

Stedman Cemetery Relocation

Site 31CH1088

Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina

April 2022

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Mr. Gregory Stafford is developing a commercial property located at 45 West Street in Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina. Design plans for the development entail removing old pavement from Tax Parcel 89255 and repaving it to meet the current grade of the surrounding area. Tax Parcel 89255 is the Stedman Cemetery; it is not clear at what point this cemetery was paved over. The Stedman Cemetery has been assigned archaeological site number 31CH1088. Data on Findagrave.com suggests nine graves are located within the cemetery. These nine burials are listed as being interred between 1790 and 1851. The parcel is approximately 35 feet (north-south) by 25 feet (east-west) (825 square feet); however, historic documents suggest the cemetery is 25 feet by 25 feet (625 square feet). Mr. Stafford, in coordination with descendants of the Stedman Family, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, and the Chatham County Public Health Department, pursued relocation of the Stedman Cemetery under the auspices of North Carolina General Statute (NCGS) 70 (The Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act). AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) was contracted by Mr. Stafford to identify and remove all burials from the parcel. Mr. Stafford, in coordination with the descendants of the Stedman Family and the Donaldson Funeral Home and Crematory have made arrangements to reinter the remains in a single communal burial at the adjacent Pittsboro United Methodist Church (PUMC).

AECOM monitored removal of the overlying concrete at the Stedman Cemetery on February 15, 2022. Mechanical stripping of the parcel to identify graves was performed on March 9 and 10, 2022. Seven graves were identified within the parcel. These were archaeologically removed between March 10 and 16, 2022. Each of the seven interred remains and associated funerary items were exposed using hand tools, documented on forms and with scale drawings and photographs, and subsequently moved to the Donaldson Funeral Home for storage pending reburial.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mr. Gregory Stafford is developing a commercial property located at 45 West Street in Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina (Figure 1). Design plans for the development entail removing old pavement from Tax Parcel 89255 and repaving it to meet the current grade of the surrounding area. Tax Parcel 89255 is the Stedman Cemetery; it is not clear at what point this cemetery was paved over. Archaeological site number 31CH1088 was assigned to the cemetery. Data on Findagrave.com suggests nine graves from 1790 to 1851 are located within the cemetery. The parcel is approximately 35 feet (north-south) by 25 feet (east-west) (825 square feet); however, historic documents suggest the cemetery is 25 feet by 25 feet (625 square feet) (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Mr. Stafford, in coordination with the descendants of the Stedman Family and the Donaldson Funeral Home and Crematory have made arrangements to reinter the remains in a single communal burial at the adjacent Pittsboro United Methodist Church (PUMC).

Mr. Stafford began the process of burial relocation as set forth in North Carolina General Statute (NCGS) 65-106. Subsequently, Mr. Stafford began the 30-day notice procedure (NCGS 65-106(b)) on February 2, 2022. Mr. Stafford initiated contact with direct descendants of the individuals believed to be buried in this location. Ultimately, in consultation with the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA), Mr. Stafford intended to remove and relocate the burials through archaeological means pursuant to NCGS 70 (*Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act*).

AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) was contracted by Mr. Stafford to conduct the disinterment of the cemetery. AECOM and Mr. Stafford consulted with OSA historic cemetery specialist Melissa Timo (2022, personal communication) regarding the NC Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) specific concerns for the cemetery, and methodology for addressing those concerns. The NC HPO's primary concerns are the cemetery elements within Parcel 89255, believed at the time to be comprised of nine individuals. The methodology requested was to remove overburden with a backhoe and then subsequently remove graves by hand. In addition, the Chatham County Health Department was consulted for compliance with executing NC burial relocation as per NCGS Chapter 70, Article 3.

AECOM performed the cemetery delineation field studies at 31CH1088 between February 15 and March 16, 2022. Matthew Jorgenson, RPA is the principal investigator for these studies and directed the fieldwork. The report was authored by Peter Sittig, RPA, Mr. Jorgenson, Mary Glenn Krause, RA, and Sarah Potere. Mr. Jorgenson was assisted in the field by Peter Sittig and Mary Glenn Krause. Sarah Potere provided the historical background section of the report and conducted interviews with descendant family members.

The remainder of this report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 presents the environmental setting for the project. Chapter 3 summarizes the historic context of the site. Chapter 4 presents the methodology for the project, and Chapter 5 presents the results of the fieldwork. This is followed by a discussion of the cemetery in terms of population and cultural materials (Chapter 6). Chapter 7 provides a summary and recommendations, which is followed by references cited in Chapter 7. Appendix A includes documentation of the transfer of human remains to the Donaldson Funeral Home.

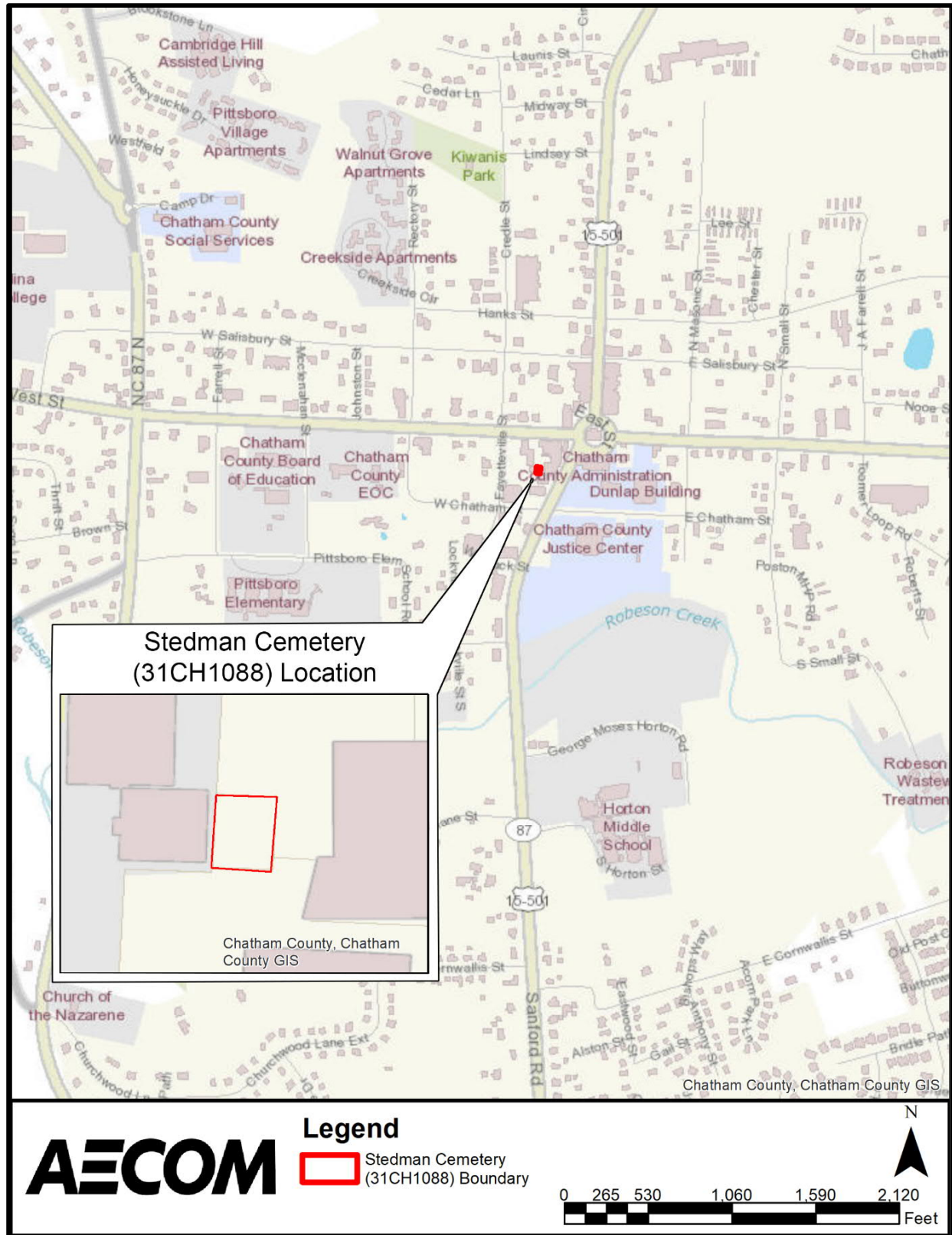


Figure 1. General Location of Stedman Cemetery (31CH1088), Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina.



Figure 2. Aerial Photograph of Stedman Cemetery (31CH1088), Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina.



Figure 3. Topographic Setting of Stedman Cemetery (31CH1088), Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Stedman Cemetery is located within the Piedmont physiographic region. The Piedmont region, which covers 39 percent of North Carolina, lies at the foot of the mountains, between the Mountain and Coastal Plain regions. In general, the Piedmont Plateau is composed of remnant metamorphic mountains and dissected plateaus described as a peneplain in various stages of development and destruction. Topography within this region is gently sloping or rolling. Near larger tributaries, topography is steeper due to the incision of these streams; near headwaters, topography is much gentler (Fenneman 1938). Elevations in the Piedmont range from 295 to 1,509 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Stedman Cemetery is approximately 400 feet amsl.

The project area is located within the Cape Fear River Basin, which covers approximately 9,149 square miles and is the largest river basin in North Carolina. Furthermore, the Cape Fear River Basin is one of only four river basins that exist entirely within the state of North Carolina. The headwaters of the Cape Fear River are technically the headwaters of both the Haw River and Deep River, which begin in the Piedmont Triad region of the state (i.e., the cities of Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and High Point). The Haw River (110 miles/177 km in length) begins near Kernersville in extreme eastern Forsyth County while the Deep River (125 miles/200 km in length) begins near High Point in Guilford County. These two rivers converge at the Chatham and Lee County line northeast of Sanford to create the Cape Fear River (202 miles/325 km in length). To the east of the main Cape Fear River, the South, Black, and Northeast Cape Fear Rivers contribute to the large size of this river basin.

Soils in and around the cemetery are classified as Georgeville-Urban land complex (GnC) (USDA 2022). Georgeville soils are well drained and are comprised of an A horizon overlying a series of clayey Bt horizons which sit atop a C-horizon. Urban soils have been so altered by development and redevelopment that natural stratigraphy is disturbed or missing.

At 31CH1088 soil stratigraphy consisted of fill overlying truncated red (2.5YR 5/8) loamy clay or yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay loam subsoil. This suggests that development in this urban area removed the upper natural soil layer(s) leaving sterile subsoil immediately below the fill layers (Figure 4).

At the onset of fieldwork, the cemetery was covered by a concrete pad for a dumpster (Figure 5). Subsequent removal of the dumpster and associated concrete pad was conducted prior to excavation of overburden soils (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The cemetery plot has been continually in a developed state for at least the last 50 years. Prior to the development of the area, the cemetery likely abutted the Pittsboro United Methodist Church property, although the start of the Stedman Cemetery pre-dates PUMC, established in 1815, by some 25 years (McAllister et al. 1984:1).



Figure 4. General Overview of Soil Profile (at left) with Fill and Underlying Red Clay Subsoil, View North.



Figure 5. Overview of Stedman Cemetery (inside fencing) Prior to Concrete Removal, View Northwest.



Figure 6. General Overview of Concrete Pad Removal at 31CH1088 Stedman Cemetery, View West.



Figure 7. General Overview of Overburden Soils at 31CH1088 Stedman Cemetery, View Northeast.

3. HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 Early Settlement and the Founding of Pittsboro

Situated in North Carolina's Central Piedmont region, Chatham County was initially organized as territory of neighboring Granville County. As seen throughout much of the Piedmont during the eighteenth-century, lands belonging to the future county of Chatham were largely settled by English and Scots-Irish immigrants. Chatham also attracted many German and Quaker settlers who largely hailed from Pennsylvania. The influx of migrants to the region eventually resulted in the formal incorporation of Chatham County in 1771 (Osborn et al. 1999:6). A ca. 1779 map of North Carolina shows the region during this early period of settlement. Despite its formation a few years prior to the map's publication, Chatham County is not specifically outlined on this map. However, it is interesting to note that three Quaker meeting houses are denoted to the south of Orange County and to the west of Johnston County, where Chatham is generally located (Figure 8). A slightly later 1795 map of North Carolina is one of the earliest available maps which labels the newly formed Chatham County (Figure 9).

According to Osborn, the lands along the Deep River proved the most fertile in the county and it was the waters of this river that attracted the County's more affluent settlers. This resulted in the establishment of both numerous large plantations and prominent settlements. Major crops cultivated in the region at this time included corn and wheat. The rise of cotton and tobacco would not come until the nineteenth century (Osborn et al. 1999:7). The county's seat of Pittsboro was one of these earlier, successful settlements. The town was incorporated sixteen years after the county's formation, in 1787. Osborn describes the layout of the town as (Osborn et al. 1999:8):

Laid out on a standard grid plan, it was oriented around a central square that contained the courthouse. As the county seat the town naturally became the social, cultural, and political nucleus of the county. Known for its healthy climate, the area surrounding the town attracted summer residences and upper-class planters from the malaria-ridden coast around New Bern and Wilmington. The availability of cheap and fertile land encouraged settlement by planters as well as a larger class of yeoman farmers. The growing road network in central Chatham County hastened development...

Originally incorporated as "Pittsborough," but shortened to "Pittsboro" by 1826, the county seat was formed on roughly 100 acres of land purchased from William Petty. Matthew's 1814 map of North Carolina was the earliest available map to denote its location, although he utilized yet another spelling variation and labels the community as "Pitboro" (Figure 10). The town was laid out in into 125 land lots, on a grid, all centered around the town square which remains loosely in place today (Figure 11). The square would have been bordered by stores, taverns, and other commercial enterprises, with residences situated further out from the town center, not unlike the disbursement of commercial enterprises in modern-day Pittsboro. The town grew at a steady rate and by 1815 half of the town's lots were described as "improved" by the tax list from that year. This mirrored the wider growth patterns within the county at large which boasted a population of 11, 861 by 1800, with roughly 2,500 of these residents moving to Chatham County during the last decade of the eighteenth century. It should be noted that of the county's total population at this time, 2,708, or roughly twenty-two percent, were enslaved persons (Osborn et al. 1999:9).

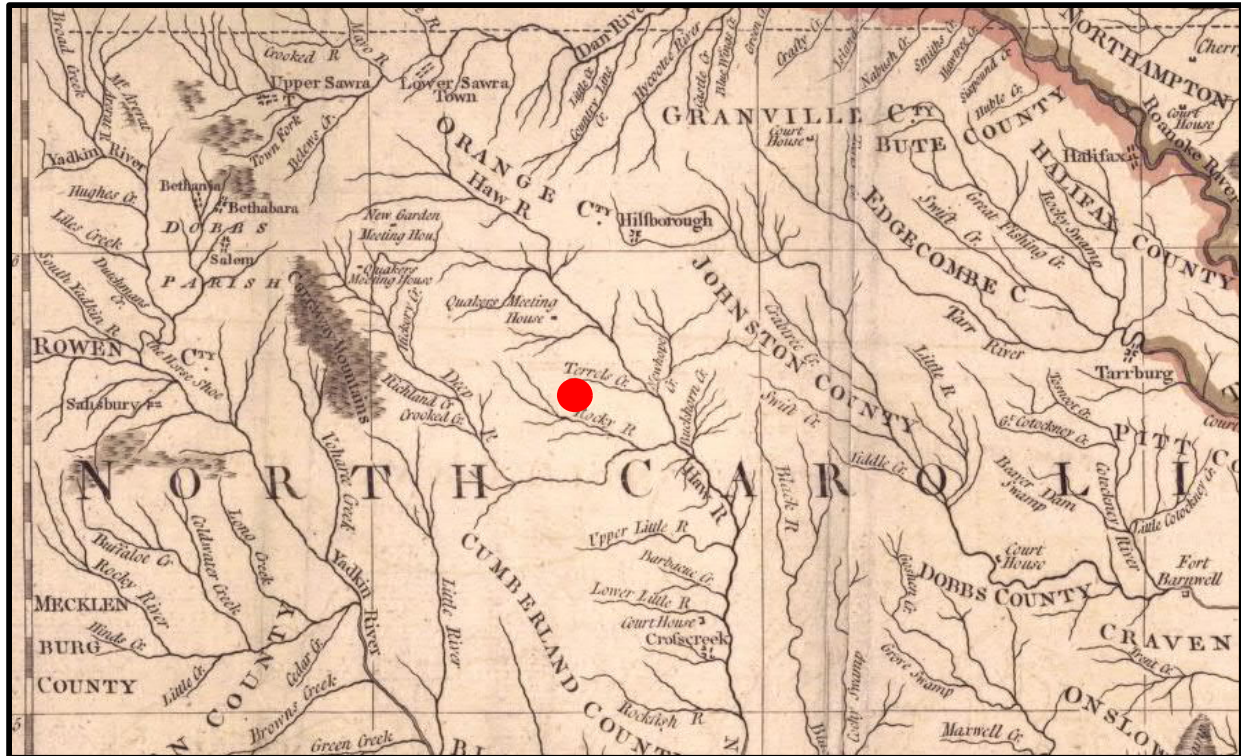


Figure 8: “A New and Accurate Map of North Carolina in North America.” 1779. Approximate future location of Pittsboro denoted in red.

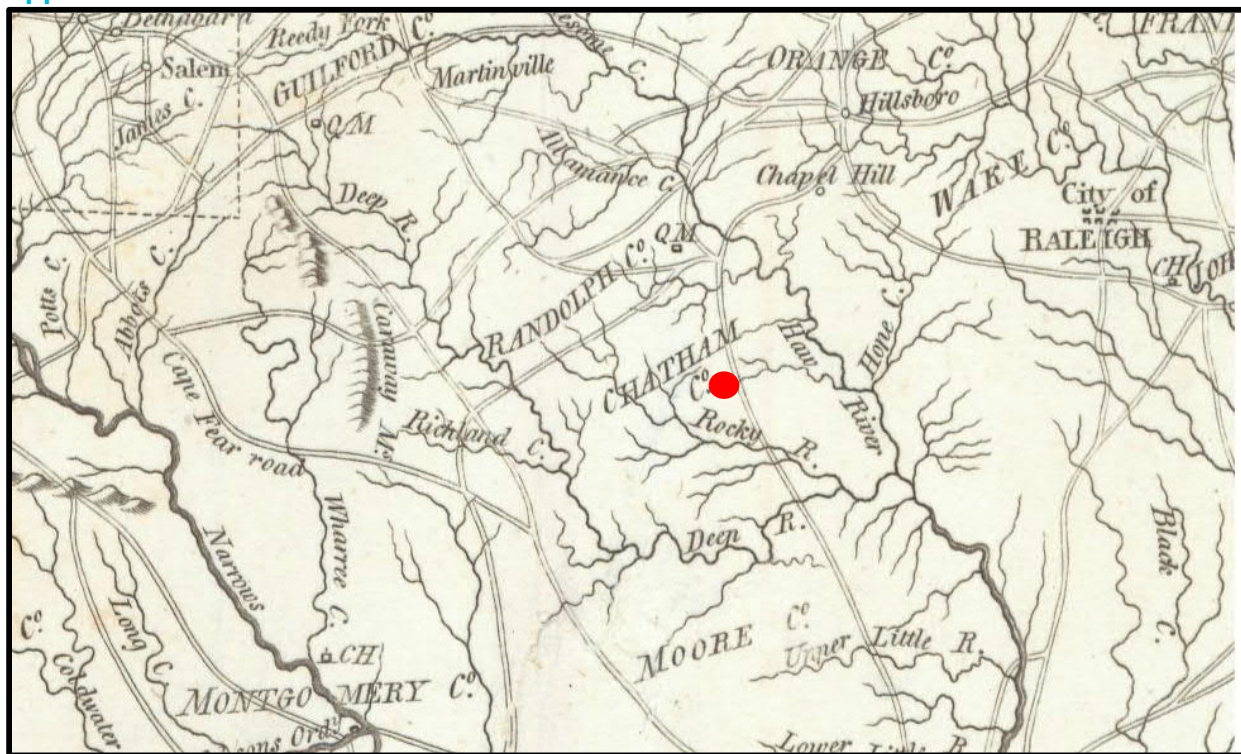


Figure 9: “The State of North Carolina from the Best Authorities &c.” 1775. Approximate future location of Pittsboro denoted in red.

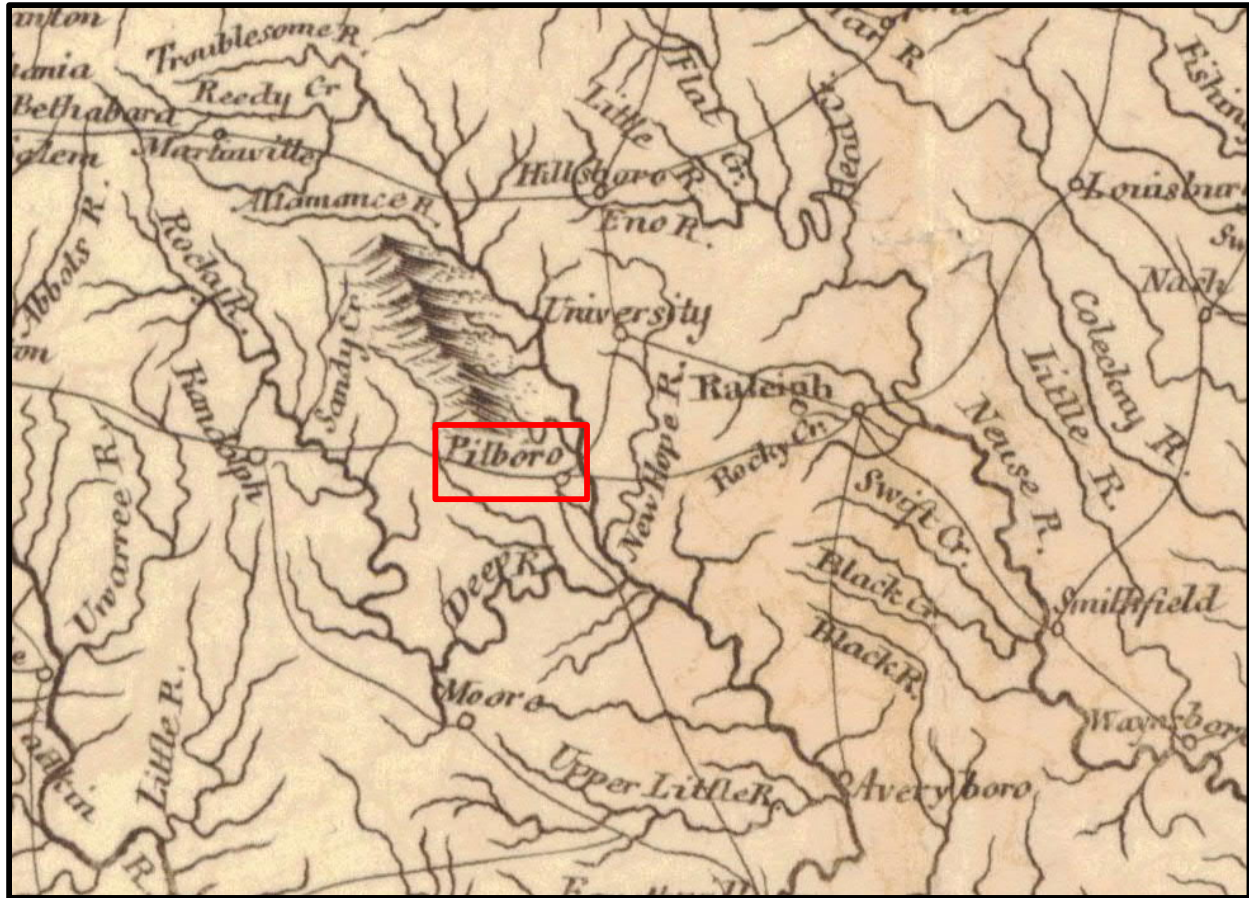


Figure 10: Matthew's "North Carolina" Map. 1814.

3.2 The Stedman Family of Pittsboro¹

The migration of the Stedman family to the newly established state of North Carolina began sometime after 1784 when the three surviving sons of Nathan Alexander Stedman II (1743-1790) and Prudence Hurlbut Stedman (1734-1805) left their family home in New London, Connecticut for a new start in North Carolina (WikiTree 2022, Stedman-528). The eldest son of Nathan II and Prudence, Nathan Alexander III (1762-1847), had fought in the American Revolution. After three months with the Continental Army, he became a privateer which eventually led to his tenure at St. George prison as a prisoner of war in the Bermuda Islands. He was released in 1784 as part of a prisoner exchange, and shortly thereafter set out for North Carolina with his brothers (WikiTree 2022, Stedman-538). The Stedman family had previously been long-time residents of New England, the family name recorded there as early as the mid-seventeenth century (Knott 2008:6). Of the three brothers, Nathan Alexander III (1762-1847), Elisha (1765-1832) and Winship (1767-1828), only Nathan III and Winship settled in Pittsboro. Elisha chose a different path and made his home in Fayetteville where he married Mary Owen (1778-1829), raised five sons, and lived a life as a successful merchant (WikiTree 2022, Stedman-709).

¹ Extensive genealogical and historical research has been completed on the Stedman Family. See Carolyn Burgess Knott's *The Stedman Family of North Carolina* which provides a comprehensive family tree. For more recent research and new findings, see the extensive research completed by family. See <https://www.wikitree.com/genealogy/STEDMAN>, specifically research completed by Paul Schmehl who has been a particularly active researcher of the Stedman family.

Nathan III and Winship were joined in Pittsboro by their parents Nathan II and Prudence in 1787 (WikiTree 2022, Stedman-539). Nathan II died just three short years following his move to North Carolina. He was buried in the Stedman Family Cemetery and was presumably the first interment. Prudence followed him in death roughly 15 years later in 1805, although the exact date of her death is unknown. She is also believed to have been buried in the family cemetery.

At the time of his migration to Chatham County around 1784, Nathan III was just 22 years old. Despite his youth, he quickly rose to prominence within the community. In 1787, when he was just 25 years old, he was selected as a commissioner to assist with the layout of the county seat of Pittsboro (then, Pittsborough), which he would make his lifetime residence. His first home is said to have been near Asbury Church (Hadley et al. 1976). The 1899 Clegg Plat (Figure 11) shows this early town layout. In 1791 he married Anna Frances Clark (1775-1846). Their union would result in thirteen children, which included eight sons and five daughters (WikiTree 2022, Stedman-539; Clark-37512). In 1810, Nathan was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons as a representative for Chatham County. He served in the North Carolina General Assembly from 1827-1828, in the North Carolina Senate from 1832-1834, and as Comptroller for the State of North Carolina from 1834-1835. In 1837 he was elected Clerk of Chatham County Court and in 1840 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Board of Superintendents for Common Schools by the state legislature. He was serving these latter two capacities at the time of his death in 1847 (WikiTree 2022, Stedman-538). Both he and his wife Anna, in addition to their son Thomas (1801-1836) are believed to be buried in the Stedman Family Cemetery.

Like his elder brother, Winship made a successful life for himself in Pittsboro. He married Margaret Ferguson (1765-1851) in 1795 and the two had eight children. While he made his profession as a merchant, he also served a term in the North Carolina Senate in 1806, was a delegate for Chatham County at the 1823 Constitutional Convention, and served as the Pittsboro Postmaster (WikiTree 2022, Stedman-542). At the time of his death in 1828, Winship's property, which included the land on which the Stedman Family Cemetery sits, passed to his wife and children. Winship's son Robert P. Stedman, a young bachelor aged 24, and his granddaughter Emily Euphania Stedman (firstborn to his son Elisha Baccus and Juliana St. Clair Chipley) both died in 1836 and were also buried in the cemetery. Winship's wife Margaret is believed to have been the cemetery's last internment following her death in 1851.

3.3 Lost to Time - The Stedman Family Cemetery

In 1840, the heirs of Winship sold Lot 73 (on which the cemetery sits) to Daniel McLeod, reserving in perpetuity, access to the 25-foot square at the southwest corner of the lot. This easement provided the opportunity for Margaret's burial in 1851 despite the family no longer owning the land surrounding it (NC Cemetery Form, 31CH1088). Over the next one hundred years, the property passed through the hands of at least seven different owners, a gap in the title chain existing from 1862-1869 (NC Cemetery Form, 31CH1088). A plat drawn up in October 1939 is the last known demarcation of the cemetery within Chatham County land records (Figure 12). During the mid-twentieth century the cemetery was eventually paved over, its exact location remained unknown until the completion of recent archaeological excavations.²

² The family has already begun to further explore the results of this dig in an effort to understand the remains found. See <https://www.wikitree.com/g2g/1388398/first-full-size-stedman-family-cemetery-grave-been-uncovered> for up-to-date reports and findings as the family continues their research.

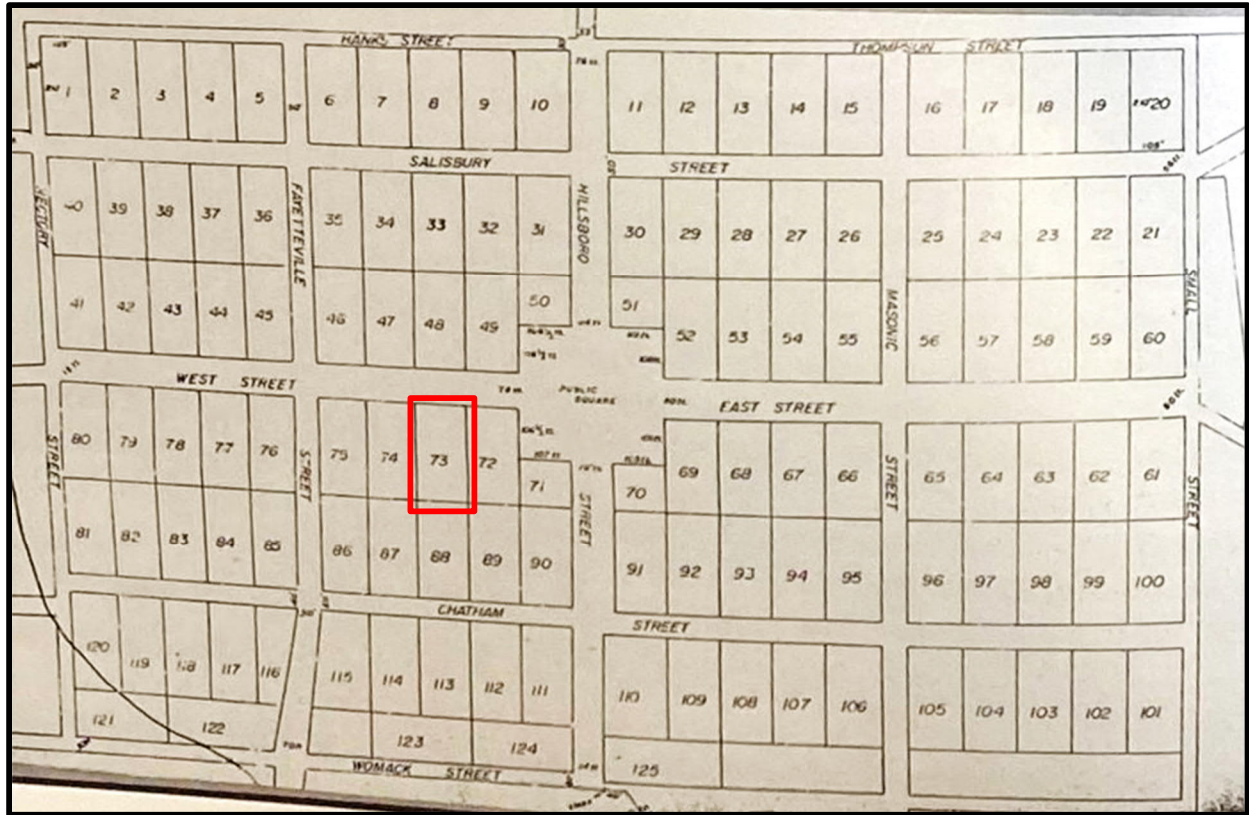


Figure 11: 1889 Clegg Plat of Pittsboro as seen in Osborn et al. 1999:54. Approximate Location of the Stedman Cemetery is outlined in red.

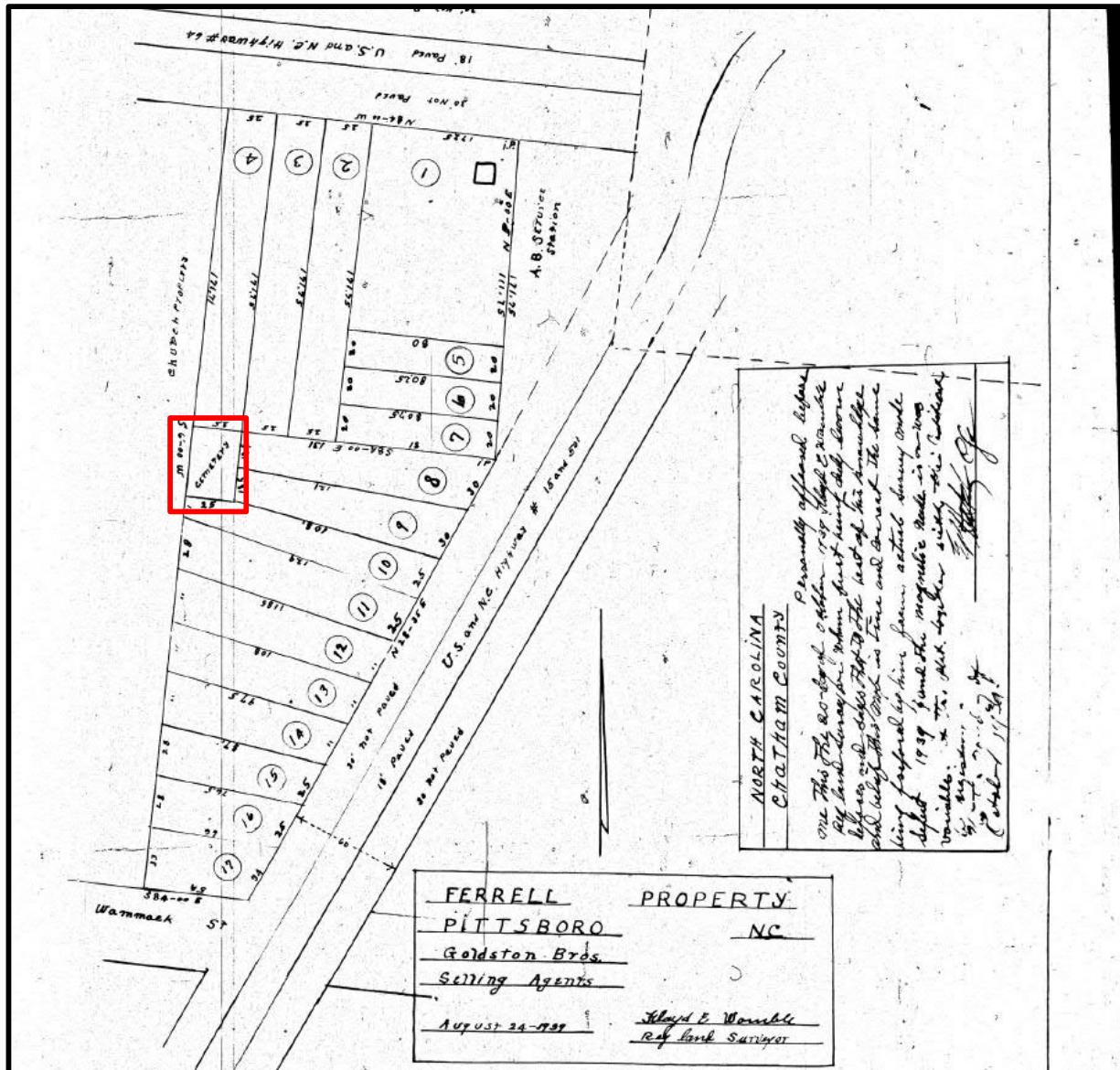


Figure 12: 1939 Plat of Ferrell Property, showing the Stedman Cemetery along the Eastern Property Line of Pittsboro United Methodist Church.

3.4 Find a Grave Website Information

The Find a Grave website (findagrave.com) identifies the Stedman Family Cemetery in Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC (Find a Grave 2022). No definitive information regarding who posted the information there is known, nor is the original source for the nine names listed. The only identifying information on the post suggests that Jim and Bev Wiggins conducted cemetery census research. Therefore, corroboration and validation of the posting cannot be confirmed. Furthermore, the individuals interred at the Stedman Cemetery (31CH1088) are unable to be unequivocally associated with those included in the Find a Grave posting.

Information about the Stedman Family Cemetery states that it is now defunct and rests under an asphalt parking lot near downtown Pittsboro. The post includes a chain of land ownership of the

cemetery which includes Winship Stedman, H. H. Burk, William Foushee, Annie Chapin, Stephen Cotton, Thomas Womble, Daniel McLeod, Nathan A. Stedman, and Alexander Kinchen.

Nine individuals are included in the Find a Grave posting as follows (in chronological order of death):

Nathan Alexander Stedman II	February 10, 1743—August 20, 1790
Prudence Hurlbut Stedman	September 3, 1734—(unknown date)1805
Winship Stedman	(unknown date) 1767—March 4, 1828
Thomas P. Stedman	February 26, 1801—August 8, 1836
Robert P. Stedman	(unknown date) 1812—August 13, 1836
Emily Euphania Stedman	June (unknown date) 1836—September 1, 1836
Anna Frances Clark Stedman	April 24, 1775—December 5, 1846
Nathan Alexander Stedman III	July 11, 1762—November 13, 1847
Margaret Ferguson Stedman	(unknown date) 1765—(unknown date) 1851

It is worth noting that three of these individuals died within a span of 25 days in August-September 1836. While it is ultimately unknown why, this is likely due to an influenza, cholera, or typhus outbreak, all of which are documented as affecting the United States (and elsewhere) in the mid-1830s.

4. METHODOLOGY

AECOM's greatest concern and overall objective for this project was ensuring that all burials within the mapped location of the cemetery were relocated with the highest degree of respect for the deceased. A secondary but no less important goal was to make certain that all skeletal remains were identified and recovered as well as all accompanying funerary artifacts.

All work for this investigation was performed in accordance with the *North Carolina Archaeological Curation Standards and Guidelines* (OSA 2017) and federal guidelines for conducting archaeological investigations (Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* [USDI 1983]).

The field methodology for this project sought to: 1) identify the location of human remains within the bounds of the previously identified and delineated cemetery plot; 2) document and disinter all remains from the project area, and, 3) ensure the respectful transport and storage of all remains and grave goods as quickly as possible to the Donaldson Funeral Home.

4.1 Archival Research

AECOM drew upon previously conducted research by Stedman descendant family members, and Chatham County Historical Association members to assist with the potential identification of unmarked burials within each cemetery. In addition, AECOM historian Sarah Potere conducted an archival search of records publicly available and composed the Historic Context reported earlier in Section 3 this report.

4.2 Identification of Historic Burials

Initial field methods for identifying grave features at the Stedman Cemetery included the removal of the concrete pad and stripping underlying fill layers. A tracked excavator with smooth-bladed grading bucket was used to remove fill and subsoil to search for evidence of burials. Members of the archaeological team closely monitored the stripping process, which proceeded only to the depth at which undisturbed deposits containing burials were encountered. Upon identification of a grave, exposed intact subsoil was manually shovel-scraped in order to identify in situ burials and to define all grave shaft outlines and related burial features in the cemetery. Once exposed, each identified burial feature, including grave shafts, was assigned a sequential number to facilitate identification and tracking of the exhumed remains, mapped precisely within the site grid, and rendered on a hand-drawn site map.

Subsequently, the entirety of the plot was investigated with stripping to reveal seven total grave shafts. Numerous cultural materials, largely 20th century bottles and bottle fragments and metal car parts, and a potential post office box label were observed during the fill removal.

4.3 Exhumation of Identified Graves

Following the completion of grave shaft identification, and in order to achieve this project's stated objectives, AECOM exposed and removed all burials without the use of mechanized assistance, using only hand-excavation tools. The disinterment of burials and human remains from identified graves was completed by first using shovels and other standard hand-excavating tools to remove the remaining shaft fill to the depth of the burial receptacle. Once the coffin or casket was exposed,

smaller hand tools, such as trowels, were used to further remove soil to expose skeletal remains and funerary-related items in situ.

Once the skeletal remains, or the burial receptacle floor in the absence of remains, were exposed and defined each burial was documented using high-resolution digital photography. Additional photographs were used to further record details of coffin construction and/or the nature and arrangement of any associated funerary hardware or personal effects. The remains and grave goods were documented on standardized burial forms and hand sketched in order to record any additional relevant burial details. Skeletal elements and associated grave goods were mapped in scale plan drawings on graph paper.

Because the current project was geared towards removal and not an archaeological investigation per se, coupled with the extremely poor state of skeletal preservation encountered, minimal in-field effort was made to identify general age at death, gender, and/or pathologies of the interred individual. Following documentation, remains and all accompanying funerary objects were manually removed from each burial and placed in individual plastic boxes with pertinent identification and locational information.

4.4 Transportation of Remains

At the end of each workday, AECOM representatives transported all exhumed human remains to the Donaldson Funeral Home, located in the city of Pittsboro. As an extra measure of security, only authorized AECOM personnel and representatives of Donaldson Funeral Home had access to the interior of the container. Appendix A includes the documentation of transfer of remains to the funeral home as temporary storage until a proper reinterment is scheduled.

4.5 Analysis

In accordance with descendant family wishes, no human remains or grave goods were subjected to analysis outside of the immediate field setting. Skeletal elements were examined by a qualified archaeologist using standard, non-invasive forensic procedures in an effort to determine sex and approximate age at death. The advanced state of decomposition of the human remains present at the Stedman cemetery prevented all but the most basic analysis.

When possible, grave goods (i.e., coffin hardware, coin) were cleaned to the extent possible on site subject to the condition of the object and provided that doing so would cause no damage. These objects were then photographed on site using a laminated scale board then boxed with the human remains. These images are the only photo documentation of grave goods encountered during the relocation project and are the sole source of artifact images incorporated into the field results.

4.6 Reburial

Descendants of the Stedman family requested ownership of all cemetery remains retained during the excavation. At the time of the writing of this report, the remains were being housed at the Donaldson Funeral Home in Pittsboro, NC at the behest of the family. Additionally, Stedman family descendants plan to reinter the remains at a later date at the Pittsboro United Methodist Church.

5. FIELD RESULTS

5.1 31CH1088 Stedman Cemetery

- *Cultural Period(s) and Site Type*: Historic 18th to 19th century (1790-1851) Cemetery
- *Dimensions (Area)*: 42-feet (12.8 meters) north-south by 22-feet (6.7 meters) east-west [historic documents list the cemetery as 25-feet by 25-feet]
- *Elevation*: 403 ft. AMSL
- *Setting*: Urban commercial
- *Soil Type*: Georgeville-Urban land complex (GnC), 2 to 10 percent slopes

The Stedman Cemetery plot was listed in historic documents as measuring 25 feet by 25 feet (625 square feet). However, the Chatham County tax parcel for the cemetery was 42 feet north-south by 22 feet east-west. At the onset of fieldwork, the concrete pad overlying the cemetery was removed on February 15. This removal was monitored by archaeologists. Stripping to search for and expose graves was performed between March 9th and 15th.

Stratigraphy at the site generally consisted of about two feet of fill overlying truncated subsoil. Fill was primarily sand and aggregate laid down for the cement pad. Subsoil consisted of red (2.5YR 5/8) loamy clay at the south end that transitioned to a yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay loam with saprolite towards the north end.

Seven graves were identified (Figure 13). One of the graves (Burial 4) extended to the east, and outside of, the tax parcel. The remaining six grave shafts were fully exposed and the limits of each were identified. Each of the shafts were situated in an east-west orientation with two rows running north-south. Graves 1, 2, and 6 were infant and/or child burials (based on size) with the remaining burials (3, 4, 5, and 7) presenting as adults.

Of the seven graves located within the Stedman cemetery, all were interred within wooden burial receptacles constructed with iron-based (ferrous) cut or wrought nails. Only one grave, Burial 2, was a rectangular casket while the six remaining burials were interred in hexagonal coffins. Further, Burial 2 was the only grave shaft that did not have a stepped shelf within the shaft.

In general, the coffins/caskets were undecorated. In only two instances were any decorative elements revealed. Burial 1 included four plain double lug swing bail handles. The presence of the handles is not in and of itself remarkable, except that this grave is that of a child or infant and is also the only instance of any of the graves containing such hardware. Burial 5 contained elements of a thin glass viewing window which was placed overtop the head portion of the coffin lid. Approximately 18 glass fragments were recovered from the westernmost portion of the coffin/casket around the head and shoulders. The window was not intact, and was not reassembled in the field; however, limited re-fitting suggested the glass pane was hexagonal in shape. No other decorative coffin/casket elements were observed within the Stedman cemetery.

Likewise, the interred individuals did not include much in the way of personal items. The only personal effect recovered was an 1830 Capped Bust half dime coin near the pelvis in Burial 5, likely originally in that individual's pocket. Each of the hardware elements, glass viewing plate, and coin will be described in further detail below.

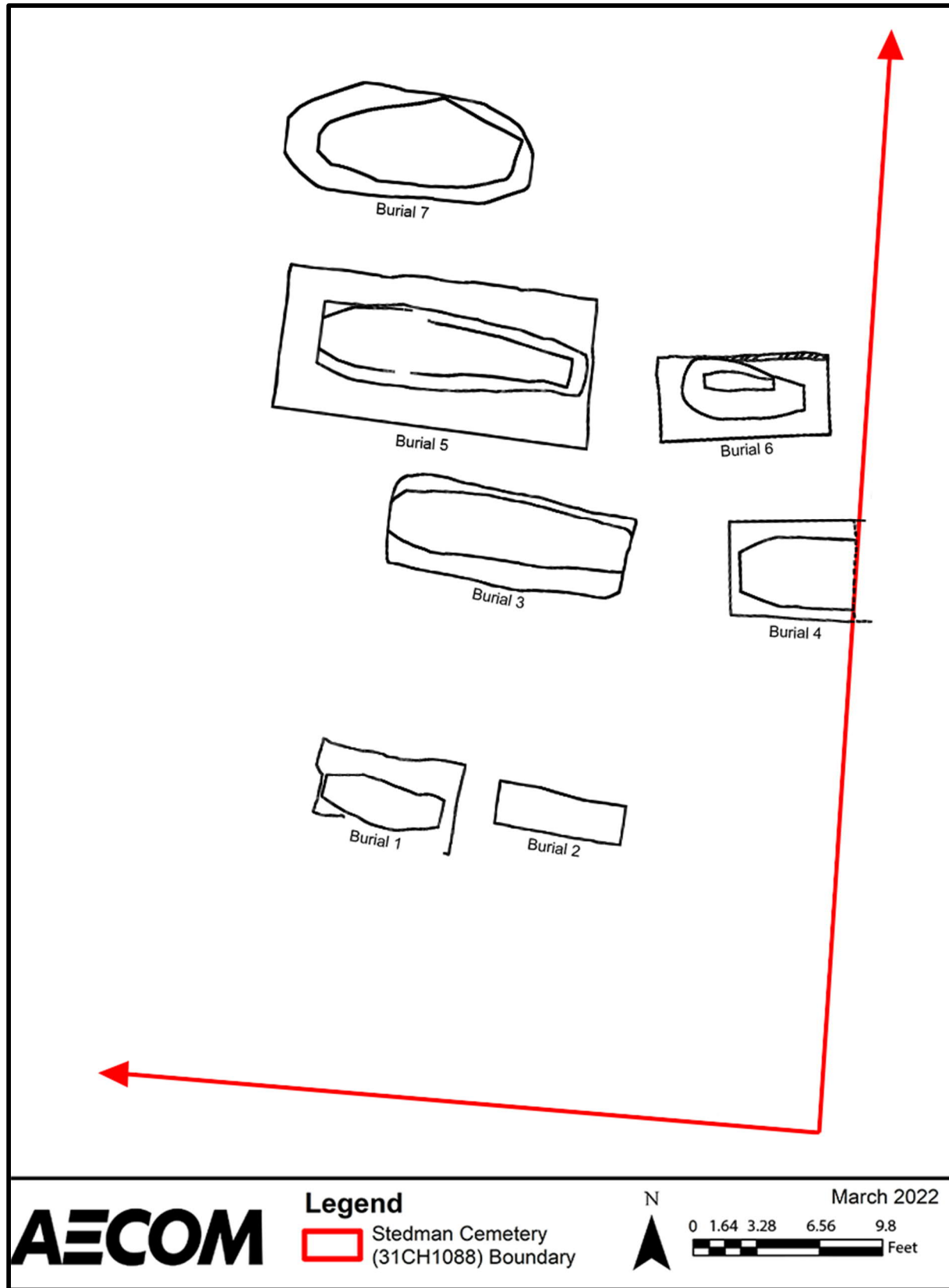


Figure 13. Planview Sketch Map of 31CH1088 Stedman Cemetery.

5.1.1 Burial Descriptions

5.1.1.1 Burial 1

Coffin

Shape: Hexagonal

Length: 3.21 feet

Width

Head: 0.66 feet

Shoulder: 0.98 feet

Foot: 0.72 feet

Height: 0.89 feet

Lid: Indeterminate

Hardware/Construction: Nails, wrought (n=12)

Disturbed: No

Personal

Approximate age: Infant or young child

Sex: Indeterminate

Clothing: None

Personal objects: None

Burial 1 consisted of a rectangular grave shaft with a smaller hexagonal coffin niche in the base (Figure 14 through Figure 16). Overall preservation of the burial was poor.

Coffin hardware consisted of four double lug swing bail handles. They look almost identical to the ones depicted as Type D in Hacker-Norton and Trinkley (1984:Figure 10). These handles would have been fastened along the sides above and below the shoulder angle. The brass metal handle lugs and bail were cast with no decorative elements (Figure 17 through Figure 21). Wrought nails (n= approximately 12) were recovered from the corners and floor of the grave shaft, and present the only objects preserved within the grave.

All human remains associated with Burial 1 were fully decomposed. Based upon the small size of the coffin, it is presumed the remains were that of an infant or small child.

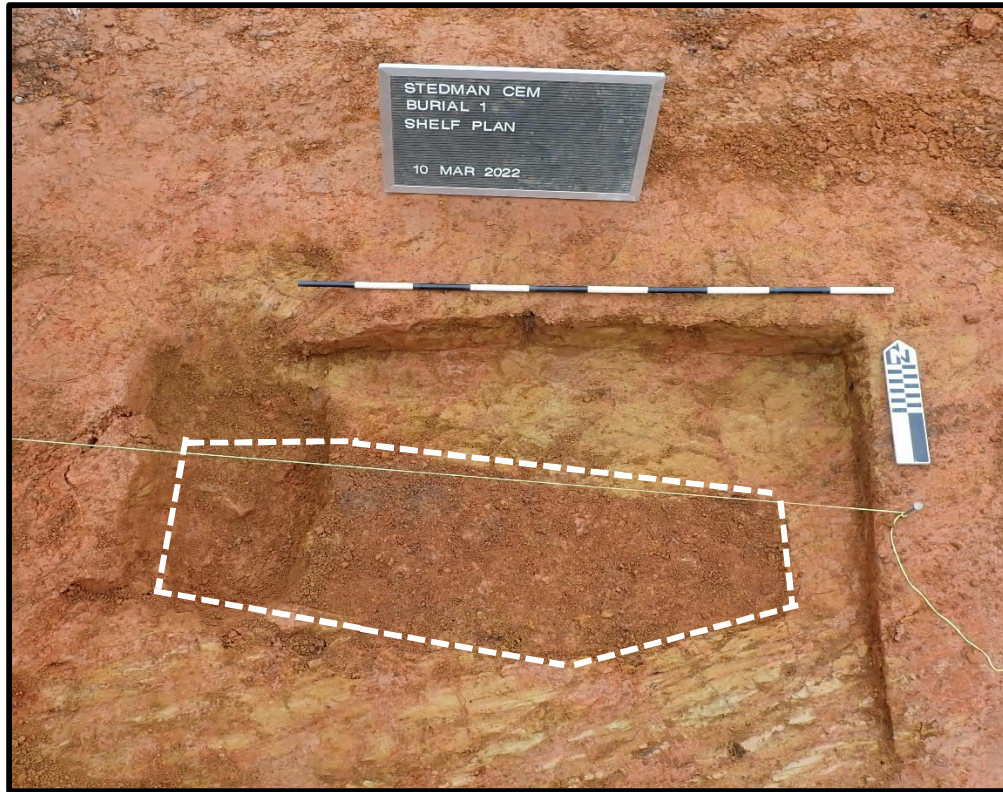


Figure 14. Planview of Burial 1 at Top of Coffin Level, View North (white dashed line represents approximate coffin outline).

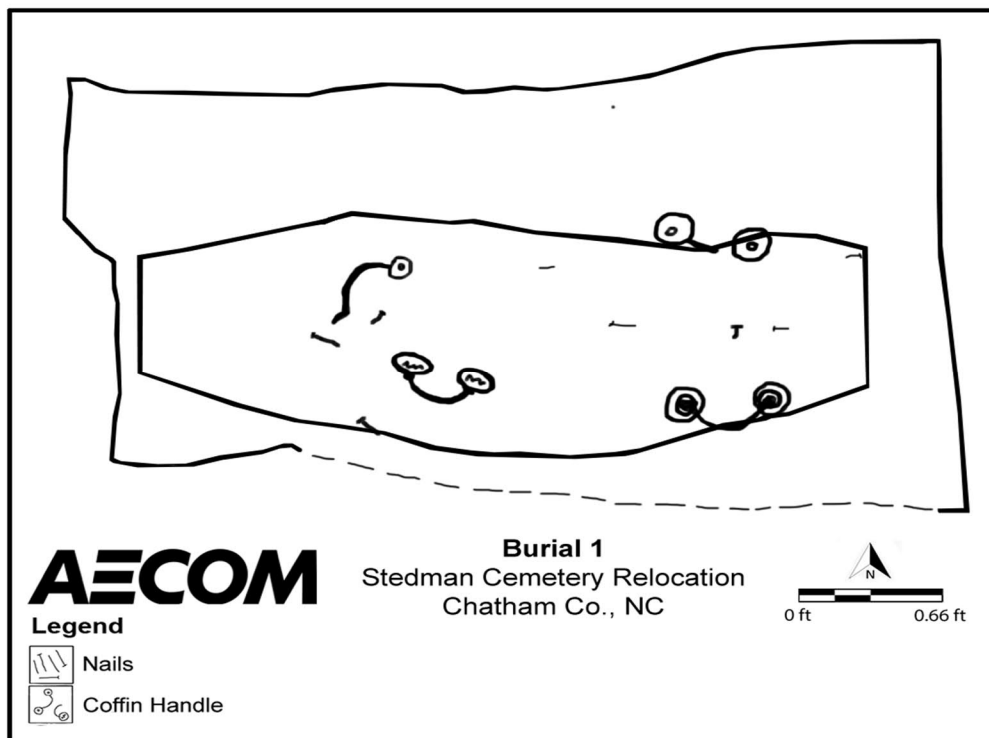


Figure 15. Graphic Representation of Burial 1 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 16. Closing Planview of Burial 1 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 17. Plain Double Lug Swing Bail Handle (1) from Burial 1 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 18. Plain Double Lug Swing Bail Handle (2) from Burial 1 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 19. Plain Double Lug Swing Bail Handle (3) from Burial 1 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 20. Plain Double Lug Swing Bail Handle (4) from Burial 1 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 21. Close-up View of Handle and Lug from Burial 1 at Stedman Cemetery.

5.1.1.2 Burial 2

Coffin

Shape: Rectangular

Length: 3.70 feet

Width

Head: 1.1 feet

Shoulder: 1.1 feet

Foot: 1.3 feet

Height: 0.4 – 0.5 feet

Lid: Indeterminate

Hardware/Construction: Nails, cut or wrought (n=approx. 30)

Disturbed: No

Personal

Approximate age: Infant or young child

Sex: Indeterminate

Clothing: None

Personal objects: None

Burial 2 consisted of a rectangular grave shaft (Figure 22 through Figure 24). Burial 2 is the only one from this cemetery buried in a rectangular casket. Burial 2 is also the only one from this cemetery that did not exhibit a grave shaft shelf and lower burial niche. Overall preservation of the burial was poor.

A total of approximately 30 cut and wrought nails were recovered from the corners and floor of the grave shaft, and present the only objects preserved within the grave.

All human remains associated with Burial 2 were fully decomposed. Based upon the small size of the burial, it is presumed the remains were that of an infant or young child.

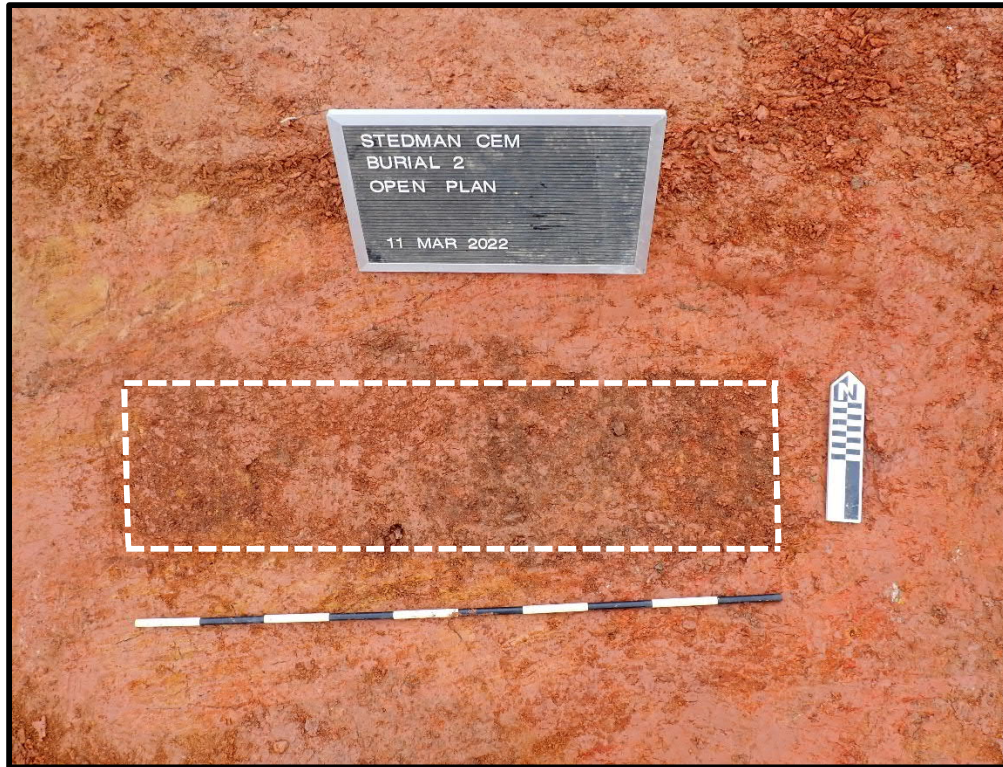


Figure 22. Planview of Burial 2 at Top of Coffin Level, View North (white dashed line represents approximate coffin outline).

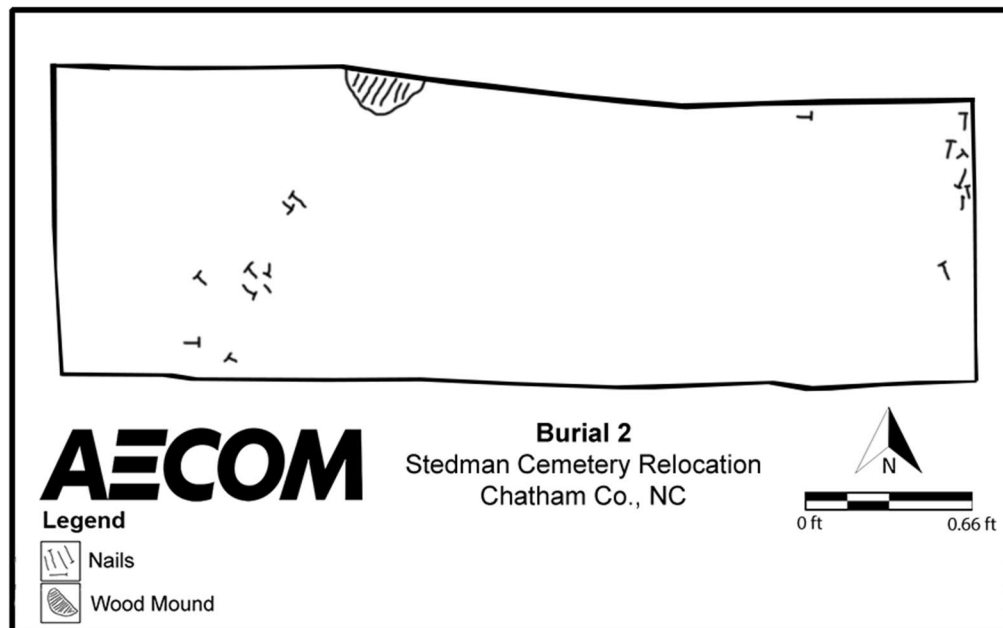


Figure 23. Graphic Representation of Burial 2 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 24. Closing Planview of Burial 2 at Stedman Cemetery.

5.1.1.3 Burial 3

Coffin

Shape: Hexagonal

Length: 7.0 feet

Width

Head: 1.15 feet

Shoulder: 1.97 feet

Foot: 0.98 feet

Height: 2.36 – 2.95 feet

Lid: Indeterminate

Hardware/Construction: Nails, cut or wrought (n=approx. 20)

Disturbed: No

Personal

Approximate age: Adult, elderly

Sex: Male

Clothing: None

Personal objects: None

Burial 3 exhibited a rectangular grave shaft with a lower shelf with a hexagonal coffin niche in the base (Figure 25 through Figure 27). A small southern portion of the grave shaft was cut into the decaying bedrock. Overall preservation was moderate. This individual was laid to rest in an extended supine position with their arms resting by their sides.

The burial receptacle associated with Burial 3 was a wooden coffin as evidenced by remnant wood fragments and wrought or cut nails. Approximately 20 nails were present in Burial 3. Aside from the nails, no other grave goods were present.

Burial 3 exhibited moderately preserved skeletal elements. In general, cranial and long bones were present and documented in situ but could not be recovered without fragmentation. The cranium and mandible with nearly complete upper and lower dentition were mostly intact. Both clavicles, humerus shafts, femur shafts, tibia shafts, and portions of the pelvic bones (the ilium, ischium, and pubis bones) exhibited moderate preservation. Most of the axial skeleton (ribs, sternum, vertebrae, and sacrum) was considerably decomposed. The smaller bones of the axial skeleton such as the bones in the forearms (ulna and radius), wrists (carpals), hands (metacarpals), and fingers (phalanges) were also decomposed. Likewise, the fibulas in the lower legs and the bones in the feet (metatarsals) and toes (phalanges) were mostly decomposed. Some fragmented but unidentifiable remains of hindfoot bones (likely portions of the calcaneus or tarsal bone) were identified in situ in the burial. Burial 3 was likely male based on robust bone structure. Additionally, Burial 3 contained significantly worn teeth ground nearly flat, which suggests this adult lived to an advanced age. Cavities were also identified in some of the teeth. No other pathologies were noted on the skeletal remains found in Burial 3.

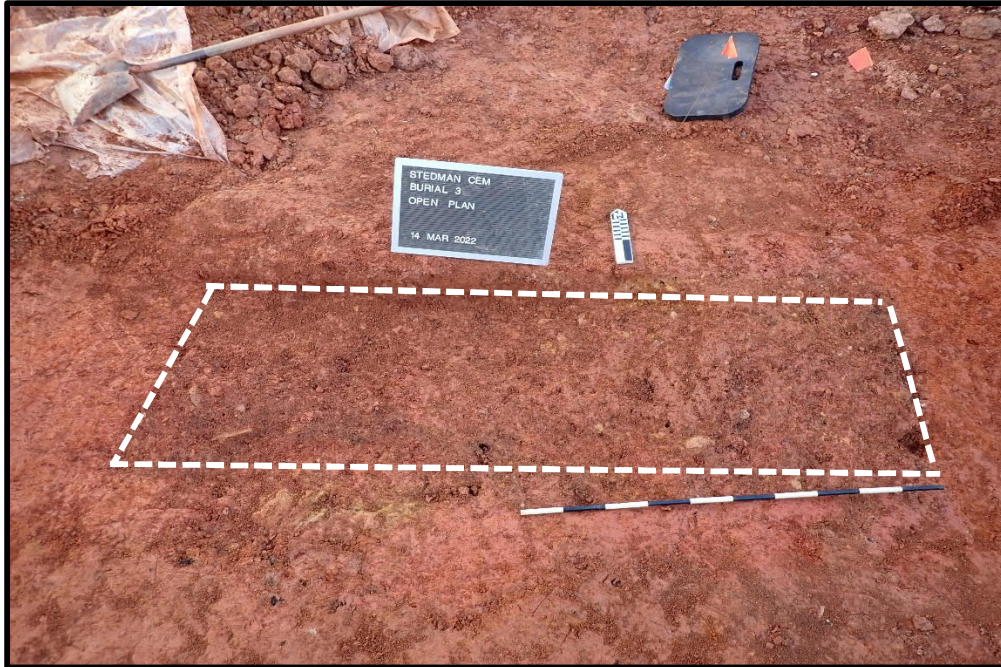


Figure 25. Planview of Burial 3 at Top of Grave Shaft Level, View North (white dashed line represents approximate coffin outline).

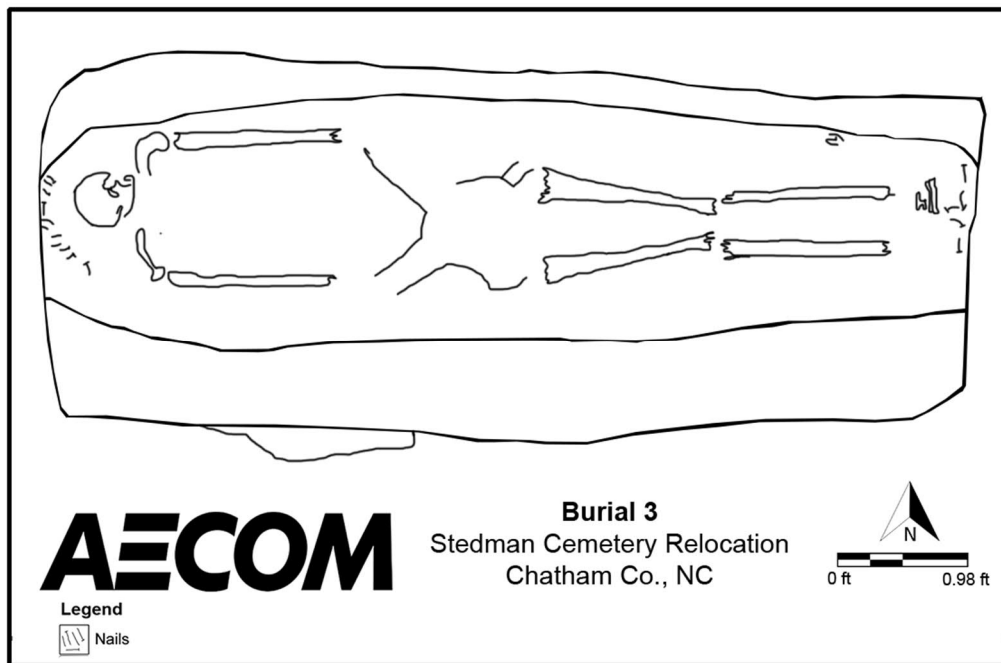


Figure 26. Graphic Representation of Burial 3 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 27. Closing Planview of Burial 3, View North.

5.1.1.4 Burial 4

Coffin

Shape: Hexagonal

Length: [Partial] 3.25 feet

Width

Head: 2.83 feet

Shoulder: 2.83 feet

Foot: Indeterminate

Height: 0.9 feet

Lid: Indeterminate

Hardware/Construction: Nails, cut/wrought (n=approx. 20)

Disturbed: Pavement extends over approx. eastern half of grave shaft

Personal

Approximate age: Adult

Sex: Female

Clothing: None

Personal objects: None

Burial 4 exhibited a rectangular grave shaft with a lower shelf with a hexagonal niche in the base (Figure 28 through Figure 30). The burial receptacle associated with Burial 4 was a wooden casket. Overall preservation was moderate. This individual was buried in an extended supine position with both arms crossed at the pelvis.

The burial receptacle associated with Burial 4 was a wooden coffin as evidenced by remnant wood fragments and wrought or cut nails. Approximately 20 nails were present in Burial 4. Aside from the nails, no other grave goods were present.

The portions of Burial 4 which were able to be excavated exhibited moderately preserved skeletal elements. The lower portion of the skeletal remains (below pelvis) extended beyond the predetermined boundaries of the excavation area and presumed cemetery boundaries. Therefore, only partial skeletal remains were recovered. The cranium and mandible with nearly complete upper and lower dentition were mostly intact. The left clavicle, both humerus shafts, both ulnas, and both tibias were intact. The lower ribs, lumbar vertebrae, portions of the top hip (ilium), bones of the wrist (carpals), hand (metacarpals), and fingers (phalanges) were mostly deteriorated, but their outlines could be seen in the soil matrix. Burial 4 was likely female based on gracile bone structure. Additionally, Burial 4 contained significantly worn teeth ground nearly flat, which suggests this adult lived to an advanced age. No other skeletal pathologies were observed due to preservation.

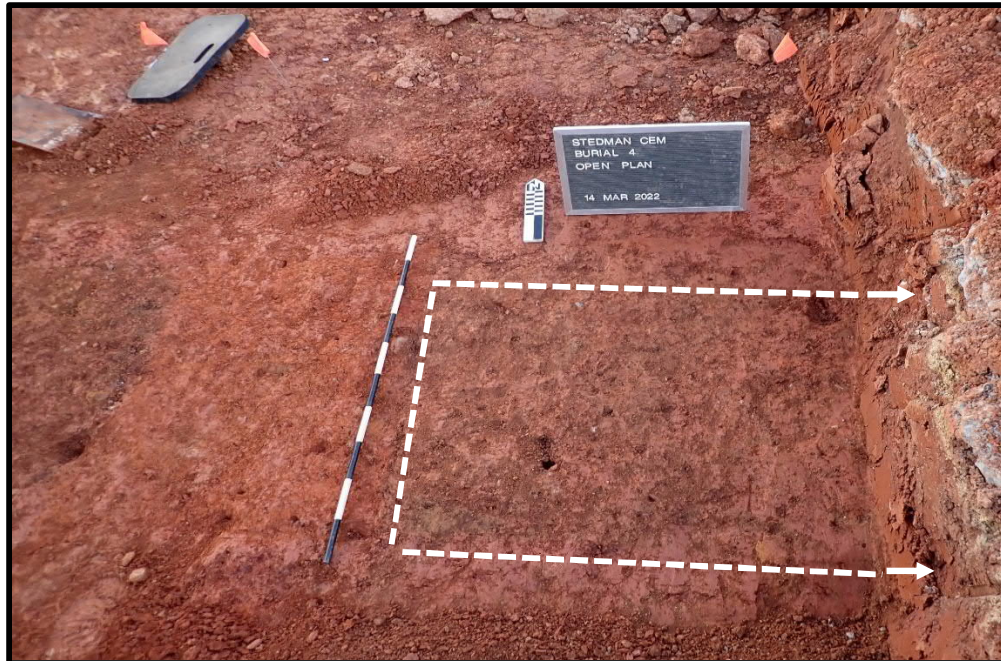


Figure 28. Planview of Burial 4 at Top of Grave Shaft Level, View North (white dashed line represents approximate coffin outline).

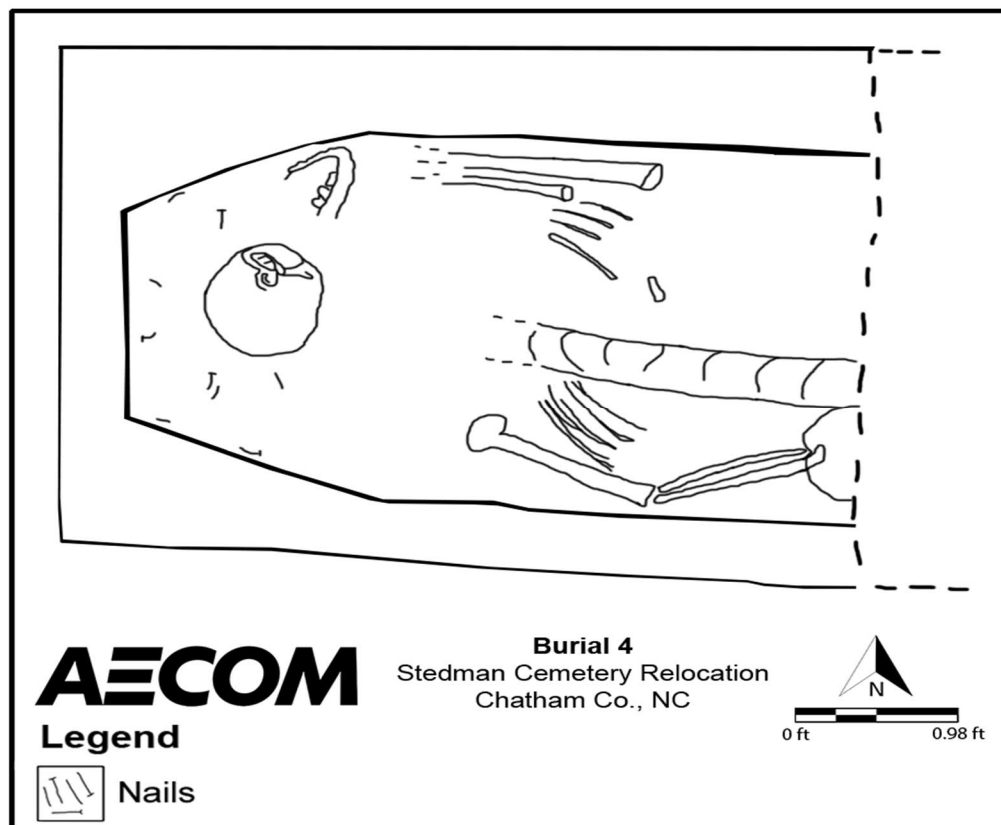


Figure 29. Graphic Representation of Burial 4 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 30. Closing Planview of Burial 4 at Base of Coffin, View North.

5.1.1.5 Burial 5

Coffin

Shape: Hexagonal

Length: 7.48 feet

Width

Head: 1.34 feet

Shoulder: 2.36 feet

Foot: 0.72 feet

Height: Indeterminate

Lid: Indeterminate

Hardware/Construction: Nails, cut or wrought (n=20), Glass viewing plate (n=18 fragments)

Disturbed: Yes, (2) directional-drilled PVC conduit power lines

Personal

Approximate age: Adult

Sex: Male

Clothing: No

Personal objects: 1830 Capped Bust Half Dime

Burial 5 exhibited a rectangular grave shaft with a lower shelf with a hexagonal coffin niche in the base (Figure 31 through Figure 33). Interestingly, the southwestern corner of the grave shaft was cut through decaying bedrock/saprolite. Preservation of coffin elements was moderate. This individual was buried in an extended supine position. Though the right forearm was obscured by the power lines, the left arm was crossed at the pelvis.

The burial receptacle associated with Burial 5 was a wooden coffin with some remnant wood fragments present. Approximately 20 wrought or cut nails were recovered. A total of 18 flat colorless glass fragments were recovered surrounding the cranial portions of the remains (Figure 34). The pane was not re-fit in the field but generally appeared to be hexagonal in shape. All of the fragments fit onto a photo board about 12 inches in size, suggesting the overall dimensions of the glass pane were rather small (less than one-foot in both directions). One personal effect, an 1830 Capped Bust Half Dime (a variation of a five-cent coin that was minted in Philadelphia between 1829 and 1837) was recovered (Figure 35). The coin was located at the top of the left femur, which would be consistent with this individual having the coin in their left pocket upon interment. The presence of this coin within the burial dates the burial to 1830 or after.

Burial 5 exhibited poorly preserved skeletal elements. At least two directional-drilled PVC conduit power lines were unknowingly drilled across the pelvic area. The cranium and partial upper dentition were poorly preserved and the rest of the axial skeleton (mandible, vertebrae, ribs, sacrum, and pelvic bones) was completely deteriorated. Both humerus shafts, the left radius shaft, both femur shafts, and both tibia shafts were present in the burial. Extremely deteriorated remnants of one of the hind foot bones (calcaneus or tarsal) was present but unidentifiable on both the left and right sides. The rest of the appendicular skeleton was completely decomposed. Burial 5 is identified as a male based on robust bone structure and estimated height. Additionally, Burial 5 contained moderately worn teeth with the most wear demonstrated on the incisors, which suggests an older aged adult. No other pathologies were identified on the skeletal remains.



Figure 31. Planview of Burial 5 at Top of Grave Shaft Level, View North (white dashed line represents approximate coffin outline).

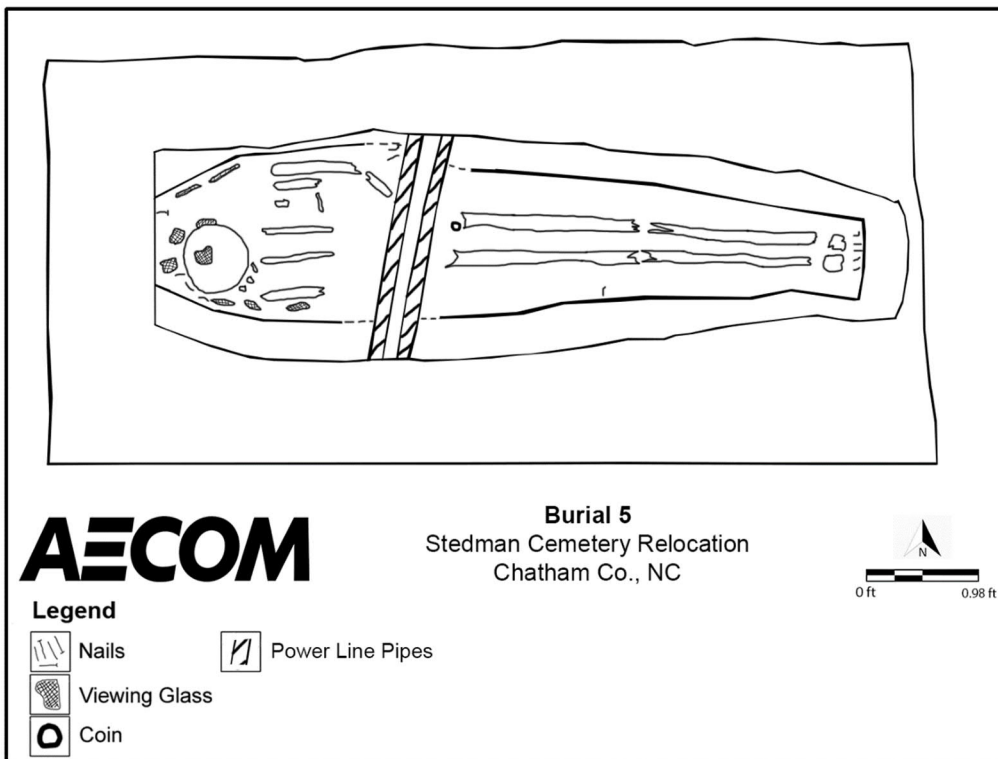


Figure 32. Graphic Representation of Burial 5 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 33. Closing Planview of Burial 5 at Stedman Cemetery.

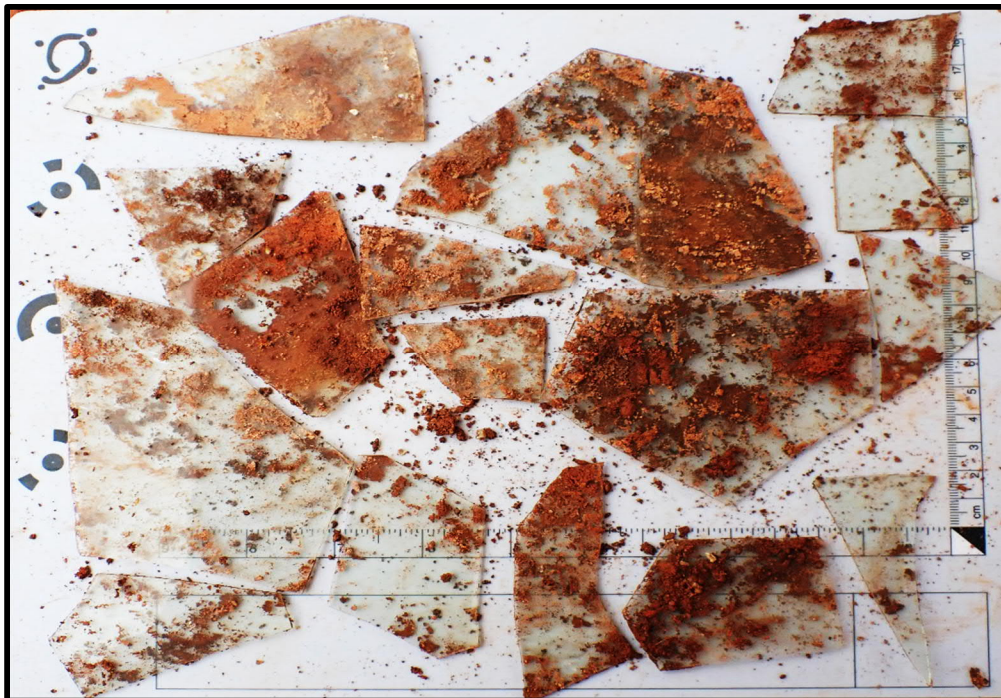


Figure 34. Viewing Glass Fragments Recovered from Burial 5.



Figure 35. 1830 Capped Bust Half Dime (Obverse and Reverse) from Burial 5.

5.1.1.6 Burial 6

Coffin

Shape: Hexagonal

Length: 1.30 feet

Width

Head: 0.82 feet

Shoulder: 1.14 feet

Foot: 0.33 feet

Height: 0.75 feet

Lid: Indeterminate

Hardware/Construction: Nails, wrought or cut (n=approx. 20)

Disturbed: No

Personal

Approximate age: Infant

Sex: Indeterminate

Clothing: No

Personal objects: No

Burial 6 exhibited a rectangular grave shaft with a lower shelf with a hexagonal coffin niche in the base (Figure 36 through Figure 38). Decomposition of the wooden receptacle prevented further analysis. Overall preservation of the burial was poor.

A total of approximately 20 cut or wrought nails were recovered from the corners and floor of the grave shaft, and present the only objects preserved within the grave.

The only surviving skeletal elements were from the cranium. These include a fragmented portion of one of the parietal bones containing the tuber (eminence) and a fragment of the ethmoid bone. The overall length of the casket/coffin was only 1.30 feet long, indicating an infant.



Figure 36. Planview of Burial 6 at Top of Grave Shaft Level, View North (white dashed line represents approximate coffin outline).

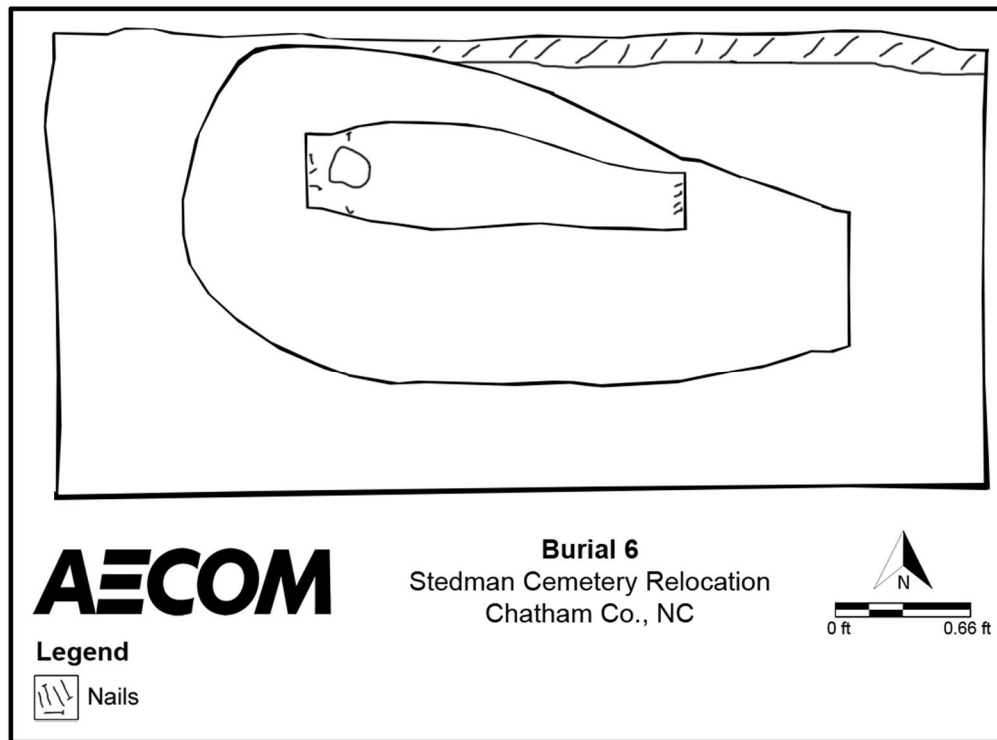


Figure 37. Graphic Representation of Burial 6 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 38. Closing Planview of Burial 6 at Base of Coffin, View North.

5.1.1.7 Burial 7

Coffin

Shape: Hexagonal

Length: 4.86 feet

Width

Head: 2.53 feet

Shoulder: 2.72 feet

Foot: 1.35 feet

Height: 1.18 feet

Lid: Indeterminate

Hardware/Construction: Nails, cut/wrought (n=26)

Disturbed: Possible fill intrusion from previous development on site

Personal

Approximate age: Adult

Sex: Indeterminate, likely female (based on length of coffin)

Clothing: No

Personal objects: No

Burial 7 appeared more rectangular in planview (Figure 39), but ultimately exhibited an irregular/ovular grave shaft with possible evidence of previous disturbances in the upper portion from previous development efforts at the site (Figure 40). The natural subsoil in this portion of the cemetery was rather loose and saprolitic, making definition of the exact edges of the upper and lower grave shafts/niche difficult. The lower shelf exhibited a hexagonal coffin niche in the base (Figure 41). The individual was likely buried in a supine position.

The burial receptacle associated with Burial 7 was a hexagonal wooden coffin where remnant wood fragments and staining along with wrought or cut nails defined the casket outline. Approximately 26 cut or wrought nails were recovered. Preservation of coffin elements was poor.

Burial 7 exhibited poorly preserved skeletal elements. Only remnant upper cranial elements (left and right parietal bones and a portion of the frontal bone) were recovered. Based upon the overall length of the grave shaft, along with fragmented cranial elements that contained fused (nearly obliterated) sutures, it is presumed Burial 7 was an adult. Sex was indeterminate, although the overall length of the burial at just under five-feet may suggest Burial 7 was that of a woman. No pathology was noted on the surviving skeletal remains.

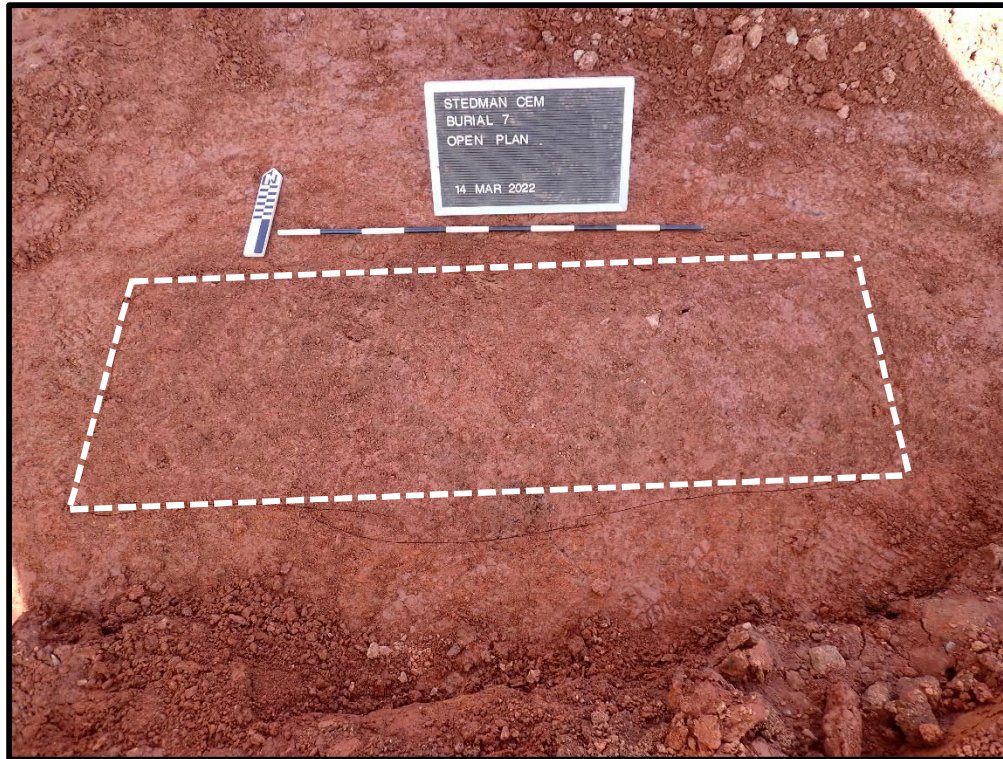


Figure 39. Planview of Burial 7 at Top of Grave Shaft Level, View North (white dashed line represents approximate coffin outline).

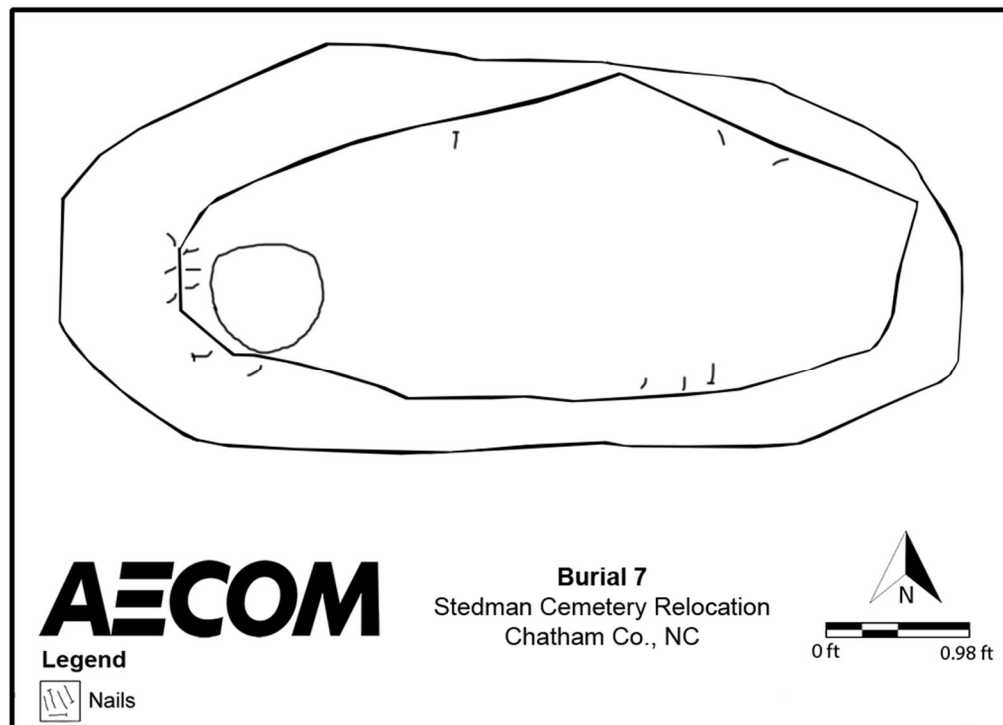


Figure 40. Graphic Representation of Burial 7 at Stedman Cemetery.



Figure 41. Closing Planview of Burial 7 at Base of Coffin, View North.

6. DISCUSSION

During mechanical exposure a number of historical and modern disturbances were observed. Historical disturbances observed included removal of original topsoil, placement of fill (sand and gravel aggregate) and construction of a cement pad, and historic and modern trash items (unidentified metal, car hub caps, post office box frame, various glass bottles) mixed into the upper fill and upper subsoil. In addition, modern disturbances were also observed within the cemetery including a monitoring well just northeast of Burial 7, and high voltage conduit power lines directionally bored through Burial 5. However, most of these, barring the directionally-drilled power conduits through Burial 5, did not have an impact on the individual interments.

One hope at the start of the archaeological effort was to connect names to as many of the individuals interred in the Stedman cemetery as possible. As mentioned above, there are several means of achieving this such as stylistic trends and manufacturing technology of hardware and personal effects. Head or footstones can provide this information; however, none were located during exposure of the cemetery. Unfortunately, the current investigation is affected by the limitations of none of these types of direct evidence being present, so direct correlation of burial number to person listed in the Findagrave information cannot be achieved. Further, there is clearly a discrepancy between what was posted on findagrave.com and the individuals removed during the current project. Three infant/children were identified during the current project, yet only one (Emily Euphania Stedman) was listed on the website.

Nonetheless, several elements found within the interments advise the identification of a burial date range. Among these are the coffin/casket construction style and technology, the burial receptacle hardware, and the personal effects found in direct association with the interment. These aspects are addressed below.

6.1 Population Demographics

The seven burials removed during the current project consist of four adults and three infants or children. Overall skeletal preservation was fairly poor. Of the three infant/children burials, only one contained any skeletal material; however, the few cranial fragments observed did not provide any evidence of pathologies.

Two of the four adults are likely of middle age (approximately 30-50 years old). The teeth from Burial 5 exhibited some wear, but not as significant as those in Burials 3 and 4, suggesting the adult male in Burial 5 was older, but not of an advanced age. The cranial fragments in Burial 7 exhibited closure and near-obliteration of the coronal suture. Coronal suture closure usually begins when a period is in their mid-20s. Given the near obliteration of the sutures in Burial 7, this feature likely indicates an adult at least in their 30s or 40s at the time of death, if not older (CAPPSKIDS 2022). The other two adults appear to have died at an advanced age. Teeth from Burials 3 and 4 were heavily worn with the occlusal surfaces of the molars nearly flat. This suggests a more advanced age at the time of death. Further, the teeth from Burial 3 exhibited evidence of cavities (dental caries). Unfortunately, the poor preservation of skeletal material prevented identification of any other significant pathologies such as broken bones, diseases that would have affected bone, or dietary shortfalls (e.g., anemia).

Table 1. Summary Demographic Information for the Stedman Cemetery.

Burial	Age	Sex	Pathologies	Notes
1	infant/young child	unidentified	none observed	no skeletal preservation
2	infant/young child	unidentified	none observed	no skeletal preservation
3	adult, older	male	dental caries	teeth worn flat suggest advanced age
4	adult, older	female	none observed	teeth worn flat suggest advanced age
5	adult, middle aged	male	none observed	teeth moderately worn suggest middle age
6	infant	unidentified	none observed	cranial fragments provided little information
7	adult, middle aged	unidentified (probably female)	none observed	fused/obliterated cranial sutures suggest post-35 years old

6.2 Grave Morphology

Examples of coffin chambers or niches were found in six of the seven grave shafts. These subterranean features consisted of a coffin-sized pit, or secondary grave shaft, excavated into the floor of a larger, rectangular grave shaft. The coffin or casket containing the body of the deceased was laid in this deeper excavation. Wooden planks were sometimes laid transversely across the top of the shelf of the chamber; however, evidence for this practice in the Stedman Cemetery is limited to non-existent. This practice occurs more regularly among southern and rural burials and has been documented in multiple historical cemetery relocation projects (Ward and Graham 1978; Dickens and Blakely 1979; Wood et al. 1986; Atkinson and Turner 1987; Hogue and Alvey 2006; KSK 2002). Davidson (2004) refers to this practice as “vaulting” and identifies it as both chronologically distinct and evidence of extra attention and expense. In the Stedman cemetery, this practice was used in all but one (Burial 2) of the grave shafts.

6.3 Coffin/Casket Cultural Material

Within the Stedman cemetery, the coffin/casket construction and hardware present was typical for late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century burials, especially those in a small urban center in an otherwise relatively rural setting. Burial receptacles were primarily hexagonal in shape with only a single rectangular form present. Although both were used during this time period, the hexagonal coffin was the predominant type used with rectangular caskets typically reserved for child burials (Kimberly Morell 2022, personal communication). The shift from a preference for hexagonal coffins to rectangular caskets occurred later than the Stedman Cemetery’s use in the latter part of the nineteenth and into the very early twentieth century. For example, a catalog produced by the Cincinnati Coffin Company in 1883 depicts a preponderance of rectangular caskets among the burial receptacles offered by the manufacturer, although the transition from hexagonal to rectangular vessel began in the decades prior to the printing of this catalog (Mainfort and Davidson 2006). Adornment of the receptacle, both interior and exterior, and complexity of construction increased during this period as well. This transition from “vessel for burial” to “social/economic statement” reflected shifts in American attitudes toward death and mourning, as well as the development of the funeral industry as a specialized commercial and industrial sector. Numerous texts have been written about this subject (Farrell 1980; Ames 1981; Haberstein and Lamers 1981; Bell 1989; Litten 1991; Sloan 1995; Laderman 1996; Davidson 1999; Mainfort and Davidson 2006; Seeman 2010; Laquer 2015; Yalom 2018), and those interested in the topic are encouraged to explore the resources referenced above as a starting point.

Similar to coffin/casket shape, hardware for their construction stylistically varied over time. The Stedman Cemetery had very little in the way of coffin adornments with only one grave (Burial 1) producing handles and one grave (Burial 5) including a glass viewing pane. The explosion of varieties of coffin/casket hardware did not occur until the latter portion of the nineteenth century with the advent of mass produced industrialization. As such, it is not surprising that the Stedman Cemetery generally lacked these types of items given its use prior to the mid-nineteenth century.

Coffin hardware assists somewhat in the interpretation of date ranges for the interred. Although a more refined estimation is provided for some of the interments where possible, the primary method of developing a date range are the types of nails used to construct the burial receptacle. In the United States, wire nail production began during the early second half of the nineteenth century, but this technology was not well refined, and the nails produced did not suit many functions, being generally weak and small, and so were not in common use. Not until after the Great Nail Strike in 1885-1886 were stores of cut nails depleted and wire nails became the predominant type used (Wells 1998; Adams 2002). Each of the coffins/caskets at the Stedman cemetery contained wrought and/or cut nails which suggests an interment date prior to that of 1885.

Burial 5 contained the only glass viewing window at the cemetery. Generally, chronological development of viewing window form progresses from oval to variations on square or rectangular. Each of the glass fragments recovered from Burial 5 contained straight edges and therefore, no evidence of an ovoid shape was able to be discerned. No glazier's tips or putty were found in the grave, suggesting this viewing pane was fixed in place into the coffin lid.

6.4 Personal Effects

The single personal effect of Burial 5 assists in the assignment of an interment date range. The single personal effect recovered from the left "pocket" region of the skeletal remains was an 1830 Capped Bust Half Dime. This coin was a variation of a five-cent coin that was minted in Philadelphia between 1829 and 1837 (PCGS 2022). The presence of such a personal effect with a date stamped on it can positively identify the interment date as "post-1830". Additionally, no evidence of clothing, particularly items like buttons that would resist deterioration, was documented within any of the graves, suggesting interment of the deceased were likely wrapped in a cloth shroud. Burial 5 is the likely exception to this given the presence of a coin in a pocket and the window in the lid allowing viewing of the deceased.

7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Gregory Stafford is developing a commercial property located at 45 West Street in Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina. Design plans for the development entail removing old pavement from Tax Parcel 89255 and repaving it to meet the current grade of the surrounding area. Tax Parcel 89255 is the Stedman Cemetery; it is not clear at what point this cemetery was paved over. Data on Findagrave.com suggests nine graves are located within the cemetery. The parcel is approximately 35 feet (north-south) by 25 feet (east-west) (825 square feet); however, historic documents suggest the cemetery is 25 feet by 25 feet (625 square feet). Mr. Stafford, in coordination with the descendants of the Stedman Family and the Donaldson Funeral Home and Crematory have made arrangements to reinter the remains in a single communal burial at the adjacent PUMC.

AECOM disinterred seven graves identified within Parcel 89255. The seven individuals represent three infant/children, two middle-aged adults (one male and one likely female), and two elderly adults (one male and one female). Overall skeletal preservation was poor. Further, no off-site analyses were conducted of the skeletal remains. As such, little can be said about the burial population other than estimates of age and sex where applicable. While no significant pathologies were observed, this is likely more a result of poor preservation than it is a lack of health issues that would have affected the bones. Certainly, something occurred in late-1836, likely an influenza, cholera, or typhus outbreak, resulting in the death of three family members over a span of 25 days. However, these would have occurred rather quickly and would not be evidenced in skeletal pathologies.

The archaeological efforts at the Stedman cemetery were thorough, and AECOM is confident that no burials remain within the area of investigation. However, as evidenced by Burial 4, it is likely the cemetery, or at least Burial 4, extends eastward beyond the parcel limits and underlying pavement. Consultation between Mr. Stafford and the OSA arrived at an agreement that only the parcel limits required investigation and removal, hence why one partial grave and possibly others were not able to be removed.

It is recommended that tax parcel 89255 is clear of historic burials. However, Site 31CH1088 may extend to the east under pavement. Should future development of that area be pursued, it is recommended that additional archaeological studies be performed to remove the remainder of Burial 4 and search for any additional graves.

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9. Appendix A - Documentation of Human Remains Transfer



Friday, March 11, 2022

I, Matt Jorgenson, of AECOM Company, delivered human remains from a disinterment at Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery who is performing the disinterment and burial at Pittsboro Baptist Church Cemetery to a new grave plot on behalf of Greg Stafford. Burial at a new grave plot in the Pittsboro United Methodist Church at a later date to be determined.

~~Matt Jorgenson will pick up the remains at a later date when the burial is scheduled.~~

Signature [Signature]
 Date 3/11/2022
 Time 10:35AM

Lyle W. Donaldson
 President/Owner
 Donaldson Funeral Home & Crematory
 396 West St. Pittsboro, NC 27312

Signature [Signature]
 Date 3/11/2022
 Time 10:35AM

Matt Jorgenson
AECOM
 Remains of Disinterment
5433 Wade Park Blvd Raleigh, NC 27607

Executed at Donaldson Funeral Home & Crematory 396 West St. Pittsboro, NC 27312



Tuesday, March 15, 2022

I, Matt Jorgenson, of AECOM Company, delivered human remains from a disinterment at Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery who is performing the disinterment at Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery on behalf of Greg Stafford. Burial at a new grave plot in the Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery at a date to be determined.

Signature: Judy Lewter

Signature: Matt Jorgenson

Date: 03/15/2022

Date: 03/15/2022

Time: 4:40 Pm

Time: 4:40 Pm

Print Name: Judy Lewter

Print Name: Matt Jorgenson

Donaldson Funeral Home & Crematory

Company: AECOM

396 West St. Pittsboro, NC 27312

5438 Wade Park BLVD. Raleigh, NC 27607

Executed at Donaldson Funeral Home & Crematory 396 West St. Pittsboro, NC 27312

396 West Street • Pittsboro, NC 27312 • 919-542-3057 • fax 919-542-1468 • www.donaldsonfunerals.com



Wednesday, March 16, 2022

I, Matt Jorgenson, of AECOM Company, delivered human remains from a disinterment at Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery who is performing the disinterment at Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery on behalf of Greg Stafford. Burial at a new grave plot in the Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery at a date to be determined.

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date: 03-16-2022

Date: 03-16-2022

Time: 4:40 Pm

Time: 4:40 Pm

Print Name: Mitch Jenkin

Print Name: Matt Jorgenson

Donaldson Funeral Home & Crematory

Company: AECOM

396 West St. Pittsboro, NC 27312

5438 Wade Park BLVD. Raleigh, NC 27607

:

Executed at Donaldson Funeral Home & Crematory 396 West St. Pittsboro, NC 27312

