early-mid 20th century	Yes	6/11/21	RCO
50			base of handle		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
50				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/11/21	RCO
50	.003	human figure	Same parian figurine with white buttons as 20.002 and 330.001			6/11/21	RCO
51					Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51	.003	floral scroll				6/9/21	RCO
51		embossed scrolling			Yes	6/9/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
51				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51 .001			Tureen or chamber pot lid; same vessel as 340.001	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/21	RCO
51 .002		molded ripples	Same vessel as 15.005	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/21	RCO
51		molded scroll			Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51		molded scroll			Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51		Scroll			Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51					Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51 .004		floral	Embossed design on edge of rim, decal on interior surface	1875+		6/9/21	RCO
53 .001				Late 19th century		6/11/21	RCO
53					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
53					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
56					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
56				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/11/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
58					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
58		molded edge			Yes	6/11/21	RCO
59 .001		floral	Crossmend with 107.001	early-mid 20th century		6/11/21	RCO
59 .002		fluted				6/11/21	RCO
59					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
59 .003		geometric	USA ware?	early-mid 20th century		6/11/21	RCO
59					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
61 .001			Crossmend with 331.010	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/11/21	RCO
61				early-mid 20th century	Yes	6/11/21	RCO
61 .002			rococco design, partial makers mark reads "TRA" with a number code below	1878-1920		6/11/21	RCO
61 .003			tiny portion of unidentifiable maker's mark on base	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/11/21	RCO
61				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	6/11/21	RCO
61					Yes	6/11/21	RCO
61 .004			Molded bowl; Same vessel as 102.002 and 331.002	Late 19th century		6/11/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
61	.013		Parian ware doll arm			6/11/21	RCO
62				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
63		dots			Yes	6/11/21	RCO
67			Rim of bowl with scalloped edge; two pieces that mend		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
102	.007		Cobalt-tinted glaze; molded white sprigs	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		10/14/21	ALR
102	.008		Molded floral and swag motif on interior	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		10/14/21	ALR
102	.001	simple molded ridges		Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/15/21	RCO
102					Yes	6/15/21	RCO
102					Yes	6/15/21	RCO
102				Late 19th century	Yes	6/14/21	RCO
102	.002		Molded bowl; Same vessel as 61.004 and 331.002	Late 19th century		6/14/21	RCO
102	.003	Floral aesthetic transferware motif	Same pattern likely vessel as 331.007	1870-1910		6/14/21	RCO
102	.004	floral, rococo	Burned; Same vessel as 257.001, 331.003, & 331.004	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/14/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
107				Late 19th century	Yes	6/15/21	RCO
107 .001		yellow glaze, molded fluting	Crossmend with 59.001	early-mid 20th century		6/15/21	RCO
107			glazed architectural ceramic, flat			6/15/21	RCO
257				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
257 .001			Same vessel as 102.004, 331.003, & 331.004	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/20/21	ALR
318				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
318			Unglazed terracotta		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
318 .001			Five pieces of hex tile with concrete backing.			7/20/21	ALR
330			Pieces refit from plain bowl		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330			Melted fragment of porcellaneous ware with small piece of aqua glass adhering		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330 .001			Portion of a bisque figurine that matches other recovered pieces. Bisque with portions of what appear to be an overcoat and clear glazed buttons; same figurine as 20.002 & 50.003			7/20/21	ALR
330			Insulator for knob and tube wiring		Yes	7/20/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
331 .001			Plate rim with molded raised white decoration and flow blue beneath; entire vessel likely had cobalt-colored overglaze	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/22/21	ALR
331			Scalloped rim plate with molded beaded pattern along edge		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331			Body/edge of an undecorated unknown vessel		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331 .002			Molded mixing bowl with scalloped rim. Glaze has broken on interior, leading to a varied glossy/matte exterior appearance; same vessel as 61.004 and 102.002	Late 19th century		7/22/21	ALR
331 .003			Same vessel as 102.004, 257.001, & 331.004	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/22/21	ALR
331 .004		Scroll	Same vessel as 102.004, 257.001, & 331.003	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/22/21	ALR
331 .005		Daisy chain and scroll	Molded and scalloped edge of a plate; crossmend with 343.004	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/22/21	ALR
331 .010			Glaze has broken on inside of vessel; crossmend with 61.001	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/22/21	ALR
331				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331 .006		Floral motif	Motif is blurry; likely the rim of a platter	Late 19th century		7/22/21	ALR
331 .007		Floral aesthetic transferware motif	Rim of unknown vessel; also molded, with beaded motif on upper edge of rim; same pattern as 102.003	1870-1910		7/22/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
331			Burned		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331					Yes	7/22/21	ALR
337				Late 19th century	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337				early-mid 20th century	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337				early-mid 20th century	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337 .001		Pink/green floral with molded petal decoration		1875+		7/20/21	ALR
337 .002		Floral and scroll motif	Likely Alfred Meakin "Mentone" pattern; crossmend with 18.005 sherds and same vessel as 23.003	1897+		7/20/21	ALR
337 .003			Doll shoulders (minus head) marked "BERTHA" at sternum. Back says "PATENT APPLIED FOR GERMANY"; dolls made by Hertwig for American market. Seems to have been produced between 1895 and 1907 (closing date unsure); maybe related to 15.003	1895-1907(?)		7/20/21	ALR
338 .001			Lid of vessel (probable small crock) with circular handle in center. 80.4 mm in diameter	early-mid 20th century		7/20/21	ALR
340					Yes	7/21/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
340			Indeterminate motif		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
340			Small, scalloped rim with fan-type motif		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
340 .001			Edge of molded lid from tureen or chamber pot; same vessel as 51.001	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/21/21	ALR
343					Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343 .001		Floral/scroll	Likley aesthetic transferware pattern	1870-1910		7/21/21	ALR
343 .002		scroll		1830-1860		7/21/21	ALR
343 .003		Vine/leaf	Three pieces mend into one; Not mid-19th century; blue-tinted glaze, likely later 19th century; large "4" impressed on base	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/21/21	ALR
343 .004		Daisy chain and scroll	Crossmend with 331.005	early 20th century		7/21/21	ALR
343 .005			Alfred Meakin ceramic company, Staffordshire, mark was used between 1875-	1875-1897		7/21/21	ALR
343 .006				Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/21/21	ALR
372			Salt-glaze like orange peel texture on interior		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Fluted interior with HIGHLY faded decal of a floral motif	1875+	Yes	7/22/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
372				Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372					Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372					Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Scalloped edged plate with beaded motif along rim		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Molded along interior rim (lip not present)		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Small rim section of scalloped plate; unknown molded motif ornamented with gilding		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Toilet ware fragment from unknown vessel type	early 20th century	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Molded beaded motif around center of plate		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Very faded decal print; motif has almost entirely worn off	1875+	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			Highly faded floral decal on vessel interior	1875+	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372				early 20th century	Yes	7/22/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Decorative Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
380	.001		Makers mark has portion of fleur de lis and "EVRES". Mark of the SEVRES China company of East Liverpool, Ohio. Various sources, including the Sebring OH Historical Society webpage date this trade name to 1900 - 1908.	1900-1908		7/21/21	ALR
380	.002		Molded with scalloped edge; very faded decal	1875+		7/21/21	ALR
383		Scrolls			Yes	7/28/21	JH
383	.001	Floral aesthetic period transfer-print	22 cm diameter plate with scalloped edge; makers mark on base with "GEM" in green	1870-1910	Yes	7/28/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
1		1	35.5	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine Made	
2		3	6.2	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
3		2	54.4	Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
3		1	14.4	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
5		6	43.6	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
5		1	105.8	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	
5		12	276.1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body	Turn Mold	
5 .003		1	486.2	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Liquor bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Brandy/Wine
5 .004		1	258.1	Colorless	Container	Condiment bottle	Complete	Press and Blow Machine	Patent/Extract/Flatt
5		3	78.2	Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
5		1	2.6	Colorless	Flat				
6		1	23.2	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	rim		
6		2	36.5	Colorless	Flat				
9		1	2.8	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	Body		
9		2	20	Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
9 .002		1	59.7	Colorless	Container	Medicine/ Extract Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Patent/Extract/Flatt
10 .001		11	182.6	Amber	Container	Medicine Bottle	Body	Post-Bottom Mold	
10		1	1.4	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
15 .011		1	86.6	Light Aqua	Container	Liquor Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	
15 .007		1	70	Light Aqua	Container	Soda Bottle	Base	Post-Bottom Mold	
15		1	10.8	Light Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Finish	Machine Made	Large Mouth External Thread
15		7	121.1	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
15 .010		1	203.3	Colorless	Container	Compote	Base	mold	
15 .009		1	25.3	Light Yellow Green	Container	Canning jar	Body		
15		1	8	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	rim		
15 .008		3	170.4	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Base	Press and Blow Mold	
15		3	15.4	Colorless	Flat				
15		10	70.7	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
15		4	46.3	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
15 .012		1	63	Light Yellow Green	Container	Canning jar	Base	Press and Blow Mold	
15 .013		5	132.2	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	
15		6	41.6	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
18		3	41.2	Amber	Container	Bottle	Base		
18 .021		1	105	Colorless	Container	Medicine Bottle	Complete	Plate Mold	Prescription
18 .016		1	28	Amber	Container	Bottle	Shoulder		
18 .017		1	28.5	Amber	Container	Bottle	Shoulder		
18 .020		16	375	Light Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body	Post-Bottom Mold	
18 .014		2	73.4	Colorless	Container	Medicine Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Prescription
18 .015		2	164.6	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body	Cup-Base Mold	
18		2	11.1	Colorless	Container	Tableware	rim		
18		1	8.3	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	rim	Machine Made	
18		2	3	Milk					

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
18 .019		1	29.2	Milk	Container	Canning jar	Lid Liner		
18		3	55.1	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
18		1	14.3	Cobalt Blue	Container	Bottle	Body		
18		1	40	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Crown
18 .018		1	54.1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish	Machine Made	Bead
18		2	43.4	Light Yellow Green	Container	Canning jar	Body		
18		1	7.3	Light Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Base	Machine Made	
18		23	379.4	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
18		11	70.4	Colorless	Flat				
18 .013		1	45.6	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Brandy/Wine
18 .012		1	418.6	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Crown
18		3	32.1	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Bottle	Base		
18		4	15.5	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
19 .003		1	69.5	Colorless	Container	Milk bottle	Body	Plate Mold	
19		1	42.3	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
19 .004		1	38.5	Amber	Container	Bottle	Finish		Double Ring
19		1	4	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base		
20		1	22.9	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Shoulder		
20		1	33.4	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base		
20		1	30	Colorless	Container	Medicine/ Extract Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	
20 .003		1	28.2	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	
20		1	10.5	Light Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Finish		Large Mouth External Thread
20 .004		1	60	Colorless	Container	Vase	Rim	American Brilliant Cut Glass	
20 .006		1	8.6	Colorless	Container	Tableware	Body		
20		2	148.7	Colorless	Container	Liquor Bottle	Body	Owens Machine	
20 .005		1	18.6	Light Aqua	Container	Soda/Beer Bottle	Base		
20		15	53.3	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Bottle	Body		
20		1	28.4	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base		
20		3	12.8	Colorless	Flat				
20		1	51.7	Amber	Container	Bottle	Finish		Crown

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
20		3	32.4	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
20		1	116.6	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Post-bottom Mold	
20		1	3.6	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
20		8	45.5	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
20		1	2.5	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
20		4	45.2	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
23		1	36.3	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body	Cup-base mold	
23 .007		1	16.9	Light Aqua	Container	Medicine Bottle	Body		
23 .006		1	124	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Body	Cup-base mold	Tapered Down
23		1	15.5	Colorless	Flat				
23		4	94.2	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
23		2	27.7	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
24		8	60.7	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
24		1	28.4	Colorless	Flat				
24		4	73.9	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
26		1	6.7	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
27 .001		1	6.4	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Liquor Bottle	Body		
27		1	80	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Base	Press and Blow Machine	
28 .006		1	18.1	Cobalt Blue	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine Made	
28		1	5.3	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
28		1	9	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
28		2	66.7	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Neck		
28 .007		1	54.8	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Oil/Ring
49		1	300	Colorless	Container	Jar	Base	Press and Blow Machine	
49		1	53.3	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	Body		
49		1	128.1	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Tumbler	Body		
49		3	16.8	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
49 .001		1	23.3	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Prescription
49		2	6.5	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
50		3	45.6	Colorless	Flat				
50		1	40	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Bottle	Base		
50		3	30.6	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
50		1	22.2	Light Yellow Green	Container	Bottle	Body		
50		2	23.8	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
50		1	24.9	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Neck		Crown
51 .009		3	348.9	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Mostly complete	Press and Blow Machine	
51 .007		1	8.2	Light Aqua	Container	Soda Bottle	Body		
51 .005		1	126.7	Light Aqua	Container	Soda Bottle	Base	Post-Bottom Mold	
51		2	25.1	Colorless	Container	Liquor Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	
51		1	33	Deep green aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
51		3	89.7	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
51 .006		1	28.9	Milk	Container	Lid Liner			
51 .010		2	52.9	Colorless	Container	Medicine/Extract Bottle	Finish	Cup-Base Mold	Patent/Extract/Flatt
51 .011		1	69.4	Amber	Container	Liquor Bottle	Finish		Brandy/Wine

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
51		1	56.1	Light Aqua	Container	Soda/Beer Bottle	Finish		Crown
51		1	35.3	Milk	Container		Body		
51	.008	1	156.6	Light Aqua	Container	Glue Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Bead
51		1	14.7	Light green	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine Made	
51		5	41.9	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
51		3	23.1	Colorless	Flat				
51		2	33.6	Amber	Container	Liquor Bottle	Body		
53		1	111.7	Deep blue aqua	Container	Soda/Beer Bottle	Base	Post-Bottom Mold	
53		1	3.4	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
53		1	4.4	Colorless	Flat				
55		4	67.5	Light Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		Large Mouth External Thread
55	.001	1	301.2	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Bead
55		5	8.2	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
56		1	16.4	Colorless	Flat				

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
57		1	17	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
58		2	15.8	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
59		1	12.5	Colorless	Container	Tableware	Base		
59 .004		1	52.3	Colorless	Container	Tableware	Base		
59		4	23	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	Body		
59		2	13.6	Colorless/Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
59		1	10	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Finish		Crown
59		4	36.6	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
61 .005		2	93.2	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Finish		Bead
61 .011		1	161.6	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Finish	Machine Made	Flare/Trumpet
61 .006		1	45.1	Colorless	Container	Medicine Bottle	Complete	Owens Machine	Small Mouth External Thread
61 .007		10	33.8	Colorless	Container	Lighting Glass	Body	Press Molded	

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
61 .008		1	218.2	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Double Ring
61 .009		1	55	Deep Green Aqua	Container	Bottle	Finish		Oil/Ring
61 .010		1	40.8	Colorless	Container	Medicine/ Extract Bottle	Shoulder		Prescription
61		3	11.3	Colorless	Flat				
61		1	28.8	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
61 .012		1	15.7	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine Made	
61		7	58.9	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
61		1	1.3	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
62 .001		1	27.2	Light Aqua	Flat				
62 .003		1	11.8	Colorless	Container	Stopper			
62 .002		1	8.6	Medium Amber	Container	Stopper			
62		1	1.8	Light Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Finish		Large Mouth External Thread

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
62		1	10	Deep Green Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Heel		
63 .001		1	202.9	Colorless	Container	Tableware	Base		
63		1	8.8	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
63		1	2.1	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Bead
63		2	53.4	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Bottle	Base		
63 .002		2	17.3	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish	Machine Made	Mineral/Oil
64		1	4.3	Colorless	Flat				
102 .005		2	45	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Liquor Bottle	Body	Cup-Base Mold	
102		2	23.7	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
102		1	66.7	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Post-Bottom Mold	
102		1	1.1	Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
102 .006		2	35.3	Milk	Container	Cosmetic Jar	Body	Machine Made	Large Mouth External Thread
102		4	9.6	Colorless	Flat				
107		2	34.8	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
107		1	65	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base	Machine Made	
118		2	6.7	Colorless	Flat				

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
227		12	114.6	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
227 .001		6	215.8	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Base	Post-Bottom Mold	
227 .002		1	16.8	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
318		1	11.1	Light Aqua	Container				
330		1	37.6	Colorless	Container	Tumbler		Machine Made	
330		1	3.8	Deep Blue Aqua	Container				
330		1	10	Medium Amber	Container	Bottle	Shoulder		
330		1	11.2	Colorless	Container				
330		1	25	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container				
330		1	13.5	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	heel		
330		1	14	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Base		
330 .002		1	54.7	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Canning jar	Base	Press and Blow Mold	

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
330		1	2.9	Colorless	Container		Finish		Large Mouth External Thread
330 .003		1	7.1	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Bottle			
330		3	21.6	Light Aqua	Flat				
331		1	11	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Base		
331		1	3.4	Deep Green Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
331		1	14.6	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Shoulder		
331		1	19.6	Medium Amber	Container	Bottle	Body		
331		3	22	Colorless	Container				
331		2	11.4	Light Aqua	Container				
331		3	14.6	Deep Green Aqua	Container	Canning jar	Body		
331		3	60.4	Colorless/Light Aqua	Flat				
331		2	24.9	Milk	Container				
337 .004		1	318.3	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Bottle		Press and Blow Machine	

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
337		1	27.7	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Bottle	Body		
337		6	25.7	Milk	Container	Lid Liner			
337		1	42.5	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
337	.005	1	42.9	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Brandy/Wine
337		1	7.6	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Body		
337	.006	1	238.9	Colorless	Container	Vase	Body	American Brilliant Cut Glass	
337		1	24	Colorless	Container		Base		
337		1	12.8	Colorless	Container				
337		1	2	Light Aqua					
337		2	16.7	Light Aqua	Container				
340	.002	1	40.8	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	body/heel		
340		1	31.9	Colorless	Container		Base	Post-Bottom Mold	
340	.003	1	39.3	Colorless	Container	Goblet	Heel		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
340		1	81.2	Colorless	Container	Liquor Bottle	Base	Owens Machine	
340		1	34.9	Medium Amber	Container	Liquor Bottle	Heel		
340	.004	1	52.2	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Bottle	Finish		Oil/Ring
340		2	5.6	Colorless	Container				
340		2	12.7	Light Aqua	Container				
340		2	76.2	Colorless/Light Aqua	Flat				
342		2	0.5	Colorless	Lighting				
342	.001	1	26	Cobalt Blue	Container	Bottle	Base	Cup-Base Mold	
342		1	10.4	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Small Mouth External Thread
342		4	3	Colorless	Container				
342		3	1.1	Light Aqua	Container				
342		5	9.7	Light Aqua	Flat				
342		1	3.3	Medium Amber	Container				

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
343		1	8.7	Light Aqua	Container	Soda bottle	Body		
343		1	8.7	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Body		
343 .007		1	10.4	Colorless	Container			Press Molded	
343		1	77.9	Colorless	Container	Jar	Heel		
343		1	15.1	Colorless	Container	Tumbler	Body		
343 .008		1	289	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Small Mouth External Thread
343		4	20	Colorless	Container				
372		1	47.5	Bright (7-Up) Green	Container	Bottle	Finish	Machine Made	Small Mouth External Thread
372 .001		1	6.8	Light Aqua	Flat				
372		1	55.5	Medium Amber	Container		Body		
372		1	15.1	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Tumbler	Body		
372		1	28.1	Light Aqua	Container	Bottle	Heel		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Color	Basic Type	Container Type	Vessel Portion	Manufacture Method	Finish Style
372		1	8.3	Colorless	Container	Canning jar	Body		
372		2	21	Colorless/Light Aqua	Flat				
372 .002		1	12.2	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish		Bead
380 .003		1	23	Colorless	Container	Medicine/ Extract Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Prescription
380 .004		1	11.3	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Stopper			
381 .001		1	178.4	Medium Amber	Container	Ink/Polish Bottle	Complete	Cup-Base Mold	Bead
382 .001		3	38.6	Colorless	Container	Condiment Bottle	Base	Machine Made	
383 .003		1	27.3	Colorless	Container	Bottle	Finish	Machine Made	Bead
383 .002		5	307.2	Deep Blue Aqua	Container	Soda/Beer Bottle		Post-Bottom Mold	
384 .001		2	44.7	Colorless	Container	Tableware	Base	Press Molded	
384 .002		2	61.7	Light Amethyst (Manganese)	Container	Tableware	Base	Press Molded	

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
1					early 20th c.		6/9/2021	RCO
2						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
3			"_ON"			Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
3						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
5						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
5				square bottle; mold air vent bubble present	1890-1920	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
5				horizontal striations around body of bottle	1880-1915	Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
5 .003		Tooled	"B" on base with sideways "g"	B has two serifs; mark is from the Charles Boldt Glass Co.; oval Eagle style brandy flask; Bottle is 21.5 cm high, with a 9 x 4.5 cm oval base	1900-1918		6/9/2021	RCO
5 .004		Machine Made	"H J HEINZ CO PATENTED"	10-sided squat fluted bottle; Similar to preserve bottles in 1906 IL Glass catalog and mustard bottles in 1916 Kearns-Gosuch glass catalog; later versions have threaded finishes, so cap seat finish likely an earlier version; Bottle is 13 cm high with a 6 cm diameter base	1900-1930		6/9/2021	RCO
5						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
5				.7 mm thick		Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
6				annular design, ridges	1906+		6/10/2021	RCO
6				1.2 mm thick		Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
9				single gripper ring	1906+	Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
9						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
9	.002	Tooled		Rectangular Blake Variant 1 shaped bottle with chamfered corners; Bottle is 11.5 cm high with a 4 x 2.5 cm base	1880-1920		6/10/2021	RCO
10	.001		"LIQUOZONE/MANUFACTURED ONLY BY/THE LIQUOZONE CO./CHICAGO U.S.A./1079/18	Patent medicine marketed as a cure-all for germ related illnesses; 1905 article by muckraker Samuel Hopkins Adams debunks this being liquid oxygen; 99% water rest was red wine, muriatic and sulphuric acid	1898-1906		6/10/2021	RCO
15	.011			Oval bottle with 6 x 3 cm base	1880-1920	Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
15	.007		base "S"	Likely Hutchinson style soda bottle base; 6 cm diameter base	1880-1910		6/10/2021	RCO
15		Machine Made		Horizontal shoulder	1858-1920	Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
15			"_ON"	distinct seams and irregular surface exture		Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
15	.010			Early American Pattern Glass, Tree of Life with Hand pattern made by J.H. Hobbes, Brockunier, & Company of Wheeling, WV	1879-1893		6/10/2021	RCO
15	.009		"B_ [?]"	Ball mason jar with edge of script "B"; likely same jar as 15.012	1885+		6/10/2021	RCO
15				annular decoration bands	1906+	Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
15	.008		"PA_"	10 cm diameter jar	1893-1920		6/10/2021	RCO
15						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
15						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
15						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
15	.012			10 cm diameter jar; likely same jar as 15.009	1893-1920		6/10/2021	RCO
15	.013				1880-1918		6/10/2021	RCO
15						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
18				square base		Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
18	.021	Tooled	"BRIGGS/PHARMACY/PURE /DRUGS/TULSA/OKLA"	Pharmacy is listed in 1907 city directory, not in 1913; No directories exist prior to 1907; cup-base mold likely dates after 1890; Philadelphia Oval-shaped body; Bottle is 14.5 cm in height with a 5.5 x 3 cm base	1890 (?) - 1912		6/10/2021	RCO
18	.016		"K_ " "MD"	Likely same bottle as 18.017			6/11/2021	RCO
18	.017		"RIC_ "	Likely same bottle as 18.016			6/10/2021	RCO
18	.020		Keystone motif/"PATENT/NOV 30TH/185_ "	Melted large Canning jar; 8 frags retained; Could be keystone in circle a version made by Ball, illustrated p.84 in Lockhart et al. Keystone Mason Jars 2; or unknown make jar on p. 86-88	1880-1900; 1907-1912		6/11/2021	RCO
18	.014	Tooled	makers mark in diamond "IC CO"	Illinois Glass Co. mark dated 1900-1916; Blake Variant 1 shaped bottle	1900-1916		6/11/2021	RCO
18	.015		"3" at heel; "SB & G Co/9" on base	Beer bottle made by Streator Bottle Glass Co. of Streator, IL; 5.7 cm diameter bottle	1890-1905		6/10/2021	RCO
18				beaded edge design		Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
18				annular banding design	1906+	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
18						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
18	.019				1871+		6/10/2021	RCO
18						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
18						Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
18		Tooled			1895-1915	Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
18	.018	Machine Made			1910+		6/10/2021	RCO
18					1880-1915	Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
18					1920+	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
18						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
18				1 mm thick		Yes	6/10/2021	RCO
18	.013	Tooled			Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/10/2021	RCO
18	.012	Tooled	"TULSA BOTTLING/WORKS/TULSA/I ND.TER.	20.5 cm in height with a 6.3 cm diameter base	1880-1907		6/11/2021	RCO
18					1875-1918	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
18						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
19	.003		" _ DAIRY/_ERMAN/_XAS."	Cup-base mold milk bottle from Sherman, Texas; could be Dixie Dairy, but not enough embossing to tell	1878-1920		6/15/2021	RCO
19			on base "1"	Buffalo/Philadelphia oval shaped bottle with 6.5 x 4.5 cm base	1890-1920	Yes	6/15/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
19	.004	Tooled			1870-1930		6/15/2021	RCO
19						Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
20				seam		Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20				round bottle 5 cm in diameter; relatively thin body glass		Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20				prescription style; Rectangular Blake (variant 1) shape with chamfered corners; Base measures 5 x 2.5 cm	1890-1920	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20	.003		makers mark "g" on base	Mark is for Tygart Valley Glass Co. of Grafton, WV;	1910-1926		6/11/2021	RCO
20				Horizontal shoulder	1858-1915	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20	.004			fluted design with portion of starburst motif, same vessel as 337.006	1876-1917		6/11/2021	RCO
20	.006			decorative line of circles			6/11/2021	RCO
20				Dandy-style oval flask bottle	1910-1920	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20	.005		"AB/_18"	"AB" Ligature mark with no "CO.", could be a soda bottle given the color; American Bottle Company	1905-1909		6/11/2021	RCO
20					1875-1918	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20				Base diameter is 5 cm		Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20		Tooled			1895-1915	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
20						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20			"3" on base		1850-1910s	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20			"M"			Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20			"M"			Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
20						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
23				square bottle	1890-1920	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
23 .007			"_NDERFUL/EIGHT"	melted small patent medicine bottle; likely a bottle of "Morley's Wonderful Eight" a patent medicine out of St. Louis, MO	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/2021	RCO
23 .006		Tooled		Bottle is complete except base; ridged lines and base flares slightly; similar to Regal Olive bottle p. 196 and CA Olive p. 198 of 1906 IL Glass catalog; oval fluted pickle p. 130 1926 IL Glass Co. catalog	1890-1920		6/9/2021	RCO
23				2.6 mm thick		Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
23						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
23						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
24						Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
24				3.3 mm thick		Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
24						Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
26							6/9/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
27	.001		"_BROS & C_"	embossed star burst design around curved words	1875-1918		6/9/2021	RCO
27				9 cm diameter jar	1893-1920	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
28	.006		"K929" on base	Milk of Magnesia bottle made by the Kearns Gorsuch Glass company, as	1915-		6/9/2021	RCO
28				Melted		Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
28						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
28		Tooled			1870-1930	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
28	.007	Tooled			1870-1930		6/9/2021	RCO
49				Very large capacity jar; 14 cm diameter base	1893-1920	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
49				fluted design		Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
49				drinking glass		Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
49						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
49	.001	Tooled			1870-1920		6/9/2021	RCO
49							6/9/2021	RCO
50						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
50					1875-1918	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
50						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
50						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
50						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
50		Tooled			1895-1915	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
51 .009		Machine Made		Small piece missing; shown as "The Albion Preserve" jar with finish for a Phoenix or glass cap on p. 218 of 1906 IL Glass Co. catalog; 15 cm high and 6.5 cm in diameter	1905-1930		6/9/2021	RCO
51 .007			"_S_/_LING CO"	Probable soda bottle, maybe "TULSA BOTTLING CO"	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/2021	RCO
51 .005			"ULS"	6 cm diameter probable soda bottle marked "TULSA"	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		6/9/2021	RCO
51				Probable oval shaped brandy flask; dandy style	1890-1920	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51			"_0th/8"	Portion of patent date for mason jar; no clues concerning maker or age	1858+	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51				misc. body frags		Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51 .006			"BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED"		1871+		6/9/2021	RCO
51 .010		Tooled		French square shaped pharmacy bottle; base measures 4.5 x 2 cm	1890-1920		6/9/2021	RCO
51 .011		Tooled		Bulbous neck; various examples of liquor bottles with this type neck found in early 20th century glass catalogs	1870-1930		6/9/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
51					1895+	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51	.008	Tooled		9.5 cm high and 5 cm in diameter; Matches glue bottle found on page 106 of 1906 IL Glass Co. Catalog	1890-1920		6/9/2021	RCO
51					1910+	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51						Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51				2.7 mm thick		Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
51			Base of oval brandy flask, likely dandy style		1890-1920	Yes	6/9/2021	RCO
53			makers mark "AB/ V2"	American Bottle Co. mark; Likely Belleville, IL plant	1906-1917	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
53						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
53						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
55				Horizontal shoulder	1858-1920	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
55	.001	Tooled	"V C & C"	cannot find info on embossing on base; oval bottle that tapers to finish with a wide mouth; shape matches "Taper Oval Olive" bottle; found on p. 198 of 1906 IL Glass Co. catalog	1890-1920		6/11/2021	RCO
55						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
56				2.1 mm thick		Yes	6/11/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
57						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
58						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
59				wine or goblet base		Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
59 .004				possible vase base			6/11/2021	RCO
59				One thin and one thick gripper ring below lip	1906+	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
59						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
59						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
59						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
61 .005		Machine Made		sauce bottle/condiment	1910+		6/11/2021	RCO
61 .011		Machine Made		Rounded edges with two flat sides; likely olive bottle	1910+		6/11/2021	RCO
61 .006		Machine Made	"McK&R"/"4"	metal screw top; McKesson & Robbins made various pharmaceutical products, including tooth powders, poison ivy remedy, epsom salt, etc.; Excelsior/Windsor oval/Round-cornered Blake shaped bottle with a height of 6.5 cm and a base that measures 3.7 cm	1910+		6/11/2021	RCO
61 .007				cross hatching and fruit design, some hand painted areas; possible globe for lamp			6/11/2021	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
61	.008	Tooled	makers mark "K.G.B. Co"	cathedral style pepper sauce bottle; Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Co.; company appears to have used this mark from 1900-1920; exact bottle is found on p. 107 of 1913 K-G catalog	1900-1920		6/11/2021	RCO
61	.009	Tooled			1870-1930		6/11/2021	RCO
61	.010	Tooled			1870-1920		6/11/2021	RCO
61				1.1 mm thick		Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
61						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
61	.012		"_5 B5_/15 I 7/ Duraglass"		1940-1955		6/11/2021	RCO
61						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
61						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
62	.001			Flat glass with frost-like pattern on one side; 3.4 mm thick; match with 62.001			7/20/21	ALR
62	.003				Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/20/21	ALR
62	.002				Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/20/21	ALR
62		Machine Made			1910+	Yes	7/20/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
62						Yes	7/20/21	ALR
63 .001				decorative vase base			6/11/2021	RCO
63						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
63						Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
63					1875-1918	Yes	6/11/2021	RCO
63 .002		Machine Made			1910+		6/11/2021	RCO
64							6/11/2021	RCO
102 .005			on base "S. B. D"	Oval base, likely dandy style brandy flask	1875-1918		6/15/2021	RCO
102						Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
102			"C" on base	7 cm diameter base	1850-1910s	Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
102						Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
102 .006				5 cm tall	1910+		6/15/2021	RCO
102				2.2 mm thick		Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
107						Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
107			on base "3"	10 cm diameter base	1910+	Yes	6/15/2021	RCO
118						Yes	7/20/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
227				Unmarked fragments of a glass Canning jar. Likely part of same jar as base and embossed body	1909-1940	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
227 .001			"4"	Large size jar; "4" is a mold number; signature "Ball" blue color and manufacture method suggest this jar was made after 1909 (color) but before 1920, possibly earlier	1909-1920		7/21/21	ALR
227 .002			"PERFE...MA"	Ball PERFECT MASON jar	1913-1922		7/21/21	ALR
318						Yes	7/21/21	ALR
330				Variety 3 small size tumbler/snuff jar according to Wallis with "gripper ring"	1906+	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330				Unknown container; textured exterior		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330				Squarish shape similar to a snuff bottle; seam goes across shoulder		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330				Seam present		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330				Seam present		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330			"MAS"	mason jar base; placement of MASON near heel is very likely a Kerr Glass Co. jar	1903+	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330				Likely Canning jar base		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330 .002			"KERR GLASS M; PAT; AU; SAND"	Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company jar made in Sand Springs; Lockhart et al. date this version of the mark from 1903-1920s, manganese is pre-1918	1903-1918		7/20/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
330						Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330 .003			"ARI"				7/20/21	ALR
330						Yes	7/20/21	ALR
331				Thick base fragment		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331			"ON"	portion of a mason jar		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331				Horizontal running mold seam at shoulder of vessel		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331				Edge of square medicine bottle; recessed portion present with light texture inside recess	Late 19th/ early 20th c.		7/22/21	ALR
331						Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331						Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331						Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331				6.4 mm thick		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331						Yes	7/22/21	ALR
337 .004				Triangle shape with blunted corners; finish not present; a version is depicted on p. 191 of 1906 IL Glass Co. catalog as "Triangle Pickle" shape (8 oz. capacity, phoenix top or glass cap); Base is 4.3 cm on a side	1875-1918		7/20/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
337				Thick, likely from a bottle		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337				Six pieces from unmarked Canning jar lid liner	1871+	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337				Seam on exterior; thick glass		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337	.005	Tooled		Residue from seal of some sort around top of finish	1870-1930		7/20/21	ALR
337			"EALING...ARK REC"	Fragment of "Kerr SELF-SEALING WIDE-MOUTH MASON JAR". First produced in 1910, production stopped between 1943, resumed in 1946 and continued into 1980s	1910-1980+	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337	.006			Very heavy colorless glass vase with cut starburst motif and ticked circles; same vessel as 20.004	1876-1917		7/20/21	ALR
337				Base of colorless container; impossible to determine manufacture method		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337						Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337				Melted		Yes	7/21/20	ALR
337						Yes	7/20/21	ALR
340	.002			Ring-style pepper sauce bottle	1890s-1920s		7/21/21	ALR
340				Octagonal base of tumbler or bottle	1850-1910s	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
340	.003			Foot from a wine glass, based on the narrowness of stem attachment			7/21/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
340				Base of an eagle or dandy flask-shaped liquor bottle; only possible to tell via neck, which is gone; dandy flasks are still used today, eagle fell out of favor with prohibition	1910+	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
340				Base of an eagle or dandy flask-shaped liquor bottle; only possible to tell via neck, which is gone; dandy flasks are still used today, eagle fell out of favor with prohibition	1895+	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
340	.004	Tooled			1890-1920		7/21/21	ALR
340						Yes	7/21/21	ALR
340						Yes	7/21/21	ALR
340						Yes	7/21/21	ALR
342				Lantern/bulb glass		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
342	.001		"1899."	Hopkins square shape; likely a bottle; 1899 mark indicates this may be a bottle for John Wyeth & Brother	1899+		7/20/21	ALR
342		Machine Made				Yes	7/20/21	ALR
342						Yes	7/20/21	ALR
342						Yes	7/20/21	ALR
342						Yes	7/20/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
343				Very thick piece of container glass, possibly Hutchinson soda bottle	1880-1910	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343				Side of an oval medicine or alcohol bottle. Has a seam.	Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343	.007			Probable vase fragment; may be other pieces of this vessel in other catalogs			7/21/21	ALR
343				Heel of large jar		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343				Fluted tumbler; possibly flint glass. Heavily damaged with numerous flakes taken out, likely by backhoe		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343	.008	Tooled	Heinz "Keystone" logo on body; base reads "H.J. HEINZ CO.; 93; PATD. JUNE 17; 1890"	Date code of 93 was made between 1887 and 1895 in the Heinz Glass Factory in Sharpsburg, PA; Would have been cork sealed and wax dipped with a metal cap.	1890-1895		7/21/21	ALR
343						Yes	7/21/21	ALR
372		Machine Made		Top of a modern bottle. Still has green aluminum cap attached.	1920+	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372	.001			Textured exterior; frost-like motif; match with 372.001; 2.7 mm thick				
372				Fragment of a large vessel of some sort		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372				Fluted motif	1875-1918	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372			"6 - 8"	Bottle heel with vertical seam and partial embossing that indicates a mold number; mold air venting bubbles present	Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/22/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Finish Method	Embossing Text/Motif	Notes	Date Range	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
372			"ASO"	Body fragment from a Canning jar	Late 19th/ early 20th c.	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372							7/22/21	ALR
372	.002	Tooled			1870-1930		7/22/21	ALR
380	.003	Tooled	"IGCO" diamond mark	Elixir/handy shape; Toulouse and Lockhart et al. date this mark to c. 1900-1916; Bottle is 7.7 cm high with a base measuring 2.9 x 1.8 cm	c. 1900- 1916		7/20/21	ALR
380	.004				1875-1918		7/20/21	ALR
381	.001	Tooled	"PATENTED MCH 6, 83; BIXBY"	S.M. Bixby & Co. ink/blackening bottle	1865-1920	Yes	7/28/21	JH
382	.001			Numerous vent-mold bubbles; shape is a triangular pickle bottle, examples on p. 191 of 1906 IL Glass Co. catalog, p.25 of 1916 Kearns-Gosuch Glass catalog, does not appear in 1920, 1926, 1933 has a paneled triangular bottle	1900-1940		7/28/21	JH/ALR
383	.003	Machine Made		Numerous bubbles	1890+		7/28/21	JH
383	.002		Joined "AB" mark of American Bottle Company with a "1" below	Base and body of bottle; American Bottle Company	1906-1909		7/28/21	JH
384	.001			Square and star pattern; maybe refit with other base from this area but color is different			7/28/21	JH
384	.002			Slightly opalescent finish; geometric pattern with stars	1875-1918		7/28/21	JH

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Metal Type	Object Type	Notes	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
1		1	15.6	Cuprous	1.5 inch diameter washer with etched lines on both sides			6/9/21	RCO
1		6	94.6	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
2		16	251.5	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
3		3	31.9	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
4		1	12.5	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
5		19	727.8	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
5 .005		1	37.5	Cuprous		Pocket watch mechanism		8/11/21	ALR
6		4	28.5	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal			6/9/21	RCO
9		23	2628.2	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal			6/10/21	RCO
15		1	1672.2	Ferrous	ferrous tray		Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15		10	21.9	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/10/21	RCO
15		42	1722.3	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/10/21	RCO
17		1	51.9	Ferrous	possible temporary marker fragment		Yes	6/15/21	RCO
18		45	1822.4	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
18		1	0.1	Cuprous	Grommet		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
20		40	735.2	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
20		1	8.3	Ferrous	Baling wire		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
23		1	0.9	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
24		4	27	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/15/21	RCO

Original 18 Area			Non-mortuary artifacts					Metal	
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Metal Type	Object Type	Notes	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
28		5	317.5	Ferrous	Temporary marker post		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
28		3	23.6	Cuprous	Unidentified cuprous fragments		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
49		19	599.3	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
49		1	174.4	Ferrous	railroad spike		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
50		23	611.1	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
50		1	43.4	Ferrous	Baling Wire		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
50		1	270.8	Ferrous	railroad spike		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51		53	2129.8	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51		1	10.5	Zinc	Canning jar lid		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
51		47	2849.4	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/9/21	RCO
53		23	392.7	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal			6/11/21	RCO
55		3	15.3	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
55		1	275.9	Ferrous	possible temporary marker post		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
55		1	135.9	Ferrous	Rod		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
56		1	30.9	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
56		2	18.8	Ferrous	Wire nails		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
58		66	175.2	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
59		28	1010.3	Ferrous	Temporary grave marker		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
59 .005		1	0.6	Cuprous	Watch cog			6/11/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Metal Type	Object Type	Notes	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
60		14	256.9	Ferrous	Temporary grave marker plate fragment		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
61		1	236.8	Ferrous	carriage bolt		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
61		1	233.1	Ferrous	railroad spike		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
61		23	222.9	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
62		1	0.5	Cuprous		Small hollow tab	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
63		17	236.6	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
64		1	6.7	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/11/21	RCO
65		1	9.3	Ferrous	Flat Ferrous Metal	Flat metal fragment with raised circular area. Unidentified fragment that is now broken into multiple pieces	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
102		1	23.4	Ferrous	ferrous and cuprous object		Yes	6/14/21	RCO
102		101	1315.3	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	6/14/21	RCO
102		1	28.6	Ferrous	utensil handle		Yes	6/14/21	RCO
102		1	94.6	Ferrous	square nut		Yes	6/14/21	RCO
102		1	643.3	Ferrous	furniture leg?		Yes	6/14/21	RCO
130		1	4	Ferrous	9d (2 3/4") wire nail		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
132 .001		1	1.9	Lead	Projectile	.22 caliber bullet; no shell casing present		6/14/21	RCO

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Metal Type	Object Type	Notes	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
143		4	28.9	Ferrous	Bottle cap fragments	Heavily oxidized, difficult to determine type of cap. There are 2. One may be a crown cap and the other may be a screw cap	Yes	7/20/21	ALR
165		1	13.3	Cuprous	Handle fragment of some type		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
220		1	1.6	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
220		5	4.1	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
227		1	3	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
227		1	10	Ferrous	20d (4") wire nail			7/21/21	ALR
330		1	32.2	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330		1	69.5	Ferrous	Twisted wire segment		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330		1	149.7	Ferrous	Square spike with round head		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330		5	35.9	Ferrous	Flat Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
330		1	7.3	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
331		12	113.8	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331		39	276.1	Ferrous	Baling Wire		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331		1	292.5	Ferrous	Railroad spike		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331		47	364.9	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments	Fragments and likely some complete but corrosion is too heavy to determine	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
331		1	419.7	Ferrous	Temporary marker post		Yes	7/22/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Metal Type	Object Type	Notes	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
331	.011	1	7.3	Cuprous	Spoon	Likely silver-plated; is flattened and bent		7/22/21	ALR
337		1	0.8	Zinc	Canning jar lid fragment		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
337		1	54.6	Ferrous	Metal strap with 2 rivets (3/4" wide)			7/20/21	ALR
337		3	75.7	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
340		5	40	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal			7/22/21	ALR
340		4	153.1	Ferrous	Flat Ferrous Metal			7/22/21	ALR
340		2	221.5	Ferrous	Metal straps	1.61 inches wide	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
340		2	47.5	Ferrous	Folded flat ferrous metal		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
342		43	111.6	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/20/21	ALR
342		38	39.3	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments			7/20/21	ALR
342		3	59.4	Ferrous	rolled metal long bar	3/4" wide		7/20/21	ALR
343		7	66.9	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343		2	12.9	Ferrous	8d (2 1/2") wire nail		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343		12	35.2	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343		3	81.8	Ferrous		Base/heel of metal bucket/washtub	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343	.009	1	296.4	Ferrous	Mule shoe			7/21/21	ALR
343		1	18.7	Ferrous	Flat Ferrous Metal	Rolled edge, like a bucket/wash tub	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343			362.4	Ferrous	Flat Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/21/21	ALR

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Metal Type	Object Type	Notes	Reburied	Analysis Date	Analyst
343		10	134.7	Ferrous	Baling Wire		Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343		1	0.8	Cuprous	Small ring	18.8 mm diameter; possibly from a bottle cap	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
343		1	175.7	Ferrous	Can, partially crushed	Heavily corroded, making identification of can type impossible	Yes	7/21/21	ALR
372		1	2.3	Cuprous	bent thin wire	bent thin wire	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372		3	714.2	Ferrous	Railroad spikes		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372		1	582.6	Ferrous	Carriage bolt fragment	Square head	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372		2	12.1	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372		10	186.7	Ferrous	Baling Wire		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372 .003		1	4.6	Cuprous	Buffalo head nickel	1913-1938 - date is not visible; these coins were known to wear heavily; 75% copper/25% nickel		7/22/21	ALR
372		7	43.3	Ferrous	Wire nail fragments	Some fragments, some complete but heavily corroded	Yes	7/22/21	ALR
372		18	200	Ferrous	Flat Ferrous Metal		Yes	7/22/21	ALR
		972	27854.2						
		972	27854.2						

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Reburied	Analyst	Analysis Date
3		1	1148.4	brick	brick		Yes	RCO	6/9/21
5		1	1.9	leather	possible shoe leather fragment	Line of holes along edge for sewn seam	Yes	RCO	6/10/21
5		2	36.2	mortar	mortar or thin set		Yes	RCO	6/10/21
8		1	30.7	faunal	large cut bone fragment	likely cow, clearly sawed	Yes	RCO	6/10/21
15		1	7.8	charcoal	charcoal		Yes		
15		1	59.7	porcelain and ferrous metal	insulator	knob and tube wiring	Yes	RCO	6/10/21
15		1	472.2	brick	brick		Yes	RCO	6/10/21
16		1	13.2	faunal	faunal	Sawed large mammal scapula	Yes	RCO	6/15/21
18 .022		1	0.6	milk glass and metal	milk glass button with metal wire shank	.9 cm diameter		RCO	6/11/21
18		2	157.1	brick	brick		Yes		
18 .023		1	2.7	leather/metal	shoe fragment	shoe leather with eyelets for laces	Yes	RCO	6/11/21
18		1	1	plastic	white plastic frag		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
20		2	6.6	coal	coal chunks		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
28 .008		1	1393.6	brick	TULSA brick	broken; 1932 date		RCO	6/9/21
50		2	5.5	coal	coal		Yes		

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Reburied	Analyst	Analysis Date
50 .004		1	43.3	metal, composite	pocket knife	"M.J. ALLEN COMPANY/ TULSA OKLA"		RCO	6/11/21
50		2	515.4	brick	brick		Yes		
51		3	67.6	Coal	coal chunks		Yes	RCO	6/9/21
55		1	3.4	faunal	faunal		Yes		
59		3	15.2	faunal	faunal		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
59		1	435	concrete	concrete chunk		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
61		1	0.8	faunal	faunal		Yes	RCO	6/11/21
107		1	3	coal	coal frag		Yes	RCO	6/15/21
330 .004		1	43.9	Faunal	Horse hoof			LCB	7/20/21
330		14	312.3	Faunal	Oyster shell		Yes	ALR	7/20/21
330		2	12.5	Faunal	Unidentified large mammal		Yes	ALR	7/20/21
331		1	31.1	Clinker			Yes	ALR	7/22/21
331 .008		1	10.7	Faunal	Sheep tibia	One end is sawed during butchering		ALR	7/22/21
331 .009		1	3.1	Leather/brass	Shoe fragment with brass			ALR	7/22/21
337		1	18.9	Faunal	Oyster shell		Yes	ALR	7/20/21
340		2	8.2	Coal			Yes	ALR	7/22/21
342		1	0.1	Leather	Shoe fragment		Yes	ALR	7/20/21

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Count	Weight	Material Type	Object Description	Notes	Reburied	Analyst	Analysis Date
372		1	45.9	Faunal	Proximal end of cow humerus		Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		2	17.1	coal			Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		8	16	Faunal	Unidentified mammal bone		Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		1	40.7	Faunal	Cow rib with one end sawed		Yes	ALR	7/22/21
372		1	9.6	Faunal	Sawed t-bone from steak or pork chop		Yes	ALR	7/22/21

APPENDIX G

ANALYSIS OF WOOD SAMPLES FROM THE ORIGINAL 18 TESTING AND EXCAVATION

ANALYSIS OF WOOD SAMPLES FROM THE ORIGINAL 18 TESTING AND EXCAVATION

Jennifer M. Haney, Ph.D.

This appendix consists of the results of an analysis of 71 wood specimens recovered from the October 2020 testing and June 2021 excavation in the Original 18 area of Oaklawn Cemetery. Wood specimens were identified by taxa and where possible by species.

Methods

During October of 2020, archaeological testing resulted in the recovery of wood specimens that were examined in December of 2020. Analysis was conducted in a temporary, on-site, laboratory space set up in the Sexton House at the Oaklawn Cemetery. All the available proveniences were briefly scanned for wood fragments and four proveniences (Burials 1 [partial], 6, 7, and 10; see Appendix B) found to contain wood fragments. Each specimen was examined at low power (10x) with a hand lens for overall anatomical structure/orientation and macroscopic details, such as gross anatomy, including the size/presence of longitudinal and transverse resin canals. After each specimen was categorized as hardwood or softwood, further anatomical details were noted. Finally, for the softwood specimens, hand sections were completed with a razor blade and examined under high magnification (100-1000x). In particular, the cellular structure of 3-4 rays were examined to further differentiate the pines to subgenus groupings. Time constraints prevented the sectioning of each specimen and thus, some conifer fragments remain identified at the genus level (pine, *Pinus* spp.) while others were further identified to the subgenus level (*Strobus*, soft or white pine group) (*sensu* Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998).

During the June 2021 excavations, each wood specimen was assigned a unique field catalog number. As such, wood could be identified from each remaining area of a burial case (i.e., coffin or casket) and/or shipping container. During excavations a sample, approximately 4-8 inches in length, was cut/collected and saved from each wood specimen for later analysis. It should be noted that although samples were originally recovered during the excavation as single (sometimes large) specimens, the individual wood samples often became fragmented during cutting and/or prior to analysis. As such, the counts and weights presented in Appendix H represent the state of the analyzed samples; these data do not represent the counts/weights of the wood specimens as originally excavated which were not available to the analyst. Wood specimens from 2021 were also examined on-site in a temporary laboratory space (trailer) set up at the Oaklawn Cemetery. Each specimen was examined at low power with a dissecting binocular microscope (14-90x) for overall anatomical structure/orientation and macroscopic details, such as gross anatomy, including the size/presence of longitudinal and transverse resin canals. It was especially important to examine both the tangential and radial sections because most of the specimens had modern root damage on the cross section that superficially resembled resin canals. After each specimen was categorized as hardwood or softwood, further anatomical details were noted. Finally, for the softwood specimens,

hand-cut thin-sections were completed with a razor blade and examined under high magnification (100-1000x). All wood sections, from both the 2020 testing and 2021 excavation phases, were temporarily mounted in ordinary tap water and no slides were retained following analysis.

Results

Wood specimens (n = 71) were examined from 3 general fill and 20 burial proveniences. Most (n = 64) of the specimens were desiccated, however, 3 specimens were mineralized in association with metal and 2 samples were desiccated and partially carbonized (Table 1). Two additional specimens did not appear desiccated and may have been modern or intrusive from modern vegetation; these were designated simply as wood. For the most part, wood taxa were found to be consistent by provenience. In other words, during excavations most of the coffins/caskets (n = 17) were found to be made of a single wood taxon or group. Two exceptions were noted and include Burials 1 and 30 (see below for more details).

Broadly speaking, the taxonomic identifications may be divided among nine taxa groups including conifer (n = 4), pine (n = 21), soft/white pine group (n = 8), southern or yellow/hard pine group (n = 13), bald cypress (n = 20), hemlock (n = 1), elm (n = 1), hickory (n = 1), and indeterminate hardwood (n = 2) (Table 2). While no coffin/casket production figures could be located for Oklahoma, one source noted that nearly 69 percent of early twentieth century coffins produced in Arkansas were made of shortleaf pine, a member of the southern pine group (Graves et al. 1912:19). A further 26 percent were made from (bald) cypress (Graves et al. 1912:19). Graves and colleagues (1912:39) also note the use of longleaf pine, another member of the southern pine group, for the construction of coffins in Arkansas, however, no estimate of production figures was provided. Although the current sample of burial case woods strongly favors the use of bald cypress (coffins, n = 11), southern pines (n = 5) were well represented. Additionally, one coffin could not be identified beyond the level of pine. These data suggest that the selection of southern pine and bald cypress coffins may reflect increased local accessibility and production. Two exterior crates or containers were present in the sample, from Burials 4 and 21, and these were identified to the taxonomic level of hemlock and conifer. Hemlock, both eastern and western taxa, are commonly used in the construction of shipping crates (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980) and so the identification of hemlock in the exterior crate of Burial 4 is consistent with expectations.

Much of the wood fragments recovered during testing (n = 18; near Burials 1 and 10) and all wood fragments identified from the general excavation fill (n = 3) were assigned to the soft or white pine group. While members of the white pine group are used in the manufacture of coffins/caskets, this lumber is also used for a wide range of products and construction, from matches to millwork (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980).

General Fill

Three samples were recovered from the general fill of the 2021 excavation area. Two of these were desiccated while the third was desiccated and partially carbonized. All three of these samples were identified to the soft or white pine group (*Pinus* spp., subgenus *Strobus* [*sensu* Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998]). Individual soft pine species cannot be reliably separated based on minute

Table 1. Detailed summary of wood provenience and taxonomic identification.

Provenience	Sample Location	Final Wood Taxa/Description
Burial 1	Sample 1 - southern portion of south burial case side	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 1	Sample 2 - - southern wall burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 1	Sample 4 - northwest corner of north wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 1	Sample 5 - northeast corner of north wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 1*	Auger into geophys Anomaly 6	desiccated wood; white pine group (<i>Pinus</i> spp., subgenus <i>Strobus</i>); n = 3
Burial 1*	Auger into geophys Anomaly 6	desiccated wood; pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.); n = 13
Burial 2	Sample 1 - south burial case wall	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 3	Sample 1 - west wall burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 3	Sample 2 - north wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 3	Sample 3 - east wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 3	Sample 4 - south wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 3	Sample 5 - burial case floor	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 4	Sample 1 - southeast corner burial case with nail	desiccated wood; <i>Coniferophyta</i> (conifer)
Burial 4	Sample 2 - burial case lid near sternum	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 4	Sample 4 - west end of shipping crate (exterior case)	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Tsuga</i> sp. (hemlock)
Burial 6*	Hand-excavated	wood (modern?); indeterminate hardwood taxa; n = 2
Burial 7*	Hand-excavated	partially carbonized; tentative elm (cf. <i>Ulmus</i> sp.)
Burial 10*	Hand-excavated	desiccated wood; white pine group (<i>Pinus</i> spp., subgenus <i>Strobus</i>)

Table 1 (cont). Detailed summary of wood provenience and taxonomic identification.

Provenience	Sample Location	Final Wood Taxa/Description
Burial 10*	Hand-excavated	desiccated wood; tentative white pine group (cf. <i>Pinus</i> spp., subgenus <i>Strobus</i>)
Burial 13	Sample # - north burial case wall	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 13	Sample 2 - north burial case wall	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 13	Sample 2 - east end of burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 14	Sample 1 - south wall burial case with ornamental tack	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 14	Sample 2 - north burial case wall	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 14	Sample 3 - burial case lid over right clavicle	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 15	Sample # - burial case floor under right shoulder	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 16	Sample 1 - taken from south wall plank burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 17	Sample 1 - burial case lid, southwest corner	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 17	Sample 2 - burial case wall, southeast	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 17	Sample 3 - burial case wall, northeast	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 17	Sample 4 - north wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 17	Sample 5 - east wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 19	Sample 1 - burial case lid	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)
Burial 19	Sample 2 - west portion north wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)
Burial 19	Sample 3 - burial case lid	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)
Burial 19	Sample 4 - burial case side	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)

Table 1 (cont). Detailed summary of wood provenience and taxonomic identification.

Provenience	Sample Location	Final Wood Taxa/Description
Burial 19	Sample 5 - north wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)
Burial 19	Sample 6 - south wall burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)
Burial 21	Sample 1 - southwest burial case	mineralized wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 21	Sample 2 - northeast burial case	mineralized wood; <i>Coniferophyta</i> (conifer)
Burial 21	Sample 3 - northwest exterior container	mineralized wood; <i>Coniferophyta</i> (conifer)
Burial 26	Sample 1 - north burial case wall	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 26	Sample 2 - south burial case wall	desiccated wood; <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 26	Sample 3 - burial case floor	desiccated wood; <i>Coniferophyta</i> (conifer)
Burial 27	(no additional details available)	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 28	Sample 1 - burial case	desiccated wood; cf. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (bald cypress)
Burial 29	Sample 1 - west wall burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 29	Sample # - east wall burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 30	Sample # - possible lid burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Carya</i> sp. (true hickory group)
Burial 30	Sample # - east wall burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 30	Sample # - burial case floor	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Pinus</i> , section <i>Pinus</i> , spp. (southern, hard pine group)
Burial 31	Sample # - burial case lid	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)
Burial 31	Sample # - southwest corner burial case	desiccated wood; <i>Pinus</i> sp. (pine)

Table 1 (cont). Detailed summary of wood provenience and taxonomic identification.

Provenience	Sample Location	Final Wood Taxa/Description
Fill	Historic fill	dessicated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Strobus</i> , spp. (white pine group)
Fill	Historic fill	dessicated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Strobus</i> , spp. (white pine group)
Fill	Historic fill	partially carbonized, dessicated wood; <i>Pinus</i> , subgenus <i>Strobus</i> , spp. (white pine group)

* Recovered during fall 2020 testing phase.

Table 2. Cross tabulated summary of wood identifications by provenience.

Burial	elm	hickory	indeter hardwood	conifer	bald cypress	hemlock	pine	southern, hard pine group	white pine group	Totals
Bur a 1					4		13*		3*	20
Bur a 2					1					1
Bur a 3								5		5
Bur a 4 ⁺				1	1	1				3
Bur a 6			2*							2
Bur a 7	1*									1
Bur a 10									2*	2
Bur a 13					3					3
Bur a 14								3		3
Bur a 15					1					1
Bur a 16					1					1
Bur a 17					5					5
Bur a 19							6			6
Bur a 21 ⁺				2	1					3
Bur a 26				1	2					3
Bur a 27								1		1
Bur a 28					1					1
Bur a 29								2		2
Bur a 30		1						2		3
Bur a 31							2			2
F									3	3
Totals	1	1	2	4	20	1	21	13	8	71

Recovered during fall 2020 testing phase

⁺ Indicates presence of burial case and exterior crate

anatomy; however, commercially important taxa include eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), western white pine (*P. monticola*), and sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*). Commercially, these pines are sold interchangeably as members of the white pine group (Wood Database 2020).

Burial 1

Four wood samples were examined from the burial case. Since the sex of the individual was known to be female and as such, not thought to be one of the original 18 victims of the 1921 riot, only two of the samples were examined in detail (southern wall samples). These southern wall samples were identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The two northern wall samples were examined but not hand sectioned. These two northern wall samples were found to be consistent with bald cypress and have therefore been tentatively identified as bald cypress (cf. *Taxodium disticum*).

During the testing phase, sixteen wood fragments were recovered from an auger at Burial 1. The size and appearance (color and state of preservation) of the fragments varied from desiccated but relatively well preserved to highly deteriorated and friable. The generally poor condition of the wood greatly hampered and limited examination of the cross sections. Each of the fragments (n = 16) was examined under low magnification for gross anatomy, including the size/presence of longitudinal and especially transverse resin canals. As such, all fragments were identified broadly as pine (*Pinus* spp.). Representative samples (n = 3) by color, wood texture, and state of preservation were then further examined under higher magnification. Despite the variability evidenced in the general condition of the wood fragments, all three of the hand-sectioned samples were identified more specifically as members of the soft/white pine group (*Pinus* spp., subgenus *Strobus* [see Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998]) based on the absence of dentate ray tracheids. Several pine taxa belong to the soft pine group and are native to the United States, however, none are native to Oklahoma. Given this fact, it seems likely that the wood was commercially purchased. As mentioned previously, the commercially important soft pines include white pine (*P. strobus*), western white pine (*P. monticola*), and sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*), however, the southwestern white pine (*P. strobiformis*) should not be ruled out as this species grows in adjacent states.

The wood taxa identified from Burial 1 contexts warrants further discussion. The provenience of the wood samples from the excavation phase are firmly established as originating from the burial case and have been identified as bald cypress. Given that the samples from the testing phase originated from an auger, these wood samples may or may not have been portions of the burial case. Unfortunately, the state of preservation/color provides no additional clues, however, based on the taxon identifications alone, it seems likely that the pine samples originated in the historic fill surrounding the burial case. Although not well understood during the testing phase, the excavation area contained dense deposits of artifact-rich historic fill.

Burial 2

A single piece of wood from Burial 2 was recovered and was examined in detail. This desiccated wood sample was also identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

Burial 3

Five samples were examined in detail from the burial case and included a sample from each wall and the floor. Several of these samples (north, east, and south side boards) were especially poorly preserved and exhibited cellular anatomy which had partially collapsed and warped over time. All five of these samples were identified or tentatively identified to the southern yellow or hard pine group (*Pinus* spp., subgenus *Pinus*, section *Pinus* [*sensu* Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998]). Like the white pine group previously mentioned, these southern pines cannot be identified to an individual taxon from wood anatomy alone. Commercially, these pines are sold interchangeably as members of the southern yellow pine group (Wood Database 2020). Most commonly, the commercially available southern pines include shortleaf pine (*P. echinate*), slash pine (*P. elliotti*), longleaf pine (*P. palustris*), and loblolly pine (*P. taeda*) but other pines may be less frequently encountered, such as pitch pine (*P. rigida*) and pond pine (*P. serotina*), among others.

Burial 4

Three wood samples were examined in detail from Burial 4. Two of these were associated with the burial case and the third sample was from an exterior container/crate. One of the burial case samples could be identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The other sample could not be identified beyond conifer (*Coniferophyta*). Despite the appearance of good preservation, obtaining useable sections of the tangential and radial dimensions was not possible.

One sample was obtained from the west end of the exterior container and tentatively identified as hemlock (cf. *Tsuga* sp.). Based on wood anatomy alone, it is very difficult to separate eastern hemlock (*T. canadensis*) from the western hemlocks (*T. heterophylla* or *T. mertensiana*). Given preservation issues, some features could not be confidently distinguished and so this taxon assignment has been left as tentative.

Burial 6

Two woody fragments were examined from testing phase Block 6, near Burial 6. Neither fragment could be positively identified to taxon. The larger fragment was thin and pliable; it did not appear to be desiccated. Longitudinal tracheids and parenchyma could be identified. Based on the high parenchyma content (see Hacke et al. 2015:44), it is probable that this larger fragment is from a hardwood taxon. The smaller fragment could not be further identified because of its small size and friable nature. Both fragments have been tentatively classified as indeterminate hardwood. Given the apparent modern nature of the larger fragment and the proximity of an extant overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*, white oak group) tree, it is possible - if not likely - that these fragments represent intrusive woody-root remnants. This assessment is consistent with available evidence but the size of the fragments prevented a more definitive assignment.

Both fragments were covered with a white hairy substance which was initially thought to be a variety of mold. The white/gray substance on the smaller fragment appeared to have areas of longer tendrils which were not observed on the larger specimen. For this reason, the field investigators noted this as a possible textile fragment. Investigation of this substance was limited by the available on-site equipment (e.g., low power magnification and compound microscope).

Macroscopically, the unidentified matter did not appear to be spun or woven but rather occurred in a mass of tangled cellular strands. Although the lack of thread or fabric structure did not rule out the possibility that the substance could have been fibers once associated with a textile.

Microscopically, the ends were round and pits/pores were observed along the cell walls. Several broken strands superficially resembled breaks along nodes; however, overall, the strands were highly regular in diameter with no observed irregularities, particularly as might be expected in hemp. No direct measurements of the diameter were obtained but an image comparison of known fibers indicated these strands to be very small indeed (estimated at $< 20 \mu\text{m}$). In fact, the diameters are estimated to be on the smaller range of modern cotton, jute, and hemp. The diameter alone eliminates several plant fibers such as flax and ramie. The lack of a ribbon-like quality and natural twist effectively eliminates cotton. Further, the absence of other cell types, such as parenchyma or plant hairs, is odd for even modern hemp samples. Modern jute samples, of which burlap is made, commonly are very clean of extraneous plant materials (Catling and Grayson 1998), however, this may not have been the case in the early twentieth century.

Overall, the small diameter, consistent nature of the structure, lack of extraneous plant cells, and lack of thread/fabric structure strongly suggests that these cellular strands are more consistent with septate mold hyphae than plant fibers/sclerenchyma (i.e., textile).

Burial 7

Box 16 contained only a single ($n = 1$), partially carbonized wood specimen recovered near Burial 7. The fragment represents part of a young stem and at the time of examination, retained a partial layer of bark. The interior was broken along the growth ring boundary altogether producing a slightly curved, c-shaped fragment. The diameter of the growth rings indicate that this specimen is the juvenile portion near the pith or center of the stem, which hampered identification. Minute characters observed on a juvenile cross section tend to be less well developed or established and, in this case, the small growth rings particularly hampered observation of late wood vessel patterns. At initial inspection, the specimen appeared to resemble an elm (cf. *Ulmus* sp.) because of a single row of large early wood vessels located along the ring boundary with late wood pores arranged in seemingly solitary and radial-multiple patterns. Classically, elms have wavy bands of late wood pores, however, this pattern might not have been well developed in this juvenile specimen which evidenced little late wood growth. Closer inspection of the rays was necessary to provisionally rule out several likely alternatives, including members of the cashew family (e.g., sumac [*Rhus* spp.] and the American smoketree [*Cotinus obovatus*]). Given the age and shape of the specimen, it is possible that the fragment was originally part of a woven object/basket where the twig was split and as such, willow (*Salix* spp.) was also ruled out because of the ray width and decidedly ring-porous pattern. Several elms are native to Oklahoma, it is possible that this specimen represents a twig burned, intentionally or unintentionally, in the vicinity and incidentally included within the shaft or fill. Conversely, it is possible that the fragment once belonged to a woven item. At least one elm taxon is well known to be used in basketry, the cedar elm (*U. crassifolia*) (Native Plant Society of Texas 2020). Given the difficulties associated with juvenile wood identification, a tentative taxonomic assignment as broadly elm (cf. *Ulmus* sp.) has been retained for this specimen.

Burial 10

Box 14 contained two small wood fragments recovered near Burial 10. The larger piece was identified based on the typical suite of minute characters as belonging to the soft/white pine group. The smaller fragment, however, has only been tentatively identified (cf.) as a soft/white pine because no resin canals were positively observed. Non-dentate ray tracheids were observed in both specimens and as bald cypress would not have ray tracheids, this small fragment most likely belongs to the pine genus. It seemed likely that both fragments were once part of the same original wood fragment, largely based on patterns of discoloration. This remains speculative, however. As mentioned above, the soft pine group contains several taxa which would have been commercially available.

Burial 13

Three wood samples were examined from the north and east wall of the burial case. Of the examined samples, the best preserved was the east-side specimen. The identification of this east wall sample influenced the identification of the north wall samples which were less well preserved. All were tentatively identified as bald cypress (cf. *Taxodium distichum*).

Burial 14

Three samples were examined from Burial 14. The south wall sample was identified to the southern yellow or hard pine group (*Pinus* spp., subgenus *Pinus*, section *Pinus* [sensu Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998]). The other two samples, from the north wall and lid, were very fragmentary and included largely collapsed and warped cellular anatomy. The lid sample also exhibited traumatic resin canals. As such, these latter two samples were tentatively assigned to the southern yellow or hard pine group (cf. *Pinus* spp., subgenus *Pinus*, section *Pinus*). Given the presence of the traumatic resin canals, it is possible that the collapsed and warped cellular anatomy was the result of an injury (e.g., frost, fire, or mechanical damage) the tree experienced prior to cutting; however, equally plausible is the possibility that the observed warping/collapse was a result of post-depositional changes (i.e., preservation issues).

Burial 15

A single wood sample was identified from Burial 15. No information was available regarding its burial case location, but it was identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

Burial 16

A single wood sample from the south wall was identified from Burial 16. This wood specimen was also identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

Burial 17

Five specimens were examined from Burial 17, including samples from the lid, east (n = 3), and north burial case walls. The lid, southeast, and northeast wall samples were examined in detail (i.e.,

hand sectioned). The lid and southeast wall samples were identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The northeast wall sample was highly fragmented and could only be tentatively identified as bald cypress (cf. *Taxodium distichum*). Likewise, the remaining two samples were not examined in detail, however, based on gross anatomy, they too were consistent with bald cypress and have been tentatively labeled as such (cf. *Taxodium distichum*).

Burial 19

Six samples were examined from Burial 19, including the lid (n = 2), north wall (n = 2), south wall (n = 1), and an unknown side wall (n = 1). The wood remains from Burial 19 were very poorly preserved and satisfactory sections could not be obtained. Based on the overall coarse texture and presence of fusiform rays, these specimens were identified as pine (cf. *Pinus* sp.), however, deterioration and warping (south coffin specimen) prevented further identification.

Burial 21

Three samples were collected from Burial 21 and included two specimens from the burial case (i.e., inner container) and one from an exterior crate or container. All three were mineralized, likely from close contact with ferrous metal fittings or nails, and extremely brittle. As such, none of these samples could be hand sectioned for detailed examination. The southwest portion of the inner container was the best preserved and based on the coarse texture and lack of fusiform rays this sample was tentatively identified as bald cypress (cf. *Taxodium distichum*). The sample from the northeast portion of the inner container consisted largely of a metal fitting but the attached wood remnants belonged to a conifer. Based on the overall analysis patterns and relative consistency of examined burial cases, this northeast wood fragment is likely also bald cypress, however, the small size of the sample precludes any definitive statement. Likewise, the single sample from the exterior container was in a poor state of preservation, being mineralized and extremely brittle. This specimen also had a coarse texture and while no fusiform rays were observed, the small size of the sample and the deterioration limited further assessment. As such, the exterior container might have been cut from any of several conifers, including hemlock and bald cypress, and therefore has been left at an assignment of conifer.

Burial 26

Three samples were obtained from the burial case of Burial 26. Both the north and south wall samples were identified as bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The sample from the floor, however, was highly deteriorated/collapsed with only the late wood portions remaining largely intact. Therefore, this floor sample has been conservatively assigned as simply a conifer; although it is likely that this sample is also of bald cypress this taxonomic assignment could not be definitively concluded from the available sample.

Burial 27

A single sample was examined from an unknown location within Burial 27. This specimen was assigned to the southern yellow or hard pine group (*Pinus* spp., subgenus *Pinus*, section *Pinus*

[*sensu* Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998) based on the presence of dentate ray tracheids. As mentioned previously, these southern pines cannot be identified to an individual taxon from wood anatomy alone. Commercially, these pines are sold interchangeably as members of the southern yellow pine group (Wood Database 2020). Most commonly, the commercially available southern pines include shortleaf pine (*P. echinate*), slash pine (*P. elliotti*), longleaf pine (*P. palustris*), and loblolly pine (*P. taeda*) but other pines may be less frequently encountered.

Burial 28

A single wood specimen was collected from Burial 28, however, the exact recovery location (i.e., wall, lid, or floor) was not known to the analyst. Because the sample was extremely small and highly fragmented, the taxonomic assignment remains tentative. Based largely on the absence of both resin canals and ray tracheids, this specimen has been tentatively assigned as bald cypress (cf. *Taxodium distichum*).

Burial 29

Two samples were collected from Burial 29; one specimen each from the east and west burial case walls. Although the samples were desiccated like many of the other samples examined, some wood features were obscured, likely because of post depositional processes. Nevertheless, enough characteristics remained to assign these two samples to the southern yellow or hard pine group (*Pinus* spp., subgenus *Pinus*, section *Pinus* [*sensu* Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998]). As mentioned previously, these southern pines cannot be identified to an individual taxon from wood anatomy alone. Commercially, these pines are sold interchangeably as members of the southern yellow pine group (Wood Database 2020). Most commonly, the commercially available southern pines include shortleaf pine (*P. echinate*), slash pine (*P. elliotti*), longleaf pine (*P. palustris*), and loblolly pine (*P. taeda*) but other pines may be less frequently encountered.

Burial 30

Three wood samples were collected from Burial 30 and included a fragment from a possible lid, the east wall, and the floor. As briefly mentioned above, this burial case potentially contained two wood taxa. The possible lid fragment was identified as a member of the true hickory group (*Carya* spp.), which includes shagbark hickory (*C. ovata*), shellbark hickory (*C. laciniosa*), pignut hickory (*C. glabra*), and mockernut hickory (*C. tomentosa*). Hickory is among the densest (i.e., hardest) native woods and like yellow pines, the various taxa (both true and pecan) are commercially sold interchangeably as simply hickory (Wood Database 2021a, 2021b). Although the true hickories tend to be somewhat denser than the pecan hickories, the amount of variability is negligible (Wood Database 2021b).

The two remaining samples from the burial case wall and floor were both identified to the southern yellow or hard pine group (*Pinus* spp., subgenus *Pinus*, section *Pinus* [*sensu* Price, Liston, and Strauss 1998]). As these southern pines cannot be identified to an individual taxon from wood anatomy alone and are commercially sold interchangeably, these samples could be any one

of several pines including shortleaf pine (*P. echinate*), slash pine (*P. ellioti*), longleaf pine (*P. palustris*), and loblolly pine (*P. taeda*) among others.

Burial 31

Two samples from the burial case of Burial 31 were examined immediately prior to reburial. Given the state of preservation and the brief window of examination, all that could be determined was that both samples were pine (*Pinus* spp.). It could not be determined if these samples belonged to either the southern yellow or white pine group.

Summary

In total, 71 wood fragments were examined from the 2020-2021 archaeological testing and excavations at Oaklawn Cemetery and included nine taxa groups: conifer (n = 4), pine (n = 21), soft/white pine group (n = 8), southern or yellow/hard pine group (n = 13), bald cypress (n = 20), hemlock (n = 1), elm (n = 1), hickory (n = 1), and indeterminate hardwood (n = 2) (see Table 2). The current sample of burial case woods strongly favors the use of bald cypress (cases, n = 11) and southern pines (cases, n = 5) which may reflect local production and availabilities. Most (n = 49) fragments were recovered during excavations and are securely associated with burial cases or their exterior crates; one additional fragment was recovered from a possible burial case lid (Burial 30). Three fragments were recovered from the historic fill during excavations and eighteen wood fragments were recovered during the testing phase. Testing phase wood samples (Burials 1 [partial], 6, 7, and 10) are thought to be associated with burial cases, however, the wood analysis casts some doubt on this association. The only wood fragments recovered from Burials 6 and 7, which were not excavated, consist of a young, partially carbonized stem and likely modern wood material. As such, these wood fragments are unlikely to belong to burial cases. The difference in wood taxa (bald cypress vs. white pine group) identified for Burial 1 also raises further questions. Although the Burial 1 coffin/casket might have been made of two different wood taxa (no lid fragments were recovered/identified during excavations), it remains possible that the 2020 wood fragments recovered from the auger core were from historic fill above the burial case.

APPENDIX H

**OBSERVATIONS ON TWO LEAD BULLETS FROM
BURIAL 27**

OBSERVATIONS ON TWO LEAD BULLETS FROM BURIAL 27

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Introduction

Eight photographs of two separate lead bullets were submitted for observation on what type of bullet and possible weapon they were fired from. Ideally, the bullets should have been examined in person and under magnification in order to determine the presence or absence of a number of diagnostic traits. This was not possible in this case. The following observations are tendered as possibilities and not accepted facts.

Firearms Identification: History and Theory

By way of background, law enforcement agencies have long used the investigative technique of firearm identification as an aid in solving crimes. Two methods commonly used by law enforcement agencies include analyses of bullets and cartridge cases (Haag 2006; Harris 1980; Hatcher, Jury, and Weller 1977; Gunther and Gunther 1935) to identify weapon types from which they were fired. Firearm identification specialists are routinely successful in matching bullets and/or cartridge case characteristics to the crime weapon simply by demonstrating that the firing pin, extractor marks, or the land and groove marks among others made by a rifled barrel during firing could only have been made by a certain weapon. In the event that weapons used in a crime are not recovered, trained experts can say with certainty, on the basis of class and individual characteristics from recovered bullets and cartridge cases that specific types and numbers of weapons were used in a specific event or events.

Firearm identification procedures, often erroneously called forensic ballistics, are analogous to wear pattern analysis of the archaeological profession. Firearm and tool mark identification is based on the concept of pattern transfer theory. Like wear pattern analysis, firearm identification did not spring up overnight, but has an evolutionary history. Berg (1977:535-37) provides a history of firearms identification that has its earliest known beginnings in a London murder case in 1835. A London policeman helped to secure a conviction by proving a bullet (ball) with a peculiar flaw could have only been cast in the defendant's mold, which had the same flaw. Another case of incipient firearm identification occurred in determining who caused the death of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson on May 2, 1863. Examination of the bullet recovered from his body proved it to be of a type and caliber used by the Confederate Army. The conclusion was that Jackson was killed by one of his own pickets.

Other cases followed in the ensuing years with each building on the earlier conclusions. In 1900 Dr. Albert Hall published the first truly scientific treatment on forensic ballistics and began its advancement as a common tool of law enforcement. By 1925 the field of firearms identification was becoming well established, and in that year the greatest single advancement occurred to ensure a solid

footing for its future. The comparison microscope was used for the first time and became the standard tool of the firearm examiner. With the publication of several textbooks in 1935 (e.g., Gunther and Gunther 1935) the field was firmly established and now nearly every major law enforcement agency has a staff firearm examiner. Since 1984 the principles of firearm identification have been applied to historic battlefield sites (e.g., Scott 1989; Scott et al. 1989; Scott 2010; Scott and Mcfeaters 2011).

The principles of Firearm and Tool Mark Identification currently employed in the field of forensic science were applied to the photographs of the two lead bullets

Observations

Bullet 379 (Figure 1) is reported to be a nominal .38-caliber lead bullet, weighing 8.5 grams. The bullet exhibits significant impact deformation consistent with striking a soft media target at medium to high velocity. Soft media may include but is not limited to soft woods, soils, and tissue and muscle. The impact damage has obscured many diagnostic features. However, parts of some bullet construction diagnostic features are present. The bullet is a flat base, probably round nosed lead bullet. A single cannellure or lubricating groove is present near the base of the bullet. It is knurled to help hold lubricate in place.

The bullet weight was converted from grams to grains (the standard weight measure for American bullets). It weighs 131.1 grains. Impact and oxidation over time has likely contributed to the loss of some lead. The bullet may have been an approximately 140 grain type when originally pressed. That weight is consistent with a revolver bullet (Barnes 2006).

The bullet, if it was a 140 grain type, is typical of many ammunition manufactures loadings in the early 20th century.

There are some rifling land and grooves observable in the submitted images. The lands and grooves appear to be narrow and have a left hand twist. A search of the Firearms ID.com rifling database (a proprietary site only available to law enforcement and select members) returned a list of 896 .38-caliber left hand twist firearms. The list has a number of duplicate firearms. Eliminating those brands or types that were manufactured after 1925 reduced to the list to one manufacturer who produced .38-caliber firearms with a left hand twist rifling in the circa 1920 era. That is the Colt firearms company. Colt produced at least twelve different revolver models in .38-caliber during this era (Flayderman 1990:90-101). Bullet 379 was likely fired in a Colt revolver.

Bullet 368 (Figure 2) is reported to be approximately .36-inch in diameter and weighting 9.25 grams. The diameter and weight are consistent with a nominal .38-caliber bullet. Actual and nominal diameters vary by several hundredths of an inch depending on the manufacturer. The bullet is more heavily impact damaged than Bullet 356, but most of the same observations can be made. The bullet exhibits significant impact deformation consistent with striking a soft media target. The bullet is probably a round nosed lead bullet. A single cannellure or lubricating groove is present near the base of the bullet. It appears to be knurled to help hold lubricate in place.

The bullet weight was converted from grams to grains (the standard weight measure for American bullets). It weighs 142.7 grains. Impact and oxidation over time has likely contributed to the loss of some lead. The bullet may have been an approximately 140 or perhaps a 150 grain type when originally pressed. Either weight is consistent with a revolver bullet.

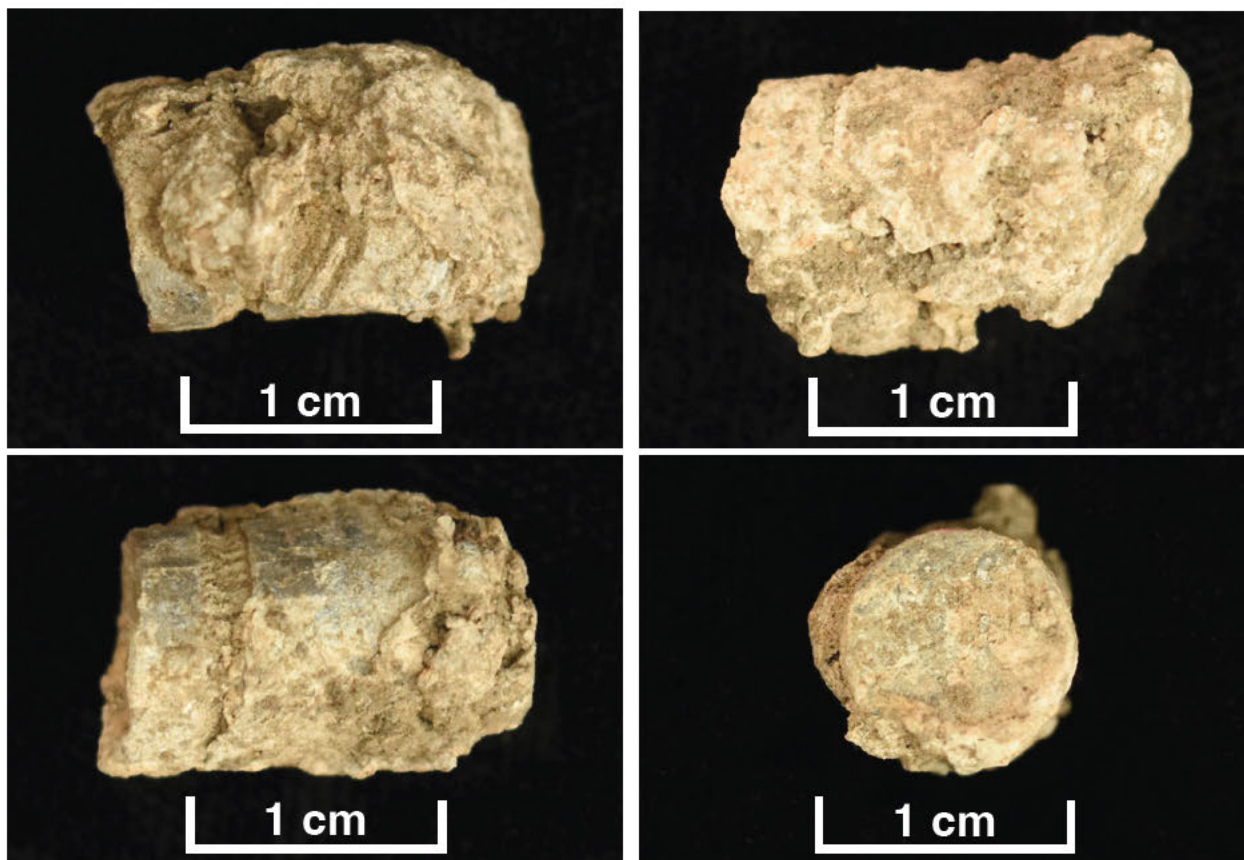


Figure 1. Four views of the bullet (379) removed from the cranium of the individual in Burial 27.

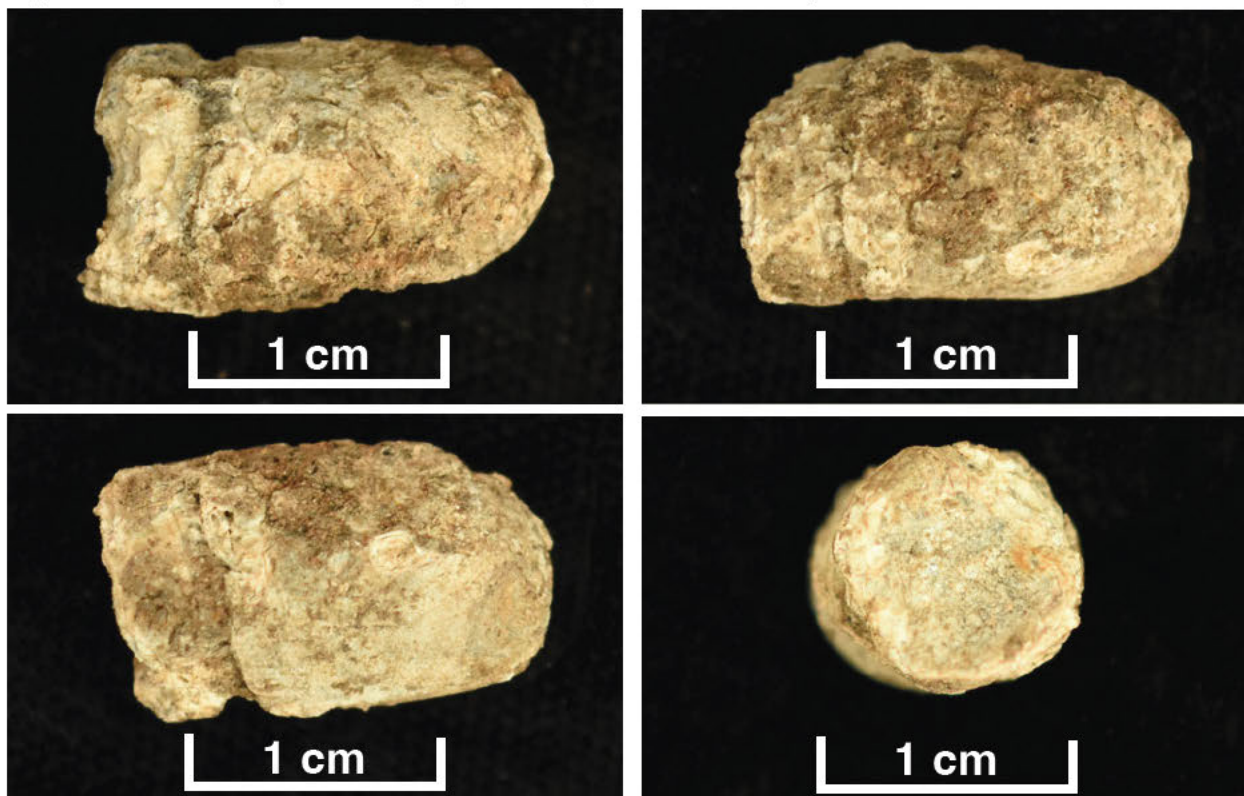


Figure 2. Four views of the bullet (368) removed from the left scapula of the individual in Burial 27.

The rifling land and grooves evident in the images is less clear than Bullet 379, but appear to be narrow land and grooves with a left hand twist. The same observations on the type of firearm in which the bullet was fired are relevant for this bullet as for Bullet 379. Bullet 368 was likely fired in a Colt revolver.

Whether the two bullets were fired from the same firearm cannot be determined through photographic observation. In order to ascertain this information the bullets would need to be cleaned and observed under a comparison microscope.

The observations presented here are just that observations of diagnostic characteristics seen in the images. The conclusions drawn from the image observations should be viewed as possibilities and not absolute facts.

APPENDIX I

OAKLAWN CEMETERY LEDGER AND SECTION 20 RECORDS

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1892

[illegible]

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1895

[illegible]

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1896										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
00/00/1896	Baby Hubbard	Hubbard	024	05	NE	01		Baby		
00/00/1896	Florence Hubbard	Hubbard	024	05	NE	01				
00/00/1896	Lloyd Kern	Kern	024	05	NE	01				
	JUNE									
06/15/1896	Samuel Oscar Butler	John B. Little	221	10	NW	1				

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1897										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
	FEBRUARY									
02/05/1897	GipseY Mills	Mrs. J. Mills	211	10	SW	1		Moved here 03/19/1897		
	JULY									
07/21/1897	Jennie B. Hall									
07/29/1897	Mble M. Littlejohn	J. B. Hall Littlejohn	313 221	7 10	NW NE	1 2		Baby & Wife of J. B. Hall		
	OCTOBER									
10/05/1897	Cordie May Hall	J. B. Hall	313	7	NW	1				

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1899

[illegible]

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1900										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
00/00/1900	James Henry Ealy		164	5	SE	3				
00/00/1900	Oma Hodge	John Hodge	225	9	NE	1		1900		
00/00/1900	J. G. Lear	Bett Stokes	160	5	SW	4-W				
00/00/1900	Jimmie McCutchin	McCutchin	89	5	NE	1		Son-1900		
	JANUARY									
5-Jan-1900	Winniw C. Boyd	Joseph Boyd	162	5	SW	2				
13-Jan-1900	A. F. Pittman	Pittman	290	10	SW	2		1900-Wife of G. W. Pittman		
31-Jan-1900	Mena Beller	B. Beller	94	5	SW	3		Mother, Moved to Oaklawn Cemetery		
	MAY									
9-May-1900	Lou Scott	A. An Scott	111	12	NW	3				
	JULY									
18-Jul-1900	Avery Pound	Will Sperry	163	5	SE	4				
	OCTOBER									
3-Oct-1900	Daughter	R. Childers	159	5	M	1		In walk between 114 & 159		
	NOVEMBER									
1-Nov-1900	Clyde Morgan	Morgan	234	8	NW	1		Son of Morgan, E. L. & F.		
4-Nov-1900	J. C. Russell	M. A. Russell	159	5	M	6				

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1901									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JANUARY								
12-Jan-1901	John W. Eaton	Dr. J. E. Webb	161	5	SE	4			
22-Jan-1901	Minnie F. Eaton	J. W. Easton	161	5	SE	3		Wife	
28-Jan-1901	Jane Burgess	W. Burgess	224	9	NE	1			
	FEBRUARY								
3-Feb-1901	Myra	Joseph Boyd	162	5	SW	4		Wife	
9-Feb-1901	Carrie Coy	Coy	255	8	SW	1			
11-Feb-1901	B. F. Givens		179	8	NW	1		Son of J. F. & S. M. Givens	
24-Feb-1901	Sarah Jane Huntsman	Jo McKenzie							
	MARCH								
13-Mar-1901	John Burgess	W. Burgess	224	9	SE	3		Son	
	APRIL								
11-Apr-1901	Hannah Bratton		184	8	NW	3			
	JULY								
6-Jul-1901	Tibbie Alma Cooper	J. T. Cooper	182	8	E	1			
11-Jul-1901	Harlow, Infant son	C. P. Harlow	226	8	SW	1		Son	
17-Jul-1901	Lucille Conaway	M. Conaway	170	6	SW	3			
17-Jul-1901	James E. Littlejohn	B. Littlejohn	221	10	NE	1			
23-Jul-1901	Pansy P. Ivie	Lear	160	5	SE	4			
	NOVEMBER								
14-Nov-1901	William A. Simpson		219	NN	MR	4			
15-Nov-1901	Leona Thomas (Child)	Thomas	258	9	NE	1		Child	
	DECEMBER								
5-Dec-1901	Margaret Gardner	W. Gardner	325	8	NW	1		Mother	
31-Dec-1901	Mary Lowe	Grant Lowe	223	8	NE	2			

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1902									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
00/00/1902	Kennedy, Baby	Kennedy	260	10				Vault	
00/00/1902	H. A. Mariott	A. Mariott	157	05	SE	4			
00/00/1902	Martha Owens							Chanuncey Albert Owens -	
00/00/1902	Delia Price	Price	176	07	NW	1		Wife - She was Creek Indian	
	FEBRUARY		259	09	SE	2		1902	
26-Feb-1902	Virginia Scott	Joseph Scott	220	10	NE	1			
	MAY								
8-May-1902	Clark Goodman	W. Goodman	112	05	SW	4		G.A.R. (Grand Arym of the Republican)	
13-Jun-1902	Stella Plunkett		187	09	SE	#			
	AUGUST								
21-Aug-1902	Martha E. Huntsman	Jo McKenzie	48	05	SE	3			
	SEPTEMBER								
13-Sep-1902	Phillips, Infant	W. F. Phillips	186	09	NE	1		Infant	
19-Sep-1902	Leon Coy	Coy	255	08	NW	3			
21-Sep-1902	Olin Oscar Riley	Riley	187	09	NW	1		Son of Charles & P. M Riley	
	OCTOBER								
13-Oct-1902	t. g. Hopper	F. S. Jackson	119	04	SE	5		South East Corner	
	NOVEMBER								
1-Nov-1902	Elfa G. Amerine	W. Amerine	229	08	NE	1		Daughter of W. Amerine	
	Old record show last name spelt with an A (Amarine)								
15-Nov-1902	Jack Cook		219	10	MR	6			
20-Nov-1902	Hattie Koch	Koch	297	08	SW	2			
20-Nov-1902	Archebald M. Orcutt	S. A. Orcutt	240	07	NE	2			
28-Nov-1902	Forrest, Infant	John Forrest	365	16	Ne	2		Infant	
30-Nov-1902	Eldon P. Orcutt	S. A. Orcutt	240	07	NE	3			

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1903										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
00/00/1903	Amanda N. Ingraam		188	9	SW	1				
00/00/1903	Ralph F. Ingram		188	9	SW	2				
00/00/1903	McCausland		174	7	NW	1				
	JANUARY									
1-Jan-1903	Walter A. Darland	J. T. Darland	109	5	SW	4		Son		
12-Jan-1903	Opal Trotter			19	Row-26	2				
16-Jan-1903	Charles Potter		193	10	SW	1		Confederate (W/m. M.)		
17-Jul-1903	R. C. Gilmore	R. P. Gilmore	112	5	SE	4		Son		
27-Jan-1903	Mrs. Julia A. Shipman		175	7	NW	1				
	FEBRUARY									
7-Feb-1903	Willie Bell	Davis	171	7	NW	1				
								G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican) Moved from Perryman GY.		
11-Feb-1903	Rev. J. N Perryman	R. Perryman	58	3	SW	4				
	MARCH									
9-Mar-1903	Col. W. P. Moore	Moore	313	7	SW	4		Born 07/08/1883		
17-Mar-1903	H. M Miller	S. S. Miller	165	6	SW	4		Daughter		
19-Mar-1903	Clarence Morrell	Elme Ezzell	166	6	SW	4				
	APRIL									
8-Apr-1903	Addie Cantrell	H. E. Lebbert	111	5	SE	4				
	JUNE									
2-Jun-1903	Nancy Scott	A. An. Scott	111	12	SW	1				
25-Jun-1903	Frank Meek	Mathews	167	6	SW	4				
	JULY									
13-Jul-1903	James R. Harris	Harris	193	10	SE	3				
	AUGUST									
3-Aug-1903	H. R. Norris	J. W. Norris	122	3	SW	1-West				
	SEPTEMBER									
9-Sep-1903	Charles Edward McClure	McClure	122	3	SE	3				
11-Sep-1903	Ruth Phillips	W. F. Phillips	186	9	NE	2				
12-Sep-1903	Velma H. Shurtleff	V. Shurtleff	154	4	SE	1				
17-Sep-1903	John S. Burgess		294	9	NE	2				
17-Sep-1903	Sydney L. Lowe	Grant Lowe	233	8	NE	3				

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1904										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER		GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
					LOCATION	NUMBER				
00/00/1904	Ira Noble Blankenship		300	8	SW		2			
00/00/1904	Mack Childers	G. H. Russell	159	5	SE		5		1867 to 1904	
00/00/1904	J. Evans (Wife)	Stanfield	299	8	NW		1			
00/00/1904	Ernest Jackson	M. Jackson	299	8	SW		3			
00/00/1904	Bernard Kennedy	Kennedy	260	10					Infant in Vault	
00/00/1904	L. A. Platner			19	25		2			
00/00/1904	Stevenson, Child	Stevenson	395	17	SW		2		Child	
00/00/1904	Frank W. Trotter	Trotter	111	5	SE		3			
	JANUARY									
22-Jan-1904	Hoyt Ritchie	Hooper	239	7	NW		1			
28-Jan-1904	No Name Given	G. Robinson	119	4	SW		4			
	FEBRUARY									
6-Feb-1904	Celia Louise Clinton	Lee Clinton	88	4	SE		4		3/14/2004	
8-Feb-1904	Clara E. Lebbert	H. E. Lebbert	111	5	SW		4		Child	
12-Feb-1904	G. W. Vaughn		231	08	SW		02			
21-Feb-1904	Willie Francis Hedrick	S. E. Heddrick	049	04	NE		01			
23-Feb-1904	N. M. Bewley		231	08	NW		2			
25-Feb-1904	No Name Given	Cunningham	119	04	SW		3			
	MARCH									
4-Mar-1904	George Ashby	Ashby	255	08	NE		01			
10-Mar-1904	Roy Short	Roy Short	040	06	SW		03		Infant	
12-Mar-1904	Zoda Jones (Child)	E. E. Jones	250	08	NE		01		Daughter	
28-Mar-1904	Mary E. Bramwell	Bramwell	119	04	SE		02		Wife	
	APRIL									
12-Apr-1904	No Name Given	V. A. Freeman	029	06	NW					
12-Apr-1904	Mr. Barton	L. T. Barton	252	08	SW		3			
13-Apr-1904	James H. Williams	M. Williams	029	06	SE		4			
20-Apr-1904	Dovie Long	J. M. Long	049	04	SE		1			

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1905									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
00/00/1905	Jose Gillum	Shaffer	157	05	SE	3			
00/00/1905	Mildred, Baby		096	05	NE	4			
	JANUARY								
18-Jan-1905	Ben Rice	Ben Rice	367	17	NW	1		G.A.R.(Grand Army of the Republican)	
19-Jan-1905	Mat Bannon	W. Sherwin	085	04	SW	4			
29-Jan-1905	Hiram Reeves	W. Sherwin	085	04	SE	3			
	FEBRUARY								
8-Feb-1905	McDaniel, Invant	H. McDaniel	085	04	NW	4		Infant	
11-Feb-1905	George Koch	Koch	297	08	SW	1		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
17-Feb-1905	Lizzie B. Beller	Bellar Section	094	05	SW	4			
27-Feb-1905	Oddie Morgan	350	015	NE	2			Colored	
	MARCH								
6-Mar-1905	Clayton Roberts		499	18	SW	4		03-06-65 or 03-06-05	
13-Mar-1905	Jasper Whitaker	A. V. Gailey	229	08	SW	3			
24-Mar-1905	Nannie Williams	M. Williams	029	06	SE	3			
	APRIL								
3-Apr-1905	Richard Acton	Acton	368	17	SE	2			
12-Apr-1905	William Cline		322	08	NE	1			
13-Apr-1905	Matlock, Child	M. Matlock	368	17	E	2		East Side (Child)	
14-Apr-1905	Ethel Martin	Martin	263	10	SW	2		Moved to Oaklawn Cemetary from Kansas	
18-Apr-1905	F. Griffin (Child)	F. Griffin	198	10	NW	2		Child	
19-Apr-1905	Burl Nelson	J. S. Nelson	117	04	SE	3			
20-Apr-1905	A. A. Bradley	C. Bradley	117	04	NW	4			
23-Apr-1905	Jennie Hartley	J. Hartley	246	07	SE	3			
	MAY								
1-May-1905	Hands, Child	J. W. Hands	119	04	NE	4		Child	
3-May-1905	Antoni Gillis	David Gillis	051	04	NW	1			

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OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1906										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
00/00/1906	Dave Evans		299	08	NW	2				
	JANUARY									
4-Jan-1906	Kennedy Swengel	B. Marrison	370	17	SW	4				
9-Jan-1906	Lewis Moore	Lewis Moore	087	04				Potters Field		
13-Jan-1906	C. H. Scaggs, Child	C. H. Scaggs	087	04	NW	3				
19-Jan-1906	Davis, Child	J. C. Davis	119	04	SE	1		Southeast 1/4, - Child		
26-Jan-1906	Vann, Infant	Vann	085	04	NE	4		Infant		
27-Jan-1906	Mrs. T. E. Shepard	Dr. Shepard	087	04	SW	4		Mollie B.		
28-Jan-1906	William Wallace	Ad Wallace	329	09	SW	4		Veterian,		
29-Jan-1906	Caroline Perryman	Smiley	372	17	NE	1				
01/3.0/1906	Ewing Estella Burton	J. W. Burton	021	05	NW	2		Nourthwest Corner		
30-Jan-1906	A. R. Querry	William Querry	116	05	NW	1		West 1/2		
	FEBRUARY									
3-Feb-1906	Georgia Fox (Child)	Katie Fox	085	04	SW	2		Southwest 1/4		
7-Feb-1906	Mrs. George England	George England	096	05	SW	3		Mellie		
9-Feb-1906	Phipps, Child	W. M. Phipps	368	17	M	5		Child		
19-Feb-1906	Ellen McLaughlin	McLaughlin	042	05	SE	3				
20-Feb-1906	W. M. Ezzell	Frank Ezzell	165	06	SE	4				
22-Feb-1906	Lillie Ethel Jones	J. R. Jones	394	17	NW	2		Child		
22-Feb-1906	Chilly Morgan	Chilly Morgan	394	17	NE	2				
24-Feb-1906	Curtis Stamper Child	Curtis Stamper	086	04	SW	3		West 1/2		
26-Feb-1906	Whisman, Child	J. H. Whisman	052	04	SE	4				
	MARCH									
1-Mar-1906	Alta H. Calhoun	H. Calhoun	152	03	SE	1				
12-Mar-1906	Gran, Child	Willia Gran	087	04	NE	2				
12-Mar-1906	Lasater, Child	J. O. Lasater	050	04	SE	2		Southeast 1/4		
12-Mar-1906	Lester, Child	Lester	049	04				Should be 050		
12-Mar-1906	Carvie Sharp, Child	R. E. Sharp	120	04	SE	4		Deed Dated 04/09/06		
16-Mar-1906	Kruse, Child	Ben Kruse	093	05	SE	4		Marta		
18-Mar-1906	Henry Brown	J. A. Yeager	121	03	SE	3				
18-Mar-1906	Keehan, Child	B. F. Keehan	110	05	SE	2		Gilbert-Forgue Own		
20-Mar-1906	Ruby Rice (Child)	W. P. Rice	106	06	NW	1		Child		

DATE OF BURIAL	1906 Continued		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	NAME OF DECEASED									
	MARCH CONT'D									
21-Mar-1906	James Sullivan		J. A. Sullivan	049	04				Sould Be. P. F.	
24-Mar-1906	S. M. Pharo		Mrs. Pharo	050	04	NE	1		Northeast 1/4	
26-Mar-1906	A. H. Wheat		Wheat	391	17	NW	3			
27-Mar-1906	Mrs. Arnall		W. R. Arnall	053	03	SE	3		Lucy B.	
27-Mar-1906	Mrs. Arnold		Arnold	058	03				Not Here	
	APRIL									
25-Apr-1906	Baird, Infant		B. S. Baird	085	04	SW	3		Infant	
	MAY									
1-May-1906	Lightfoot, Child		Lightfoot	394	17	NW	3		Child	
2-May-1906	Ida Childers		E. Childers	159	05	E	4			
3-May-1906	Bowlin, Child		D. Bowlin	120	04	NW	1		Child	
8-May-1906	Hercules Carroll		G. Carroll	052	04	SW	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
10-May-1906	P. G. Soderling		Soderling	396	16	SW	4		Child	
12-May-1906	Meacham, Child		G. Meacham	052	04	NW	3		Child	
16-May-1906	Eaton, Child		Charles Eaton	085	04	NE	3		Child	
16-May-1906	Thomas, Child		J. H. Thomas	052	04	NE	1		Leonard R. Thomas	
17-May-1906	Halbert Brown		A. Brown	191	10	SE	1			
17-May-1906	Mrs. S. G. Eby		S. Gl Eby	084	03	NE	2		Wife, East 1/2	
20-May-1906	Mrs. M. Moore		M. Moore	085	04	SW	1			
26-May-1906	Libbert, Child		Henery Libberty	111	05	SW	2		Agnes Libbert	
30-May-1906	Nads Larson		Larson	368	17	M	1		Middle Row	
	JUNE									
2-Jun-1906	Ida Cheneworth		M. E. Baker	439	17	NW	1			
2-Jun-1906	Ethel Morrison		L. Morrison	370	17	SE	4			
3-Jun-1906	Child Korte		Albert Korte	110	05	NE	2E		Theodore Korte	
6-Jun-1906	Tom Dean, Child		Tom Dean	053	03	NW	1		Child, Northwest 1/4	
7-Jun-1906	Vinton M. Ellis (Child)		John Ellis	084	03	NW	3		Child, West 1/2	
10-Jun-1906	Pack, Infant		W. M. Pack	085	04	NE	2		Infant	
10-Jun-1906	Harry Vannest		Harry Vannest	054	03	NE	1		Transferred to Howell & Neely cemeter.	
12-Jun-1906	Harvey Kelly		Irwin Kelly	369	17	NE	4		Child	
14-Jun-1906	Paul Freiling, Child		AD Freiling	116	05	NE	3		Child	
14-Jun-1906	Larson, Child		Larson	368	17	M	6		Child	
16-Jun-1906	Brown, Child		George Brown	050	04	NW	3		Child Northwest 1/4	

DATE OF BURIAL	1906 Continued		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	NAME OF DECEASED									
	JUNE CONT'D									
19-Jun-1906	Halbert Brown		A. Brown	191	10	SE	1			
20-Jun-1906	James Cody		H. W. Cody	328	09	SE	2	Child		
23-Jun-1906	Raymond Farr, Child		Elba Farr	085	04	SE	2	Child		
25-Jun-1906	Fiske, Child		Dr. Fiske	085	04	NE	1	Child		
27-Jun-1906	Hardaker, Child		Hardaker	116	05	SE	2	Child, Southeast 1/4		
29-Jun-1906	Ella Clark		T. H. Clark	079	03	NE	2	Daughter, Northeast 1/4		
30-Jun-1906	Claude Jones		Louis Jones	301	08	NW	3			
30-Jun-1906	Susie Naron		Naron	350	15	NE	1	Child		
30-Jun-1906	White, Child		White	126	03	NE	1	Child		
	JULY									
1-Jul-1906	Summers, Child		E. Summers	368	17	M	7	Middle Row, Child		
5-Jul-1906	Mrs. C. O. Harney		C. O. Harney	054	03	SE	4	Southeast 1/4 03/28/07		
6-Jul-1906	Harney, Infant		C. O. Harney	054	03	SE	3	Infant		
7-Jul-1906	Barton, Child		Goe Barton	368	17	W	6	Child		
8-Jul-1906	Harney, Child		C. O. Harney	054	03	SE	3	Child		
15-Jul-1906	Price, Child		W. H. Brown	393	17	MR	8	With Lee Fannan Brown		
15-Jul-1906	Mary Shamblin		M. Shamblin	021	05	SE	2			
17-Jul-1906	Cecil Miller		Will Miller	316	07	SW	3			
26-Jul-1906	Leao Bilby,(Baby Girl)		John Bilby	106	06	SW	5	Child		
29-Jul-1906	George Brown		W. H. Brown	393	17	WR	7			
29-Jul-1906	Cutburth, Child		W. Cutburth	094	05	SE	3	Child		
29-Jul-1906	George Reynolds		W. H. Brown	393	17	ER	4			
29-Jul-1906	John Underwood		J. W. Bowen	094	05	SE	1			
30-Jul-1906	C. L. Williamson Infant		C. H. Williamson	053	03	SW	3	Infant Southwest 1/4		
	AUGUST									
6-Aug-1906	Thomas, Child		W. S. Thomas	258	09	SE	3	Child		
8-Aug-1906	Griffin, Child		F. Griffin	198	10	NW	3	Child		
8-Aug-1906	Richmond, Child		J. Richmond	085	04	NE	3W	Child		
12-Aug-1906	Wilcox, Child		J. A. Wilcox	165	06	NW	2	Child, One Rec. Says NW 1/4		
28-Aug-1906	Gardner, Child		Frank Gardner	368	17	W	7	Child West Row		
31-Aug-1906	Roberts, Child		J. B. Roberts	014	03	SW	3	George H. Roberts Child		

DATE OF BURIAL	1906 Continued											
	NAME OF DECEASED	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED			
	SEPTEMBER											
1-Sep-1906	Brooks, Child	I. Brooks	120	04	NW	2		Child				
1-Sep-1906	Antonia Tuna	Antonia Tuna	021	05	SE	4		Mexican				
3-Sep-1906	Herbert Freiling	A. D. Freiling	116	05	NE	4		Herbert Rutherford - Child				
5-Sep-1906	Lizzie Harlow	A. T. Harlow	325	08	SW	3		Child				
5-Sep-1906	Smith, Child	A. R. Smith	368	17	W	7		West Row, Child				
20-Sep-1906	John Cox	John Cox	301	08	SW	3		Child-John Madison-could be Cox				
20-Sep-1906	Miller, Child	H. M. Miller	165	06	SW	1		Southwest 1/4				
21-Sep-1906	No Name Given	J.O. Madison	301	08	SW	3		John Cox - S/B Madison same as No Name Given.				
21-Sep-1906	Phillips, Infant	W. Phillips	186	09	NE	3		Infant				
23-Sep-1906	Mrs. J. A. Smith	J. A. Smith	014	03	SE	3						
30-Sep-1906	Rucker, Child	J. S. Rucker	438	17	NE	1		Child,. East Row				
	OCTOBER											
2-Oct-1906	Mrs. James Perkins		350	15	SW	4		Colored				
10-Oct-1906	Mayfeild, Child	J. Mayfeild	191	10	NW	3		Child				
14-Oct-1906	Burmadean Cooper, Child	Tho. Cooper	182	08	E.	2		Child, East Row				
18-Oct-1906	Reynolds, Child	J. Reynolds	115	05	SW	2		West 1/2				
22-Oct-1906	Guyenn, Child	William Guyenn	438	17	SW	4		Child				
	NOVEMBER											
1-Nov-1906	Allen Corley, Child	Charles Corley	123	03	SE	1		Child, In Southeast Corner				
1-Nov-1906	Harry Rouch, Child	J. A. Rouch	439	17	SW	6WW		Child				
2-Nov-1906	Chris Stuki	Chris Stuke	085	04	NW	2						
4-Nov-1906	Golda Kelly	W. R. Kelly	392	17	SE	2		Changed name from "Cola"				
11-Nov-1906	Reece, Child	Reece	083	03	NE	5		Child				
14-Nov-1906	Matlock, Child	M. Matlock	368	17	W	6		Child - West Row				
17-Nov-1906	Bumgar, Child	H. Bumgard	392	17	NW	1		Child				
21-Nov-1906	Chalmer Hughlett	J. Hughlett	439	17	NE	3		Child				
	DECEMBER											
13-Dec-1906	Willie, Child	Rutherford	463	17	NE	1		Rife Rutherford, Child				
15-Dec-1906	Copenhaver, Child	Copenhaver	436	17	NW	1		Child				
15-Dec-1906	John Thompson	Thompson	369	17	NW	1						
22-Dec-1906	Jimmy Whitteker	L. Harkness	463	17	NW	1						
25-Dec-1906	Ward	Ward	368	17	M	2		Middle Row				
26-Dec-1906	Cunningham, Child	Cunningham	368	17	M	3		Child (Middle Roy)				
29-Dec-1906	Sevea, Child	John Sevea	093	05	SE	3		Child				
21-Dec-1906	Copenhaver, Child	Copenhaver	436	17	NW	2		Child				

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1907									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JANUARY								
3-Jan-1907	John W. Wolfe	Knights of P	128	03	NW	5			
6-Jan-1907	Russell, Infant	W. Russell	330	10	SE	2		Infant	
7-Jan-1907	Gardner, Child	G. Gardner	368	17	M	4		Child, Middle Row	
7-Jan-1907	Wood, Infant	Buck Wood	250	08	NE	1		Infant	
9-Jan-1907	McPherson, Infant	McPherson	350	15	NW	2		Infant - colored	
19-Jan-1907	Ramsey, Child	Kesie Ramsey	371	17	SW	2		Child	
20-Jan-1907	George Gardner, Child	W. H. Brown	393	17	ER	1		Child - East Row	
22-Jan-1907	Gurtie Vann	Myrt Vann	371	17	SE	3			
25-Jan-1907	Jacob S. Bowman	J. S. Bowman	122	03	NE	1		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
	FEBRUARY								
2-Feb-1907	Osborne, Child	J. F. Osborne	439	17	SE	2		Child	
3-Feb-1907	William A. McLaughlin	McLaughlin	42	05	SE	2		Son	
5-Feb-1907	Louis Elmer King	Elmer King	325	08	NE	1			
12-Feb-1907	G. H. Wischhausen	Wischhausen	368	17	ER	4		East Row	
13-Feb-1907	Rebecca Hissong	W. Hissong	390	17	NW	2			
17-Feb-1907	Mildred Ezzell, Child	J. F. Ezzell	490	17	NW	4		Child	
18-Feb-1907	Mrs. E. Barnett	Barnett	490	17	SE	4			
18-Feb-1907	Hart Chapman	H. Chapman	466	16	NE	2			
18-Feb-1907	J. M. Pickard	W. H. Brown	393	17	ER	2		East Row	
20-Feb-1907	Margaret Walker, Child	J. E. Walker	490	17	NE	4		Child	
24-Feb-1907	S. E. Mitchell	S. Mitchell	302	08	NW	1			
25-Feb-1907	Phillip McBride	McBride	436	17	SE	3			
28-Feb-1907	Clarence Rothheimer	Rothheimer	374	17	SW	4		Child	
28-Feb-1907	Sarah D. Thompson	Thompson	462	17	NW	2			
	MARCH								
2-Mar-1907	Copenhaver, Child	Copenhaver	436	17	NW	4		Child (3)	
3-Mar-1907	Guy McIntyre	G. McIntyre	174	07	NE	3		Ray	
4-Mar-1907	Mrs. Sarah Eaton	Eaton	491	17	NW	1			
4-Mar-1907	Mary B. Wolf	C. O. Wolf	015	03	NW	1		West, Mrs. C. O. Wolf	
13-Mar-1907	Addie Owens	Ada Owens	176	07	NW	3		Chanuncey Albert Owens-daughter	
21-Mar-1907	Sharp, Child	R. E. Sharp	120	04	SE	3		Freddie	
30-Mar-1907	Marie Querry	MA, Querry	117	04	NE	2			

	1907 Continued												
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED				
	APRIL												
1-Apr-1907	Miranda V. Waring	T. W. Waring	464	17	NW	2							
6-Apr-1907	George King	George King	325	08	SW	2							
18-Apr-1907	Charles B. Gillis	Charles Gillis	018	04	SW	3							
28-Apr-1907	William Shaffer	ELS. Shaffer	157	05	SW	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)					
	MAY												
4-May-1907	Owens, Child	L. C. Owens	491	17	SW	4		Child					
7-May-1907	Otto Graber, Child	Graber	492	17	NW	1		Child					
10-May-1907	Rhode, Child	W. E. Rhode	464	17	Se	2		Child					
15-May-1907	Jones, Child	Jones	491	17	SE	1		Child					
								Child, names changed 05/17/0000, from Rebholz to Redholz.)					
15-May-1907	Marjorie L. Redholz, Child	R. Redholz	491	17	NE	4		Child, West Row					
17-May-1907	Rutherford, Child	Rutherford	332	10	NE	4							
18-May-1907	Stinson, Baby		464	17	NE	3		Baby					
25-May-1907	Mrs. F. J. Short	F. J. (Roy) Short	463	17	SW	4							
26-May-1907	Martha Bowlin	Jack Bowlin	463	17	SW	4							
26-May-1907	Brown, Child	G. N. Brown	492	17	NE	1		Child					
29-May-1907	Charles Everett, Child	Oscar Evans	492	17	SE	4		Child					
30-May-1907	L. A. Wolf	C. O. Wolf	015	03	NW	2		Child - West					
	JUNE												
2-Jun-1907	Gandy, Child	C. E. Gandy	106	06	SE	2		Child					
3-Jun-1907	John Barrett	Barrett	368	17	W	2							
4-Jun-1907	Mary Francis McGee	Joe McGee	391	17	SW	4		Mother					
4-Jun-1907	Walton, Adopted Child	Sarah Walton	437	17	SE	1		Child - Sarah's Child					
4-Jun-1907	Watts, Child	W. E. Watts	299	08	SW	3		Child - East Row					
5-Jun-1907	William Brammell	Brammell	021	05	NE	1							
6-Jun-1907	Horton, Child	Frank Horton	083	03	SE	2		Child					
6-Jun-1907	Maginnis, Child	O. Maginnis	083	03	SW	4W		Child					
8-Jun-1907	Waldrop, Child	Di Waldrop	055	03	NW	1		Child, Edith W.					
12-Jun-1907	Frank Thompson	F. Thompson	462	17	NW	1							
14-Jun-1907	Edwin, Child	Edwin	105	06	SW	2		A. R. Evans?					
14-Jun-1907	Epperson, Child	J. Epperson	368	17	W	4		Child - West Roy					

1907 Continued										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
	JUNE - CONTINUED									
14-Jun-1907	Karr, Child	H. W. Karr	054	03	SW	2		Child, Lulla J.		
15-Jun-1907	Johnson, Child	Johnson	119	04	SE	2				
16-Jun-1907	J. W. Wynn	J. W. Wynn	462	17	NE	1				
21-Jun-1907	McDaniel, Child	J. McDaniel	462	17	SW	4		Child		
28-Jun-1907	McGill, Child	George McGill	055	03	NE	4		Child		
28-Jun-1907	Newsom, Child	W. Newsom	181	08	NW	1		Child		
30-Jun-1907	William Twist	William Twist	462	17	SE	4				
	JULY									
5-Jul-1907	N. Costello	N. Costello	022	05	NE	1				
16-Jul-1907	Charlton, Child	C. Charlton	493	17	NW	1		Child		
19-Jul-1907	William U. Casey	B. F. Casey	493	17	SW	4				
19-Jul-1907	Chastain, Child	C. Chastain	434	16	NE	1		Child		
20-Jul-1907	Rosie L. McKee, Child	Charles McKee	238	07	NE	1		Child		
23-Jul-1907	Bailey, Child	M. E. Bailey	493	17	NE	1		Child		
25-Jul-1907	Ethel Jackman	Dr Jackman	332	10	SE	4		Daughter		
27-Jul-1907	Collins, Child	L. R. Collins	440	17	NW	2		Child		
28-Jul-1907	Mrs. George Faber	George Faber	351	15	SE	2		Colored		
29-Jul-1907	Maggie Hoon	Stackhouse	028	05	NE	1		Same as Mrs. Stackhouse		
29-Jul-1907	Mrs. R. L. Smith	R. L. Smith	372	17	SE	2				
31-Jul-1907	Thomas Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald	022	05	NE	3				
31-Jul-1907	J. G. Stackhouse	Stackhouse	434	16	NW	1				
	AUGUST									
1-Aug-1907	Robinson, Child	A. Robinson	372	17	NW	1		Child		
2-Aug-1907	Mrs. W. A. Little	W. A. Little	117	04	SW	3		Grant to Frank A. Schaefer		
4-Aug-1907	Mrs. Stackhouse	Stackhouse	028	05	NE	1		Same as Maggie Hoon		
6-Aug-1907	A. D. Crumpton	A. Crumpton	022	05	NW	1				
7-Aug-1907	Elias Bruner	Bruner	097	06	NE	1				
8-Aug-1907	Emma C. Tippet, Daughter	C. J. Tippet	082	03	SW	4		Daughter		
10-Aug-1907	Fredrick, Child	HE Fredrick	371	17	NE	1		Child		
11-Aug-1907	Hunter, Child	Hunter	434	16	SW	4		Child		
12-Aug-1907	Bowman, Child	Ed Bowman	467	16	NE	2		Child		
14-Aug-1907	Robey, Child	F. C. Robey	518	17	NW	4		Child		

26-Oct-1907	John Seaman	J. D. Seaman	360	15	NE	2			
29-Oct-1907	David Decker	Ann Decker	401	15	NE	3			
	1907 Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	OCTOBER - CONTINUED								
29-Oct-1907	Murill Graham		368	17	W	3		West Row	
29-Oct-1907	No Grave	Courtright	401	15	NW			Deceased Not Given	
30-Oct-1907	Cora Arnold	W. Chapman	022	05	NW	2		May be owner of SW 1/4	
31-Oct-1907	D. H. Stockwell	Stockwell	304	08	SE	2			
31-Oct-1907	Harry Stockwell	Stockwell	304	08	SE	3			
	NOVEMBER								
2-Nov-1907	Zolly Green	O. Fraternal	517	17	Ne	4			
4-Nov-1907	Viers, Child	M. B. Viers	468	16	SW	4		Child	
8-Nov-1907	Guinup, Child	Harry Guinup	438	17	SE	4		Child	
8-Nov-1907	Robinson, Daughter	Robinson	328	09	SW	2		Daughter	
9-Nov-1907	Alexander Lawson	A.F. & A. M. Lodge	433	16	SE	4			
12-Nov-1907	Copenhaver, Grandchild	Copenhaver	436	17	SW	13		Grandchild	
11/14/1907	Joe Moore Coon	Joe S. Moore	516	17	SW	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
17-Nov-1907	Halisey, Child	Halisey	372	17	NW	3		Child	
19-Nov-1907	Kargher, Child	P. Kargher	028	05	SE	4		Child	
11/20/197	Mrs. Florence Ezzell	Frank Ezzell	165	06	NE	2		Wife	
20-Nov-1907	B. A. Wheat	G. R. Wheat	391	17	NW	2			
21-Nov-1907	Hyde, Child	Hyde	469	16	SW	3		Child	
29-Nov-1907	W. D. Weaver	W. Weaver	237	07	SE	3			
11/30/197	M. A. Hoyt (Sister)	B. F. Hoyt	519	17	NW	1		Sister	
	DECEMBER								
2-Dec-1907	Michael Guelfoil	Michael Guelfoil	028	05	SW	4			
6-Dec-1907	Edward Lewis	W. Chapman	022	05	NW	3			
17-Dec-1907	Ruth Byrd	Robert Byrd	516	17	NW	1		Child	
17-Dec-1907	Smith, Child	Twist Section	462	17	SE	3		Child	
28-Dec-1907	Harry McCune	Harry McCune	433	16	SE	3			

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1908

Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JANUARY								
5-Jan-1908	Kelly, Child	Sanford Kelly	369	17	SE	1		Child	
10-Jan-1908	Bratton, Child	Cal Bratton	184	08	NW	1		Child	
15-Jan-1908	Joseph Hodge	Joseph Hodge	433	16	SW	4			
16-Jan-1908	Clarence Lawler	Clarence Lawler	486	16	NE	1			
18-Jan-1908	Harner, Sister	W. Harner	433	16	NW	1		Sister	
18-Jan-1908	Harner, Sister	Mike Harner	432	16	NW	1		Sister	
21-Jan-1908	Cleon Berry	Berry	516	17	NE	1			
23-Jan-1908	Heard, Child	W. F. Heard	486	16	NW	4		Child	
26-Jan-1908	George, Child	W. L. Davis	469	16	NW	1		Child	
27-Jan-1908	Lewis W. Perryman	Claris Bell	171	07	SW	3		Removal	
31-Jan-1908	Eula Partee, Child	John Roberts	372	17	NW	4		Child	
	FEBRUARY								
4-Feb-1908	Margaret Cunninham	Alex Cunningham	493	17	SE	4		Date Either 02/04/1907	
6-Feb-1908	Wesley Shultz	David Taylor	401	15	SW	4			
7-Feb-1908	Paquin, Child	L. M Paquin	93	05	SW	4		Child - Jessie	
9-Feb-1908	Sanders, Child	J. A. Sanders	519	17	NE	2		Child	
10-Feb-1908	Holmes, Child	D. W. Holmes	486	16	SE	4		Child	
14-Feb-1908	Sands, Child	H. B. Sands	332	10	SW	2		Child	
17-Feb-1908	John Jack	John Jack	93	05	NW	1			
18-Feb-1908	John Jack	John Jack	199	10	NE	1		Died 02/17/1908	
18-Feb-1908	Shadrick, Child	Joseph Shadrick	296	08	NW	1		Child	
19-Feb-1908	De,Eva Haven	De,Eva Haven	301	08	NW	1		Haven or De Haven	
21-Feb-1908	Sallie Hopkins	J. E. Hopkins	398	16	SW	4			
23-Feb-1908	F. W. Buel	Mr. Buel	363	16	SE	4			
23-Feb-1908	W. R. Dunn	I.O.O.F. #21	466	16	W	1		I.O.O.F. (Internal Order of Odd Fellows)	
24-Feb-1908	Bell Ramsey, Sister	Mrs. Lollis	156	04	W	3		Owns All (Colored)	
25-Feb-1908	L. D. Shepard	Dr. Shepard	87	04	SW	1		Ben	
27-Feb-1908	Shanham, Child	Shanham	368	17	M	8		Child - Middle Row	
28-Feb-1908	Pattie, Child	T. J. Pattie	469	16	NE	1		Child	
28-Feb-1908	Roberts, Child	S. S. Roberts	158	05	SW	3		Child	
29-Feb-1908	Carpenter, Child	Carpenter	398	16	SE	4		2 Children	

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Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	APRIL - CONTINUED								
22-Apr-1908	Robert Thornton	Thornton	289	10	W	1			
25-Apr-1908	Mrs. Clark	John Clark	358	15	NE	2			
27-Apr-1908	Bond, Child	Boyd Bond	218	10	Ne	2		North East Corner	
30-Apr-1908	Strum, Child	Rudo Strum	82	03	NW	1		Record Book 668, P-29	
	MAY								
2-May-1908	Stewart, Child	Dr. Stewart	358	15	NW	1		Child	
3-May-1908	Garrison, Child	W. Garrison	358	15	SE	4		Child	
8-May-1908	Hedgepath, Child	Hedgepath	358	15	SW	4		Child	
11-May-1908	Mrs. Stell C. Huntsman	C. Huntsman	47	05	SW	5			
12-May-1908	Jesse O'Daniel	Jesse O'Daniel	486	16	NW	1			
14-May-1908	Richard Cunningham	Cunningham	341	10	SE	4			
14-May-1908	Alex Hallman	Susan Querry	143	03	NW	1		Holman or Holmes	
14-May-1908	Benjamin Hough	W. P. Hough	357	15	NW	3		Son	
15-May-1908	Norris, Child	James Norris	122	03	SW	1E			
16-May-1908	Harry L. Kern	C. W. Kern	24	05	SW	3		Moved from 517 Block	
17-May-1908	Lynch, Child	C. B. Lynch	402	15	E	1		East Row	
21-May-1908	Bethel, Child	H. E. Child	357	15	NE	3		Child	
21-May-1908	John Parker	John Parker	198	10	NW	1			
23-May-1908	Brink, Grandchild	E. S. Brink	357	15	SW	1		Child	
25-May-1908	Flynn, Child	J. E. Flynn	356	15	NE	1		Child	
26-May-1908	Shultz, Child	Shultz	401	15	SW	2		Child	
28-May-1908	Lynch, Child	M. L. Lynch	350	15	SW	3		Child - Colored	
28-May-1908	John Weekley	William Baxter	356	15	NW	4			
29-May-1908	Charles Dodge (Child)	D. O. Gillis	51	04	S			D. O. Gillis says not in here	
29-May-1908	Mrs. Jesse O'Daniel	O'Daniel	486	16	NW	2			
	JUNE								
2-Jun-1908	Shultz, Child	Shultz	401	15	SW	1		Child	
9-Jun-1908	J. S. Price	Price	333	10	SW	4			
10-Jun-1906	Hale, Child	M. C. Hale	288	10	Se	3		Child	
11-Jun-1906	Qussinberry, Child	Qussinberry	404	15	SE	4		Child	
13-Jun-1908	James Synder (Child)	Harry Synder	404	15	NE	1		Child	
15-Jun-1908	Pack, Child	Arthur Pack	218	10	NE	1		Child	
18-Jun-1908	Babb, Child	Edward Babb	465	17	SE	4		Child	
	1908 - Continued								

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Date of Burial	Name of Deceased AUGUST	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
2-Aug-1908	Elya Cleveland Harris	Owens Section	176	07	M	1		Middle Row	
2-Aug-1908	Mrs. Vinie Stahl	S. F. Stahl	403	15	SE	4			
8-Aug-1908	A. P. Moore	A. P. Moore	336	10	NW	2			
8-Aug-1908	Perryman, Child	A. Perryman	58	03	SE	4		Child - Arthur G.	
13-Aug-1908	Stout, Child	Walter Stout	408	15	NW	4		Child	
15-Aug-1908	John Croell	John Croell	368	16	NE	4			
21-Aug-1908	Munson, Child	Lewis Munson	091	05	SE	4		Child	
21-Aug-1908	J. F. Rowley	J. W. Rowley	091	05	SW	4			
22-Aug-1908	Blossom Prather			19	3	27			
24-Aug-1908	E. A. Mason		349	14	NE	1		Colored	
28-Aug-1908	Eleanor Calkins	Edward Calkins	363	16	NW	1			
29-Aug-1908	F. J. Mitchell	Mitchell	352	15	NE	2			
30-Aug-1908	Finney Hogg	Finney Hogg	349	14	SE	1		Colored	
	SEPTEMBER								
4-Sep-1908	Gibson, Child	Frank Gibson	091	05	NW	1		Child	
6-Sep-1908	William Mitchell	S. Mitchell	302	08	NW	2			
11-Sep-1908	Mrs. Frank Crowell	Frank Crowell	115	05	NW	1		Wife - Ellen M.	
12-Sep-1908	Ollie Shoemaker, Child	Jess Rodden	091	05	NE	1	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	Child	
13-Sep-1908	Noble Buck	W. O. Buck	362	16	SE	3		W. O. Buck's - Father	
14-Sep-1908	Reeves, Child	W. H. Reeves	115	05	NE	3		Child	
14-Sep-1908	Trippie, Child	Emmett Trippie	115	05	SE	4		Child	
16-Sep-1908	Mrs. Frank Wier	Frank Wier	092	05	NW	4		J. L. Mason Block	
16-Sep-1908	Ezra S. Clow	Mrs. E. Clow	078	03	NW	1			
19-Sep-1908	Paul Willis, Child	T. O. Willis	364	16	SE	4		Child	
20-Sep-1908	Stewart, Child	Dr Stewart	358	15	NW	2		Child	
24-Sep-1908	Lattimer, Child	E. Lattimer	157	05	NW	2		Child - Robert F.	
26-Sep-1908	Mudd, Child	E. M. Mudd	114	05	NW`	1		Child - Richard	
27-Sep-1908	Mr. Simon Armentrout	Armentrout	105	06	SE	4			
29-Sep-1908	Anna Hakius	A. G. Hakius	114	05	NE	1		Mother	
	1908 - Continued								

Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	OCTOBER								
2-Oct-1908	Brown, Child	O. M. Brown	092	05	NE	1		Child	
2-Oct-1908	Clark McDaniel	William Baxter	337	10	SE	5			
4-Oct-1908	McDaniel, Child	William Baxter	337	10	SE	3		Child	
5-Oct-1908	Nutt, Child	J. J. Nutt	316	07	NW	2		Child	
7-Oct-1908	Addie Braymer	A. Braymer	317	08	SE	3		All Block	
10-Oct-1908	Roden Parris, Child	William Parris	091	05	NE	2		Child	
10-Oct-1908	Mrs. J. N. Winterringer	Winterringer	488	16	SW	3			
18-Oct-1908	Cleve Dugan, Child	A. L. Dugan	305	07	NW	1		Child	
20-Oct-1908	Luckfield, Child	Luckfield	305	07	SW	3		Child	
24-Oct-1908	Willie-Showman Mandy	Mayo Furniture	354	15	NW	1			
26-Oct-1908	Babb, Child	Edward Babb	465	17	SE	1		Child	
27-Oct-1908	Cliffton, Child	C. Cliffton	354	15	SW	4		Child	
	NOVEMBER								
1-Nov-1908	R. W. Avant	Avant	401	15	SE	3		Child	
1-Nov-1908	Hamlin, Child	John Hamlin	408	15	NE	4		Child	
1-Nov-1908	W. P. Hough	W. P. Hough	357	15	NW	4			
11/08/198	Glenn Adams	W. Chapman	022	05	NE	2			
9-Nov-1908	Lombard, Infant	John Lombard	291	10	SE	3	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	John Lombard's Infant	
9-Nov-1908	Thoma Shultz	Shultz	401	15	SW	1			
9-Nov-1908	Vann, Child	W. W. Vann	354	15	SE	4		Child	
13-Nov-1908	Corel, Child	E. L. Corel	355	15	NW	2		Child	
13-Nov-1908	Midleton, Child	E. Midleton	354	15	NE	4		Child	
15-Nov-1908	Smith, Child	William Smith	518	17	SE	1		Child	
15-Nov-1908	Stuart, Child	E. C. Stuart	488	16	NW	1		Child	
19-Nov-1908	Bertha Forester	G. Forester	055	03	SE	4		Child	
19-Nov-1908	Father Funderburk	Funderburk	305	07	NE	1		Father	
21-Nov-1908	David N. Harkness, Infant	J. Harkness	171	07	SW	3		Infant	
22-Nov-1908	Daughter	J. H. Thomas	052	04	NE	2		Daughter - Viola Baetrice	
23-Nov-1908	Stage, Child	W. A. Stge	353	15	SE	4		Child	
23-Nov-1908	Westover, Child	J. Westover	353	15	NE	1		Child	
24-Nov-1908	Matlock, Child	Matlock	368	17	E	2		Child - East Side	
26-Nov-1908	Henry P. Juckenbill	Luckenbill	237	07	SW	3			
27-Nov-1908	Nieters, Child	Nieters	469	16	SE	1		Child	
	1908 - Continued								

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1909									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JANUARY								
22-Jan-1909	Wilson, Child	W. T. Wilson	089	05	SW	3		Child - on west 1/2	
28-Jan-1909	Fred Webster	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	487	16	NW	5	Mowbray Funeral Home		
29-Jan-1909	Taylor	W. A. Baker	349	14	SW	2		Colored	
30-Jan-1909	Campbell, Son	W. Campbell	395	17	NE	4		Son	
31-Jan-1909	J. P. Hagler	J. P. Hagler	375	18	NE	2			
	FEBRUARY								
1-Feb-1909	Pullin, Child	J. L. Pullin	395	17	SE	4		Child	
3-Feb-1909	Neta Hannan	Ed Hannan	287	10	NW	3			
4-Feb-1909	Neats, Child	W. J. Neats	487	16	NE	1		Child	
5-Feb-1909	W. S. Wright	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	487	16	NW	4	Mowbray Funeral Home		
8-Feb-1909	Hughey, Brother	G. D. Hughey	123	03	NW	1		Brother, K. J. Hughey (K.J.H.)	
11-Feb-1909	Henry Shofstall	H. Shofstall	173	07	NE	3			
14-Feb-1909	Raymond Harris	Ed Harris	488	16	NE	3		Child	
17-Feb-1909	Helen Artelee Davis, Child	Olive Davis	171	07	NE	2		Child	
21-Feb-1909	Keys, Child	William Keys	348	14	SE	4		Child - Colored	
23-Feb-1909	Hobell, Child	W. H. Hobell	017	04	SE	3		Child	
24-Feb-1909	Wallace, Daughter	F. Wallace	315	07	SW	4		Daughter	
26-Feb-1909	Yeager, Child	W. Yeager	337	10	SW	2		Child	
	MARCH								
4-Mar-1909	J. A. Friend	J. A. Friend	376	18	NW	2			
5-Mar-1909	Cornelius Perryman, Father	S. Perryman	245	07	NW	1		Father - Confederate	
8-Mar-1909	Rutherford, Child	Rutherford	332	10	NE	2		Child - East Row	
11-Mar-1909	Gibson, Child	Frank Gibson	0910	5	NW	3		Child	
14-Mar-1909	Mary L Burcham	W. Burcham	376	18	NE	3			
14-Mar-1909	Daughter, (Daisey Manie)	H. R. Lollis	156	04	W	5		Daughter - Colored - West Row	
18-Mar-1909	Mrs. Cash Sirpless	C. A. Sirpless	338	10	SE	4			
19-Mar-1909	P. O. Yates	P. O. Yates	461	17	SW	4			
20-Mar-1909	Ruth Davis	Dr. Wilson	377	18	NW	1			
20-Mar-1909	Marion, Child	Mye Marion	339	10	SW	3		Child	
20-Mar-1909	No Name Given	W. T. Brady	All	18		Block			
24-Mar-1909	Mrs. Oscar Jack	Oscar Jack	199	10	SE	4			
27-Mar-1909	Roberts, Child	J. B. Roberts	014	03	SW	2		Child - Albert S.	
2-Mar-1909	Taylor, Child	H. O. Taylor	144	03	NE	2		Child	

1909 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	APRIL								
3-Apr-1909	Cyrus Avery	Avery	314	07	SE	F.		A. Jones Father, Moved to Rose Hill Memorial	
3-Apr-1909	Frank Ellis	Frank Ellis	440	17	NE	2			
4-Apr-1909	Sarah McMillen	C. McMillen	404	15	SW	2			
7-Apr-1909	Curtis, Child	J. S. Curtis	145	03				Child - Moved to Texas	
8-Apr-1909	Kattie King	King	349	14	NW	3		Colored	
8-Apr-1909	Woods, Child	W. B. Woods	250	08	NE 3			Child	
9-Apr-1909	Fraley, Child	W. J. Fraley	386	18	NW	1		Child	
16-Apr-1909	Hank, Child	Felix Hank	408	15	SE	4		Child	
19-Apr-1909	J. I. Miller	J. I. Miller	363	16	SW	4			
20-Apr-1909	Mr. Yost	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	487	16	NW	3	Mowbray Funeral Home		
21-Apr-1909	Charles Baird	Charles Baird	127	03	NW	1			
21-Apr-1909	C. A. Revell	J. Burnside	147	03	NE	1		In Cement Vault	
22-Apr-1909	Cook, Infant	W. A. Cook	465	17	SE	2		Infant	
27-Apr-1909	White, Child	W. L. White	338	10	SW	4		Child	
28-Apr-1909	Shaffer, Child	J. E. Shaffer	306	07	SE	1		Child	
29-Apr-1909	Elisha Stephens	Mowbray Funeral Home	409	15	SW	6	Mowbray Funeral Home		
29-Apr-1909	Wilson, Child	J. L. Wilson	406	15	SE	4		Child	
30-Apr-1909	Shamel, Child	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	487	16	NW	2	Mowbray Funeral Home	Child	
30-Apr-1909	Spriggs, Child	John Spriggs	519	17	SE	4		Child	
	MAY								
3-May-1909	Foutch, Child	Chester Foutch	406	15	SW	4		Child	
5-May-1909	Stanford, Child	J. Stanford	355	15	SE	4		Child	
9-May-1909	Augusta Hendrick	G. H. Hendricks	355	15	SW	4		Child	
14-May-1909	Louise Couner	John Archer	311	07	NE	1			
16-May-1909	Boone, Son	Joe S. Moore	516	17	SW	2		Son	
17-May-1909	Vinita Estel Kennamer	Kennamer	406	15	NW	1			
17-May-1909	Pouder, Child	H. C. Pouder	398	16	NW	3		Child	
19-May-1909	S. W. Miller	Millers	312	07	SE	4			
20-May-1909	Whissell, Child	S. Whissell	315	07	SE	1		Child	
24-May-1909	Mrs. J. C. Bolen	Mrs. Bolen	218	10	SE	3			
26-May-1909	Murray Buckley	W. Buckley	261	10	NW	1		Child	
27-May-1909	Mrs. C. A. Durbin (Jennie)	C. A. Durbin	051	04	NE	4		D. O. Gillis Block	
29-May-1909	Arch Bilby	Oscar Bilby	192	10	ER	6			

	1909 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JUNE								
1-Jun-1909	Hardesty, Child	F. Hardesty	406	15	NE	1		Child	
1-Jun-1909	Harry Williams	D. Roberts	408	15	SW	4			
2-Jun-1909	Reed, Child	A. P. Reed	261	10	SE	3		Child	
2-Jun-1909	Taylor, Child	I. N. Taylor	261	10	SW	3		Child	
3-Jun-1909	Carpenters	Carpenters	124	03	All			All of Block	
3-Jun-1909	M. C. Fisher	Carpenters	124	03	SW	4		All of Block	
3-Jun-1909	Shipman, Child	David Shipman	175	07	NE	1		Child	
4-Jun-1909	Parker, Child	Kirwin Section	405	15	NW	1		CHild	
6-Jun-1909	Mrs. Dora Chase	J. A. Chase	397	16	SE	4			
6-Jun-1909	Larkin, Child	E. L. Larkin	403	15	NE	1		Child	
7-Jun-1909	King, Child	J. E. King	349	14	NW	2		Child - Colored	
7-Jun-1909	Patterson, Child	J. Patterson	218	10	NW	2		Northwest Corner	
9-Jun-1909	Bertha Ma Ellingwood	H. E. Ellingwood	197	10	NW	3		Daughter of H. E. Ellingwood	
9-Jun-1909	Pullin, Child	J. L. Pullin	395	17	SE	3		Child	
11-Jun-1909	Day, Child	John B. Day	192	10	WR	6		Child - West Row	
13-Jun-1909	Beulah Wyatt	E. E. Wyatt	312	07	NW	1			
20-Jun-1909	Buck Lewis, (Infant)	Lewis Block	400	15	SW	3		Added Name 05/17/2006	
20-Jun-1909	Arthur McKee, Jr.	Charles McKee	238	07	NE	2		Infant	
20-Jun-1909	Ben Olson	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	487	16	NW	1	Mowbray Funeral Home		
21-Jun-1909	Equal, Child	Marion Equal	368	17	MR	3		Child - Middle Row	
24-Jun-1909	Mrs. W. C. Cherry	W. C. Cherry	081	03	SW	4			
24-Jun-1909	Mrs. Thomas Foster	Thomas Foster	081	03	SE	4			
24-Jun-1909	Haynes, Child	J Haynes	407	15	SE	4		Child	
30-Jun-1909	Dorothy Mae Davison	Dan Davison	286	10	NE	3		Daughter (All Graves)	
	JULY								
3-Jul-1909	Mrs. Brown	W. S. Warner	078	03	SE	4			
4-Jul-1909	Luckfield, Child	Luckfield	305	07	SW	2		Child	
7-Jul-1909	Broderick, Infant	Broderick	407	15	SW	4		Infant	
7-Jul-1909	McGowen, Infant	J. McGowen	080	03	SE	1		Infant	
9-Jul-1909	Clemmie Atchinson	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	487	16	SW	2	Mowbray Funeral Home		
9-Jul-1909	Lovett, Child	P. E. Lovett	407	15	NW	1		Child	
13-Jul-1909	F. M. Blank	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	409	15	SE	5	Mowbray Funeral Home		
13-Jul-1909	E. Slaterry	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.	487	16	SW	3	Mowbray Funeral Home		
14-Jul-1909	Guynn, Child	William Guynn	438	17	Sw	3		Child	
14-Jul-1909	Russell, Child	A. J. Russell	080	03	NE	4			
17-Jul-1909	Daughter	Alice Lewis	079	03	SE	4		Daughter - Eleven Years	
17-Jul-1909	Mrs. Mahoney	M. Mahoney	110	05	SW	1			

	1909 - Continued										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JULY - CONTINUED										
20-Jul-1909	Walter Logan	G. W. Mowbray, Sr.		487	16	SW		4	Mowbray Funeral Home		
22-Jul-1909	Chadwell, Child	William Chadwell		090	05	NE		2		Child - Courtland	
26-Jul-1909	Roderick, Infant	Roderick		079	03	NW		1		Infant	
	AUGUST										
4-Aug-1909	Carrell - Mother	G. P. Carrell		312	07	NE		1		Mother	
5-Aug-1909	Hollis, Child	Mark Hollis		330	10	NW		1		Brother-in-laws', Child	
7-Aug-1909	Garrott, Infant	A. Garrott		407	15	NW		6		Infant	
9-Aug-1909	Mrs. A. W. Patton	A. W. Patton		124	03	SW		3			
9-Aug-1909	Queensbury, Child	Queensbury		040	06	SE		4		Child	
9-Aug-1909	Thereatta, Child	Roy Thereatta		348	14	NE		1		Child - Colored	
10-Aug-1909	Mattie May Gilpin	J. B. Gilpin		020	04	SE		3		Daughter	
10-Aug-1909	Smith, Child	Charles Smith		411	15	NW		2		Child	
15-Aug-1909	Mrs. Iles	George Iles		020	04	SW		3		Mother	
15-Aug-1909	P. E. Lovett	P. E. Lovett		407	15	NW		2			
15-Aug-1909	Parker, Child	Ford Parker		057	03	SW		2		Child	
19-Aug-1909	Shaffer, Child	Shaffer		157	05	SW		3		Child	
19-Aug-1909	Shofstall, Child	J. Shofstall		173	07	NE		2		Child	
23-Aug-1909	Harden, Child	Frank Harden		348	14	NW		1		Child - Colored	
24-Aug-1909	Powell, Infant	J. C. Pwell		264	10	NE		1		Infant	
24-Aug-1909	Stewart Shaver, Son	J. S. Shaver		522	16	NE		1		Son	
28-Aug-1909	Mechling, Child	C. Mechling		314	07	NE		1		Child	
30-Aug-1909	Hayes, Child	Smith Hayes		396	16	NE		1		Child	
	SEPTEMBER										
4-Sep-1909	Alex Brown, Child	W. H. Brown		393	17	WR		6		Child - West Row	
9-Sep-1909	Julia Yout	J. Thompson		026	05	SW		4			
10-Sep-1909	Byrd, Child	B. F. Byrd		372	17	NW		6		Child	
11-Sep-1909	Feyerherm, Child	Fred Feyerherm		285	10	NW		1		Child	
12-Sep-1909	Short, Child	F. L. Short		283	10	SE		1		Child	
14-Sep-1909	Mrs. Mark Hollis	Mark Hollis		330	10	NW		2			
15-Sep-1909	Koontz, Infant	J. A. Koontz		057	03	SE		4		Infant	
18-Sep-1909	Davis, Child	H. W. Davis		026	05	SE		1		Child	
19-Sep-1909	Davidson, Child	A. Davidson		057	03	NW		1		Child - May be Dawson	
24-Sep-1909	Smith, Child	J. Z. Smith		144	03	SE		3		Child	
26-Sep-1909	Mrs. Ella Towers	S. A. Towers		521	16	Ne		1			
27-Sep-1909	Dayton, Jewel	W. J. Dayton		309	07	SE		3	**	Child	
	** Father carried child in her coffin from out of town (at the time 1909) on his lap in a buggy all the way to Tulsa and Oaklawn Cemetery.										
29-Sep-1909	Cunningham, Child	Cunningham		079	03	SW		4		Child	
30-Sep-1909	Mauser, Child	M. K. Mauser		078	03	NE		1			

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1910										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH	
										RECEIVED
	JANUARY									
3-Jan-1910	Ruben Partridge, Child	Mowbray Undertakers	409	15	NE	2	Mowbray Undertakers	Child		
4-Jan-1910	Viola Claire Winters	F. C. Winters	022	05	SE	1		Infant		
5-Jan-1910	Putman, Infant	Putman	218	10	SE	1		Infant		
9-Jan-1910	Sharp, Child	R. E. Sharp	120	04	SE	2		Child		
10-Jan-1910	Sias or Sears, Child	Sias or Sear	372	17	NW	7		Child		
11-Jan-1910	Wheatly, Child	J. Wheatly	316	07	SE	2		Son		
12-Jan-1909	Joe Bailey	Mowbray Undertakers	409	15	NE	1	Mowbray Undertakers			
13-Jan-1910	Earl R. Beauchamp	Beauchamp	218	10	SW	1				
13-Jan-1910	D. Bowlin	Bowlin	463	17	SW	2				
13-Jan-1910	Potter, Child	O. D. Potter	195	10	NW	3		Child		
16-Jan-1910	George Mowbray	G. Mowbray	323	08	SW	2				
17-Jan-1910	Bonita Bonnell	F. Bonnell	372	17	SW	1				
18-Jan-1910	S. J. Jack	Mrs. S. J. Jack	128	03	SW	4				
27-Jan-1910	Johns, Mother	James Johns	264	10	SW	1		Mother		
28-Jan-1910	Lewis Woodson	Lewis Woodson	123	03	SW	1				
31-Jan-1910	Bolen Clark	Masonic Lodge	433	16	SE	2				
31-Jan-1910	Bessie Logdon	Bessie Logdon	128	03	NW	4				
	FEBRUARY									
5-Feb-1910	Mother, Elizabeth	J. L. Mason	092	05	NW	2		Former wife of Dan Mason		
6-Feb-1910	Phillips, Child	W. F. Phillips	186	09	SE	1		Child		
14-Feb-1910	Ida Smart	Virginia Smith	348	14	SW	2		Colored		
15-Feb-1910	Boan, Child	Edward Boan	097	06	SE	1		Child		
15-Feb-1910	J. H. Webb	Mowbray Undertakers	409	15	NW	2	Mowbray Undertakers	Confederate		
15-Feb-1910	Clark C. Wells	Clark Welsh	123	03	SW	3				
17-Feb-1910	Mr. Offets, Child	Mowbray Undertakers	409	15	NW	4	Mowbray Undertakers	Child		
18-Feb-1910	Sylvester Sanders	Sylvester Sanders	113	05		1		Quarter 3/4		
19-Feb-1910	Margaret E. McDevitt	McDevitt	461	17	SE	3				
21-Feb-1910	Mrs. J. C. W. Bland	J. C. W. Bland	150	03	MR	5		Sue A. (All) Middle Row		
22-Feb-1910	Paxton Ward	Ward	256	09	NE	3		Child		
24-Feb-1910	Mabel Weaver	Mabel Weaver	028	05	SW	1				
25-Feb-1910	Cloah I. Fox	William Fox	020	04	NE	3		Mother		
								John H. Father (G.A.R.)(Grand Army of the Republican		
27-Feb-1910	John H. McElroy	George McElroy	178	08	SE	3				
28-Feb-1910	David Bell	David Bell	295	09	NE	1				

	1910 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	MARCH								
8-Mar-1910	Shockey, Child	Claude Shockey	263	10	SE	1		Child	
10-Mar-1910	Claude Shockey	Claude Shockey	263	10	SE	2			
13-Mar-1910	M. E. Matlock			19	Row 10	17			
18-Mar-1910	Walter Jefferson	Walter Jefferson	410	15	SE	4		Colored	
19-Mar-1910	Stephen Lang, Child	Smith Block	520	16	NE	1		Child	
21-Mar-1910	Tuckabache	Single Grave	111	12	NE	2		Mexican War Vet. Old Soldier	
29-Mar-1910	Clifford Keys	Keys	348	14	SE	3		Colored	
30-Mar-1910	E. I. Rike	I.O.O.F. #21	466	16	SE	3		I.O.O.F. #21 (International Order of Odd Fellows)	
	APRIL								
2-Apr-1910	Austin, Child	J. L. Austin	127	03	SW	2		Child	
3-Apr-1910	Porter Clay	Porter Clay	336	10	SW	4			
6-Apr-1910	P. L. Bryson		351	15	NW	1		Colored	
7-Apr-1910	Martha E. Wilson	Martha Wilson	126	03	NE	2			
8-Apr-1910	Charlie Adams	Harry Adams	340	10	SE	2		Child	
9-Apr-1910	D. W. Roberts	D. W. Roberts	408	15	SW	4			
10-Apr-1910	Matie Estes	Baxter Section	356	15	NW	2			
12-Apr-1910	McDevitt, Child	McDevitt	461	17	SE	2		Child	
14-Apr-1910	Katz, Child	F. J. Katz	146	03	SW	1		Child - Fred Joseph Katz	
17-Apr-1910	Mildred Almquist	Baxter Section	356	15	NW	1		Child	
21-Apr-1910	John Cox	John Cos	301	08	SW	2		Wife/ Cox madin name/ should be Madison	
22-Apr-1910	J. S. Hancock	J. Hancock	078	03	SW	1			
26-Apr-1910	Anna Richardson	Mathews Section	351	15	SW	2		Colored	
29-Apr-1910	Howard Griggs, Child	C. M. Griggs	047	05	NE	1		Child -Son of O. R. Griggs	
29-Apr-1910	William Sturgis	Mowbray Undertakers	409	15	NW	5	Mowbray Undertakers		
30-Apr-1910	Angie L. Flechter	Mowbray Undertakers	409	15	SW	1	Mowbray Undertakers		
04/00/1910	Ernest Williams	Williams	408	15	SW	4		04/--/1910 No Day Given	
	MAY								
4-May-1910	Mrs. William Barber	William Barber	077	03	SW	3			
5-May-1910	Harry Clute	Harry Clute	218	10	NE	3			
								All Masonic Block -- A.F.&A.M. (Ancient Free and Accepted Masons) Lodge 71	
5-May-1910	Joseph B. Ryan	A.F. & A. M. #71	125	03	E	1			
7-May-1910	Hilvin Baxter	Baxter Section	309	07	NE	2			

	1910 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED			
	MAY - CONTINUED											
9-May-1910	Bullington, Child	Bullington	272	11	NE	3		Child				
12-May-1910	T. N. Harris	T. N. Harris	193	10	NE	3						
24-May-1910	Joe Moffitt	Salvation Army	075	03	NE	5		All				
25-May-1910	J. J. White	King Block	128	03	NE	4						
26-May-1910	Lewis, Baby	Robert Lewis	285	10	NE	1		Baby				
26-May-1910	McIntire, Baby	McIntire	285	10	NE	2		Baby				
26-May-1910	Miller, Infant	Mrs. Miller	285	10	SW	1		Infant				
27-May-1910	William Ray Blackburn	Ray Blackburn	104	06	NW	1						
	JUNE											
1-Jun-1910	Ada May Wells	R. E. Wells	123	03	SW	2		Wife				
4-Jun-1910	Mrs. Frank Ketcham	Frank Ketcham	218	10	SW	2						
9-Jun-1910	McNight, Child	Clarence McNight	056	03	SW			Index Shows P.F.				
11-Jun-1910	Theo Abbott	Theo. Abbott	056	03	SW	4						
12-Jun-1910	Glenn Crane	Mowbray Undertakers	409	15	SW	4	Mowbray Undertakers					
13-Jun-1910	James Rozell	P. H. Rozell	342	11	NW	2						
13-Jun-1910	Snoddy, Infant	Mr. Snoddy	285	10	NE	3		Infant				
14-Jun-1910	P. H. Rozell	P. H. Rozell	342	11	NW	1		Mrs. Rozell				
16-Jun-1910	Daisey Walker	Mabel Weaver	028	05	NW	4						
17-Jun-1910	Maupin, Child	J. W. Maupin	081	03	NW	3		Child - Sadie L.				
18-Jun-1910	Harry Albrit	Harry Albrit	027	05	NW	1		Child				
18-Jun-1910	Donnell, Child	C. Donnell	022	05	SE	3		Child - or O'Donnell				
18-Jun-1910	J. F. Sevra	Mrs. J. Sevra	027	05	SW	4						
19-Jun-1910	Dan Gallegher	William Baxter	265	10	SW	3						
19-Jun-1910	Rosa Joe Garrett			19	03	16		Daughter of				
20-Jun-1910	Thomas Rubel	Thomas Rubel	018	04	SE	3						
23-Jun-1910	Brother, Roadabarge	Roadabarge	077	03	NW	1		Brother				
26-Jun-1910	Mrs. Austin	Lee Austin	413	14	NE	4						
26-Jun-1910	L. D. Price	Mrs. L. D. Price	190	10	NE	2						
28-Jun-1910	Godwin, Child	Bedford Godwin	044	05	NE	1		Child				
	JULY											
5-Jul-1910	Brenman, Child	J. Brenman	390	17	NE	4		Child				
7-Jul-1910	A. R. Cady	Carpenters	124	03	SW	2						
7-Jul-1910	Mr. Austin Harper	Guy Harper	060	03	SW	4		Father				
8-Jul-1910	Lucine Roderick	Roderick	079	03	NW	4						

1910 - Continued		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased JULY - CONTINUED	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
8-Jul-1910	Roy R. Ward	A.F. & A. M. #71		125	3	E	2			
11-Jul-1910	Maginnis, Child	O. Maginnis		083	03	SW	4		Child - East End	
									Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery	
11-Jul-1910	Mrs. A. V. McDowell	McDowell		130	03	NE	1			
13-Jul-1910	Brenman, Child	J. Brenman		390	17	NE	5		Child	
15-Jul-1910	Mrs. C. E. Inhoff	C. E. Inhoff		056	03	SE	1			
18-Jul-1910	Clara Johnson	W. Johnson		272	11	SW	2		Daughter	
24-Jul-1910	Hamblin, Child	Ed Hamblin		389	17	NW	4		Child	
26-Jul-1910	Lonnie Boan	Cooper Block		182	08	W	4			
30-Jul-1910	Davis, Child	H. L. Davis		071	02	NW	4		Child	
31-Jul-1910	Dooley Darby	Mowbray Undertakers		409	15	SW	5	Mowbray Undertakers		
	AUGUST									
3-Aug-1910	Wells, Child	T. D. Wells		279	11	SE	1		Child - East Row	
4-Aug-1910	Lula Hamlin	John Hmlin		408	15	NE	2			
7-Aug-1910	Comer, Child	A. J. Comer		272	11	SE	3		Child	
12-Aug-1910	Adams, Daughter	Silas Adams		342	11	NE	4		Daughter	
15-Aug-1910	Mrs. W. L. Britton (Susie)	W. L. Britton		155	04	SW	2		Index shows entire block	
17-Aug-1910	Mrs. Smith	S. B. Smith		523	16	NE	2			
23-Aug-1910	Abbott, Child	Theo. Abbott		056	03	SW	3		Child	
23-Aug-1910	Smith, Mother WM	Smith Block		279	11	NE	2		Mother	
24-Aug-1910	Clifton, Son	J. L. Clifton		056	03	NE	4		Son	
25-Aug-1910	Martin, Infant	Alki Martin		273	11	SE	3		Infant (Melvin)	
28-Aug-1910	Lennie Churchill	Col. K. of P.		412	14	SE	1		Colored - K. of P. (U. S. Knight of Pythias)	
28-Aug-1910	Laura Lee Lowe	E. M. Lowe		056	03	NW	3		Lora Lee Lowe, Daughter	
28-Aug-1910	Owens, Child	O. E. Owens		279	11	NW	1		Child	
30-Aug-1910	Stanley Durbin, Child	Sharman Durbin		299	08	NW	2		Child	
30-Aug-1910	Daniel Scott	Daniel Scott		263	10	NE	3		Mrs. Scott	

	1910 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	SEPTEMBER								
6-Sep-1910	J. W. Wilson	Austin Section	326	09	SW	1		Son	
8-Sep-1910	Melvin Hodge	Lear Section	160	05	SW	4E		Child	
11-Sep-1910	Anna Reed	Stout Section	408	15	NW	3			
13-Sep-1910	Charles L. King	Mrs. C. King	194	10	SE	1		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
14-Sep-1910	Ward, Child	W. S. Ward	278	11	SE	1		Child	
17-Sep-1910	Balance, Infnat	R. Balance	057	03	NE	3		Infant	
22-Sep-1910	Equal, Child	W. M. Equal	368	17		3		Child	
25-Sep-1910	Carl M. Bohnefeld	Bohnefeld	198	10	NE	1			
27-Sep-1910	Mrs. Sellers	Mrs. Sellers	265	10	SE	2			
	OCTOBER								
5-Oct-1910	Williams, Infant	McBirney	285	10	NE	4		Infant	
6-Oct-1910	Bessie Bryson	Bryson	351	15	NW	3		Colored	
7-Jan-1910	M. J. Romine	M. J. Romine	200	10	NE	1			
8-Oct-1910	Ray Short	F. J. Short	040	06	SW	2			
9-Oct-1910	Joseph Jack	Joseph Jack	392	17	NE	2			
11-Jan-1910	?	Cruthfield	211	10				No Burial Yet	
11-Oct-1910	Charles Stamper	Curtis Stamper	086	04	SW	4	Stanley Funeral Home	Northwest 1/4	
15-Oct-1910	Mrs. Harris	Harris	129	03	SE	3			
17-Oct-1910	T. H. Reeves (Thomas)	Mrs. Reeves	076	03	NE	2		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
18-Oct-1910	E. L. Hines	E. L. Hines	342	11	NW	4			
20-Oct-1910	Overton, Child	C. Overton	306	07	NW	3		Child	
21-Oct-1910	E. E. Pontus	Gibson Block	091	05	NW	2			
22-Oct-1910	Alta M. Craige	W. L. Craige	214	10	NW	1		Mrs. W. L. Craige	
22-Oct-1910	G. C. Gibson	Gibson Block	091	05	NW	4			
22-Oct-1910	Johnson, Child	Harold Johnson	028	05	NE	2			
23-Oct-1910	Elizabeth Renfrow	Stout Section	408	15	NW	2			
25-Oct-1910	Rayburn, Child	F. Rayburn	278	11	NE	1		Child	
26-Oct-1910	Owens, Child	O. E. Owens	279	11	NW	2		Child	
28-Oct-1910	Roach, Child	J. L. Roach	343	11	NE	1		Child - West Row	
29-Oct-1910	Cloud, Child	J. C. Cloud	343	11	NW	1		Child	
29-Oct-1910	Orlando Letcher	Mr. Letcher	307	07	SW	3			
30-Oct-1910	Jenkins, Child	J. H. Jenkins	273	11	NE	1		Child	
30-Jan-1910	Mrs. McDowell	McDowell	131	03	NE			Moved to Rose Hill Memorial	
31-Oct-1910	Bell, Child	W. M. Bell	412	14	NW	1		Child - Colored	

	1910 - Continued										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED		
	NOVEMBER										
4-Nov-1910	Sarah Andrea	Andrea	258	09	SW	1					
10-Nov-1910	J. F. Ezzzell	J. F. Ezzell	490	17	SW	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)			
15-Nov-1910	Clyde Mathis	Mathis	278	11	SW	3		Child			
18-Nov-1910	Mary (May) Fregan	Fregan	151	03	SE	3E		or Frakes			
20-Nov-1910	Orie Wiggins	Mowbray Undertakers	40915NE	4	NE	4	Mowbray Undertakers				
22-Nov-1910	E. C. Reid	Mrs. E. Reid	149	03	SE	1					
23-Nov-1910	Tom Coney	Single Grave	111	12	NE	3					
24-Nov-1910	Neta Dugan	A. L. Dugan	305	07	NW	2		Child			
25-Nov-1910	Lee, Child	O. R. Lee	124	03	NE	3W		Child			
27-Nov-1910	Daughter	U. Hardesty	142	03	SE	1		W. E. Hardesty-C. F. Davis			
27-Nov-1910	Whissell, Child	S. Whissell	315	07	SE	2		Child			
	DECEMBER										
2-Dec-1910	M. M. Bewley	Bewley	408	15	NE	2					
4-Dec-1910	T. F. Gwin	T. F. Gwin	124	03	SW	1					
7-Dec-1910	Mrs. O. L Calvin	O.L. Calvin	214	10	NE	1					
7-Dec-1910	Mayes, Child	J. K. Mayes	124	03	NE	4E		Child			
8-Dec-1910	Mrs. E. J. Amerine	Henry	201	10				Moved to Rose Hill Memorial			
10-Dec-1910	Moffett, Child	R. B. Moffett	343	11	SE	4		Child			
11-Dec-1910	Tull, Child	H.L. Tull	236	07	NE	1		Child			
14-Dec-1910	Carnes, Child	H. Carnes	265	10	NW	1		Child			
15-Dec-1910	Clint Owens	Clint Ownes	218	10	SW	3					
18-Dec-1910	Irene Ricketts	Irene Ricketts	123	03	NE	1					
28-Dec-1910	Mrs. H. M. Bollinger	Bollinger	308	07	SW	3					
30-Dec-1910	John Cline	E. B. Cline	334	10	SE	4					

	1911 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED			
	MARCH											
1-Mar-1911	Mrs. H. M. Shindler	Olds Block East	072	02	NE	1						
4-Mar-1911	Norris, Child	James Norris	122	03	SW	2E		Child				
5-Mar-1911	Arch Blankenship	Blankenship	300	08	SW	1		S.A.W. (Spanish-Army War)				
5-Mar-1911	Fred (Freddie) Bogard-age18	Mrs. A. Giles	146	03	SE	2		Born 1883, Died 1911 Son				
9-Mar-1911	Cremens, Child	Mildred Cremens	278	1	NW	2		Child				
11-Mar-1911	Bill Corbett		406	15	SW	3						
11-Mar-1911	Sanders, Child	J. A. Sanders	519	17	NE	1		Child				
15-Mar-1911	Jerry McGuire	McGuire	338	10	NE	2		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)				
17-Mar-1911	Reece, Baby	Mowbray Undertakers	408	15	NW	1	Mowbray Undertakers	Baby				
28-Mar-1911	Edna Woods, Child	U. H. Woods	346	14	SE	4		Child				
31-Mar-1911	Mrs. Brown	Brown	223	09	SE	2						
	APRIL											
31-Apr-1911	Phillip Lee	Josephine Lee	061	03	SE	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)				
6-Apr-1911	Clifford L. Wilhite	James Wilhite	127	03	SE	2						
8-Apr-1911	Montgomery, Baby	Montgomery	296	11	SE	3		Baby				
11-Apr-1911	Mary Lucas	A. W. Lucas	129	03	NE	1						
12-Apr-1911	Bull, Child	J. H. Bull	279	11	SW	4		Child				
15-Apr-1911	R. H. Fesperman	Fesperman	180	08	All	3						
15-Apr-1911	Mrs. William Norris	Will Norris	208	11	SE	2						
25-Apr-1911	Little Richard Mitchell	L. S. Mitchell	342	11	SE	4		Child				
27-Apr-1911	Grace Gorman	Grace Gorman	047	05	NW	1						
27-Apr-1911	S. M. Mead	Mrs. S. M. Mead	209	11	SE	3		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)				
29-Apr-1911	Mrs. Birdett Callahan	C. Callahan	199	10	NW	1						
	MAY											
3-May-1911	Miss Gainer	Reeder Block	108	06	4	02						
3-May-1911	Larkin, Child	E. L. Larkin	403	15	NE	2		Child				
4-May-1911	Lily, Child	C. F. Lily	133	02	3	01		Child				
5-May-1911	Perry, Child	Anderson Perry	346	14	SW	5		Child				
8-May-1911	Edward Calkins	E. C. Calkins	363	16	NW	1		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)				

58-May-1911	Pearl Uto	Jose Mason	092	05	NW	1			
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	1911-Continued												
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED				
	MAY - CONTINUED												
10-May-1911	Teel, Child	Abel Teel	468	16	NW	3		Child					
12-May-1911	Wilson, Baby	Austin Section	326	09	SW	3		Baby					
16-May-2011	Starr, Child	J. W. Starr	129	03	SW	1W		Child					
17-May-1911	Flemming, Son	S. Flemming	076	03	SE	4		Son - Archie L.					
21-May-1911	James F. Gamble, Child	Lut Gamble	072	02	NW	1		Child					
21-May-1911	Stanbaugh, Child	Stangbaugh	408	15	SE	3		Child					
22-May-1911	Fash, Child	R. D. Fash	344	11	NE	3		Child					
22-May-1911	Minnie Johnson	Earnes Johnson	277	11	SW	3							
24-May-1911	Sager, Child	Harold Sager	408	15	SE	2		Child					
24-May-1911	Beatrice & Berney Taylor	G. W. Taylor	273	11	NW	1&2		2 Children					
25-May-1911	Sapp, Child	H. W. Sapp	278	11	NW	3		Child, West Roy					
27-May-1911	William Mike Harner	Mike Harner	433	16	NW	2							
28-May-1911	Kingsley, Child	Al Kingsley	408	15	SE	1		Child					
28-May-1911	Watson	Watson	130	03	NE	1							
30-May-1911	Elgin, Child	A. N. Elgin	340	10	SW	2		Child					
30-May-1911	Lang, Child	J. H. Lang	520	16	NE	4		Child					
	JUNE												
1-Jun-1911	Kingsley, Child	Kingsley	408	15	SE	1		Child					
2-Jun-1911	Mrs. J. D. Seaman	J. D. Seaman	360	15	NE	1							
06/0/1911	F. E. Smith	F. E. Smith	520	16	SE	4		Wife - East 1/2 Owns					
6-Jun-1911	Lawson, Child	J. S. Lawson	133	02	4	03		Child Row 4					
10-Jun-1911	Child	No Name	133	02	4	04		Child					
11-Jun-1911	Ida Francis McBride	John McBride	436	17	SE	2							
15-Jun-1911	Charlie McConnell	McConnell	278	11	NW	2		Child					
16-Jun-1911	Wain, Child	S. Wain	209	11	SW	1		Child					
17-Jun-1911	Hillman, Child	V. Hillman	344	11	NW	1		Child					
17-Jun-1911	D. F. Kinley	Mrs. Kinley	072	02	SW	4		Moved out 1921					
17-Jun-1911	Stanley, Child	Earl Stanley	046	05	SW	5		Child					
21-Jun-1911	Mrs. C. M. Hoss	C. M. Hoss	178	08	SW	2							
22-Jun-1911	Mrs. C. M. Vienta	C. M. Vienta	273	11	SW	3							
24-Jun-1911	Fidelia Wilson	George Wilson	044	05	NW	3		Mother					
25-Jun-1911	J. I. Kramer	J. I. Kramer	071	02	NE	3							
25-Jun-1911	Lewis, Child	Charles Lewis	278	11	NW	3		Child					

28-Jun-1911	Elra Taylor (Child) 1911-Continued	I. N. Taylor	261	10	SW	2		Child	
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased JUNE-CONTINUED	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
30-Jun-1911	Jankowski, Infant JULY	Jankowsky	129	03	NW	1		Infant	
3-Jul-1911	Harvey, Child	Harvey	408	15	SE	4		Child	
6-Jul-1911	Mrs. Ernest Gilliss	Ernest Gilliss	020	04	NW	1		Wife - Tippiie	
6-Jul-1911	Emma Willhour, Mother	J. A. Willhour	282	10	SE	2		Mother	
10-Jul-1911	Ingles, Child	G. W. Ingles	123	03	NW	2W		Child-Northwest 1/4	
11-Jul-1911	Annett Synder	Harry Synder	404	15	NE	2		Child	
12-Jul-1911	Eldridge	Mowbray Undertakers	345	11	SW	4	Mowbray Undertakers		
13-Jul-1911	John Crosswhite, Child	William Crosswhite	220	10	SE	2		Child	
15-Jul-1911	Paul Harvey		408	15	NE	1			
16-Jul-1911	Welch, Child	D. R. Welch	133	02	4	05		Child	
17-Jul-1911	Joseph A. Mason	Joseph Mason	092	05	NW	3			
17-Jul-1911	Jodie Parker	W. F. Parker	082	03	NE	1			
17-Jul-1911	Ragner, Child	Ragner	263	10	NW	2		Child	
17-Jul-1911	W. H. Wren	Mrs. Wren	276	11	SE	3			
27-Jul-1911	Joe Owens	Joe Owens	165	06	SW	2			
28-Jul-1911	Stanford, Child	J. Stanford	344	11	SW	2		Child	
29-Jul-1911	Mattie Guy	Charles Guy	342	11	SE	3			
30-Jul-1911	(F. Glenn) Lou AUGUST	J. W. Ballew	249	08	S	2			
1-Aug-1911	Gilliss, Child	Ernest Gilliss	020	04	NW	2		Child	
1-Aug-1911	Wilson, Child	J. E. Wilson	065	02	NE	2		Child - Johnnie A. W.	
7-Aug-1911	Risiman, Child	May Risiman	345	11	NW	5		Child, West Row	
11-Aug-1911	Brady, Child	W. W. Brady	345	11	SE	1		Child	
11-Aug-1911	Alpha O. Clark	Mrs. Clark	224	09	SW	3		Mrs. T. A. Clark	
16-Aug-1911	Bacil Ezzell, Son	C. C. Ezzell	004	02	NE	2		Child	
21-Aug-1911	Mrs. L. Marshall	L. Marshall	045	05	NE	1			
25-Aug-1911	Campbell, child	R. Campbell	337	10	SE	4		Child	
27-Aug-1911	Bert Glassner	B. Glassner	345	11	NE	4			
27-Aug-1911	W. E. Stone, Husband	Mrs. Stone	315	07	NW	4			
28-Aug-1911	E. R. Atwood	Atwood	345	11	NW	1			
31-Aug-1911	McKee, Child	Charles McKee	238	07	NE	3			

31-Oct-1911	George Brown, Child	Brown Section	331	10	NE	1	Child	
31-Oct-1911	Mrs. Roy D. Fash	Roy D. Fash	046	05	NW	3		
	1911 - Continued							
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	CASH RECEIVED
	NOVEMBER							
2-Nov-1911	Penn , Child	Mrs. Penn	151	03	SE	3W	Child	
3-Nov-1911	Ora Davison	T. J. Davison	304	08	NW	3	Child	
7-Nov-1911	Balance, Child	D. Balance	057	03	NE	1	Child	
7-Nov-1911	Trees, Child	Paul Trees	220	10	SW	1	Child	
8-Nov-1911	Edna L. Vance	William Vance	017	04	NW	2	Mrs. William Vance	
13-Nov-1911	Owens, Child	Roy Owens	274	11	SW	2	Child - West	
15-Nov-1911	Hatch, Daughter	Harry Hatch	306	17	NE	3	Daughter	
17-Nov-1911	Counterman, Child	F. V. Counterman	151	03	SE	2E	Child	
19-Nov-1911	George G. Hakius	A. G. Hakius	114	05	NE	2	Father	
23-Nov-1911	H. M. Wheat	Mrs. Wheat	391	17	NE	4		
	DECEMBER							
2-Dec-1911	Futrell, Child	Frank Futrell	301	08	NE	1	Child	
3-Dec-1911	Mable Bowen	Walter Bowen	268	10	SE	3	Child	
10-Dec-1911	Terry, Child	Minnie Terry	345	11	NE	3	Child	
13-Dec-1911	Bailey, Child	M. E. Bailey	493	17	NE	2	Child	
16-Dec-1911	Sexton, Child	J. F. Sexton	372	17	SW	4	Child	
17-Dec-1911	Phillip, Child	Harvey Phillip	283	10	NE	3	Child	
20-Dec-1911	Foutch, Child	Foutch	406	15	SW	4	Child	
23-Dec-1911	Brady, Child	Orvil Brady	345	11	SE	2	Child	
23-Dec-1911	Hoss, Child	Fraces A. Hoss	178	08	SW	1	Child	
23-Dec-1911	Oma Slick	Smiley	373	17	NE	1		
25-Dec-1911	B. A. Adams	Adams	283	10	SE	2	Child	
27-Dec-1911	John Pitts	Mrs. J. Pitts	275	11	NE	1		
12/28/1911	Goddman, Child	J. J. Goodman	268	10	SW	3	Child	
28-Dec-1911	Lyon, Child	G. W. Lyon	344	11	SE	4	Child	
29-Dec-1911	Stockbridge, Child	John Stockbridge	338	10	NW	4	Child	
29-Dec-1911	Clifford Turner	Mowbray Undertakers	345	11	SW	1	Mowbray Undertakers	

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Date of Burial		Name of Deceased		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVE D
		JANUARY										
3-Jan-1912		HICKOK		HICKOK		133	02	4	02			
5-Jan-1912		Susan Hampton		K of P Lodge		412	14	SE	02		K of P (U. S. Knight of Pythia) - Colored	
6-Jan-1912		Crutchfield, Child		Crutchfield		337	10	SE	3		Child	
7-Jan-1912		Bertha Bess Erney, Child		Bert Erney		246	07	NW	1		Child	
7-Jan-1912		Mrs. Abel Teel		Abel Teel		468	16	NW	4			
14-Jan-1912		Harry Straus		A.F. & A.M. N.71		125	03	E	3		A.F. & A.M (Ancient Free and Accepted Masons)	
14-Jan-1912		Wilson, Child		Wilson Section		243	07	SW	1		Child - Antle H.	
15-Jan-1912		Vernace Power		Vernace Power		338	10	SW	1			
16-Jan-1912		William Hancock		Hancock Section		078	03	SW	2			
25-Jan-1912		Mrs. Anna E. Foley		W. W. Brodie		235	07	SE	2			
25-Jan-1912		George Pappa		Pete Pappa		294	09	SE	3			
28-Jan-1912		Flossie Jenkins, Child		Stanley & McCune Funeral Home		274	11	NW	3	Stanley & McCune Funeral Home	Child - West	
28-Jan-1912		Mrs. Taylor		Crow Block		208	11	NW	2			
31-Jan-1912		Bernard Pitts, Child		Pitts		275	11	NE	2		Child	
		FEBRUARY										
2-Feb-1912		Magee, Child		Percy Magee		010	03	SW	1		Child	
3-Feb-1912		Stockbridge, Child		John Stockbridge		338	10	NW	3		Child	
3-Feb-1912		Thomas, Child		Lizz Thomas		348	14	NE	2		Child - Colored	
4-Feb-1912		Grandchild,		J. W. McBride		529	17	NW	1		Grandchild	
12-Feb-1912		Mrs. J. D. Knight		J. D. Knight		137	02	NW	1			
12-Feb-1912		Mrs. Vaden		Order of the Eastern Star		413	14	SE	3		(Woman's Mason) Eastern Star	
13-Feb-1912		Curry		Curry		133	02	03	02			
14-Feb-1912		McDaniel, Child		James McDaniel		337	10	SE	1		Child	
18-Feb-1912		Fred Scott		Mrs. J. Scott		148	03	E	6		All	
19-Feb-1912		Annie Hutchins		Hutchins Section		346	14	NW	3		Colored	
21-Feb-1912		Mary Bewley		Mary Bewley		118	04	SE	1		DOD - 02/21/1912,	
22-Feb-1912		Davison, Mother		Frank Davison		385	18	SW	1		DOBirth 09-09-1835 Mother	

	1912 - Continued												
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVE D				
	FEBRUARY - CONTINUED												
23-Feb-1912	Wilder, Son	C. L. Wilder	384	18	NW	1		Son					
25-Feb-1912	Bicker, Child	J. W. Bicker	274	11	NW	2		Child - East					
29-Feb-1912	Dora Bennett	Dora Bennett	207	11	SE	3							
29-Feb-1912	Agnes Kennedy	S. G. Kennedy	260	10				All in Vault-050394-Mausoleum					
	MARCH												
1-Mar-1912	Helen Ralston	Helen Ralson	274	11	NW	2							
8-Mar-1912	Mrs. Rambo	Mrs. Rambo	183	08	MR	1							
10-Mar-1912	M. F. Smith	M. F. Smith	520	16	SE	3							
15-Mar-1912	Rebecca Johnson	L. P. Johnson	023	05	SW	3		Mrs. L. P. Johnson					
16-Mar-1912	E. E. Delo, Child	W. H. Brown	393	17	MR	1		Child					
17-Mar-1912	Sapp, Child	H. W. Sapp	274	11	E	1		Child - East Row					
18-Mar-1912	Cole, Child	M. E. Cole	384	18	NE	4		Child - 2 Children					
22-Mar-1912	Verna Draper	Mowbray Undertakers	345	11	NW	1	Mowbray Undertakers						
22-Mar-1912	Wilson Lewis	Lewis Block	400	15	NE	1		Born: 1847					
23-Mar-1912	W. M. Bell	Bell	412	14	NW	2							
24-Mar-1912	Mr. L. F. Delong	L. F. Delong	045	05	NW	2		Father					
25-Mar-1912	Dixon V. Baird	Mrs. Baird	127	03	NE	4		Date of Birth 1877					
26-Mar-1912	Davis, Child	H. L. Davis	071	02	NW	2		Child					
26-Mar-1912	Mrs. M. E. Frakes	M. E. Frakes	151	03	NE	1							
29-Mar-1912	C. Coatney	Mowbray Undertakers	345	11	SW	2	Mowbray Undertakers						
30-Mar-1912	George W. England	George England	096	05	SW	2							
	APRIL												
1-Apr-1912	Klepper	R. McBirney	076	03	SW	1							
1-Apr-1912	J. G. Stakis	Mike Stakis	205	09	SW	3							
11-Apr-1912	Luenetta Gates, Child	Mattie Gates	274	11	NW	3		Child					
12-Apr-1912	Foster S. Young	Salvation Army	075	03	SE	4							
14-Apr-1912	Albert Lombard	Albert Lombard	291	10	NW	1							
19-Apr-1912	McCutchin, Child	McCutchin	089	05	NE	2		Child					
19-Apr-1912	Samuel Stinson	Stinson	464	17	NE	2							
21-Apr-1912	Chambers, Child	J. Chambers	089	05	SE	1		1-28-52 R. C. Roberts Owner					
21-Apr-1912	Elizabeth McBride	McBride	436	17	SE	1		Daughter					

	1912 - Continued												
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED				
	APRIL - CONTINUED												
24-Apr-1912	U. E. Hardesty	U. Hardesty	142	03	SE	2		Father - G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)					
26-Apr-1912	M. L. Lynch	Lynch	349	14	SE	4		Colored					
27-Apr-1912	Ruth Viola Peet, Child	G. C. Peet	209	11	NW	3		Child					
28-Apr-1912	Mary J. Smith		338	10	SE	2							
	MAY												
1-May-1912	Helen Gordon	Gordon	096	05	SE	5		Baby Daughter					
4-May-1912	Erber, Child	John Erber	113	05	SW	4		Child - Green Block					
5-May-1912	William Haley	William Haley	124	03	NW	4							
6-May-1912	Mrs. Bruer	Mowbray Undertakers	207	11	SW	3	Mowbray Undertakers, CO						
7-May-1912	Mildred Clipson, Child	P. C. Lipson	004	02	SE	3		Child					
8-May-1912	Rachel Sanders	William Sanders	397	16	NW	1							
11-May-1912	Bickers, Baby	J. H. Hough	272	11	NW	3		Baby					
12-May-1912	William P. Iverson	Sidney B. Iverson	151	03	SE	2W	Stanley & McCune Funeral Home	Child					
18-May-1912	Barrett, Child	W. Barrett	274	11	NW	1		Child - West					
19-May-1912	Bernard Child	M. C. Bernard	386	18	SW	2		Child					
19-May-1912	Hanes, Child	Hanes	74	3	SE	3		Child					
19-May-1912	McBarnard, Child	McBarnard	151	3				Moved to Block 386					
23-May-1912	Gunnel, Baby	Day Gunnel	192	10	W	5		Baby - 2 Babies					
24-May-1912	Curry, Child	Curry	133	2	3	10		Child					
26-May-1912	Burton, Child	John Burton	21	5	NW	2		Child					
26-May-1912	Lucretia Lark	Lucretia Lark	415	14	NE	1							
26-May-1912	Houston Parker	Parker	346	14	SW	1		Colored					
27-May-1912	Orvil Bagget	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	070	02	E	5	Mowbray Undertakers, CO, Block	5 East End					
30-May-1912	Olson, Father & Mother	John Olson	076	03	NW	2/3							
	JUNE												
4-Jun-1912	I. G. Leslie	McBirney Section	076	03	SW	2							
5-Jun-1912	Joseph Shadrick	Joseph Shadrick	296	08	SW	1							
11-Jun-1912	Lyda McConnaughey	H. C. Willbanks	149	03	SW	3		Lyda Agness McConnaughey					
12-Jun-1912	Mrs. E. A. Alexander	E. A. Alexander	308	07	SE	3							
14-Jun-1912	Achley, Child	Achley	408	15	SW	4		Child					
19-Jun-1912	Johnson, Child	Horace Johnson	060	03	NW	3		1&3 show in NW/Index SW					

22-Jun-1912	Adams, Infant	Sam Adams	087	04	SE	4			Infant	
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	1912-Continued																		
	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT																		
	BLOCK NUMBER																		
	SECTION NUMBER																		
	QUARTER LOCATION																		
	GRAVE NUMBER																		
	UNDERTAKER																		
	REMARKS																		
	CASH RECEIVE D																		
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT										BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVE D	
	JUNE - CONTINUED																		
23-Jun-1912	Warner, Infant	J. A. Warner										273	11	NE	1			Infant - East Row	
27-Jun-1912	Haskins, Infant	S. M. Haskins										209	11	NE	1			Infant - West End	
	JULY																		
1-Jul-1912	Dora Frazier	R. McBirney										004	02	NW	1				
2-Jul-1912	Aurel Slade	A. J. Slade										022	05	SW	1			Infant	
3-Jul-1912	Godwin, Child	Bedford Godwin										044	05	SE	5			Child	
3-Jul-1912	Mrs. William McCright	William McCright										023	05	SE	3			Rosa	
6-Jul-1912	Baxter, Carter	W. Baxter										488	16	SE	1			Son	
6-Jul-1912	Mrs. J. W. Walls	J. W. Walls										142	03	SW	2			Gusta Leona W 1/2	
7-Jul-1912	Joe T. Bramwell	Bramwell										066	02	SE	4				
7-Jul-1912	Kittrell, Child	Kittrell										133	02	3	04			Child	
7-Jul-1912	Maria Elizabeth Kubli	Dr. Pleak										296	08	NE	1				
8-Jul-1912	Dora Lucille Kealing	A. J. Kealing										294	09	NW	2			Child	
10-Jul-1912	Mrs. J. T. Cooper, (Stella)	J. T. Cooper										009	03	SW	3				
10-Jul-1912	Jones, Child	J. E. Jones										066	02	NE	1			Child	
12-Jul-1912	Walter Burwel Rickey	I. B. Rickey										008	03	SE	1			Grandchild	
17-Jul-1912	Frank Wall											007	03	SE	2			Wife of B.F. Pettus	
18-Jul-1912	Baker, Child	W. L. Baker										019	04	NW	1			Child	
19-Jul-1912	Mrs. Margaret Thompson	J. Thompson										066	02	NW	1			Mother of J.D. Thompson	
20-Jul-1912	Ellis, Son	John Ellis										084	03	NW	4			Son - Hibrey O. Ellis	
24-Jul-1912	Andrew Marler	G.A.R.											19	08	09			G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican) Old Soldier	
27-Jul-1912	French, Child	C. L. French										061	03	NE	3			C. L. French S/B-S.C. French	
28-Jul-1912	C. H. Robertson	Robertson										002	02	NW	1			Son	
31-Jul-1912	Bertha Glover	Mowbray Undertakers, CO										70E	02		7		Mowbray Undertakers, CO	7 East Side	
31-Jul-1912	Hughes, Child	H. C. Hughes										022	05	SE	3			Child	
31-Jul-1912	Phillips, Child	W. T. Phillips										019	04	SE	4			Child	
	AUGUST																		
3-Aug-1912	Weaver, Child	Otis Weaver										266	10	NW	1			Child	
6-Aug-1912	Shipman, Child	Robert Shipman										175	07	NE	2			Child	
7-Aug-1912	Irene Forester	G. Forester										055	03	SE	3			Child	

03-10-Aug-1912	Mrs. A. H. Lightner	A. Lightner	011	03	SE	2	Head stone reads 09/09/1912,	
16-Aug-1912	Clarence Sigler	C. C. Sigler	324	08	NW	1	Born March 7, 1851	

	1912 - Continued																			
	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT																			
	BLOCK NUMBER																			
	SECTION NUMBER																			
	QUARTER LOCATION																			
	GRAVE NUMBER																			
	UNDERTAKER																			
	REMARKS																			
	CASH RECEIVE D																			
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVE D											
	AUGUST - CONTINUED																			
17-Aug-1912	Dixon, Child	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	345	11	NW	2	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	Child												
17-Aug-1912	Freda Hoffeld, Child	Carl Hoffeld	210	10	NW	3		Child - West End												
20-Aug-1912	Claude Abercrombie	L. Abercrombie	216	10	SE	3	Baxter Funeral Home													
20-Aug-1912	Black, Child	Elmer Black	342	11	NW	3		Child												
20-Aug-1912	Robert Spicer	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	207	11	SW	2	Mowbray Undertakers, CO													
21-Aug-1912	Mrs. L. Larson	L. Larson	019	04	NE	1														
21-Aug-1912	Lucile, Child	Henry G. Brasier	206	11	SE	3		Child												
22-Aug-1912	Lou Stansberry	Stansberry	388	17	NE	1		Father												
25-Aug-1912	Ward, Child	W. S. Ward	278	11	SE	2		Child												
28-Aug-1912	Levada Hanson			19	03	11														
29-Aug-1912	Ingles, Child	G. W. Ingles	123	03	NW	2E		Child												
30-Aug-1912	Wilbert B. Brush	W. B. Brush	242	07	SW	3														
18/31/1912	J. E. Norris	Stanley & McCune Funeral Home	208	11	NE	1	Stanley & McCune Funeral Home													
1-Sep-1912	Turner Elliott	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	409	15	NE	5														
4-Sep-1912	Simmons, Child	A. Simmons	133	02	3	03		Child - Allene E..												
5-Sep-1912	Wilson Torbett	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	345	11	NW	4		West Row												
7-Sep-1912	Ward, Child	W. S. Ward	278	11	SE	3		Child												
8-Sep-1912	Mrs. Copenhaver	Copenhaver	436	17	SW	4														
10-Sep-1912	Charles Brown	W. H. Brown	393	17	WR	5														
10-Sep-1912	Haskins, Child	S. M. Haskins	209	11	NE	1		Child - East End												
12-Sep-1912	Joe Hollis, Husband	Mrs Hollis	276	11	NE	3		Husband, G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)												
14-Sep-1912	Earnest Stearns	Earnest Stearns	002	02	NE	1														
16-Sep-1912	Quigley, Child	J. E. Quigley	207	11	SW	1	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	Child												
17-Sep-1912	Hayden, Child	J. M. Hayden	007	03	SW	1		Child												
20-Sep-1912	Ezell, Child	C. C. Ezell	004	02	NE	3		Child - 2												
22-Sep-1912	R. L. Bowman	Mr. Bowman	230	08	SE	3														

	1912- Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVE			
	SEPTEMBER - CONTINUED											
22-Sep-1912	Stoneking, Child	J. Stoneking	002	02	SE	1		Child				
23-Sep-1912	Roy Gibson	Gibson Block	091	05	NW	4						
23-Sep-1912	Glass, Child	Glass	133	02	3	05		Child				
		Mowbray Undertakers, CO Block										
25-Sep-1912	J. F. Bronson		070	02	E	1	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	S-1 North Side				
26-Sep-1912	Kennedy, Child	Arch Kennedy	528	17	NE	3						
	OCTOBER											
		Mowbray Undertakers, CO Block						S2, North Side - G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)				
1-Oct-1912	George H. Bennett		070	02	NE	2	Mowbray Undertakers, CO					
		Mowbray Undertakers, CO Block										
1-Oct-1912	Letterman		070	02	E	9	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	S I S End				
3-Oct-1912	Thomas Hagler	Mrs. J. D. Hagler	375	18	NW	3						
4-Oct-1912	Frank Wade, Child	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	345	11	NW	5		Child - East Row				
5-Oct-1912	Mrs. Dell Farmer	McBirney Section	076	03	SW	3						
		Mowbray Undertakers, CO. Block										
6-Oct-1912	Martin Peterson		070	02	E	3	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	S-3				
6-Oct-1912	Reynolds, Child	J. Reynolds	115	05	SW	1		Child				
		Mowbray Undertakers, CO. Block										
7-Oct-1912	W. H. Sueber		070	02	E	4	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	S-4				
8-Oct-1912	King, Child	King	133	02	3	06		Child				
10-Oct-1912	Harmon, Child	Clyde Harmon	207	11	NE	1		Child				
12-Oct-1912	Fisher, Child	Fisher	133	02	3	07		Child				
		Mowbray Undertakers, CO. Block										
14-Oct-1912	Condo M. Clark		070	02	WR	3	Mowbray Undertakers, CO					
14-Oct-1912	Jerry M. Tate		182	08	NE	2						
18-Oct-1912	Mrs. Delancy Bowlin	Delancy Bowlin	463	17	SW	3						
18-Oct-1912	Cox, Child	Louis Cox	206	11	SW	3		Child				
19-Oct-1912	Rubie, Child	D. Butler	202	11	NW	1		Child				
20-Oct-1912	Maneyva Layne	Layne	461	17	NW	1						
22-Oct-1912	Wooley, Daughter	H. Wooley	203	11	NE	1		Daughter				
		Mowbray Undertakers, CO. Block										
28-Oct-1912	Frank L. Baker		070	02	WR	1	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	S-NW Cornor				

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OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1913

Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	UN-KNOWN DATES								
00/00/1913	L. S. Bramwell		069	02	SW	1		1884-1913	
00/00/1913	Eliza M. Comer	Comer	062	03	SW	4		1874-1913, Wife of Edgar A.	
2/29/1913	Mrs. John McElroy	M. McElroy	178	08	SE	2		Comp.lists burial as 02/29/13	
27-Nov-1913	Doris, Baby	R. P. Dorris	448	18	SW	3		Baby	
	JANUARY								
6-Jan-1913	Oral I Johnson	Mr. Johnson	216	10	SE	3		Daughter	
7-Jan-1913	Margaret S. Williamson	Williamson	010	03	SE	1		Child	
8-Feb-1913	Ruth Conner, Child	B. C. Conner	011	03	SW	1		Child	
8-Jan-1913	Claude Crow, Son	Robert Crow	232	08	SW	3		Son	
9-Jan-1913	Lucida Hickory	Single Grave	111	12	SE	2			
14-Jan-1913	Mrs. Shotmeyer	Shotmeyer	070	20	W	4		4 West Side	
16-Jan-1913	Sharp, Child	R. E. Sharp	120	04	SE	1		Child	
16-Jan-1913	Wessel, Child	C. H. Wessel	137	02	SE	3		Child	
19-Jan-1913	Koontz, Child	J. A. Koontz	057	03	SE	3		Child	
23-Jan-1913	Webb, Child	John Webb	138	02	SW	3		Child	
25-Jan-1913	Chas Palmer	Chas Palmer	390	17	NE	3			
26-Jan-1913	Mrs. Martin B. Tehee	Martin B. Tehee	138	02	SE	2			
27-Jan-1913	Bill Waters	Bill Waters	217	10	SW	2			
	FEBRUARY								
2-Feb-1913	Helen Brown	Al Brown	191	10	NE	3			
5-Feb-1913	Sarah J. Renfrom	W. H. Brown	393	17	ER	2			
6-Feb-1913	Sarah Soloman Dugger	Soloman Dugger	268	10	NE	1			
7-Feb-1913	Claudie J. Hough		071	02	SE	4			
7-Feb-1913	Frank Wood, Child	Wood	390	17	SW	5		Child	
8-Feb-1913	Rowley, Child	Lee Rowley	071	02	SE	1		Child - Claudie J. Hough	
9-Feb-1913	Cook, Child	J. C. Cook	133	02	3	09		Child	
9-Feb-1913	Rosie Henderson	Henderson	349	14	SE	3		Colored	
18-Feb-1913	Sisk, Child	J. R. Sisk	523	16	NW	4		Child	
20-Feb-1913	Mrs. Ellen Allen	S. S. Allen	231	08	NE	3	Stanley Funeral Home	Wife	
21-Feb-1913	Garrett, Child	John Garrett	438	17	NW	5		Child - North in Walk	
27-Feb-1913	Daughter, Mary Lee Oldham	George Oldham	109	05	SE	2		Rec. 4-22-1913 B. 258,P.72	
28-Feb-1913	C. W. Leaman	C. Leaman	362	16	NW	4			

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26-Jun-1913	Stanley, Child	Earl Stanley	046	05	SW	4		Child	
	1913 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JUNE - CONTINUED								
27-Jun-1913	Knallenberg, Child	Knallenberg	012	03	SE	3		Twins - East	
27-Jun-1913	Pittman, Child	Pittman	201	10	4	27		Child	
28-Jun-1913	Lauretta Jane Hatch	Harry Hatch	366	17	NE	4		Child	
29-Jun-1913	Mrs. R. Williamson	Williamson	020	04	NE	2		Texie A.	
	JULY								
4-Jul-1913	E. L. Picering	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	070	02	W	6	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	6 West Side	
0/04/1913	Mrs. W. J. Rankin	W. J. Rankin	009	03	NE	2			
5-Jul-1913	Williams, Child	O. Williams	006	03	SE	2		Child	
007/06/1913	C. Z. Cook, Husband	Mrs. C. Cook	153	04	NW	1		C. Z. or C. J. Cook	
7-Jul-1913	Sexton, Child	Clarence Sexton	372	17	SW	2		Child	
8-Jul-1913	A. R. Elkins	Mrs. Elkins	204	11	SE	3			
10-Jul-1913	Father	Brown	385	18	NE	2		Father	
11-Jul-1913	Mrs. E. W. Smith	Mrs. Logan	212	10	NE	2			
13-Jul-1913	Haggard, Child	W. Haggard	243	07	SE	1		Child	
13-Jul-1913	George Messil	Fraternal of EA	517	17	NE	2			
14-Jul-1913	Mrs. J. W. Wilson	J. W. Wilson	243	07	SW	2			
16-Jul-1913	Edward Collett	Mr. Collett	267	10	NW	1			
16-Jul-1913	Mr. Minor	Bowen Section	268	10	SE	2		Veteran	
16-Jul-1913	Maggie Wagner	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	070	02	E	6	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
17-Jul-1913	Beatrice P. Hodge, Child	Fred Hodges	204	11	SW	3		Child	
18-Jul-1913	J. W. Northcraft	Northcraft	206	11	NE	1			
22-Jul-1913	Chas Pauling	Chas Pauling	397	16	NE	4			
24-Jul-1913	William Luttrell	George Brown	331	10	NE	4			
25-Jul-1913	Harold Cook	Mrs. C. Cook	331	10	SW	1		C Z or C J. Cook	
07/25/1913.	Roberts, Child	M. Roberts	133	02	2	10		Child	
26-Jul-1913	Frank Schneider	Schneider	355	15	NW	2			
27-Jul-1913	Steven Schneider	P. Schneider	282	10	NE	3		Son	
28-Jul-1913	Peter Schneider	P. Schneider	282	10	NE	2			
29-Jul-1913	Clyde Mitchell	Clyde Mitchell	009	03	NW	3			
30-Jul-1913	Marion Malton	C. H. Malton	069	02	NE	1		Child	

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OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1914										
Date of Burial		Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
		No Dates Given								
00/00/1914		Mattie Barnard		48	5	NE	3		1895 - 1914	
00/00/1914		Eaton, Baby		130	3	NE	2		Baby	
00/00/1914		Ralph M. Rolan		280	10	SW	1			
		JANUARY								
01/0/1914		Sockman	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	070	02	W	9	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	West Side/Last Grave	
5-Jan-1914		Clarence Silver	Clarence Silver	282	10	NW	2			
6-Jan-1914		T. L. Shaffer, Son	Shaffer	134	02	NW	1		Son	
11-Jan-1914		Mattie Lyle	Mattie Lyle	001	02	SW	3			
16-Jan-1914		John Garrett	Maud Garrett	438	17	NW	4		Husband	
17-Jan-1914		Alspaugh, Child	F. Alspauch	527	16	MW	1			
17-Jan-1914		Moody, Child	Thomas Moody	062	03	NW	3			
18-Jan-1914		J. W. Littlejohn		221	10	NE	3		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
19-Jan-1914		W. B. Prater	B. Littlejohn	313	07	NE	1			
20-Jan-1914		Charles Markin, Son	E. G. Markin	068	02	NW	3		Son	
20-Jan-1914		John Marshall	J. Marshall	001	02	SW	2			
21-Jan-1914		John C. Mix	John C. Mis	184	08	SW	2		Bratton Block	
23-Jan-1914		Boatright, Daughter	Boatright	136	02	SW	3		Daughter	
23-Jan-1914		Taubert, Child	E. Taubert	007	03	NW	3		Child	
24-Jan-1914		Mrs. J. E. Webb, Carolin	Dr. J. E. Webb	161	05	W	3		W 1/2 spaced for 5 gr.	
25-Jan-1914		Grace Thomas	Kealing Section	294	09	NW	3			
27-Jan-1914		Bray, Child	A. L. Bray	133	02	2	04		Child	
28-Jan-1914		Crutchfield, Baby	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	001	02	SE	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Baby, West End	
29-Jan-1914		James Harrop	Pickering	074	03	NE	2			
29-Jan-1914		Hughes, Child	Hughes	135	02	NE	1		U.H Morris has deed NW 1/4	
30-Jan-1914		Cooper, Child	J. T. Cooper	009	03	SW	2		Child	
		FEBRUARY								
4-Feb-1914	J=Mrs. J. C. Chame=berlain		Chamberlain	528	17	NW	1			
1-Feb-1914	Metcalf, Ray		Metcalf	308	07	SW	1			
1-Feb-1914	Offutt, Child		S. R. Offutt	065	02	NW	3		Child	
2-Feb-1914	Cutberth, Child		W. Cutberth	325	08	SE	1		Child	

1914 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	FEBRUARY-CONTINUED								
2-Feb-1914	Silver, Child	C. A. Silver	282	10	NW	3		Child	
6-Feb-1914	Lena L. Worden	Lee Worden	446	18	NW	1			
9-Feb-1914	Mrs. T. L. Bankston	T. Bankston	336	10	SE	3			
11-Feb-1914	McBirney, Child	R. McBirney	081	03	NE			Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery	
15-Feb-1914	J. P. Johnson	J. P. Johnson	034	06	SE	3			
20-Feb-1914	Mrs. Lydia Coy	H. E. Coy	234	08	SW	3		Wife off H. E.	
22-Feb-1914	Elizabeth Spitznagle	Spitznagel	308	07	SW	2			
24-Feb-1914	John F. Akins	Akins	349	14	NE	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican) Old Soldier	
24-Feb-1914	Baxter, Child	W. Baxter	488	16	SE	2		Child	
24-Feb-1914	J. E. Dill	Stanley McCune	202	11	SW	3			
25-Feb-1914	E. R. Hammond	E. Hammond	065	02	SE	4		Elizabeth Hammon Owner	
27-Feb-1914	J. W. Bean	J. W. or George Bean	001	02	Nw	1			
28-Feb-1914	William A. Shephard	Sarah Andrews	140	02	NE	1		Confederate Veteran, W. A. Shephard , owner	
	MARCH								
1-Mar-1914	Ray Sexton	Sexton	390	17	NW	4			
2-Mar-1914	J. E. Smith	Fraternal order of	517	17	NE	1			
4-Mar-1914	Claypool, Child	C. Claypool	027	05	SE	4		Child	
4-Mar-1914	Shunkey, Child	Paul Shunkey	210	10	SE	1		Child	
5-Mar-1914	Mrs. J. W. Johnson	J. Johnson	130	03	SE	3		Gertrude S.	
6-Mar-1914	William Sperry	William Sperry	163	05	SE	3		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican) Old Soldier	
11-Mar-1914	Albert Chesse	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	001	02	SE	1		Child	
12-Mar-1914	Gibbons, Child	J. B. Gibbons	041	05	NE	1		Child	
14-Mar-1914	Arm	J. D. Miller	204	11	NE	1			
18-Mar-1914	Mrs. Henry Shofstall	H. Shofstall	173	07	SE	1			
20-Mar-1914	McMurray, Child	McMurray	202	11	SW	2		Child	
22-Mar-1914	Albert Bobzien	Cora Bobzien	174	07	SW	1		Husband	
23-Mar-1914	George Fields	George Fields	063	03	SE	4			

	1914 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	MARCH - CONTINUED								
23-Mar-1914	Meyers, Baby	Meyers	133	02	2	05		Baby	
24-Mar-1914	Richard Ezzeli, Child	Elmer Ezzeli	166	06	SE	1		Child	
24-Mar-1914	Elizie Rockwell	Rockwell	063	03	SW	4			
25-Mar-1914	Elizie Rockwell	E. Rockwell	063	03	SW	4		Owner, L.L. Rockwell	
26-Mar-1914	James Chambers	John I. Chambers	063	03	NE	4			
27-Mar-1914	C. C. Rundell	C. Rundell	001	02	NE	1			
								Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery	
29-Mar-1914	Addington	Addington	063	03	SW	4			
30-Mar-1914	Mary Devind	Devine	202	11	SW	1			
30-Mar-1914	Mrs. F. C. Trude	F. C. Trude	065	02	SW	3			
31-Mar-1914	Minirva Bailey	Stanley Mccune	135	02	NW	1			
31-Mar-1914	A. J. Crow, Child	S. J. Crow	133	02	4	08		Child	
31-Mar-1917	Mrs. N. O. Kelson	N. O. Kelson	048	05	SW	4			
7	APRIL								
1-Apr-1914	Grace G. Huntsman		047	05	SW	1			
1-Apr-1914	Mrs. Marie Krumlinde	Straughan	074	03	NW	1			
3-Apr-1914	Hayden, Child	J. M. Hayden	007	03	SW	2		Child	
4-Apr-1914	Cardenas, Child	A. Cardenas	136	02	NE	1		Child	
5-Apr-1914	Cherry, Child	H. C. Knox	414	14	NW	1		Child - Daughter of M.C. L.L.	
5-Apr-1914	Alred Levy	Mrs. A. Levy							
5-Apr-1914	C. D. Smith	Mrs. Logan	212	010	NE	3			
5-Apr-1914	Stanbeck, Child	E. Stanbeck	133	02	4	09		Child	
6-Apr-1914	David Carmichael	Carmichael	004	02	NW	2			
7-Apr-1914	Johnson, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	345	11	NW	3	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child	
9-Apr-1914	E. Arteberry	Arteberry	004	02	SW	1			
9-Apr-1914	Carl, Child	J. A Carl	134	02	SW	3		Child - Edna P.	
12-Apr-1914	Ira Brown	Ira Brown	001	02	NE	2			
14-Apr-1914	Darkey, Child	L. W. Darkey	001	02	SE	3		Child - East End	
14-Apr-1914	Hilderbrant, Child	Hilderbrant	280	10	SW	1		Child	
16-Apr-1914	Robertson, Child	Robertson	023	05	NW	2		Child - Jimmie	
18-Apr-1914	Lizzie Jenkins	Whiteman	134	02	NE	1		Eliza	
18-Apr-1914	Claude Knapp	Williams / Stanley	135	02	SE	3	Williams /Stanley Funeral Home	#2, Mrs. Williams Grantee	

	1914 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED			
	APRIL - CONTINUED											
18-Apr-1914	Scottie H. Worden	Lee Worden	446	18	NW	3		Child				
19-Apr-1914	Mrs. Tim Manion	Tim Manion	134	02	SE	3		Florence				
21-Apr-1914	Sarah Montgomery	Montgomer	281	10	SW	3						
23-Apr-1914	Edwards (Uncle)	Pickering	074	03	SW	4		B.M. Dugger Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery				
23-Apr-1914	J. D. Gunnell	Mr. Gunnell	136	02	NW	1						
25-Apr-1914	Curry, Baby	Curry	133	02	4	10		Baby				
25-Apr-1914	Mrs. R. H. Johnson	R. H. Johnson	071	02	SW	4						
28-Apr-1914	Knox, Child	H. C. Knox	414	14	NE	2		Child				
28-Apr-1914	Phenie Morris	H. C. Knox	414	14	SW	4		Colored				
28-Apr-1914	Mrs. Jomer Pettigrew	H. Pettigrew	139	02	SE	1		Per Mr. Jackson				
29-Apr-1914	Dunn, Child	Lula Dunn	120	04	SE	5		Child - Sharp Section				
30-Apr-1914	Bryan, Child	P.O. Bryan	144	03	NW	3		Child				
30-Apr-1914	Erwin, Child	George Erwin	131	03	SE	1W		Child				
30 ₈ -Apr-1914	MAY											
2-May-1914	Fox, Child	Q. E. Fox	131	03	NW	1		Child - NE 1/4				
2-May-1914	Edith P. Nelson	Dick Nelson	003	02	NW	3		Child				
4-May-1914	Downing, Baby	Downing	133	02	2	06		Baby				
11-May-1914	Williford, Child	M. Williford	132	03	NE	1		Child - Eldridge H.				
12-May-1914	Mrs. Cogswell	C. Cogswell	229	08	NW	1						
14-May-1914	Fred George	Fred George	045	05	SE	5		Rec.10/13/1917. B.221,P.431				
16-May-1914	Mrs. John Creek	John Creek	067	02	SW	3						
16-May-1914	J. E. Thomas	J. B. Thomas	313	07	SE	4						
16-May-1914	Morris E. Young	Ealy Section	164	05	NW	1		Rec.B.224, P. 594, McAlister				
21-May-1914	Adams, Daughter	Chas Adams	282	10	SW	1		Daughter				
22-May-1914	Scribner, Child	L. Scribner	046	05	SE	5		Child				
23-May-1914	Flanagan, Child	W. Fanagan	139	02	NW	1		Child				
25-May-1914	Carr, Baby	Carr	133	02	2	08		Baby				
25-May-1914	Leo Dicus	V. V. Dicus	302	08	Sw	3		Child				
26-May-1914	Hall, Baby	Hall	133	02	2	09		Baby				
28-May-1914	Goldie Tipsworth	F. Tipsworth	384	18	SE	3		Titsworth or Tipsword				
29-May-1914	Roark, Baby	Roark	133	02	1	05		Baby				

	1914 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased MAY - CONTINUED	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED			
30-May-1914	J. E. Sutton	J. E. Sutton	001	02	NE	3						
31-May-1914	Perry, Child	B. M. Perry	304	08	NE	3		Child				
	JUNE											
1-Jun-1914	Knallenberg, Child	Knallenberg	012	03	SE	3		Twins - West				
2-Jun-1914	Jones, Child	Fred Jones	301	08	NE	1		Child				
3-Jun-1914	Cowder, Louder-Baby	Cowder	133	02	01	06		Baby				
3-Jun-1914	Goldie Flanagan	B. Campbell	395	017	NE	2						
5-Jun-1914	Bergdorf, Child	Bergdorf	073	03	SE	4		Fay E. Son				
7-Jun-1914	Landreth, Child	A. Landreth	006	03	NW	1		Child - West				
8-Jun-1914	Johnson, Child	David Johnson	073	03	NE	2		Child				
11-Jun-1914	Higgins, Sister	F. Higans	280	10	NE	1		Sister				
11-Jun-1914	Marshall, Child	F. Marshall	280	10	SE	1		Child - Frank				
13-Jun-1914	George Michael	Mr. Michael	132	03	SW			Not here				
14-Jun-1914	Freeman, Child	William Freeman	027	05	NW	2		Child				
15-Jun-1914	Robert Lee Coughron	Coughron	041	05	SW	4						
15-Jun-1914	Mathews, Child	Jessie Mathews	209	11	NE	2		Child - West End				
15-Jun-1914	Virginia Rhoades	Bowen Block	268	10	SE	1		Child				
16-Jun-1914	Fowler, Child	R. A. Fowler	269	10	SE	3		Child				
16-Jun-1914	Landreth, Child	A. Landreth	006	03	NW	1		Child - East				
17-Jun-1914	Brazier	Brazier	124	03	SE	4		5 West Side				
17-Jun-1914	Margaret Wells, Mother	E. A. Wells	281	10	SE	3		Mother				
21-Jun-1914	Brannon	Brannon	209	11	NW	1						
22-Jun-1914	Ezell, Child	John zzell	490	17	NW	3		Child				
23-Jun-1914	Wimbish, Baby	Wimbish	133	02	1	07		Baby				
25-Jun-1914	Johnson, Child	David Johnson	073	03	NE	3		Child				
25-Jun-1914	Kuhn, Child	H. D. Kuhn	005	03	SE	2		Child				
27-Jun-1914	Brickney, Baby	Brickney	133	02	1	08		Baby				
28-Jun-1914	Joseph Thomas	Mr. Thomas	041	05	NW	1		Child				
30-Jun-1914	Lucy Decker	Lucy Decker	109	05	NW	4		South End				
	JULY											
1-Jul-1914	F. M. Hazellett	F. Hazellett	046	05	NE	5						
2-Jul-1914	Adams, Child	William Adams	092	05	SW	4		Child				

	1914-Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JULY - CONTINUED									
2-Jul-1914	Baby Evaline	Baby Evalin		133	02	1	09		Baby	
3-Jul-1914	Charles Fasholtz, Jr.	Fasholtz		133	02	1	10		Child	
3-Jul-1914	Griggs, Son	L. P. Criggs		064	03	SE	2		Son - Claude R.	
3-Jul-1914	Miller, Daughter	Luther Miller		039	06	SW	2		Daughter	
5-Jul-1914	Scaggs, Child	J. O. Scaggs		066	02	SW	3			
7-Jul-1914	Harris, Baby	McBirney Section		076	03	SW	1W		Baby - In Walk	
7-Jul-1914	I. A. Ward, Husband	Mrs. Ward		132	03	SE	1		Husband - G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
8-Jul-1914	Mrs. W. W. Covert	W. W. Covert		073	03	SW	3		Rec 7/20/15, B.216, P.320	
8-Jul-1914	Jacobs, Child	McBirney Section		076	03	SW	1W		Child - In Walk	
8-Jul-1914	White, Child	G. C. White		039	06	SE	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child--M.U.C.(Deed)	
10-Jul-1914	Olenson, Child	Dalton Olenson		135	02	NW	2		Child	
11-Jul-1914	Harper, Child	Roy Harper		342	11	SW	1		Child	
11-Jul-1914	McElroy, Child	A. McElroy		126	03	NW	4E		Child	
12-Jul-1914	Mr. Albert Bartee	Minnie Bartee		126	03	SW	4		Born1872, Husband	
16-Jul-1914	Peter Gramley	Fire Department		530	17	NW	1			
17-Jul-1914	Davis, Child	C. F. Davis		142	03	SE	3		Child	
17-Jul-1914	Largin, Child	Aubra Largin		027	05	NW	3		Child	
17-Jul-1914	Miller, Child	Miller		165	06	SW	3		Child	
18-Jul-1914	Koontz, Child	J. A. Koontz		057	03	SE	2		Child	
18-Jul-1914	John C. Mix, Child	Mrs. John Mix		184	08	NW	3		Child	
20-Jul-1914	Edna Jewel Fulton, Child	Fulton		198	10	SE	1		Child	
22-Jul-1914	Ben Ramsdale	Ramsdale		390	17	SE	2			
26-Jul-1914	J. T. Baze	J. T. Baze		044	05	SW	5		Co.Rec. Showed Mrs. T.G.	
27-Jul-1914	Willaim T. Hull	William Hull		040	06	NE	1			
07/291914	Palmer, Child	Sylvia Palmer		109	05	SE	1		Child	
31-Jul-1914	Dorothy J. Arnold	C. O. Arnold		082	03	SE	3		Child	
	AUGUST									
2-Aug-1914	Edward Joseph Ward	U.I. Ward		256	09	NE	1		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican)	
3-Aug-1914	J. D. Holder	J. M Holder		214	10	SW	3		Son of J. M Holder	
9-Aug-1914	Maxine Bottomley	J. Darland		109	05	NE	1		Child	
9-Aug-1914	Elmer Smith	W. C. Smith		044	05	NE	2			

1914 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	AUGUST - CONTINUED								
10-Aug-1914	F. M. Bourne	Bourne		19	07	8			
11-Aug-1914	Mrs. T. M. Moody	T. M. Moody	062	03	NW	2			
12-Aug-1914	Campbell, Child	C. Campbell	214	10	SE	1		Child	
13-Aug-1914	Farrow, Son	J. W. Farrow	266	10	SW	3		Son	
14-Aug-1914	Rosa Say Aggas	A. E. Aggas	151	03	NW	2		Mother	
14-Aug-1914	Sillik, Child	Rose Sillik	403	15	SW	1		Child	
15-Aug-1914	Faulkner, Child	Gunda Faulkner	531	17	NW	1		Child	
15-Aug-1914	Silas Payne	Silas Payne	408	15	SW	1			
16-Aug-1914	Mary Vaughn	Mary Vaughn	415	14	SE	4		Colored	
20-Aug-1914	Joseph Vance Weese	Joe Weese	270	10	NE	1		Child	
24-Aug-1914	Beamus, Child	Beamus	109	05	NE	4		Child	
24-Aug-1914	Mrs. L. W. Freeland	L. Freeland	466	18	NE	1			
24-Aug-1914	Thompson, Child	J. Thompson	066	02	NW	2		Child	
25-Aug-1914	Orcutt, Child	Homer Orcutt	240	07	NW	1		Child	
26-Aug-1914	Dora Jewell McCay	Thomas McCay	341	10	SW	1			
27-Aug-1914	Swdler, Child	G. Swedler	128	03	NW	1W		Child	
28-Aug-1914	Best, Child	Thomas Best	138	02	NW	1E		Child - East	
29-Aug-1914	J. H. Hough	Mrs. Hough	341	10	NW	2			
30-Aug-1914	Anabell Day	S. L. Day	281	10	NE	1		Child	
	SEPTEMBER								
2-Sep-1914	Dobri Petroff	Osage of Oklahoma	270	10	SE	2			
2-Sep-1914	Urdan Ruseff	Osage of Oklahoma	270	10	SE	3			
3-Sep-1914	Mrs. W. C. Guiler	W. C. Guiler	159	05	W	7		W 1/2	
8-Sep-1914	Hazel B. Houston	W. Houston	064	03	SW	2		Child	
11-Sep-1914	Mrs. Vanwie	J. H. Vanwie	271	10	SE	2			
12-Sep-1914	Rumbarger, Child	Rumbarger	403	15	SW	4		Child	
15-Sep-1914	Dunlap, Child	W. F. Dunlap	132	03	NW	4		Child	
15-Sep-1914	Chester Griggs, Child	O. R. Griggs	047	05	NE	2		Son of O. R. Griggs	
16-Sep-1914	Fair, Child	H. R. Fair	281	10	NW	1		Child	
18-Sep-1914	Lloyd Essley	Essley	523	16	SE	2			
18-Sep-1914	Shivel, Child	George Shivel	107	06	NE	1		Child	
19-Sep-1914	Elnora Young, Child	W. F. Young	340	10	NE	1		Child	
20-Sep-1914	P. P. Bush	P. P. Bush	064	03	NW	2			

1914 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	SEPTEMBER-CONTINUED								
21-Sep-1914	Harvey, Child	J. Harvey	135	02	SE	2		Child	
21-Sep-1914	Smith, Son	W. C. Smith	044	05	NE	2			
23-Sep-1914	Dick Mitchell	Dick Mitchell	342	11	SE	1			
24-Sep-1914	Sam Honeycutt	Honeycutt	341	10	NE	3		Child	
28-Sep-1914	Arthur, Goodwin	Arthur Goodwin	109	05	NW	1		1 North Side	
28-Sep-1914	Mrs. Miller	Miller	045	05	NE	2			
29-Sep-1914	Virginia Graham, Child	B. A. Graham	093	05	NE	1		Child	
29-Sep-1914	A. F. Winn	A. F. Winn	039	06	SE	3			
	OCTOBER								
1-Oct-1914	Mrs. T. A. Haggard	T. Mhaggard	098	06	SW	4		McBirney Block	
2-Oct-1914	Mrs. Cowdy	Mrs. Cowdy	040	06	NE	2			
4-Oct-1914	Mrs. L. B. Mills	L. B. Mills	045	05	SW	5		Rec. 12/19/14, B.237, P.178	
10-Oct-1914	Henderson, Child	Henderson	030	06	NE	1		Child	
13-Oct-1914	Tullis, Child	Jack Tullis	135	02	SE	1		Child - 4 south	
14-Oct-1914	Mrs. Edward Short	Edward Short	190	10	NE	1			
14-Oct-1914	Sisk, Child	J. R. Sisk	523	16	NW	3		Child	
16-Oct-1914	Ernest Gillette	Gillette	327	09	NW	1			
16-Oct-1914	Henry Krochinke	Krochinke	031	06	SW	3		Fraternal Order of Eagles	
17-Oct-1914	Getrude Orman	Clinton Orman	032	06	NW	2		Mrs. C. L. Orman	
18-Oct-1914	Fingle, Child	Harold Fingle	097	06	SE	4		Child	
20-Oct-1914	Vera Decker	Vera Decker	144	03	SW	1			
20-Oct-1914	H. O. Taylor	Mrs. Taylor	144	03	NE	1			
21-Oct-1914	Mrs. J. R. Burnham	J. Burnham	032	06	NE	1			
23-Oct-1914	Eva McGrew	Eva McGrew	040	06	NE	3		May Be McGraw	
24-Oct-1914	Leroy Kellet Harrison	M. Harrison	037	06	NW	1		Child	
24-Oct-1914	Leroy T. Kellett	M. Harrison	037	06	NW	1		Child	
24-Oct-1914	Warner, Child	A. J. Warner	273	11	NE	2		Child - East Row	
								Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery	
25-Oct-1914	Haworth, Daughter	J. E. Crosbie	036	06	AI	All			
26-Oct-1914	Robert Redinbo	Robert Redinbo	039	06	SE	4			
30-Oct-1914	Mrs. Harvey Barnard	Harvey Barnard	048	05	NE	6			
30-Oct-1914	Mary Daughtery	Daughtery	030	06	SE	3			
31-Oct-1914	Mrs. Marrow	Mr. Marrow	00	00	00	00		Moved to Muc Blk 99 #8	

1914 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED		
	NOVEMBER										
1-Nov-1914	James E. Porter	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	039	06	NE	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.				
2-Nov-1914	Will Debruyn, Child	William Debruyn	031	06	SE	1	Stanley-McCune Funeral Home	S&M. Funeral Home Block			
3-Nov-1914	Wyatt Williams	J. P. Williams	032	06	SW	4					
4-Nov-1914	Francis J. Harbour	J. J. Harbour	037	06	SW	3					
6-Nov-1914	Mercer, Child	W. R. Mercer	033	06	SW	2					
7-Nov-1914	Mrs. W. A. Able	W. A. Able	112	05	NE	1					
7-Nov-1914	Dawson, Child	Allen M. Dawson	031	06	SE	3		Child			
7-Nov-1914	Reeves, Child	W. L. Reeves	031	06	NW	1		Child			
8-Nov-1914	Lilie Cline	L. H. Cline	032	06	SE	3		Wife			
8-Nov-1914	Mrs. Paul Moviarity	W. L. Reeves	031	06	SE	2	Stanley-McCune Funeral Home	S&M. Funeral Home Block			
9-Nov-1914	Clyde Hilderbrant	Hilderbrant	280	10	SW	2					
10-Nov-1914	Edna Sprails	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	039	06	NE	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.				
11-Nov-1914	Smith, Child	Walter Smith	033	06	NW	2		Child			
12-Nov-1914	Blevins, Child	Blevins	097	06	SE	3		Child			
12-Nov-1914	Guffy, Child	Wilbur Guffy	456	18	NW	1		Child			
12-Nov-1914	Mrs. Hancock	Mrs. Hancock	078	03	SW	3					
12-Nov-1914	Price, Father-in-law	Price	259	09	NW	1		Father-in-law			
13-Nov-1914	Roome, Child	Louise E. Roome	097	06	SE	5		Sec. 6			
15-Nov-1914	Philo Lockwood	B. Lockwood	00	00	00	00		Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery			
15-Nov-1914	Marie Vaughn	Marie Vaughn	031	06	SE	4					
18-Nov-1914	Delast, Child	Gerald Delast	128	03	NW	1E		Child			
18-Nov-1914	Myrle E. Wilfong	Mr. Wilfong	212	10	NW	2					
20-Nov-1914	Florence M. Munsey		166	06	NE	1		Child			
21-Nov-1914	Mausey, Baby	Mausey	107	06	NE	2		Baby			
21-Nov-1914	Mrs. C. G. Nicewarner	Nicewarner	033	06	SE	3					
23-Nov-1914	Cornelia Bowyer	Bowyer	446	18	SW	1					
26-Nov-1914	Ernest M. Campbell	E. Campbell	040	06	NE	4					
27-Dec-1914	Quackenbrush, Daughter	Quackenbrush	446	18	SE	1		Daughter			
2-Nov-1914	Toliver Francis Eastin	Frank Eastin	443	17	NE	2		Daughter			
30-Nov-1914	J. H. Small	J. H. Small	447	18	NW	2					
30-Nov-1914	Sullivan, Child	Clarence Sullivan	033	06	NE	3					

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1915

Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	NO DATES GIVEN								
00/00/1915	Frank M. Estes		039	06	SE	3			
00/00/1915	Martha Inez Knoerr		098	06	NE	1			
07/00/1915	Street, Wife	R. C. Street	443	17	SW	3		Burial Date 7/0/1915 No Date	
00/00/1915	Lillian May Zinn	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	101	06	NE	4	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Mother	
	JANUARY								
2-Jan-1915	Roy E. Scales	Mrs. Scales	101	06	SW	5		SW 1/4	
2-Jan-1915	Clarence Sexton	Mrs. Sexton	100	06	SW	4	Stanley Funeral Home		
3-Jan-1915	Jennie Hickory	Singel Grave	111	12	SE	3			
3-Jan-1915	Martha Mills	Martha Mills	415	14	NW	1			
4-Jan-1915	C. E. Shineberger	Clifton Block	056	03	NE	3			
5-Jan-1915	Mrs. M. A. Brewer	Mrs. Brewer	146	03	SE	1		Martha, Born 1852, died 1915 Head stone read (At Rest)	
5-Jan-1915	Annie Wilkinson	Clifton Block	056	03	NE	1		Myrtel Wilinson	
6-Jan-1915	Kuhns, Daughter	J. H. Kuhns	383	18	NE	3		Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery 1926	
11-Jan-1915	Roy Martin Ruggles	L. Ruggles	105	06	SW	1		Rec. 8/30/1915, B.156, P.67	
12-Jan-1915	Mrs. Bud Reynolds	M. Reynolds	383	18	SW	1			
16-Jan-1915	Lillian McRuffin	McRuffin	410	15	SW	1		Colored.	
01/17/195	Jacob Grindstaff	Grindstaff	386	18	SE	4			
18-Jan-1915	Collins, Child	Robert Collins	206	11	NW	3		Child	
21-Jan-1915	Wesley Loupe	Wesley Loupe	347	14	NE	1		Colored	
25-Jan-1915	Harlow Child	John Harlow	226	08	SE	2		Child	
28-Jan-1915	Mr. Webber	Webber	386	18	SE	3			
29-Jan-1915	Ashby, Children (2)	Earnest Ashby	173	07	SW	1	Stanley Funeral Home	Two Children - Father Ernest	
29-Jan-1915	Mrs Joseph Shockey	V. Shurtleff	154	04	NE	1			
	FEBRUARY								
1-Feb-1915	Durbin, Child	Lee Durbin	299	08	NW	3		Child (2 Children)	
3-Feb-1915	Mrs. Louis Sing	Carroll Block	312	07	NE	2			
4-Feb-1915	Ralp Hall	John Hall	382	18	NW	3			
8-Feb-1915	George Barrett	George Barrett	098	06	NW	1			
8-Feb-1915	Hayworth, Child	Hayworth	381	18	NW	4		Child	
8-Feb-1915	Joseph Rhodes	Joseph Rhodes	386	18	SE	2			
10-Feb-1915	J. C. Beard	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	039	06	SE	1			

10-Feb-1915	Dickson, Infant	L. Dickson	458	17	SE	1		Infant	
	1915 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	FEBRUARY - CONTINUED								
11-Feb-1915	Nanna Hurst	Mrs. Hurst	386	18	SE	1			
12-Feb-1915	E. A. Dix	R. McBirney	099	06	SW	4			
12-Feb-1915	Starr, Child	J. W. Starr	129	03	SW	2E		Child	
13-Feb-1915	Shue, Child	Morris Block	518	17	SW	2		Child	
18-Feb-1915	George H. Cole	George Cole	206	11	SW	1			
18-Feb-1915	Opal Huffman	Huffman	276	11	SW	2		Child	
18-Feb-1915	Mrs. Moray	Moray	100	06	SE	4		Mother	
21-Feb-1915	John H. Baker	John Baker	098	06	NW	4			
21-Feb-1915	Hugh C. Collins	Hugh Collins	448	18	SE	3			
22-Feb-1915	John McIntosh	McIntosh	310	07	NE	1			
22-Feb-1915	Mary M. Sparks	R. Lavender	216	10	SW	2			
24-Feb-1915	Bill Miller	U. H. Morris	235	07	NE	2		Check Bell	
26-Feb-1915	Pearl Irene Belden	O. R. Belden	388	17	NW	1			
27-Feb-1915	Allen Miller	Miller	140	02	NW	1		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
28-Feb-1915	S. S. Allen	S. S. Allen	231	08	NE	2			
28-Feb-1915	Grover Bush	Bush	310	07	NE	1			
	MARCH								
1-Mar-1915	Eugene Clow, Baby	Clow	078	03	NW	2		Baby	
1-Mar-1915	Glass, Child	J. Glass	245	07	NE	2		Child	
2-Mar-1915	A. Prada	Prada	276	11	NE	1			
3-Mar-1915	Goldie, Child	Rich Goldie	098	06	SE	2		Owner Ethel Goldrick	
3-Mar-1915	Mrs. L. D. McLane	L. D. McLane	220	10	NW	3		Deed Show 03/21/1916	
3-Mar-1915	Owens, Child	Roy Owens	274	11	SW	1		Child - East	
4-Mar-1915	Bankston, Baby	Bankston Section	336	10	SE	4		Baby	
4-Mar-1915	Barnes, Child	William Barnes	527	16	NE	1		Child	
5-Mar-1915	Wallace Place	William Place	380	18	SW	4			
6-Mar-1915	John Davenport	Davenport	212	10	NW	1			
7-Mar-1915	T. J. Wilkerson	Wilkerson	258	09	NE	3			
10-Mar-1915	Graham, Child	Lester Graham	097	06	SE	6		Child	
10-Mar-1915	Clarence Ogan	McIntosh	310	07	NE	2		Child	
14-Mar-1915	Mr. Cole	Mr. Cole	103	06	NE	2			

18-Mar-1915	Beryl Miller	Miller Section	312	07	SW	2			
	1915 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	MARCH -CONTINUED								
22-Mar-1915	Abby Moore		281	10	NE	3			
23-Mar-1915	George W. Blazek	Blazek	447	18	SE	2			
23-Mar-1915	Lottie J. Heddrick	L. Heddrick	049	04	NE	2			
25-Mar-1915	Haskins, Mother	Mattie Haskins	447	18	SE	3		Mother	
26-Mar-1915	James B. Sealey	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	101	06	NE	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
03/28/*1915	Allen Holt	Allen Holt	035	06	SE	4			
03/291915	Maxine Ray Sells, Baby	Bowyer Block	446	18	SW	4		Baby	
31-Mar-1915	Jane Jackman	Jackman	332	10	SE	3			
	APRIL								
3-Apr-1915	Hanna Elizabeth Boan	Cooper Block	182	08	W	3			
4-Apr-1915	H. C. Allen	Allen Holt	524	16	SW	5		Child	
7-Apr-1915	A. J. Risinger	A. J. Risinger	518	17	NE	2			
8-Apr-1915	G. P. Hefflefinger	Fannie B. Lynch	402	15	NW	1			
11-Apr-1915	Mary A. Bennett	Arthur Baker	105	06	NE	5			
11-Apr-1915	W. S. Brown	W. S. Brown	139	02	SW	1			
13-Apr-1915	Mrs. Chauncy Huntsman	Chauncy Huntsman	047	05	Sw	3			
14-Apr-1915	Thomas Cameron	Hoyt	519	17	NW	4			
20-Apr-1915	Paul Johnson	Johnson	415	14	W	2		Child - Colored	
25-Apr-1915	H. Antle	Antle	168	06	NW	3	Stanley Funeral Home		
25-Apr-1915	Markin, Child	Orval Markin	382	18	NE	5		Child	
30-Apr-1915	Mrs. J. W. Dickerson	J. Dickerson	167	06	NE	1		Emily	
30-Apr-1915	Landreth, Child	Isaac Landreth	006	03	NW	2		Child	
	MAY								
3-May-1915	E. L. Buck	Buck	255	08	SW	2		Child	
7-May-1915	Finney, Baby	Charles Finney	383	18	SE			Baby, No grave # Given	
9-May-1915	Hutchison, Child	L. Hutchison	534	17	NE	1		Child	
17-May-1915	Kenneth, Child	Ed Kenneth	113	05	SW	4		Child - Green Block	
17-May-1915	Henry Minton	Henry Minton	391	17	SE	3			
17-May-1915	Mr. Wilson	Mr. Wilson	382	18	SW	4			
19-May-1915	H. P. Kerns	H. P. Herns	382	18	SW	3			
20-May-1915	Grant Martin	Grant Martin	382	18	SW	2			
23-May-1915	Mrs. Mills	Mills	526	16	NW	1			

23-May-1915	John Thomas	John Thomas	447	18	SE	4			
	1915 - Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	MAY - CONTINUED								
24-May-1915	Gahern, Child	W. P. Gahern	046	05	SE	3		Child	
26-May-1915	Anna Harmal	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	101	06	SE	3	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child	
26-May-1915	Pauline Polk, Child	Walter Polk	192	10	MR	5		Child	
27-May-1915	Able, Child	W. A. Able	112	05	NE	2		Child	
28-May-1915	Ed Collett	Ed Collett	267	10	NW	2			
29-May-1915	James H. Carter	W. L. Carter	101	06	SE	5	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
31-May-1915	Winnefred Reed	Cemetery Book	099	06	NE	2			
	JUNE								
8-Jun-1915	Joe Cline	Stanley & McCune F.H.	380	18	SW	4	Stanley & McCune Funeral Home		
10-Jun-1915	Lucinda Rowe	Taylor	347	14	SE	4		Colored	
14-Jun-1915	Garris, Children (2)	G. W. Garris	102	06	SW	4		Children 6-13 and 6-14	
18-Jun-1915	McCright, Child	I. McCright	099	06	NW	4		Child	
21-Jun-1915	Laidley, Infant	No Name Given	099	06	NE	3		Infant	
24-Jun-1915	Henderson, Daughter	Henderson	334	10	SW	1		Daughter	
25-Jun-1915	Harlow, Child	C. C. Harlow	226	08	NE	1		Child - Check 1918	
26-Jun-1915	Kitteral, Child	McBirney Section	098	06	SE	2		Child	
26-Jun-1915	Mother	Fred Kinear	098	06	NE	1		Owner: Martha Inez Knoer	
27-Jun-1915	Ward, Child	W. S. Ward	278	11	SE	4		Child	
28-Jun-1915	Margaret Collins	Margaret Collins	099	06	SE	1		6N side in Cemetery	
28-Jun-1915	C. L. Iga	Cemetery Book	099	06	NE	4			
	JULY								
2-Jul-1915	Grace Larue Henry	R. McBirney	451	18	SW	23			
10-Jul-1915	C. A. Winder	Mrs. Winder	443	17	Se	4			
11-Jul-1915	White, Child	L. P. White	046	05	SE	4			
15-Jul-1915	Grover Sprague	Markin Block	068	02	NW	1			
17-Jul-1915	Querry, Child	Arch Querry	117	04	NE	3		Child	
18-Jul-1915	Calvin, Child	Elmer Calvin	529	17	Se	1		Child	
18-Jul-1915	Louis McBride	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	101	06	NE	5	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child	
20-Jul-1915	Pearl Nannie Roberts	E. L. Roberts	442	17	NW	3			
23-Jul-1915	Robert Roberts	Robert Roberts	321	08	NW	4			
25-Jul-1915	Mary Susan Phegley		046	05	SE	2			

26-Jul-1915	Yeargain, Child	E. Yeargain	459	17	NW	2	Child	
	1915 - Continued							
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS
	JULY - CONTINUED							CASH RECEIVED
28-Jul-1915	Ozzie Mae Harper	F. N. Harper	458	17	NW	1		Child
31-Jul-1915	Mrs. P. P. Bush	P.P. Bush	064	03	NW	1		
31-Jul-1915	Ben Vance	William Vance	457	17	NE	1		
	AUGUST							
1-Aug-1915	Gilberta Headrick, Child	J. Pilkington	533	17	NW	2		Child
2-Aug-1915	Brown, Child	James Brown	188	09	NE	1		Child
3-Aug-1914	James Byrne	James Byrne	512	17	SW	4		
3-Aug-1915	W. D. Hissong	W. Hissong	390	17	NW	3		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).
6-Aug-1915	Mrs. Boroff	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	101	06	NE	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	
6-Aug-1915	Fieldon Carr	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	101	06	NW	5	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	
7-Aug-1915	Wallace, Child	Earl Wallace	535	17	NW	1		Child
8-Aug-1915	Jessie Winteringer	Winteringer	488	16	SW	4		Indian
9-Aug-1915	Alic McCracken	Ray R. Hurt	513	17	NW	1		
11-Aug-1915	Mr. J. F. Kummell	J. Kummell	100	06	NW	1		
14-Aug-1915	Frances White	Ram Miller	035	06	NE	1		
17-Aug-1915	Minnie Darrow	L. R. Darrow	262	10	SE	2		
20-Aug-1915	Cline, Child	Lewis Cline	038	06	NE	3		Child
20-Aug-1915	Donald Gilmore	Gilmore	458	17	SW	1		
21-Aug-1915	Earl Yeargain	E. Yeargain	459	17	N	3		
22-Aug-1915	Philander Reeder	Reeder Block	108	06	3	02		Moved Out
22-Aug-1915	Mrs. Templeton	J. B. Skinner	102	06	NW	1		
22-Aug-1915	Grey Vaughn	Guy Vaughn	390	17	SW	4		
23-Aug-1915	Mrs. Brown	Berryman	059	03	S			Not here, Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery)
23-Aug-1915	Doris Cook, Daughter	B. C. Cook	037	06	NE	1		Daughter
23-Aug-1915	Nellie Miller	Miller	312	07	SW	3		
24-Aug-1915	Smith, Child	McBirney Section	098	06	SW	2	McBirney Funeral Home	Child
25-Aug-1915	Yeargain, Child	E. Yeargain	459	17	N	4		Child
26-Aug-1915	Wills, Baby	McBirney Section	098	06	SW	1		Baby
30-Aug-1915	Louzie Lesterson	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	101	06	NE	3	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	
30-Aug-1915	Mrs. R. R. Sharp	R. R. Sharp	102	06	NE	2		

23-Nov-1915	Henry K. Bahr 1915 - Continued	McBirney Section	098	06	SE	3		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).Old Soldier	
Date of Burial		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	NOVEMBER - CONTINUED								
23-Nov-1915	Ellen Orney	Beddie William	500	18	NW	2		Mother	
28-Nov-1915	C. W. Rankin	Rankin	407	15	NE	5			
29-Nov-1915	Samuel L. Emmons	Samuel L. Emmons	454	18	SW	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
	DECEMBER								
2-Dec-1915	William Inhofe	William Inhofe	500	18	SW	4		Father - G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
2-Dec-1915	H. Mountto	Baker Section	105	06	NE	3			
2-Dec-1915	Lawrence Woodman	J. Woodman	504	18	SE	4			
3-Dec-1915	Mrs. Ella Fuqna	Hendrick	255	15	SW	3			
3-Dec-1915	McGuire, Husband	L. McGuire	503	18	SW	4		Husband	
15-Dec-1915	Ira Revel, Son	Revel	510	18	SW	1			
7-Dec-1915	Mrs. Earnst Ashby	Earnst Ashby	173	07	SW	2	Stanley Funeral Home	Weltha B.	
7-Dec-1915	Roberts, Child	L. E. Roberts	444	17	NE	3		Child	
8-Dec-1915	Allen Alsup	Hill	503	18	NW	4			
8-Dec-1915	Cora Kieffer, Daughter	L. E. Keiffer	503	18	NE	2		Daughter	
12-Dec-1915	Lowell Dean Chaney	J. W. Chaney	533	17	NE	4		Child	
12-Dec-1915	Evans, Grandma	J. O. Evans	492	17	SE	2		Grandma	
15-Dec-1915	Lillie McGowan	R. McBirney	451	18	SW	4			
16-Dec-1915	Emment Austin	W. E. Ausin	507	18	NE	1			
19-Dec-1915	Dawson, Child	Rex Dawson	505	18	NE	1		Child	
19-Dec-1915	Alice Grace McGarvey	J. McGarvey	503	18	SE	3			
20-Dec-1915	Caroline Barber	E. Charties	505	18	SE	2			
21-Dec-1915	Mrs. Olin Hickok	Olin Hickok	524	16	NW	2			
22-Dec-1915	J. I. Harlow	J. I. Harlow	226	08	NE	2			
23-Dec-1915	Cora Belle Wichizer	Messick	441	17	NW	4		Child	
26-Dec-1915	D. J. Boyle	Neil Monroe	519	17	SW	1			
26-Dec-1915	Frank Raymer, Child	W. Raymere	514	17	SW	2		Child	
27-Dec-1915	D. W. Woods	D. W. Woods	346	14	SE	3			
28-Dec-1915	G. D. Weller	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	497	17	SE	6	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		

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Date of Burial	Name of Deceased JANUARY	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
2-Jan-1916	Martha Ramsey	W. Ramsey	496	17	SW	1			
4-Jan-1916	M. L. Lockwood	B. Lockwood	00	00	00	00		Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery.	
5-Jan-1916	Mrs. Hall	Robert McBirney	451	18	SW	3			
7-Jan-1916	Mrs. Frank Agnew	Theo Abbott	056	03	SW	3			
7-Jan-1916	George Conway	L. E. Conway	507	18	NW	1			
8-Jan-1916	Frank Maskeh	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	597	17	SE	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
8-Jan-1916	Sarah Smith	Carey Section	493	17	SW	3			
10-Jan-1916	Mrs. Gertrude Smiley	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	NE	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
10-Jan-1916	Vina Weldon, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	497	17	SE	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child	
11-Jan-1916	Lenhart, Child	C. Lenhart	450	18	SE	4		Child	
14-Jan-1916	Booth, Child	W. E. Booth	506	18	NE	1		Child	
14-Apr-1916	Jessie Sexton	Sexton	100	06	SW	3	Stanley Funeral Home		
15-Jan-1916	Mrs. Gwin	Mrs. Gwin	124	03	SE	3			
16-Jan-1916	Conn R. Berst	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	NW	A	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
18-Jan-1916	Mrs. S. A. Adams	S. A. Adams	087	04	NE	3		Bessie M.	
18-Jan-1916	Walter Ownes, Brother	L. J. Ownes	510	18	SE	1		Brother	
19-Jan-1916	Tehee, Child	Martin B. Tehee	138	02	SE	1W		Child	
20-Jan-1916	Piney, Baby	Robert McBirney	451	18	NW	1		Baby - West Row	
21-Jan-1916	Lava Metaff	Steve Evenoff	508	18	NE	1			
23-Jan-1916	Mrs. Stevenson	Stevenson	506	18	SE	4			
24-Jan-1916	Hannis, Child	W. L. Hannis	506	18	SW	4		Child	
26-Jan-1916	Emma Mae Smith, Mother	O. R. Smith	505	18	NW	1		Mother	
28-Jan-1916	Carnes, Child	Katherine Carnes	265	10	NW	2		Child	
28-Jan-1916	Omar Larkin	L. M Larkin	513	17	SW	3			
29-Jan-1916	Pink Fagg	Pink Fagg	452	18	SW	4			
31-Jan-1916	Fawcett	Robert McBirney	451	18	NW	2			
31-Jan-1916	Margaret McGruder	McGruder	382	18	NE	1		Child	
	FEBRUARY								
3-Feb-1916	A. H. Wells	A. H. Wells	448	18	NE	2			
5-Feb-1916	Clark, Child	J. A. Clark	505	18	SW	4		Child	
6-Feb-1916	Nancy Jane Aul Wolery	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	NE	4	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		

	1916 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
	FEBRUARY - CONTINUED											
8-Feb-1916	Heft, Child	Heft Place Section	380	18	SE	1				Child - Moved to Memorial Park - 09-30-1930		
9-Feb-1916	Lawson Sexton, Son	Thomas Sexton	450	18	NE	1				Son		
10-Feb-1916	Morton Bryan	Bryan		19	07	15						
10-Feb-1916	Custer McGuire		503	18	SW	3						
11-Feb-1916	Mrs. J. H. Morrow	McBirney F.H. Block	099	06	SE	2		McBirney Funeral Home				
12-Feb-1916	Leo McK. Davis	Leo McK. Davis	071	02	NW	1						
19-Feb-1916	A. P. Kernolde	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	SE	3		Mowbray Undertaking, Co.				
19-Feb-1916	Mr. Whitney	Mr. Whitney	501	18	SE	3						
20-Feb-1916	Mrs. W. F. Ewing	W. F. Ewing	441	17	SW					May of 1919, Moved to Rose Hill Memeorial Cemetery		
22-Feb-1916	Edna Denton	Stanley & McCune Funeral Home	380	18	SW	3		Stanley & McCune Funeral Home				
23-Feb-1916	James Mullins	Morgan	450	18	SW	4						
25-Feb-1916	Hallie Wade Donnell	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	NW	2		Mowbray Undertaking, Co.				
27-Feb-1916	Ralph Manes	Manes, Sr.	508	18	NW	3			Child			
	MARCH											
1-Mar-1916	James Callahan	Callahan	10	199	NW	2			G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).			
5-Mar-1916	Ed Call	Ethel Call	542	18	NE	2						
5-Mar-1916	Ray Cook	Wilbert Cook	508	18	SW	2			Child			
5-Mar-1916	Leona Perry Gilmore	W. Gilmore	458	17	SW	2						
5-Mar-1916	R. G. Hodge	Y. J. Hodge	509	18	SW	4						
7-Mar-1916	Elmer Vanzant, Child	S. Vanzant	508	18	SE	2			Child			
8-Mar-1916	Mrs. Arthur Reynolds	A. Reynolds	507	18	SW	4						
11-Mar-1916	Harvey, Baby	Robert McBirney	451	18	NW	1			Baby			
14-Mar-1916	W. P. Hough	W. P. Hough	357	15	NW	1			G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).			
15-Mar-1916	Valentine Zoller	Mrs. Zoller	507	18	SE	1						
16-Mar-1916	Avis Dunn	F. Summers	030	06	SW	2			Summers Block			
17-Mar-1916	Alex Cardenas	A. Cardenas	136	02	NE	2						
20-Mar-1916	Martha Huntsman	Huntsman	048	05	SE	2		Moore's Funeral Home				
21-Mar-1916	Madame Clopath	Miss. Clopath	453	18	SE	3						

[illegible]

1916-Continued		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased									
	MAY									
1-May-1916	Godwin, Child	Bedford Godwin	044	05	SE	5			Child	
3-May-1916	Bailey, Child	Thelma Bailey	229	08	SW	1			Child - East End	
8-May-1916	Mimie Harlow	J. E. Harlow	381	18	SE	1			Child	
14-May-1916	J. A. Arnold	Boiler Makers Union	069	02	SE	2				
14-May-1916	Charles Young		267	10	NW	3				
15-May-1916	Phillip Garmon	M. W. Bray Undertakers Co.	043	05	NE	3		M. W. Bray Undertakers Co.	Jenks, OK - G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
16-May-1916	Martha Carnes	W. F. Carnes	444	17	SW	4			Mother	
17-May-1916	John Syfert, (Father)	W. W. Syfert	498	17	NE	3			Father	
18-May-1916	John Pitezel	Mrs. Pitezel	456	18	NE	3				
19-May-1916	Eurick Giles	C. B. Hill	379	18	SW	2				
20-May-1916	Boswell, Child	Boswell	520	16	NW	4			Child	
20-May-1916	Dye, Baby	Robert McBirney	451	18	NW	3			Baby	
22-May-1916	J. B. Scott	Mrs. Scott	498	17	SE	4				
25-May-1916	Willie Gillis	Charles Gillis	018	04	SW	2				
	JUNE									
1-Jun-1916	J. B. McBride	J. McBride	538	18	NE	3				
6-Jun-1916	Virgil Cable	Robert McBirney	451	18	NW	4			Child	
11-Jun-1916	Dr. W. F. Bowling	Davis Section	377	18	NW	2			Confederate	
13-Jun-1916	Carl Bradley	Carl Bradley	117	04	NW	5			Bradley Block	
14-Jun-1916	Pansy Henderson	Robert McBirney	451	18	NW	5			Child	
16-Jun-1916	Minnie Bowers	B. M. Bowers	538	18	SE	4				
16-Jun-1916	Maribel Ward, Child	Richard Ward	511	17	NE	1			Child	
22-Jun-1916	Dorris, Child	R. P. Dorris	448	18	SW	2			Child	
22-Jun-1916	John Lombard	Lombard	291	10	Sw	3				
22-Jun-1916	Webb, Child	John Webb	138	02	SW	2				
23-Jun-1916	Hardesty, Child	Robert McBirney	451	18	NW	4			Child	
	JULY									
2-Jul-1916	Green, Baby	Green	113	05	SW	3			Baby	
12-Jul-1916	W. J. Baxter	W. M. Baxter	488	16	SE	3				
12-Jul-1916	Mrs. Hale	Hale	509	18	SW	3				
13-Jul-1916	Fred Tenner	Fred Tenner	124	03	SE	1				
14-Jul-1916	Emma B. Reed	Lear Section	160	05	NW	3W				

	1916 - Continued	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased JULY - CONTINUED								
22-Jul-1916	William Brown	J. A. Wilhite	127	03	SE	Vault		Vault, Born 06-11-1834, Died 07/19/1916, Father of Lillie B. Willhite.	
24-Jul-1916	Mother	Fred Calvert	534	17	SW	5			
24-Jul-1916	Spencer, Child	S. L. Spencer	539	18	SW	2		Child - East End	
25-Jul-1916	Jennie Evans	J. H. Evans	494	17	NW	2		Wife	
25-Jul-1916	Stella Smiley	Templin Section	280	10	NW	2			
26-Jul-1916	Mrs. Moore	W. Norcross	299	08	NE	2			
								G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican), Old Soldier - City Permit No. Dec	
27-Jul-1916	O. H. Kelley	O. H. Kelley Lync	107	06	SE	4		Child	
28-Jul-1916	Cole, Child	M. E. Cole	384	18	NE	3			
28-Jul-1916	Eldridge, Child	Pauline Eldridge	193	10	NE	1			
30-Jul-1916	Garrott, Daughter	Garrott	407	15	NE	4		Daughter	
30-Jul-1916	Honeycutt, Baby	Honeycutt	341	10	NE	4		Baby	
	AUGUST								
1-Aug-1916	Failing, Child	Failing	499	18	SE	4		Child	
6-Aug-1916	Roy Nelson	Roy Nelson	122	03	NW	3			
12-Aug-1916	Clarence Hogg	Clarence Hogg	411	15	NW	3		Colored	
14-Aug-1916	Lundsford, Child	Lundsford	533	17	SW	2			
16-Aug-1916	Earnest H. Keller	Earnest Keller	229	08	SE	2			
16-Aug-1916	W. H. Traylor	Wallace Section	535	17	Ne	3			
16-Aug-1916	Mrs. Susan Winey	Mrs. W. Coy	234	08	SW	2			
22-Aug-1916	Charles Adams	Adams	282	10	SW	2		Child	
22-Aug-1916	David Evans	Harry Evans							
26-Aug-1916	Mrs. J. W. Ellis	Mr. John Ellis	084	03	SW	4			
26-Aug-1916	Milton Thomas	Mr. Thomas	541	18	NW	2			
27-Aug-1916	G. W. Sullivan	C. Sullivan	033	06	NE	1			
	SEPTEMBER								
1-Sep-1916	Garrott, Baby	Garrott	407	15	NE	4		Baby	
5-Sep-1916	Mrs. R. F Drew	R. F. Drew	534	17	SW	4			
11-Sep-1916	Frank Price	Price	333	10	SE	3			
14-Sep-1916	Downey, Child	R. E. Downey	401	15	SE	2		Child	

16-Sep-1916	Ayers, Baby	Ayers	534	17	SE	4			Baby	
16-Sep-1916	Nettie Daum	Wyrick Section	295	09	SE	3			See Mattie Dawn	
	1916 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
	SEPTEMBER-CONTINUED									
16-Sep-1916	Mattie Dawn, Child	Wyrick Section	295	09	SE	3		See Nettie Daum		
20-Sep-1916	C. E. Guy, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	497	17	NE	6	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child		
25-Sep-1916	Mr. Allen, Father	William Allen	540	18	SE	4		Father		
27-Sep-1916	Marion McGrew	Stevenson Section	395	17	NW	1				
27-Sep-1916	Fred Pattie	Pattie	469	16	NE	2				
28-Sep-1916	Clyde Goodver	Cide Goodver	356	15	SW	4				
	OCTOBER									
1-Oct-1916	Mrs. A. H. McLaughlin	McLaughlin	539	18	SE	4				
1-Oct-1916	Montgomery, Child	Montgomery	451	18	NW	5		Child		
7-Oct-1916	William Sutton	William Sutton	043	05	SW	5		Child		
13-Oct-1916	Allen Polk	Calvert Section	534	17	S	3				
18-Oct-1916	George Johnson	George Johnson	347	14	SW	2		Colored		
20-Jan-1916	Ethel Weybandt	Golden Rule Church	538	18	SW	3				
24-Oct-1916	Ezekiel Hendricks	J. Hendricks	511	17	SE	2				
31-Oct-1916	Mrs. Loretta Compton	A. Compton	540	18	SW	3		Added Name 05/17/2006		
	NOVEMBER									
1-Nov-1916	Gambill, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	SW	6	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child		
5-Nov-1916	J. W. Holloway	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	SW	5				
7-Nov-1916	Hattie M. Sims	F. Hodges, Block	204	11	SW	1				
8-Nov-1916	Mary A. Pearce	I. C. Pearce	541	18	SW	1		Wife		
8-Nov-1916	Clair Rike	Clair S. Rike	454	18	NE	3				
10-Nov-1916	T. F. Roberts, Father	Clyde Roberts	381	18	Sw	3		Father		
11-Nov-1916	Amy Louise Phillips	R. H. Dunn	500	18	NE	1		Mother-in-law		
12-Nov-1916	Miss. M. E. Carney	M. E. Carney	396	16	SW	3				
16-Nov-1916	Wesley Mumma, Child	Marjie Mumma	541	1	SE			Child		
22-Nov-1916	Mrs. Hudson	D. M. Hudson	411	15	SE	1		Colored		
25-Nov-1916	C. C. Laws	Robert McBirney	451	18	SW	1				
26-Nov-1916	Hartshorn, Child	Hartshorn	536	17	NW	2		Child - Elzie Edward		
28-Nov-1916	A. R. Wiem	Mrs. A. Wiem	542	18	SW	3		Winn		
	DECEMBER									

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Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	No Dates Given								
00/00/1917	Laura B. Griggs		064	03	NE	1			
00/00/1917	Laidley, Infant	E. Laidley	099	06	NE	3		Infant	
	JANUARY								
2-Jan-1917	Mrs. Lowes	McBirney Funeral Home	549	18	SW	2		Loretta J. Compton	
2-Jan-1917	William John Wagner	Wagner	510	18	NE	3			
5-Jan-1917	Mr. Shaffer	Mr. Shaffer	124	03	NE	1			
21-Jan-1917	W. C. Reed	Ida L. Reed	159	05	W	1			
24-Jan-1917	R. D. Ragner	R. D. Ragner	263	10	NW	3			
24-Jan-1917	Rhine, Baby	McBirney Funeral Home	547	18	SW	1		Baby	
28-Jan-1917	Jenkins Foster	H. C. Knox	414	14	SW	2		Colored	
28-Jan-1917	Eliza Johnson		269	10	SW	3			
	FEBRUARY								
2-Feb-1917	Scaggs, Child	J. O. Scaggs	66	02	SW	2			
3-Feb-1917	Not Given	John Moran	01	02	SW	1		Check 05-95 or 15-360	
4-Feb-1917	Mrs. H. G. Coy	H. G. Coy	538	18	NW	2			
4-Feb-1917	M. Higgins	M. Higgins	139	02	NE	3			
5-Feb-1917	Siler, Child	Rev. C. Siler	546	18	SE	1		Child	
6-Feb-1917	Peas, Child	Robert McBirney	547	18	SW	5	McBirney Funeral Home	Child - West End	
7-Feb-1917	Honeycutt, Child	Honeycutt	410	15	SE	3		Child - Colored	
7-Feb-1917	Georgia Wilson	Georgia Wilson	044	05	NW	4			
8-Feb-1917	Boone, Child	Harry Boone	410	15	SW	2		Child	
8-Feb-1917	Lillie L. Holder	J. M. Holder	214	10	SW	2			
9-Feb-1917	Thomas J. Crowell	Thomas Crowell	236	07	SW	2			
10-Feb-1917	Walter Cass	J. K. Cass	371	17	NW	2			
10-Feb-1917	E. E. McDowell	McDowell	509	18	NW	4			
11-Feb-1917	Mrs. Charles Lane	Mrs. Lane	269	18	SW	2			
12-Feb-1917	Lawless, Child	Carrie Lawless	445	18	Nw	2		Child	
18-Feb-1917	Forest M. Arnall, Child	E. L. Arnall	545	18	SW	1		Child	
18-Feb-1917	Slater, Baby	Guy Slater	539	18	NW	2		Baby	
18-Feb-1917	Mrs. Nellie How Turpin	Robert McBirney	547	18	SW	3			
22-Feb-1917	Barnes, Child	William Barnes	527	16	NE	2		Child	
22-Feb-1917	McNeil, Child	Robert McBirney	547	18	SW	5		Child - East End	
23-Feb-1917	George Jones	George Jones	001	02	NW	3			

	1917 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED		
	FEBRUARY - CONTINUED											
23-Feb-1917	Redrick, Child	Redrick		454	18	NW	3		Child			
24-Feb-1917	Wila Jordan			212	10	SE	2		Moved out of Cemetery			
27-Feb-1917	William Scott	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		043	05	NW	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Baby			
28-Feb-1917	Hummell, Baby	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		043	05	NW	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Babu			
	MARCH											
1-Mar-1917	H. B. Kennedy, Child	Robert McBirney		547	18	SW	2		Child - West End			
2-Mar-1917	Martha Sharp	Sharp Block		120	04	NE	4					
4-Jun-1917	Elmo Delo	Sears		389	17	SW	4					
4-Mar-1917	Peter Fitzpatrick	Fitzpatrick		001	02	NE	1					
4-Mar-1917	A. J. Holt, Baby	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		00	00	00	00	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery 07-06-?			
5-Mar-1917	Chester Stevens	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		043	05	SE	4	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.				
6-Mar-1917	Mrs. J. W. Harrell	J. W. Harrell		537	18	NE	2					
7-Mar-1917	Mary Helm	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		405	15	SW	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.				
9-Mar-1917	John E. Shaffer	Mr. Shaffer		537	18	SE	2					
10-Mar-1917	Lane, Baby	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		043	05	NW	3	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Baby			
11-Mar-1917	Inez Letcher	Letcher Block		307	07	SW	2					
11-Mar-1917	J. W. Lewis	Mrs. J. Lewis		545	18	SE	1					
16-Mar-1917	Clarence King	Clarence King		185	08	SW	1					
16-Mar-1917	Mrs. Shirley B. Lantz	E. W. Lantz		536	17	Ne	2					
19-Mar-1917	Cecil Earl Daum	Wyrick		295	09	SE	1		See Dawn Wyrick			
19-Mar-1917	Wyrick, Dawn Child	Wyrick		295	09	SE	1		See Cecil Earl Daum			
22-Mar-1917	Dr. Ward Green	Dr. W. Green		098	06	Sw	5					
23-Mar-1917	Mildred Lyst	Charles Renner		305	07	SE	3					
25-Mar-1917	Benson, Mother	J. H. Benson		542	18	SE	3		Mother			
27-Mar-1917	Ellison	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		043	05	NW	3	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.				
27-Mar-1917	Mayginnis, Child	Robert McBirney		547	18	SW	2		Grandchild - East End			
27-Mar-1917	Lillian Pittman	Garton Block		292	09	NE	1					
30-Mar-1917	Charles F. McGinnis	Mr. McGinnis		096	05	SW	4		Veteran - England Section			
31-Mar-1917	H. R. Cline	Cline		334	10	SE	2					
31-Mar-1917	Rhewbg Cline	Clind		334	10	SE	3					

1917-Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	APRIL								
1-Apr-1917	Mrs. Mattie Franklin	George Franklin	501	18	NW	2			
1-Apr-1917	Sid Manning	Golden Rule Church	538	18	SW	2			
3-Apr-1917	Mrs. C. L. Baughman	W. Herriff	544	18	W	2			
5-Apr-1917	Will Friend	Friend	376	18	NW	3			
6-Apr-1917	Warner, Child	R. L. Warner	23	05	NW	3			
7-Apr-1917	Mrs. Stone	Robert McBirney	544	18	E	1			
8-Apr-1917	Evelyn Cora Elliott		003	02	SE			Daughter	
9-Apr-1917	Potee, Baby	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	NW	4	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Baby	
9-Apr-1917	Reynolds, Child	Reynolds	507	18	SW	3		Child	
9-Apr-1917	Wise, Baby	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	SE	5	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Baby	
10-Apr-1917	Osa Dick	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	543	18	W	3	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
12-Apr-1917	Maxine Cochrane	J. Cochrane	497	17	Nw	3		Child	
12-Jul-1917	Morris, Baby	Robert McBirney	544	18	E	2		Baby	
13-Apr-1917	Glenn, Stout, Child	C. S. Stout	497	17	SW	2		Child	
14-Apr-1917	Mrs. Stella Salmon		488	16	NW	2			
16-Apr-1917	C. B. Smith	C. B. Smith	114	05	SW	1			
18-Apr-1917	Mrs. R. M. Bynum	Bynum	303	08	NW	2			
18-Apr-1917	Sullivan	Fraternal Order	031	06	SW	4			
19-Apr-1917	Jones, Child	Fred Jones	301	08	NE	2		Child	
19-Apr-1917	Rosa McDonald	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	SE	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
20-Apr-1917	Agnes Jordan	Mrs. Jordan	379	18	NE	2			
21-Apr-1917	Warner, Baby	Robert McBirney	547	18	SW	1		Baby - East End	
22-Apr-1917	Paul Hanover	C. Hanover	454	18	SE	2		Child	
23-Apr-1917	James Arthur Wages	B. F. Wages	380	18	NW	1		Child	
24-Apr-1917	G. H. Smith, Child	Smith	098	06	SW	2	Winterringer Funeral Home	Child	
24-Apr-1917	Leora Gosnell, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	070	02	M	02	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child - Middle Row	
25-Apr-1917	H. Sevindle	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	SW	4	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
25-Apr-1917	Alonzo Francis Stevens	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	543	18	W	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child	
26-Apr-1917	Pearl T. Malton	Mr. Malton	069	02	NE	2			
27-Apr-1917	Willa Cook, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	543	18	W	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child	
27-Apr-1917	W. H. Lewis	W. H. Lewis	364	16	SW	3			
27-Apr-1917	Marsh Baby	Robert McBirney	544	18	E	3		Baby	
28-Apr-1917	Doughitt	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	543	18	W	4	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		

5-Jun-1917	Irwin, Child	Irwin	108	06	1	03				
	1917 -Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
	JUNE - CONTINUED									
5-Jun-1917	Scott, Baby	Scott	108	06	1	05				
7-Jun-1917	Lilly, Child	Lilly	380	18	SW	1		Child		
8-Jun-1917	John R. Stone	John Stone	380	18	NE	4		Born: 12/02/1852 - Died 06/06/1917		
9-Jun-1917	McCutchin, Baby	McCutchin	089	05	NE	3				
9-Jun-1917	Mrs. Emma Rice	Mrs. E. Rice	128	03	NW	3				
12-Jun-1917	Tracy, Child	Tracy	382	18	SE	2		Child		
15-Jun-1917	William Baker	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	NW	6	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.			
16-Jun-1917	Flavie Higdon	J. B. Higdon	514	17	NE	3		Daughter		
17-Jun-1917	Morris, Baby	Morris	108	06	1	05		Baby		
17-Jun-1917	Earl P. Wells	McBirney Block	103	06	SE	4				
25-Jun-1917	Charlie Delo	Sears	389	17	SW	3				
29-Jun-1917	Kennamer, Child	Kennamer	406	15	NW	2		Child		
29-Jun-1917	Montgomer, Baby	Montgomer	532	17	NE	2				
	JULY									
2-Jul-1917	Margaret Cakes	Mrs. Hudson	156	13	SE	3		Colored / Hudson Bght S 1/2		
5-Jul-1917	Bailey, Child	Hazel Bailey	229	08	SW	2		Child - East End		
5-Jul-1917	Rebecca Mowbray	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	323	08	NW	1				
7-Jul-1917	Arnall, Baby	Phil Arnall	053	03	SE	2		Baby		
7-Jul-1917	Rhine, Baby	Robert McBirney	544	18	E	5		Baby		
10-Jul-1917	Grover Gland, (L.C.)	J. W. C. Bland	453	18	NE	2				
11-Jul-1917	Charles F. Woods	Charles Woods	108	06	4	01				
12-Jul-1917	Carne, Child	Thurman Carne	454	18	NW	1		Child		
12-Jul-1917	Nancy Crothers	N. Crothers	108	06	4	10		May Be Carruthers		
12-Jul-1917	Kenneth Obe Moreland			19	07	28				
13-Jul-1917	Mrs. Louie Barnes	Ezell	166	06	NE	2				
15-Jul-1917	Tuttle, Child	F. W. Tuttle	108	06	4	03		Child - W1/2		
19-Jul-1917	Frank M. Crowell	Frank Crowell	115	05	NW	4				
20-Jul-1917	Paul Clark, Child	H. R. Clark	142	12	NE	1		Child NE 14		
20-Jul-1917	R. Martin, Child	Robert McBirney	142	12	SE	4W		Child - SE 1/4		
20-Jul-1917	Williams, Child	l> Williams	108	06	1	06				
21-Jul-1917	Mrs. Spurgen	Spurgen	085	01	NW	2	Winterringer Funeral Home			

24-Jul-1917	Claude Gorton	Claude Gorton	292	09	NE	2			
24-Jul-1917	Laura B. Griggs	L. P. Griggs	064	03	NW	1			
	1917- Continue								
Date of Burial	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT								
	Name of Deceased		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JULY - CONTINUED								
25-Jul-1917	McBride, Child	Murel McBride	108	06	1	06		Child	
27-Jul-1917	Mrs. Phegley	Mr. Phegley	047	05	NE	5		Note Says Owner O. R. Grig	
27-Jul-1917	Jack Steel		454	18	NW	2			
29-Jul-1917	Estella Gravitt	McBirney Block	142	12	SE	1W		Child	
30-Jul-1917	Barlow, Child	Frank Barlow	158	05	SW	2		Child	
30-Jul-1917	Lena Barnard	Lena Barnard	048	05	NE	5		Child - Born 1904	
30-Jul-1917	Kirkpatrick, Child	Kirkpatrick	043	05	SW	1	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	Child	
30-Jul-1917	Smott, Child	Arthur Smott	142	12	NW	1		Child	
	AUGUST								
2-Aug-1917	Hawkins, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	043	05	SW	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	L. L. Child	
5-Aug-1917	Reed, Child	Velma Reed	108	06	1	08		Child	
6-Aug-1917	Mr. Morrow	McCune Undertaking Co.	099	06	SE	3		Moved from Blk 39 to 099	
7-Aug-1917	Palmer, Child	Mark Palmer	142	12	SE	2W		Child - McBirney Block	
18-Aug-1917	Victor Jack	Victor Jack	128	03	SW	3			
19-Aug-1917	Jess Whitaker	Jess Whitaker	229	08	SW	2		West End	
19-Aug-1917	Harl Reed	McBirney Block	068	02	NE	3			
20-Aug-1917	Miss Michel	W. H. Brown	393	17	WR	1			
21-Aug-1917	Dr. W. F. Bowling	Davis Section	377	18	NW	2			
21-Aug-1917	B. M Davis	Davis Section	377	18	SW	2		Child - Born 10/07/1912	
27-Aug-1917	William Gibson	William Gibson	385	18	NW	2			
28-Aug-1917	Mr. Duffer	Guiler	159	05	WR	6			
	SEPTEMBER								
1-Sep-1917	Madge Clark	C. Cantrell	142	12	SW	2		SW 1/4	
1-Sep-1917	Maude Hubbard, Child	O. Hubbard	437	17	SE	1		Child	
2-Sep-1917	Forest, Baby	McBirney Block	142	12	SE	1E		Baby	
4-Sep-1917	Corria Vaughan	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	039	06	NE	4	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.		
7-Sep-1917	Haskins, Child	Haskins	437	17	NE	4		Child	
7-Sep-1917	Zack McHenry	Zack McHenry	101	01	SE	3			
10-Sep-1917	Ora M. Williamson, Child	Williamson	100	01	SE	3	McCune Funeral Home	Child (sec.1) (Wray)	
11-Sep-1917	Brady, Child	Wain Brady	437	17	NE	3		Child	
12-Sep-1917	Wright, Child	J. W. Wright	108	06	1	08		Child	

13-Sep-1917	Goodson, Child	Russell Goodson	159	05	WR	5	Baby -Guiler Section	
16-Sep-1917	Dain Davis, Child	R. W. Davis	108	06	3	01	Child	
	1917 - Continued							
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	CASH RECEIVED
	SEPTEMBER - CONTINUED							
16-Sep-1917	Lauder, Child	Charles Lauder	108	06	3	01		
18-Sep-1917	Mrs. Fort	Mrs. Fort	108	06	4	08	(Lander)	
18-Sep-1917	Kelsey, Child	L. L. Kelsey	129	12	NE	1W	Child-E 1/2 Rec. B.488,P.167	
19-Sep-1917	Edit S. Lucas Dale	F. L. Dale	306	07	SW	2		
20-Sep-1917	Ira D. Ingram, Child	J. M. Ingram	102	01	SE	3	Child	
22-Sep-1917	Porterfield, Baby	McBirney Block	142	12	SE	4E	Baby	
23-Sep-1917	Miss McElroy	McElroy	178	8	NE	2	Electra	
25-Sep-1917	Henry Dupree	Willie M. Yancey	411	15	NE	4		
30-Sep-1917	Dorothy J. Williamson	Williamson	101	01	NW	1		
	OCTOBER							
4-Oct-1917	Elizabeth Ann Hildt	J. E. Hildt	073	01	SE	4	Child	
5-Oct-1917	Taylor, Child	Dale Taylor	412	14	NE	1	Child - Colored	
11-Oct-1917	Myrtle Barnett	A. P. Hodge	238	07	NW	2		
12-Oct-1917	Pauline Burris Rickey	Mary Rickey	008	03	NE	3	Child	
15-Oct-1917	Julia Benton	Benton	410	15	SE	1	Colored	
18-Oct-1917	Mercena Wheat	Wheat	391	17	NE	3		
21-Oct-1917	Lawrence Cotton	Mrs. Cotton	525	16	NE	2		
21-Oct-1917	J. W. Turner	J. W. Turner	538	18	SW	4		
22-Oct-1917	Mrs. Catherine E. Feigly	A. R. Feigly	086	01	NE	2		
25-Oct-1917	Morris, Father	Andy Morris	087	04	NE	4	Father	
29-Oct-1917	Neilson, Child	T. P. Neilson	108	06	2	08	Child - 3 South Side	
	NOVEMBER							
2-Nov-1917	Armstrong, Child	Armstrong	527	16	SE	1	Child	
11/0/1917	Erwin Honeycutt	Honeycutt	410	15	SE	2	Colored	
11/1/04/1917	Mrs. Wells	William Wells	101	01	SW	3		
6-Nov-1917	Bytha L. Bezoni			19	15	14		
8-Nov-1917	Morrow, Child	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	497	17	NE	2	Mowbray Undertaking, Co.	
12-Nov-1917	Smith, Baby	Smith Section	520	16	SE	1	Child	
14-Nov-1917	Anna Groen	Anna Groen	159	05	W	2	Baby	

[illegible]

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1918

Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	NO MONTH-NO DATE GIVEN								
00/00/1918	Dorothy Coffey			19	10	8			
00/00/1918	Ruth Dooly			19	08	37			
00/00/1918	Beauford Glasscock	Glasscock	130	12	NE	1			
00/00/1918	Zella Hardesty		270	10	NW	1			
00/00/1918	Belle Tuttle	Sadie Tuttle	130	12	SE	3		Mother	
	JANUARY								
6-Jan-1918	Dobrell	Dobrell	108	06	04	7			
6-Jan-1918	Trower, Child	Trower	108	06	02	9		Child	
7-Jan-1918	Bohlander, Baby	Robert McBirney	129	12	SW	3		Baby-West 1/2	
7-Jan-1918	Moss, Child	Mrs. E. Moss	108	06	2	07		Child	
8-Jan-1918	Smith, Baby	Smith	108	06	2	06		Baby	
9-Jan-1918	Akers, Baby	Robert McBirney	129	12	SW	2E	MCBirney Funeral Home	Baby	
9-Jan-1918	Isaac, Child	Robert McBirney	129	12	SW	1		Child	
12-Jan-1918	John Rowley	John Rowley	091	05	SW	3			
16-Jan-1918	Erwin, Child	George Erwin	131	03	E	1		Child	
16-Jan-1918	Mrs. Wheatley	J. Wheatley	073	01	NW	2		Wife (Mrs. O'Harrow)	
17-Jan-1918	Paulene Martha Carter	M. M. Carter	274	11	NE	2		Child-East(added name 05/17/2006	
17-Jan-1918	Farrow, Child	Farrow	266	10	SW	2		Child	
20-Jan-1918	Mrs. Maher	Henry Maher	103	01	SE	1		Wife	
20-Jan-1918	Henry W. Royer	Mrs. Royer	114	12	NE	2			
24-Jan-1918	Luke G. Goodman	Goodman	012	03	SW	3			
26-Jan-1918	George J. Jolidan	George Jolidan	527	16	SW	2			
29-Jan-1918	J. T. Moreland	Perryman's	245	07	NW	3			
	FEBRUARY								
1-Feb-1918	Evelyn Higgins	Q. H. Higgins	280	10	NE	2			
3-Feb-1918	Mrs. Lolly	Mowbray Funeral Home	302	08	SW	2	Mowbray Funeral Home		
3-Feb-1918	Doris Emma Dean Rickey	Doris Rickey	008	03	Ne	2		Child	
4-Feb-1918	Leebrick, Child	W. Leebrick	074	01	SE	2			
7-Feb-1918	Frank R. Bentz	Mowbray Funeral Home	302	08	SW	1			
8-Feb-1918	Mrs. Williams	Mrs. Williams	108	06	4	04			
9-Feb-1918	Glenn Allison	Allison	526	16	SE	2			
10-Feb-1918	Callie McGregor	McGregor	413	14	NE	1			
13-Feb-1918	Conley or Coxley, Child	Conley or Coxley	006	03	Nw	2	McCune Funeral Home	Child	

1918 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	FEBRUARY- CONTINUED								
14-Feb-1918	Rowe, Two Brothers	Virgil Rowe	143	13	SE	3		Two Rowe Brothers	
17-Feb-1918	Bohlander, Child	McBirney Block	142	12	SE	5W		Child	
17-Feb-1918	Mike Steiger	Brown	393	17	ER	6			
17-Feb-1918	Emma Syfert	William Syfert	498	17	NE	2			
18-Feb-1918	Mr. Johnson	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	281	10	NW	3	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
21-Feb-1918	McCutchin, Child	McCutchin	089	05	NE	4		Child	
22-Feb-1918	J. C. Smith	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	103	01	SW	1	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
23-Feb-1918	Barrett, Child	McBirney Block	142	12	SE	2E		Child	
24-Feb-1918	James Dupree	William Yancey	411	15	NE	2			
24-Feb-1918	Martha Stevenson	Stevenson	139	02	Nw	2			
25-Feb-1918	Richard Mowbray	Mowbray	323	08	NW	2			
28-Feb-1918	Ealy, Child	William Ealy	164	05	NE	3		Child - Billy Ealy, Jr.	
	MARCH								
1-Mar-1918	Edwin E. Moore	J. M Nichols	526	16	SW	2			
5-Mar-1918	Joe Sing	Sing	312	07	NE	3			
8-Mar-1918	Woods, Child	J. W. Woods	108	06	4	09		Child	
9-Mar-1918	Mrs. Wright	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	548	18	NE	1	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
12-Mar-1918	T. J. Cocke, Jr.	Cocke	003	06	SE	2			
12-Mar-1918	Nellie Cook	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	548	18	NE	2	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	Maybe Cole	
12-Mar-1918	Archie L. Gallup	F. A. Gallup	128	12	SE	2			
12-Mar-1918	Myers, Child	McBirney Block	129	12	NW	2		Child	
13-Mar-1918	Sara Belle Allbright	Otis Powers Allbright	074	01	NE	2	Rober A. McBirney Mortuary	(Mrs. O. P.) **	
				** Letter Sent by Jerry Foreman, 2006, Great Grandson, on file 1918					
13-Mar-1918	Joseph H. Boyd	Joseph Boyd	162	05	NW	3		U. S. Navy, Old Soldier	
13-Mar-1918	Alabama Harlow	C. C. Harlow	226	08	SW	2			
13-Mar-1918	Loyal J. Roach	L. J. Roach	537	18	SW	4			
14-Mar-1918	J. F. Cocke	J. F. Cocke	037	06	NE	1			
15-Mar-1918	Boss Huffman	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	103	01	SW	2	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
16-Mar-1918	Elizabeth Hagler	J. D. Hagler	375	18	SW	1			
18-Mar-1918	Susie Smith	F. T. Smith	412	14	SW	1		Colored	
21-Mar-1918	Omspoche, Baby	Omspoche	196	10	NW	2			
22-Mar-1918	Rankins, Child	Rankins	392	17	NE	4		Child	
22-Mar-1918	William Wright	Wright	271	10	SW	4			

1918 - Continued		SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT		BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased									
	MARCH - CONTINUED									
23-Mar-1918	John Lundy			271	10	NW	1			
24-Mar-1918	L. E. Anderson	L. Anderson		143	13	NE	1	Bagsdel Funeral Home	Colored	
				Olde record book shows L. A. Anderson						
24-Mar-1918	Paris Dupree	William Yancey		411	15	NE	3			
24-Mar-1918	Owens, Child	Owens		274	11	SW	2		Child - East	
27-Mar-1918	James Hilton	James Hilton		200	10	NW				
28-Mar-1918	A. J. EmElreath	McElreath		126	03	NW	1			
30-Mar-1918	Clyde Johnson, Jr.	Clyde Johnson		108	06	1	10		E 1/2 SE Corner	
31-Mar-1918	Mrs. Zella Hardest	J. Hardesty		210	10	NW	1			
31-Mar-1918	C. J. Woods	George Sherrice		085	04	SE	3		See Blk. 87, Sec 1	
	APRIL									
1-Apr-1918	Mable, Child	Mildred Hogan		536	17	NE	4		Child	
2-Apr-1918	C. J. Woods	Mowbray Unertaking Co		087	01	NW	1	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
2-Apr-1918	C. J. Woods	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		087	04	NW	1	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	See Sec. 1, Blk 87	
3-Apr-1918	Ruby Etta Courtney	R. Courtney		087	01	SW	1			
3-Apr-1918	Harris, Child	A. C. Harris		108	06	4	03		Child - East 1/2	
4-Apr-1918	Warren, Child	William Warren		273	11	NE	2		Child - West Row	
5-Apr-1918	McGill, Child	Ralph McGill		033	06	SW	2		Mercer Block	
7-Apr-1918	Sorena Robertson	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		548	18	NE	3	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	Child - West End	
9-Apr-1918	Anderson Carter	Anderson		099	01	NE	1			
9-Apr-1918	Harry Calhovn Luty	Harry Luty		002	02	SE	2			
11-Apr-1918	Mrs. Hamilton	Hamilton (Mrs.)		103	01	NE	1			
12-Apr-1918	M. A. Hamilton	M. Hamilton		103	01	NE	2			
13-Apr-1918	Day, Child	Oscar/Wilcox Day		165	06	NW	1		Child	
15-Apr-1918	L. W. Young	L. W. Young		025	05	Sw	2			
22-Apr-1918	Brown, Child	George Brown		108	06	4	09		Child	
24-Apr-1918	Vandersall, Child	Vandersall		071	02	SE	4		Child - Shamrock	
26-Apr-1918	Howell, Child	Remley Howell		088	01	NW	1		Child of Myrtle H. Rickett	
28-Apr-1918	William J. Perdue	Elizabeth Perdue		114	12	NW	2		Husband	
	MAY									
05/0/1918	Peter H. Gosnell	Dybarl		129	12	NW	1			
4-May-1918	Wiley, Daughter	T. G. Wiley		074	01	SW	2		Daughter	
5-May-1918	Donald Lynch	J. W. Lynch		128	12	NE	3			

5-May-1918	Steiger, Child	W. H. Brown	393	17	ER	7	Child	
	1918-Continued							
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS
	MAY - CONTINUED							
7-May-1918	E. L. Acton	E. L. Acton	103	01				Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery 03/06/1935
10-May-1918	Dybarl, Infant	Dybarl 129	12	SW	2			Infant
16-May-1918	Stewart, Child (Steward)	Vesta Stewart	098	01	SE	3	MCBirney Funeral Home	Child - Original Book Pg.4 of S's
16-May-1918	Mrs. Thomas Turley	Thomas Turley	098	01	NE	2		
17-May-1918	Walker, Child	Roy Walker	438	17	NE	1		Child
19-May-1918	O.F.L. Mabe, Child	Owen Mabe	084	01	NW	1		Child
19-May-1918	Alma Sebastian	Frank Ware	274	11	SW	1		
20-May-1918	W. F. Sutton	Boiler Makers Union	069	02	SE	3		
22-May-1918	Barbva Gilliss	D. O. Gilliss	051	04	SW	4		Mother
23-May-1918	Wilkerson, Child	Robert McBirney	129	12	SW	4		Child
24-May-1918	Shanks, Baby	Shanks	127	03	NE	3		
25-May-1918	John Roark	John Roark	159	05	W	4		
27-May-1918	John Wiley, Child	O. E. French	074	01	NW	3		Child
30-May-1918	Rev. W. M. McCallister		222	09	NE	3		
	JUNE							
1-Jun-1918	Harmouth, Child	Harmouth	103	01	Nw	3		Child
1-Jun-1918	Lear, Child	J. B. Lear	070	02	M	04	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	Child
3-Jun-1918	Marie Dudley	Robert McBirney	141	12	SE	4		
4-Jun-1918	Joseph Gizer	Henry Baker	075	01	SE	1		
4-Jun-1918	Mrs. Joseph Mason	Mrs. Mason	086	01	NW	1		South East Corner
5-Jun-1918	Essley, Child	Essley	523	16	SE	1		Child
6-Jun-1918	Johnson, Child	L. L. Johnson	070	02	M	1		Child - N End Last Grave
7-Jun-1918	Hattie Landreth	Landreth	006	03	NW	3		
11-Jun-1918	Josephine Houser, Baby	Houser	547	18	SE	2		Baby
12-Jun-1918	Harodezi, Baby	Harodezi	159	05	W	3		Baby - West Row
12-Jun-1918	Warner, Child	Warner	023	05	NW	4		Child
13-Jun-1918	Jennetta Evans	Robert McBirney	141	12	SE	4		Child
15-Jun-1918	Pearl B. Bridges	Robert McBirney	141	12	SE	3		
17-Jun-1918	Fan and Ray Mosher	Mosher	070	02	M	05		Children - Grave 5 S
22-Jun-1918	Child Glasscock	Glasscock	030	06	NE	2		These belong in sec 6
24-Jun-1918	Huddleson, Child	Huddleson	070	02	M	06		Child

25-Jun-1918	John Olson, Father	John Olson	076	03	NW	2	Father	
	1918 - Continued							
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS
	JUNE - CONTINUED							CASH RECEIVED
25-Jun-1918	Mrs. Olson (Mother)	John Olson	076	03	NW	3		Mother
25-Jun-1918	Overholtz, Child	Overholtz	084	01	NW	2		Child
28-Jun-1918	J. W. Foraker	Robert McBirney	141	12	SE	3		Chld
30-Jun-1918	Jennie Kruce	Robert McBirney	141	12	Ne	1		
	JULY							
4-Jul-1918	Mrs. James Burnsides	J. Burnsides	147	03	NE	2 & 3		In Brick and Steel Vault
5-Jul-1918	Elizabeth Maze	Dunn Section	288	10	NE	2		
8-Jul-1918	Starr, Child	B. F. Starr	129	03	SW	1W		
8-Jul-1918	White, Child	S. C. White	098	01	SW	2		Child-Juanita White At Ft. of James
10-Jul-1918	Bouner, Child	J. D. Bouner	070	02	M	07		Child
11-Jul-1918	Ella Sellers	Miss Sellers	265	10	SE	1		
								07/12/1918 or 07/29/1918 original ledger reads 07/12/1918,
12-Jul-1918	W. L. Cunningham	Cunningham	493	17	SE	3	McCune Funeral Home	
13-Jul-1918	Lily Clark		332	10	NE	1		
13-Jul-1918	Robert Jack	Robert Jack	392	17	NE	3		
15-Jul-1918	Stricker, Child	Bernie Stricker	288	10	NE	1		Child
15-Jul-1918	William W. Yeager		121	03	SE	4		WWI-Veteran, Killed and buried in France
		* Daughter's name is Elizabeth (Yager) Jones buried in Clinton Oaks Cemetery 28-A, Born year 1863 died year 1937						
17-Jul-1918	Wooldridge, Earl Hume, jr.	Wooldridge (Child)	288	10	NE	3		Date of Birth 07/17/1917 - 1 yr. Old
18-Jul-1918	Mary Easley	Mrs. Hudson	156	13	NW	1		Colored
19-Jul-1918	Jessie Herrick, Child	Herrick	100	01	SW	3		Child
19-Jul-1918	May M. Wells	May Wells	084	01	NE	1		Child
20-Jul-1918	Sebastana Rodriguez	Robert McBirney	141	12	SE	2		
24-Jul-1918	Martha Mathis	Martha Mathis	278	11	SW	2		
26-Jul-1918	Smith, Child	Harry Smith	200	10	SW	3		Child
27-Jul-1918	McCall, Child	L. E. McCall	070	02	M	8		
27-Jul-1918	Amos Yoder	Jas. Yoder	089	01	SE	1		Rec. 7-26-1918, B.249, P.131
29-Jul-1918	R. L. Arnall	Arnall	016	03	Ne	3		Child
30-Jul-1918	Williams, Child	Ida Williams	070	02	M	09		Child
31-Jul-1918	Auntoum	Creek Block	067	02	SW	2		

Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	1918-Continued								
	OCTOBER - CONTINUED								
5-Oct-1918	Mrs. Frank Haver	Reid	149	03	NE	3			
6-Oct-1918	James Goff	Mrs. Goff	320	08	SE	1			
6-Oct-1918	Johnson, Child	Robert McBirney	141	12	NE	4		Child	
7-Oct-1918	Wallace Moore			20	23	31		W. W. Veteran	
7-Oct-1918	Martin B. Tehee	Martin Tehee	138	02	SE	3			
8-Oct-1918	Martha J. Margason	J. W. Peace	128	12	SW	3		Grand Da, this info was given by Granddaughter	
8-Oct-1918	Mrs. Vest	J. W. Peace	128	12	SW	3			
9-Oct-1918	Auther Robinson	William Wells	101	01	NE	1			
10-Oct-1918	Bailey, Child	W. P. Bailey	086	01	SW	1		Child	
10-Oct-1918	Moore, Child	Ruth M. Moore	075	01	SW	5		Child	
11-Oct-1918	Grant Crooks	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	449	18	NE	1	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
12-Oct-1918	Eva Estell Brewer		19	01	35				
13-Oct-1918	George A. Rains, child	Hodges, Block	204	11	SW	3		Child	
13-Oct-1918	Earl Six	James Six	536	17	SE	3			
14-Oct-1918	Alta Fisher	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	449	18	NE	2	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
14-Oct-1918	Moyneel Rhodabarger	Rhodabarger	467	16	Sw	2			
15-Oct-1918	Mrs. O. P. Chaney	O. P. Chaney	536	17	SW	3			
15-Oct-1918	M. H. Williford	M. Williford	132	03	NE	2			
17-Oct-1918	James Berry	Berry	410	15	NE	4		Colored	
17-Oct-1918	Florence Hartley		246	07	NE	3			
17-Oct-1918	Eulit Skinner	Eulit Skinner	102	06	NW	2			
18-Oct-1918	Edwards, Child	W. Edwards	113	12	SE	3		Child	
19-Oct-1918	Ned T. Bohlander	Robert McBirney	141	12	NE	4		Child	
20-Oct-1918	Colburn, Child	J. Colburn	075	01	SW	6		Child	
20-Oct-1918	Collins, Baby	Collins	390	17	SW	3		Baby	
20-Oct-1918	E. F. Jones	Jones	449	18	NE	4			
21-Oct-1918	Emily D. Aitken	L. K. Cone	359	15	NE	3			
21-Oct-1918	Grace Orr	Grace Orr (Mowbray U.C.)	449	18	SE	2	Mowbray Undertaking Co.		
21-Oct-1918	Perkins, Child	Perkins	390	17	SE	4		Child	
21-Oct-1918	Plank	Plank	075	01	NW	2			
21-Oct-1918	Emily Smith	Charles Smith	099	06	SE	4	Stanley Funeral Home	Child	
23-Oct-1918	Benson, Father	Mr. Call	542	18	NE	3		Father	

23-Oct-1918	A. J. Page	Robert McBirney	141	12	NE	3			
24-Oct-1918	Mrs. Benton	Mrs. Benton	075	01	NW	3			
	1918-Continued								
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	OCTOBER-CONTINUED								
24-Oct-1918	Waymos Clark			19	13	26			
24-Oct-1918	Mason	Joseph Mason	103	01	NW	2		Sec. 1	
24-Oct-1918	C. H. McBride	C. McBride	529	17	SW	3			
24-Oct-1918	Hugh Woods	Woods	346	14	SE	2		Colored	
27-Jan-1918	Edgar Jones	Edgar Jones	075	01	NW	4			
27-Oct-1918	Charles L. McKee	Charles McKee	238	07	SW	3			
28-Oct-1918	Ed Harris	Ed Harris	488	16	NE	2			
28-Oct-1918	Alma Kettner	Robert McBirney	141	12	NE	2		Child	
28-Oct-1918	Mrs. H. E. Shinpoch	W. C. Smith	044	05	NE	3			
28-Oct-1918	Call, Young Boy	Mr. Call	542	18	NE	4	Price Undertaking co.	Young Boy	
29-Oct-1918	Mose Cobner	Mose Cobner	075	01	NW	4		New Survey	
30-Oct-1918	Mary Swain	Mary Swain	061	03	NW	1		Shaw Block	
31-Oct-1918	Rosa Burbaker	Rosa Burbaker	107	06	NW	1			
	NOVEMBER								
1-Nov-1918	Mrs. Hall	Hall	103	01	SE	2			
2-Nov-1918	Day, Baby		281	10	NE	1		Baby	
4-Nov-1918	Wesley William Jurd	H. E. Jurd	320	08	NE			Son, & in Walk in N or NE	
6-Nov-1918	True Alexander			19	09	39		Baby	
6-Nov-1918	M. V. Hanagan	M. Hanagan	114	12		SG		In Walk So. Of SE 1/4	
10-Nov-1918	Mary E. Frence, Child	O. E. Rench	074	01	NW	3		Child	
13-Nov-1918	Warren, Child	William Warren	273	11	NE	3		Child - West Row	
15-Nov-1918	Underwood, Child	Underwood	114	12	SE	2		Child	
18-Nov-1918	Mrs. George W. Oldham	George Oldham	109	05	SE	3		Amanda F.	
19-Nov-1918	Roy Burton	Roy Burton	015	03	NW	1		East	
25-Nov-1918	Kingsley, Child	Alfred Kingsley	408	15	SE	2		Child	
	DECEMBER								
1-Dec-1918	Lloyd G. Brush	Mrs. Brush	242	07	SW	1			
1-Dec-1918	Elizabeth Reeves	Elizabeth Reeves	115	05	NE	2			
5-Dec-1918	C. R. Quakenbrush	Quakenbrush	446	18	SE	2			
6-Dec-1918	Mrs. W. L. Ray	Hodges, Block	172	07	NW	2		Hodge, May	
8-Dec-1918	Mollie Goodman	Goodman	112	05	NW	4			

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Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
1-Jan-1919	Mason, Child	Mason	124	03	NE	4W		Child - Sunny Mason	
1-Jan-1919	McCutchin	McCutchin	089	05	NE	5		Child	
1-Jan-1919	Mrs. E. Verneros	Verneros	019	04	SE	1			
4-Jan-1919	Runingber	Runingber	449	18	SE	4			
8-Jan-1919	Christopher Sigler	C. C. Sigler	324	08	NE	4			
11-Jan-1919	Rolan Owens	Manes Section	508	18	NW	2			
11-Jan-1919	Ben Reynolds	Reynolds	507	18	SW	2			
12-Jan-1919	Francis Anderson	Mrs. Rowe	143	13	NE	2		Colored	
12-Jan-1919	Harry Evans	Evans Section	347	14	NW	3		Colored	
12-Jan-1919	James M. Reynolds	S. C. White	098	01	SW	2		Sec. 1	
12-Jan-1919	Silas G. Thomas	Mr. Thomas	015	03	SE	3		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
15-Jan-1919	Wayne Moore	Allison	445	18	NW	1			
16-Jan-1919	Mrs. B. Booth	Booth	466	16	SE	4			
16-Jan-1919	Dunn, Child	Dunn	500	18	SE	4		Child	
16-Jan-1919	Mrs. Seglar	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	087	01	NW	2	Mowbray Undertakers, CO		
18-Jan-1919	Legron, Baby	Legron	007	03	NE	1		Baby	
18-Jan-1919	G. W. Winkle			19	02	40			
20-Jan-1919	Meda Tremble	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	087	01	NW	1	Mowbray Undertakers, CO		
24-Jan-1919	Maxine McRuffin	McRuffin	410	15	NW	3		Child - Colored	
26-Jan-1919	Naomi Oberst	Naomi Oberst	447	18	NW	3			
26-Jan-1919	Walter Rogers	Sophia Rogers	144	13	NE	3		Colored	
28-Jan-1919	John Gariathole	W. Edwards	113	12	NW	2			
28-Jan-1919	Trego, Child	Morris Trego	113	12	SW			Child-In walk, South of SW 1/4	
	FEBRUARY								
2-Feb-1919	Mrs. B. F. Davis	B. F. Davis	106	06	NE	1			
3-Feb-1919	Mr. Watson	Scott Section	498	17	SE	3			
8-Feb-1919	Adams, Child	Margaret Adams	092	05	SW	3		Child	
12-Feb-1919	Clow, Child	Grant Clow	078	03	NW	3		Child - Grant C.	
12-Feb-1919	Margaret Tuttle	Margaret Tuttle	130	12	SE	2		Mother	
16-Feb-1919	Riley, Child	Riley	113	12	SW	1		Child	
21-Feb-1919	Bertha Bowman	Riley	113	12	NE	1			
24-Feb-1919	Mary Hearn	Hutchins Section	346	14	NW	2		Colored	
26-Feb-1919	James Hicks	Riley	113	12	NE	2			

[illegible]

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1920

Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
00/00/1920	NO MONTH, DAY GIVEN Orlando Gibbs			20	22	30		W.W. Veteran	
	JANUARY								
2-Jan-1920	Laura Batchley	Salvation Army	075	03	SW	1			
10-Jan-1920	Zella Smiley		280	10	NW	1			
16-Jan-1920	Bert Agnew	Agnew	496	17	SW	4			
17-Jan-1920	Christopher Ballard	M. A. Patten	452	18	NE	3			
19-Jan-1920	Pettigrew	Pettigrew	139	02	SE	2			
20-Jan-1920	Benjamin Halliwell Johnston	B. H. Johnston	016	03	SW	1		Husband of Mabel F. Johnston	
21-Jan-1920	Rambo	Rambo	183	08	MR	3			
22-Jan-1920	Sharp, Felts, Child	Archer	311	07	NE	2		Child	
28-Jan-1920	James Nite	Allison	445	18	NW	4			
28-Jan-1920	Sidney Owens	L. J. Owens	510	18	SE	2			
31-Jan-1920	Lessel Garrott, child	Harris Garrott	407	15	NE	3		Child	
	FEBRUARY								
2-Feb-1920	Charley Wilson	Wilson	044	05	NW	2			
3-Feb-1920	Edith Mollie Riddle	Turley	505	18	SW	1			
4-Feb-1920	Emma Tipton	Carey	493	17	SW	2			
16-Feb-1920	Mildred Kelley	Kelly Block	308	07	SE	2		Child	
23-Feb-1920	Mary E. Cunningham	Cunningham	493	17	SE	2			
29-Feb-1920	Arnold, Child	John Arnold	016	03	Ne	1		Child - Arnold Block	
	MARCH								
1-Mar-1920	Gholson, Child	Gholson	325	08	SE	2		Child	
5-Mar-1920	Ross, child	A. E. Ross	523	16	SW	1		Child	
8-Mar-1920	H. S. Davis	H. S. Davis	071	02	NW	2			
11-Mar-1920	Mrs. Hurley	Harbour Block	037	06	SW	4			
18-Mar-1920	George Williamosn	George Williamson	531	17	SE	3			
19-Mar-1920	John H. McKenzie	John McKenzie	048	05	NW	4		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
21-Mar-1920	Wayne Johnson	Wayne Johnson	401	15	NW	3			
27-Mar-1920	H. B. Brown	H. B. Brown	330	10	NE	2			

	1920 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
	APRIL									
1-Apr-1920	Brewster	Brewster	269	10	NE	2				
10-Apr-1920	Harry Hartney	Hartney	468	16	NE	3				
12-Apr-1920	Mrs. Smith	Ballew Section	249	08	S	1		Harriett E.		
18-Apr-1920	Mary A. Russell	Mary A. Russell	159	05	E	2				
23-Apr-1920	Jim Pattie	Pattie	469	16	NE	3		W.W. Veteran		
28-Apr-1920	John Day	John/Wilcox Day	165	06	NW	3				
	MAY									
1-May-1920	Arthur Johnson	Johnson	347	14	SW	3		Colored		
14-May-1920	Nelson Swain	Shaw Section	061	03	NW	2				
18-May-1920	Roy Conard, Child	Salvation Army	075	03	NE	2		Child		
	JUNE									
1-Jun-1920	Regie Young	Mary J. McKee	238	07	NE	4		Boy		
5-Jun-1920	Haskins, Child	Mary E. Haskins	209	11	NE	2		Child - East End		
14-Jun-1920	Tedford, Baby	Tedford Block	110	05	NE	4		Baby		
17-Jun-1920	McHenry, Child	Bessie McHenry	101	06	SE	1		Child		
21-Jun-1920	Rosetta Carson	Rosetta Carson	526	16	NE	2				
25-Jun-1920	Carrie M. Wilson	Wilson	194	10	SW	1		Mother		
29-Jun-1920	Ford, Child	Salvation Army	075	03	NE	1		Child		
29-Jun-1920	Miss M. Johnson	Miss Johnson	112	12	NE	4				
30-Jun-1920	Louise Clinton	Lee Clinton	088	04	NE	2				
	JULY									
4-Jul-1920	Roberts, Child	Henry	353	15	NW	3		Child		
5-Jul-1920	Bergdorf, Child	Velma Bergdorf	073	03	SE	4		Child		
6-Jul-1920	Robert M. Highland	Burris Block	067	02	NW	3		G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).		
7-Jul-1920	McHenry, Child	Bessie McHenry	101	06	SE	1		Child		
10-Jul-1920	Vanzant, Child	Samual Vanzant	508	18	SE	1		Child		
		I.O.O.F.#21 Section (International order of Odd Fellows)						Could not locate any information on Mr. Mansfield. Believe he is signer for J. B. Williams		
12-Jul-1920	Walter Mansfield		466	16	SE	2				
14-Jul-1920	Hattie Davis	Cox	185	08	SE	1				
24-Jul-1920	Robertson, Child	Robertson	101	01	NE	2		Owner, Rosatta Robertson		

OAKLAWN CEMETERY - MONTHLY REPORT - 1921										
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED	
	NO MONTH, DAY GIVEN									
00/00/1921	Mortimer Horton		083	03	SE	1		1902 to 1921		
00/00/1921	Fred L. Markham			19	04	48				
00/00/1921	Pryor, Baby			19	16	25		1921		
	JANUARY									
2-Jan-1921	Laura Atchley	Salvation Army	075	03	SW	1				
9-Jan-1921	Elizabeth Cherry	H. C. Knox	414	14	NW	3		Child - Colored		
9-Jan-1921	M. M. Robinson	H. C. Knox	414	14	SE	1				
10-Jan-1921	Cherry, Son	H. C. Knox	414	14	NW	4		Son - Colored East End		
12-Jan-1921	Edmond L. Fox	Edward Fox	455	18	NE	4				
13-Jan-1921	J. H. Strahan	Mr. Strahan	525	16	SW	3				
21-Jan-1921	Catherine L. Brocker	A. Brocker	018	04	NE	2		Child		
22-Jan-1921	Franklin, Child	Guy Franklin	501	18	NW	3		Child		
31-Jan-1921	Haskins, Child	Frank Haskins	209	11	NE	3		Child		
	FEBRUARY									
4-Feb-1921	J. E. Moore	T. L. Brooks	460	17	SW	3				
11-Feb-1921	Josephine Hardy	H. C. Knox	414	14	SE	4				
13-Feb-1921	Hershal Wolf	Goodman	123	03	NE	2				
16-Feb-1921	Orvill Wilson	J. Wilson	065	02	NE	1				
16-Feb-1921	Hersal Wolf	J. E. Wilson	065	02				Crossed out/no remarks		
18-Feb-1921	Grafton Earl Cleveland	Turley	505	18	SW	3				
21-Feb-1921	Cox, Child	Cox	206	11	SW	2		Child		
23-Feb-1921	Henrietta Hare	Albert Hare	524	16	SW	1				
23-Feb-1921	Mrs. Mitchell	Mitchell	342	11	SE	3				
24-Feb-1921	Van Weiringen, Child	Van Weiring	116	12	NE	2		Child		
27-Feb-1921	Edward Conner, Child	B. C. Conner	011	03	NW	3		Child		
27-Feb-1921	Simon, Child	C. A. Simon	117	04	SW	4		Child		
28-Feb-1921	Sarah G. Cox	Sarah Cox	206	11	SW	1				
	MARCH									
10-Mar-1921	Glass, Son	M. J. Glass	189	09	SE			Son - Vault		
10-Mar-1921	Pauline McElreath	McElreath	126	03	NW	2				
13-Mar-1921	Lucile Fice	Carson	526	16	NE	4				
14-Mar-1921	Lena Smith	Casey	493	17	SW	1				

1921 - Continued											
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED		
	APRIL										
7-Apr-1921	Ward, Child	Ward	256	09	SE	1		Child			
24-Apr-1921	F. G. Hopper	F.G. Hopper	320	08	NW	4					
26-Apr-1921	Kellett, Baby	Harrison Block	037	06	NW	2					
	MAY										
1-May-1921	Mrs. Ettie Wheatly	J. Wheatly	316	07	SE	3					
3-May-1921	J. D. Prater	J. D. Prater	313	07	NE	2					
6-May-1921	J. Ed. Crowell	J. E. Crowell	236	07	NW	1		Confederate Veteran			
8-May-1921	Paul Benson	Mowbray Undertakers, CO	543	18	NE	3					
13-May-1921	Mrs. Schneider	Schneider	355	15	NW	3					
16-May-1921	Harriett Morris	Morris	518	17	SW	3					
17-May-1921	Odis McBrown			19	14	31					
22-May-1921	Kenneth Lee French	O. E. French	074	01	NW	4					
24-May-1921	Ed Baker			19	14	38					
24-May-1921	Charlie McColpin			19	14	33					
26-May-1921	Denney, Child	Frank Denney	116	12	NW	1		Child - W 1/2			
26-May-1921	Nettie Gregory, Child	Salvation Army	075	03	NE	3		Child - Nettie			
26-May-1921	Nelson Porter	Porter	331	10	Se	3					
30-May-1921	Stanley, Child	Earl Stanley	046	05	SW	3					
	JUNE										
5-Jun-1921	Moody, Child	Moody	061	03	SW	1		Child			
6-Jun-1921	Buck, Baby	Bradley Block	117	04	NW	5		Baby			
15-Jun-1921	William Dunn	Dunn	500	18	SE	3					
19-Jun-1921	Eunice Neats	Neats	487	16	NE	2					
19-Jun-1921	Williamson, Child	Williamson	101	01	NW	2		Child			
25-Jun-1921	Frederick T. Braswell	W. H. Brown	393	17	MR	7					
29-Jun-1921	Mortimer Horton	Mortimer Horton	089	05	SW	3					
	JULY										
2-Jul-1921	J. W. Kennedy	Kennedy Section	141	03	SE	3		Father			
11-Jul-1921	G. H. Orney	Williams	500	18	NW	1					
14-Jul-1921	Warner McCright, Baby	W. McCright	023	05	NW	4		Baby			
14-Jul-1921	Warnerr Child	Warner	022	05	NE	4		Child - See #23			
21-Jul-1921	Mrs. James Norris	Mrs. Norris	122	03	SW	3					

1921 - Continued									
Date of Burial	Name of Deceased	SIGN. OF OWNER OR APPLICANT	BLOCK NUMBER	SECTION NUMBER	QUARTER LOCATION	GRAVE NUMBER	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS	CASH RECEIVED
	JULY - CONTINUED								
24-Jul-1921	Webster, Baby	Pitezel	456	18	NE	4		Baby	
30-Jul-1921	Threце (Muse) Huddleston	Huddleston	141	12	SW	2	Mowbray Undertaking Co.	**	
		Listed in Cemetery Book, 12/141/NW/1 Under the name of Muse... Listed in original book, Threце Muse, 03/141/NW/1							
		Head stone shows sec. 12, block 141, SW, grave 2.							
	AUGUST								
2-Aug-1921	McBirney, Child	Robert McBirney	081	03	NE			Moved to Rose Hill Memorial Cemetery	
4-Aug-1921	Allen, Child	Boyce	509	18	SE	2		Child	
4-Aug-1921	Nola M. Arnall	E. L. Arnall	545	18	SW	2			
9-Aug-1921	Laura Williams	Laura Williams	044	05	SE	4			
10-Aug-1921	B. T. Kellett	Harrison Block	037	06	NW	3			
08/22/1921`	Brewster, Child	Brewster	269	10	NE	3		Child	
22-Aug-1921	Paul Sigler	Sigler	324	08	NW	4			
23-Aug-1921	Wilder, Child	L. C. Wilder	127	12	NW	1		Child	
	SEPTEMBER								
12-Sep-1921	Isaac Powell	Golden Rule Church	538	18	SW	1			
								G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republican).	
17-Sep-1921	William Morey	Morey	100	06	SE	3			
23-Sep-1921	R. P. Arrington	Tulsa Fire Department	530	17	NW	2			
24-Sep-1921	Noami Blaine	Blaine	321	08	NW	2			
29-Sep-1921	Mary Hogg	Hogg	411	15	NW	4		Colored	
	OCTOBER								
6-Oct-1921	Roberts, Child	Roberts/All Block	445	18	NE	1		Child	
7-Oct-1921	Wallace, Child	John Wallace	535	17	NW	2			
10-Oct-1921	James Tate	Tate	254	08	NE	2		Child	
11-Oct-1921	W. R. Lee	Ernest Lee	130	12	SW	3			
12-Oct-1921	Roderick, Baby	Roderick	079	03	NW	2			
16-Oct-1921	James D. Reynolds		528	17	SW	3			
28-Oct-1921	Smoot, Baby	Smoot	142	12	NW	2		Baby	
29-Oct-1921	Charity Strahan	Strahan	525	16	SW	2			
	NOVEMBER								
21-Nov-1921	Durkee, Child	Charles Durkee	112	12	NW	3		Child - #31	
25-Nov-1921	Jenie Walker Neil	Neil	519	17	SW	4			

SECTION	BLOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN	REMARKS
18	548	NE	1	1	WRIGHT, MRS.	MOWBRAY UN			3/9/1918		
18	548	NE	2	2	COOK, NELLIE	MOWBRAY UN			3/12/1918		MAYBE COLE
18	548	NE	3	3	ROBERTSON, SORENA	MOWBRAY UN			4/7/1918		CHILD WEST END
18	548	NE	3	3	UMBARGER, CHILD	UMBARGER, M			12/10/1918		EAST END
18	548	NE	4	4	MCCANDLESS, ROY	MOWBRAY UN			12/10/1918		CHILD WEST END
18	548	NW	1	1	KIRKSEY, MARLIN A.	KIRKSEY			9/5/1975		
18	548	SW	2	2	KIRKSEY, JOHN L.	KIRKSEY, M. A.			9/17/1943		
18	548	SW	2	2	KIRKSEY, MRS.	KIRKSEY			12/24/1930		
18	548	SW	5	5	REYNOLDS, JESSIE	KIRKSEY			4/3/1937		
19			01	06	HOUSTON, HAROLD H.				10/11/1913		
19			01	32	ADAMS, C. E.						
19			01	35	BREWER, EVA ESTELL				10/12/1918		
19			02	26	DUNN, PETER					G.A.R.	
19			02	40	WINKLES, G. W.				1/18/1919		
19			02	52	BREWER, COWETA BELL				7/13/1926		
19			03	11	HANSON, LEVADA				8/28/1912		
19			03	16	GARRETT, ROSA JOE				6/19/1910		
19			03	27	PRATHER, BLOSSOM				8/22/1908		
19			03	36	CANFIELD, JAMES. L.						
19			04	48	MARKHAM, FRED L.				1921		
19			04	51	PEARSALL, BABY ROBERT				2/26/1928		

SECTION	BLOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN REMARKS
18	548	NE	1	1	WRIGHT, MRS.	MOWBRAY UN			3/9/1918	
18	548	NE	2	2	COOK, NELLIE	MOWBRAY UN			3/12/1918	MAYBE COLE
18	548	NE	3	3	ROBERTSON, SORENA	MOWBRAY UN			4/7/1918	CHILD WEST END
18	548	NE	3	3	UMBARGER, CHILD	UMBARGER, M			12/10/1918	EAST END
18	548	NE	4	4	MCCANDLESS, ROY	MOWBRAY UN			12/10/1918	CHILD WEST END
18	548	NW	1	1	KIRKSEY, MARLIN A.	KIRKSEY			9/5/1975	
18	548	SW	2	2	KIRKSEY, JOHN L.	KIRKSEY, M. A.			9/17/1943	
18	548	SW	2	2	KIRKSEY, MRS.	KIRKSEY			12/24/1930	
18	548	SW	5	5	REYNOLDS, JESSIE	KIRKSEY			4/3/1937	
19			01	06	HOUSTON, HAROLD H.				10/11/1913	
19			01	32	ADAMS, C. E.					
19			01	35	BREWER, EVA ESTELL				10/12/1918	
19			02	26	DUNN, PETER					G.A.R.
19			02	40	WINKLES, G. W.				1/18/1919	
19			02	52	BREWER, COWETA BELL				7/13/1926	
19			03	11	HANSON, LEVADA				8/28/1912	
19			03	16	GARRETT, ROSA JOE				6/19/1910	
19			03	27	PRATHER, BLOSSOM				8/22/1908	
19			03	36	CANFIELD, JAMES. L.					
19			04	48	MARKHAM, FRED L.				1921	
19			04	51	PEARSALL, BABY ROBERT				2/26/1928	

SECTION	JOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	IRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN REMARKS
19		04	51		PEARSALL, BABY ROBERT				7/14/1928	
19		05	06		EARNEST					
19		05	07		REED, SARAH G.					
19		05	08		SHIPLEY, JOSEPH				10/30/1913	
19		05	16		OUSLEY, L. T.				1911	
19		05	42		WALLACE, HARROLA RAY				9/10/1933	
19		06	22		MARTINDALE, CALLIE				4/21/1908	
19		06	26		POW, ETHEL					
19		06	49		REYNOLDS, BABY					
19		07	15		BRYAN, MORTON	BRYAN			2/10/1916	
19		07	28		MORELAND, KENNETH				7/12/1917	
19		07	42		BOATRIGHT, DENSON	BOATRIGHT				
19		07	44		JONES, J. W.				6/3/1928	
19		07	48		BRASHAW, BABY					11 - - NO DAY, YEAR, GIVEN
19		07	8		BOURNE, F. M.	BOURNE			8/10/1914	
19		08	07		CLARK, JOHN W.		12/29/1841	8/10/1913	8/10/1913	G.A.R. MILITARY HEADSTONE
19		08	08		MARLER, IDA				3/15/1913	
19		08	09		MARLER, ANDREW		8/21/1840	7/24/1912	7/24/1912	G.A.R. MILITARY HEADSTONE
19		08	23		MAYES					
19		08	30		DURKEE, FREDDIE				9/5/1911	
19		08	37		DOOLY, RUTH				1918	

SECTION	BLOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN REMARKS
19		09	17		PRICE, W. L.					
19		09	39		ALEXANDER, TRUE				11/6/1918	BABY
19		09	48		JONES, BABY					
19		10	08		COFFEY, DOROTHY				1918	
19		10	17		MATLOCK, M. E.				3/13/1910	
19		11	06		MARTIN, SON	MARTIN				
19		11	08		RAKES, FREDDIE					
19		11	1		WILKERSON, DAN MRS.					
19		11	31		MARGEN, VIOLA				2/11/1923	
19		11	36		QUEEN, BABY				1/31/1923	
19		11	37		ROBISON, MARY LOUISE				3/28/1923	
19		11	42		RAY, CHAS				7/20/1923	
19		12	28		MILLER, ELY MRS.					
19		12	32		CARTER, J. C.				8/22/1922	
19		12	36		ANDREWS, DAVID MRS.				2/2/1923	
19		12	37		ANDREWS, MARTHA				2/9/1923	
19		12	39		CARTER, BABY				5/24/1924	
19		12	51		BAKER, R. R.					
19		13	26		CLARK, WAYMOS				10/24/1918	
19		13	35		BAKER, L. R.	BAKER				
19		13	38		BOEN, MARSHALL				9/25/1925	

SECTION	LOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN REMARKS
19		13	41		Z. H. A. -THREE INFANTS					
19		14	1		BARNETT, ALICE			5/2/1919		
19		14	24		MCCORMACK, MOTHER					BURIAL AUGUST 9, NO YEAR
19		14	31		MCBROWN, ODIS			5/17/1921		
19		14	33		MCCOLPIN, CHARLIE			5/24/1921		
19		14	38		BAKER, ED			5/24/1921		
19		14	50		FISHELL, ROY	FISHELL		6/22/1926		
19		15	05		FREE, MARY JANE					
19		15	06		MORENO, ANGEL					
19		15	10		MUNOZ, FELICANO					
19		15	14		BEZONI, BYTHAL			11/6/1917		
19		15	27		SMITH					
19		15	32		REYNOLDS, MAY GENDEA			2/23/1922		
19		15	34		THURMAN, D. T.			9/23/1922		
19		15	52		HAGER, ARTHUR J.			1927		
19		16	25		PRYOR, BABY			1921		
19		16	31		ROBERTSON, BETTY LOU			1923		
19		16	32		DENERO, FALLESIO					
19		16	33		COMBS, JUANITA			1922		
19		16	38		WILSON, ARLEY			6/17/1923		
19		17	04		JONES, GLENA					

SECTION	BLOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN REMARKS
19			17	17	KRIGBAUN, EDDIE				12/22/1920	
19			17	28	GOINS					
19			17	31	GOOSBY, HERSHAL					
19			17	52	RUSSELL, DORIS RUTH				6/1/1927	
19			18	28	RUPE, WILBA				3/13/1925	
19			18	53	JONES, HAZEL				5/8/1928	
19			19	10	REYNOLDS, BABY				12/25/1923	
19			19	11	COMBS, JOE				1922	
19			19	19	SEALS, LAWRENCE				8/4/1924	
19			19	23	GRIFFIN, HOYIE				1923	
19			19	26	KENNEDY, BIRTHLY MRS.				10/13/1923	
19			19	29	CHINN, RUSSELL E.				10/7/1924	
19			19	31	CONN, MARTHA JANE				12/2/1924	
19			19	37	O.L.F.				2/27/1925	
19			19	52	BAKER, EARL				2/27/1925	
19			2	30	FLOWERS, JOHN				4/26/1933	
19			20	02	WATTS, ROSA					
19			20	15	BOYER, GEORGE				11/16/1923	
19			20	19	BEACH, D. E.					
19			20	26	ANDERSON, EDWARD				4/21/1924	BABY
19			20	27	HISEY, CARRIE ELIZABET				4/21/1924	

SECTION	OCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN REMARKS
19			20	30	CARRIS, MILDRED				6/13/1925	
19			20	33	HILLIARD, W. H.				2/21/1926	BABY
19			20	36	SUTTON, SELMA FAY				2/7/1926	
19			20	36	SUTTON, VELMA MAY				2/5/1926	
19			20	46	BOWLES				1929	-29 1926 MONTH NOT GIVEN
19			20	48	FOX, PATTY JEAN				6/7/1927	
19			20	50	GOODPASTER, JENIVA				7/23/1926	
19			21	08	TUB, WOODEN					
19			21	16	SCHOCKE					
19			21	17	CARSON				1923	
19			21	30	SULLENS, PERRY				3/8/1926	
19			21	32	HULSEY, RAYMOND LEON				3/28/1926	
19			21	33	WRIGHT, JAMES WM				7/11/1926	
19			21	34	EVERLARE, DORA				7/21/1926	
19			21	40	HENDRICKSON, HANNAH				1/7/1927	
19			22	23	STARR, (SAND ROCK)					
19			22	43	ASHFORD, JOYCE EVELYN	ASHFORD			9/21/1927	
19			23	01	SUMMERS, AGNES					
19			23	04	ALLEN, W. B.					
19			23	07	SUTTON, ELIZA					
19			23	23	SPENCER, SAMUEL TILDO				3/23/1925	

SECTION	BLOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN REMARKS
19		23	33		INGLIS, ROBERT				1927	
19		23	35		FONDREN, SULA MAY				10/21/1927	
19		23	36		WALKER, H. F.				11/13/1927	
19		23	37		T. B.	(SAND ROCK)				
19		23	39		PYEATT, DIANA				6/6/1928	
19		23	51		MORELAND, MATILDA				10/7/1929	
19		24	10		SEIMES, ROY					
19		24	25		BALES, G. W.				4/28/1927	CONFEDERATE HEADSTONE
19		24	34		SWARTZ, WM				11/25/1927	
19		24	50		MAY, CECIL				10/28/1928	
19		25	02		PLATNER, L. A.				1904	
19		25	19		COTTON, JOHN				8/5/1983	
19		25	37		LEATHERMAN, C. E.				10/4/1928	WEST ROW
19		25	40		FREDLAND, ALBERTS MA				8/16/1928	
19		25	43		BEDWELL, BABY				1928	
19		25	46		MCKNIGHT, TOM				10/28/1928	MIDDLE ROW
19		25	47		KAINE, GEORGE				11/4/1928	MIDDLE ROW
19		26	2		TROTTER, OPAL				1/12/1903	
19		26	4		SANDERS, BONNIE JANE				10/29/1924	
19		26	7		BOLES, THOMAS				10/22/1925	
19		26	8		LOGGAINS, JANE				11/4/1925	

SECTION	LOCK	QUARTER	ROW	GRAVE	DECEASED	OWNER	BIRTH	DOD	BURIAL	VETERAN	REMARKS
20			22	30	GIBBS, ORLANDO				1920	W.W.	HEADSTONE
20			23	31	MOORE, WALLACE		10/24/1891	10/7/1918	10/7/1918	W.W.	HEADSTONE
20			24	36	UNKNOWN					W.W.	
20			26	17	UNKNOWN					W.W.	
20			30	14	COX, RAYMOND L.		5/15/1898	5/16/1923	5/16/1923	W.W.	HEADSTONE
20			30	16	UNKNOWN					W.W.	
20			33	17	VAN, U.C.		7/18/1894	10/24/1923	10/24/1923	W.W.	HEADSTONE
20			7	4	SHOTMEYER, (MRS.)	SHOTMEYER			1/14/1913		

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