

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CHEVRON
PHILLIPS CHEMICAL COMPANY LP U.S. GULF COAST (USGC)
PETROCHEMICALS PROJECT IN [REDACTED],
BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS**

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ABSTRACT

On behalf of Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP (CPChem), SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC) Petrochemicals Project in [REDACTED], Brazoria County, Texas. Investigations were performed pursuant to regulatory guidelines related to the acquisition of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C (Processing Department of Army Permits: Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties; Final Rule 1990; with current Interim Guidance Document dated April 25, 2005) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). The work included a thorough background literature search and records review followed by a systematic pedestrian survey with shovel testing and backhoe trenching, as well as geophysical and historic resources reconnaissance surveys.

As a result of these investigations, 13 archaeological sites and a single isolated find were recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the 1,033-acre project area. These include sites 41BO255 (John Sweeny Jr. Plantation) and 41BO256 (Sweeny Cemetery), as well as 11 other historic-age resources (41BO244 – 41BO254) and an isolated find (IF – 01).

Investigations at the Sweeny Jr. Plantation (41BO255), originally constructed in 1837, documented the house and seven associated outbuildings. The site was formerly evaluated for NRHP eligibility prior to the realignment of State Highway 35 in 1993 by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). As a result, TxDOT historians concluded that the property did not meet the minimum requirements for NRHP listing under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4) due to the demolition and re-build of the original house in 1947. SWCA concurs with TxDOT's original findings and further recommends the above-ground resources of site 41BO255 NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, or C. However, archaeological investigation of the site recovered numerous historic artifacts and potential features across the site area. Additionally, the location of slave quarters and common features such as cisterns and privies known or suspected within the site area could not be readily identified over the course of the Phase I survey efforts, and it is believed that the mid-twentieth-century additions and modifications to the property have likely hidden or destroyed evidence of these features. As these features have the potential to yield data contributing to our understanding of domestic (both free and enslaved) and agricultural activities on the property throughout its history and within the larger context of sugar plantations in Brazoria County and southeast Texas, SWCA recommends Phase II NRHP evaluation of archaeological deposits at the site. Until such efforts are undertaken and completed, SWCA recommends that impacts to archaeological deposits at site 41BO255 be avoided.

The Sweeny Cemetery (41BO256) was established by John Sweeny Jr. as a burial ground for the enslaved population of the plantation and it is still in use today by their descendants. However, based on the absence of graves associated with persons of transcendent importance and a lack of distinctive design features of the gravestones or monuments, the Sweeny Cemetery is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Based on the current project configuration, no impacts to site 41BO256 are anticipated.

Of the remaining 11 sites, five sites (41BO244-247 and 41BO254) are associated with early refinery and/or oil and gas activities occurring in the mid-late-twentieth century, and six sites (41BO248-253) are associated with residential and/or agricultural activities in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. One isolated find (IF-01) was recorded as a result of the survey and consisted of a three faunal elements and one ceramic sherd from a single shovel test. Based on their relatively modern age, ubiquity of the recovered assemblages, and/or lack of any unique character or contextual integrity, resources 41BO244 – 41BO254 and IF – 01 are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No further work is recommended at these resources.

In accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C and Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.4), SWCA has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the USGC Petrochemicals Project area. Based on the results of the investigations, and current plans to avoid adverse impacts to sites 41BO255 and 41BO256, it is SWCA's opinion that the project would have NO ADVERSE EFFECT on significant cultural resources within the project area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract.....	iii
Table of Contents	v
List of Figures.....	vii
List of Tables	viii
List of Appendices.....	viii
Chapter 1. Introduction.....	1
Project Description.....	1
Project Background.....	1
Significance Requirements	4
Project Personnel.....	5
Chapter 2. Environmental Setting.....	6
Environmental Description	6
Geology.....	6
Soils.....	7
<i>PALM Analysis</i>	9
Flora and Fauna.....	9
Chapter 3. Cultural Background.....	10
Prehistoric Cultural Setting.....	10
<i>Paleoindian Period</i>	10
<i>Archaic Period</i>	10
<i>Late Prehistoric Period</i>	11
<i>Protohistoric Period</i>	12
Earliest Contact/Colonial Era (1500-1824).....	12
Chapter 4. Historic Context	13
Mexican Interest and Colonization (1824–1836).....	13
Republic of Texas/Antebellum Period (1836–1860)	14
<i>Early Transportation</i>	14
Roads.....	14
River Navigation	14
Canal Travel	15
Railroad	15
<i>Agriculture</i>	16
<i>Slavery</i>	18
<i>Religion</i>	19
Civil War and Reconstruction (1861–1875)	20
<i>Sharecropping/Tenant Farming</i>	20
<i>Prison Labor</i>	21
<i>Education</i>	21
Post-Reconstruction/Modern Period (1875-present).....	23
<i>Industry and Manufacturing in Brazoria County</i>	24
The Establishment of the Town of Sweeny	25
The Establishment of the Town of Old Ocean.....	26
Chapter 5. Methods.....	28
Scope of Work.....	28
Historic Context Development.....	28

Historic Resource Survey	28
Archaeological Survey	29
<i>Shovel Testing</i>	29
<i>Geophysical Survey</i>	29
Metal Detection	29
EMI Survey	30
<i>Backhoe Trenching</i>	31
<i>Mechanical Scraping</i>	31
Archaeological Site Recording	31
Curation	31
Chapter 6. Previous Investigations and Recorded Cultural Resources	33
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations	33
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources	34
<i>Sweeny Jr. Plantation</i>	37
Sweeny Family History	37
Current Condition	49
NRHP Eligibility Determination (TxDOT 1993)	51
Sweeny Cemetery	51
Chapter 7. Results	52
Archaeological Survey	52
John Sweeny Jr. Plantation (Site 41BO255/Resource ID 1a-i)	57
<i>Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey</i>	57
<i>Archaeological Investigations</i>	61
NRHP Eligibility	67
Sweeny Cemetery (Site 41BO256/ Resource ID 1i)	70
<i>Geophysical Survey</i>	79
<i>NRHP Eligibility</i>	79
Site 41BO244	81
Site 41BO245	82
Site 41BO246	82
Site 41BO247	83
Site 41BO248	84
Site 41BO249 (Resource ID 3)	84
Site 41BO250	86
Site 41BO251 (Resource ID 2)	87
Site 41BO252 (Resource ID 4)	88
Site 41BO253	89
Site 41BO254 (Resource ID 5)	90
Isolated Find 1 (IF – 01)	90
Chapter 8. Summary and Recommendations	92
References	94

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Location of project area.....	2
Figure 1-2. Proposed project footprint and project area.	3
Figure 2-1. Project environment in open areas.	6
Figure 2-2. Project environment in wooded areas.	6
Figure 2-3. Project area soils.	8
Figure 4-1. Brazoria County Antebellum plantations.....	17
Figure 6-1. Previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of project area.	36
Figure 6-2. The John Sweeny Sr. Plantation at its largest extent c. 1855.....	38
Figure 6-3. John Sweeny Jr. Plantation after John Sweeny Sr.'s death c. 1855.	39
Figure 6-4. John Sweeny Jr. property boundary c. 1855.	40
Figure 6-5. Approximate property boundaries after John Sweeny Jr.'s death, c. 1899..	46
Figure 6-6. Approximate property boundaries c. 1918.....	47
Figure 6-7. Musetta Sweeny Holland, second from left.	48
Figure 6-8. Sweeny Family c. 1901.....	48
Figure 6-9. Current parcel boundaries within the project area.....	50
Figure 7-1. Project area overview illustrating CPCChem plant in background, northeast view.	52
Figure 7-2. Project area overview, west view.....	52
Figure 7-3. John Sweeny Jr. Plantation house, northwest view.....	53
Figure 7-4. Sweeny Cemetery, southeast view.....	53
Figure 7-5. Location of shovel tests.....	54
Figure 7-6. Location of backhoe trenches.....	55
Figure 7-7. Cultural resources identified during the current survey	56
Figure 7-8. South façade of the Sweeny Jr. Plantation house, pre-1947, north view..	57
Figure 7-9. Current image of the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation house (ID 1a), south façade, north view. ...	57
Figure 7-10. Pump house (ID 1b), northwest view.....	59
Figure 7-11. Shed A (ID 1c), collapsed, south view.....	59
Figure 7-12. Shed B (ID 1d), west view	59
Figure 7-13. Shed C (ID 1e), west view.	59
Figure 7-14. Garage (ID 1f), west view.....	60
Figure 7-15. Pig pen (1g), east view.....	60
Figure 7-16. Outbuilding (1h), west view.....	60
Figure 7-17. Shovel tests excavated at site 41BO255.....	62
Figure 7-18. Location of positive metal detecting hits.	63
Figure 7-19. Artifact density plot for site 41BO255.....	69
Figure 7-20. Earliest observed grave marker (Grave 55).....	70
Figure 7-21. Most recent grave marker (Grave 79).	70
Figure 7-22. Handmade, concrete grave marker (Grave 8).	70
Figure 7-23. Location of 41BO256 in relation to 41BO255.....	76
Figure 7-24. Sweeny Cemetery grave locations, sheet 1 of 2.....	77
Figure 7-25. Mechanical scraping at the Sweeny Cemetery, southwest view.....	79
Figure 7-26. Aerial overview of the Sweeny Cemetery.....	80
Figure 7-27. Site 41BO244, general overview, north view.	81
Figure 7-28. Concrete structure at site 41BO244, east view.....	81
Figure 7-29. Concrete and gravel foundation pad identified at site 41BO245, southwest view.....	82
Figure 7-30. Concrete basin identified at site 41BO245, east view.....	82
Figure 7-31. Site 41BO246, general overview, view south.	83
Figure 7-32. Butchered bone fragment recovered at 41BO246.....	83
Figure 7-33. Site 41BO246, general overview, southwest view.....	83
Figure 7-34. Industrial dump associated with 41BO246, plan view.....	83

Figure 7-35. General overview of site 41BO248, east view.	84
Figure 7-36. Example of artifacts at 41BO248, plan view.	84
Figure 7-37. Site 41BO249 (ID 3), general overview, view northeast.	84
Figure 7-38. Site 41BO250, general overview, north view.	86
Figure 7-39. Example of artifacts at 41BO250, plan view.	86
Figure 7-40. Site 41BO251 (ID 2), general overview, view east.	87
Figure 7-41. Site 41BO252 (ID 4), general overview, view south.	88
Figure 7-42. CP10, general overview, east view.	89
Figure 7-43. Examples of artifacts at CP10.	89
Figure 7-44. Site 41BO254 (ID 5), south view.	90
Figure 7-45. Interior view of site 41BO254.	90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1. Soils within the proposed project area.	7
Table 6-1. Previously conducted cultural resources surveys.	35
Table 6-2. Previously recorded cultural resources.	35
Table 6-3. Chain of title, Sweeny property.	42
Table 7-1. Inventory of above-ground resources.	58
Table 7-2. Ceramic artifacts identified at site 41BO255.	65
Table 7-3. Domestic-use glass artifacts recovered from site 41BO255.	66
Table 7-4. Sweeny Cemetery grave markers.	71

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A. Project Shovel Test Data
Appendix B. Project Backhoe Trench Data
Appendix C. Project Backhoe Trench Photo Log
Appendix D. Site Location Maps
Appendix E. Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey Data Sheets
Appendix F. Historic Aerial Maps
Appendix G. Metal Detection Survey Data
Appendix H. Site 41BO255 Artifact Log
Appendix I. Grave Marker Photo Log

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PROJECT TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of the Proposed Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC) Petrochemicals Project in [REDACTED], Brazoria County, Texas.

SWCA PROJECT NUMBER: 21457.01

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP (CPChem) proposes to construct a polyethylene production facility adjacent to its existing Chevron Phillips Chemical Plant and Phillips 66 refinery near [REDACTED] in Brazoria County. The proposed project area encompasses approximately 1,033 acres and will include the construction of two polyethylene units and associated utilities, rail lines, a storage-in-transit (SIT) yard, locomotive and rail car maintenance facilities, access roads, and detention ponds. Investigations included a background literature and records review and an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed project area.

LOCATION: The proposed CPChem U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC) Petrochemicals project is located [REDACTED], Brazoria County, Texas within the floodplains of Linnville and Little Linnville bayous. The subject property is depicted on the *Ashwood* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and is located [REDACTED].

NUMBER OF ACRES SURVEYED: Approximately 1,033 acres were surveyed.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Michael S. Crow and Meredith A. Moreno.

DATES OF WORK: From June 2012 to February 2013.

PURPOSE OF WORK: On behalf of CPChem, SWCA completed an archaeological and historic resource survey pursuant to regulatory obligations related to the acquisition of a USACE Section 404 Permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C (Processing Department of Army Permits: Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties; Final Rule 1990; with current Interim Guidance Document April 25, 2005) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

NUMBER OF SITES: Thirteen archaeological sites and one isolated find were recorded and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, including the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation house and its associated outbuildings (41BO255), the Sweeny Cemetery (41BO256), sites 41BO244 – 41BO254, and a single isolated find (IF – 01).

ELIGIBILITY OF SITES: Sites 41BO244 – 41BO254, site 41BO256, and IF – 01 are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. The above-ground portions of site 41BO255 are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, and C (36 CFR 60.4); however, SWCA recommends Phase II NRHP evaluation of archaeological deposits at the site to assess the site's eligibility for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

CURATION: All records, samples, and artifacts from the investigations were temporarily housed at SWCA's Houston office. At the completion of all field efforts, analysis, and reporting, artifacts will be returned to the owner, CPChem.

COMMENTS: All investigations were in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the NHPA and the Texas Historical Commission's minimum archaeological and historic resource survey standards for such projects. In accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C and Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.4), SWCA has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the USGC Petrochemicals project area. Based on the results of the investigations, and current plans to avoid impacts to sites 41BO255 and 41BO256, it is SWCA's opinion that the project would have NO ADVERSE EFFECT on significant cultural resources within the project area.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP (CPChem), SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an intensive archaeological and historic resource survey of the proposed Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC) Petrochemicals Project in Brazoria County, Texas. Investigations were performed pursuant to regulatory guidelines related to the acquisition of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C (Processing Department of Army Permits: Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties; Final Rule 1990; with current Interim Guidance Document dated April 25, 2005) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CPChem is proposing to construct a new polyethylene production facility [REDACTED], Texas (**Figure 1-1**). The project is part of an overall U.S. Gulf Coast expansion initiative for the company that utilizes shale gas to produce ethylene, then polyethylene, to serve U.S. and worldwide markets. The investigated project area encompasses approximately 1,033 acres with planned facilities affecting approximately 475 acres. The planned facilities will include two polyethylene units and associated utilities, rail lines, a storage-in-transit (SIT) yard, locomotive and rail car maintenance facilities, access roads, and detention ponds (**Figure 1-2**).

Proposed ground disturbances associated with the development of the polyethylene

units and associated facilities include clearing of vegetation and leveling of the ground surface, followed by importing, filling, and grading with clean, unconsolidated soil as a sub-base for crushed rock. Equipment to be used will likely consist of various brush and tree clearing machinery, dump trucks, track hoes, bulldozers, and graders.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The archaeological investigations began with a background literature search and records review of previously conducted cultural resources investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mile) of the project area. The fieldwork consisted of an intensive pedestrian surface survey with shovel testing and backhoe trenching. Deep testing was conducted in soils that exhibited the potential to contain deeply buried archaeological materials within portions of the project area where shovel testing could not adequately explore proposed project impacts. A geophysical survey, including metal detecting and electromagnetic induction (EMI), was undertaken to delineate the historic-era features within the project area. As a result of the geophysical survey, mechanical scraping was employed to investigate EMI anomalies surrounding the Sweeny Cemetery.

FIGURE REMOVED

Figure 1-1. Location of project area.

FIGURE REMOVED

Figure 1-2. Proposed project footprint and project area.

A reconnaissance level historic resource survey of all above-ground resources was also conducted within the project area. This survey began with a background and literature review of previously recorded surveys and resources using the *Texas Historic Sites Atlas* and a compilation of suitable historic contexts. The fieldwork consisted of reviewing every resource within the project area that is 45 years of age or older than the letting date of the project, which has been established as 2014 (i.e., all properties older than 1969). In addition, each historic-age property within the project area was evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and if determined to be eligible, an evaluation of the effect of the undertaking on the NRHP-eligible property was made. Historic-age properties were also evaluated to determine if they were part of a larger historic district.

SIGNIFICANCE REQUIREMENTS

The goal of the work was to locate all archaeological sites and historic resources in the investigated project area, establish vertical and horizontal site boundaries as appropriate, and evaluate the significance and eligibility of any site recorded for listing in the NRHP.

The eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP includes sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects that are at least 50 years old and conform to at least one of the following criteria (taken from 36 Code of Federal Regulation [CFR] Part 60):

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- (C) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of individual figures, properties owned by religious institutions, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, exceptions are made to those properties that meet special requirements, called Criteria Considerations. These considerations, in addition to the eligibility criteria above, must be met for these properties to be eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

The eligibility criteria above also state that a property must be “significant” in order to be NRHP-eligible. In order to determine what “significant” means, the property’s place in local, state, or national history must be understood through its historic context. It is not enough for a property to be interesting in and of itself, it must also be representative of a broader pattern of history—whether it is an event or person that changes existing patterns of society, a style or form of technology that changes the way people saw and did things, or something that provides valuable information about our own history that would otherwise be lost. If the property can be linked with a historic context that describes an important aspect of history, whether it is the history of a local

community or a sign of nationwide change, the property is considered significant, and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

If a property is more than 50 years old and is significant, the final aspect to be evaluated is integrity. The property must be able to convey its significance, i.e., to adequately represent in a physical way what makes the property special. When the significant aspect of the property is physical (such as an architectural form or technological innovation), the evaluation of the property is easier; it must retain those attributes that make it significant, such as design, materials, and workmanship. However, if the association with history is an idea, person, or event, the physical representation of significance is more abstract. The property must convey to those who see it the same environment (time and place) where the significant event happened or person lived/worked. Aspects of integrity such as location, setting, feeling, and association are very important to the significance of these types of properties in order to provide a sense of place and time. Properties that are eligible for the historic information they can provide, usually prehistoric archaeological sites or historic properties that have little or

no documentary information, primarily require feature integrity (location, design, and materials) best capable of providing the desired information.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

All investigations were conducted in accordance with Texas Historical Commission (THC) standards. Michael Crow and Meredith Moreno served as Principal Investigator and participated in portions of the fieldwork. Anna Mod, an architectural historian, conducted the historic resource survey and evaluated the historic resources for NRHP eligibility. The report was prepared by Archaeologists Lauren Maas and Meredith Moreno and architectural historians Roger Ciuffo, Grace Cynkar, and Anna Mod. Archaeologists Marianne Marek and Meredith Moreno served as Field Directors and participated in the survey. The field work was conducted by Crew Chief John Lowe and Archaeological Technicians Dan Aylward, Dane Edwards, Kristen Jeremiah, Wes Mattox, Galen Randall, and Dan Rodriguez. Data entry was conducted by Kristen Jeremiah and Lauren Maas.

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project area covers approximately 1,033 acres of land in Brazoria County, Texas. It is situated

in an area that is a mixture of forested and agricultural land. Further descriptions of the landscape and environment encountered by the project area are reviewed in this section.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

The project area is located within the Floodplains and Low Terraces of the Western Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic region of Texas (Griffith et al. 2007). This area is a relatively flat strip of land, generally 50 to 90 miles wide. The principal distinguishing characteristics of this region are its relatively flat topography and mainly grassland potential natural vegetation. It is characterized by low terraces, and expansive floodplains created by larger river systems (**Figures 2-1 and 2-2**).



Figure 2-1. Project environment in open areas.

Inland from this region, the plains are older, more irregular, and have mostly forest or savanna-type vegetation. Largely because of these characteristics, a higher percentage of

the land is in cropland than in bordering ecological regions. Rice, grain, sorghum, cotton, and soybeans are the principal crops. Urban and industrial uses have expanded greatly in recent decades, and oil and gas production is common (Griffith et al. 2007).



Figure 2-2. Project environment in wooded areas.

GEOLOGY

The project area is underlain by the Pleistocene-aged Beaumont Formation and Holocene-aged Alluvium. The Beaumont, or Prairie, terrace is the youngest continuous coastwise terrace fronting the modern Gulf. The Beaumont Formation consists of clay, silt, and fine sand arranged in spatial patterns that reflect the distribution of fluvial and mudflat/coastal marsh facies. There are three distinct lithostratigraphic map units in the Beaumont: (1) deposits that are dominantly clay and mud of low permeability, high water holding capacity, high compressibility, high to very high shrink-swell potential, level to depressed relief, low shear strength, and high “plasticity” that represent flood basin, back swamp, and abandoned channel-fill muds; (2) deposits that are dominantly clayey sand and silt of moderate permeability and

drainage, low to moderate compressibility and shrink-swell potential, level relief with local mounds and ridges, and high shear strength: that represent channel, levee, crevasse splay, and distributary sands; and (3) fine-grained sand normally without shell material that exhibits high to very high permeability, low water holding capacity, low compressibility, low shrink-swell potential, good drainage, low ridge and depressed relief, high shear strength, and low plasticity that represent barrier island and/or plain facies (Abbott 2001:16).

Holocene or Quaternary Alluvium refers to floodplain and channel deposits. It consists of silt, sand, clay, and gravel, and often contains a good deal of organic matter making for fertile soils. Alluvium is normally deposited by rivers, forming floodplains or deltas, but may be deposited at any point where the river overflows its banks or where the velocity of a river is checked – for example, where it runs into a lake. Alluvium includes lowest terrace deposits near floodplain level, minor colluvium deposited on valley slopes peripheral to floodplain, locally developed

aeolian dunes of sand and silt, and bedrock locally in stream channels (Barnes 1982).

SOILS

Soils of the Gulf Coastal Plains were formed in alluvial and marine sediments deposited under fluctuating sea-level conditions (NRCS 2013). The majority of soils underlying the project area consist of alluvial deposits as the proposed facility is situated within the floodplains of Linnville and Little Linnville bayous (**Figure 2-3**). These alluvial soil series and are more archaeologically relevant as they contain the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits.

Soil survey data obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for Texas counties was used to compile a list of soil series encountered in the project area (2013). The project area is underlain by four soil series. **Table 2-1** provides a description and the geoarchaeological potential (per Abbott 2001) of each soil series within the project area.

Table 2-1. Soils within the proposed project area.

Soil Series	Texture	Location	% Cover	Description	Geoarchaeological Potential (Abbott 2001)
Asa	silty clay loam	floodplain, cropland	14.31	Very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils in loamy alluvium.	High
Brazoria	clay	floodplain	*	Very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in thick clayey sediments.	Moderate-High
Norwood	silt loam	stream channel, flood plain	10.62	Very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils formed from reddish calcareous, loamy alluvial sediments.	High
Pledger	clay	floodplain, cropland	75.06	Very deep, moderately well drained, very slowly permeable soils formed from calcareous stratified clayey alluvium.	Moderate-High

* Forms 10 percent of both Pledger and Norwood series map units

FIGURE REMOVED

Figure 2-3. Project area soils.

Soils mapped within the project area consist of clays, silty clay loams, and silt loams commonly found on floodplains of the Coastal Prairie including the Asa, Brazoria, Norwood, and Pledger soil series.

The Asa series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable silt loams or silty clay loams. The Norwood series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils developed from calcareous, loamy alluvial sediments (Hyde 1991). Both the Asa and Norwood soils are commonly found along Caney Creek and its tributaries. The Brazoria and Pledger series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in thick clayey sediments. Brazoria clays are located on the flood plains of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers (Hyde 1991).

PALM ANALYSIS

The Houston District Potential Archeological Liability Map (Houston-PALM) is a guide to archaeological potential related to geomorphology in the Houston area developed by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) (Abbott 2001). According to the Houston PALM, the project area is situated in Map Unit 3. Map Unit 3 recommends no surface survey, but deep reconnaissance if deep impacts are anticipated. Map Unit 3 is characteristic of Holocene landforms exhibiting recent veneer sediments, thick recent deposits, or Holocene deposits with moderate surface disturbance (Abbott 2001).

FLORA AND FAUNA

The historical vegetation of the Floodplains and Low Terraces Ecoregion consists of bottomland forests of pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), southern live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and elm (*Ulmus spp.*), with some bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) on larger streams. On some terraces, black hickory (*Carya texana*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and winged elm (*Ulmus alata*) are found (Griffith et al. 2007).

Historically, the diverse animal populations of the region included bison (*Bison bison*), and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Red wolves (*Canis rufus*) were once found in the riverine forests (Grafe et al. 1999). Birds and waterfowl are relatively abundant today (Griffith et al. 2007).

Currently, the project area is located in a rural agricultural setting, though the impact of the existing plant and refinery infrastructure on the landscape is abundantly evident. The scars of oil and gas exploration, including numerous well pads and pipelines, and activities associated with the construction and operation the plant and refinery are visible across the project area. Much of the floodplain and riparian corridors surrounding Linnville and Little Linville bayous remains forested, dominated by southern live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), and elm (*Ulmus spp.*) with an understory consisting of mixed native and introduced grasses and dwarf palmettos (*Sabal minor*). Upland areas have been cleared of trees and presently consist of open pasture dominated by introduced grasses.

CHAPTER 3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Texas is a large state with many diverse environments and a plethora of natural resources that have been exploited throughout a long span of human occupation. This has created a vast array of archaeological sites as humans have adapted to the various biotic communities across the state. The archaeology of Texas has been divided into a series of regions that roughly correspond with the various geographical and environmental regions of the state. The project area is in the Southeast Texas archaeological region as defined by Perttula (2004).

PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

The prehistoric archaeology of Texas begins in the Paleoindian period approximately 12,000 to 11,500 years before the present (B.P.). The Paleoindian period was succeeded by the Archaic period, which is divided into Early, Middle and Late components. The Archaic period ends between 2,000 and 1,000 years ago, and is followed by the Late Prehistoric cultures. The Late Prehistoric period began between 1,200 and 1,000 years ago and lasted until around 250 years ago when native groups came into contact with the Spanish and French colonists, traders, and missionaries who were beginning to infiltrate the area. The historic period usually begins with the arrival of the Spanish at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

In southeast Texas the Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,500-8,500 B.P.) is divided into Early (ca. 11,500-10,000 B.P.) and Late (10,000-8,500 B.P.) subperiods (Perttula 2004:9). A Paleoindian site has not yet been excavated in southeast Texas. Although Paleoindian

points have been found in excavated contexts, these have been mixed with materials from later (Archaic) periods. Numerous Paleoindian artifacts, mainly projectile points, have been surface collected in the region. The scattered finds include projectile points representing both Early and Late Paleoindian manifestations. The earlier fluted point traditions are represented by Clovis and Folsom points. Clovis specimens date to ca. 11,500 B.P. across much of North America and tend to occur along major stream drainages. Later Paleoindian occupation is represented by San Patrice and Scottsbluff points that are found mainly along major streams (Ricklis 2004).

Folsom and Dalton points tend to occur only in the northern and north-central parts of the Southeast Texas region. A general picture of these early peoples has been reconstructed from a relatively scant record. Their high-mobility lifestyle depended upon a diversity of food resources, including big game mammals. Population densities were low and social structure is hypothesized as relatively simple (Ricklis 2004).

Because no discrete Paleoindian components have been found or investigated in southeast Texas, little can be said about these peoples except that they subsisted on some mix of hunting and gathering. Most of the recovered points are of a high grade lithic material that is scarce or absent in southeast Texas. This suggests a widespread movement of peoples and materials over long distances (Ricklis 2004).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

Concurrent with the extinction of megafauna at the end of the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period is often distinguished by the

development of a broad subsistence base and evidence of a more intensive exploitation of regionally specific plant and animal resources. This change in subsistence is marked by an adaptation in tool production to conform to new hunting techniques, food preparation, and related activities.

In southeast Texas, the Archaic sequence is separate for inland groups (ca. 8,000–1,500 B.P.) and coastal groups (ca. 5,000–2,200 B.P.) For the inland groups the Archaic is generally defined by pre- or non-horticultural adaptations and pre-ceramic and pre-bow and arrow hunting technologies. Numerous Archaic sites have been found along inland stream courses in southeast Texas. The Archaic components at these sites are represented by various types of flaked stone dart points and other lithic tools. For coastal groups, the Archaic (ca. 5,000-2,000 B.P.) consists of shell midden sites (Ricklis 2004).

For inland groups, a typological cluster of expanded-stem types dominates the Early Archaic (before ca. 6,000 B.P.). Included in this group are early side-notched and early stemmed forms and corner-notched points of the Keithville, Neches River, and Trinity types. These are followed by massively barbed points of the Bell/Calf Creek series, as well as unstemmed Tortugas points and stemmed Wells points (Ricklis 2004).

A variety of Middle Archaic tool types is reported from southeast Texas, including Yarbrough, Bulverde, Travis, and Pedernales in the western sector. The predominant Late Archaic types are Kent and Gary, with Ensor and Godley points common in the western reaches of southeast Texas (Ricklis 2004). A shift to the use of poorer quality and more local lithic resources in Late Archaic times suggests reduced group mobility and more tightly

defined group territories (Story 1990). Several Middle to Late Archaic cemeteries have been reported from the coastal prairies of the western part of southeast Texas. By the Late Archaic, cemeteries were an integral part of cultural behavior along the inland margins of the coastal prairies zone (Ricklis 2004).

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The Late Prehistoric or Ceramic Period in southeast Texas starts with the introduction of ceramics and the bow and arrow with the appearance of small, light straight and expanded-stem stone arrow point types. The Late Prehistoric or Ceramic Period of southeast Texas is further divided into Early and Late subperiods.

The Early Ceramic subperiod is associated with the introduction of the bow and arrow and is represented by Scallorn arrow points. Early Ceramic sites along the Texas coast are mostly *rangia* middens found along secondary bay margins or riverine estuaries. Coastal Early Ceramic Period sites are identified by the appearance of the contracting-stem Gary point type, and the introduction of Tchefuncte and Mandeville pottery.

The Late Ceramic subperiod is marked by the appearance of the Toyah phase or horizon in inland areas as well as the Rockport phase on the central Texas coast. Characteristics of the Late Ceramic subperiod include the appearance of bison bone along with a lithic technocomplex of Perdiz arrow points, unifacial end scrapers, blade-core lithic technology, thin bifacial knives (often alternately beveled), and expanded base drills/perforators made from flakes and prismatic blades.

During the Late Ceramic, grog-tempered ceramics and bone-tempered ceramics were

introduced. Vessels continued to be simple bowls, jars, and constricted-neck ollas, but decorations become more elaborate. The decorated bands on rim exteriors tend to be wider than previously observed, with wider bands of horizontal incised lines under rims, as well as a decorative sub-rim zone of vertical, oblique and cross-hatched incised lines.

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

The Protohistoric Period of southeast Texas coincides with the earliest appearance of Euro-Americans on the upper Texas Gulf Coast (ca. A.D. 1500-1700). There is limited access to European goods, but essentially little change from the Late Prehistoric. Faunal assemblages are similar. The Perdiz point continues with the inclusion of Bulbar Stemmed, and unstemmed round-based, and lozenge-shaped arrow points.

EARLIEST CONTACT/COLONIAL ERA (1500-1824)

Prior to European contact, the central Gulf Coast of Texas was occupied by the Karankawa Indians. The Karankawas were highly nomadic people who migrated seasonally between the mainland and the barrier islands. They did not employ horticulture and subsisted primarily on fish, shellfish, and plants, including pecans, prickly pear, and cattail roots (La Vere 2004).

The Karankawas were the first Texas Indians to have contact with European explorers as a result of the failed 1527 Panfilo de Narvaez expedition. According to

the account of Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, two rafts carrying survivors of the expedition landed on the Isle of Mal Hado (Island of Evil Destiny), possibly San Luis Island, then occupied by the Karankawas (Lipscomb 2012). It is believed that his party most likely crossed Oyster Creek, Old Caney Creek, and the Brazos and San Bernard rivers, roaming the area that became Brazoria County looking for provisions.

The Karankawas did not encounter Europeans again until February 1685 when the La Salle expedition established Fort St. Louis near Matagorda Bay. The French presence in Texas provoked a more hostile reaction from the Karankawas, who attacked the settlement in 1688. The French settlement also prompted a quick reaction from the Spanish who subsequently increased their exploration and settlement of the region.

Throughout the mid-1700s, the upper Texas coast continued to be an area of contention between France and Spain. In an effort to hinder possible French or English incursions and subdue the virulent Karankawas, the Spanish established a series of missions throughout southeast Texas.

The 1763 Treaty of Paris clearly placed the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi River within the Spanish realm. However, due to a lack of resources and colonists, Louisiana was ceded to France in 1800 and subsequently sold to the United States. Shortly thereafter, Mexico gained independence and assumed Spain's former territories in 1821.

CHAPTER 4. HISTORIC CONTEXT

In compliance with the *U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*, historic contexts are developed to facilitate the evaluation of historic-age properties found within the project area. The development of the following historic context has been influenced by the heritage themes set out in *Historic Brazoria County: An Illustrated History* (Henson 1998), *A Narrative History of Brazoria County* (Creighton 1975), and *An Empire for Slavery: The Peculiar Institution in Texas, 1821–1865* (Campbell 1989).

MEXICAN INTEREST AND COLONIZATION (1824–1836)

Although Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca was the first European in southeast Texas, Anglo-American settlement did not begin in earnest until after 1824 when Stephen F. Austin received the first official colonization grant from the Mexican Government to bring 300 Anglo settlers into the area.

Stephen F. Austin selected the fertile bottomlands of the Brazos, Colorado, and San Bernard rivers for his proposed settlement, between present day La Grange, Navasota, and the Gulf of Mexico. Of Austin's original Old Three Hundred colonists, 89 were issued land grants in what is now Brazoria County. According to the terms of the land agreement, each family engaged in farming was to receive one labor (approximately 177 acres) and each ranching family one league (approximately 4,428 acres). Because of the obvious advantages, a sizeable number of the colonists classified themselves as stock raisers, though they were technically planters (Kleiner 2013). Each family's league was to have a frontage on the river

equal to about one-fourth of its length; thus the east bank of the Brazos was soon completely occupied from the coast north to the current Brazoria County line.

The majority of the Old Three Hundred colonists were from the Trans-Appalachian South; the largest numbers were from Louisiana, followed by Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri. Virtually all were originally of British ancestry. Many had been born east of the Appalachians and were part of the large westward migration of the early years of the nineteenth century. Most were planters, and many of the families already had substantial means before they arrived.

The earliest settlements in Brazoria County, including Velasco (at the site of present day Surfside), East Columbia (originally known as Bell's Landing or Marion), Columbia (later West Columbia), and Brazoria, quickly flourished. Quintana and Liverpool were also settled before general fears of U.S. incursion led the Mexican government to pass the "Law of April 6, 1830" which was intended to stop further colonization efforts by the Americans, and assist in the colonization by Mexicans.

In 1833, these early residents suffered both flood and cholera, yet despite these obstacles, the county's population reached 2,100 in 1834. During this period, tensions were rising between the Mexican administrators of the area and local Texians (term for Anglo-American residents of Texas at this time). As a result of continued military incidents between the two parties, Texians began to prepare for a revolution. Agitation for independence led to the formation of committees of public safety and public meetings to discuss the

impending break. After the convention at San Felipe and engagements at Gonzales, Goliad, and Bexar, volunteer companies were organized and a provisional government was approved on November 13, 1835. Formation of a permanent council soon thereafter brought the inauguration of mail routes throughout the area. Rebellion grew in 1835 and 1836, culminating in the Texas Declaration of Independence (Creighton 1975).

Although the majority of battles occurred west of the Brazos River, the residents of Brazoria County were active in the conflict. The Texas revolution ended at the battle of San Jacinto, just east of present day Houston, where the Texian forces defeated the Mexican Army and officially established Texas' independence from Mexico on April 21, 1836.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS/ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1836–1860)

Under the provisional government, Texas accepted the constitution that made its first counties from the former Spanish municipalities. The Congress of the Republic established Brazoria County, taking its name from the Brazos River, on March 24, 1836. The town of Brazoria served as the county seat from December 20, 1836 until 1896, when Angleton replaced it.

Texas was formally annexed to the United States in 1845, just as plantation life in Brazoria County began to flourish. During the next decade the county became the wealthiest in Texas based on the economic model of slavery. Town life was subordinate to plantation life, and Old Velasco and Quintana served as Gulf seaports and resort centers for antebellum plantation society (Kleiner 2013).

EARLY TRANSPORTATION

The earliest settlers in Brazoria County were situated adjacent to the Brazos River. This location allowed these properties to use the river as one of their main transportation corridors as roads were basically non-existent or very difficult to navigate. The Brazos River was the chief passage for immigration, communication, and commerce from the Gulf. Small boats regularly navigated as far as East Columbia, and customhouses were located at Brazoria and Velasco. By 1840, Buffalo Bayou and the new town of Houston had started to draw commerce away from the Brazos. Freight and passenger service between Brazoria, other Brazos River ports, and Galveston was established by 1842, and a canal from the Brazos mouth to West Galveston Bay was completed by 1857 (Kleiner 2013).

Roads

Roads were basically non-existent when the first settlers arrived in Brazoria County. Trails used by the Native Americans, the Spanish and Anglos were the navigation routes for travel. The new inhabitants cleared these trails and constructed new ones for access to their lands. The most popular means of transportation at the time were horses and ox-driven wagons. As new towns and additional settlers arrived, the roads became more plentiful and easier to travel. Other transportation options that quickly came to being were through river navigation, canals, and the railroad.

River Navigation

River navigation was one of the first forms of transportation in the area. Because of practically nonexistent overland transportation in Texas before the coming of the railroads in 1860–65, the residents made numerous efforts to navigate the rivers by

steamboat. Many of the attempts at water navigation were unsuccessful.

River navigation also played an important role in the development of Texas before the Civil War. By the middle of the nineteenth century there were a number of steamboats on each of the most important rivers in the state. River fluctuations caused the majority of the problems as shallow water would mean constant rescheduling of steamboat schedules. Downriver and coastal shipments to Galveston kept a number of steamers in regular service to New Orleans, the first regular run having been scheduled in 1837. River port towns for several decades occupied positions of importance in Texas commerce that they rapidly lost with the coming of the railroads (Connor 2013).

Canal Travel

One of the earliest companies established to assist the landowners in canal navigation was the Brazos Canal Company, chartered in 1841. The company represented the first effort in the Galveston area to connect inland plantations to Gulf shipping ports. Construction began in 1847 on a “slave ditch” in southern Brazoria County which was dug by bondsmen of the owners. The first mile took two years to dig and was soon abandoned (Kleiner 2013).

In 1850, a second company was established, the Galveston and Brazos Navigation Company, and was authorized to construct a canal between the harbor of West Galveston Bay to the Brazos River with an estimated completion time of six years. The canal became an outlet for the cotton trade of the Brazos and a route to California. Directors of the company were authorized to issue \$150,000 worth of capital stock, with the privilege of increasing the issue to \$300,000. The canal was completed early in 1855 by contractor David Bradbury. It initially

measured “fifty-five feet wide and 4¼ miles long. It connected San Luis Bay with Oyster Creek, followed the creek for one mile, cut through the mainland for a mile to East Union Bayou, and followed the bayou for three-fourths of a mile to its confluence with the Brazos River” (Creighton 1975). The canal accommodated both sail and steam vessels, but it could not compete successfully, due to its depth and width, with river and railroad transportation.

Railroad

The idea of building a railroad connecting Brazoria County to other areas of Texas and beyond started as early as 1836. Creighton notes that Congress granted a charter of incorporation to Branch T. Archer, James Collinsworth, James Henderson, Thomas McKinney, and Stephen Austin. The new corporation was given the name “Texas Rail Road, Navigation, and Banking Company,” and the charter called for the “connecting of the waters of the Rio Grande, by internal navigation and railroads, with the waters of the Sabine.” It is noted that the group seemed to be more interested in the banking part of the business as the chartered lapsed in 1838 (Creighton 1975). A second attempt was made in 1837 from a group of men who were interested in chartering a rail road line from Galveston Bay to the Brazos River, but that endeavor also failed.

A third attempt came on September 1, 1856 when planters from the county and merchants in Houston secured a charter for the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railway Company. The line would connect the City of Houston and the Town of Columbia. Creighton notes that the name “Houston Tap” came from an existing seven-mile track to Richmond to connect the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado line, tapping that road at Pierre Junction (Creighton 1975). Consequently, the Brazoria planters

adopted the name “Houston Tap and Brazoria” when two years later they bought out the Houston Tap road for \$72,000. A loan of \$300,000 was obtained from the State Special School Fund, and with money from a Brazoria County bond issue of \$100,000, work began on a route from Pierre Junction to Columbia, a distance of fifty-miles (Creighton 1975). By June 1857, twenty-five miles of track had been completed. The work was supplied by the planters who contributed materials (ties and bridges) and slave labor. The Houston Tap and Brazoria made its initial run from Columbia to Houston in 1859.

Railroad transportation subsequently improved. The Houston and Brazos Valley Railroad reached Velasco by 1907, the Sugar Land Railroad was serving plantations along Oyster Creek by 1916, and the St. Louis, Brownsville, and Mexico Railway established service to Brazoria by 1937 (Kleiner 2013).

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and livestock played a significant role in the development of the local economy after the Revolution. Other than the staple subsistence crops needed to survive, sugar cane production became the original “cash” crop for the area and was produced as early as the 1820s. In the 1830s, sugar production and acreage devoted to growing sugar increased. Production on a commercial scale was not attempted until the 1840s, when wet weather and crop pests damaged much of the cotton crop in the area. Improved farming methods and processes in refining led to an increase throughout the decade until sugar production reached its peak in 1852 (Wilke 2013).

Plantations in Brazoria County between 1850 and 1860 numbered 46, including 19 sugar plantations, 16 cotton plantations, and

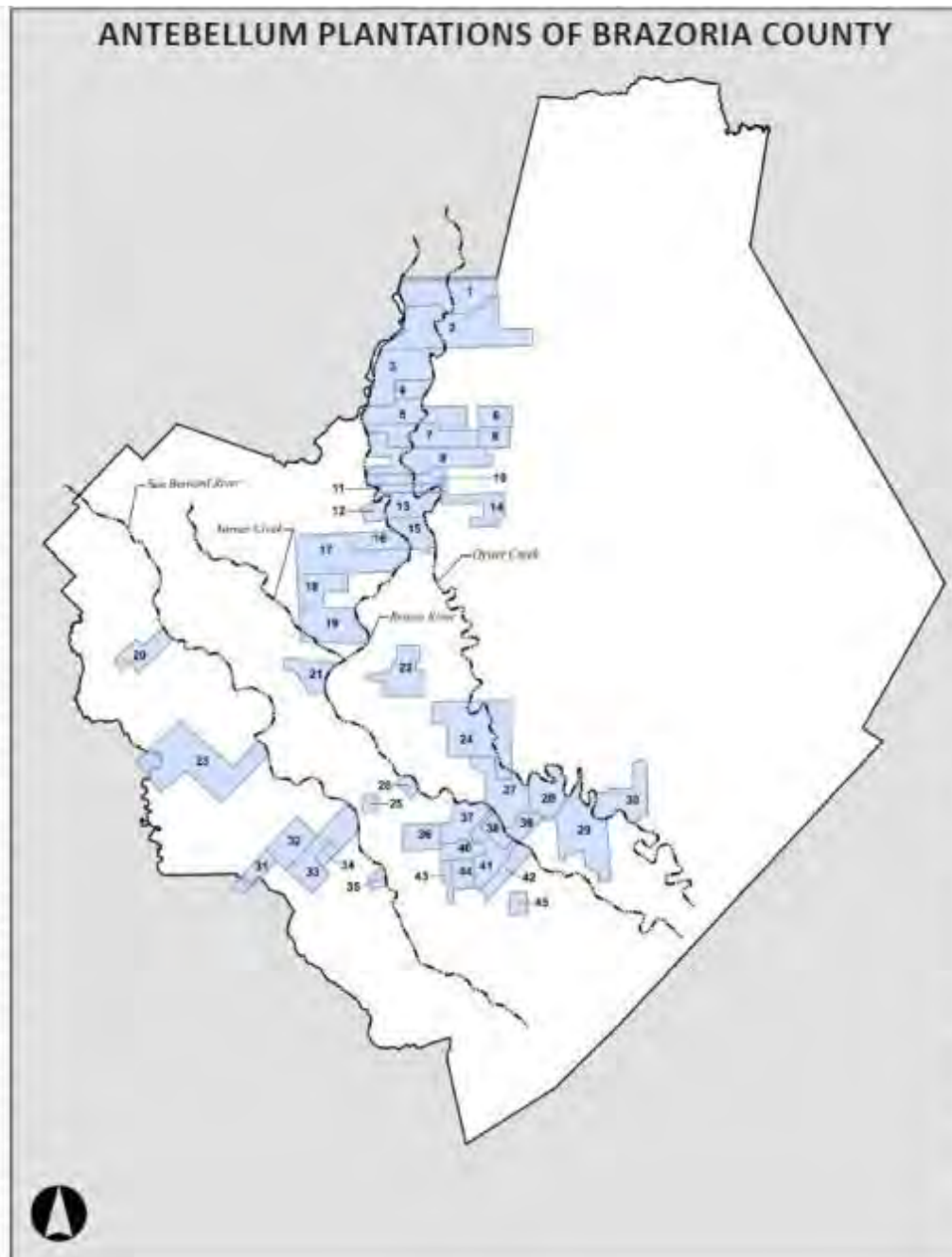
3 that produced both sugar and cotton (**Figure 4-1**) (Kleiner 2013). During this period, these plantations produced an average of 7,000 to 8,000 hogsheads (a large barrel) of sugar annually, and up to three-fourths of the state’s output in 1857. Many planters also raised cattle, and some also cultivated oranges, lemons, and other fruits.

In 1860, the U. S. Census reported that Brazoria’s sugar plantations produced 3,856 hogsheads (3,856,000 pounds) of cane sugar, along with 346,640 gallons of cane molasses. Matagorda County ranked second in terms of molasses with 16,610 gallons, or less than 5 percent of Brazoria’s total production. In fact, Brazoria County produced 58 percent of all Texas’ cane molasses in 1860 (Ivan 2010).

Sugar was considerably more expensive to produce than cotton, and once it entered the county, the slave population exploded to the point that slaves outnumbered whites three to one. Sugar production also required a comparatively large investment in equipment and labor to be profitable, so only the wealthiest planters were able to produce the crop.

Once the sugar cane was grown, processing the raw material required specialized equipment. Sugar houses contained boilers and steam kettles and could range in cost anywhere between \$5,000 and \$50,000 each. Some of the wealthier sugar cane plantations on Brazoria County included Hamlin Bass, William Joel Bryan, Levi Jordan, David G. Mills, Mordello S. Munson, and John Sweeny. These planters owned estates worth \$821,080, an average of \$164,216 each. Of these, only Bass and Mills, each of whom owned more than 100 slaves, concentrated solely on sugar (Ivan 2010).

Map ID	Name	Acreage
1	Bingham	5514.82
2	Darrington	9002.82
3	Willow Glen	4759.63
4	Coffee	1247.05
5	Compton	4204.78
6	Tankersly	1306.28
7	George A. Smith	3944.44
8	China Grove	1252.17
9	Palo Alto	5574.17
10	Quarl's	1724.70
11	Drayton	1105.88
12	Orozimbo	959.72
13	Waverly	2408.79
14	Chenango	2180.29
15	Van	2020.29
16	Maner	1871.87
17	Osceola	6158.06
18	Waldeck	2463.84
19	Patton	4282.82
20	Cedar Grove	2066.38
21	Josiah H. Bell	2065.72
22	Bynum	3342.10
23	John Sweeny Sr.	9217.38
24	Retrieve	8176.53
25	Spencer	495.07
26	T.G. Masterson	600.42
27	Lake Jackson	4020.65
28	Eagle Island	2723.03
29	Calvit	6105.97
30	M. A. Bryan	3573.22
31	Strayton	1392.64
32	Levi Jordan	2504.25
36	Pleasant McNeel	1872.38
37	LowWood	2463.03



Map ID	Name	Acreage
38	Crosby	1102.29
39	Jack Place	1162.40
40	Munson	1392.88
41	Hawkins	2632.71
42	Peach Point	1718.28
43	Ellersly	768.73
44	Westall	1205.47
45	Durazno	750.19

Figure 4-1. Brazoria County Antebellum plantations.

SLAVERY

Randolph Campbell in his book *An Empire for Slavery: The Peculiar Institution in Texas, 1821-1865* wrote that slavery spread over the eastern two-fifths of the state (Campbell 1989). Due to the rich soil, the growth of slavery in Texas accelerated during the 1840s and 1850s. James S. Mayfield noted at the Constitutional Convention of 1845 that “the true policy and prosperity of this country depend upon the maintenance” of slavery (Campbell 1989). Texas had an estimated population of 38,470, with 5,000 of them slaves in 1836. The Texas Revolution assured slaveholders of the future of their institution with favorable provisions (Campbell 1989). Texas laws allowed slaves to remain the property of the slaveholders, and allowed those owners to import additional slaves to Texas from anywhere in the United States, but not from Africa. The last shipment of African slaves brought into the United States arrived at the mouth of the San Bernard River in 1840. Given those protections, slavery expanded rapidly during the period of the Republic. Campbell writes that:

“by 1845, when Texas joined the United States, the state was home to at least 30,000 bondsmen. After statehood, in antebellum Texas, slavery grew dramatically. By 1847 Brazoria County had 1,623 white inhabitants and 3,013 slaves. The State of Texas census of 1850 reported 58,161 slaves, 27.4 percent of the 212,592 people in Texas, and the census of 1860 enumerated 182,566 bondsmen, 30.2 percent of the total population. Slaves were increasing more rapidly than the population as a whole” (Campbell 1989).

The majority of slaves in Texas came with their owners when they relocated to Texas. Sizable numbers, however, came through the domestic slave trade. New Orleans was the center of this trade in the Deep South, but there were also slave dealers in Galveston and Houston. Slave prices inflated rapidly as the institution expanded in Texas. The average price of a bondsman, regardless of age, sex, or condition, rose from approximately \$400 in 1850 to nearly \$800 by 1860. During the late 1850s, prime male field hands aged 18 to 30 were valued at \$1,200, and skilled slaves such as blacksmiths often were valued at more than \$2,000 (Kleiner 2013).

Throughout the antebellum period, Brazoria County underwent massive growth, particularly in terms of slavery. In *Masters No More: Abolition and Texas Planters, 1860-1890*, Ivan writes that the 1860 tax rolls list 4,782 slaves in Brazoria County. He noted that this made Brazoria the fourth largest slaveholding county in Texas that year, following only Harrison County (8,101), Washington County (6,616), and Grimes County (4,850). With a land area of 1,407 square miles, the county’s number of slaves per square mile was 3.4, higher than Austin County (3.26) but much lower than Harrison, which had 9.06 (Ivan 2010: 81). The county also had an unusually high concentration of bondsmen per owner. The average Texas land owner had ten slaves per property; Brazoria County’s average was 22. The percentage of slaves living on plantations also exceeded the state average. In 1860 only 1.2 percent of Texas’ slaves lived on plantations of 20 or more slaves. In Harrison it was 42 percent, and 80 percent in Brazoria (Ivan 2010: 82).

Throughout the US, the end of the Civil War brought mixed emotions to the freed slaves. Slaves soon found their joy constrained by

the realization that “freedom could make folks proud but it didn’t make them rich” (Campbell 1989:250). Campbell notes that some masters ordered their free slaves off of their property immediately while others asked them to stay on and work for wages. Most slaves stayed on if for no other reason than that they did not have any other place to go. Additionally, many of these slaves were illiterate and their knowledge was limited to what they had learned on the plantation. Nonetheless, the freedmen and women now had the opportunity to move about the land and seek work on their own terms, hold property as a legal right, and create families and worship without fear of interference by any master (Campbell 1989:251).

RELIGION

Religion and music were key elements of slave culture. Many masters encouraged worship, primarily on their grounds so that they would teach proper subjection and good behavior. Slaves, however, tended to hear the message of individual equality before God and salvation for all. The promise of ultimate deliverance helped many to resist the psychological assault of bondage. Music and song served to set a pace for work and to express sorrow and hope (Campbell 1989).

Many slaves congregated in churches that whites provided for them. Some masters felt responsible for offering spiritual guidance to their slaves, especially their personal servants. Fearful of the influence of the Christian-based, abolitionist movement, other slave owners sought to supervise their slaves’ religious instruction in order to filter the rebellious messages from the Christian Gospel. They wanted slaves to hear that God expected them to obey their masters and not steal from them. Frequently on larger plantations slaves attended services in the

same churches that whites used, usually gathering in the afternoon when their masters had returned home. In some churches whites and blacks actually worshipped together. In Texas, the Methodist Church reported approximately 7,500 black congregants in 1860, the largest number of recorded black members in any communion. The Baptist Church listed at least 1,087 African-American members in Texas. And both the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal churches acknowledged blacks as full members of their congregations (Campbell 1989).

Whites controlled the churches and ordinarily assigned blacks to separate pews. Black preachers were rarely permitted to ascend to the pulpit. As a result, most blacks preferred churches of their own; they wanted to hear the messages of freedom and equality, enjoy music and dancing derived from Africa.

The buildings that independent slave congregations occupied ran the gamut from brush arbors, which were mere clearings in the woods with log benches sheltered by tree branches, to plank buildings. The most substantial ones were those that the slaves’ masters allowed them to build. Not infrequently, white congregations passed older buildings on to slaves when whites moved into new buildings. When federal military authorities read the Emancipation Proclamation in 1865, all slaves in Texas became free. Even the small group of blacks who had not been slaves before the Civil War felt a sudden liberation from oppression. Some freed slaves walked away from their plantations, sought out long-separated loved ones, and celebrated their redemption with parades, picnics, and general festivities. A more lasting gesture of their new status, however, was their withdrawal from white-controlled

congregations and the formation of churches of their own. At first, whites hoped to maintain some measure of control or direct influence over the former slaves, but gradually they came to the conclusion that separation was best all the way around since in a white church, as the officers of one white Baptist association put it, they “never will be... permitted to exercise equal rights... with the white members of the church” (Montgomery 2013).

It was not unusual for the black community to collect a common fund and to erect one structure or to rent one building to be used by the entire community. The first combination church-school-meeting houses built by freedmen in West Columbia and Brazoria represented multi-denominational community projects (Campbell 1975).

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1861–1875)

As the antebellum Texas economy relied heavily on slave labor, residents voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession. Texas formally seceded from the Union in January 1861. Local companies were organized for the Confederate army and many citizens joined the Texas Calvary. During the war, fortifications were constructed in Brazoria County at Velasco (Kleiner 2013).

In April, a naval Union blockade was established along the Texas coast. Confederate blockade runners operated along the coast, but the Union blockade severely damaged the local economy by restricting foreign trade (Kleiner 2013a, 2013b). Although some cotton was shipped overland to Mexico, the loss of profit from key cash crops brought increasing hardships to the region. Though Brazoria County suffered little physical damage during the Civil War, some plantations were destroyed,

and agricultural production declined sharply with the freeing of the slaves.

SHARECROPPING/TENANT FARMING

At the end of the Civil War, Texas plantation owners, like others in the South, had little or no cash. In order to assure a stable labor supply throughout the growing and harvesting season, a system of tenant farming developed. The most common arrangement was a share tenant or sharecropping system. Since the crop would not be split until after the harvest, tenants would only receive payment for their labor after the crops were harvested.

Although tenant farming was put into use throughout Texas, it was not as useful in Brazoria County. Despite an increase in the number of improved acres between 1860 and 1870, farm values plummeted 70 percent, from \$4,815,608 to \$1,435,070. Crops produced in the county were not conducive to tenant farming as the production of sugar cane was very labor intensive. Sugar production went from 3,856 hogsheads (1,000 pounds) in 1860 to 1,423 ten years later. Even steeper was the drop in gallons of molasses, from 346,640 to 92,450 (Ivan 2010).

Although slavery was no longer a legal form of labor, sugar plantation owners still needed workers to labor in the fields. Historian Ralph Shlomowitz argued that “sharecropping was not the ideal form of labor for sugarcane... the nature of the work was back breaking and was less practical for sharecroppers than for growing cotton” (Shlomowitz 1984). The farmers did not have the ready cash to pay for wage labor.

Between 1860 and 1870, total property value in the county fell from almost \$7 million to less than \$3 million. Many plantations were divided into smaller farms

or turned into pastures; others eventually became part of the Ramsey, Retrieve, Clemens, and Darrington state prison farms. In 1870, only a single Brazoria County resident, planter William Bryan, retained his pre-war level of wealth, with real property valued at \$100,000 and personal property worth \$20,000. As conditions worsened, some Brazoria county residents moved to Mexico, where they organized settlements in the Tuxpan River Valley in Vera Cruz (Kleiner 2013).

PRISON LABOR

As sharecropping was not the ideal form of labor for sugarcane, sugar plantation owners still required workers to labor in their fields. The nature of sugar production was very strenuous work which was less practical for sharecroppers than growing cotton. Wage labor did not provide the autonomy that former slaves desired following abolition (Ivan 2010).

Brazoria County's major sugar producers required governmental intervention to provide work in their fields. On March 22, 1871, the Texas legislature ordered the state's penitentiary system to be self-sufficient. The law authorized the governor to lease state prisons for a period between ten to fifteen years. It required that the lessee(s) "furnish everything that is necessary for the support and maintenance of the penitentiary." (Ivan 2010). In addition it allowed the lessee(s) to direct the labor of the convicts within the institutions. Under this arrangement the prison administrators leased the convicts to work in private industry.

As a result of the convict lease system, wherein individuals or companies paid a fee for the use of cheap convict labor on farms, Brazoria's agricultural economy began to recover. Low-cost convict labor was

attractive to Brazoria's sugar producers. During the 1870s and 1880s, private industry controlled the entire state's prison system with little to no intervention from the state. The sugar industry's connection with Texas prisons had grown to such an extent that E. H. Cunningham and L. A. Ellis, the owners of what would become Imperial Sugar, managed the state prisons between 1877 and 1883, leasing the inmates' labor to the planters, railroad companies, and salt industries. Approximately three years later, in 1886, the state took partial control of the prison population and began to lease convicts to cotton and sugar plantations in Brazoria and Fort Bend counties, and by 1890, 50 percent of Texas's prisoners worked in the sugarcane fields in these two counties. The convict lease system ended when the state regained complete control of the prison system in 1914 (Ivan 2010).

EDUCATION

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commonly known as the Freedmen's Bureau (Bureau), was established by Congress in March 1865 as a branch of the United States Army. It was to be a temporary agency with a function to provide relief to the thousands of refugees, black and white, who had been left homeless by the Civil War; to supervise affairs related to newly freed slaves in the southern states; and to administer all land abandoned by Confederates or confiscated from them during the war. The Freedmen's Bureau operated in Texas from late September 1865 until July 1870.

The men who served as assistant commissioners in Texas were convinced that the two keys to providing long-term protection for freedmen and promoting peace and goodwill was the establishment of a free agricultural labor system and the founding of good schools for the freedmen.

They reasoned that once the planters realized that fair treatment and pay would motivate blacks to work, then planters would offer those incentives, and freedmen would willingly work hard in their own best interest. Education would provide blacks with the tools they needed to function effectively in a literate society (Harper 2013).

In 1866, George Honey, assistant superintendent of education in Texas, spearheaded an initiative to establish plantation schools with a focus to reach rural blacks who lived too far from towns to regularly attend classes. He located some planters willing to help in his cause. In Brazoria County, whites pledged more than enough land and money to begin a school, leaving a surplus fund with which to build a black church. Planters located at Sandy Point, Savoy Point and Chance's Prairie also assisted with establishing schools (Smallwood 1974).

In other areas of the state, Anglos, acting individually or through a local church, also assisted the Bureau. In 1869, some whites in Harrison County helped establish a black school on the Shreveport-Marshall railroad at Wascum station, a settlement of black workers and their families which included 300 to 400 children. One Anglo deeded land to the American Missionary Association, which in turn promised to furnish a teacher and books for the school.

Other planters attempted to conduct classes for their workers, but oftentimes blacks withdrew from such classes because reprimanding or scolding painfully reminded them of the old master-slave relationship. Some white churches, too, extended limited aid to blacks by allowing free or rented use of church space for schools (Smallwood 1974).

Although there were some Anglos interested in helping the freedman, there were still many more who were against it. Anglos believed that if blacks received an education, they would become too independent, too politically and socially aware. They then might upset the "southern way of life." Even worse, Anglos asserted that education of blacks would lead first to mixed schools and then to complete integration and social equality.

With little help but much opposition from the native white community and with only limited aid from the Freedmen's Bureau and from the benevolent societies, the task of black education fell upon blacks directly. Fortunately, most realized that learning represented a means for them to escape degradation and was fundamental to their economic advancement, social equality, and political power. Even in the antebellum period, slaves and free blacks had taken advantage of the limited educational opportunities which existed. In 1865 the new freedmen included the right to an education within their definition of freedom, and they demonstrated marked determination to exercise that right. Examples of black children's desire to learn appeared repeatedly in various reports submitted by teachers of the freedmen. From her newly organized school in Hempstead, on March 30, 1867, Miss L. S. Dickinson informed a local reverend that:

"The first month of our school closed yesterday and we, parents, scholars and teacher call it a decided success... Some of the children come on horseback from plantations three or four miles distant... Many of them never saw a school before... They love their school as white children do not. As I was dismissing the

primary classes at eleven one day, a bright little fellow looked up at me and said, 'I don't want to go home, I like it here; I do right smart'... They will never go home before school is dismissed unless compelled" (Smallwood 1974).

In many areas, blacks organized their own schools, in part, because they wanted complete control over their own institutions and, because their impatient desire for education necessitated action before the slowly expanding bureau reached them. Freedmen in Columbia and Brazoria managed to purchase sites for future construction of schools, and those in the latter town managed to conduct makeshift operations in a rented building until the owner evicted the class because he wanted to move his family into it (Smallwood 1974).

The Constitution of 1866 provided for segregated school system in which white institutions would receive the predominant amount of money through the "exclusive" use of a perpetual fund derived from sale of land and other property. The constitution "exclusively appropriated" all taxes collected from freedmen for the maintenance of black schools. On Governor Throckmortons' recommendation, the legislature in 1866 gave counties the responsibility for maintaining schools (Smallwood 1974).

White opposition remained a major limitation to black education throughout Reconstruction. Although some Anglos conceded that blacks needed an education to become "good" citizens, they objected to any type of education that would plant ideas of equality in their minds. Other whites particularly stressed industrial education for

freedmen, but most neither cooperated with the drive for schools nor indicated willingness to give blacks an equitable share of school funds. In some areas violence against schools abated only when whites either gained control over black institutions or when they became convinced that they had shown blacks "their place" and that there remained no danger that they would, through education, become "uppity" (Smallwood 1974). Despite limitations, however, schools remained important to the black community as it struggled to overcome the legacies of slavery and Reconstruction.

POST-RECONSTRUCTION/MODERN PERIOD (1875-PRESENT)

By 1880, the population in Brazoria County grew from 7,527 to 9,774, largely due to the arrival of federal soldiers and other Northerners, foreign immigrants, and Confederate soldiers from Texas and the Old South. S. A. Hackworth, a white Republican, bought land in Wharton, Fort Bend, and Brazoria counties and sold it to blacks in the 1870s and 1880s. By the 1890s Columbia was the largest town in the county, followed by Brazoria, Velasco, Quintana, Sandy Point, and Liverpool, and new towns had been founded—Alvin, Angleton, and Pearland (Creighton 1975).

The value of Brazoria County agriculture rose steadily after Reconstruction, and the majority of residents earned their livelihood from the soil until the late 1930s. The use of mules declined with widespread use of tractors after 1925, and the number of farms increased steadily to a maximum of 3,065 in 1940. Houston Lighting and Power electric service reached the county in 1927. By 1930 the effects of the Great Depression were obvious. A significant shift from owner-farming, which was the majority in 1880,

changed to majority tenant farming by 1930, a condition that lasted until the 1950s (Creighton 1975). Between 1900 and 1930 Brazoria County was described as a cattle-raising area, with some oil and sulfur production, dairying, and diverse farming.

Rice culture also enhanced the economy. Planters near Danbury and elsewhere started planting rice after 1900 and began to dig rice canals in 1935. From a total of 6,000 acres planted in 1903, planting grew to 16,000 acres by 1940. In 1948, favorable growing conditions made Brazoria County the nation's number-one rice producing area, with a crop valued at more than \$10 million (Creighton 1975). Rice and grain exports comprised 65,000 tons in 1968; American Rice, Incorporated, at Brazosport, shipped 350,000 tons of rice in 1990.

In the 1990s, when the county had more than 41,000 acres of rice in production, the chief agricultural products were rice, cattle, cotton, corn, small grains, forage, and truck crops, with some sorghum, soybeans, and horses. The Brazoria-Galveston Soil Conservation District promoted adequate drainage to allow cultivation.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING IN BRAZORIA COUNTY

Mineral development in Brazoria County began in 1901 in a West Columbia oilfield. Oil production started at Brazoria in 1902 and by 1921 production reached 12,500,000 barrels. By 1930 production declined as a result of the depression, but subsequently resumed. In 1946, Brazoria County ranked fourth among Texas counties with 29,308,106 barrels produced (Creighton 1975). Sulfur deposits located at Bryan Mound, Hoskins Mound, and Stratton Ridge Dome were first mined in 1912, and soon made the county first in the United States for production of sulfur. The Freeport Sulphur

Company employed 800 persons at Bryan Mound and Hoskins Mound in 1930 and extracted 2,000 tons of sulfur daily. By 1944, 552,000 long tons of ore had been extracted. The county's contribution to World War I came from factories at Brazoria, Sweeny, and Hasima that produced live oak nails for shipbuilding (Kleiner 2013).

Depletion of sulfur deposits at Bryan Mound brought an end to the area's principal industry. Dow Chemical Company, drawn to natural resources at Freeport, came in 1939 and soon established the Brazosport industrial and port community. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, members of the Texas National Guard manned newly established Dow facilities, while the company constructed a 2,300-person residential community for its workers.

Lake Jackson was established as a residential community, located ten miles north from the mouth of the Brazos River in south central Brazoria County. The 3,000 acre community was once the sugar and cotton plantation of Abner Jackson who occupied the site from 1843 to 1845. The Jackson Plantation produced cotton, sugar, and corn, with 82 slaves working the fields. After emancipation, convict labor was used to cultivate sugar after Jackson's death in 1861. As the plantation declined, the area became an African American community, which had a single school and one teacher as late as 1937. In 1942, the former plantation was purchased for use as a town site for employees of the Dow Chemical Company. The Lake Jackson community was named for Abner Jackson and was designed by Alden B. Dow of Midland, Michigan. Although designed and constructed as a workers community, Dow left room for private development encouraging town to

become more than simply a company town. The community was established in 1943, incorporated in April 1944, and received a post office in 1945, by which time it had become part of the expanding Brazosport industrial area (Rice 2013).

By 1945, exports from Brazosport amounted to 117,610 tons. Another effect of World War II on the county took the form of camps for prisoners of war, which housed German soldiers and members of Rommel's Afrika Corps for a time (Creighton 1975: 370-72).

A second phase of industrialization began in the 1950s as "customer companies," including Monsanto and processors of chemical fertilizers, established operations to make use of Dow products (Henson 1998). As industry developed the need for workers intensified. Workers came from East Texas and some African Americans from nearby communities came to Lake Jackson for employment. By 1949, additional transportation needs were established and railroads such as the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway and the Missouri Pacific, which operated the Houston and Brazos Valley, the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico, the International-Great Northern, and the Texas and New Orleans, arrived in the area (Kleiner 2013).

Through the 1930s and 1940s, small farms in Brazoria County increased as planters increasingly raised crops as tenants rather than landowners. Creighton writes that by 1945, agribusiness appeared with fewer than 7 percent of all farms accounting for almost 70 percent of farm income, and more than 50 percent of farms made less than \$1,000 annually. He notes that overall farm production peaked in the 1950s, with 130,000 acres of cropland harvested. County planters owned almost 82,000 cattle by 1960, and by 1968 cattle outnumbered

people. Roughly 60 percent of the county's agricultural income derived from rice in the 1970s, and 40 percent from livestock and poultry; cotton, soybeans, and grain increased in importance by the latter part of the decade (Creighton 1975: 380-81).

Brazoria County had 48 oil and gas fields, including Old Ocean, Chocolate Bayou, Damon Mound, Hastings, Bryan Mound, Danbury, Manvel, and West Columbia by the mid-1970s. In the late-twentieth century, petroleum and mineral production, manufacturing and the chemical industry, continued to shape the county's development (Kleiner 2013).

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN OF SWEENY

Sweeny is located on Farm-to-Market (FM) roads 1459 and 524 approximately 20 miles southwest of Angleton in west central Brazoria County. Imla Keep, one of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists, received title to a league and labor of land that included the site of Sweeny on July 24, 1824. Keep eventually returned to Louisiana, and Martin Varner acquired the land. In 1831 two of Sweeny's sons, William Burrell and Thomas Jefferson, purchased land grants near the town site for the price of a load of mules. Two years later in 1833, John Sweeny Sr. brought his family and 250 slaves from Tennessee to Brazoria County. In 1835, Varner sold the land to John Sweeny Sr. and the town is said to have been named after him (SBHC 1976).

The original town stood in a forest of hardwoods with soil 20 feet deep. Sweeny was known briefly as Adamston in the early twentieth century when the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico reached the area in 1905 and laid a side track lined with gardens. A post office was established in

1895, closed in 1897, and was reestablished in 1909 as Sweeny. Sweeny's cotton gin and general store were built by 1908, a school was organized in 1911 with eleven students, and church services were held in 1912, when a Civic Club was founded to promote civic and social improvements (SBHC 1976).

Around 1910, the R. D. McDonald Bernard River Land Development Company, which later gave a plot of land to each church denomination, purchased acreage in the area, cut it into lots, and sold it. Burton D. Hurd, whose Burton D. Hurd Industrial Land Company promoted ten-acre suburban garden farms with "Soil Richer than the Valley of the River Nile" to prospective settlers, platted the town site in 1911 (Kleiner 2013). By 1914, the community had a hotel, a flour mill, three general stores, a cotton gin, a gristmill, sawmill, and a population of 200. In the 1920s, Sweeny shipped cotton, vegetables, live-oak parts for ships, and, for a time, bullfrogs raised by area planters. In 1918, it had a brick factory and an orange orchard. Sweeny had an independent school system by 1912; school enrollment reached 236 by 1927, and by 1937 the community had three black schools and an all-grade white school with six teachers (Creighton 1975).

Sweeny benefitted from the development of the Old Ocean oilfield, discovered in 1934. The Harrison-Abercrombie gasoline plant was built in 1938, and the town incorporated in 1945 (Creighton 1975). In 1947, Phillips Petroleum purchased the government carbon black plant built at Sweeny in 1942 and local facilities for making aviation gasoline. It subsequently developed these facilities into a refinery, natural gas liquids center, and petrochemicals complex with pipelines to markets east of the Mississippi. In 1991, Pan American Petroleum Company, the North American exploration and production

subsidiary of Standard Oil Company was a major area employer with Phillips. Some residents commuted to Dow Chemical facilities in Lake Jackson (Kleiner 2013).

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN OF OLD OCEAN

Old Ocean is located on State Highways (SH) 35 and 524, five miles northwest of Sweeny in western Brazoria County. The site was located on or near the land grant patented by Joseph H. Polley and Samuel Chance on July 27, 1824, and became known as Chance's Prairie, a name that has survived to the present (Creighton 1975).

Diane Kleiner notes in her article "Old Ocean, Texas" that some of the original patentees in the vicinity of Old Ocean Lake included Mills M. Battle, M. Berry, Thomas H. Borden, Charles Breen, Benjamin C. Franklin, Freeman George, Henry W. Johnson, Oliver Jones, Imla Keep, David McCormick, Zeno Philips, Thomas Walker, John Williams, and Robert Harris Williams. William B. Sweeny, one of the early settlers on Chance's Prairie, arrived in Brazoria County in 1832 (Kleiner 2013). William B. Sweeny's father, John Sweeny Sr., his mother, two sisters, six brothers, and their slaves (reportedly numbering 250), arrived the next year and settled on the Breen league, along the southern boundary of Polley and Chance's land. On March 25, 1835, Polley and Chance sold 2,319 acres to Sweeny for \$1,950. Eventually the six surviving children of John Sweeny Sr., who died in 1854, owned adjoining plantations in the area (Strobel 1926).

Others living on Chance's Prairie before the Civil War included Sampson Brown, a slave born in Maryland and bought by Joseph McCormick in 1837. After emancipation, Brown traveled a circuit in Milam and Fort

Bend counties as a teacher and preacher. Prince Monroe, another slave belonging to Joseph McCormick, managed McCormick's plantation for the better part of twenty years. After the war the post office for Chance's Prairie was located in the commissary on John Sweeny Jr.'s plantation (Creighton 1975).

Oil was discovered in 1934 by James Abercrombie which led to the construction of a government oil refinery to produce high-octane gas. The refinery was closed at the end of World War II. The oilfield was named Old Ocean, and by 1936 the name of the community had been changed to Old Ocean.

CHAPTER 5. METHODS

Cultural resource investigations were designed to be of sufficient intensity to determine the nature, extent, and, if possible, significance of any cultural resources located within the 1,033-acre project area. Proposed construction activities within the project footprint include the construction of two polyethylene units and associated utilities, rail lines, a storage-in-transit (SIT) yard, locomotive and rail car maintenance facilities, access roads, and detention ponds. All investigations were in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the NHPA, the THC's minimum archaeological and historic resource survey standards.

SCOPE OF WORK

Prior to the field investigations, SWCA staff members met with the THC in Austin to discuss survey and reporting methodology. At this time it was suggested that historic research efforts focus on material relating to the John Sweeny Jr. family and the history of the property within the project area. Archival research was conducted by a SWCA historian at the Brazoria County Historical Museum and Archive (BCHM) in Angleton and site visits were conducted by architectural historians and archeologists.

HISTORIC CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT

To develop a historic context for the area, SWCA historians visited several archives and repositories, including the Houston Metropolitan Research Center (HMRC) and the Clayton Genealogical Library, both part of the Houston Public Library; the BCHM in Angleton, Texas and the Texas General Land Office (GLO). In addition, information from the *Handbook of Texas Online* was reviewed, as well as historic maps and aerial photographs. Primary and secondary sources

from these repositories were reviewed and relevant information integrated into suitable historic contexts for the survey area, focusing on the development of the plantation economy in Brazoria County, transportation networks, and the arrival of the chemical industry prior to World War II.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

During the fieldwork for the historic resource reconnaissance survey, buildings, structures, objects, and sites within the project area were documented and analyzed for physical integrity and historical significance. The *Ashwood* (TX) USGS topographic map and historic aerial photos were the best available sources for locating individual properties within the area.

The client provided site access and SWCA staff was able to survey the property. All resources with the potential to have been built prior to 1969 were photographed at an oblique angle, if possible. There were some areas of dense brush and overgrowth that limited some of the photographs. All resources were documented with a digital camera, and character-defining features and landscape conditions were noted.

An SWCA architectural historian made the evaluations on the property's age, integrity, and significance. A resource identification number was given to each building and cross-referenced with archaeological site numbers. Additional data such as location, address (if possible), property type, form or plan, stylistic influence, construction date, documentation, and NRHP recommendation was noted in the field. Structures clearly built after 1969 were not photographed during this process.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Following the background review, SWCA archaeologists commenced with an intensive archaeological survey of the project area, including pedestrian walkover and subsurface testing throughout. During multiple mobilizations in June and October 2012 and in January and February 2013, a team of archaeologists walked the project area examining the ground surface and erosional profiles for cultural resources.

Utilizing this method, the entire 1,033-acre project area was investigated for archaeological resources. Additional survey area was added as a result of changes made to the proposed project footprint during the field survey efforts. The project area was also subjected to deep testing (backhoe trenching) in the areas of the proposed detention ponds where construction would exceed a depth of 3 feet. The utilization of methods was keyed to the level of disturbance and the nature of the soils, geology, and topography across the survey area.

SHOVEL TESTING

Subsurface explorations, including shovel tests and probes, were placed at regular intervals across the project area and in the location of any surface finds. In areas of previously recorded sites or archaeological resources, additional shovel testing was conducted to explore the nature of the cultural deposits. Within the area immediately surrounding the Sweeny Plantation, shovel test excavations were performed in a 10-m testing grid surrounding the house. An average of 2.4 shovel tests was excavated per acre during the Phase I archaeological investigations (**Appendix A**).

Shovel tests were excavated using standard round or square headed shovels, and excavated in 20-cm arbitrary levels to a maximum depth of 1 m or to culturally sterile deposits, whichever came first. The matrix was screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware. The location of each shovel test was plotted using a GPS receiver and each shovel test was recorded on appropriate project field forms. Soils were recorded utilizing standard terminology and colors were identified with a Munsell Soil color chart.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Metal detecting and electromagnetic induction (EMI) were utilized to delineate certain historic-era features within the project area. A metal detecting survey was conducted on the east side of the plantation house, where Sweeny decedents indicated the remnants of a blacksmith shop were located. The EMI survey was undertaken on the perimeter of the cemetery to search for possible unmarked burial locations outside the fence. Survey of these areas using ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry was also attempted but abandoned due to the relatively high electrical conductivity of soils as well as a high density of metallic artifacts resulting in poor penetration and resolution.

Metal Detection

The metal detector investigation conducted at the Sweeny Jr. Plantation was preceded by mowing of the areas selected for metal detection. The survey was performed using very low frequency (VLF) metal detectors. The depth of the magnetic field generated by a VLF detector is variable based on soil conditions, but the typical depth of the magnetic field is 15 inches (~38 cm). The metal detector's discriminators were adjusted to read all categories of metal types

(full range). The models of metal detectors used included Fisher 1236-X2, White's 5900/DI PRO SL, and White's Sierra Madre 950. Headphones were used during the operation of the equipment.

Survey transects were spaced at 6-m (19.6-feet) intervals, parallel to the perimeter fence line. Transects ran north-south to the fence lines east and west of the structure, and east-west to the north and south of the structure. The transect placement allowed two people to survey side-by-side covering half of the transect width (with some overlap), one walking at least 1 m behind the other to prevent interference between the metal detectors. Transects were marked using measuring tape and plastic pin flags.

Pin flags were also used to mark the locations of metal detector hits. Hits were investigated with shovel probes and those containing historic artifacts were recorded with a sub-meter GPS and noted on an artifact log. Shovel probes were excavated until a metal object was encountered and were not terminated until the absence of metallic objects was indicated by the metal detector. Diagnostic metallic and non-metallic artifacts such as glass, ceramic, and brick fragments, were collected and the provenience recorded on artifact tags.

EMI Survey

Electromagnetic induction was utilized to create a map of subsurface deposits adjacent to the Sweeny Cemetery. Induction meters are commonly deployed in archeological investigations for detection of anomalous magnetization and/or conductivity of burials and associated excavation, mounding, and importation of non-native materials. EMI uses low frequency radio waves to induce electrical currents in near-surface, electrically conductive objects or materials. Conductors may be metallic objects (ferrous

and non-ferrous), soil minerals (e.g., clays), or soil water or other fluids. EMI results are generally displayed as map-view information. Subsurface cultural resources in a cemetery that are most likely to be sensed and mapped by an EMI instrument are any metal objects, burial remains themselves depending on age and degree of decomposition, and possibly burial excavations if fill material is different than the surrounding soil.

A hand-portable, GSSI EMP-400 EMI meter was employed during the survey of the Sweeny Cemetery. The instrument is sensitive to inductive anomalies to depths of at least 3 m, well below the expected 1 to 2-m target depths of the known burials. Initial processing of both the EMI datasets was accomplished with MagMap2000. This software decodes the raw instrument datasets according to pre-set survey designs, and outputs the data in formats for subsequent analysis in GIS or other graphics and visualization packages (e.g., Surfer).

The geophysical survey conducted in the project area targeted the Sweeny Cemetery with the intent of identifying any unmarked grave shafts outside the currently established cemetery boundary marked by a barb-wire fence. The perimeter of the cemetery was systematically walked and surveyed on transects spaced every 0.5 m to evaluate the presence/absence of burials outside of the fence line. The accuracy of transect placement was assured with metric survey tapes affixed and stretched between survey stakes at the corner points, with 1.5-m offset from the fence. A portion of the interior of the cemetery was also surveyed to produce a map of known grave shafts that was used for comparison to suspect anomalies identified during the investigation.

BACKHOE TRENCHING

Backhoe trenching was employed for deep investigations in areas where proposed construction activities included excavations greater than 1 m (3 feet) (e.g., detention pond locations). These areas exhibited deep alluvial soils that were considered to have greater potential for containing cultural deposits. Trench placement was based on the level of disturbance within the project area, the location of buried utilities and pipelines, and, in particular, the density of vegetation.

The trenching effort involved close coordination with third-party line locators where the proposed alignment was in close proximity to existing buried pipelines. If there were doubts that a trench could be safely excavated (i.e., without hitting a buried utility line or existing pipeline), the trench was moved to a location where all underground utilities were located with confidence.

Trenches were excavated to a depth sufficient to determine the presence/absence of buried cultural materials and that allowed for the complete recording of any features and geomorphic information to the depth of project impacts. Generally trenches were 1.5-m deep, 5-m in length, and 1-m wide. Trenching was monitored by an experienced archaeologist while digging was in progress and the stratigraphic profile was recorded for each trench (**Appendix B**). Had any features been encountered during trenching they would have been mapped and photographed. All Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHA) safety protocols were utilized during trenching and all trenches were completely backfilled and leveled upon completion of excavation and recording.

MECHANICAL SCRAPING

Mechanical scraping was also utilized in the area of the Sweeny Cemetery in an attempt to quickly and efficiently explore the grounds surrounding the cemetery as well as any additional locations determined by the Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist with potential for unmarked graves. The goal of the work was to expose grave shafts and investigate subsurface anomalies that were identified by geophysical survey conducted earlier during the first phase of the investigation. The spacing between these anomalies, as well as the overall shape and size, were comparable to the spacing and size of the known grave shafts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING

All archaeological sites encountered during the investigations were explored as thoroughly as possible with considerations to land access restraints. Each discovered site was assessed in regards to integrity and significance so that recommendations could be made for proper management (avoidance, non-avoidance, or further work).

Where practical, site delineation shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals in a grid-like manner within the survey area. A State of Texas Archaeological Site Form was completed for each site discovered during the investigations. A detailed plan map of each site was produced, and site locations were plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps and relevant project maps.

CURATION

During the analyses and report production, all records, samples, and artifacts from the investigations were temporarily curated at SWCA's Houston office. This office is

located at 10245 West Little York Road, Suite 600, Houston, Texas 77040. Subsequent to all analyses and documentation, all recovered materials will

be returned to the landowner, CPChem, while all records will remain at SWCA's Houston office.

CHAPTER 6. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

SWCA conducted a background review and literature search to determine the locations and content of any previous cultural resources surveys and recorded archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area. The investigation utilized the THC's Archaeological Sites Atlas (an online database), and documents on file at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) and the THC in Austin. Site files, relevant maps, NRHP, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL), Official Texas Historic Marker (OTHM), and Texas State Archaeological Landmark (SAL) listings were examined. Historic maps and aerial photographs were also examined for information related to the project area.

In conjunction with the background review, an SWCA architectural historian conducted detailed background research on the Sweeny Jr. Plantation in order to establish a history of the property and identify any extant historic resources associated with the plantation. As part of this research the historian visited the following repositories: the Clayton Genealogical Library in Houston; Rice University/Fondren Library and the Woodson Research Center in Houston; the Houston Metropolitan Research Center; the Houston Public Library; and the BCHM in Angleton. In addition, a telephone interview with Nancy Bannister, a member of the Sweeny Family who lived in the plantation house before its sale to Chevron Phillips, was conducted on August 17, 2012. Finally, the *Handbook of Texas* and U.S. Census Records including Federal Slave Schedules were reviewed.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The background review revealed that the proposed project area had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, four archaeological investigations have been conducted within one mile of the project area (**Table 6-1**).

The closest previously conducted cultural resources project consisted of a linear TxDOT survey in advance of construction for the State Highway (SH) 35 Bypass (Bohuslav 1993). This survey runs roughly parallel with the SH 35 Bypass. It overlaps and extends outside of the proposed project area. As a result of this survey, no archaeological sites were identified; however, the Sweeny Jr. Plantation, the Sweeny Cemetery, and the Baugh House were recorded within the current project area. The Baugh House is not extant within the project area, yet it was observed on historic aerials prior to April 2006. During the current survey (2012-2013), this area was tested and no evidence of the structure was revealed. All resources identified during the 1993 TxDOT survey were determined to be not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.

In 2006, two area surveys were conducted in advance of a bridge replacement on CR 324 at Linnville Bayou, approximately one mile west of the proposed project area. These surveys were conducted for the Federal Highway Administration by Michael Baker Jr., Inc. (Mathews 2007). Work was conducted under Antiquities Permit Number 4302 and no new cultural resources were identified.

In 2011, SWCA conducted a survey in advance of a pipeline construction project that began in the northernmost portion of the currently proposed project area and terminated approximately ten miles north of the project area (Armbruster et al. 2011). No cultural resources were identified as a result of this survey.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

The background literature search and records review revealed that seven previously recorded resources are located within a one-mile radius of the project area (**Table 6-2**). These include an Official Texas Historical Marker (OTHM), three cemeteries (one of which is also recorded as an archaeological site), and three historic archaeological sites (**Figure 6-1**). In addition, the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation and the Sweeny Cemetery are located within or adjacent to the project area. These resources have not been formally recorded on the *Texas Archaeological Sites Atlas* but are well documented in historic literature and cultural resources reports.

The OTHM, installed in 1965, represents the Sweeny Plantation (Marker # 9600) and is located near the entry drive off of SH 35 leading to the former Sweeny Jr. Plantation. The marker is on the grounds of the Sweeny Cemetery and the text reads:

John Sweeny, Jr., after returning from the Texas Revolution, was given this plantation by his father, an extensive landholder. In 1837 slaves built the house, using only brick, nails and wood made on his land. Molasses, cotton, sugar were produced. Still owned by descendants. (1965)

Site 41BO234 is an historic cemetery recorded by Atkins in 2012. It is located approximately 260 feet east of the proposed project area and west-southwest of the existing Chevron Phillips Chemical plant and Phillips 66 refinery. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain-link fence and consists of at least six marked and 18 unmarked burials with interment dates ranging from 1857 to the early-twentieth century. There is also a cemetery memorial marker bordered by a white picket fence.

Two other cemeteries were identified within one mile of the proposed project area. The Roberts/Roberts Black cemetery is located adjacent to the SH 35 Bypass, approximately 790 feet northwest of the survey area. A modern unnamed cemetery was described by Atkins during a 2012 survey and is located 0.25 miles north of the survey area.

Historic sites 41BO235, 41BO236, and 41BO238 were recorded in 2012 during the course of a pipeline corridor survey. All three sites consist of historic-age homesteads dating from the twentieth century.

Site 41BO235 is located approximately 400 feet north of the proposed project area and consists of a then-occupied historic structure and associated outbuildings. A surface survey of the area located an extensive scatter of historic and modern refuse (Belvin and Washington 2012a).

Site 41BO236 is located approximately 0.4 miles north of the proposed project area. The site contains three structures, a well, and a refuse scatter including glass, bricks, nails, newspapers, furniture, household goods, and various modern debris. The structures are in various stages of collapse and consist of two

residential buildings and a barn (Belvin and Cardova 2012).

Site 41BO238 is located approximately 1.2 miles north of the proposed project area and is recorded as burned structural remains

associated with an historic artifact scatter. Bricks, glass bottles, nails, glass, and sheet metal were located during an investigation of the site area (Belvin and Washington 2012b).

Table 6-1. Previously conducted cultural resources surveys.

Survey Type	USGS 7.5' Quad	Year	Distance (mi)	Sponsoring Agency	Cultural Resources	Additional Information
Linear	Ashwood	2011	Intersects	USACE, Galveston District	None	Investigator: SWCA Client: DCP Midstream, LLC Report Author: Armbruster, Jill et al.
Linear	Ashwood	1993	Intersects	Federal Highway Administration	None	State Highway 35
Area survey	Ashwood	2006	1.0	Federal Highway Administration	None	TAC Permit Number: 4302 Investigator: Michael Baker Jr. Inc Report Author: Mathews, Ruth
Area survey	Ashwood	2006	0.65	Federal Highway Administration	None	TAC Permit Number: 4302 Investigator: Michael Baker Jr. Inc Report Author: Mathews, Ruth

Table 6-2. Previously recorded cultural resources.

Resource	Site Number	Distance (mi)	Site Description	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility	Recorder/Date
Site	41BO235	0.19	Farmstead	Historic and modern (1901-present)	Unknown	Atkins Archaeology Laboratory/2012
Site	41BO236	0.43	Farmstead	Historic and modern (1901-present)	Not Eligible	Atkins Archaeology Laboratory/2012;
Site	41BO238	0.76	Homestead	Historic and modern (1901-present)	Unknown	Atkins Archaeology Laboratory/2012
Cemetery	Roberts/ Roberts Black	0.15	No additional information available	Historic	Avoidance	unknown
Cemetery	Unnamed	0.25	Modern; graves from 1980s to present	Modern	Avoidance	Atkins Archaeology Laboratory/2012
Cemetery	41BO234	0.05	At least six marked burials and 18 unmarked	1857 to early 20th century	Avoidance	Atkins Archaeology Laboratory/2012
OTHM	Sweeny Plantation	Within Survey Area	Plantation house from 1837	Historic	Further work	Erected 1965

FIGURE REMOVED

Figure 6-1. Previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of project area.

SWEENEY JR. PLANTATION

The remaining elements of the Sweeny Jr. Plantation complex are located

in western Brazoria County.

The property is situated between

Texas.

Sweeny Family History

The Sweeny Family relocated to Texas from Nashville, Tennessee in 1833 led by Sweeny Sr. with his wife, Nancy Ann Fuller Smith, seven sons, two daughters, 250 slaves, a wagon train, and draft animals (SBHC 1976). In Tennessee, Sweeny Sr. began as a blacksmith and wheelwright who owned one slave. He continued to amass a small fortune by extending his business to include the operation of public grist-mills and cotton gins, running up to five concurrently (McCormick 1987). Sweeny Sr. brought his entrepreneurial ingenuity to Texas where he established a plantation on the Breen League in Brazoria County (**Figure 6-2**). In 1835, he purchased the Imla Keep League from Martin Varner and built his house in what is now Sweeny, Texas (SBHC 1976). Sweeny Sr. introduced sugar into his crop and by 1844 was one of the first Texas plantation owners to produce refined sugar, considered a better quality and cheaper than Louisiana's product (Johnson 1961).

While Sweeny Sr. was establishing his plantation and increasing his holdings, his three eldest sons, including John Sweeny Jr., left to fight in the Texas Revolution. Upon their return from war, Sweeny Sr. was able to gift each son with a plantation of his own, giving the Samuel Chance League, also known as Chance's Prairie, to John Jr. (**Figures 6-3 and 6-4**) (McCormick 1987). Upon his death in 1855, Sweeny Sr. left his

original plantation to his daughter Sophia MaGrew and as a result, the plantation came to be known locally as the MaGrew Plantation, while Sweeny Jr.'s property retained the name 'Sweeny Plantation' (SBHC 1976).

Sweeny Jr. built his plantation house on Chance's Prairie in 1837 with the aid of slave labor and using materials found or produced on the plantation. The house, a simple vernacular form known as a dogtrot, was located on an elevated site facing south with a 50-foot inset porch across the front façade. Dogtrot houses have a central, open passage (dogtrot), with a room on each side all contained under a side gabled roof. The house was wood frame construction composed of cedar, cypress, and ash set on a live oak pier foundation (Jones 1996). A center kitchen wing extended north behind the dogtrot with a cistern located to the east under a large oak tree (Jones 1996). The house became the center of the plantation community that also included a blacksmith shop, slave cabins, commissary, brick hold, sugar mill, saw mill, cotton gin, a three-story brick house used as a barn, a kiln, a post office, and sharecropper farms (following the slaves' emancipation in 1865).

Like his father, Sweeny Jr. grew cotton and sugar. According to the U.S. Federal Census Slave Schedules, he held 28 slaves in 1850 and 48 ten years later in 1860 (US Census 1850 and 1860). Sources differ on the exact number of slave cabins located on the plantation. The 1860 Slave Schedule identifies nine cabins; however, newspaper articles describe 30 cabins (Jones 1996). The locations and construction of the slave cabins are unknown; however, one cabin from the MaGrew Plantation (Sweeny Sr. Plantation), referred to as the Sweeny-Waddy Cabin, is extant and has been relocated to East Columbia.

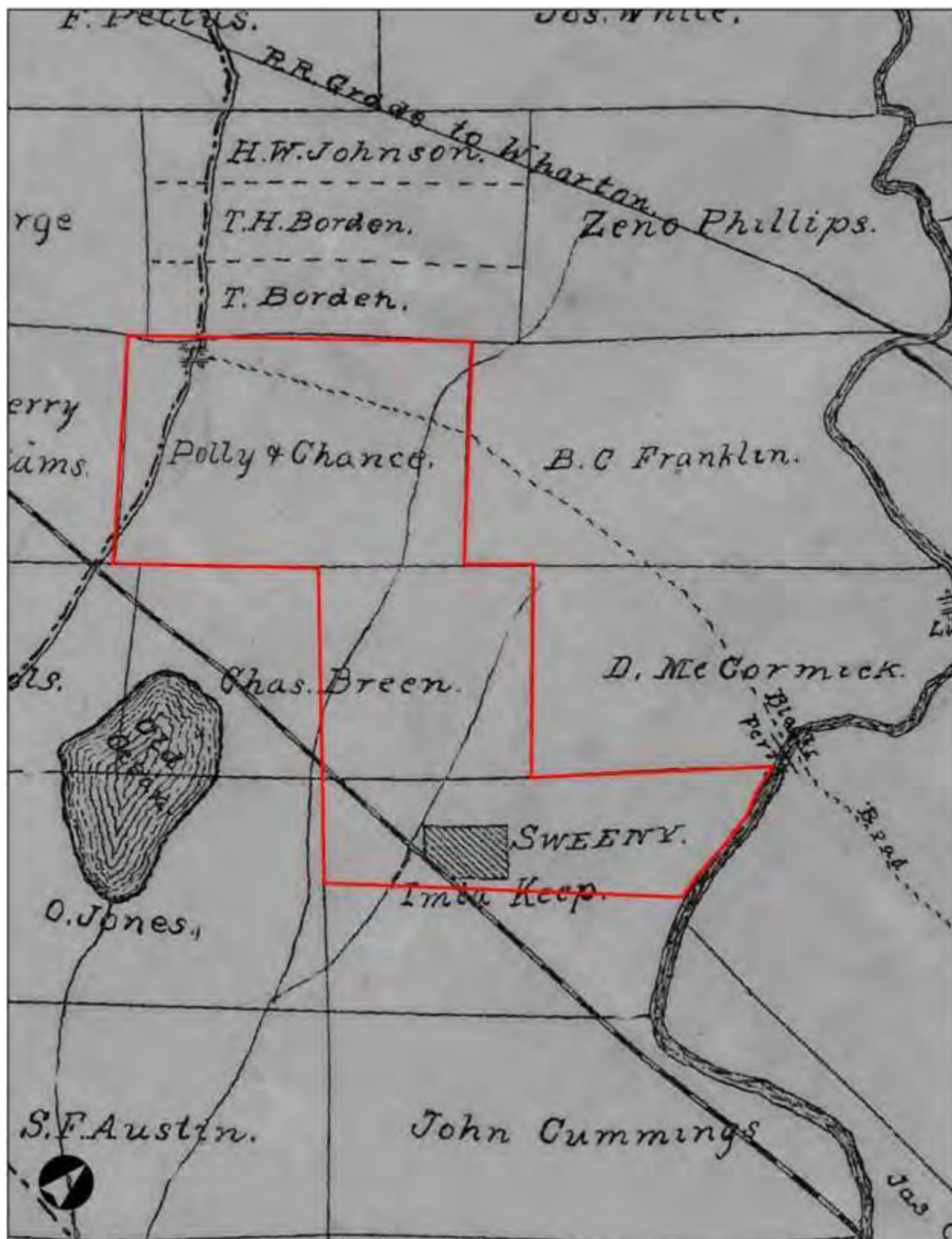


Figure 6-2. The John Sweeney Sr. Plantation at its largest extent c. 1855. Brazoria County map (1918) with original land grants courtesy of the Brazoria County Historical Museum.

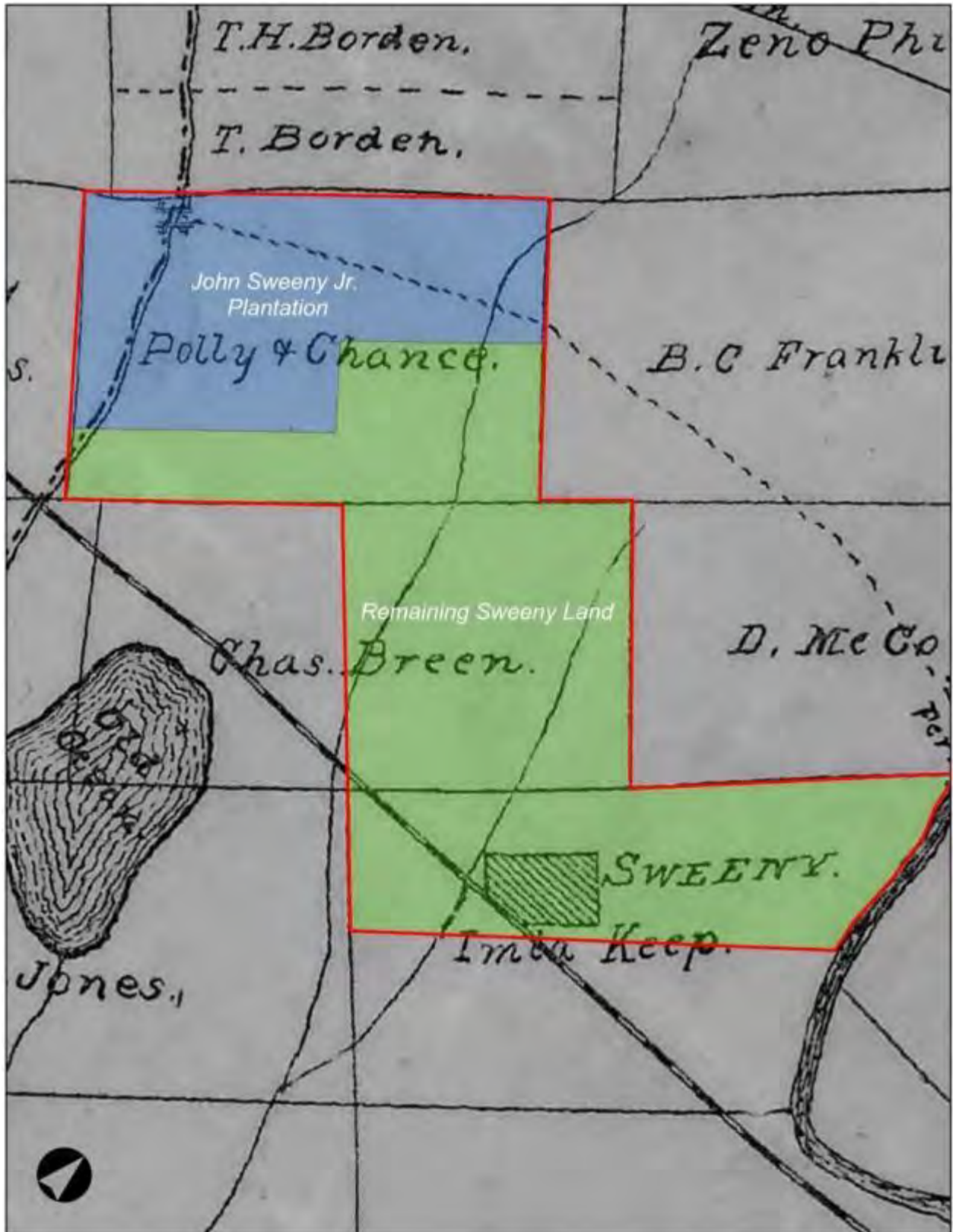


Figure 6-3. John Sweeny Jr. Plantation after John Sweeny Sr.'s death c. 1855. Brazoria County map (1918) with original land grants courtesy of the Brazoria County Historical Museum.

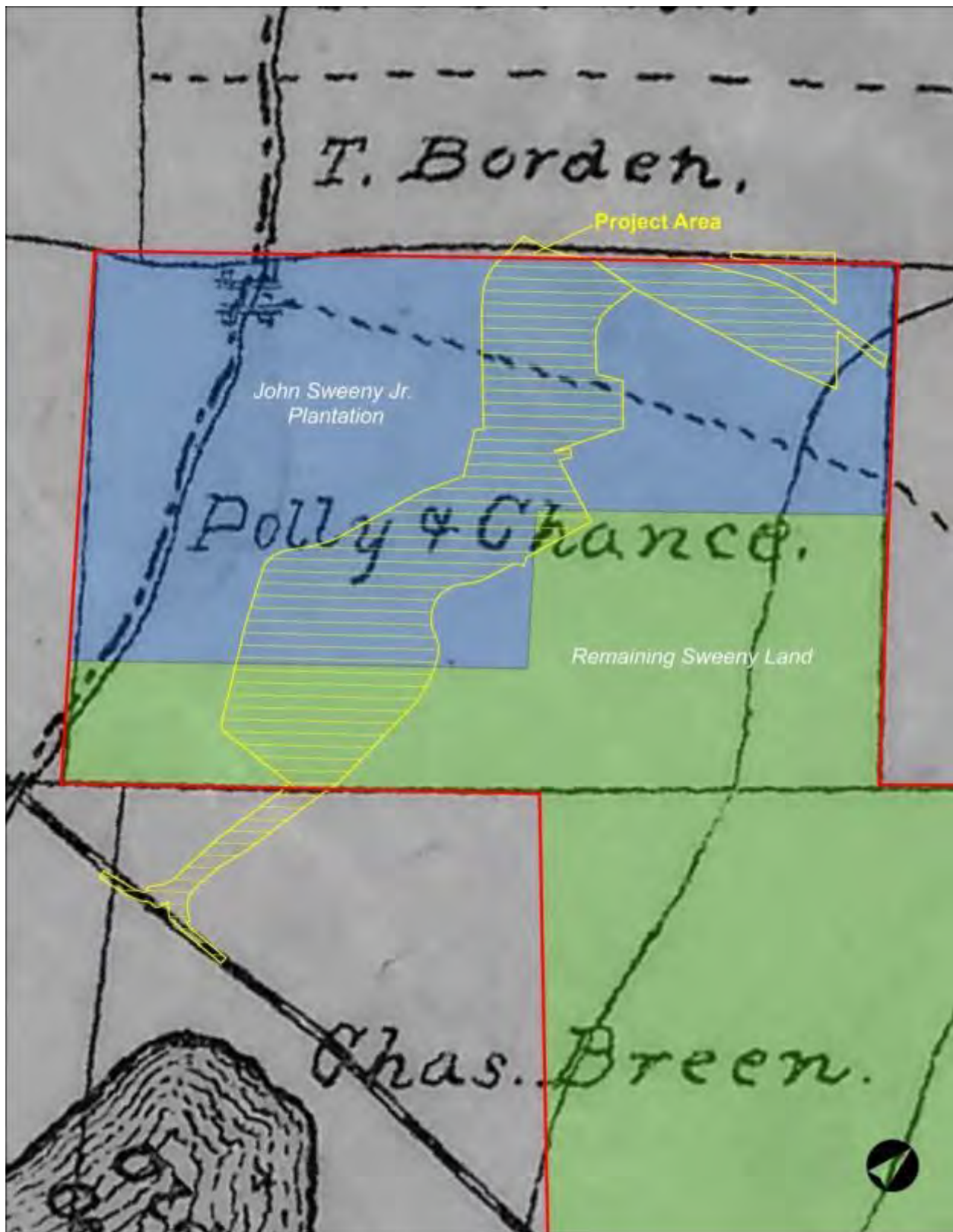


Figure 6-4. John Sweeny Jr. property boundary c. 1855, with the proposed project boundary. Brazoria County map (1918) with original land grants courtesy of the Brazoria County Historical Museum.

This cabin was home to Mark and Larkin Waddy who came to Texas from Tennessee with the Sweeny family and continued to live in the cabin after their emancipation. Currently located nine miles northeast of its former location, the cabin is a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark (RTHL 1993).

During the Civil War, Sweeny Jr. used his plantation to supply Confederate forces. After the war, the slaves and masters from 14 Brazoria County plantations gathered in front of Sweeny Jr.'s two bois d'arc trees, and according to local tradition, he climbed one of these trees to announce the slaves' freedom. A local agent of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands was also present to inform the freedmen of their rights and responsibilities (Haislet 1970). Since then the tree is known as the "Freedmen's bois d'arc" and appeared in the 1970 publication of *Famous Trees of Texas* (Haislet 1970). The tree has since died and its trunk remains on the property.

Agricultural output severely declined in Brazoria County in the aftermath of abolition. Prior to the Civil War, John Sweeny Jr. was one of the prominent sugar producing planters in Brazoria County; however, he suffered immense losses due to abolition.

Like other planters in the area, Sweeny Jr. turned to sharecropping and tenant farming after the Civil War. A number of Sweeny Jr.'s former slaves elected to remain at the plantation as sharecroppers. In their contract, each family received 120 acres of land, farming implements, and animal feed in exchange for three-fifths of their crop (Foster 1990).

John Sweeny Jr. married Katherine Fulcrod on November 8, 1866 and shortly after built

a three-story brick house (BCHM 2013b). According to family legend, a servant predicted that he would die shortly after moving into the new house. As a result, the couple never moved into the house and it became a hay barn and storm shelter. During a 1932 hurricane the brick house collapsed and the bricks were re-used; its original location is not known (BCHM 2013b).

In 1868, Sweeny Jr. began selling off portions of his original plantation to sustain the failing estate. According to Brazoria County tax rolls, John Sweeny Jr. owned 2,214 acres in 1860 with a value of \$30,000.00, and by 1870, his property fell to 1,414 acres, a loss of 800 acres. His property dropped in value to \$7,070, a loss of more than \$22,000.00 in just 10 years (Ivan 2010).

The Sweeny property chain of title is presented in **Table 6-3**. Based on this research, there are three separate periods of distinct ownership. The first period is characterized as settlement by the Sweeny family and others in the area (1837-1865); the second period is noted by the post-Civil War/ Reconstruction sell-off of the Sweeny property (1868-1918); and the third period includes the arrival of the oil and gas industry to the area in the early 1920s.

The post-Civil War/ Reconstruction sell-off is noted as occurring between 1868 and 1918 (**Figures 6-5 and 6-6**). There were 18 separate transactions between the Sweeny family, their neighbors, and descendants during this period. The first 500-acre piece went to a carpetbagger known as Patterson (BCHM 2013b). Sweeny Jr. died in 1899 leaving the remaining land to his adopted daughter Musetta Sweeny who continued to sell off pieces as needed (**Figures 6-7 and 6-8**).

Table 6-3. Chain of title, Sweeny property.

Date	Document Type	Grantor (Seller/Lessor)	Grantee (Buyer/Lessee)	Parcel or Lot #
09/19/1837	Deed	Elijah Cople	William B. Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
05/07/1839	Deed	Joseph H. Polly	William B. Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
05/13/1841	Deed	Allen Armstrong	William B. Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
12/04/1855	Deed	Benjamin Franklin Sweeny, Samuel P. Sweeny, Sophia H. Sweeny, John McGrew, John Sweeny, Jr. Thomas J. Sweeny & Jordon W. Sweeny, Heirs of the Estates of Nancy Sweeny, William B. Sweeny & John Sweeny, Sr.	Thomas J. Sweeny, J. W. Sweeny, Samuel P. Sweeny, B. F. Sweeny, Sophia H. McGrew & John McGrew, John Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
08/24/1868	Deed	John Sweeny	George Armstrong	Polly & Chance League
06/15/1887 Rec. 09/05/1906	Deed	D. H. Sweeny & E. H. Sweeny as Executors of the Estate of Thomas J. Sweeny	T. L. Smith	Polly & Chance League
11/18/1879	Deed	E. H. Sweeny	T. L. Smith	Polly & Chance League
02/20/1883	Deed	H. Masterson	W. L. Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
10/03/1882	Deed	J. W. Sweeny	W. L. Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
03/06/1880	Deed	Ann L. Armstrong, Individually and as Executrix of the Estate of George Armstrong, Deceased	C. S. Bennett	120 ac Polly & Chance League
02/22/1890	Deed	J. W. Sweeny	W. L. Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
05/19/1890	Deed	T. L. Smith	W. L. Sweeny	Polly & Chance League
12/21/1897	Warranty Deed	John Sweeny, et ux	T. J. Grovey	?
12/21/1897	Warranty Deed	John Sweeny, et ux	Jerry Baugh	30 ac
12/21/1897	Warranty Deed	John Sweeny, et ux	T. J. Grovey	?
03/21/1906	Warranty Deed	W. L. Sweeny	Mussetta Sweeny Holland & W. M. Holland, h/w	Polly & Chance League
06/26/1909	Deed	Charles S. Bennett, a/k/a C. S. Bennett & Jeannetta Bennett, h/w	T. J. Bennett	120 ac Polly & Chance League
03/07/1911	Warranty Deed	M. Holland, et al	Jerry Baugh	6ac
06/26/1912	Deed	T. J. Bennett & Suzie Bennett, h/w	Charles S. Bennett, a/k/a C. S. Bennett	120 ac Polly & Chance League
12/12/1912	Deed	T. J. Bennett & Suzie Bennett, h/w; C. S. Bennett & Jeannetta Bennett,	Jacob Treon	120 ac Polly & Chance League
04/10/1913	Warranty Deed	Mussetta Holland, et vir	T. J. Grovey	29.76 ac
06/19/1918	Deed	Jacob Treon	James W. Reynolds	120 ac Polly & Chance League
02/18/1925	Oil and Gas Mineral Lease	Mussetta Holland & W. M. Holland	George Hamman, F. N. Bullock & P. M. Granberry	Polly & Chance League

Date	Document Type	Grantor (Seller/Lessor)	Grantee (Buyer/Lessee)	Parcel or Lot #
03/14/1925	Lease	Mussetta Holland & W. M. Holland	George Hamman, F. N. Bullock & P. M. Granberry	Polly & Chance League
11/13/1925	Release	George Hamman, F. N. Bullock & P. M. Granberry	Mussetta Holland & W. M. Holland	Polly & Chance League
04/02/1926	Oil and Gas Mineral Lease	Mussetta Holland & W. M. Holland,	Humble Oil and Refining Company	Polly & Chance League
11/15/1927	Oil and Gas Mineral Lease Release	Humble Oil and Refining Company	Mussetta Holland, W. M. Holland	Polly & Chance League
11/12/1929	Easement	W. M. Holland, Musetta Holland Bishop, Catherine Holland Bannister & J. H. Bannister, h/h	Brazoria County	Easement for State Highway 58
11/10/1947	Warranty Deed	William M. Holland, Musetta Holland Bishop, Catherine Holland Bannister & J. H. Bannister, h/h	Phillips Petroleum Company	118.39ac
06/22/1949	Warranty Deed	James W. Reynolds	W. O. Johnson, a/k/a/ Oscar Johnson & Bennie Ann Johnson, h/w	Lot 4 B 6 & Lt 12 B 4, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
10/28/1950	Affidavit of Heirship	Musetta Sweeny Holland, deceased, 1925 & W. M Holland, deceased 1930	William M. Holland, Musetta Holland Bishop, Catherine Holland Bannister & J. H. Bannister, h/h,	Polly & Chance League
12/04/1950	Warranty Deed	James W. Reynolds	James Newton Horn & Eva Horn, h/w	Lots 3&4 B 5 Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
09/15/1952	Warranty Deed	J. Baugh	Phillips Petroleum Company	5.36
02/11/1957	Warranty Deed	W. O. Johnson, a/k/a/ Oscar Johnson & Bennie Ann Johnson, h/w	Fred B. Evans & Treva N. Evans, h/w	Lot 4 B 6 & Lt 12 B 4, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
01/20/1959	Warranty Deed	Fred B. Evans & Treva N. Evans, h/w	Thomas J. Harp & Marguerite H. Harp, h/w	Lot 4 B 6 & Lt 12 B 4, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
10/23/1961	Deed	Mabel B Reynolds as Executrix of the Estate of G. F. Reynolds, deceased, et al (remaining lands of James W. Reynolds)	Leland B. Kee, Trustee	Lots 1 & 2, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
03/09/1962	Deed	Leland B. Kee, Trustee	J. M. Morgan & Martha Evelyn Morgan, h/w	Lots 1 & 2, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119

Date	Document Type	Grantor (Seller/Lessor)	Grantee (Buyer/Lessee)	Parcel or Lot #
08/08/1962	Warranty Deed	Thomas J. Harp & Marguerite H. Harp, h/w	Otha C. Thompson & Grace O. Thompson, h/w	Lot 4 B 6 & Lot 12 B 4, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
12/05/1967	Pipeline Easement	William M. Holland, Musetta Holland Bishop, Catherine Holland Bannister & J. H. Bannister, h/h,	Humble Pipeline Company	Polly & Chance League
01/08/1970	Deed (default)	J. M. Morgan & Martha Evelyn Morgan, h/w	Leland B. Kee, Trustee	Lots 1 & 2, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
04/23/1973	Warranty Deed	Janie Fay Mullenix , Terri Horn & Brenda Horn Graham, heirs of Eva Horn & James Newton Horn, deceased	Oliver M. Surber a/k/a O. M. Surber & Gweneth W. Surber, h/w	Lots 3&4 B 5 Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
08/09/1973	Pipeline Easement	William M. Holland, Musetta Holland Bishop, J. H. Bannister, executor of the Estate of Catherine Holland Bannister, deceased	Amoco Gas Company	Polly & Chance League
04/27/1978	Oil and Gas Mineral Lease	William M. Holland, Musetta Holland Bishop, J. H. Bannister, executor of the Estate of Catherine Holland Bannister, deceased	F. B. Lacy (3 year agreement, no release filed)	Polly & Chance League
10/13/1978	Warranty Deed	Leland B. Kee, Trustee	J. D. Steubing & Mary Ilva Steubing, h/w	Lots 1 & 2, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
07/08/1980	General Warranty Deed	Godwin Grovey, Jr., Dorothy G. Ellis, Edna Mae Walker, T. J. Ellis, Jr., Dell Grovey, Rosa Lee Roberts, Maurice M. Grovey, Robert J. Grovey, Laura Ann White, Katie Abbot, Amanda G. Ellis, Ethel T. Grovey, Jontyle Grovey Robinson & Nell Grovey Cole, heirs of J. T Grovey, deceased	Aurora Terminal & Transportation, Inc.	Tract I: 14.5 ac Tract II: 29.76 ac Polly & Chance League 119
07/08/1980	General Warranty Deed	Aurora Terminal & Transportation, Inc.	Phillips Petroleum Company	Tract I: 14.5 ac Tract II: 29.76 ac Polly & Chance League 119
08/22/1980	General Warranty Deed	Hallie B. Alex, Mamie Burns, Ernest Baugh, Laveda Baugh, Jessie Baugh, Catherine Baugh Wyche, Bobbie Baugh, Jr., Larry Baugh, Charlotte Merchant, Gertrude Johnson, Harry Jenkins, Laverne Baugh, Linda Taylor, Marie Specht, Donald Specht, Anthony Spect, Shelia Specht, Wanda Faye Baugh, heirs of Jerry Baugh, deceased	Aurora Terminal & Transportation, Inc.	32.65ac Polly & Chance League 119
08/22/1980	Special Warranty Deed	Aurora Terminal & Transportation, Inc.	Phillips Petroleum Company	32.65ac Polly & Chance League 119
09/15/1980	General Warranty Deed	Charlie Spect & Patsy Spect (re-recording of 1527/881 to add the names of the above grantors, also heirs of Jerry Baugh, deceased)	Aurora Terminal & Transportation, Inc.	32.65ac Polly & Chance League 119

Date	Document Type	Grantor (Seller/Lessor)	Grantee (Buyer/Lessee)	Parcel or Lot #
01/08/1990	Special Warranty Deed	William M. Holland, Jr., Individually and as Independent Executor of the Estates of William M. Holland , Sr. & Musetta Holland Bishop, deceased, as Trustee of the Trust created under the Will of William M. Holland, Sr., John Holland Bannister & Wesley M. Bannister	Phillips 66 Company	Tract I: 240.57 ac. Tract II: 404.55 ac. Tract III: 174.188 ac. Polly & Chance League
01/08/1990	Dedication	Phillips 66 Company	Public (Dedication and reservation of original Sweeny plantation)	Polly & Chance League
03/27/1985	Warranty Deed	J. D. Steubing & Mary Ilva Steubing, h/w	Joan Dee Baker	Lot 1, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
03/19/1990	Warranty Deed	J. D. Steubing & Mary Ilva Steubing, h/w	Joan Dee Baker	Lot 2, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
08/17/1990	General Warranty Deed	Joan Dee Baker, J. D. Steubing & Mary Ilva Steubing, h/w	Phillips 66 Company	Lots 1 & 2, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
08/23/1990	General Warranty Deed	Otha C. Thompson & Grace O. Thompson, h/w	Phillips 66 Company	Lot 4 B 6 & Lot 12 B 4, Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
09/25/1990	General Warranty Deed	Oliver M. Surber a/k/a O. M. Surber & Gweneth W. Surber, h/w	Phillips 66 Company	Lots 3&4 B 5 Reynolds Subdivision, Polly & Chance League #119
02/07/1997	Industrial Solid Waste Certificate of Remediation	Phillips 66 Company	Public	Polly & Chance League #119
08/26/1998	Notification of Industrial Hazardous Waste Disposal	Phillips 66 Company	Public	Polly & Chance League #118
08/26/1998	Notification of Industrial Hazardous Waste Disposal	Phillips 66 Company	Public	Polly & Chance League #118
10/25/1999	Notification of Industrial Hazardous Waste Disposal	Phillips 66 Company	Public	Polly & Chance League #119
06/25/2002	Industrial Solid Waste Certificate of Remediation	Phillips 66 Company	Public	Polly & Chance League #119
02/20/2013	Ground Lease Agreement	Phillips 66 Company	DCP Sand Hills Pipeline, LLC	Polly & Chance League

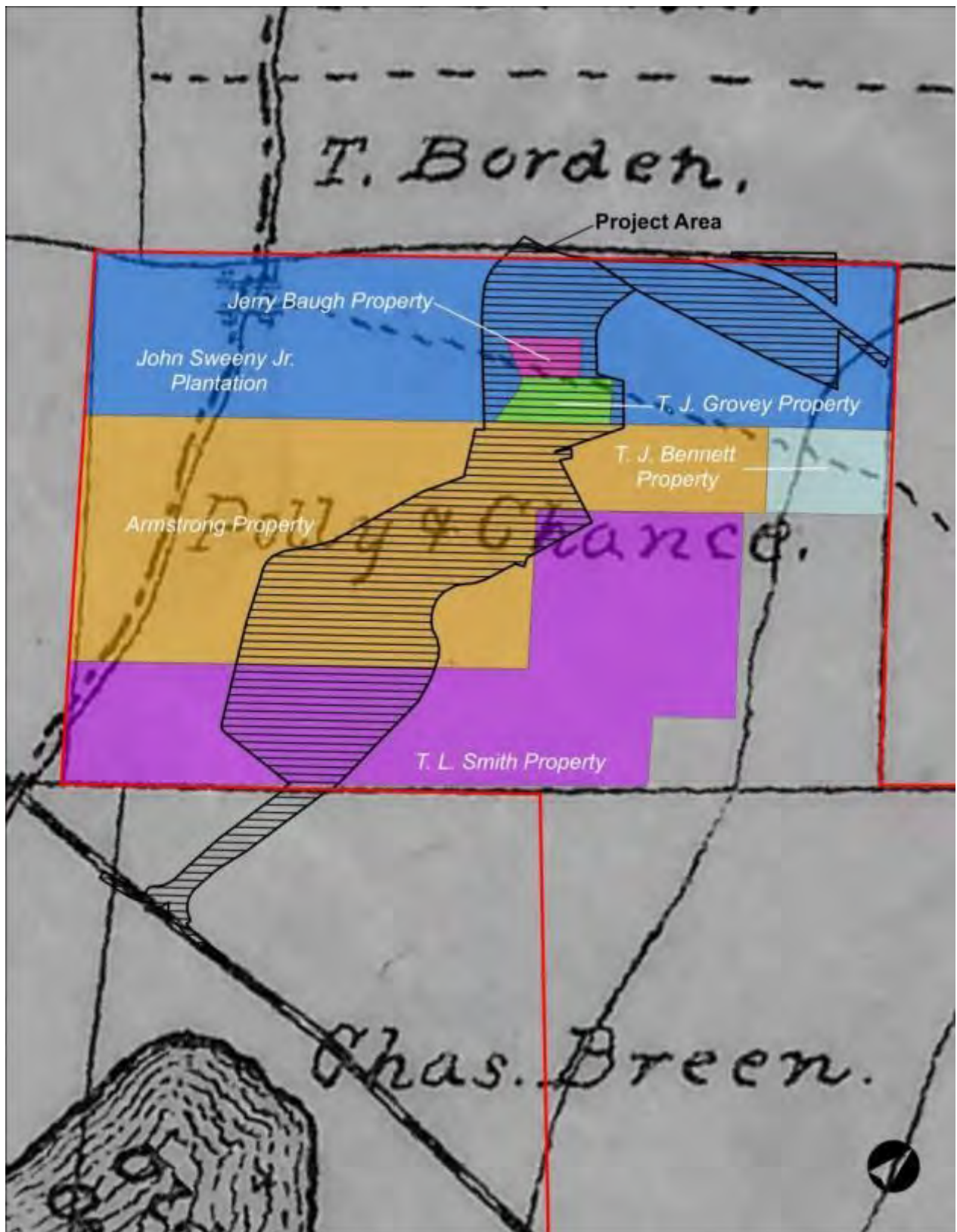


Figure 6-5. Approximate property boundaries after John Sweeny Jr.'s death, c. 1899. Brazoria County map (1918) with original land grants courtesy of the Brazoria County Historical Museum.

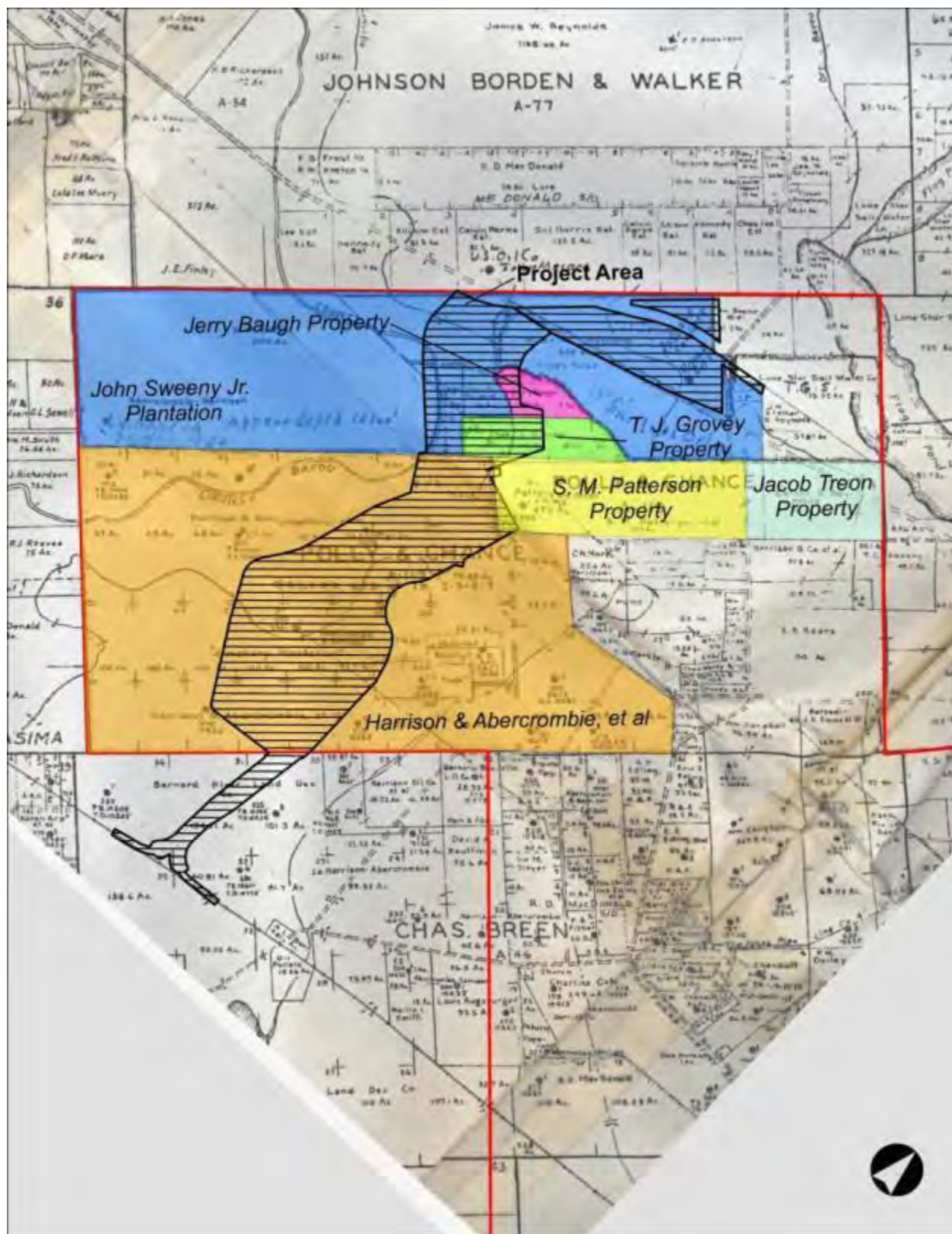


Figure 6-6. Approximate property boundaries c. 1918. Brazoria County map (1918) with original land grants courtesy of the Brazoria County Historical Museum.



Figure 6-7. Musetta Sweeny Holland, second from left. Image courtesy of the BCHM.



Figure 6-8. Sweeny Family c. 1901. Musetta Sweeny Holland in hat on lower steps, Catherine Holland on her right. Image courtesy of the BCHM.

Beginning in 1925, the chain of title defines a new period of ownership where the Sweeny property moves from agricultural use to the oil and gas industry. During the time period between 1925 and 2013, there have been 36 separate transactions between Sweeny family descendants and the oil and gas industry in Brazoria County. These transactions show two distinct waves during the transition of land use from agriculture to the oil and gas industry. Oil and Gas Mineral Leases dominate the first period between 1925 and 1929. During this time, companies such as the Humble Oil and Refining Company first began to enter the area. It was not until the second wave beginning in the 1940s that oil and gas companies began to actually purchase land rather than simply lease it. In 1942, the United States government built a carbon black plant to the south of the plantation complex and cemetery on what Musetta Sweeny's daughter, Catherine Holland Bannister, estimated was half the original plantation lands.

Beginning with the death of John Sweeny Sr. in 1855, the land encompassing the project area has been continually subdivided and the once large parcels of land have since been splintered into many smaller tracts. Figures 6-2 through 6-6 illustrate this continuous subdivision, beginning with the full extent of the John Sweeny Sr. Plantation and ending with the 2013 Brazoria County Appraisal District parcels (**Figure 6-9**). The overall transition from a few owners of large properties within the project area to a number of owners with numerous small tracts follows the three distinct phases of ownership mentioned above, beginning with John Sweeny Sr. and the initial settlement of the area, followed by the first subdivisions of the large plantations during Reconstruction, and finally ending with the

further subdivision of the Project area by the arrival of the Oil and Gas industry.

Current Condition

In 1947, Catherine Bannister and her husband extensively renovated the 1837 dogtrot house by tearing down the original house and rebuilding on the same footprint using salvaged materials (BCHM 2013b). Other alterations included the enclosure of the center dogtrot and front gallery and the addition of a second story (BCHM 2013b). Descendants lived in the home and it was used as rental property until in 1990 when Catherine Bannister's son, John Holland Bannister, sold the remaining property to the Phillips Petroleum Company (Jones 1996).

Since 1990, Chevron Phillips has left the house and twentieth century outbuildings untouched and secured with a gate; they are standing and in poor condition. The outbuildings include: a pump house, four sheds, a garage, and pig pen.

The plantation house, Sweeny Cemetery, and trunk of the now dead Bois d' Arc tree are the only remaining resources of the original plantation that were present during Sweeny Jr.'s ownership. As a large plantation, the Sweeny Jr. property would have had numerous associated buildings and structures. Archival research identified the following buildings, structures and objects on the Sweeny Plantation: a blacksmith shop, slave cabins, commissary, brick hold, sugar mill, saw mill, cotton gin, a three-story brick house used as a barn, a kiln, a post office, and sharecropper farms (following the slaves' emancipation in 1865). None of these resources are extant nor are their original locations known.

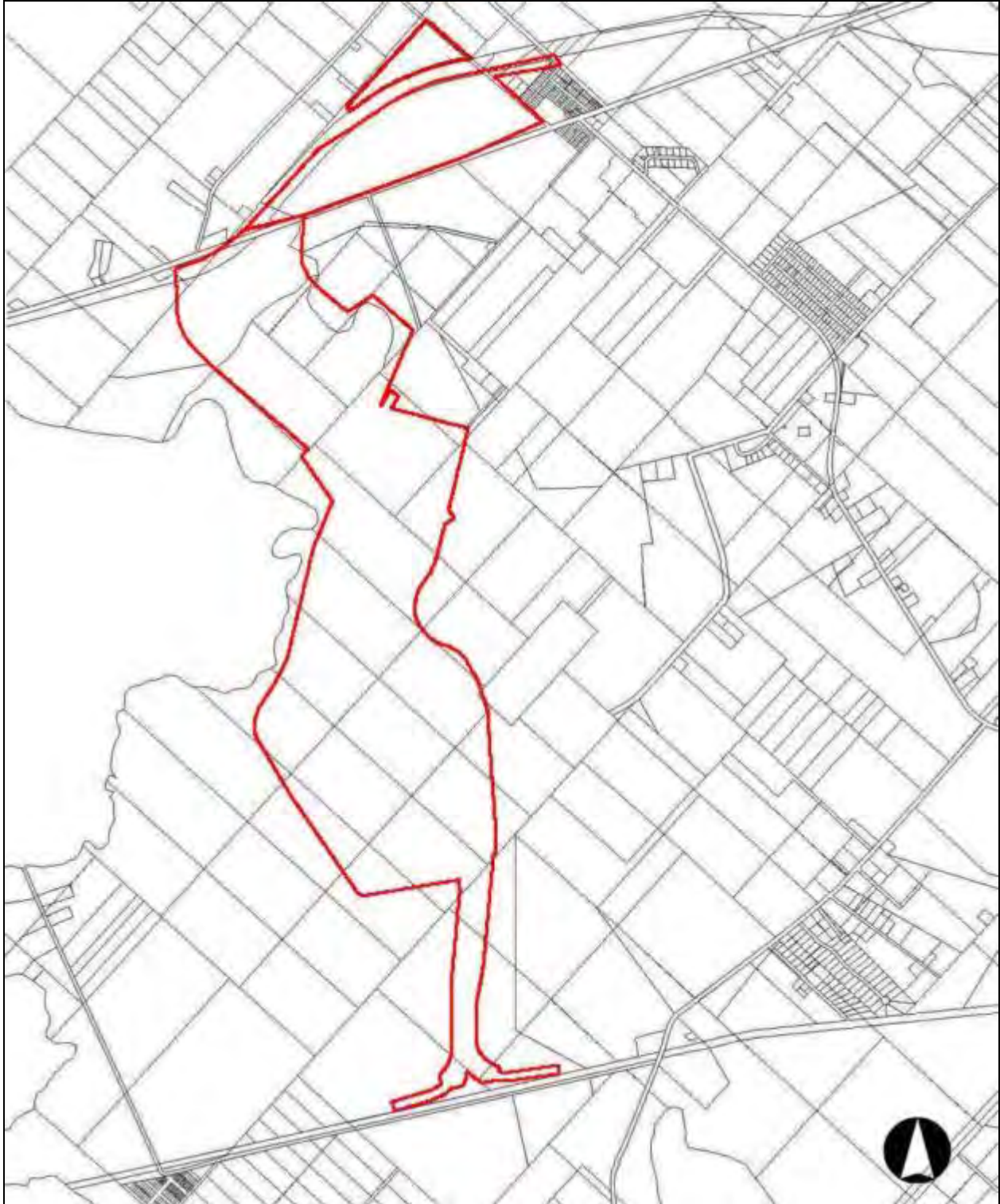


Figure 6-9. Current parcel boundaries within the project area, Brazoria County Appraisal District (2013).

NRHP Eligibility Determination (TxDOT 1993)

The John Sweeny Jr. Plantation was initially evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 1993 during investigations conducted by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) for SH 35 (Bohuslav 1993). The TxDOT evaluation concluded that the structure did not merit inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4) (Bohuslav 1993). During the current investigation, the plantation was re-evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A, B, C, and D.

SWEENY CEMETERY

Prior to his death in 1899, John Sweeny Jr. designated the grassy knoll approximately 700 feet south of the house as a burial ground for the plantation's enslaved population. No headstones were erected originally leaving some question as to the actual number of graves in the cemetery;

however, in her 1996 article in *The Brazos Facts*, Jones estimated approximately 80-100 people were buried there. Considering the 1860 Slave Census reports 48 slaves at the Sweeny Plantation, nearly half of the estimated cemetery population, and granted the passage of more than a century since that tally, the estimate offered by Jones is plausible, though likely a conservative count. Following emancipation, the cemetery was utilized by freedmen and their descendants. Presently, there are more than 80 marked graves in the cemetery, with the most recent addition in the early part of this year.

The cemetery, marked by a small sign on the southeast corner of the property, is referred to as the "Sweeny Cemetery", not to be confused with a second Sweeny Cemetery located in the nearby town of Sweeny. All references herein to the Sweeny Cemetery address this cemetery within the historic boundaries of the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation.

CHAPTER 7. RESULTS

Between June 2012 and February 2013, SWCA conducted archaeological investigations and a historic resource reconnaissance survey across the project area. During the investigations, approximately 1,033 acres were surveyed.

As a result of these surveys, 11 sites, one isolated find, the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation, and the Sweeny Cemetery were identified and investigated. Of the 11 sites, four contained historic-age buildings that were assessed by a qualified architectural historian. The architectural historian also assessed the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation and Sweeny Cemetery. All cultural resources discussed herein were evaluated for age, historical integrity, and significance using the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The general setting of the project area can be characterized as a mix of forested and open pasture land that is typically utilized for cattle grazing. Currently, a majority of the proposed project area is undeveloped; however, historical evidence suggests the portions of the area were previously exploited for residential and agricultural development.

Overall, the archaeological survey documented that the proposed project area north of SH 35 has been disturbed by previous pipeline and highway construction as well as ongoing ranching activities. The most common impacts observed within the portion of the project area south of SH 35 are related to the historic residential and agricultural modification of the area. Industrial development by the construction

and ongoing operations of the nearby Chevron Phillips chemical plant and Phillips 66 refinery was also observed throughout the project area (**Figure 7-1**).



Figure 7-1. Project area overview illustrating CPChem plant in background, northeast view.

Vegetation within the proposed project area generally consisted of mixed hardwood and palmetto forest with secondary growth (**Figure 7-2**). The area surrounding the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation and Sweeny Cemetery consisted of short to medium grasses and a few hardwoods (**Figures 7-3 and 7-4**). Ground surface visibility typically ranged between 20 and 40 percent throughout the project area.



Figure 7-2. Project area overview, west view.



Figure 7-3. John Sweeny Jr. Plantation house, northwest view.



Figure 7-4. Sweeny Cemetery, southeast view.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of a total of 477 shovel tests. Of these, 154 were positive for cultural material (**Figure 7-5**). Shovel tests typically encountered silt loams or silty clay loams within the northern portion of the project area and clay loam surfaces overlying very hard, dense clays within the portion of the project area south of SH 35. Soils generally displayed evidence of continued disturbance across the project area. Shovel tests excavated within silt loams and silty clay loams were generally terminated between

60-100 cmbs (centimeters below surface [23.6-39.4 inbs]). Shovel tests excavated within clays were typically terminated between 30-50 cmbs (11.8-19.7 inbs). Archaeological and soil data for each shovel test is provided in **Appendix A**.

Twelve backhoe trenches were excavated in the location of the proposed detention ponds (**Figure 7-6**). Deep testing was utilized in these areas as planned construction activities include excavations greater than 1m (3 feet) and soils exhibited deep alluvial deposits that were considered to have greater potential for containing cultural materials. The backhoe trenches typically exhibited three strata in profile. Stratum I consisted of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay from the surface to a depth of approximately 60 cmbs (23.6 inbs). Stratum II extended between a depth of approximately 60-80 cmbs (23.6-9.3 inbs) and consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay. Stratum III consisted of dark brown to reddish brown clay to from 80 cmbs to terminal depth of the backhoe trench. No cultural deposits were identified as a result of deep testing. Soil data and a photo log for each backhoe trench is provided in **Appendix B** and **Appendix C** respectively.

As a result of the cultural resources survey within the project area, the John Sweeny Jr. Plantation (41BO255), the Sweeny Cemetery (41BO256), 11 sites (41BO244 – 41BO254), and one isolated find (IF – 01) were identified. **Figure 7-7** presents an overview of the project area indicating the location of each site; individual maps for each resource are provided in **Appendix D**.

FIGURE REMOVED

Figure 7-5. Location of shovel tests.

FIGURE REMOVED

Figure 7-6. Location of backhoe trenches.

FIGURE REMOVED

Figure 7-7. Cultural resources identified during the current survey

In addition to archaeological survey, resources with historic-age standing structures (41BO255, 41BO256, 41BO249, 41BO251, 41BO252, and 41BO254) were also assessed by an architectural historian and evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. The architectural historian evaluated the historic-age resources according to NHPA and THC professional standards. The identified resources used a numerical ID system cross referenced with the archaeological site numbering system; resources on a single property have the same identification number differentiated by an alphabetical sub-id (e.g. 1a-i). Where applicable, the architectural historian's analysis and NRHP eligibility determination are included with the archaeological assay of each site. Each site is listed by its official trinomial with the Resource ID included in parenthesis. The Resource ID corresponds to supporting data from the Survey Data Sheets found in **Appendix E**. The location of these historic-age resources are depicted on historic aerials in **Appendix F**. An inventory of the historic-age resources and their corresponding site number is provided in **Table 7-1**.

JOHN SWEENEY JR. PLANTATION (SITE 41BO255/RESOURCE ID 1A-I)

Archaeological and historic resource investigations at the Sweeney Jr. Plantation (41BO255/Resource ID 1a-i) were conducted in multiple efforts and included pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, metal detecting, and a reconnaissance-level historic resource survey.

HISTORIC RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Resource ID 1a-i is what remains of the John Sweeney Jr. plantation complex, including the main house and related

outbuildings. The original house (Resource ID 1a), a side-gabled dogtrot with inset full-width front porch, was constructed in 1837 of cypress and ash (**Figure 7-8**). In 1947, the house was rebuilt in the same location, possibly salvaging the two exterior gable wall chimneys (**Figure 7-9**). At the time of the rebuilding, a cross gabled second story addition was added and the front porch was enclosed with jalousie windows. Presently, the house is abandoned and in poor condition.



Figure 7-8. South façade of the Sweeney Jr. Plantation house, pre-1947, north view. Image courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum.



Figure 7-9. Current image of the John Sweeney Jr. Plantation house (ID 1a), south façade, north view.

Table 7-1. Inventory of above-ground resources.

ID #	Archeological Site Number	Location	Property Type	Form/Plan	Stylistic Influence	Date	Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)	Integrity Loss (see Appendix D)	NRHP Eligibility
1	41BO255	Btw SH 35 & 35 bypass, Old Ocean, TX	Agricultural							
	1a		Agricultural/ Dwelling	Building/ house	Texas vernacular	1837; 1947	3003976.33	13591212.82	Materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, association	No
	1b		Agricultural/ Secondary structure	Building/ pump house	No style	c. 1947	3004061.78	13591304.06	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
	1c		Agricultural/ Secondary structure	Site/ collapsed shed	No style	c. 1947	3003866.51	13591097.69	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
	1d		Agricultural/ Secondary structure	Building/ shed	No style	c. 1947	3003859.22	13591332.87	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
	1e		Agricultural/ Secondary structure	Building/ shed	No style	c. 1947	3003894.21	13591378.97	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
	1f		Domestic/ secondary structure	Building/ garage	No style	c. 1947	3003891.20	13591234.18	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
	1g		Agriculture/ secondary structure	Structure/ pig pen	No style	c. 1947	3003696.83	13591331.95	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
	1h		Agriculture/ secondary structure	Building/ outbuilding	No style	c. 1947	3003848.00	13591204.17	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
	1i	41BO256	Funerary/ cemetery	Site/ cemetery	Vernacular/ no style	c. 1837	3004463.51	13590746.18	setting	Yes
2	41BO251	Old Ocean	Agriculture/ Dwelling	Building/ shed	Vernacular/ no style	c. 1947	3002667.92	13587739.75	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
3	41BO249	Old Ocean	Agricultural/ Secondary Structure	Building/ bunk house	Vernacular/ no style	c. 1947	3002166.76	13587047.42	Design, materials workmanship, setting, feeling, association	No
4	41BO252	Old Ocean	Commercial/ Intuitional	Building/ former school or commercial	Vernacular/ Arts and Crafts	c. 1920	3002125.28	13583178.25	feeling, location, setting, association	No
5	41BO254	Old Ocean	Industrial	Structure/ pump house	Vernacular/ no style	c. 1947	3001623.04	13581999.03	Does not meet NRHP eligibility Criterion	No

The site visit revealed that the majority of the materials date from c. 1947, and less than 5 percent appear to be recycled or reused from the original log dogtrot. The remaining resources include outbuildings: a pump house, a garage, three sheds, and a pig pen. In addition to the architectural resources listed above, the concrete base of a silo was also recorded during archaeological testing at the site. The outbuildings and silo all date from the c. 1947 remodel and occupation of the site.

The pump house (Resource ID 1b) is a side-gabled, wood-framed structure with a six-over-six wooden sash window in the gabled end and a single-entry five-paneled door on the non-gabled elevation (**Figure 7-10**). The siding is T-111 pressed board and the roof is asphalt shingles.



Figure 7-10. Pump house (ID 1b), northwest view.

Three sheds are located on the property. Shed A (Resource ID 1c), is a collapsed wood-framed building with corrugated metal siding and roof (**Figure 7-11**). Shed B (Resource ID 1d), is a wood-framed, side-gabled, open-air building with an enclosed tool shed on the north end (**Figure 7-12**). Shed C (Resource ID 1e), is a wood-framed, side-gabled, open-air building with vertical corrugated metal siding in the gable ends (**Figure 7-13**).



Figure 7-11. Shed A (ID 1c), collapsed, south view.



Figure 7-12. Shed B (ID 1d), west view



Figure 7-13. Shed C (ID 1e), west view.

The garage (Resource ID 1f) is constructed approximately 20 feet off the northwest corner of the house. It is wood framed and gable fronted with asbestos siding in the front gable (**Figure 7-14**). The garage has two bays and no garage doors.

The pig pen (Resource ID 1g) measures approximately 20 x 25 feet, and consists of wood posts and barbed wire (**Figure 7-15**). The area within the barbed wire boundary was once cleared; however, the area is now overgrown with secondary vegetation.

The metal framed outbuilding (Resource ID 1h) measures approximately 10 x 10 feet and is of unknown function. The building has a rectangular plan and corrugated metal siding and a metal roof (**Figure 7-16**).



Figure 7-14. Garage (ID 1f), west view.



Figure 7-15. Pig pen (1g), east view.



Figure 7-16. Outbuilding (1h), west view.

Site 41BO255 (Resource ID 1a-i) is the remains of the Sweeny Plantation house and its associated outbuildings and cemetery. The oldest building on the property, the house (ID 1a) was originally constructed in 1837 and extensively remodeled in 1947. At that time, the outbuildings (sheds, garage, and pump house) were constructed. Resource ID 1a-i does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation individually or as part of a collective group of resources associated with Sweeny Plantation. SWCA analyzed this resource for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, broad patterns of history; Criterion B, association with a significant person; and, Criterion C, distinctive characteristics of architecture. While the Sweeny Plantation is significant within the historic context of Brazoria County plantations (Criterion A), for its association with the Sweeny family (Criterion B), and for the original design and materials of the 1837 plantation house (Criterion C), the property lacks integrity of materials, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association.

The only aspect of intact integrity is location, which is not sufficient to recommend this resource, or the property as a whole, NRHP eligible. Additionally, the outbuildings associated with this resource post-date the plantation era, with the

exception of the Sweeny Cemetery (ID 1i). Therefore, SWCA recommends Site 41BO255/ID 1a-h as NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B and C.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Initial archaeological investigation of the Sweeny Jr. Plantation occurred in June 2012, and the site was re-visited in February 2013 for further delineation. Pedestrian survey with shovel testing and a metal detection survey were utilized to assess archaeological deposits at 41BO255.

Archaeological investigations at the site focused on the identification of the following buildings, structures, and objects believed to be associated with the Antebellum and Reconstruction (c. 1837-1870) occupation of the Sweeny Plantation: a blacksmith shop, slave cabins, commissary, brick hold, sugar mill, saw mill, cotton gin, a three-story brick house used as a barn, a kiln, and a post office. The exact location of these resources across the larger 2680-acre Sweeny Jr. Plantation is unknown; only 762 acres of the original plantation are located within the current project area. However, the presence of other features typically associated with plantations, including cisterns, privies, wells, and a kitchen were also anticipated during excavations.

In order to locate these features and present a general account of archaeological deposits across the site area, shovel testing was conducted along transects spaced at 10-meter intervals (**Figure 7-17**). Additionally, metal detecting transects were walked at 6-m intervals within the interior fence line of the main house (**Figure 7-18; Appendix G**). The placement of metal detecting transects was based on anecdotal evidence recovered during background research that noted the

presence of the blacksmith shop near the present location of the pump house.

Ground surface visibility consisted of approximately 5 percent due to vegetation in the area. A total of 135 shovel tests were excavated across the site, and 142 shovel probes were excavated at locations indicated to contain metal objects. Shovel tests were typically excavated at or near 100 cmbs and exhibited three strata in profile. Stratum I extended from the ground surface to 40 cmbs and consisted of dark brown (7.4YR3/4) silt loam. Stratum II extended from the base of Stratum I to 70 cmbs and contained a layer of strong brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum III extended from the base of Stratum II to 100 cmbs and contained a layer of light brown (7.5YR6/4) silty clay loam. Shovel tests were terminated when they encountered compact soils or sterile subsoil. Overall, soil profiles observed in shovel tests indicated that the site area has been heavily modified by residential and agricultural activities.

Overall, the present site area measures approximately 250 m north-south by 275 m east-west, encompassing approximately 10.5 acres. A total of 1,460 artifacts were recovered from 87 shovel tests and 142 metal detecting probes within the site area, consisting of heavily fragmented and poorly preserved materials dating from the early-nineteenth century to present day. Artifacts were generally recovered from a mixed assemblage between depths of 10 to 40 cmbs (3.9-15.7 inbs). Cultural material included metal fragments (n=352), ceramic sherds (n=148), glass shards (n=362), brick fragments (n=441), faunal material (n=109), and synthetic material including plastic and asbestos (n=48). See **Appendix H** for a full listing of artifacts recovered during the investigations.



Figure 7-17. Shovel tests excavated at site 41BO255.



Figure 7-18. Location of positive metal detecting hits.

Metal artifacts recovered from site 41BO255 generally included hardware (i.e. nuts and bolts), twentieth-century tools or portions of tools, mechanical parts, nails, and numerous heavily-corroded indeterminate fragments. Definitively modern materials (post-1960) accounted for approximately 15 percent of the metal artifact sample.

Nails constitute the largest category of metal artifact type at 39 percent (n=137) and the only metal resource with a well-established chronology. Based on manufacture category, nails from site 41BO255 included a single wrought nail (0.7 percent), 70 machine-cut nails (51 percent), 60 wire nails (44 percent), and 6 nails of undetermined type (4.3 percent). Due to the poor preservation at the site, analysis of the nails was limited to general production type as other manufacturing characteristics such as metal grain and beveling under the head could not be observed. As a result, three general temporal categories were assigned to each artifact based on common dates of nail production; wrought nails (c. 1790-1820), machine-cut nails (c. 1820-1890), and wire nails (c. 1890-present). These dates were utilized during the analysis to compare chronology between assorted artifact types and assess depositional integrity.

When compared with other sites with similar initial occupation dates (c. 1837), the low percentage of wrought nails is conspicuous. Excavations at the c. 1834-1860 private residence, trade store, and blacksmith shop at Fort Vancouver in Washington exhibited ratios of wrought to machine-cut nails between 59:40 to 49:51 percent (Adams 2002). If, as research suggests, a blacksmith shop was located at site 41BO255, a greater quantity of wrought nails would be expected in the recovered assemblage.

The ratio of wrought to machine-cut to wire nails at site 41BO255 (0.7:51:44 percent) is comparable to sites with slightly later initial construction/occupation dates, notably site 17 at the Millwood Plantation, a large plantation complex in South Carolina and Georgia. Site 17 (c. 1890-1900+) documented a ratio of 0.2:56.2:43.6 percent wrought to machine-cut to wire nails (Adams 2002). Sites with similar ratios of machine-cut to wire nails also include Richland Creek site 41NV267 (c. 1873-1910) which recorded 54 percent machine-cut to 46 percent wire-cut nails, and site 22CL571A (c. 1890-1942) in Mississippi which presented a ratio of 52.6 percent machine-cut to 47.4 wire nails.

A total of 10 varieties of ceramics are represented at site 41BO255. Of the 148 ceramic sherds, the most common type is pearlware (n=45), followed by ironstone (n=43), whiteware (n=20), and stonewares (n=14). Other ceramics represented throughout the site are brownware (n=1), earthenwares (n=4), porcelain (n=5), redware (n=2), Rockingham ware (n=1), yellowware (n=2), and modern ceramics (n=11). Each ceramic type was assigned a date range which factored in both the particular ware's time period of manufacture and its peak of use and popularity in the United States. Four general temporal groups of ceramics emerged as a result of the ceramic analysis performed (**Table 7-2**).

The first group ranges from early-eighteenth century- to late-eighteenth century (1770-1780) and consists of a two pieces of coarse earthenware with a light glaze. The second group begins mid-eighteenth century and extends to the early-nineteenth century (1751-1830). This group is composed of a variety of both plain and decorated pearlware, porcelain, earthenware and stoneware totaling 54 fragments.

Table 7-2. Ceramic artifacts identified at site 41BO255.

	Group 1 (1700-1780)	Group 2 (1751-1830)	Group 3 (1810-1890)	Group 4 (1830-1930)	Modern	Total	Percent Type
Earthenware	2	2				4	2.7%
Pearlware		45				45	30.4%
Porcelain		5				5	3.4%
Stoneware		2	12			14	9.4%
Redware			2			2	1.4%
Yellowware			2			2	1.4%
Rockingham ware			1			1	0.7%
Ironstone				43		43	29%
Whiteware				20		20	13.5%
Brownware				1		1	.7%
Modern					11	11	7.4%
Total	2	54	17	64	11	148	100%
Percent Total	1.4%	36.5%	11.5%	43.2%	7.4%	100%	

Plain	0	47	0	55	11	113
Decorated	2	7	17	9	0	35
Percent Plain	0	87%	0	86%	100%	76%
Percent Decorated	100%	13%	100%	14%	0	24%

The third group spans most of the nineteenth century (1810-1890) and includes 17 pieces of the more colorful redware, yellowware, Rockingham ware and glazed stonewares. The last group crosses the nineteenth and into the early-twentieth century. It consists of 64 fragments of mainly plain ironstone and whiteware, though a few decorated pieces were recovered, and one brownware fragment. The remaining ceramics were clearly modern in nature.

The preponderance of ironstone and pearlware in the assemblage is not uncommon for archaeological sites with initial occupation dates in the early-nineteenth century. Both types were not only common, but popular at the time as dinnerware and service pieces. In particular the former was valued for its durability and utility (Sussman 1977; South 1977). Each

represented a successive step in the tireless English ceramic quest for pottery nearing or equaling the whiteness of porcelain from the East (Denker 1985). Interestingly, only two porcelain fragments were recovered from the plantation site. A family's finer ceramics, like porcelain, were typically reserved for special occasions so as to prevent breakage from everyday use (Miller 1980). The low number of porcelain sherds may simply be indicative of its sparing use, or it may suggest that extra expense on greater numbers of finer ceramic wares was not spent.

Further examination of ceramic decoration can also tell us about the economy and preferences of the family. For the purposes of this discussion, decorated ceramics are considered to be those that exhibit colored glazing, molding, hand painting, transfer

printing, or other purposeful surficial modification. The majority (76 percent) of the ceramic assemblage recovered from the shovel tests at the plantation site is plain and resembles some shade of white. While 24 percent does display some form of decoration, most of these are due to colored glazing on stoneware or unrefined earthenwares as opposed to more intricate painted or printed motifs. In general there is a lack of more intricately and elaborately decorated wares in the assemblage. The Sweeny family and its descendants may have taken great care to guard their best dishes and any heirloom pieces they might have brought with them to Texas. Alternatively, this may represent the preferences of the family or a necessity to obtain plainer, cheaper dishware.

Together, these observations support the possibility that the priority for ceramic selection and purpose may have been aimed toward more utilitarian pieces than aesthetic or status-related choices. This may speak to the overall wealth of the Sweeny Jr. family, as prominent families often considered

household appointments like fine pottery to be indicative of status and prosperity (Otto 1977). Household ceramics identified in supplementary excavations may offer further insight into the socioeconomic standing of the Sweeny Plantation residents.

Glass recovered from site 41BO255 consisted of 362 small, fragmented glass shards. The most common type is bottle or other domestic-use glass (n=319), followed by architectural glass used for windows (n=39), and four shards of indeterminate use. Both colored and clear samples of each of these types are represented in the artifact assemblage. Each glass shard was assigned a date range based on its composition, color and thickness. Window glass fell into three general temporal categories: pre-1900 (n=16), 1900-1920s (n=22), and modern (n=1). The domestic-use glass sample is more varied and abundant, demonstrating the widest range for probable manufacture and use. As a result, glass from this category was assigned to three different temporal groups (**Table 7-3**).

Table 7-3. Domestic-use glass artifacts recovered from site 41BO255.

	Pre-1900s	1900-1920s	1920s - present	Total	Percent Type
Amber	4	21	28	53	16.4%
Amethyst		2		2	0.6%
Aqua	22	36	1	59	18.3%
Brown			2	2	0.6%
Clear	2	11	133	146	45.2%
Green	5		4	9	2.8%
Milk	4			4	1.2%
Olive	27	15	5	47	14.6%
Yellow		1		1	0.3%
Total	64	86	173	323	100%
Total Percent	19.8%	26.6%	53.6%	100%	

Plain	35	86	136	257
Embossed	29	0	37	66
Percent Plain	55%	100%	79%	80%
Percent Embossed	45%	0%	21%	20%

The first group consists of glass that predates the twentieth century and is comprised of 62 pieces of colored glass and two clear shards. This sample includes amber, amethyst, green, olive, yellow and milk glass specimens with both plain and embossed varieties. The second group incorporates the early-twentieth century to the 1920s. This group is composed of a majority of aqua and amber glass, followed by olive, clear, yellow, and amethyst pieces, all of which are without embellishment. The third group begins at the close of the 1920s and extends to present day. This group comprises more than half the total sample and includes 173 shards of clear and colored glass. The largest type represented in this group is clear, plain glass. Amber and olive colored glass make up the next two largest categories with much smaller amounts of green, brown, and aqua.

The glass artifacts recovered during testing were spread across the breadth of the site. The wide date range of the glass specimens recovered is indicative of the continuous occupation of the site. Over 50 percent of the sample is considered post-1920s to modern in age, and 27 percent dates from 1900 to the 1920s. Only 20 percent of the assemblage date before the twentieth century, though, this group had the highest percentage of embossed letters and designs. The low frequency of older glass artifacts despite the site's initial early nineteenth century occupation may speak to the level of disturbance at the site due to various residential activities.

Faunal ecofacts were generally recovered from two discrete locations within site 41BO255, representing possible kitchen or refuse middens. The locales are situated at the western edge of the house and approximately 100 feet west of that point. The majority of the faunal elements

consisted of small, highly fragmented mammal bones, predominately cow and pig (n=95). Other animals represented at the site consisted of turtle (n=1), fish (n=4), bird (n=5), and indeterminate species (n=3). Further excavation is necessary to verify the presence of a kitchen or refuse midden and explore the nature and use of the deposits.

The brick artifacts consisted of 383 handmade, low-fired fragments. The total weight of the collected brick was approximately 1,500 grams (3.3 lb). The majority of the brick fragments are very small, weighing less than 10 grams (92 percent). Only 5 percent are small to medium fragments, weighing between 10-50 grams, and the remaining 3 percent are moderately sized to half portions of brick. While pieces of pulverized brick were ubiquitous across the site, whole bricks were found in few locations, including a possible kitchen midden on the western edge of the house. In addition to a high density of faunal and brick material, the deposit also consisted of ash, charcoal, ceramic sherds, glass shards, shell, and metal fragments. No obvious brick stacking was identified within the feature; however, additional excavation of the feature will be necessary to more conclusively determine the exact nature and composition of the deposit.

NRHP Eligibility

Phase I investigations at site 41BO255 revealed heavily fragmented and poorly preserved materials dating from the early-nineteenth century to present day. Artifacts with a range of manufacture dates were generally recovered from a mixed assemblage indicating a lack of intact stratigraphy across much of the site area. Ground disturbances across the site area were pervasive, and the integrity of much of the near-surface portions of the site is questionable.

Still, the current investigations were unsuccessful in pin-pointing the locations of features believed to have been associated with the Antebellum and Reconstruction (c. 1837-1870) occupation of the Sweeny Plantation, such as cisterns, privies, a blacksmith shop, or slave cabins. The continued occupation of the plantation house, as well as agricultural and nearby plant construction, has had a substantial impact on the archaeological deposits in the area. At present, the c. 1947 remodel of the Sweeny Plantation, including the addition of numerous outbuildings, concrete sidewalks and landscape elements, marks the most profound transformation of the property, and has led to the concealment, if not destruction, of these features.

In order to better assess the composition and integrity of archaeological deposits, as well as locate features indicated to have been present at the site, SWCA recommends Phase II significance testing at site 41BO255. The testing should specifically target those areas with high artifact densities as indicated in **Figure 7-19**, and at those locales where artifact types and densities suggest the presence of kitchen or refuse middens. Furthermore, testing of surfaces beneath the c. 1947 structures may encountered better-preserved archaeological deposits and may expose one or more of the aforementioned plantation-era features.

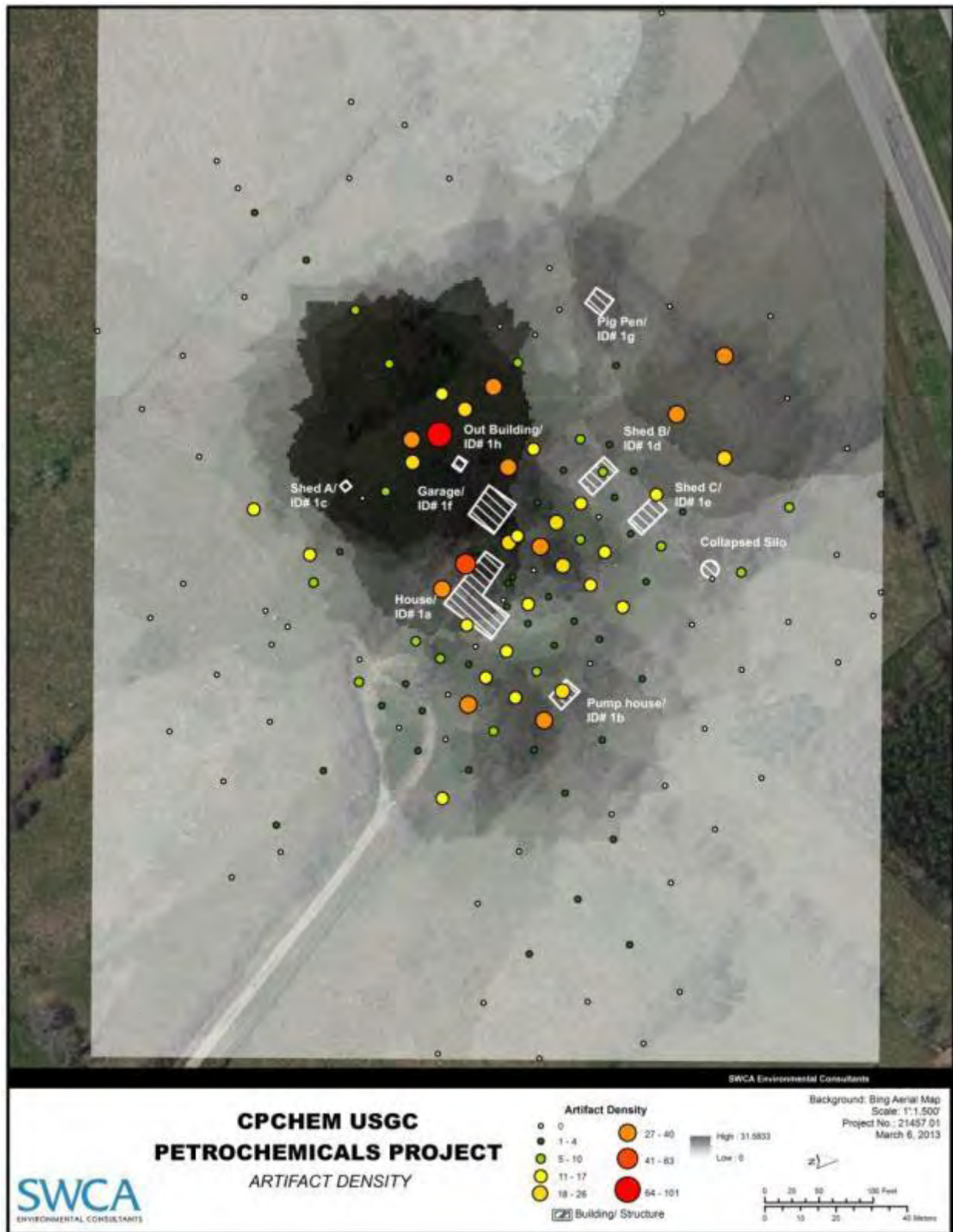


Figure 7-19. Artifact density plot for site 41BO255.

SWEENY CEMETERY (SITE 41BO256/ RESOURCE ID 1i)

Archaeological and historic resource investigations at the Sweeny Cemetery (Site 41BO256/Resource ID 1i) were conducted on June 21-22, 2012 and included a pedestrian surface survey to document all visible graves and a geophysical survey to determine if unmarked graves were present outside the fenced boundary of the cemetery.

Site 41BO256 is located in the northeast corner of the proposed project area; approximately 165 m (540 feet) southeast of the John Sweeny Jr. plantation house (**Figure 7-23**). The cemetery was originally utilized by the enslaved population of the plantation and is still in use today by their descendants. The cemetery boundary is delineated by a barbed wire fence, and the majority of the gravestones are situated within the western corner of the cemetery. The cemetery currently consists of 80 marked graves, but local sources indicate that there could be as many as 100 unmarked graves located within the cemetery and its vicinity.

During the initial survey, the location of each known grave was mapped using a GPS receiver, photographed and recorded (**Table 7-2, Figures 7-20, 7-21, and 7-22**). The earliest observed burial date on the grave markers is 1924 and the most recent grave dates to 2012. The deceased ranged in age from infancy to 100 years of age at the time of death. Of the 80 burials within the Sweeny Cemetery, 46 of the grave markers are constructed of stone with 2 examples of family members sharing a marker and 9 stone markers with a photo of the deceased. The remaining graves are designated by 16 metal markers provided by funeral homes, 2 metal plaques indicating military service,

and 14 concrete, homemade markers (**Figure 7-24**). A photo log of all visible grave markers can be found in **Appendix I**.



Figure 7-20. Earliest observed grave marker (Grave 55).



Figure 7-21. Most recent grave marker (Grave 79).



Figure 7-22. Handmade, concrete grave marker (Grave 8).

Table 7-4. Sweeny Cemetery grave markers.

Grave Number	Name	Years	Marker Material	Shape	Style	Photo on Marker	Label	Addition Comments
1	MAMIE L BAUGH BURNS	Jan. 29, 1900 - Sept. 6, 1984	stone	decorative cross	above ground	No		
2	D. A. WILSON	Sept. 18, 1928 - July 17, 1993	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	IN REMEBRANCE OF	
3	L. E. MORGAN	Jan. 1, 1920 - Jan. 22, 1969	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes	In loving Memory - My Wife	name in scroll, carved cross and flowers, vase
4	SAMUEL MORGAN Sr.	1907-1976	stone	rectangle	flat on ground	No	TEC4 US ARMY WORLD WAR II	cross in circle, partially obscured by vegetation
5	marble base		stone	rectangle	above ground	No		cross in circle, military stone, sunken into ground
6	MARIA VANIBLE	11-16-1970	concrete	rectangle	above ground	No	AGED 76	homemade, hand etched, remnants of vase
7	OLLIE MAE SPECHT	May 30, 1919 - November 4, 1955	stone	rectangle	flat on ground	No		etched flowers and praying hands
8	unmarked cross decoration		concrete	curved rectangle	above ground	No		homemade, hand etched cross on plain concrete
9	JOHN BAUGH JR.	Aug. 23, 1948 - May 14, 1967	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	IN HIS WILL IS OUR PEACE	Name and date in etched book outline, framed by etched leaves
10	JOHNNIE A BAUGH	1968	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	TEXAS SGT US ARMY WORLD WAR II	cross in circle, half of stone sunken into ground
11	EVA MAE JAMMER	Aug. 4, 1928 - Jan. 3, 2008	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	MISSIONARY CHRIST IS MY HOPE	etched cross, trees, and clouds
12	MARIE (MARIAH) BAUGH HAYNES	Sept. 9, 1892 - Mar. 4, 1946	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	WADES-JENKINS-HELMS-NORRIS	bottom portion sunken into ground
13	SHAWNDELL RAY SPENCER	Feb. 16, 1983 - Apr. 11, 1992	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	ASLEEP IN JESUS, BLESSED THOUGHT	etched angel praying at top
14	WILLIE MAE SPENCER	Sept. 14, 1933 - July 26, 1986	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	MOTHER SHE GAVE HER GREATEST GIFT, LOVE	etched flowers at corners
15	ELIZA WILLIAMS	BORN 5-25-1915 DIED 1-14-52	concrete	curved rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, hand etched
16	C-BAUGH		concrete	curved rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, hand etched
17	eroded concrete grave base		concrete	rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, sunken into ground
18	WILLIAM H CHICK HARRIS	193X - 1987	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	E. Viola & Son Funeral Home	

Grave Number	Name	Years	Marker Material	Shape	Style	Photo on Marker	Label	Addition Comments
19	EVA MAE BAUGH	Dec. 4, 1951 - Mar. 7, 2006	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	...GENEROUS IN HEART, CONSTANT OF FAITH...	etched flowers at corners
20	metal sign pole, damaged		metal					
21	ESTHER MAE WILEY	Nov. 19, 1929 - July 29, 1993	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	IN LOVING REMEBRANCE OF	stone vase on either side of stone, praying hands in corner, Jesus and ray of light in opposite corner, concrete grave outline
22	ALFRED BAUGH, JR.	1934-1988	stone	rectangle	flat on ground	No	"GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN"	etched roses in corner
23	damaged/eroded concrete		concrete	rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, badly eroded
24	THOMAS BAUGH	1936-1963	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	THY LIFE WAS BEAUTY, TRUTH, GOODNESS AND LOVE.	etched flowers in corners
25	ZETTIE BAUGH	Jan. 27, 1911 - Sept. 22, 1975	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	IN REMEMBRANCE OF	etched leaves and berries in corners
26	ETHEL TOLBERT	Aug. 6, 1909 - June 30, 1977	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	WE TRUST OUR LOSS WILL BE HER GAIN AND THAT WITH CHRIST SHE'S GONE TO REIGN.	
27	ALICE MAE WARREN	Mar. 27, 1908 - Aug 15, 1986	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	IN REMEBRANCE	etched leaves and berries in corners, metal grave marker at base
28	BRENDA J BESS	1951 - 1985	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	E. Viola & Son Funeral Home	
29	damaged metal marker		metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No		
30	AAMIA BROWN	2007-2008	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	Dixon Funeral Home	
31	TOMMY LEE BROWN	Apr 17 1958 - Mar 13 2004	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes	US NAVY	
32	SHARONA TOLBERT	1975-2011	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	Dixon Funeral Home	
33	HAROLD A. TOLBERT	July 14, 1930 - Sept. 4, 1987	stone	rectangle	flat on ground	Yes	IN LOVING MEMORY	
34	Clyde R. Riggins Jr.	Jan. 19, 1997 - Nov. 21, 1999	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes	"It is well"	small hand holding larger hand at top

Grave Number	Name	Years	Marker Material	Shape	Style	Photo on Marker	Label	Addition Comments
35	TOLBERT		stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	ALWAYS AND FOREVER Married Aug. 27, 1973	etched large double heart, last name in scroll, etched small heart with entwined wedding rings, etched roses, concrete grave boundary marker
	ARTHUR JAMES	Mar. 7, 1949 - Nov. 3, 2002					Second metal and stone marker at foot with raised name, dates, cross, US ARMY	vase inscribed with "A"
	ARTIS FAYE	Jan. 28, 1954 - NO DEATH DATE						vase inscribed with "T"
36	TOLBERT		stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	IN LOVING MEMORY Married Aug. 23, 1949	etched large double heart, last name in scroll, etched small heart with entwined wedding rings, etched roses, concrete grave boundary marker
	FREDDIE LEE, SR. ESTELLE	Sept. 22, 1926 - Sept 29, 2003 July 9, 1931 - NO DEATH DATE						vase inscribed with "F" vase inscribed with "E"
37	KOLBIE TOLBERT	2011-2011	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	Dixon Funeral Home	metal plate and two white crosses within boundary of concrete boundary marker
38	FREDDIE LEE TOLBERT JR	Feb 7 1954 - Mar 6 2004	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes	SP4 US ARMY	grave stone attached to concrete boundary marker
39	damaged metal marker		metal	curved rectangle	above ground	No		
40	metal flag, broken metal marker pole		metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No		
41	GEORGE MEYERS	Nov 3 1896 - Jan 17 1985	metal	rectangle	flat on ground	No	PVT US ARMY WORLD WAR I	embossed cross
42	plastic flowers, broken metal marker		metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No		
43	PRUITT HILLARD	Nov 7 1907 - Jan 21 1985	metal	rectangle	flat on ground	No	PFC US ARMY WORLD WAR II	embossed cross, marker propped up to stand vertical
44	BURNETT		stone	rectangle	flat on ground	No		two etched crosses in corner, etched profile of Jesus flanked by flowers in center
	CHARLIE JR.	Dec. 25, 1899 - Oct. 21, 1986						
45	ELLA	Jan. 11, 1904 - June 9, 1983						

Grave Number	Name	Years	Marker Material	Shape	Style	Photo on Marker	Label	Addition Comments
46	EDDIE HILLARD	Jun 1 1906 - Dec 25 1980	stone	rectangle	flat on ground	No	PVT US ARMY WORLD WAR II	etched cross in circle
47	JOHN HILLARD	Jan. 5, 1902 - May 20, 1968	concrete	stepped rectangle	above ground	No	IN MEMORY OF AT REST	handmade, hand etched, two concrete urns/vases flanking side
48	MART...	1927-1962	concrete	rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, hand etched, heavily eroded
49	Mamie Hillard	Ineligible	concrete	rectangle	above ground	No	hand etched star or flower in corner	handmade, hand etched, heavily eroded
50	DELLA WADDY	12.15.1885 - 7.20.1971	concrete	rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, hand etched
51	FANNIE BURNETT		concrete	rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, hand etched
52	HANNAH MORGAN		concrete	rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, hand etched
53	HENRY MORGAN		concrete	rectangle	above ground	No		handmade, hand etched
54	NANNIE BUSH	June 14, 1901 - Dec. 30, 1967	stone	rectangle	above ground	No		stone vase on either side of marker, etched flowers in corners
55	MATILDA HARRIS PARKS	<i>Died</i> Dec. 21, 1924	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	illegible writing	grave stone broken in half, etched flowers, raised triangular design on base
56	CELIE WADE	Feb. 23, 1895 - XXX. XX, 1924	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	AT REST	etched leaves in corners, crown at center top, grave stone is broken in two and half buried
57	PARKS		stone	rectangle	above ground	No		Only base at location, missing top portion of grave stone
58	CHARLIE PARKS	1918-1981	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	TEC5 US ARMY WORLD WAR II	etched cross in circle
59	JARRETT D. BAUGH	Aug. 31, 1973 - Oct. 20, 2001	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No		etched praying hands at bottom corners, concrete grave boundary marker
60	MAURIC MELVIN GROVEY Jr.	Oct 11 1959 - Jul 16 2001	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes	PFC US ARMY	Etched cross
61	GREGORY LEROY GROVEY, SR.	Apr. 4, 1953 - Apr. 13, 2010	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes		picture and name in etched scroll, praying hands in front of cross in center, etched roses and leaves
62	WILLIE SPRIGGS JR		metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No		
63	WARD		stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	MARRIED JAN. 27, 1940	names in scroll, etched heart with entwined wedding rings in center, etched roses on either side of heart

Grave Number	Name	Years	Marker Material	Shape	Style	Photo on Marker	Label	Addition Comments
63	FELIX W.	Sept. 10, 1905 - May 28, 2003						
64	BERNICE CONNER	July 22, 1902 - Nov. 27, 1995						
65	WILL WAYNE BURNETT, JR.	Sept. 3, 1964 - July 23, 1996	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes	FOREVER WITH THE LORD	etched flowers in corners, metal vase on side
66	WILL BURNETT	Sept 28 1926 - Aug 17 2006	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	Yes	US ARMY WORLD WAR II	etched cross at top
67	BURNETT ESTELLA MAE	1909 - 2009	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	E. Viola & Son Funeral Home	
68	PINKIE RIVERS	BORN - 1893 DIED - 1993	concrete	rectangle	flat on ground	No		handmade, hand etched
69	THOMAS J ELLIS, SR.	1883 - 1980	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No		name in etched circle, etched flowers and leaves
70	ARMELLA GROVEY ELLIS	June 9, 1893 - Dec. 17, 1984	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No		name in etched circle, etched flowers and leaves
71	THOMAS JEFFERSON ELLIS Jr	Aug 7 1906 - Jan 31 2000	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	US NAVY WORLD WAR II	etched cross at top
72	DOROTHY GROVEY ELLIS	Aug. 3, 1914 - Mar. 13, 2004	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No		name in etched circle, etched flowers and leaves
73	LLOYD L. ELLIS, Sr.	Born 9/11/1947 Died 4/3/2012	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	Age 64 E. Viola & Son Funeral Home	
74	LEWIS BELL BURNETT	July 10, 1943 - July 7, 2004	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No	A LOVING HUSBAND	etched dove carrying olive branch in circle at top
75	CHARLIE BURNETT	1939 - 2003	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	Dixon Funeral Home	
76	ELLA MAE TAYLOR	1932 - 1999	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	Dixon Funeral Home	
77	NINA MAE JONES	Mar. 27, 1928 - Sept. 15, 2001	stone	curved rectangle	above ground	No		etched cross in center, etched roses to either side, stone vase on side
78	MITTIE DAVIS	SUNRISE APR. 16, 1912 SUNSET SEPT. 12, 2005	stone	rectangle	flat on ground	No	BELOVED MOTHER	metal grave marker next to stone marker "Davis, Mittie E."
79	FLORA MAE ALLISON	May 31, 1926 - May 25, 2011	stone	rectangle	above ground	No	BIG MAMA	stone vase to side, praying hands with clouds and beams of light in one corner, etched rose in opposite corner
80	LEWIS TOLBERT	1938-2011	metal	rectangular plate	above ground	No	Duncan-Roberts Bay City, Texas	



Figure 7-23. Location of 41BO256 in relation to 41BO255.

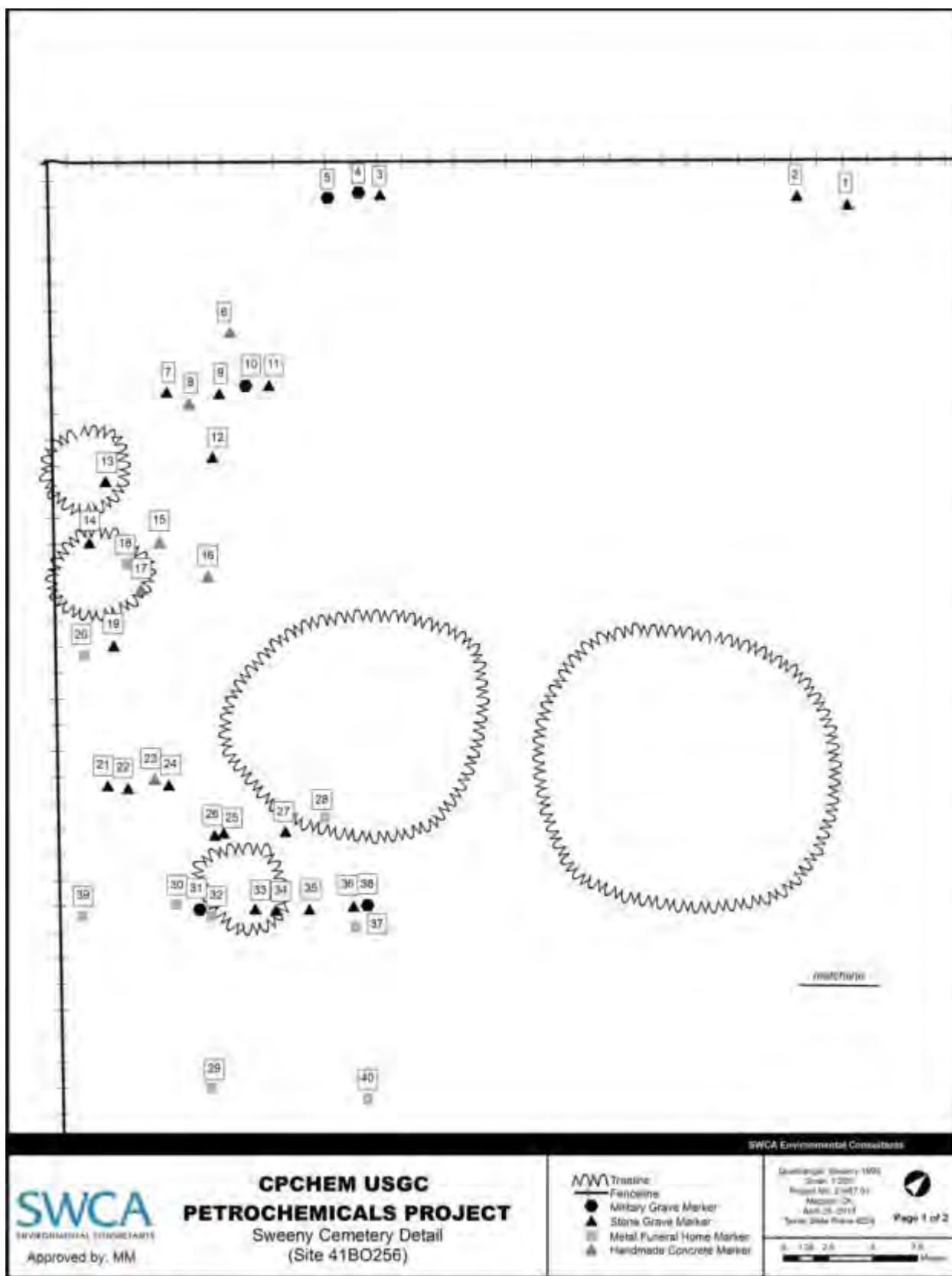


Figure 7-24. Sweeny Cemetery grave locations, sheet 1 of 2.

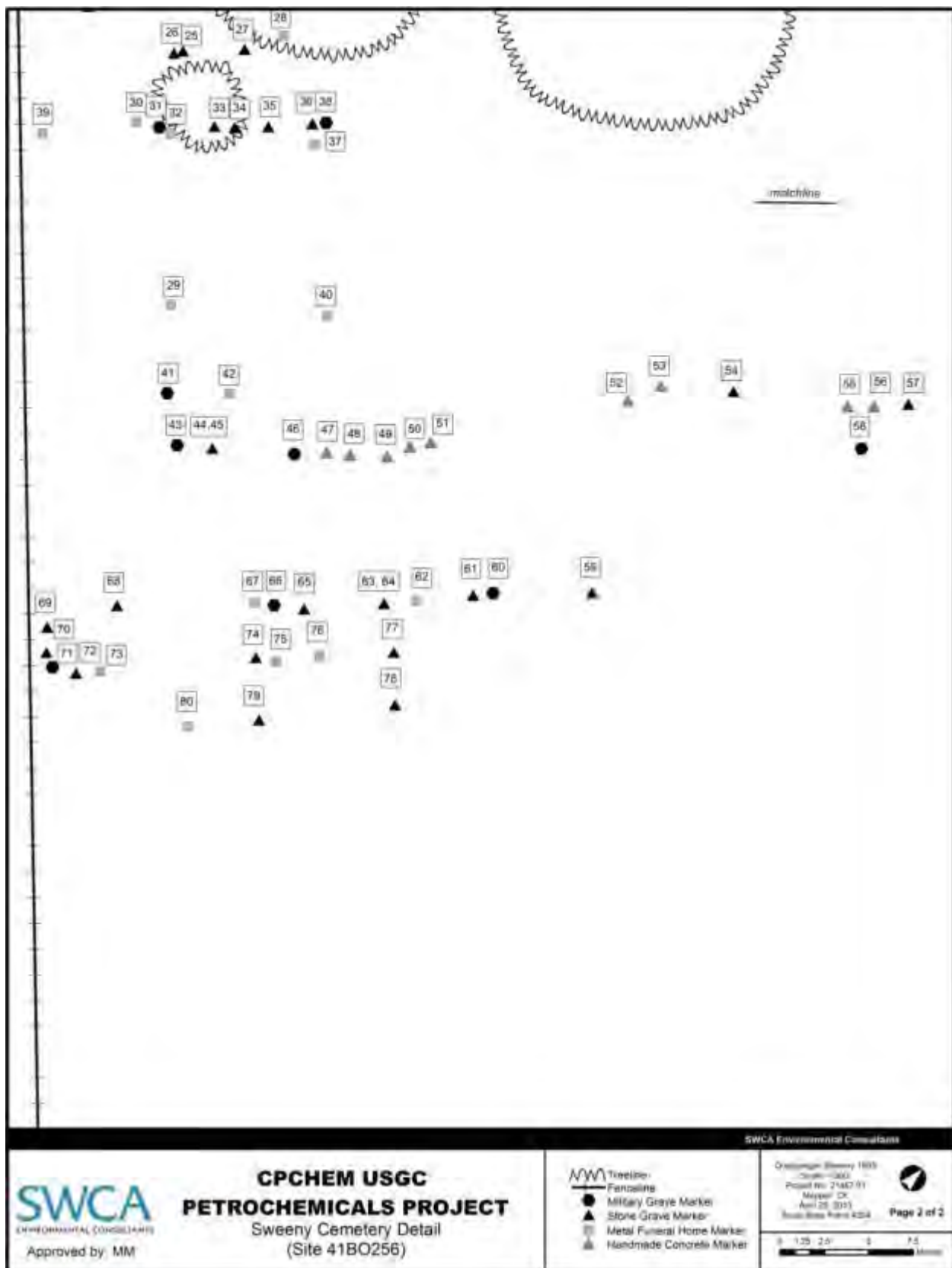


Figure 7-24. Sweeny Cemetery grave locations, sheet 2 of 2.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

During the June 2012 field visit, a geophysical survey was conducted utilizing Electromagnetic induction (EMI) to create a map of subsurface deposits adjacent to the Sweeny Cemetery. A grid of EMI transects was first completed in an area of known burials within the barbed wire fence boundary to create a baseline of EMs exhibited by the caskets and grave shafts. The result was a number of high amplitude anomalies (white features), which most likely represent modern metal caskets. A grid of EMI transects was then surveyed on the exterior of the northwestern-facing fence line. Five small dark (black) anomalies, representing negative values, were identified in various locations. These anomalies, believed to be indicators of old, unmarked burials, the spacing of which was consistent with the spacing of marked graves opposite the fence.

An additional EMI survey grid was located on the exterior of the southwestern-facing fence line. Numerous black, oval anomalies were identified as a result; however, these features were ground-truthed and found to be modern refuse, generally aluminum cans.

To further investigate the anomalies identified along the northwestern-facing fence line, mechanical scraping was employed along the northwestern border of the cemetery. A swath of land approximately 22-m (75-feet) long was scraped with a backhoe from west to east in six inch increments to a depth of three feet (**Figure 7-25**). The location was mapped and the soils recorded. Soils encountered during scraping exhibited one stratum in profile which extended from the ground surface to a depth of 36 inches and consisted of very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty clay.



Figure 7-25. Mechanical scraping at the Sweeny Cemetery, southwest view.

As a result of this investigation, no evidence of unmarked burials was encountered outside of the delineated boundary of the Sweeny Cemetery. Multiple metal objects were exposed by the backhoe; however, all items were all identified as modern refuse (**Figure 7-26**).

NRHP ELIGIBILITY

Site 41BO256 (ID 1i), the Sweeny Cemetery represents an intact cemetery where the Sweeny Plantation's enslaved population were interred and their descendants continue to be buried.

For NRHP eligibility analysis of cemeteries, Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries must be utilized. According to the National Park Service's *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Because cemeteries may embody values beyond personal or family-specific emotions, the National Register criteria allow for listing of cemeteries under certain conditions individually under Criteria A, B or C.



Figure 7-26. Aerial overview of the Sweeny Cemetery depicting the geophysical survey results, mechanical scraping areas, and grave markers.

Analyzing the integrity of a cemetery incorporates different aspects than above ground resources. The evaluation involves a close look at the plan, the markers (types and materials), and related elements such as the fencing and oyster shell roadway loop at the Sweeny Cemetery. The Sweeny Cemetery is a vernacular landscape and many of the earliest graves are unmarked; an inventory of the grave markers has been assembled (see Table 7-2) yet an analysis of burial dates has not been conducted.

The Sweeny Cemetery has been in uninterrupted use since it was first given to the enslaved persons on the Sweeny Plantation for burial of their dead and descendants continue to be buried here. However, based on the absence of graves associated with persons of transcendent importance and a lack of distinctive design features of the gravestones or monuments, the Sweeny Cemetery is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Site 41BO256 (ID 1i) will not be impacted by the currently proposed project. CPChem proposes to construct a new fence approximately 40 feet away from the existing cemetery boundary beyond which no activities would occur.

SITE 41BO244

Site 41BO244 is located within the boundaries of a proposed detention pond,



(Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D-1). The site measures approximately 10 m north-south by 8 m east-west, and consists of a surface scatter of construction rubble, including a metal drum, an aluminum cattle/ranch gate, and iron pipe fragments (Figure 7-27). A concrete wall 8-foot high

with a 2-foot-wide concrete base is also amongst the rubble (Figure 7-28).



Figure 7-27. Site 41BO244, general overview, north view.



Figure 7-28. Concrete structure at site 41BO244, east view.

This exact function of site is unknown; however, based on a review of historic aerial photography, it appears to have once been associated with a large, rectangular pond evident in the area as early as 1943 (Appendix F: F-8). This pond appears to have been associated with the original plant; the site may have once functioned as a bridge or outfall structure, but has since been abandoned.

Based on its relatively modern age, ubiquity of the encountered materials, and lack of any unique character or contextual integrity, site

41BO244 possesses negligible research value and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.

SITE 41BO245

Site 41BO245 is located [REDACTED]

(Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D-2). The site measures approximately 300 x 350 m (984 x 1148 feet) and includes an 8-x-8-foot cast-concrete basin, concrete rubble and footings, a concrete and gravel foundation, and an oyster and gravel drive (Figures 7-29 and 7-30).



Figure 7-29. Concrete and gravel foundation pad identified at site 41BO245, southwest view.



Figure 7-30. Concrete basin identified at site 41BO245, east view.

This site is of unknown function, but it is presumed to be associated with the original plant or oil and gas activities in the area. According to a review of historic aerial photography, activity is evident in the area by 1965, possibly as early as 1943 (Appendix F).

Based on its relatively modern age, and lack of any unique character or contextual integrity, site 41BO245 possesses negligible research potential and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.

SITE 41BO246

Site 41BO246 is located [REDACTED]

(Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D3). The site consists of diffuse scatter of limestone gravel measuring approximately 60 x 60 m (196 feet).

The exact function of the site is unknown, but a structure was identified in the area following a review of 1943 aerial photography (Appendix F: F-8). The structure is no longer evident by 1965, and no extant structures or ruins were encountered in the area during the survey investigations (Figure 7-31). A total of 10 shovel tests were excavated in the site area yielding a low density of blocky limestone gravel, with a single shovel test encountering a fragment of butchered bone from an unidentified mammal (Figure 7-32).



Figure 7-31. Site 41BO246, general overview, view south.

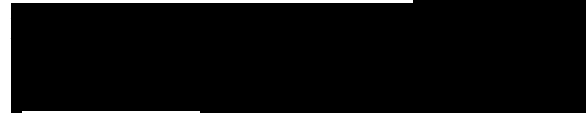
Based on its relatively modern age, paucity of recovered materials, and lack of any unique character or contextual integrity, site 41BO246 possesses negligible research potential and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.



Figure 7-32. Butchered bone fragment recovered at 41BO246.

SITE 41BO247

Site 41BO247 is located s



(Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D4). The site consists of an active oil well and scatter of modern refuse measuring approximately 100 x 100 m (328 feet).

The site was first identified as a cleared area containing what appeared to be a series of structures on the 1943 aerial imagery of the project area (**Appendix F: F-8**). Features at the site include the well and pump jack, a rectangular earthen berm, and modern trash (**Figure 7-33**). A second, smaller refuse concentration is located approximately 150 m (492 feet) south of the main site density (**Figure 7-34**).

Based on its relatively modern age, ubiquity of the encountered materials, and lack of any unique character or contextual integrity, site 41BO247 possesses negligible research potential and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.



Figure 7-33. Site 41BO246, general overview, southwest view.



Figure 7-34. Industrial dump associated with 41BO246, plan view.

SITE 41BO248

Site 41BO248 is an early-twentieth-century bottle dump located within the proposed rail line footprint (**Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D5**). The site is situated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] measures approximately 7 x 7 m (23 feet).

Cultural materials were recovered from the surface of site 41BO248 and consist of bottle glass fragments and whole bottles dating from the 1920s to 1930s (**Figures 7-35 and 7-36**). A total of eight shovel tests were excavated in the area; however, no cultural materials were identified as a result of the subsurface investigations.



Figure 7-35. General overview of site 41BO248, east view.



Figure 7-36. Example of artifacts at 41BO248, plan view.

Based on its surficial nature and apparent secondary context, site 41BO248 possesses negligible research potential and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.

SITE 41BO249 (RESOURCE ID 3)

Site 41BO249 (Resource ID 3) consists of a mid-twentieth-century dwelling and two outbuildings, likely associated with agricultural activities apparent in the area c. 1943 (**Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D6; Appendix F: F-7**). The site is located [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (**Figure 7-37**).

The side-gabled, wood-framed building has a corrugated-metal roof and board-and-batten siding. The interior is divided into at least three rooms, each with exterior access. Insulating newspapers located within the walls date from the 1940s. A 10-x-10-x-5-foot chicken coop is located east of the house and a collapsed shed is situated to the northwest. Electric lines extend from the eastern wall of the house and mid-late-twentieth-century debris is scattered across an approximate 180-x-164-foot area.



Figure 7-37. Site 41BO249 (ID 3), general overview, view northeast.

Archaeological investigations at the site resulted in three positive shovel tests yielding a mix of modern refuse and historic materials to a depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 inbs). These materials included modern glass shards, unidentified metal fragments, bone, one whiteware ceramic sherd, and modern rubber. No well, cistern, or privy was encountered in the site area, the functions of which were likely provided by Linnville Bayou located immediately behind the main structure.

Based on the site's relatively modern age, ubiquity of the encountered materials, and lack of any unique character or contextual integrity, archaeological deposits at site 41BO247 possess negligible research potential and are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work archaeological investigation of the site is recommended.

As a result of detailed historic research, Site 41BO249 (Resource ID 3) was determined to have been utilized as a multi-room bunk house, constructed c. 1940. Resource ID 3 clearly appears on the 1943 historic aerial (Appendix F: F-7). When cross referenced with Figure 6-6 illustrating the deed research and land parcels sold off by the Sweeny's, this resource appears on or near the boundary of the John Baugh [Bough] or T. J. Grove parcels. Brazoria County deed records note the sale of the property to Jerry Baugh [Bough] and Thomas Jefferson (T.J.) Grove in three separate general warranty deeds occurring on the same day: 21 December 1897. This is in keeping with the established historic context regarding widespread sell-off of land from larger Brazoria County plantations in the decades following the Civil War as the economy shifted from plantation-based agriculture, such a labor intensive sugar, to smaller

farms with crops that could be sustained by paid or prison labor.

Federal census records from 1870 and 1880 for Old Ocean and Sweeny are noted as "Justice Precinct 2 of Brazoria County" and show Jerry Baugh [Bough] was born in Texas in 1860. He would have been 37 years old at the time John Sweeny sold him the land. Jerry's father, Jesse, was born in Tennessee and worked as a laborer. Jerry's mother, Louisa, was born in Texas to Tennessean parents. Jesse and Louisa had ten children: four sons and six daughters. Jerry was the oldest son and appears as a "laborer" in the 1880 census. In 1890, Jerry Baugh marries Mary and by the 1900 census the couple has four children: Francis, Mary, Jesse, Jerry, and Jerry, Jr. The couple owned their home with a mortgage and farmed the land. The family farmed the land until September of 1952 when a Jerry Baugh, possibly Jerry, Jr., sold the property to the Phillips Petroleum Company. There are several additional listings in the census data for Baugh or Bough families in Precinct 2 of Brazoria County indicating it was a large family.

The Grove family first appears in the 1900 Brazoria County Precinct 2 census. Thomas Jefferson Grove, a Texas born mulatto (b. 1871), and his Texas-born wife Nellie (b. 1869), were married in 1890. The couple had four children and by 1910, only three were living: Richard (b. 1891), Thomas (b. 1892), and Ameilia (b. 1894). The couple adopted Pinkey Parks and in the 1910 census their sister-in-law, Tennessee [Termence] Baugh [Bough], lived with the family along with her two sons, Austin and Calip [Calib]. Tennessee [Termence] is Jerry Baugh's [Bough] sister. It appears that the Grove and Baugh [Bough] families were related by marriage.

Resource ID 3 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation individually or as part of a collective group of resources associated with the Sweeny Plantation or the Baugh [Bough] or Grove families. SWCA analyzed this resource for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, broad patterns of history; Criterion B, association with a significant person; and, Criterion C, distinctive characteristics of architecture. While the Sweeny Plantation is significant within the historic context of the Plantations of Brazoria County (Criterion A), for its association with the Sweeny family (Criterion B) and for the original design and materials of the 1837 plantation house (Criterion C), the property lacks integrity of materials, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The Criterion B association with the Baugh [Bough] or Grove families is indicative of the widespread selloff of plantation lands in the decades following the Civil War yet the resource does not rise to meet NRHP eligibility on its own; any associated buildings forming a farmstead or agricultural complex are no longer standing. The only aspect of integrity that remains intact is its location which is not sufficient to recommend this resource or the property as a whole as NRHP eligible. Therefore, SWCA recommends Resource ID 3 as NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B and C.

SITE 41BO250

Site 41BO250 is a mid-twentieth-century refuse dump located approximately 152 m (500 feet) south of site 41BO249. The site is situated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D7). The site area measures approximately 9 m (30 feet) north-south by 12 m (39 feet) east-west.

Cultural materials observed at site 41BO250 were located on the surface and include metal cooking pots and numerous household glass bottles dating from the 1950s. Given its proximity to site 41BO249, as well as similarities in material composition and age, the two sites are likely related (**Figures 7-38 and 7-39**).

Based on its surficial nature and apparent secondary context, as well as the ubiquity and relative modern age of the artifact assemblage, site 41BO250 possesses negligible research potential and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.



Figure 7-38. Site 41BO250, general overview, north view.



Figure 7-39. Example of artifacts at 41BO250, plan view.

SITE 41BO251 (RESOURCE ID 2)

Site 41BO251 (Resource ID 2) is a shed with agricultural-related functions. The building is located [REDACTED]

(Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D8). Site 41BO251 (ID 2) was first identified during a review of 1943 aerial photography (Appendix F: F7). At that time, it was one of several outbuildings associated with a rural residential complex. Most of the complex, all but the shed, has been destroyed by prior plant expansion activities. The remaining shed measures approximately 10-by-10 foot, with vertical machine-milled boards and a gabled, corrugated-metal roof (Figure 7-40). Remnants of interior wood flooring and a carport extension were also observed.



Figure 7-40. Site 41BO251 (ID 2), general overview, view east.

When cross referenced with Figure 6-6 illustrating the deed research and land parcels sold off by the Sweeny's, Resource ID 2 appears on or near the boundary of the John Baugh [Bough] or T. J. Groveby parcels. A detailed account of the Baugh [Bough] and Groveby family histories is presented above in reference to Resource ID 3.

As a result of detailed historic research, Site 41BO251 (Resource ID 2) does not meet the

NRHP Criteria for Evaluation individually or as part of a collective group of resources associated with Sweeny Plantation or subsequent owners, the Groveby or Baugh [Bough] families. This resource is currently located on property that was historically part of the larger Sweeny Plantation; however, the land was sold off after the Civil War to the Groveby or Baugh [Bough] families, African American owners and presumed former enslaved persons on the Sweeny Plantation. In September 1952, J. Baugh [Bough] sold his property to the Phillips Petroleum Company and in 1980, the descendants of Thomas Jefferson Groveby sold the land to Aurora Terminal & Transportation, Inc.

The remaining building was added to the property after any association or ownership by the Sweeny family; associating with the Groveby or Baugh / Bough families was explored yet the remaining resource does not rise to meet NRHP eligibility Criteria. SWCA analyzed this resource for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, broad patterns of history; Criterion B, association with a significant person; and, Criterion C, distinctive characteristics of architecture. While the Sweeny Plantation is significant within the historic context of the Plantations of Brazoria County (Criterion A), for its association with the Sweeny family (Criterion B) and for the original design and materials of the 1837 plantation house and outbuildings (Criterion C), the plantation resources and those added later by subsequent owners lack integrity of materials, setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The only aspect of integrity that remains intact is the property's location which is not sufficient to recommend this resource or the property as a whole as NRHP eligible. Therefore, SWCA recommends Site 41BO251 (ID 2) as

NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B and C.

Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of site 41BO251 did not encounter any archaeological deposits within the proposed project area. Consequently, the site possesses negligible research value and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended at the site.

SITE 41BO252 (RESOURCE ID 4)

Site 41BO252 (Resource ID 4) is located



(**Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D9**). Archival research and site inspection determined that this resource is a former commercial (commissary) or institutional (school) building constructed c. 1920 and moved to its present location prior to 1965 (**Figure 7-41**). Modern debris was identified in the surrounding areas; however, no historic artifacts were located in conjunction with site 41BO252.



Figure 7-41. Site 41BO252 (ID 4), general overview, view south.

The small gable-fronted building is composed of one-by-four bays and clad with clapboard siding. There are four evenly spaced window openings along the side

elevations, a double-door opening on the north facade and small, louvered vents in the gable tympanums. Architecture detailing, such as its design simplicity and exposed rafter tails in the eaves, date it to the Arts and Crafts era of the early twentieth century.

Local sources indicate the building was moved to its current location to be used by a Girl Scout Camp, and is now employed by a rancher for hay storage. SWCA originally thought the resource could be a Rosenwald School; however the design, form, and composition of the building did not match the published plans for these schools. The main differences include the smaller scale of this building and the lack of one of the dominant characteristics of Rosenwald Schools: the grouping of the windows on side elevations. The windows on Resource ID 4 are individually spaced. There were schools for both whites and blacks in rural Brazoria County prior to the Rosenwald School era. It is possible that this building is a repurposed early-twentieth-century school or other commercial building.

Site 41BO252 (Resource ID 4) currently has an agricultural use, but as a result of archival research and onsite inspection, it was most likely constructed for institutional or commercial use c. 1920. This resource is currently located on property that was historically part of the larger Sweeny Plantation; however, the land where Resource ID 4 is located was sold off after the Civil War. This building was added to the property after any association or ownership by the Sweeny family. SWCA analyzed this resource for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, broad patterns of history; Criterion B, association with a significant person; and, Criterion C, distinctive characteristics of architecture. This building is known to have been moved to its current location. Resource ID 4 is not part of the

plantation era of Brazoria County. Its previous location and use as a commercial or institutional building cannot be confirmed at this time, so there exists no association with Education or Commerce in Brazoria County; therefore, is recommended as NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP eligible under Criterion A. Resource ID 4 retains no direct association with the Sweeny family or other persons of historic importance in Brazoria County; therefore, it is recommended as NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criterion B. The building, a small scale representative example of Arts and Crafts-era design, does not rise to the significance required for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The building retains its integrity of design, materials, feeling and workmanship; however, integrity of location and association have been lost due to its relocation. SWCA recommends Site 41BO252 (ID 4) as NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criterion C. Data gaps in the research include not knowing the original location and use of Resource ID 4.

Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of site 41BO252 did not encounter any historic-age cultural materials. Consequently, the site possesses negligible research value and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended at the site.

SITE 41BO253

Site 41BO253 is a low density surface scatter of mid-twentieth-century artifacts located [REDACTED]

(**Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D10**). The site area measures approximately 10 m (32 feet) north-south by 85 m (278 feet) east-west.

Pedestrian survey of the area encountered a diffuse scatter of oyster shell, brick, and cinderblock, non-diagnostic whiteware ceramic sherds, and brown and clear glass shards (**Figures 7-42 and 7-43**). Shovel tests excavated within the vicinity of site 41BO253 did not reveal subsurface cultural deposits.

Based on its surficial nature and apparent secondary context, as well as the ubiquity and relative modern age of the artifact assemblage, site 41BO253 possesses negligible research potential and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site.



Figure 7-42. CP10, general overview, east view.



Figure 7-43. Examples of artifacts at CP10.

SITE 41BO254 (RESOURCE ID 5)

Site 41BO254 (Resource ID 5) is located approximately [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 7-7; Appendix D: D11). Resource ID 5 is a two-story, rectangular-plan pump house with a formed-concrete base and a gabled, corrugated-metal second story and roof (Figures 7-44 and 7-45). The pump house was constructed in the 1940s over a manmade canal and was part of the earlier refinery operations. It is now abandoned and no longer in use.

The structure retains all seven aspects of integrity, yet does not meet NRHP eligibility Criteria. This resource is currently located on property that was historically part of the larger Sweeny Plantation; however, it is currently part of land that was sold off after the Civil War. This structure was added to the property in the 1940s by the chemical plant and refinery for their operations; there is no association with the Sweeny family or the general broad pattern of history associated with the Brazoria County plantation era other than historic land ownership. Resource ID 5 retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, but does not rise to NRHP eligibility Criteria for NRHP listing under Criterion C. SWCA recommends Site 41BO254 (ID 5) as NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP eligible under Criteria A, B and C.

Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of site 41BO254 did not reveal any historic-age cultural materials. Consequently, the site possesses negligible research value and is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended at the site.



Figure 7-44. Site 41BO254 (ID 5), south view.



Figure 7-45. Interior view of site 41BO254

ISOLATED FIND 1 (IF – 01)

IF – 01 consists of a single whiteware sherd and three unidentified non-humanoid mammal bones recovered from a single shovel test located [REDACTED]


[REDACTED] (Figure 7-7). Three delineating shovel tests were placed 10 m (32 feet) to the north, south, and east of the positive shovel test, with two others attempted but abandoned due to disturbances associated with existing buried pipelines in the area, as well as SH 35. A review of historical photography indicated no structures or features in the area of the find (Appendix F: F-6).

Based on the paucity of the recovered materials and context in which they were

discovered, no trinomial was sought for this resource. The find possesses negligible research potential and is therefore recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in

the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the find.

CHAPTER 8. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between June 2012 and February 2013, SWCA conducted archaeological investigations and a reconnaissance survey of above ground historic-age resources in the proposed CPChem USGC Petrochemical project area. During the investigations, approximately 1,033 acres were surveyed, encompassing the whole of the proposed project area. The current report comprises the results from this survey, as well as that of the adjacent Sweeny Jr. Plantation and Sweeny Cemetery. The project area begins just south 

As a result of these investigations, 13 archaeological sites and a single isolated find were recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the 1,033-acre project area. These include sites 41BO255 (John Sweeny Jr. Plantation) and 41BO256 (Sweeny Cemetery), as well as 11 other historic-age resources (41BO244 – 41BO254) and an isolated find (IF – 01).

Investigations at the Sweeny Jr. Plantation (41BO255), originally constructed in 1837, documented the house and seven associated outbuildings. Formerly evaluated prior to the realignment of State Highway 35 in 1993, Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) historians concluded that the property did not meet the minimum requirements for NRHP listing under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4) due to the demolition and re-build of the original house in 1947. SWCA concurs with TxDOT's original findings and further recommends the above-ground resources of site 41BO255 NOT ELIGIBLE for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, or C. However, archaeological

investigation of the site recovered numerous historic artifacts and potential features across the site area. Further, the location of slave quarters and common features such as cisterns and privies known or suspected within the site area could not be readily identified over the course of the Phase I survey efforts, and it is believed that the mid-twentieth-century additions and modifications to the property have likely hidden or destroyed evidence of these features. As these features have the potential to yield data contributing to our understanding of domestic (both free and enslaved) and agricultural activities on the property throughout its history and within the larger context of sugar plantations in Brazoria County and southeast Texas, SWCA recommends Phase II NRHP evaluation of archaeological deposits at the site. Until such efforts are undertaken and completed, SWCA recommends that impacts to archaeological deposits at site 41BO255 be avoided.

The Sweeny Cemetery (41BO256) was established by John Sweeny Jr. as a burial ground for the enslaved population of the plantation and it is still in use today by their descendants. However, based on the absence of graves associated with persons of transcendent importance and a lack of distinctive design features of the gravestones or monuments, the Sweeny Cemetery is recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Based on the current project configuration, no impacts to site 41BO256 are anticipated.

Of the remaining 11 sites, five sites (41BO244-247 and 41BO254) are associated with early refinery and/or oil and gas activities occurring in the mid-late-twentieth century, and six sites (41BO248-

253) are associated with residential and/or agricultural activities in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. One isolated find (IF-01) was recorded as a result of the survey and consisted of three faunal elements and one ceramic sherd from a single shovel test. Based on their relatively modern age, ubiquity of the recovered assemblages, and/or lack of any unique character or contextual integrity, resources 41BO244 – 41BO254 and IF – 01 are recommended NOT ELIGIBLE for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No further work is recommended at these resources.

In accordance with 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C and Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.4), SWCA has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the USGC Petrochemicals project area. Based on the results of the investigations, and current plans to avoid adverse impacts to sites 41BO255 and 41BO256, it is SWCA's opinion that the project would have NO ADVERSE EFFECT on significant cultural resources within the project area.

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Appendix A: PROJECT SHOVEL TEST DATA

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N0E5	0-70	P	7.5YR5/4	clay loam		0-20cmbs: (1) mussel shell 20-30cmbs: (7) mussel shell (1) glass, 30-40cmbs: (2) glass
41BO255	N0E5	70-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N0E15	0-14	N	10YR3/3	loam		placed @ 14.5m from E5N0 because of dense grape vines & vegetation
41BO255	N0E15	14-27	P	10YR2/2	loamy clay		10-20cmbs: (1) glass (1) unidentified metal (1) bone
41BO255	N0E15	27-47	P	10YR3/4	loamy clay		20-30 cmbs: (2) glass, friable & easy to screen
41BO255	N0E15	47-95	N	7.5YR4/6	loamy clay		friable
41BO255	N0E26	0-35	P	10YR4/6	clay loam		oyster shell/buried old road @ 35-45cmbs
41BO255	N0E26	35-45	P	10YR4/6			road bed/dense shell
41BO255	N0E26	45-120	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		reached depth with an auger
41BO255	N0E35	0-7	P	10YR3/2	loam	25% shell & gravel	2 m west of driveway; 0-10cmbs: (1) glass
41BO255	N0E35	7-41	N	10YR3/2	loam		
41BO255	N0E35	41-100	N	7.5YR4/6	loamy clay		
41BO255	N6.5E10	0-50	P	7.5YR3/3	silty loam		10-20cmbs: (1) plastic (1) bone (1) metal button
41BO255	N6.5E10	50-70	N	5YR6/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N6.5E10	70-100	N	5YR6/6	silty clay loam		clay content increases with depth
41BO255	N6.5E20	0-30	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		10-20cmbs: (1) ceramic
41BO255	N6.5E20	30-40	N	5YR6/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N6.5E20	40-60	N	5YR7/4	silty loam		
41BO255	N10E26	0-15	N	10YR4/6	loamy clay		by existing road
41BO255	N10E26	15-20	P	10YR4/6			shell road bed
41BO255	N10E26	20-100	P	5YR6/8	silty clay		25cmbs: (1) brick fragment
41BO255	N10E35	0-25	N	7.5YR4/4	silty clay loam	gravel, rootlets	northeast of a large pecan; located in driveway loop
41BO255	N10E35	25-50	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam	rootlets	
41BO255	N10E35	50-100	N	5YR4/6	silty loam	2-3% concretions	concretions get larger with depth
41BO255	N13E0	0-10	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		10-20 cmbs: 1 pearlware shard, 1 piece window glass, 1 plastic wrap fragment
41BO255	N13E0	10-20	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		10-20 cmbs: 2 pieces of clear thick glass, 1 pieces red plastic

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N13E0	20-30	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		(3) nails
41BO255	N13E0	30-50	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		2 nails, 1 bone fragment, 1 plastic comb, and 1 brick fragment
41BO255	N13E0	50-60	N	5YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N13E10	0-10	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 oyster half-shell, 4 pieces of plastic, 1 piece of plastic wrap
41BO255	N13E10	10-20	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 red transfer ware sherd, 1 metal soda can tab, 1 brick fragment, 1 piece of plastic
41BO255	N13E10	20-30	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 mammal bone fragment
41BO255	N13E10	30-50	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 shard of amber glass
41BO255	N13E10	50-80	N	5YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N13E20	0-15	P	7.5YR3/4	silty loam		(5) nails, metal fragments, whiteware; 10-15cmbs: glass, 15-20cmbs: small brick fragments, (1) unidentified, by a tall grass stand
41BO255	N13E20	15-40	P	7.5YR2.5/2	clay loam	7.5YR3/3 clay nodules	15-22cmbs: (2-5) small brick fragments/smears
41BO255	N13E20	40-100	N	5YR4/6	clay loam	concretions @ 90+cmbs	clay content increases with depth
41BO255	N20E35	0-40	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		0-20cmbs: (1) clear glass, few oyster shell
41BO255	N20E35	40-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N22E26	0-20	N	10YR7/6	sand		disturbed & very compact; tested with an auger
41BO255	N22E26	20-30	P	10YR4/6	silty clay		shell is from old buried road
41BO255	N22E26	30-150	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N23E0	0-50	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam	roots 0-60cmbs	yard of plantation house; clover, oaks & hardwoods
41BO255	N23E0	50-70	N	5YR5/8	silty clay		soils are slightly compact
41BO255	N23E10	0-10	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 piece chipped stone, 1 burnt bone fragment (discarded all)
41BO255	N23E10	10-30	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 milk glass shard, 11 pieces asphalt
41BO255	N23E10	30-40	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam	gravel	1 milk glass shard, 1 piece asphalt
41BO255	N23E10	40-80	N	5YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N23E20	0-10	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		2 brick fragments, 1 light aqua window glass shard

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N23E20	10-20	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		7 brick fragments, 3 nails, 3 shards medium clear glass, 4 shards medium amber glass, 1 shard citron glass
41BO255	N23E20	20-30	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 brick fragment, 1 light aqua window glass shard
41BO255	N23E20	30-50	N	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N32E26	0-50	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		40-50cmbs: (2) brown glass, (1) clear glass
41BO255	N32E26	50-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N33E0	0-40	P	7.5YR3/3	silty loam		friable,
41BO255	N33E0	40-70	P	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		homogenous, blocky soils
41BO255	N33E0	70-90	N	5YR5/8	silty loam	1% sub-angular limestone gravel	
41BO255	N33E10	0-50	P	7.5YR3/4	silty loam		near pecan & pine; friable, heterogeneous soils; 0-10cmbs: (1) shell, 10-20cmbs: bottle glass, plate glass, brick, whiteware, pottery, 20-30cmbs: dense brick fragments, bullet casing, plate glass, olive bottle glass, 40-50cmbs: glass, brick fragments
41BO255	N33E10	50-90	N	5YR6/6	silty clay loam		homogenous soils
41BO255	N33E20	0-20	N	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		near a fence
41BO255	N33E20	20-30	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		2 pieces amber bottle glass
41BO255	N33E20	30-70	N	5YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N33E40	0-30	P	7.5YR5/3	silty loam		0-10cmbs: glass, 10-20cmbs: glass & brick fragments, 20-30cmbs: glass, 30-40cmbs: glass
41BO255	N33E40	30-70	N	5YR6/8	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N33E40	70-90	N	5YR7/6	silty loam	1% limestone gravel	
41BO255	N0W40	0-10	P	10YR5/4	silt		(1) wire cut nail, brick in profile wall, not collected
41BO255	N0W40	10-20	P	10YR5/8	clay		(1) brick, compact soils
41BO255	N0W40	20-70	N	10YR5/8	clay		compact soils
41BO255	N0W40	70-90	N	7.5YR6/8	silt	CaCO ₃	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N0W50	0-10	P	10YR5/4	silty clay		(1) glass, in the trees between the barn & garage
41BO255	N0W50	10-20	P	10YR5/4	silty clay		(3) glass, extremely compact
41BO255	N0W50	20-40	N	10YR6/6	clay		
41BO255	N0W60	0-10	P	10YR5/4	clay		(2) clear glass (1) ironstone sherd
41BO255	N0W60	10-20	P	10YR5/4	clay		1 brick fragment, 1 pearlware sherd, 2 whiteware sherds, and 1 light aqua glass shard
41BO255	N0W60	20-30	P	10YR5/4	clay		2 brick fragments, 1 pearlware sherd, 1 ironstone sherd
41BO255	N0W60	30-50	N	10YR5/4	clay		
41BO255	N0W60	50-90	N	10YR5/6	clay		
41BO255	N3W10	0-32	N	10YR4/6	loamy clay		hit PVC pipe @ 32cmbs
41BO255	N3W22	0-60	N	10YR4/6	loamy clay		0-30cmbs: blue Styrofoam, rubber coated wire, gray plastic
41BO255	N3W22	60-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		dense, with large roots
41BO255	N5W30	0-40	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		5m from barn, surrounded by garbage, 15% large gravel @ 10cmbs; 0-10cmbs: ceramic, 10-20cmbs: bottle glass, ceramic, brick; 20-30cmbs: brick, glass
41BO255	N5W30	40-50	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N10W10	0-60	P	10YR3/2	sandy clay loam	10YR2/2 clay nodules	20-30cmbs: (1) glass, (1) whiteware
41BO255	N10W10	60-75	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
41BO255	N10W14	0-20	P	10YR3/3	silty clay loam	roots	0-10cmbs: pistol casing, glass, metal
41BO255	N10W14	20-60	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		20-30cmbs: blue plastic, 30-40cmbs: brown glass, whiteware, nail, 40-50cmbs: (2) nails, brick fragments, shell casing, 50-60cmbs: brick fragments, glass, metal
41BO255	N10W14	60-90	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		excavated with an auger; compact soil
41BO255	N10W14	90-120	N	5YR7/3	silty loam	10% limestone gravel	excavated with an auger, stopped at what felt like a root
41BO255	N10W20	0-75	P	10YR3/2	sandy clay loam	60+cmbs: 10YR2/2 clay nodules	20-30cmbs: (1) unidentified synthetic material (1) Styrofoam (1) glass, 40-50cmbs: (1) brick; 5m north of a buried sidewalk
41BO255	N10W20	75-83	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay	10YR3/2 mottles	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N10W30	0-50	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		0-10cmbs: bolt, salt glazed stoneware, pin, glass, whiteware, 10-20cmbs: brick fragments, bone, green, brown & clear glass, whiteware 20-30cmbs: brick fragments, wire nail, green bottle glass, 30-40cmbs: (1) cut nail
41BO255	N10W30	50-80	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N10W30	80-100	N	5YR7/6	silty clay loam	1% sub-angular limestone gravel	
41BO255	N10W40	0-40	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		compact soils; 10-20cmbs: brick fragments, glass, nails
41BO255	N10W40	40-50	N	5YR4/3	silty clay loam		compact soils
41BO255	N10W40	50-100	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N10W50	0-40	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		0-10cmbs: glass, ceramic, 10-20cmbs: brick, glass, whiteware, 20-30cmbs: brick
41BO255	N10W50	40-70	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N10W50	70-100	N	5YR5/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N10W60	0-10	N	10YR2/2	sandy loam		
41BO255	N10W60	10-20	P	10YR5/4	sandy loam		1 brick fragment
41BO255	N10W60	20-50	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		compact soils; 20-30cmbs: 4 pieces oyster shell, 1 nail; 30-40cmbs: 1 brick fragment
41BO255	N10W60	50-60	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam	with sparse sand inclusions	very compact
41BO255	N10W70	0-40	P	7.5YR4/4	silty loam		compact soils; 10-20cmbs: whiteware, green glass, 20-30cmbs: ceramic, glass
41BO255	N10W70	40-60	N	5YR5/4	silty clay loam		very compact
41BO255	N20W30	0-50	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		10-20cmbs: (2) unidentified metal, (5) brick (4) pottery, 50-60cmbs: (1) unidentified metal (1) brick
41BO255	N20W30	50-100	P	5YR6/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N20W40	0-35	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		very compact; 10-20cmbs: (1) whiteware (2) crockery (1) glass (1) brick
41BO255	N20W40	35-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N20W50	0-50	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		10-30cmbs: brick smears in wall, 20-30cmbs: (1) brown glass
41BO255	N20W50	50-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N20W60	0-50	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		30-40cmbs: (2) glass 40-50cmbs: (1) glass
41BO255	N20W60	50-100	N	5YR6/6	silty clay		
41BO255	N20W70	0-55	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		20-30cmbs: oyster shell & brick smears, 20-30cmbs: (3) glass
41BO255	N20W70	55-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		0-55cmbs: brick smears on wall
41BO255	N23W10	0-67	P	10YR3/2	sandy loam		compact soils; 20-30cmbs: (2) whiteware (1)glass (1) brick (1) unidentified material; 30-40: (2) whiteware
41BO255	N23W10	67-100	N	7.5YR4/6	sandy clay		clay content increases with depth
41BO255	N23W20	0-70	P	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		20-25cmbs: (2) brick fragments (1) brown bottle glass; 40-45cmbs: brick fragment
41BO255	N23W20	70-100	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam	rootlets	slightly compact
41BO255	N30W30	0-10	N	10YR3/3	sandy clay loam		in a grassy forest near a fence
41BO255	N30W30	10-20	P	10YR3/3	sandy clay loam		1 wire-cut nail, 1 nut and washer set, 2 shards clear glass
41BO255	N30W30	20-30	P	10YR3/3	sandy clay loam		6 brick fragments, 1 nail, 1 whiteware sherd
41BO255	N30W30	30-40	N	10YR3/3	sandy clay loam		
41BO255	N30W30	40-50	P	10YR3/3	sandy clay loam		1 glass fragment
41BO255	N30W30	50-80	N	10YR3/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N30W40	0-30	P	10YR3/2	sandy clay loam		3 whiteware sherds, 4 brick fragments, 2 clear glass shards, 1 brown glass shard, 1 aqua glass shard, and 1 piece aqua plastic
41BO255	N30W40	30-50	N	10YR3/2	sandy clay loam		
41BO255	N30W40	50-70	N	10YR4/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N30W50	0-50	N	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N30W50	50-70	N	10YR3/4	silty clay loam		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N30W60	0-40	P	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		1 whiteware sherd, 1 pearlware sherd, 4 brick fragments, 1 piece white plastic, 2 dark olive glass shards
41BO255	N30W60	40-70	N	10YR3/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N33W10	0-70	P	10YR2/2	sandy loam		28cmbs: (1) brick recovered from wall profile
41BO255	N33W10	70-85	N	7.5YR4/4	loamy clay		
41BO255	N33W10	85-100	N	7.5YR4/6	sandy clay		
41BO255	N33W20	0-10	N	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N33W20	10-20	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 clear glass shard
41BO255	N33W20	20-30	P	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		1 ironstone base and heel fragment
41BO255	N33W20	30-80	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N40W30	0-10	P	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		(1) metal (5) glass (1) ceramic (1) nail
41BO255	N40W30	10-20	P	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		(4) bone (1) brick
41BO255	N40W30	20-30	P	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		(1) bone
41BO255	N40W30	30-40	N	10YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N40W30	40-50	N	10YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N40W30	50-60	N	10YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N40W30	60-70	N	10YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N40W30	70-80	N	7.5YR6/8	silt	CaCO3	
41BO255	N40W30	80-90	N	7.5YR6/8	silt		
41BO255	N40W40	0-20	N	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		
41BO255	N40W40	20-30	P	10YR3/4	clay loam		(1) decorated whiteware
41BO255	N40W40	30-40	P	10YR5/8	silty clay		(1) clear glass
41BO255	N40W40	40-70	N	10YR5/8	silty clay		
41BO255	N40W40	70-100	N	7.5YR6/8	silt		
41BO255	N40W50	0-10	P	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		(1) glass (1) other
41BO255	N40W50	10-20	P	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		(1) glass
41BO255	N40W50	20-30	P	7.5YR3/4	clay loam		(3) ceramic
41BO255	N40W50	30-60	N	10YR5/8	clay		
41BO255	N40W50	60-90	N	7.5YR6/8	silt		
41BO255	N40W60	0-10	P	7.5YR3/2	clay loam		(2) brick
41BO255	N40W60	10-20	P	7.5YR3/2	clay loam		(1) glass
41BO255	N40W60	20-60	N	10YR5/6	clay		
41BO255	N40W60	60-90	N	7.5YR6/8	silt	CaCO3	
41BO255	S10E5	0-30	P	10YR3/2	loam		20-30cmbs: (1) glass, (1) nail
41BO255	S10E5	30-40	N	7.5YR4/6	loamy clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	S5E5	0-47	N	10YR3/2	sandy loam		modern debris (plastic, modern glass) from 0-40cmbs
41BO255	S5E5	47-60	N	7.5YR4/4	loam		
41BO255	S7W22	0-40	P	7.5YR2/2	silty clay loam		0-20cmbs: bone, 20-30cmbs: whiteware, spike, wire nails, rifle casing, glass, brick fragment, 30-40cmbs: spike, wire, whiteware, glass, bricks
41BO255	S7W22	40-100	P	5YR6/8	silty clay loam		40-50cmbs: wire nail, glass
41BO255	S10E14.5	0-40	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		0-20cmbs: (2) brick fragments, 20-30cmbs: (4) mussel shell
41BO255	S10E14.5	40-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		very compact
41BO255	S10E35	0-50	P	10YR3/2	loam		14-22cmbs: 90% shell (oyster & unidentified), nail, glass & brick fragments; shell is possibly from an old, buried road
41BO255	S10E35	50-100	N	7.5YR4/6	loamy clay		clay content increases with depth
41BO255	S10W40	0-30	P	10YR4/4	silty loam		0-10cmbs: plate glass, 20-30cmbs: whiteware, green glass, brick fragments
41BO255	S10W40	30-60	N	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		
41BO255	S10W40	60-80	N	5YR6/3	silty loam		
41BO255	S10W50	0-20	P	10YR4/4	silty loam		0-10cmbs: 3 brick fragments, 10-20cmbs: 2 colored glass shards (dark olive, yellow olive) 1 clear glass shard
41BO255	S10W50	20-50	P	5YR5/8	silty clay loam		20-30cmbs: 1 piece green glass
41BO255	S10W50	50-60	N	5YR6/3	silty loam		
41BO255	S12W2	0-45	P	10YR4/6	loamy clay		20-40cmbs: (2) brick; (2) nails (2) shell (7) glass (1) metal
41BO255	S12W2	45-100	N	5YR6/8	silty clay		
41BO255	S12W12	0-30	P	10YR3/3	sandy loam		dense brick & ash @ 30cmbs, miscellaneous historic materials
41BO255	S18E26	0-30	N	10YR6/2	gravel	gravel from the existing road	
41BO255	S18E26	30-80	P	10YR4/6	silty clay loam		(4) brick fragments
41BO255	S18E26	80-100	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam	gravel	
	A1	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay		
	A2	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay		
	A3	0-30	N	10YR4/4	silty clay	10YR3/2 mottles	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
	A4	0-30	N	10YR4/4	silty clay	10YR3/2 mottles	
	51	0-15	N	10YR4/4	silty clay loam		
	52	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay loam		
	48	0-20	N	10YR4/6	silty clay		
	48	20-30+	N	10YR2/1	clay loam		
	49	0-30	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		20m from stock pond
	47	0-30+	N	10YR3/3	loamy silt		
	50	0-30	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		at western end of a cow pasture
	50	30-50	N	10YR3/1	sandy clay		
	53	0-40	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		
	53	40+	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
	44	0-45+	N	10YR2/1	clay		sticky, wetland soil
	45	0-30	N	10YR2/2	clay		in a grass field
	46	0-30	N	10YR4/4	silty loam	<1% CaCO ₃	cow pasture; sticky clays
	46	30-40	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam	50% 10YR5/8 mottles	
	40	0-30	N	10YR4/4	silty clay loam		heterogeneous, blocky soil; very small brick fragments
	41	0-8	N	10YR4/3	sandy clay	7.5YR4/4 mottles, 10% gravel & water worn stones	fill/overburden, possibly associated with old road/historic activity. 15m north of an area with burnt debris (mostly car related)
	41	8-40	N	10YR2/1	sandy clay		
	41	40-50	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
	42	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		in a grass field
	43	0-30	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam	<1% CaCO ₃	cow pasture; sticky clays
	37	0-8	N	10YR4/3	silty sand		on a subtle rise north & west of wetlands
	37	8-37	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		
	37	37-50+	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy loam		
	38	0-30	N	10YR4/4	silty loam		cow pasture with short grasses; near SH 35
	38	30-40	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam	7.5YR5/8 mottles	blocky soils
	39	0-30	N	10YR4/6	silty clay		in a grass field
	39	30-40	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		gumbo

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	17	0-60	P	7.5YR5/4	silty loam		in a cow pasture 15m NW of a small structure; 0-20cmbs: whiteware, brick fragments, bone, iron, 20-40cmbs: green bottle glass, nail, brick fragment, glass
41BO255	17	60-70	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		compact, blocky soil
	18	0-10	N	10YR3/3	silty sand		in a pasture approximately 100m S of house
	18	10-40	N	10YR4/3	sandy loam		
	18	40+	N	10YR3/1	sandy clay		
	19	0-20	N	10YR4/6	clay loam		
	19	20-35	N	10YR3/2	clay		
	20	0-30	N	10YR5/6	silty clay		
	21	0-10	N	10YR3/3	silty sand		in a pasture with few trees
	21	10-20	N	10YR4/3	sandy loam	CaCO ₃	
	11	0-30	N	7.5YR5/4	silty loam		small amounts of oyster shell, likely from nearby road
	11	30-40	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		compact, blocky soil
	12	0-17	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		in an open pasture with few trees
	12	17-45	N	10YR3/1	sandy clay		
	12	45-60	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay	few 10YR2/2 mottles	
	13	0-40	N	10YR4/4	silty clay		
	13	40+	N	10YR7/8	clay loam		
	14	0-30	N	7.5YR5/4	silty loam		in a cow pasture
	15	0-11	N	10YR3/3	silty sand		on a slight rise in a pasture
	15	11-45	N	10YR4/3	sandy loam		
	16	0-30	N	10YR5/6	silty clay		
	16	30-40+	N	10YR7/8	clay loam		
	6	0-19	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		approximately 20m S, 15m W of the cemetery's SW corner
	6	19-47	N	10YR2/1	sandy clay		
	6	47-53	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
	7	0-20	N	10YR5/4	silty clay		cow pasture with tall grasses
	7	20-40	N	10YR3/1	clay		
	8	0-40	N	7.5YR4/4	silty loam	fine roots	compact, blocky soils; in a cow pasture with short grasses
	8	40-50	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam	10YR5/6 mottles	
	9	0-35	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		in an open pasture with few trees

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
	9	35-55	N	10YR2/1	sandy clay		clay content increases with depth
	10	0-40	N	10YR4/4	silty clay		7m from farm road
	1	0-40	N	10YR4/6	clay loam		cow pasture with tall grasses
	1	40-70	N	10YR7/8	clay loam		
	2	0-20	N	7.5YR5/4	silty loam	fine roots	
	2	20-30	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam		heterogeneous, blocky soils
	3	0-25	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		in an open pasture with few trees
	3	25-51	N	10YR2/1	sandy clay	few 10YR2/2 mottles	
	4	0-20	N	10YR5/4	silty clay		cow pasture with tall grasses
	4	20-35	N	10YR3/1	clay		
	5	0-30	N	7.5YR5/4	silty loam		
	5	30-40	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam		
	22	0-20	N	10YR4/6	silty clay loam		cow pasture with tall grasses
	22	20-35	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
	23	0-20	N	10YR4/3	silty loam		in a cow pasture, somewhat wet
	23	20-40	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		compact, blocky soil
	24	0-14	N	10YR4/3	sandy loam	10YR6/2 & 10YR3/2 mottles & clay inclusions	fill/push, possibly related to pipeline (?); 50m S of pipeline
	24	14-48	N	10YR3/3	loam	few 10YR2/2 mottles	
	24	48-60	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
	25	0-25	N	10YR4/6	silty clay loam		
	25	25-40	N	10YR2/2	clay		cow pasture with tall grasses
	26a	0-30	N	10YR3/3	clay loam		immediate area appears seasonally inundated
	26a	30-40	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	10% 10YR5/8 mottles	
	26b	0-60	N	10YR2/1	clay	10YR2/2 mottles	wetland soils on southern end of the pasture
	28	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
	29	0-30	N	10YR3/4	clay loam		
	29	30-40	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	50% 10YR5/8 mottles	clays are very sticky

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
	30	0-10	N	10YR3/3	silty sand		in a pasture with few trees
	30	10-45	N	10YR3/2	sandy loam		
	30	45-55	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
	31	0-20	N	10YR4/6	silty clay loam		cow pasture with tall grasses
	31	20-30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
	31	30-60	N	10YR7/6	clay loam		
	32	0-30	N	10YR4/4	silty loam		
	32	30-40	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		heterogeneous, blocky soil
	33	0-34	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		in a pasture with few trees
	33	34-50	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
	34	0-40	N	10YR4/6	silty clay		cow pasture with tall grasses
	35a	0-30	N	10YR4/4	silty loam		
	35a	30-40	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		heterogeneous, blocky soil
	35b	0-30	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		in a pasture with few trees
	35b	30-50	N	7.5YR4/4	sandy clay		
41BO255	OT1	0-10	P	7.5YR6/6	silty loam		open & grassy; alluvium; (1) glass
41BO255	OT1	10-20	P	7.5YR6/6	silty loam		(2) whiteware
41BO255	OT1	20-30	P	7.5YR6/6	silty loam		(1) brick (2) glass
41BO255	OT1	30-40	P	7.5YR4/6	silty loam		(1) glazed stoneware (2) whiteware (1) lead (1) bone (1) glass (1) brick
41BO255	OT1	40-50	P	7.5YR4/6	silty loam		(3) brick (1) decorated whiteware
41BO255	OT1	50-60	N	7.5YR5/8	clay loam		
41BO255	OT1	60-70	N	7.5YR5/8	clay loam		
41BO255	OT2	0-10	P	7.5YR6/6	silty loam		(1) whiteware (1) glass
41BO255	OT2	10-20	P	7.5YR6/6	silty loam		(1) whiteware (1) glass
41BO255	OT2	20-30	P	7.5YR6/6	silty loam		(1) brick
41BO255	OT2	30-60	N	7.5YR3/3	clay loam		
41BO255	OT3	0-70	P	10YR4/4	silty loam		near house & large briar thicket; 0-20cmbs: olive green glass, brick, 20-40cmbs: brown glass, whiteware, brick
41BO255	OT3	70-80	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam		blocky soils
41BO255	OT4	0-60	P	10YR4/4	silty loam		0-20cmbs: brick, 20-40cmbs: brick & whiteware
41BO255	OT4	60-80	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	OT5	0-80	P	10YR3/3	sandy silt		medium density bone, ceramic, glass, burnt materials, etc. from 0-80cmbs
41BO255	OT5	80-90	P	10YR3/1	sandy loam		refuse scatter/possible refuse pit

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	OT6	0-70	P	10YR4/6	silty clay loam		10-20cmbs: (3) glass (1) unidentified metal (1) brick, 20-30cmbs: (2) ceramic (2) glass, 30-40cmbs: (1) square nail (2) whiteware (3) glass 40-50cmbs: (3) brick (1) whiteware (1) glass (1) charcoal, 50-60cmbs: (1) brick (1) rib bone 60-70cmbs: (1) glass
41BO255	OT6	70-100	P	10YR3/3	silty clay		70-80cmbs: (1) glass
41BO255	OT7	0-64	P	10YR3/3	sandy silt		9cm diameter wooden post from 4-49cmbs; 0-10cmbs: historic materials: ceramic, glass, brick, bone 10-20cmbs: historic materials 20-30cmbs: historic materials
41BO255	OT7	64-80	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	OT7	80-100	N	10YR2/1	sandy clay		
41BO255	OT8	0-30	P	10YR4/4	silty loam		near house & large briar thicket; 0-20cmbs: brown bottle glass, 20-40cmbs: brick fragment
41BO255	OT8	30-80	P	10YR3/3	silty clay loam		
41BO255	OT8	80-100	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	OT9	0-35	N	7.5YR6/6	silt		
41BO255	OT9	35-40	N	7.5YR5/8	clay loam		
41BO255	OT10	0-35	N	7.5YR6/6	silt		
41BO255	OT10	35-40	N	7.5YR5/8	clay loam		
41BO255	OT11	0-50	P	10YR3/3	clay loam		10-20cmbs: (1) brick (1) whiteware
41BO255	OT11	50-70	P	10YR4/4	silty clay		compact
41BO255	OT11	70-100	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		sticky gumbo
41BO255	OT12	0-10	P	7.5YR4/6	clay loam		(1) brick
41BO255	OT12	10-30	N	7.5YR3/6	clay		
41BO255	OT13	0-30	P	10YR4/4	silty loam		on far side of the fence from the house; 0-20cmbs: (1) sherd (1) nail
41BO255	OT14	0-30	N	7.5YR3/3	clay loam		
41BO255	OT14	30+	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	OT15	0-24	P	10YR3/3	sandy silt		0-20cmbs: brick fragments visible in wall (not collected), 0-10cmbs: brick, 10-20cmbs: glass (possible pipe bowl fragment?) nail, ceramic
41BO255	OT15	24-60	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam	10YR3/1 mottles	
41BO255	OT16	0-35	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	OT17	0-20	N	10YR4/4	silty loam		on far side of the fence from the house
41BO255	OT17	20-40	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam		
41BO255	OT18	0-20	N	10YR3/3	sandy loam		
41BO255	OT18	20-40	N	10YR3/4	sandy loam		
41BO255	DA001	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA002	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA003	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA004	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay	CaCO3	small angular gravels
41BO255	DA005	0-20	N	10YR3/2	clay	CaCO3	small angular gravels
41BO255	JL01	0-25	N	10YR2/1	clay loam		
41BO255	JL02	0-20	N	10YR3/1	clay loam	<1% small gravels	
41BO255	JL02	20-33	N	10YR3/2	clay	concretions.	
41BO255	JL03	0-20	N	10YR4/1	clay loam	10YR4/3 mottles.	
41BO255	JL04	0-25	N	10YR3/1	clay loam	concretions.	
41BO255	JL05	0-30	N	10YR3/1	clay loam	1% small gravels.	
41BO255	GR01	0-20	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR01	20-50	N	10YR3/6	clay		
41BO255	GR02	0-34	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR03	0-40	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	GR04	0-38	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	GR05	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR06	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR07	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR08	0-50	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR09	0-50	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	GR10	0-47	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR11	0-10	N	10YR4/2	clay		
41BO255	GR11	10-48	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR12	0-30	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	GR12	30-40	N	10YR3/3	clay		
41BO255	DA006	0-40	N	7.5YR4/3	silty loam		
41BO255	DA006	40-50	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA007	0-10	N	10YR5/4	clay loam		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	DA007	10–20	N	10YR6/3	clay loam	small gravel inclusions.	
41BO255	DA007	20–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA008	0–10	N	10YR4/3	clay loam	brown mottles 5%.	
41BO255	DA008	10–20	N	10YR2/1	clay	CaCO3 flecks.	
41BO255	DA009	0–10	N	10YR4/3	clay loam		
41BO255	DA009	10–20	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA010	0–10	N	10YR4/3	clay loam		
41BO255	DA010	10–20	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA011	0–20	N	10YR2/1	clay	5YR4/6 clay mottles	
41BO255	JL006	0–12	N	10YR4/3	silty clay loam		
41BO255	JL006	12–30	N	10YR4/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL006	30–35	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	10YR4/4 mottles	
41BO255	JL007	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL008	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	some carbonates;	
41BO255	JL009	0–25	N	10YR3/1	clay loam	5YR5/4 clay mottles.	small gravel; crushed shell;
41BO255	JL010	0–25	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	JL011	0–20	N	10YR4/3	silty clay loam		
41BO255	JL011	20–30	N	10YR4/2	clay loam		
41BO255	KJ001	0–30	N	10YR2/2	loamy clay	roots	
41BO255	KJ001	30–40	N	10YR2/2 w/ 7.5YR4/3	clay	~20% mottles.	
41BO255	KJ002	0–25	N	10YR2/2 w/ 7.5YR4/3	loamy clay		
41BO255	KJ002	25–45	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ003	0–20	N	10YR2/2 w/ 7.5YR4/3	loamy clay		
41BO255	KJ003	20–45	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ004	0–27	N	10YR2/2 w/ 7.5YR4/3	loamy clay		
41BO255	KJ004	27–43	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ005	0–32	N	10YR2/2 w/ 7.5YR4/3	loamy clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	KJ005	32–40	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	GR013	0–48	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR014	0–44	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR015	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR016	0–35	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR016	35–40	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	GR017	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR018	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR018	40–50	N	10YR2/1	clay	40% dark brown mottles.	
41BO255	GR019	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR020	0–30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR020	30–40	N	10YR4/6	clay		
41BO255	GR021	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR022	0–8	N	10YR4/6	clay		
41BO255	GR022	8–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR023	0–50	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA012	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA012	20–30	N	7.5YR3/2	clay	small gravels.	
41BO255	DA013	0–10	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	DA013	10–30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA014	0–30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA015	0–15	N	10YR4/3	clay loam		
41BO255	DA015	15–30	N	10YR2/2	clay	mottles	
41BO255	DA016	0–30	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA017	0–30	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA018	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA019	0–25	N	7.5YR4/3	clay loam		
41BO255	DA019	25–	N	7.5YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA020	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA021	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA022	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay		20% shell inclusions from road
41BO255	DA023	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	JL012	0–35	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL013	0–20	N	10YR4/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL013	20–30	N	7.5YR4/8	clay	1% crushed shell.	gravels
41BO255	JL014	0–15	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	gravels.	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	JL014	15–25	N	10YR4/4	clay	1-2% micro gravels.	
41BO255	JL015	0–30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL016	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL017	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL018	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL019	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL020	0–15	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	small gravels	
41BO255	JL021	0–25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL022	0–15	N	10YR2/2	clay loam	rootlets	
41BO255	JL023	0–10	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	n/a	Near pipe yard, foundations. No cultural materials.
41BO255	JL023	10–30	P	10YR5/2	Fill	abundant gravels and oyster shell	1 piece of clear glass (window); 1 carbon battery rod.
41BO255	KJ006	0–26	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	KJ006	26–43	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ007	0–47	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ008	0–43	N	10YR3/1	clay	organics.	
41BO255	KJ009	0–53	N	10YR3/1	clay		glass screw top bottle on surface
41BO255	KJ010	0–50	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ011	0–30	N	10YR3/3	loamy clay		
41BO255	KJ011	30–45	N	10YR3/1	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles.	
41BO255	KJ012	0–42	N	10YR3/1	clay	many roots.	
41BO255	KJ013	0–47	N	10YR3/1	clay	organics.	
41BO255	KJ014	0–30	P	10YR3/2	loamy clay		Shell road bed
41BO255	KJ014	30–50	N	5YR5/6	loamy clay		
41BO255	KJ015	0–42	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ016	0–37	N	10YR3/3	clay		
41BO255	KJ017	0–37	N	10YR3/3	clay	roots.	
41BO255	DA024	0–25	N	7.5YR4/3	clay		
41BO255	DA025	0–25	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA026	0–25	N	7.5YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA027	0–25	N	7.5YR3/2	clay	1% crushed shell	
41BO255	DA028	0–10	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA028	10–30	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA029	0–10	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA029	10–30	N	10YR2/1	clay	CaCO3.	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	DA030	0–30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	10% crushed shell.	
41BO255	DA030	10–30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA031	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA032	0–20	N	10YR4/4 w/ 7.5YR5/4	clay		
41BO255	DA032	20–30	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA033	0–30	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA034	0–30	N	10YR2/2	clay	construction gravel	
41BO255	DA035	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA036	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay	few gravels.	
41BO255	DA037	0–10	N	7.5YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA037	20–30	N	7.5YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA038	0–20	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	JL024	0–30	N	10YR3/3	loamy clay	few gravels	
41BO255	JL025	0–30	N	10YR3/3	loamy clay		
41BO255	JL026	0–25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	few gravels	
41BO255	JL026	25–40	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	JL027	0–25	N	10YR3/3	clay loam		
41BO255	JL027	25–35	N	10YR4/3	clay	calcium	
41BO255	JL028	0–30	N	10YR3/3	clay loam	shell fragments	
41BO255	JL028	30–40	N	10YR4/2	clay	shell	
41BO255	JL029	0–30	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL030	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL031	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL032	0–35	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL033	0–20	P	10YR3/2	clay loam	limestone gravel.	In area with structures on 1944 aerial; around 20 imported limestone gravels 15–20 cmbs.
41BO255	JL033	20–30	N	10YR3/1	clay	micro gravels	
41BO255	JL034	0–25	P	10YR3/2	clay loam	small gravels	
41BO255	JL034	0–30	N	10YR3/3	clay loam		
41BO255	JL036	0–30	N	10YR2/2	clay loam	few small gravels	
41BO255	JL037	0–30	N	10YR3/3	clay loam		
41BO255	GR024	0–26	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	GR024	26–43	N	10YR5/3 w/ 10YR3/3	clay	fine gravel; caliche	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	GR025	0–40	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR026	0–45	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR027	0–40	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR028	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR028	20–30	N	10YR5/3 w/ 10YR 3/3	clay	fine gravel	
41BO255	GR029	0–48	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR030	0–10	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR030	10–43	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR031	0–13	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR031	13–42	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR032	0–40	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR033	0–40	P	10YR2/1	clay	limestone gravel	1 butcher cut animal bone 15 cmbs, few limestone gravels. Discarded thin plastic.
41BO255	KJ018	0–50	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR5/6 mottles.	
41BO255	KJ019	0–47	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	KJ020	0–45	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR5/6 mottles.	
41BO255	KJ021	0–45	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ022	0–37	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ023	0–40	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ024	0–41	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ025	0–40	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ026	0–42	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	Modern glass bottle 0–10 cmbs.
41BO255	KJ027	0–37	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ028	0–46	P	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	40% oyster shell, near a possible oyster shell trail
41BO255	KJ029	0–40	P	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles,	
41BO255	KJ030	0–40	P	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	1 brick fragment
41BO255	KJ031	0–35	N	10YR3/3	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ032	0–30	N	10YR3/3	clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	KJ032	30–42	N	10YR3/3 w/ 5YR4/6; 10YR4/3	clay w/ sandy clay	concretions and pebbles	
41BO255	KJ033	0–40	N	10YR3/3 w/ 7.5YR4/3	clay		Near slag dump; no cultural materials.
41BO255	GR034	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR035	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR036	0–40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR037	0–44	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR038	0–42	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR039	0–30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR040	0–32	N	10YR2/1	clay	land snail	
41BO255	GR041	0–32	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR042	0–30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	DA039	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA40	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA41	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA42	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA42	20–	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA43	0–30	N	10YR3/3	loamy clay		
41BO255	DA44	0–20	N	7.5YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA44	20–	N	10YR3/4	clay		
41BO255	DA45	0–10	N	10YR3/4	clay	gravels	
41BO255	DA45	10–30	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	JL038	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL039	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL040	0–30	N	10YR4/3	clay loam		
41BO255	JL041	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL042	0–25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	rare crushed shell	
41BO255	JL043	0–20	N	10YR4/3	clay loam	1% micro gravels	
41BO255	JL044	0–30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	few crushed shells	
41BO255	JL045	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		road gravel; oyster shell fragments
41BO255	JL046	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		road gravel; oyster shell fragments
41BO255	KJ034	0–20	N	10YR3/3	loamy clay		
41BO255	KJ034	20–45	N	10YR3/3	clay	10YR5/6 mottles	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	KJ035	0-41	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ036	0-35	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ037	0-22	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ038	0-27	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ039	0-30	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	DA046	0-10	N	7.5YR4/3	clay		
41BO255	DA046	10-25	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA047	0-10	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA047	10-20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA048	0-20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA049	0-20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA050	0-20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA051	0-10	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA052	0-20	N	10YR2/2	clay	5% gravels	
41BO255	DA053	0-10	N	7.5YR4/3	clay		
41BO255	DA053	10-20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA054	0-20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	JL047	0-25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL048	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL049	0-25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL050	0-25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL051	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL052	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	few gravels	
41BO255	GR043	0-30	P	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR043	30-43	N	10YR2/1	clay		Wire from pail on surface; clear glass bottle frags, metal scraps 0-25 cmbs.
41BO255	GR044	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR045	0-33	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR046	0-28	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR046	28-35	N	10YR5/6	clay		
41BO255	GR046	35-45	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR047	0-35	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR048	0-34	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR049	0-30	P	10YR2/1	clay		0-20 cmbs 1 shell button, 1 round nail and 1 clear glass shard.
41BO255	GR049	30-40	N	10YR2/1	clay	snail shells	
41BO255	GR050	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR051	0-32	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR052	0-40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ040	0-28	N	10YR2/1	clay	organics	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	KJ041	0-28	N	10YR3/1	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ042	0-42	N	10YR3/1	clay	30-40% 7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ043	0-30	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ044	0-37	P	10YR3/1	clay		0-10 cmbs: cut bone, whiteware; 10-20 cmbs: cut bone, glass, white ware, metal fragments; surface debris: glass bottles, shoe soles, ceramic.
41BO255	KJ045	0-36	P	10YR3/1	clay		0-10 cmbs: 2 bird bone, 2 unidentified metal; 10-20 cmbs: 1 glass fragment, metal fragments
41BO255	KJ046	0-38	N	10YR3/1	clay	7.5YR3/3 mottles at 25 cmbs	
41BO255	KJ047	0-37	N	10YR2/2	clay	7.5YR4/3; 10YR2/1 mottles	
41BO255	KJ047	37-50	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ048	0-40	N	10YR3/1	clay		
41BO255	DA055	0-25	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA056	0-25	N	10YR4/2	clay	5% gravels	
41BO255	DA057	0-20	N	10YR4/2	clay	snail shells	
41BO255	DA058	0-10	N	10YR4/1	clay loam		
41BO255	DA058	10-30	N	10YR3/1	clay	mottled with 7.5YR4/6	
41BO255	DA059	0-20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	JL053	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL054	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL055	0-25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL056	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL057	0-15	N	10YR2/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL057	15-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	JL058	0-5	N	10YR3/3	clay loam	gravels	
41BO255	JL058	5-30	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	JL059	0-25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	GR053	0-36	N	10YR3/1 w/ 10YR2/1	clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	GR054	0-35	N	10YR3/1 w/ 10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR055	0-15	P	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		Non-diagnostic clear and brown glass (discarded), 1 tin can fragment
41BO255	GR055	15-35	N	10YR3/1 w/ 10YR5/4	clay		
41BO255	GR056	0-32	N	10YR3/1 w/ 10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR057	0-34	N	10YR3/1 w/ 10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR058	0-30	N	10YR3/1 w/ 10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ049	0-32	N	10YR2/2	clay	7.5YR4/3 mottles	
41BO255	KJ050	0-25	N	10YR2/2	clay	slight mottling	
41BO255	KJ051	0-34	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	KJ052	0-30	N	10YR2/2	clay	7.5YR4/6 mottles @ 25 cmbs+	
41BO255	KJ053	0-30	N	10YR2/2	clay	7.5YR4/6 mottles @ 25 cmbs+	
41BO255	KJ054	0-33	N	10YR2/2	clay	7.5YR4/6 mottles	
41BO255	GR059	0-32	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR060	0-38	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR061	0-34	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR062	0-35	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR063	0-35	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR064	0-15	P	10YR3/2	silty clay	snail shell	Modern twist off cap; beer glass; "cable aluminum"; plastic pencil.
41BO255	GR064	15-36	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR065	0-33	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR066	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR067	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay	2 oyster shells	
41BO255	GR068	0-30	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	KJ055	0-30	N	10YR2/2	clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	KJ065	0–30	N	10YR2/2	clay	mottled with 7.5YR4/6	
41BO255	KJ057	0–28	N	10YR2/2	clay	mottled with 7.5YR4/6	small amounts of shell and gravel 0-15 cmbs
41BO255	KJ058	0–30	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	KJ059	0–27	N	10YR2/2	clay	few shell fragments	
41BO255	KJ060	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	JL060	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay loam	crushed snail shell	
41BO255	JL061	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL062	0–25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam	rare gravels & snail.	
41BO255	JL063	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL063	20–30	N	10YR4/3	clay loam	carbonates; rare strong brown mottles	
41BO255	JL064	0–25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL065	0–25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL066	0–25	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	JL066	25–35	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	DA060	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA061	0–20	N	10YR4/1	clay	7.5YR5/4 mottles	
41BO255	DA062	0–25	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA063	0–10	N	10YR3/3	clay loam		
41BO255	DA063	10–20	N	10YR4/3	clay		
41BO255	DA064	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA065	0–20	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	DA067	0–20	N	10YR4/3	clay loam	Gravel, 7.5YR4/4 clay mottles	
41BO255	DA067	20–	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA068	0–20	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	DA069	0–20	N	10YR4/1	clay		
41BO255	DA070	0–20	N	10YR5/2	clay loam		
41BO255	DA071	0–30	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		
41BO255	DA072	0–40	N	10YR4/3	silty clay loam	cemented	
41BO255	DA072	40–60	N	7.5YR3/3	silty clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	DA073	0-30	N	10YR4/2	clay loam		
41BO255	GR069	0-20	P	10YR2/1	clay		0-10: 1 whiteware fragment; 10-20 cmbs: 3 bone fragments
41BO255	GR069	20-40	N	10YR2/1	clay		
41BO255	GR070	0-34	N	10YR2/1	silty clay	10YR3/2 mottles	
41BO255	GR070	34-40	N	10YR4/2	clay		
41BO255	GR071	0-29	N	10YR2/1	silty clay		
41BO255	GR071	29-32	N	10YR3/2	clay		
41BO255	GR072	0-29	N	10YR2/1	silty clay		
41BO255	GR072	29-32	N	10YR3/2	silty clay	CaCO3 pebbles	
41BO255	KJ061	0-25	N	10YR3/3	loam		
41BO255	KJ061	25-41	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	KJ062	0-23	N	10YR3/3	loam		
41BO255	KJ062	23-33	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	KJ063	0-40	N	10YR2/1	clay	5YR4/6 mottles;	
41BO255	KJ064	0-26	N	10YR2/2	loamy clay		
41BO255	KJ064	26-36	N	7.5YR4/3	clay		
41BO255	KJ1	0-42	N	10YR3/2	silty clay	dense oyster shell and gravel at ~30 cmbs	~10 north of rail bed / sloped gravel at train tracks, probable old road 10 m north
41BO255	KJ2	0-34	N	10YR2/2	silty clay	few 10YR4/6 mottles at 25+ cmbs	on edge of modern two-track road, recently cleared drive.
41BO255	MM1	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay		between rail and fece, palmettos
41BO255	MM2	0-30	N	10YR3/2	clay		palmettos / road
41BO255	MM3	0-25	N	10YR3/2	clay		palmettos / road
41BO255	N1060 E1020	0-20	P	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		pasture; 1 unidentified metal fragment (discarded) at 0-10 cmbs, 1 cut nail at 10-20 cmbs
41BO255	N106 E1020	20-50	N	7.5YR4/4	silty clay loam		pasture
41BO255	N1060 E1020	50-60	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay		pasture
41BO255	N1080 E1040	0-40	P	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		1 wire nail and 1 piece of unidentified metal (discarded) at 10-20 cmbs, 1 piece clear bottle glass at 20-30 cmbs, 1 piece of wire nail at 30-40 cmbs
41BO255	N108 OE1040	40-60	N	7.5YR4/4	silty clay loam		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N1080 E1040	60-70	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay		
41BO255	N1100 E1040	0-50	P	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		1 cut nail and 1 brick fragment at 20-30 cmbs, 1 piece of cut nail (lost) at 30-40 cmbs
41BO255	N1100 E1040	50-70	N	7.5YR4/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E1040	70-80	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay		
41BO255	N1120 E1060	0-30	N	7.5YR3/1	silty clay loam		near fence
41BO255	N1120 E1060	30-45	N	7.5YR4/3	silty clay loam		near fence
41BO255	N1100 E1080	0-30	N	7.5YR3/2	silty clay loam		pasture
41BO255	N1100 E1080	30-40	N	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam		pasture
41BO255	N1100 E1080	40-50	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay		pasture
41BO255	N1060 E940	0-20	P	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		~10 m from concrete ring; 1 bone at 10-20 cmbs
41BO255	N1060 E940	20-50	P	7.5YR3/2	silty clay loam		~10 m from concrete ring; 3 brick fragments (discarded) at 20-30 cmbs, 1 brick fragment (discarded) at 30-40 cmbs
41BO255	N1060 E940	50-60	N	7.4YR4/6	silty clay		~10 m from concrete ring
41BO255	N1060 E960	0-10	N	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		beside modern fence
41BO255	N1060 E960	10-40	N	7.5YR3/2	silty clay loam		beside modern fence
41BO255	N1060 E960	40-60	N	7.4YR4/6	silty clay		beside modern fence
41BO255	N1060 E980	0-30	P	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		pasture, near fence and well house; 1 cut nail, 1 piece of green bottle glass at 10-20 cmbs, 1 piece of unidentified metal, 1 piece of clear modern glass (both discarded) at 20-30 cmbs
41BO255	N1060 E980	30-60	N	7.5YR4/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1060 E980	60-70	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay		
41BO255	N1060 E1000	0-40	P	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		Pasture; 2 pieces of bottle glass at 0-10 cmbs, 1 piece clear bottle glass (discarded) at 10-20 cmbs

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N1060 E1000	40-70	N	7.5YR4/4	silty clay loam		Pasure
41BO255	N1060 E1000	70-80	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay		Pasture
41BO255	N1040 E920	0-35	P	7.5YR3/1	clay loam		2 brick fragments (discarded) at 0-10 cmbs, copious small brick fragments (5%) at 0-30 cmbs
41BO255	N1040 E920	35-70	N	7.5YR4/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1040 E920	70-90	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1000 E920	0-20	P	7.5YR3/1	clay loam		10 m from SE corner of pig sty; 1 brick fragment at 10-20 cmbs
41BO255	N1000 E920	20-50	N	7.5YR3/2	clay loam		10 m from SE corner of pig sty
41BO255	N1000 E920	50-70	N	7.5YR6/4	silt loam		10 m from SE corner of pig sty
41BO255	N1080 E920	0-10	N	10YR3/2	sandy clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E920	10-40	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E920	40-60	N	7.5YR6/3	clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E920	0-10	N	10YR3/2	sandy clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E920	10-30	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E920	30-50	N	7.5YR6/3	clay loam		
41BO255	N1040 E900	0-36	N	10YR3/1	sitly clay loam		
41BO255	N1040 E900	36-60	N	10YR4/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1040 E900	60-100	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam	few CaCO ₃ concretions	
41BO255	N1020 E900	0-43	P	10YR3/1	sitly clay loam	small roots	20+ brick fragments (all <1cm, decaying brick, pulverized) at 0-10 cmbs, 1 brick fragment (~4cm) at 10-20 cmbs
41BO255	N1020 E900	43-61	P	10YR4/2	silty clay		1 disintegrating bone fragment, <1cm at 50-60 cmbs
41BO255	N1020 E900	61-75	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1000 E900	0-37	P	10YR3/1	sitly clay loam		2 clay pigeon fragments at 20-30 cmbs - determined modern in field
41BO255	N1000 E900	37-55	N	10YR4/2	silty clay		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N1000 E900	55-72	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1060 E900	0-40	N	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		In an animal enclosure, water pooling at 68+ cmbs
41BO255	N1060 E900	40-60	N	10YR4/2	silty clay		In an animal enclosure, water pooling at 68+ cmbs
41BO255	N1060 E900	60-70	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay loam		In an animal enclosure, water pooling at 68+ cmbs
41BO255	N940 E1020	0-20	P	7.5YR4/6	silt loam	10YR3/2 mottles	1 glass at 0-10 cmbs, 3 pieces of glass, 1 nail fragment, 1 whiteware sherd at 10-20 cmbs.
41BO255	N940 E1020	20-50	P	10YR3/2	loam		2 unident ferrous iron (discarded), 1 nail, and 2 glass shards at 20-30 cmbs, 5 glass shards (incl. 2 milk glass) and ~5 small brick fragments (discarded) at 30-40 cmbs, 1 small brick fragment (discarded) at 40-50 cmbs.
41BO255	N940 E1020	50-70	P	7.5YR4/3	silt loam		
41BO255	N920 E1020	0-40	P	7.5YR4/6	silt loam		1 modern brown bottle glass at 0-10 cmbs, no historic materials
41BO255	N920 E1020	40-55	N	10YR3/2	loam		
41BO255	N900 E1000	0-32	N	7.5YR4/6	silt loam		
41BO255	N900 E1000	32-55	N	10YR3/2	loam		
41BO255	N900 E940	0-32	N	10YR2/2	silt loam		
41BO255	N900 E940	32-55	N	7.5YR4/6	clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E1000	0-45	N	10YR2/1	silt loam		
41BO255	N1080 E1000	45-60	N	7.5YR4/4	clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E1020	0-43	P	10YR2/1	silt loam		1 brick fragment (~5 cm long, deep red color) at 30-40 cmbs
41BO255	N1080 E1020	43-60	N	7.5YR4/4	clay loam	common CaCO ₃ concretions	
41BO255	N1060 E1040	0-40	N	10YR2/1	silt loam		
41BO255	N1060 E1040	40-65	N	7.5YR4/4	clay loam	many CaCO ₃ concretions at 47+ cmbs	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N1060 E1060	0-50	N	10YR2/1	silt loam		
41BO255	N1060 E1060	50-62	N	7.5YR4/4	clay loam	many CaCO ₃ concretions at 57+ cmbs	
41BO255	N1080 E1060	0-30	P	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		1 modern bottle glass shard (discarded) at 0-10 cmbs, 1 modern bottle glass shard (discarded) at 10-20 cmbs, and 2 bottle glass shards at 20-30 cmbs
41BO255	N1080 E1060	30-47	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E1060	47-60	N	7.5YR4/4	clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E1060	0-36	P	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		1 modern glass fragment (discarded) at 10-20 cmbs
41BO255	N1100 E1060	36-60	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E1080	0-30	N	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E1080	30-55	N	10YR3/2	clay loam		
41BO255	N1080 E900	0-40	P	10YR2/1	silty clay loam		1 clear glass shard at 0-10 cmbs, disintegrating brick fragments/specks at 0-20 cmbs
41BO255	N1080 E900	40-60	N	7.5YR4/4	loamy clay	10YR3/1 mottles	
41BO255	N1080 E940	0-45	N	10YR3/1	silt loam		modern fibers - comparable to a burlap sack at 0-10 cmbs
41BO255	N1080 E940	45-60	N	7.5YR4/6	fine sandy loam	few 10YR4/1 mottles at 50, CaCO ₃ concretions	
41BO255	N1080 E960	0-47	N	10YR3/1	silt loam	7.5YR4/6 inclusions	slight rise - likely modern push pile
41BO255	N1080 E960	47-68	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam	few 10YR3/1 mottles	slight rise - likely modern push pile
41BO255	N1080 E960	68-87	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam	common to many CaCO ₃ concretions	slight rise - likely modern push pile
41BO255	N1080 E980	0-50	N	10YR3/1	silt loam	10YR4/3 inclusion on western side	slight disturbance 0-15 cmbs
41BO255	N1080 E980	50-67	N	7.5YR4/4	loamy clay		
41BO255	N1000	0-37	P	10YR2/2	silt loam		1 salt-glazed stoneware at 20-30

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
	E1080						cmbs
41BO255	N1000 E1080	37-70	N	7.5YR4/6	fine sandy loam		
41BO255	N1000 E1100	0-37	N	10YR2/2	silt loam		
41BO255	N1000 E1100	37-60	N	7.5YR4/4	loam	few 10YR2/2 mottles	in pasture grid east of house and northwest of cemetery
41BO255	N1000 E1120	0-35	P	10YR2/2	silt loam		1 modern, painted (white chipping) fiberglass tile piece (discarded), no historic materials
41BO255	N1000 E1120	35-55	N	7.5YR4/4	loam		
41BO255	N960 E1080	0-45	N	10YR3/1	clay loam		soils are saturated and disturbed, 1 modern metal strap (discarded)- no historic materials, in a small depression - likely farming related, concrete at surface, pieces of concrete in a .5-1 m radius
41BO255	N960 E1080	45-70	N	10YR3/1	loamy clay	few 7.5YR4/6 mottles	in a small depression - likely farming related, concrete at surface, pieces of concrete in a .5-1 m radius
41BO255	N960 E1020	0-90	P	10YR2/2	loam		1 flat window glass shard (possibly modern) at 0-10 cmbs, ~10 brick fragments (<1 cm) at 20-30 cmbs, 1 large mammal bone at 40-50 cmbs, and 3 unident bone fragments at 50-60 cmbs
41BO255	N960 E1020	90-100+	N	10YR4/2	fine sandy loam		
41BO255	N1020 E920	0-16	P	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		1 modern glass shard (discarded) and 1 small brick fragment (discarded) at 0-10 cmbs,
41BO255	N1020 E920	16-34	P	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		2 small brick fragments (discarded) at 10-20 cmbs
41BO255	N1020 E920	34-50	P	10YR2/2	silty clay		few small brick flecks at 30-40 cmbs
41BO255	N1020 E920	50-70	N	7.5YR4/6	silty clay		
41BO255	N1060 E920	0-35	P	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		very small brick fragments at 0-10 cmbs, 6 medium brick fragments at 10-20 cmbs, 1 half brick fragment and multiple (>20) small brick fragments at 20-30 cmbs
41BO255	N1060 E920	35-50	P	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		1 medium brick fragment and >20 small brick fragments at 30-40 cmbs, discarded

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N1060 E920	50-55	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1100 E940	0-25	N	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E940	25-40	N	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E940	40-42	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1100 E980	0-10	N	10YR3/1	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E980	10-25	N	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E980	25-50	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1100 E980	45-50	N	7.5YR4/6	clay		
41BO255	N1100 E1000	0-30	N	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E1000	30-40	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1100 E1000	40-45	N	7.5YR4/6	clay		
41BO255	N1100 E1020	0-30	N	10YR2/2	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N1100 E1020	30-45	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1100 E1020	45-50	N	7.5YR4/6	clay		
41BO255	N1120 E1040	0-20	N	10YR3/1	silty clay		
41BO255	N1120 E1040	20-45	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1120 E1040	45-55	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	N1140 E1040	0-15	N	10YR3/1	silty clay		
41BO255	N1140 E1040	15-50	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1140 E1040	50-55	N	10YR2/2	clay		
41BO255	N1080 E1100	0-15	N	10YR2/2	silty clay		
41BO255	N1080 E1000	15-45	N	10YR2/2	silty clay	7.5YR4/6 mottles	
41BO255	N1080 E1100	45-50	N	7.5YR4/6	clay		
41BO255	N980 E1080	0-17	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N980 E1080	17-55	N	7.5YR3/1	silty clay		
41BO255	N980 E1080	55-100	N	7.5YR5/4	silty clay	concretions	
41BO255	N960 E1000	0-20	N	10YR3/2	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N960 E1000	20-80	N	7.5YR3/1	silty clay		
41BO255	N960 E1000	80-82	N	7.5YR3/1	clay	7.5YR5/4 mottles	
41BO255	N940 E1060	0-20	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N940 E1060	20-45	N	10YR3/3	silty clay		
41BO255	N940 E1060	45-56	N	7.5YR6/6	silty clay	concretions	
41BO255	N900 E1020	0-17	N	10YR3/3	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N900 E1020	17-48	N	10YR3/3	silty clay		
41BO255	N900 E1020	48-50	N	7.5YR6/6	silty clay		
41BO255	N1000 E1060	0-40	P	7.5YR3/4	silt loam		pasture, 1 brick fragment (discarded) at 10-20 cmbs
41BO255	N1000 E1060	40-60	N	7.5YR4/4	silt loam		pasture
41BO255	N1000 E1060	60-100	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N980 E1060	0-30	N	7.5YR3/2	silt loam		
41BO255	N980 E1060	30-60	N	7.5YR4/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N980 E1060	60-100	N	7.5YR6/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E1060	0-40	N	7.5YR3/2	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E1060	40-70	N	7.5YR3/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E1040	0-30	N	10YR3/2	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E1040	30-70	N	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E1040	70-80	N	10YR6/1	silt		

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	N960 E980	0-60	P	7.5YR4/3	silt loam		1 glazed brick fragment, 1 cut nail, 1 sherd whiteware, 1 piece unidentified ceramic, and 1 large piece of bivalve (discarded) at 0-10 cmbs; 4 pieces whiteware, 1 piece green glass, 1 piece clear glass, 1 cut nail, and 3 brick fragments at 10-20 cmbs; 1 piece clear glass, 2 pieces green glass, 2 pieces bone, 1 piece glazed ceramic, 2 pieces whiteware, 1 piece mortar (discarded) and 1 brick fragment (discarded) at 20-30 cmbs; 1 piece glass, 1 piece brown glass, 6 pieces of bone, and 3 brick fragments (discarded) at 30-40 cmbs; 1 piece clear glass, 1 piece bone, 2 pieces slag, and 1 brick fragment at 40-50 cmbs; 1 piece slag, 1 piece bone, and 1 piece of cut nail at 50-60cmbs.
41BO255	N960 E980	60-100	N	7.5YR5/1	silty clay loam		
41BO255	N960 E940	0-30	N	7.5YR3/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E940	30-60	N	7.5YR4/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E940	60-70	N	7.5YR6/6	silty clay loam	10% granules	
41BO255	N960 E920	0-30	N	7.5YR3/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E920	30-40	N	7.5YR4/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N960 E920	40-50	N	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam	10% gravels	
41BO255	N900 E980	0-30	N	7.5YR3/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N900 E980	30-50	N	7.5YR3/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N900 E980	50-60	N	7.5YR3/4	silty clay loam	10% gravels - pebbles, limestone	
41BO255	N900 E920	0-30	N	7.5YR3/4	silt loam	mottled subsoil	
41BO255	N900 E920	30-50	N	7.5YR4/4	silt loam		
41BO255	N900 E920	50-60	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay loam	5% granules	

Site #	Shovel Test #	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Comments
41BO255	WM1	0-10	N	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		large quantities of modern garbage (glass, brick)
41BO255	WM1	10-20	P	7.5YR3/1	silt loam		50% brick
41BO255	WM1	20-30	N	10YR3/4	silt loam		in center of circular concrete thing
41BO255	WM1	30-60	N	10YR3/4	silt loam	7.5YR6/4 mottles	in center of circular concrete thing
41BO255	WM1	60-80	N	7.5YR6/4	silty clay loam		in center of circular concrete thing
41BO255	N920 E920	0-18	N	10YR2/2	loam		at base of large live oak
41BO255	N920 E920	18-45	N	7.5YR4/2	fine sand		at base of large live oak
41BO255	KJ1	0-50	P	10YR2/1	silt loam		modern debris from 0-40 cmbs (approx. 3 fragments per level) including fabric, clear thin glass, plastic wrap and 1 bone fragment
41BO255	KJ1	50-75	N	7.5YR4/4	clay loam		~1m south of circular concrete feature identified on 2.7.13

Appendix B: Backhoe Trench Data

Segment	Trench #	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell	Color	Soil Texture Description	Consistency	Structure (type, size, grade)	Inclusions	Lower Boundary (distinctness, topography)
Det. Pond 1	1	I/A	0-64	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	sity clay	firm	blocky	medium few roots	clear, discontinuous
	1	II/Bss	64-110	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, medium few	
Det. Pond 1	2	I/A	0-55	N	10YR 2/1	black	clay loam	very firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, smooth
	2	II/Bss1	55-82	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	very firm	blocky	N/A	abrupt, smooth
	2	III/Bss2	82-119	N	7.5YR 4/4	brown	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 1	3	I/A	0-65	N	10YR 2/1	black	silty clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, wavy
	3	II/Bss1	65-88	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	very firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, wavy
	3	III/Bss2	88-123	N	5YR 4/4	reddish brown	clay	extremely firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 2	4	I/A	0-42	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, wavy
	4	II/Bss1	42-74	N	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, medium few	gradual, wavy
	4	III/Bss2	74-110	N	7.5YR 3/2	dark brown	clay	extremely firm	blocky	CACO3, fine few	
Det. Pond 2	5	I/A	0-87	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	gravels, medium few	abrupt, wavy
	5	II/Bss	87-120	N	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	clay	very firm	blocky	CACO3, medium few	
Det. Pond 3	6	I/Bss1	0-82	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, fine few	gradual, wavy
	6	II/Bss2	82-113	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	silty clay	extremely firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	

Segment	Trench #	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell	Color	Soil Texture Description	Consistency	Structure (type, size, grade)	Inclusions	Lower Boundary (distinctness, topography)
Det. Pond 3	7	I/Bss1	0-80	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, fine few	gradual, smooth
	7	II/Bss2	80-121	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	silty clay	very firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 3	8	I/Bss1	0-70	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, wavy
	8	II/Bss2	70-115	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	clay	very firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 3	9	I/Bss1	0-68	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, fine few	gradual, wavy
	9	II/Bss2	68-130	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	clay	very firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 3	10	I/Bss1	0-67	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, fine few	diffuse, wavy
	10	II/Bss2	67-117	N	7.5YR 4/6	strong brown	clay loam	firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 3	11	I/Bss1	0-70	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	friable	blocky	CACO3, fine few	gradual, smooth
	11	II/Bss2	70-116	N	7.5YR 4/6	strong brown	sandy clay loam	slightly hard	granular	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 4	12	I/A	0-80	N	10YR 2/1	black	silty clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, wavy
	12	II/Bss	80-117	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	clay loam	friable	blocky	N/A	
Det. Pond 5	13	I/Ap	0-25	N	10YR 3/2	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	roots, coarse many	clear, smooth
	13	II/A	25-52	N	5YR 4/4	reddish brown	silty clay	firm	blocky	roots, coarse many	clear, smooth
	13	III/Bss1	52-86	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, smooth

Segment	Trench #	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Negative or Positive	Munsell	Color	Soil Texture Description	Consistency	Structure (type, size, grade)	Inclusions	Lower Boundary (distinctness, topography)
	13	IV/Bss2	86-107	N	7.5YR 4/2	brown	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, oxidation, medium common	
Det. Pond 5	14	I/Bss	0-127	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3, medium many	
Det. Pond 5	15	I/A	0-80	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, smooth
	15	I/Bss	80-130	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	clay	very firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 5	16	I/A	0-60	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	very firm	blocky	roots, coarse many	gradual, wavy
	16	II/Bss	60-130	N	7.5YR 4/4	brown	clay	extrememly firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 5	17	I/A	0-78	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, smooth
	17	II/Bss	78-117	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	clay	very firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 5	18	I/A	0-110	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, wavy
	18	II/Bss	110-120	N	7.5YR 4/3	brown	clay	very firm	blocky	CACO3, medium common	
Det. Pond 6	19	I/Ap	0-55	N	10YR 2/1	black	silty clay loam	loose	blocky	roots, coarse many	gradual, smooth
	19	II/A	55-97	N	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	clay	firm	blocky	N/A	gradual, smooth
	19	III/Bss	97-120	N	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	clay	firm	blocky	CACO3 medium few	
Det. Pond 6	20	I/Bss1	0-110	N	10YR 3/1	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky		gradual, wavy
	20	II/Bss2	110-120	N	10YR 3/2	very dark gray	silty clay	firm	blocky	CACO3 medium common	

Appendix C: Backhoe Trench Photo Log



Trench 1, Cemetery soil profile, north view



Trench 4 soil profile, view west



Trench 2, Cemetery soil profile, south view



Trench 5 soil profile, view southwest



Trench 3, Cemetery soil profile, south view



Trench 6 soil profile, view north



Trench 7 soil profile, view south



Trench 10 soil profile, view south



Trench 8 soil profile, view east



Trench 11 soil profile, view south



Trench 9 soil profile, view north



Trench 12 soil profile, view north



Trench 13 soil profile, view south



Trench 16 soil profile, view west



Trench 14 soil profile, view southeast



Trench 17 soil profile, view east



Trench 15 soil profile, view south



Trench 18 soil profile, view south

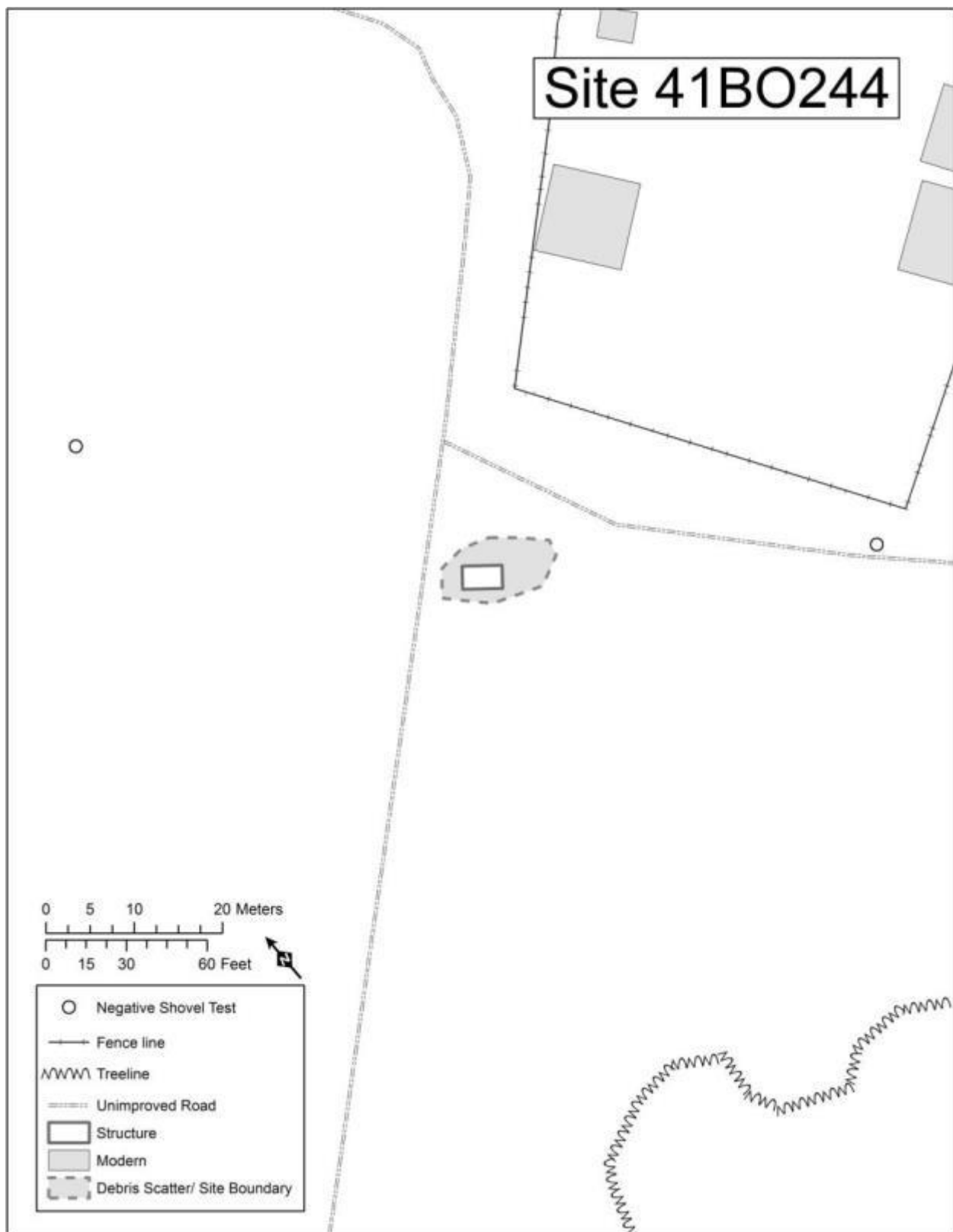


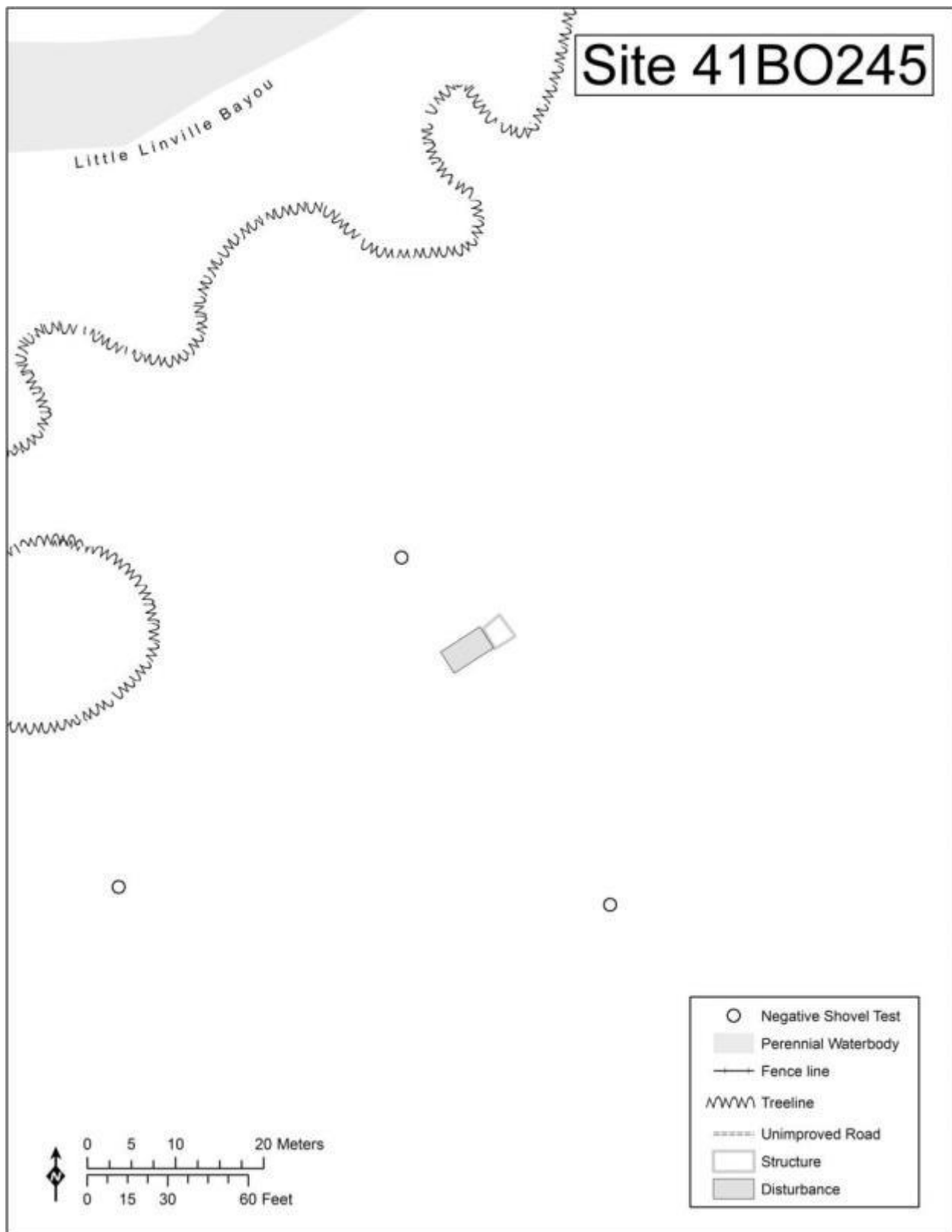
Trench 19 soil profile, view south



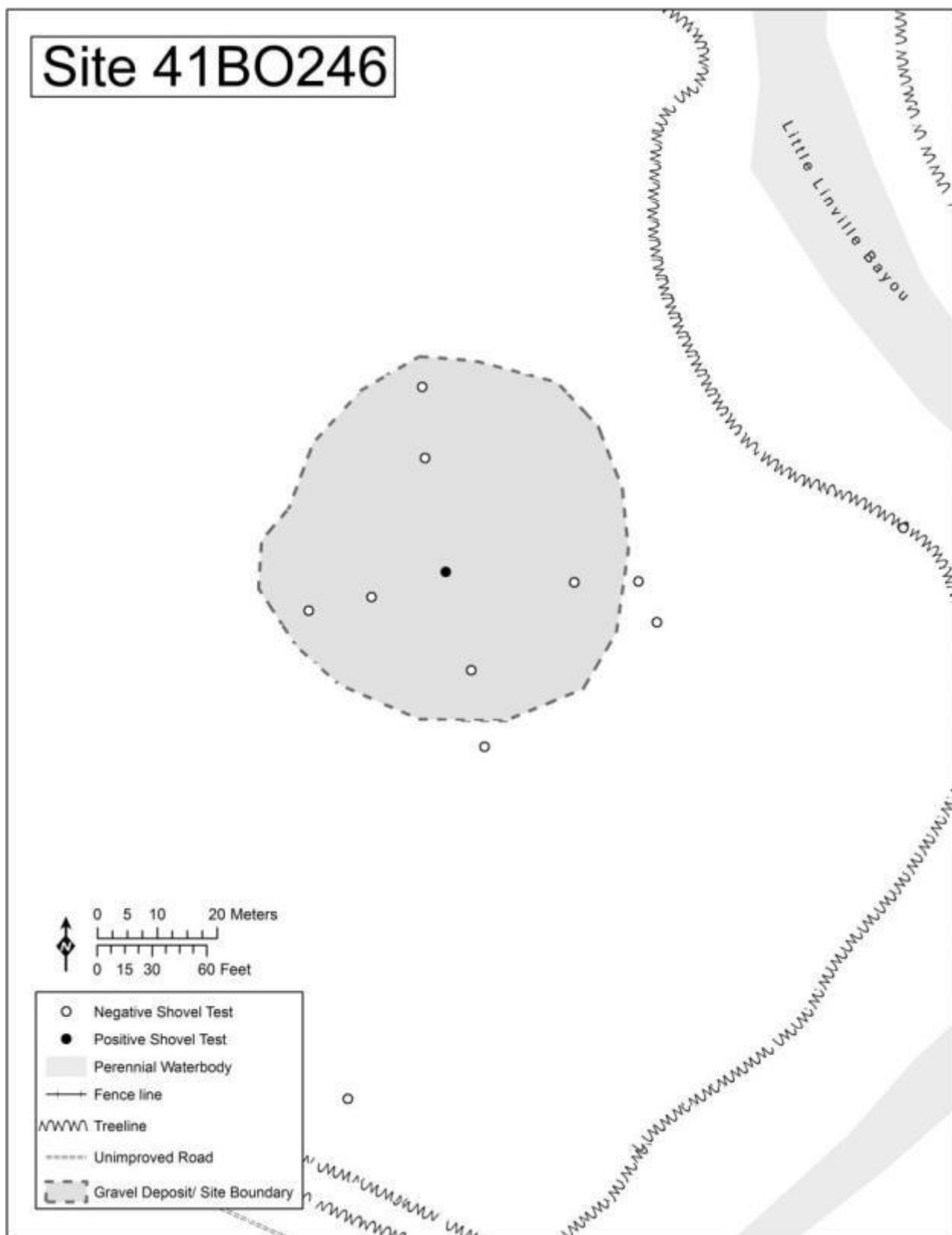
Trench 20 soil profile, view east

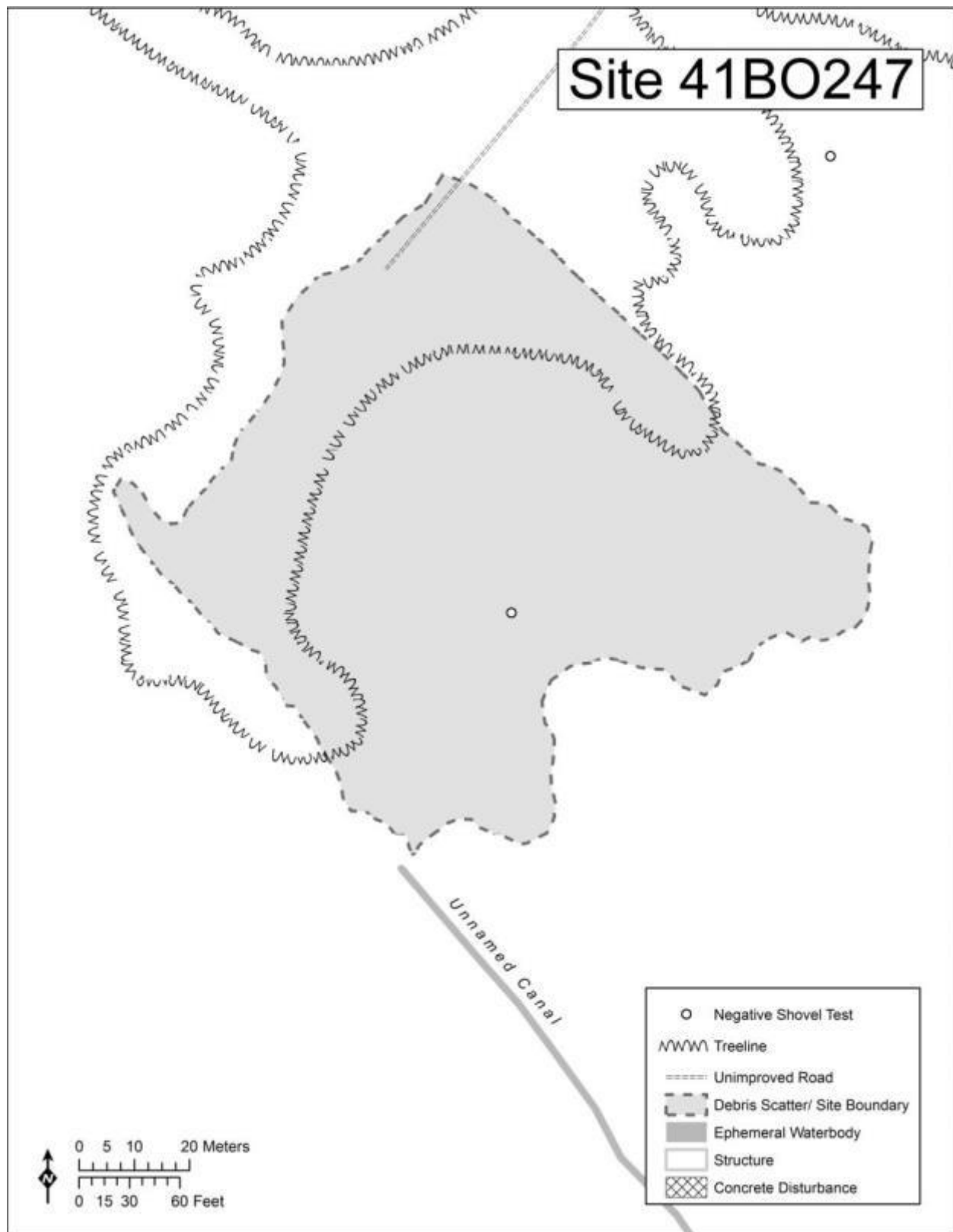
Appendix D: Site Location Maps

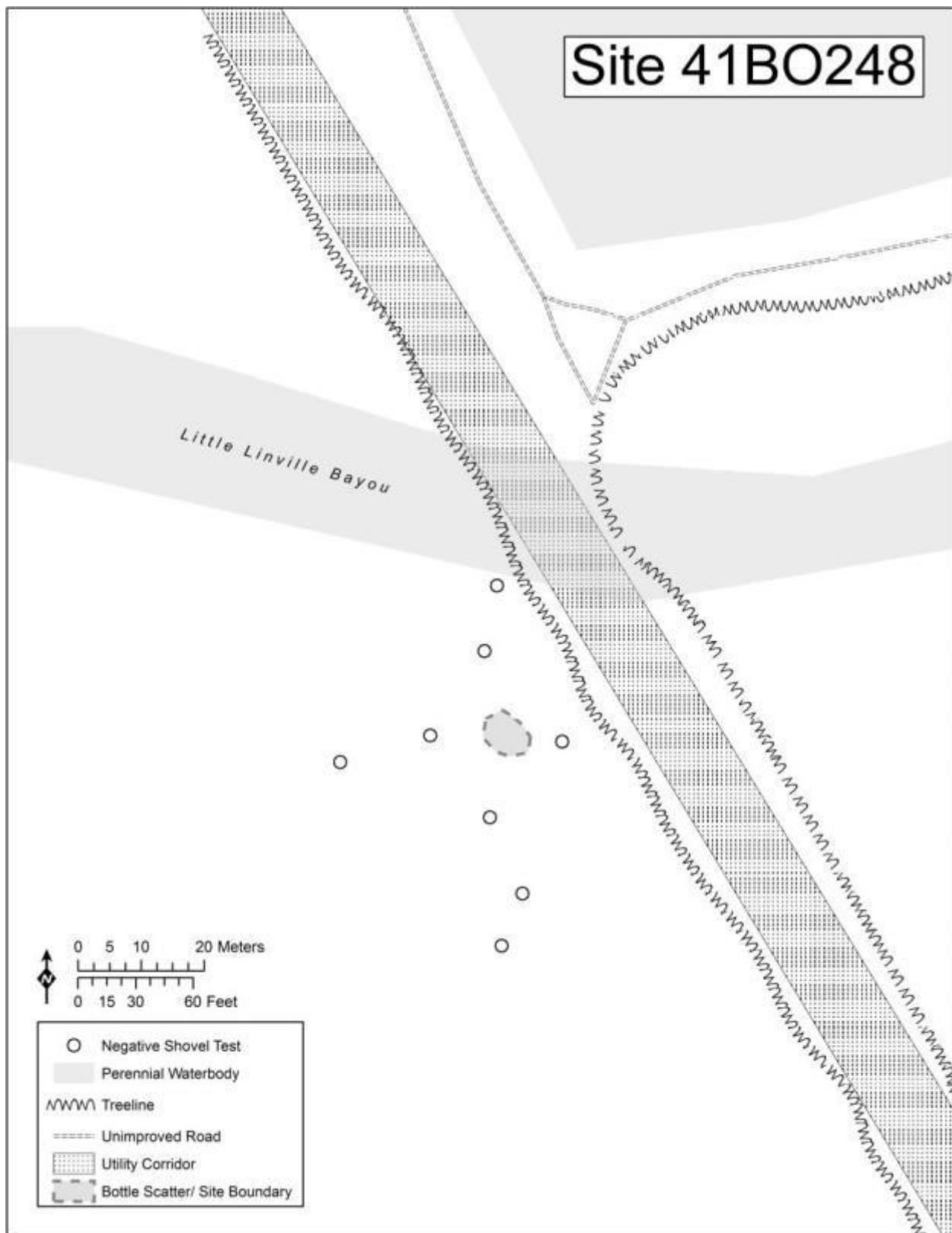


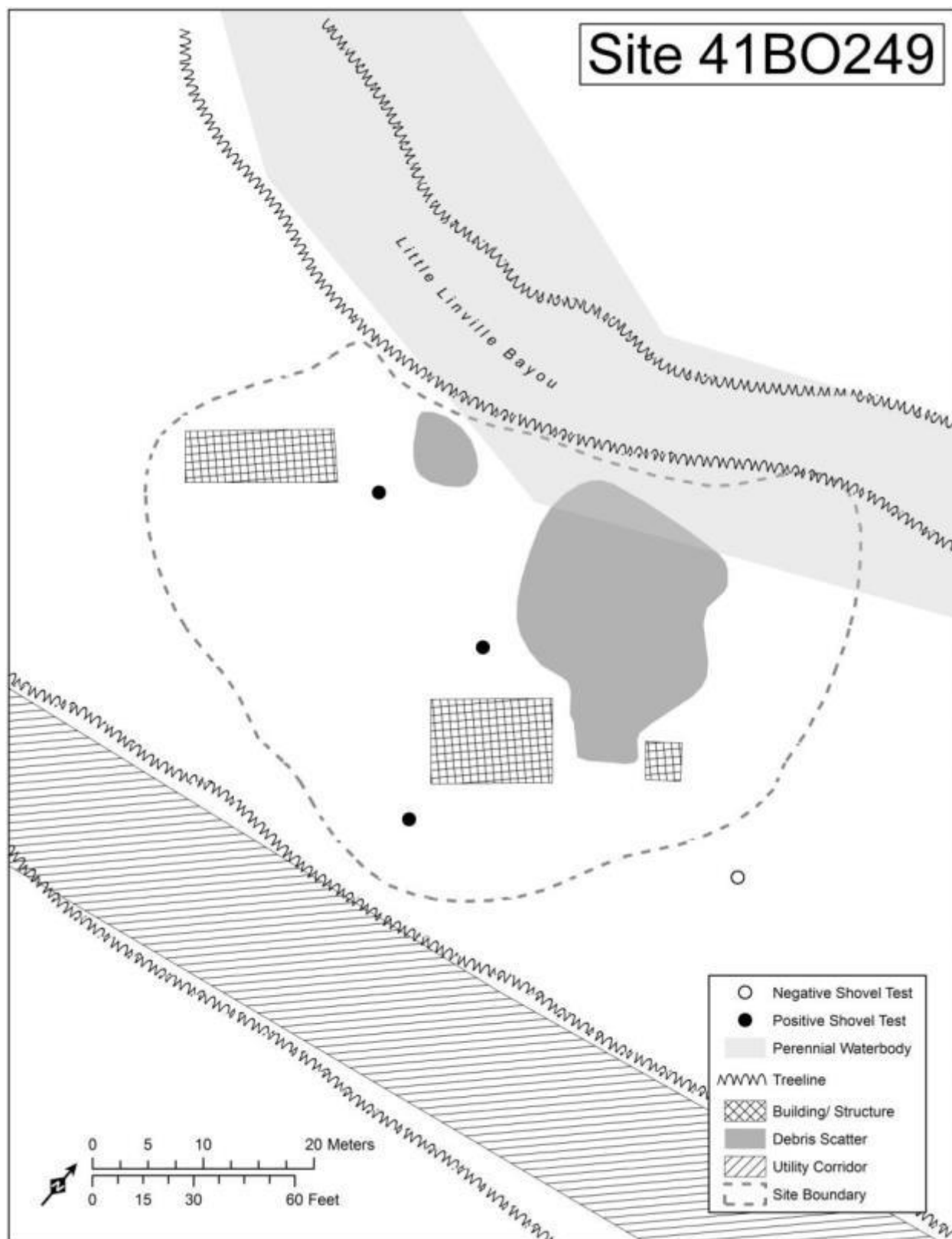


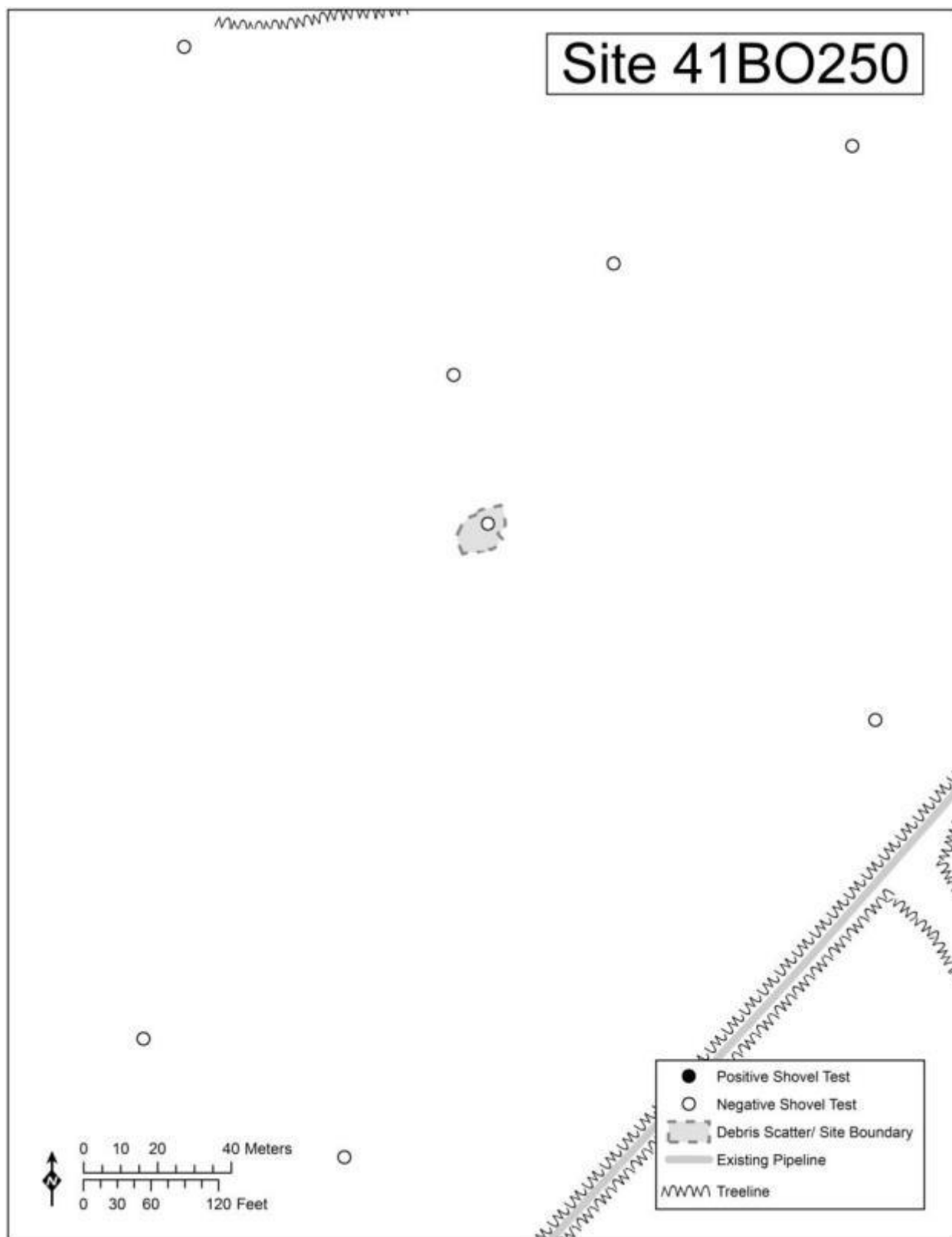
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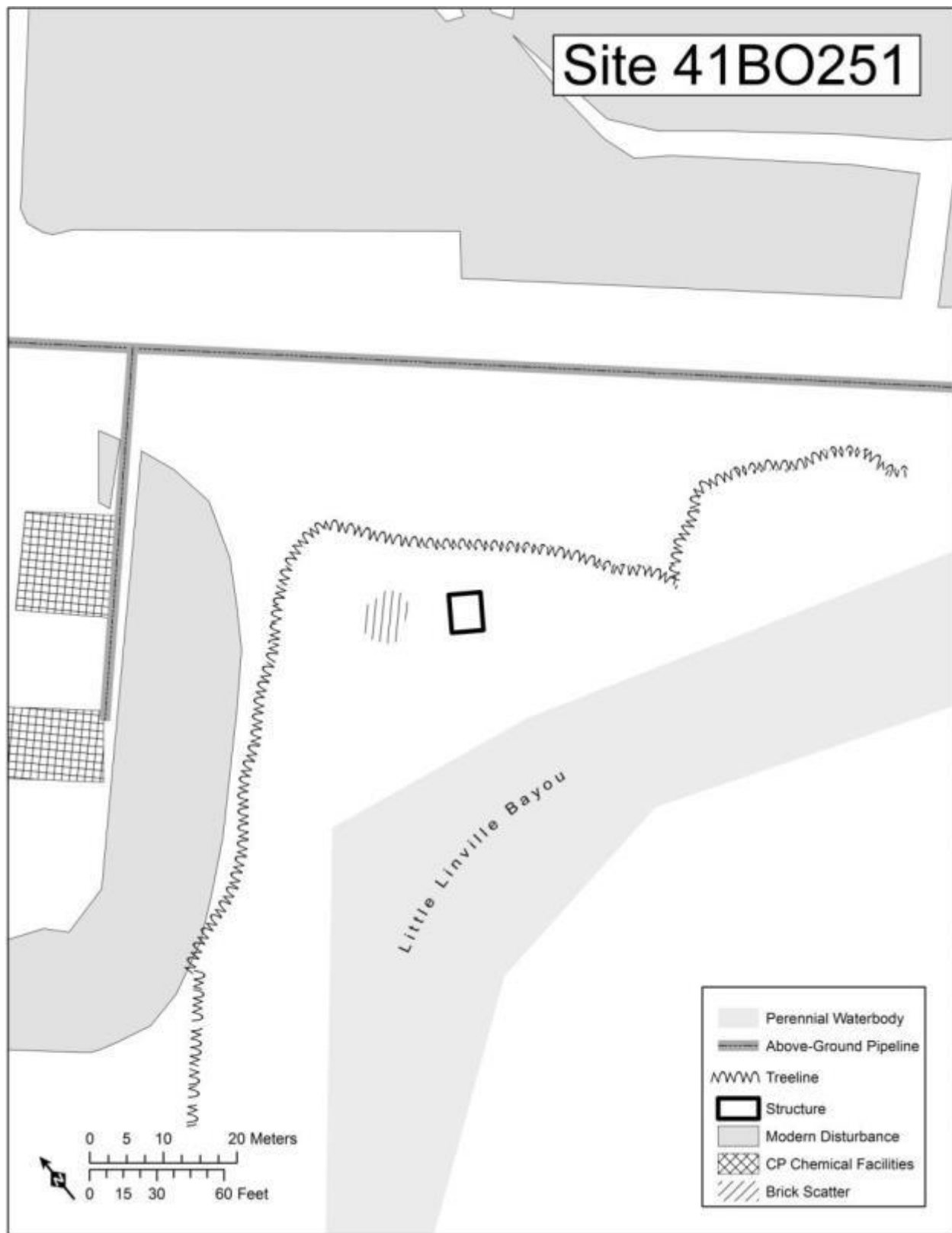


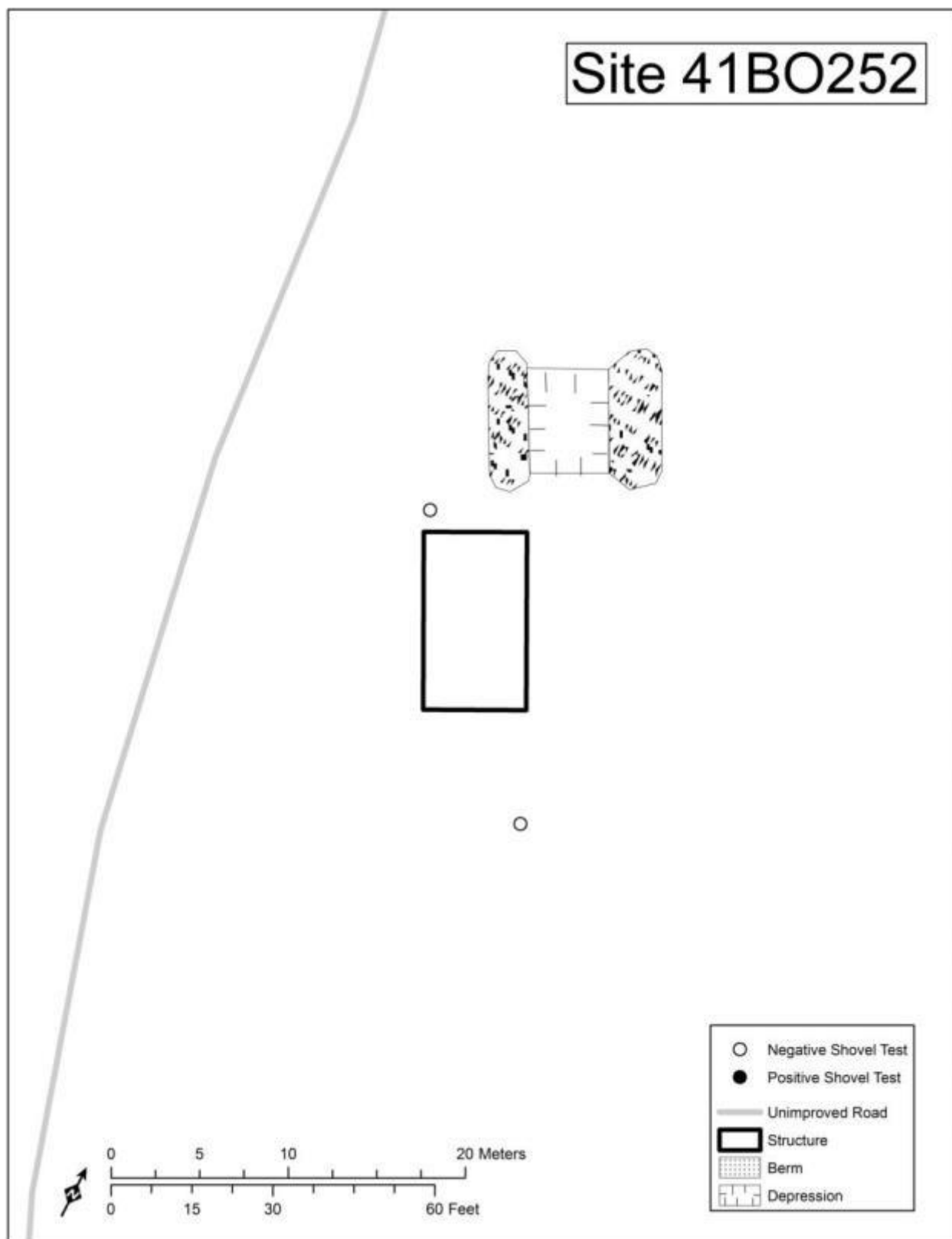


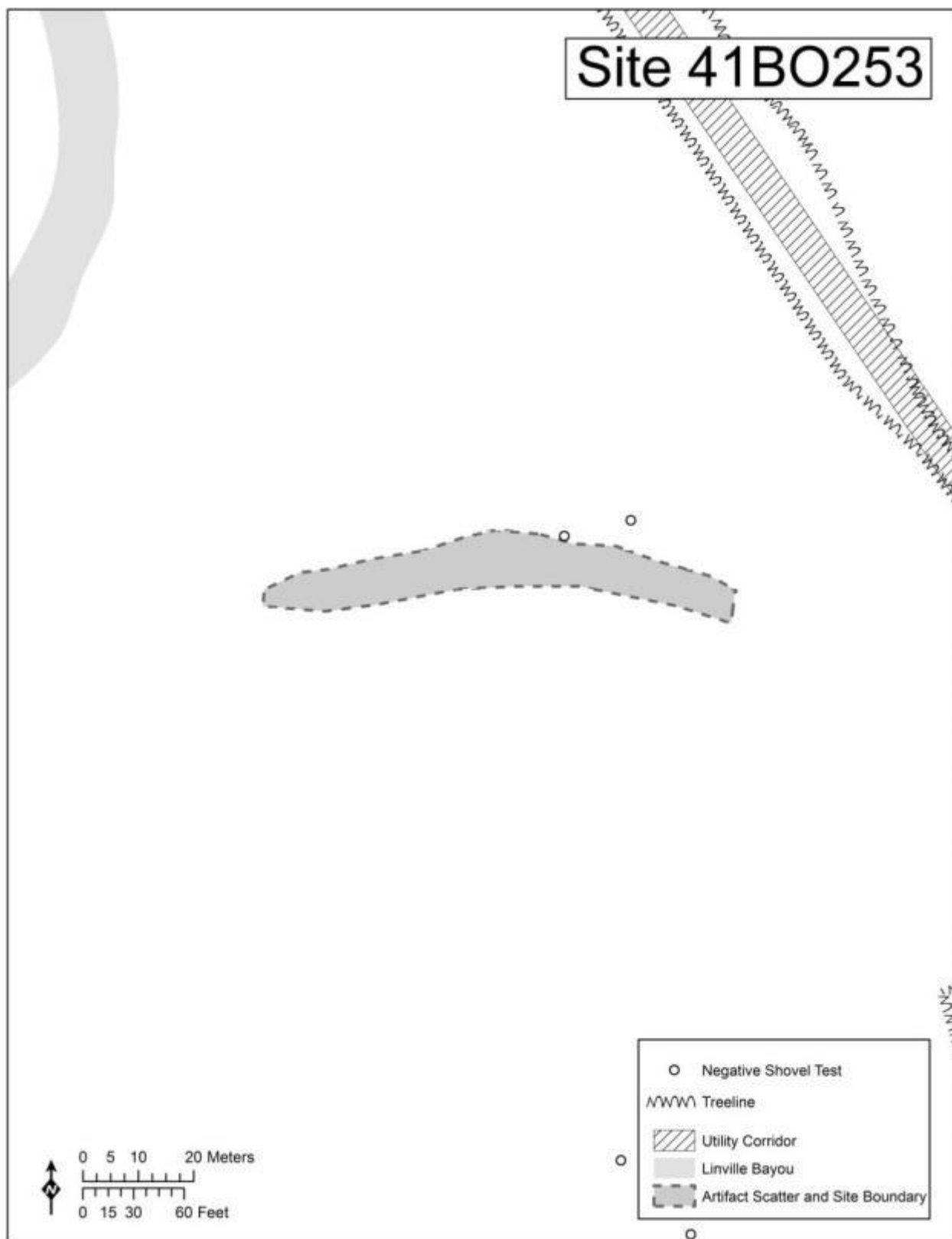


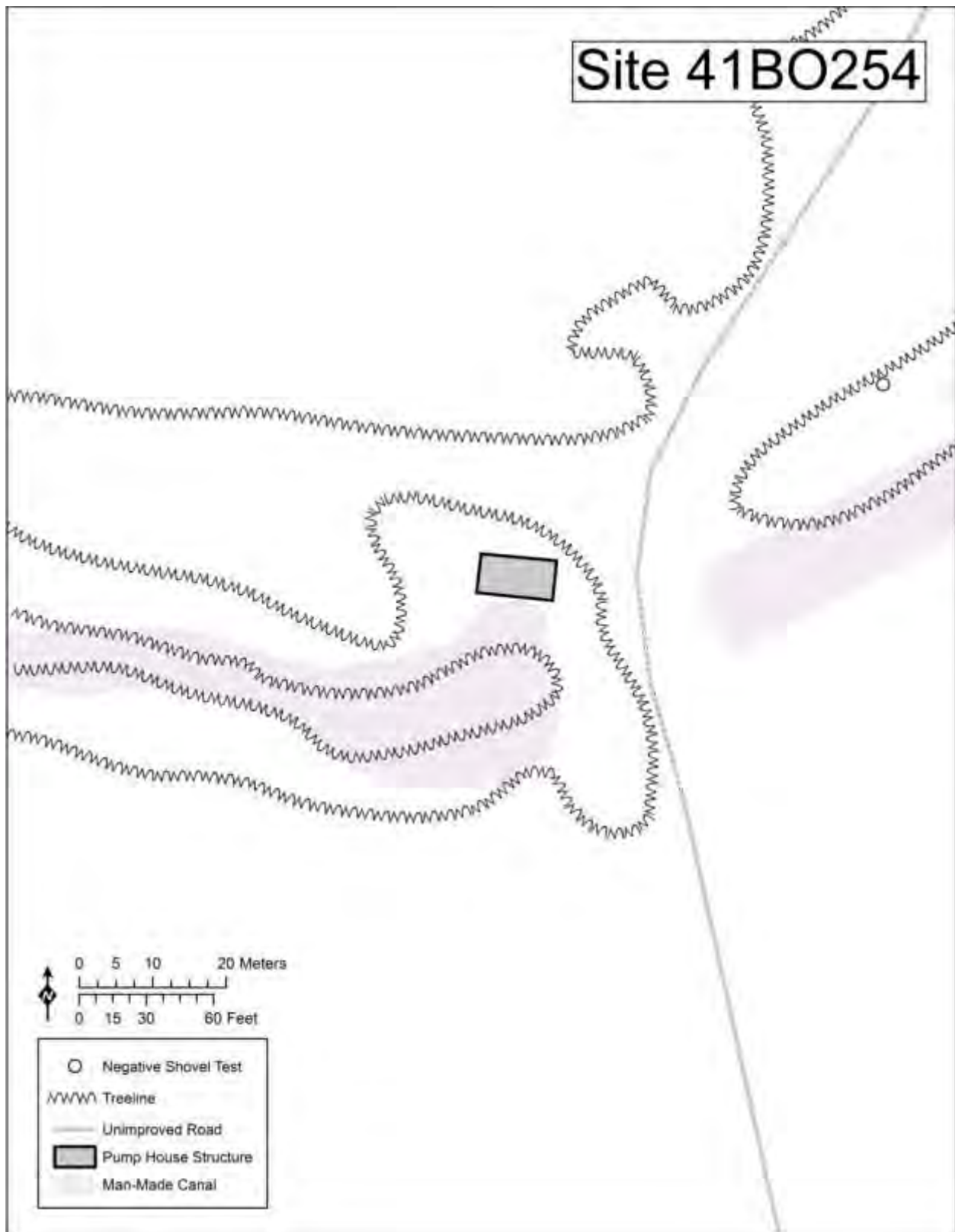


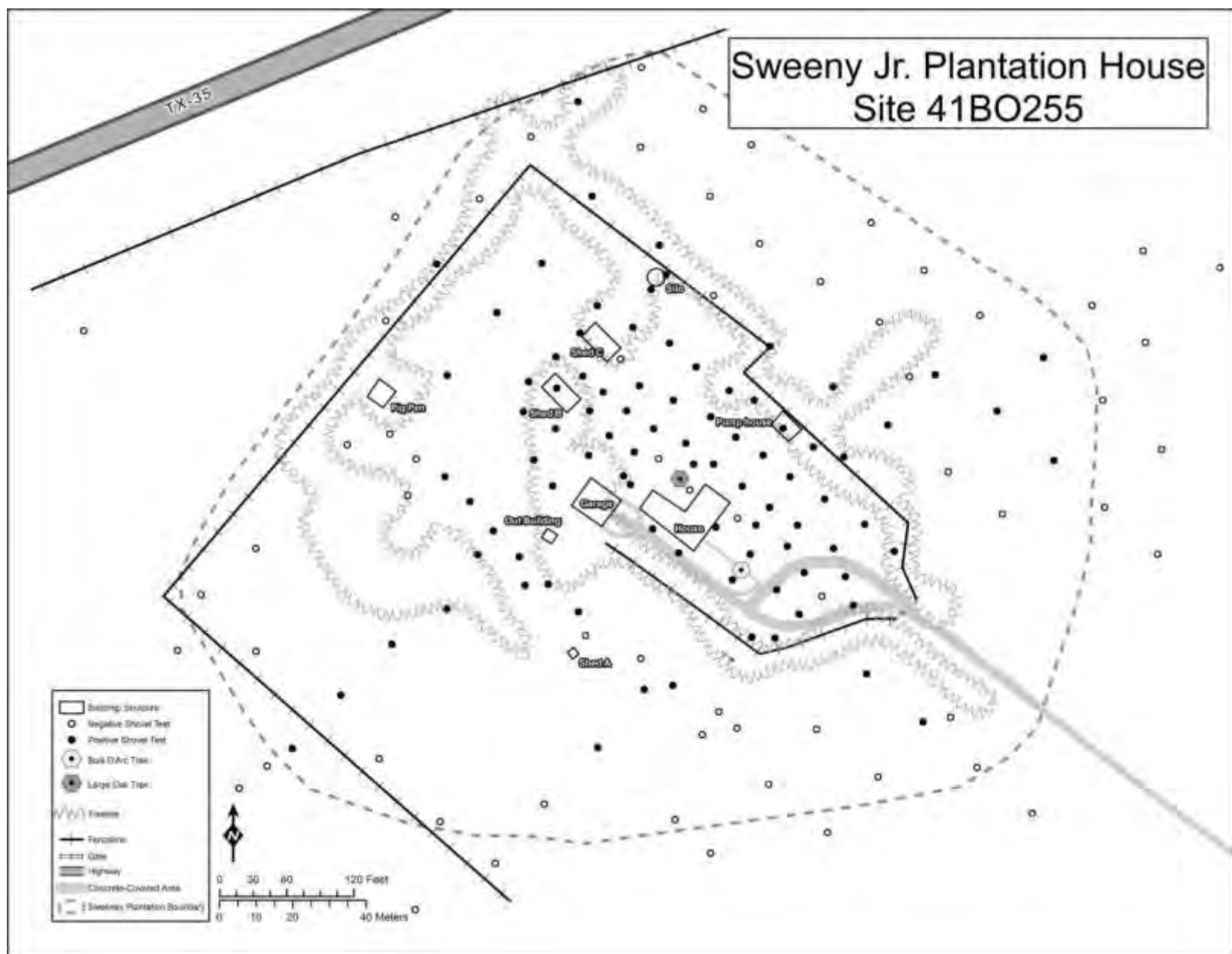














**Appendix E: Historic Resources Reconnaissance
Survey Data Sheets**

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 1a-i

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1a	Sweeny, Jr. house	Building	3003976.33	3003976.33
1b	Pump house	Structure	3004061.78	13591304.06
1c	Shed A	Building	3003866.51	13591097.69
1d	Shed B	Building	3003859.22	13591332.87
1e	Shed C	Building	3003894.21	13591378.97
1f	Garage	Building	3003891.20	13591234.18
1g	Pig Pen	Structure	3003696.83	13591331.95
1h	Shed D	Building	3003848.00	13591204.17
1i	Slave Cemetery	Site	3004463.51	13590746.18

Location: Remains of plantation complex in southwestern Brazoria County, approximately 2 miles east of the Matagorda County line. The property is sandwiched between SH 35 bypass and the original SH35 just west of the intersection with FM 524 in the Old Ocean community. This is approximately five mile northwest of Sweeny, TX.

Property Type: Agricultural/plantation

Form/Plan: See individual data sheets

Stylistic Influence: Texas vernacular

Construction Date: 1947 with salvaged materials from 1837 house

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible under Criteria A, B or C

Comments: See individual datasheets

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 1a

Location Approximately 0.23 miles northwest of SH 35

ID #	Name	Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1a	Sweeny, Jr. house	Building	3003976.33	13591212.82

Property Type: Agricultural/plantation

Form/Plan: Domestic/Single dwelling

Stylistic Influence: Texas vernacular

Construction Date: 1947 with salvaged materials from 1837 dogtrot

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible under Criteria A, B or C

Comments: The original house, a side gabled dog trot with inset full width front porch, was constructed in 1837 of cypress and ash. In 1947 the house was rebuilt in the same location possibly salvaging the two exterior gable wall chimneys. At the time of the rebuilding, a forward facing gabled second story over the main entrance area and the front porch was enclosed with jalousie windows.



ID 1a: South facade, John Sweeny, Jr. Plantation house, view north

file: 0125.jpg



ID 1a: East elevation, John Sweeny, Jr. Plantation house, view west

file: 0179.jpg



ID 1a: Detail of west elevation, view east

file: 0174.jpg



ID 1a: Rear (north) elevation, view southwest

file: 100_9422.jpg



ID 1a: Rear (north) elevation, view southwest

file: 100_9437.jpg



ID 1a: Rear (north) elevation, view southwest

file: 100_9428.jpg



ID 1a: Detail of west elevation chimney and foundation piers, view southeast

file: 0197.jpg



ID 1a: View south from upstairs window towards chemical plant

file: 0127.jpg



ID 1a: Interior of enclosed porch, view towards windows of house

file: 0182.jpg



ID 1a: South facade of Sweeny, Jr. Plantation house, pre-1947, view N
Courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum.



ID 1a: Partial west and south elevations of Sweeny, Jr. Plantation house c. 1960, view NE
Courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum.



**ID 1a: East and south elevations of Sweeny, Jr. Plantation house, 1960, view west.
Courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum.**



**ID 1a: East elevation of Sweeny, Jr. Plantation house, 1960, view west.
Courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum.**

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 1b

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1b	Pump House	Structure	3004061.78	13591304.06

Property Type: Agriculture/secondary structure

Form/Plan: Outbuilding / pump house

Stylistic Influence: no style

Construction Date: c. 1947

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments: Side gabled, wood framed structure with 6/6 wooden sash window in gabled end and single entry five paneled door on non-gabled elevation. Siding is T-111 pressed board; roof is asphalt shingles.



ID 1b: Pump house, view northwest

file: 100_9417.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 1cde

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1c	Shed A - collapsed	Site	3003866.51	13591097.69
1d	Shed B	Building	3003859.22	13591332.87
1e	Shed C	Building	3003894.21	3003894.21

Property Type: 1cde - Agriculture/secondary structure

Form/Plan: 1cde – Outbuilding / shed and ruin

Stylistic Influence: 1cde - no style

Construction Date: 1cde - c. 1947

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments: ID 1c (Shed A) is a collapsed wood framed shed with corrugated metal siding and roof.
ID 1d (Shed B) is wood framed, side gabled an open air shed with enclosed tool shed on north end. Siding and roof is corrugated metal.
ID 1e (Shed C) is a wood framed, side gabled open air shed with vertical corrugated metal siding in gable ends. Interior demising wall also metal.



ID 1c: Shed A - collapsed

file: 100_9462.jpg



ID 1d: Shed B- East elevation, view west

file: 100_9439.jpg



ID 1e: Shed C – East elevation, view west

file: 100_9444.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 1f

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1f	Garage	building	3003891.20	13591234.18

Property Type: Agriculture/secondary outbuilding

Form/Plan: Outbuilding / garage

Stylistic Influence: No style

Construction Date: c. 1947

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments: Garage is two bays, wood framed, gable fronted with asbestos siding in front gable. No garage doors.



ID 1f: Garage – East elevation, view west

file: 100_9424.jpg



ID 1f: Garage – axonometric of north and east elevations, view southwest

file: 100_9425.jpg



ID 1f: Garage – interior with stairs to loft

file: 100_9427.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 1g

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1g	Pig Pen	Structure	3003696.83	13591331.95

Property Type: Agriculture/secondary structure

Form/Plan: N/A

Stylistic Influence: No style

Construction Date: c. 1947

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments:



ID 1g: Pig pen

file: 097.jpg

Survey Date:

May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID:

1h

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1h	Outbuilding – use unknown	building	3003848.00	13591204.17

Property Type:

Agriculture/secondary outbuilding

Form/Plan:

Outbuilding/rectangular

Stylistic Influence:

No style

Construction Date:

c. 1947

Documentation:

Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination:

Not eligible

Comments:

Rectangular plan, wood framed corrugated metal outbuilding



ID 1h: Unidentified building, east elevation, view west

file: 100_9438.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 1i

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
1i	Slave Cemetery	Site	3004463.51	13590746.18

Property Type: Funerary

Form/Plan: Site/Cemetery

Stylistic Influence: Vernacular / No style

Construction Date: Earliest marked burial 1924

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments: Old Slave Cemetery still in active use for interment descendants of Sweeny Plantation slaves



ID 1i: Cemetery, just north of Old SH35

file: 100_9609.jpg



ID 1i: Overview of Cemetery

file: 075.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9604.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9590.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9494.jpg



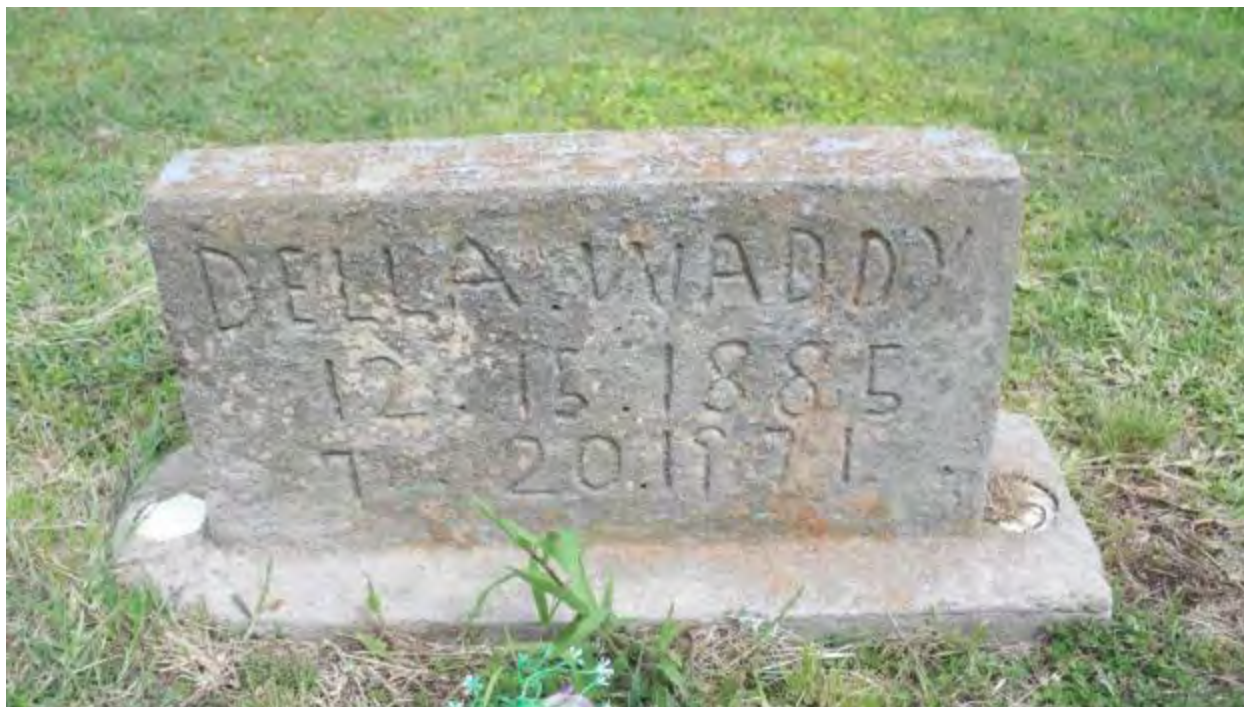
ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9526.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9528.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9562.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9555.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9492.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9547.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9552.jpg



ID 1i: Cemetery, representative grave marker

file: 100_9535.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 2

Location	ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
	2	Shed	Building	3002667.92	13587739.75

Property Type: Agriculture

Form/Plan: Secondary building/rectangular

Stylistic Influence: Vernacular / No style

Construction Date: c. 1945

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments: Small, 10x10 wood framed shed clad with vertical machine milled boards and topped with a gabled, corrugated metal roof. There are remnants of interior wood flooring. There is a carport extension off of the exterior, possibly used to shelter a tractor.



ID 2: West elevation, Agricultural outbuilding, view E

file: 150.jpg



ID 2: East elevation, Multi-family bunkhouse, view SW

file: 149.jpg



ID 2: East elevation, Multi-family bunkhouse, view SW

file:151.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 3

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
3	Residential Building	Building	3002166.76	13587047.42

Property Type: Agricultural

Form/Plan: Residential / bunk house

Stylistic Influence: Vernacular / No style

Construction Date: c. 1945

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments: Wood framed, side gabled bunkhouse with board and batten siding and a corrugated metal roof. Full width porch roof is extant. The interior is divided into at least three rooms each with exterior access.



ID 3: East elevation, Multi-family bunkhouse, view SW

file: 097.jpg



ID 3: South elevation, Multi-family bunkhouse, view N

file: 098.jpg



ID 3: East elevation, Multi-family bunkhouse, view SW

file: 097.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 4

Location

ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
4	Former school house or commercial building	Building	3002125.28	13583178.25

Property Type: Commercial/Institutional

Form/Plan: Rectangular

Stylistic Influence: Vernacular / Arts and Crafts

Construction Date: c. 1920

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible (due to move)

Comments: Small, rectangular plan, gable fronted one-by-four bay building with clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, double door opening north facade and four evenly spaced window openings on side elevations and small, louvered vents in gabled ends. Former commercial (commissary) or institutional (school) building moved to this location for camp use. Currently used for hay storage. Building was moved here.



ID 4: North and east elevations, view SW

file:133.jpg



ID 4: North and west elevations, view southeast

file:134.jpg



ID 4: Rear (south) and east elevations, view northwest

file:135.jpg



ID 4: Front (north) facade, view south

file:166.jpg



ID 4: Interior, view southwest towards rear wall

file: DSC_0132.jpg

Survey Date: May and June 2012 and March 2013

Resource ID: 5

Location	ID #	Name	Resource Type	Easting (ft.)	Northing (ft.)
	5	Pump house	Structure	3001623.04	13581999.03

Property Type: Industrial

Form/Plan: Industrial / Rectangular

Stylistic Influence: Vernacular / No style

Construction Date: c. 1948

Documentation: Reconnaissance survey

NRHP Determination: Not eligible

Comments: Pump house constructed over a manmade canal



ID 5: Pump house, north view

file: DSC_0136.jpg



ID 5: Rear elevation of pump house, south view

file: 177.jpg

Appendix F: Historic Aerial Maps

FIGURES REMOVED

Appendix G: Metal Detection Survey Data

Date	Hit #	Depth (inbs)	Munsell	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Reason for Termination	Comments
6/19/12	JL1	2	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	By driveway, some gravel fill moved in.
6/20/12	JL2	5	7.5YR4/4	Clay loam		artifact recovered	East of house and pump house
6/20/12	JL3	8	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	In drier dirt, but likely same upper soil layer
6/20/12	JL4	5	7.5YR4/4	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	JL5	3-10	7.5YR4/4	Sandy silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR1	7	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR2	9	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR3	6	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR4	7	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR5	6	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR6	7	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR7	2	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR8	4	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DR9	6	10YR4/6	Clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM1	1-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM2	1-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM3	5	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM4	3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM5	4	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM6	0-5	10YR3/3	Silt loam	Gravel	artifact recovered	All artifacts collected
6/20/12	WM7	0-2	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM8	0-2	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DA1	0-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM9	0-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM10	0-2	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM11	0-2	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM12	0-2	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	WM13	0-2	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DA2	0-4	10YR4/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DA3	0-3	10YR4/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DA4	0-6	10YR4/3	Silt loam			Strong pin
6/20/12	DA5	0-3	10YR4/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DA6	0-4	10YR4/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DA7	0-5	10YR4/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DME1	0-7	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DME2	0-3	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DME3	0-5	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	

Date	Hit #	Depth (inbs)	Munsell	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Reason for Termination	Comments
6/20/12	DME4	0-3	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DME5	0-5	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DME6	0-4	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DME7	0-3	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/20/12	DME8	3-8	10YR3/3	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL6	0-3	10YR3/3	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	Almost between pump house and house.
6/21/12	JL7	0-3	10YR3/3	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	~50 cm from JL6
6/21/12	JL8	0-1.5	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL9	5	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL10	5-7	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL11	5-6	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL12	1-2	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL13	1-2	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL14	2.5	10YR4/4	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL15	4	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL16	1	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL17	1	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL18	.5	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	JL19	1	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	same as JL18, ~50 cm away
6/21/12	DME10	0-4	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME11	0-4	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME12	0-8	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME13	0-8	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME14	0-6	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME15	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME16	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME17	0-6	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME18	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME19	0-2	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME20	0-2	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME21	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME22	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME23	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME24	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME25	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME26	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME27	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME28	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	

Date	Hit #	Depth (inbs)	Munsell	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Reason for Termination	Comments
6/21/12	DME29	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME30	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME31	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME32	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME33	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME34	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME35	0-3	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME36	~12	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	DME37	0-5	10YR5/5	Sandy clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM1	1-2	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM2	1	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM3	1-4	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM4	1-3	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM5	1-3	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM6	1-3	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM7	8	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/21/12	MM8	0-12	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	older deposits deeper
6/22/12	DR10	7	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DR11	5	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DR12	5	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DR13	5	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		potential feature	5m below solid old bricks with mortar, potential feature
6/22/12	DR14	5	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DR15	4	10YR4/6	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	WM15	2-3	7.5YR3/3	loam	Gravel	artifact recovered	near concrete sidewalk behind house
6/22/12	WM16	3-4	7.5YR3/3	loam	Gravel	artifact recovered	
6/22/12	WM17	2-3	7.5YR3/3	loam	Gravel	artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL25	4	10YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL26	4-6	7.5YR4/4	Silty clay loam		artifact recovered	brick runs deeper than test pit
6/22/12	JL27	6	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL28	5	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL29	3	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL30	5	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL31	5-11	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL32	7	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL33	3-4	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL34	5-6	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	

Date	Hit #	Depth (inbs)	Munsell	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Reason for Termination	Comments
6/22/12	JL35	6-7	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL36	6-7	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	JL37	3-4	7.5YR4/4	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME39	3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME40	4-5	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME41	2-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME42	2-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME43	2-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME44	3-4	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME45	6-7	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME46	2-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME47	6-7	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME48	1	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME49	4-5	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME50	3-4	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME51	2-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	DME52	2-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	KJ1	3-4	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	northwest corner of house, west of large tree
6/22/12	KJ2	4-5	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	northwest corner of house, west of large tree
6/22/12	KJ3	2-3	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	KJ4	3-4	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	
6/22/12	KJ5	3-4	10YR3/3	Silt loam		artifact recovered	East side of a large tree in northwest corner of house

Appendix H: Site 41BO255 Artifact Log

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-1	5211		N1060	E1020	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-2	DISCARD		N1060	E1020	1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			DISCARD
SW-3	DISCARD		N1080	E1040	1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			DISCARD
SW-5	5212		N1080	E1040	4	30	40	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-4	5213		N1080	E1040	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	molded	clear/light aqua	base		pre-1920s	
SW-6	5214		N1100	E1040	3	20	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-6	DISCARD		N1100	E1040	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-7	MISSING		N1100	E1040	4	30	40	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			MISSING
SW-8	5215		N1060	E940	2	10	20	1	faunal	bone	mammal	cow	tooth	fragment			
SW-9	DISCARD		N1060	E940	3	20	30	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-10	DISCARD		N1060	E940	4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-11	5216		N1060	E980	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	olive green	body		early 1900s	
SW-11	5217		N1060	E980	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-12	MISSING		N1060	E980	3	20	30	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			MISSING
SW-13	5218		N1060	E1000	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive green	body	1.6 mm thick	early 1900s	
SW-13	5219		N1060	E1000	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	dark olive	body	3.6 mm thick, straw marks	pre-1900	
SW-14	DISCARD		N1060	E1000	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	modern	complete			DISCARD
SW-15	DISCARD		N1000	E920	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-16	DISCARD		N1040	E920	1	0	10	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-17	DISCARD		N1040	E920	2-3	10	30	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD (small fragments <1cm)		DISCARD
SW-18	DISCARD		N1000	E1060	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-19	5220		N960	E980	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	Pipebowl	stoneware	tan/brown glazed	fragment		1810-1880	
SW-19	5221		N960	E980	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	rim	fragment	with embossed border between rim & body	1870-1910	
SW-19	5222		N960	E980	1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-19	DISCARD		N960	E980	1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	with mortar & glaze		DISCARD
SW-20	5223		N960	E980	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	flow blue	body		1830-1930	
SW-20	5224		N960	E980	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	bright olive green	fragment	bubbles	pre-1900	
SW-20	5225		N960	E980	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-20	5226		N960	E980	2	10	20	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	1.7 mm thick	1849-1863	

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-20	5227		N960	E980	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	pearlware	plain	base		1779-1830	
SW-20	5228		N960	E980	2	10	20	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	body		1870-1910	
SW-21	5229		N960	E980	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	body		pre-1920s	
SW-21	5230		N960	E980	3	20	30	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-21	5231		N960	E980	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware		body	decorated	1779-1830	
SW-21	MISSING		N960	E980	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	salt glazed stoneware	salt glazed stoneware	body	Albany slip with ridge texture on interior	1810-1880	MISSING
SW-21	MISSING		N960	E980	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	indeterminate	whiteware indeterminate	plain	fragment		1830-1930	MISSING
SW-21	5232		N960	E980	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	very dark olive	base	small shoulder fragment from base connecting to body	pre-1880	
SW-21	5233		N960	E980	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive	body	straw marks, bubbles;	pre-1900	
SW-22	5234		N960	E980	4	30	40	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment	heat altered		
SW-22	5235		N960	E980	4	30	40	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-22	5236		N960	E980	4	30	40	1	faunal	bone	bird bone	indeterminate		complete			
SW-22	5237		N960	E980	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	light yellow amber	fragment		pre-1920s	
SW-22	5238		N960	E980	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	aqua	shoulder	patina	pre-1920s	
SW-23	5239		N960	E980	5	40	50	2	metal	byproduct	slag			fragment			
SW-23	5240		N960	E980	5	40	50	1	faunal	bone	reptile	turtle	plastron	fragment			
SW-23	5241		N960	E980	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	rim or footring		
SW-24	5242		N960	E980	6	50	60	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-24	5243		N960	E980	6	50	60	1	metal	byproduct	slag			fragment			
SW-24	5244		N960	E980	6	50	60	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment	heat modified		
SW-25	DISCARD		N1020	E900	1	0	10	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD, pulverized brick (<1cm)		DISCARD
SW-26	DISCARD		N1020	E900	2	10	20	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD (small fragments <1cm)		DISCARD
SW-27	DISCARD		N1020	E900	6	50	60	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-28	5245	KJ1			5	40	50	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-29	DISCARD		N1080	E1020	4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-30	5246		N1000	E1080	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	salt glazed stoneware	salt glazed stoneware	body	Albany slip with ridge texture on interior	1810-1880	
SW-31	5247		N940	E1020	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	aqua	fragment			
SW-32	5248		N940	E1020	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	aqua	fragment	Slight curve		
SW-32	DISCARD		N940	E1020	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	1 mm thick	modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-33	DISCARD		N940	E1020	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	medium amber	body	beveled edge on interior rectangular vessel	1950-modern	DISCARD
SW-33	DISCARD		N940	E1020	3	20	30	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear/light aqua	fragment	~2.6 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-33	DISCARD		N940	E1020	3	20	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment	disintegrated during analysis		DISCARD
SW-34	5249		N940	E1020	4	30	40	2	glass	domestic	canning seal	machine made	opaque/milk	body and rim fragment	embossed, curved lines	1869 to mid-20th century	
SW-34	DISCARD		N940	E1020	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	indeterminate	machine made	clear	fragment	0.5 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-34	DISCARD		N940	E1020	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-34	DISCARD		N940	E1020	4	30	40	1	glass	architectural	indeterminate	machine made	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-35	5250		N940	E1020	5	40	50	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	body		1870-1910	
SW-36	DISCARD		N1080	E1060	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	body		1920-modern	DISCARD
SW-36	DISCARD		N1080	E1060	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	body	straw tint	1920-modern	DISCARD
SW-37	5251		N1080	E900	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	shoulder	fragment is 90% body with a small shoulder fragment; straw tint	1915-1950	
SW-38	DISCARD		N1080	E900	3	20	30	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-39	5252		N1000	E1120	1	0	10	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	2.4 mm thick	1908-1922	
SW-40	DISCARD		N960	E1020	3	20	30	10	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-41	5253		N960	E1020	5	40	50	4	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-43	DISCARD		N1020	E920	1	0	10	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD (small fragments <1 cm)		DISCARD
SW-44	DISCARD		N1020	E920	2	10	20	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-45	DISCARD		N1020	E920	4	30	40	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD (small fragments <1 cm)		DISCARD
SW-46	DISCARD		N1060	E920	2	10	20	6	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-47	DISCARD		N1060	E920	3	20	30	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-48	DISCARD		N1060	E920	4	30	40	20	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	DISCARD		DISCARD
SW-258	5254	N0E15	0	15	2	10	20	1	faunal	bone	fish	indeterminate		fragment	possible scale? 10.1 mm long; 1.3 mm thick		
SW-258	5255	N0E15	0	15	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	bottle	light amethyst	rim	5.6 mm thick; machine made or molded	pre-1920	
SW-258	5256	N0E15	0	15	2	10	20	3	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	iron	ferrous	fragments	3 fragments are vesselized; 2 spherical fragments broken off a rectangular fragment with a semi-circular indentation		
SW-259	DISCARD	N0E15	0	15	3	20	30	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	subtle curve; 2.4 to 2.7 mm thickness	modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-260	DISCARD	N0E26	0	26	6	50	60	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with visible grit		DISCARD
SW-270	5257	N0E35	0	35	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	dark olive	fragment		likely pre-1890s	
SW-272	DISCARD	N0E5	0	5	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment	2.5 mm thick; very subtle curve (appears somewhat warped)	modern	DISCARD
SW-273	5258	N0E5	0	5	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	container	bottle	light amethyst	neck & rim	tooled double ring	1890-1915	
SW-273	DISCARD	N0E5	0	5	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	1.4 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-274	DISCARD	N0W40	0	W40	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	rusted-red color		DISCARD
SW-274	DISCARD	N0W40	0	W40	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	head & body	141.2 + mm long	modern	DISCARD
SW-275	DISCARD	N0W50	0	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	indeterminate	machine made	clear	fragment	4.5 mm thick; straw marks	modern	DISCARD
SW-276	5259	N0W50	0	W50	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear	body	rectangular bottle; side-shoulder	pre-1920s	
SW-276	5260	N0W50	0	W50	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive	body	3.6 mm thick	1920-modern	
SW-277	DISCARD	N0W60	0	W60	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-277	5261	N0W60	0	W60	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	body	patina;	pre-1920s	
SW-277	5262	N0W60	0	W60	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	body		1870-1910	
SW-278	DISCARD	N0W60	0	W60	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	remnant mortar; visible grit; porous		DISCARD
SW-278	5263	N0W60	0	W60	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	footring & base	glaze appears slightly bluish	1779-1830	
SW-278	5264	N0W60	0	W60	2	10	20	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	body	3.3 mm thick	1830-1930	
SW-278	5265	N0W60	0	W60	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	molded	light aqua	body	mold seam; pre-1910		
SW-279	DISCARD	N0W60	0	W60	3	20	30	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with visible grit; possibly heat modified		DISCARD
SW-279	5266	N0W60	0	W60	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	rim	slightly bluish tint ; 6.3 mm thick	1779-1830	
SW-279	5267	N0W60	0	W60	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	body	3.5 mm thick	1830-1930	
SW-280	DISCARD	N10E26	10	26	3		25	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-281	5268	N10W10	10	W10	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	rim	5.3 mm thick	1779-1830	
SW-281	5269	N10W10	10	W10	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	patina; 5.1 mm thick; flat;	pre-1920	
SW-282	DISCARD	N10W14	10	W14	1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	9 mm		complete	post 1960		DISCARD
SW-282	DISCARD	N10W14	10	W14	1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	screw top	machine made	non ferrous	complete	black paint on exterior	modern	DISCARD
SW-282	DISCARD	N10W14	10	W14	1	0	10	1	synthetic	domestic	plastic	machine made	clear	fragment			DISCARD
SW-283	DISCARD	N10W14	10	W14	3	20	30	2	synthetic	domestic	plastic	machine made	blue	fragment			DISCARD
SW-284	5270	N10W14	10	W14	4	30	40	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete	heavily corroded; 68 mm long		
SW-284	5271	N10W14	10	W14	4	30	40	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	body	4.2 mm thick	1870-1910	
SW-284	5272	N10W14	10	W14	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	yellow amber	body	3.3 mm thick;	pre-1920	
SW-285	DISCARD	N10W14	10	W14	5	40	50	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-285	DISCARD	N10W14	10	W14	5	40	50	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	burnt, remnant mortar on one face; porous		DISCARD
SW-285	5273	N10W14	10	W14	5	40	50	2	metal	architectural	nail	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-285	5274	N10W14	10	W14	5	40	50	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	body	38 mm long		
SW-285	5275	N10W14	10	W14	5	40	50	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	incised US; US Cartridge Company, Lowell, MA; likely WWI/early 20th century		

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-286	DISCARD	N10W20	10	W20	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	2.6 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-286	DISCARD	N10W20	10	W20	3	20	30	1	synthetic	domestic	Styrofoam	machine made	blue print	fragment			DISCARD
SW-286	DISCARD	N10W20	10	W20	3	20	30	1	synthetic	architectural	asbestos	tile	dark gray	fragment			DISCARD
Missing	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	5	40	50	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick						DISCARD
SW-287	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	bolt, nut & washers	ferrous	iron	complete	10.7 cm long; bolt, nut & washers are all fused		DISCARD
SW-287	5276	N10W30	10	W30	1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-287	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	2.7 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-287	5277	N10W30	10	W30	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	container	whiteware	plain	body	8.6 mm thick	1830-1930	
SW-287	5278	N10W30	10	W30	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	salt glazed stoneware	salt glazed, brown glazed	brink	5.8 mm thick	1751-1810	
SW-287	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	deep red color; porous		DISCARD
SW-288	5279	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	2	faunal	bone	mammal	pig	jaw & tooth	fragment			
SW-288	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	8	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-288	5280	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	base & foot ring	2 cm radius	1870-1910	
SW-288	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	3	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	2.2 to 3.3 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-288	5281	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment		pre-1920s	
SW-288	5282	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	3	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	light aqua	fragment	patina; straw marks	pre-1920s	
SW-288	5283	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	medium amber	fragment	3.6 mm thick	pre-1920s	
SW-288	5284	N10W30	10	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	dark olive	fragment	3.3 mm thick; tooled finish	early 20th century	
SW-289	5285	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete	37 mm long		
SW-289	5286	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	1	metal	indeterminate		iron	ferrous		possible nail fragment; heavily corroded		
SW-289	5287	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	1	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment	2.2 mm thick	1908-1922	
SW-289	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-289	5288	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	1.5 mm thick; curved	pre-1920s	
SW-289	5289	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	yellow amber	fragment	2 mm thick; curved	pre-1920s	
SW-289	5290	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	2	glass	domestic	container	bottle	very dark olive	fragment	straw marks; likely	pre-1930s	
SW-289	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-289	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	3	20	30	1	synthetic	architectural	mortar	handmade		fragment	porous; light/off-white		DISCARD
SW-290	5291	N10W30	10	W30	4	30	40	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete	65 mm long		
SW-291	DISCARD	N10W30	10	W30	5	40	50	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-292	5292	N10W40	10	W40	2	10	20	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-292	5293	N10W40	10	W40	2	10	20	3	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-292	5294	N10W40	10	W40	2	10	20	2	metal	indeterminate	iron	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment	heavily corroded, flat metal		
SW-292	DISCARD	N10W40	10	W40	2	10	20	8	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-293	5295	N10W40	10	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	molded	amber	body	seam; 3.2 mm thick	pre 1920s	
SW-293	5296	N10W40	10	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	dark olive	body	3 mm thick	pre-1880s	
SW-293	5297	N10W40	10	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	olive	body	partial shoulder; 4 mm thick;	post 1904	
SW-293	5298	N10W40	10	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	body	2.8 mm thick		
SW-294	5299	N10W50	10	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	2.4 mm thick; solarized	1910-1950	
SW-294	5300	N10W50	10	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	olive green	body	2.4 mm thick;	late 19th century	
SW-294	5301	N10W50	10	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	medium	body	2.4 mm thick;	modern	

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
													amber				
SW-294	5302	N10W50	10	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	forest green	body	burned;	mid-19th century	
SW-294	5303	N10W50	10	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	very dark olive	body	5mm thick;	pre-1910	
SW-294	5304	N10W50	10	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear/light aqua	fragment	2.6 mm thick;	1925-1939	
SW-295	DISCARD	N10W50	10	W50	2	10	20	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-295	5305	N10W50	10	W50	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	fragment	partial shoulder from body to rim	1779-1830	
SW-295	DISCARD	N10W50	10	W50	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	green	fragment	2.2 mm thick;	modern	DISCARD
SW-296	DISCARD	N10W50	10	W50	3	20	30	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-297	DISCARD	N10W60	10	W50	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit; remnant burned mortar		DISCARD
SW-298	DISCARD	N10W60	10	W60	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-298	5306	N10W60	10	W60	3	20	30	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-299	DISCARD	N10W60	10	W60	4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-300	DISCARD	N10W70	10	W70	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	modern	modern	DISCARD
SW-301	DISCARD	N10W70	10	W70	2	10	20	1	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment	modern	modern	DISCARD
SW-302	5307	N10W70	10	W70	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	very dark olive	fragment	slight raised and very worn line;	19th century to pre-1910	
SW-302	5308	N10W70	10	W70	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	body	curved; 6 mm thick	1870-1910	
SW-303	DISCARD	N13E0	13	0	1	0	10	1	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	wrap	fragment	modern		DISCARD
SW-303	5309	N13E0	13	0	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	body	slight lip/shoulder fragment	1779-1830	
SW-303	DISCARD	N13E0	13	0	1	0	10	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	2.6 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-304	DISCARD	N13E0	13	0	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	indeterminate	indeterminate	clear	fragment	0.7mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-304	5310	N13E0	13	0	2	10	20	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	2 mm thick	1874-1888	
SW-304	DISCARD	N13E0	13	0	2	10	20	1	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	red	fragment	modern		DISCARD
SW-305	5311	N13E0	13	0	3	20	30	3	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-306	5312	N13E0	13	0	4-5	30	50	2	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	body			
SW-306	5313	N13E0	13	0	4-5	30	50	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-306	DISCARD	N13E0	13	0	4-5	30	50	1	synthetic	personal item	comb	plastic		fragment			DISCARD
SW-306	DISCARD	N13E0	13	0	4-5	30	50	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-307	DISCARD	N13E10	13	10	1	0	10	4	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic		fragment			DISCARD
SW-307	DISCARD	N13E10	13	10	1	0	10	1	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	wrap	fragment			DISCARD
SW-308	DISCARD	N13E10	13	10	2	10	20	1	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic		fragment			DISCARD
SW-308	5314	N13E10	13	10	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatwear	ironstone	transfer print	rim fragment	monochrome	1870-1910	
SW-308	DISCARD	N13E10	13	10	2	10	20	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-308	DISCARD	N13E10	13	10	2	10	20	1	metal	food storage	soda can tab	aluminum	non-ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-309	5315	N13E10	13	10	3	20	30	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment	burned		
SW-310	5316	N13E10	13	10	4-5	30	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	medium amber	fragment	4.2mm thick	pre-1920	
SW-311	5317	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	3	metal	architectural	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment	heavily rusted		
SW-311	5318	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	head & body			
SW-311	5319	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete	heavily rusted		
SW-311	DISCARD	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	16	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-311	DISCARD	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	5	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium amber	fragment	seams on one shard	modern	DISCARD
SW-311	5320	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive green	fragment	3.3mm thick		
SW-311	DISCARD	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	1.7mm thick	modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-311	5321	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment	1.4 mm thick	1824-1838	
SW-311	5322	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	glass	domestic	indeterminate	indeterminate	yellow amber	fragment		pre-1920s	
SW-311	DISCARD	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	2	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-311	5323	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	glass	domestic	indeterminate	indeterminate	clear	fragment	burned	indeterminate	
SW-311	5324	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	glass	domestic	indeterminate	indeterminate	olive green	fragment			
SW-311	5325	N13E20	13	20	1-2	0	15	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	base		1870-1910	
SW-312	DISCARD	N20E35	20	35	1-2	0	20	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-313	5326	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	seam & partial shoulder; solarized;	pre-1910	
SW-313	5327	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	aqua	body	subtle curve	pre-1920	
SW-313	5328	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	very dark olive	body	3.5 mm thick	early 20th century	
SW-313	DISCARD	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-313	5330	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	yellowware			vessel	1829-1890	
SW-313	5329	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	4	ceramic	domestic	holloware	terracotta	light-red			Indeterminate	
SW-313	5331	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	body	6.2 mm thick	1870-1910	
SW-313	5332	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	body	heavily corroded & fragmented		
SW-313	5333	N20W30	20	W30	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-314	DISCARD	N20W30	20	W30	6	50	60	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-314	5334	N20W30	20	W30	6	50	60	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	iron	ferrous	fragment	heavily corroded		
SW-315	DISCARD	N20W40	20	W40	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	glaze on one face		DISCARD
SW-315	DISCARD	N20W40	20	W40	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	corner fragment; glaze and remnant mortar		DISCARD
SW-315	DISCARD	N20W40	20	W40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	light olive	fragment	3.2 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-315	5335	N20W40	20	W40	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	body	curved	1870-1910	
SW-316	DISCARD	N20W40	20	W40	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	deep-red; porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-316	DISCARD	N20W40	20	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-317	5336	N20W60	20	W60	4	30	40	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	subtle curve	pre-1920s	
SW-318	5337	N20W60	20	W60	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	light green	fragment	patina; obtuse angle	pre-1900	
SW-319	DISCARD	N20W70	20	W70	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-320	DISCARD	N23E0	23	0	1	0	10	2	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	black	fragment	3mm thick; smooth on one side, textured on other		DISCARD
SW-321	DISCARD	N23E0	23	0	2	10	20	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-321	DISCARD	N23E0	23	0	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	yellow amber	fragment	2.7mm thick;	modern	DISCARD
SW-322	5338	N23E0	23	0	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	redware	black lead glaze interior and exterior	fragment		1810-1880	
SW-323	DISCARD	N23E0	23	0	5	40	50	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	dark olive	fragment	2.5mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-324	5339	N23E10	23	10	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	canning seal	machine made	milk glass	body		1869 to mid-20th century	
SW-324	DISCARD	N23E10	23	10	2	10	20	11	synthetic	architectural	shingle	asphalt		fragment			DISCARD
SW-325	5340	N23E10	23	10	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	canning seal	machine made	milk glass	body		1869 to mid-20th century	
SW-325	DISCARD	N23E10	23	10	4	30	40	1	synthetic	architectural	shingle	asphalt		fragment	8.5 mm; dried & friable		DISCARD
SW-326	DISCARD	N23E20	23	20	1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-326	DISCARD	N23E20	23	20	1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	remnant glaze on a 15 mm portion; porous		DISCARD
SW-326	DISCARD	N23E20	23	20	1	0	10	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear/light aqua	fragment	3 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-327	DISCARD	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	7	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-327	5341	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	2	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-327	5342	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous		heavily corroded; visible round head		
SW-327	DISCARD	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-327	DISCARD	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-327	5343	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium amber	base		early 20th century	
SW-327	5344	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	citron	body		early 20th century	
SW-327	5345	N23E20	23	20	2	10	20	1	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment	1.8 mm thick	1857-1871	
SW-328	DISCARD	N23E20	23	20	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-328	5346	N23E20	23	20	3	20	30	1	glass	architectural	window		clear/light aqua	body	2.3 mm thick	1899-1913	
SW-329	5347	N23W10	23	W10	3	20	30	20	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	body	modern; subtle curve	1870-1910	
SW-330	5348	N23W10	23	W10	4	30	40	2	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment	2.2 mm thick; re-fit	1890-1904	
SW-331	DISCARD	N23W20	23	W20	3	20	25	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	body	3 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-331	DISCARD	N23W20	23	W20	3	20	25	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	buff-colored; porous		DISCARD
SW-332	DISCARD	N23W20	23	W20	5	40	45	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	deep-red; porous		DISCARD
SW-333	DISCARD	N30W30	30	W30	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete	11.9 mm long	Modern	DISCARD
SW-333	DISCARD	N30W30	30	W30	2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nut & washer	iron	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-333	5349	N30W30	30	W30	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	2.3 to 3 mm thick	pre-1920s	
SW-334	DISCARD	N30W30	30	W30	3	20	30	6	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-334	DISCARD	N30W30	30	W30	3	20	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	body	disintegrated during analysis		DISCARD
SW-334	5350	N30W30	30	W30	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	fragment	subtle curve	1830-1930	
Missing		N30W30	30	W30	5	40	50	1	glass	indeterminate							MISSING
SW-335	5351	N30W40	30	W40	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	body	5.16 mm thick	1830-1930	
SW-335	DISCARD	N30W40	30	W40	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	deep-red; porous		DISCARD
SW-335	5352	N30W40	30	W40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear	base	8 mm thick; 15.7 mm long; solarized	pre-1920s	
SW-335	DISCARD	N30W40	30	W40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	brown	fragment	1/2 spherical in shape; less than 0.8 mm long	modern	DISCARD
SW-334	DISCARD	N30W40	30	W40	3	20	30	1	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	aqua	fragment	<1 mm thick		DISCARD
SW-334	DISCARD	N30W40	30	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	2.1 mm thick; subtle curve	modern	DISCARD
SW-334	5353	N30W40	30	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	light aqua	fragment	3.7 mm thick; patina	pre-1920s	
SW-334	DISCARD	N30W40	30	W40	3	20	30	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	deep-red; porous		DISCARD
SW-334	5354	N30W40	30	W40	3	20	30	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	fragment	4.8 mm thick, one fragment is healt altered or discolored	1830-1930	
SW-335	DISCARD	N30W50	30	W50	1	0	10	1	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	white	fragment	<1 mm thick		DISCARD
SW-335	DISCARD	N30W50	30	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	base	parison mold lines	modern	DISCARD
SW-335	DISCARD	N30W50	30	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	fragment	2.6 mm thick	modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-336	5355	N30W50	30	W50	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	rectangular vessel; 7 mm thick;	1915-1925	
SW-337	5356	N30W60	30	W60	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	fragment	5 mm thick	1830-1930	
SW-337	DISCARD	N30W60	30	W60	1	0	10	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-338	5357	N30W60	30	W60	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	fragment	5.3 mm thick	1779-1830	
SW-338	DISCARD	N30W60	30	W60	2	10	20	2	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	white	fragment	<1 mm thick		DISCARD
SW-339	5358	N30W60	30	W60	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	very dark olive	base	5.5 mm thick	pre-1880	
SW-339	DISCARD	N30W60	30	W60	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	remnant mortar on one face; small amounts of glaze		DISCARD
SW-340	5359	N30W60	30	W60	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	very dark olive	body	5.8 mm thick	pre-1880	
SW-340	DISCARD	N30W60	30	W60	4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous; linear impression		DISCARD
SW-341	DISCARD	N33E0	33	0	1	0	10	1	synthetic	domestic	container	plastic	clear	fragment	shaped like a shoulder fragment of a bottle; embossed line		DISCARD
SW-342	DISCARD	N33E0	33	0	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	deep-red color; 9.5 mm		DISCARD
SW-342	5360	N33E0	33	0	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	container	ironstone	molded	rim	embossed dot & floral decoration	1870-1910	
SW-342	DISCARD	N33E0	33	0	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	2.8 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-342	DISCARD	N33E0	33	0	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	flat; 5.8 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-342	5361	N33E0	33	0	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive/forest green	body	4.9 mm thick	c 1850- early 20th century	
SW-343	5362	N33E0	33	0	4	30	40	2	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear/light aqua	body	2.3 mm thick	1899-1913	
SW-344	5363	N33E0	33	0	5	40	50	3	metal	indeterminate	wire	ferrous		fragment	2.6 mm diameter		
SW-344	DISCARD	N33E0	33	0	5	40	50	1	synthetic	architectural	tile	asbestos	dark gray	fragment			DISCARD
SW-344	5364	N33E0	33	0	5	40	50	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	stoneware	Albany slip, exterior is white/cream	body	buff-colored paste; 6.6 mm thick	1810-1880	
SW-344	5365	N33E0	33	0	5	40	50	1	ceramic	domestic	container	redware	clear glazed	body	5 mm thick	1810-1880	
SW-344	DISCARD	N33E0	33	0	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear	body	4.3 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-344	DISCARD	N33E0	33	0	5	40	50	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with visible grit		DISCARD
SW-345	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	1	0	10	2	synthetic	architectural	tile	asbestos		fragment			DISCARD
SW-345	5366	N33E10	33	10	1	0	10	2	ceramic	domestic	container	coarse earthenware	cream glazed	fragment	with pinholes; 8.1 mm to 9.0 mm thick	1700-1780	
SW-345	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	remnant mortar on one face; deep red color		
SW-345	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	rusted-red color		
SW-345	5367	N33E10	33	10	1	0	10	4	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	2.3 mm thick	1899-1913	
SW-346	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	2	10	20	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with visible grit		
SW-346	5368	N33E10	33	10	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	whiteware	plain	fragment	14 mm	1830-1930	
SW-347	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	3	20	30	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	rusted-red color; porous		
SW-347	5369	N33E10	33	10	3	20	30	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing			head & extractor marks	shot gun shell; 13.3 mm diameter head		DISCARD
SW-345	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	1	0	10	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	3.0 mm thick	modern	
SW-347	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	indeterminate	machine made	clear/frosted	fragment	one side is frosted; thickness ranges from 3.4 to 4.5 mm	modern	DISCARD
SW-347	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive/forest green	fragment	2.8 mm thick;	modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-348	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	5	40	50	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			
SW-348	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	5	40	50	2	glass	domestic	indeterminate	machine made	clear/frosted	body	one side is frosted; 4.4 average thickness	modern	DISCARD
SW-348	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	5	40	50	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	body	3.06 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-348	DISCARD	N33E10	33	10	5	40	50	2	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	neck & rim	1 cm radius; weathered with few straw marks	modern	DISCARD
SW-349	DISCARD	N33E20	33	20	3	20	30	2	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	body	2.5 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-350	DISCARD	N33E40	33	40	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	2.2 mm thick; slightly curved	-modern	DISCARD
SW-350	5370	N33E40	33	40	1	0	10	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	body	2.7 mm thick	1900-1920s	
SW-351	DISCARD	N33E40	33	40	2	10	20	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	visible grit		DISCARD
SW-351	5371	N33E40	33	40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear	neck fragment	solarized	pre-1920s	
SW-351	5372	N33E40	33	40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	foot or rim fragment	9.8 mm	pre-1920s	
SW-351	DISCARD	N33E40	33	40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	yellow amber	fragment	0.87 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-351	DISCARD	N33E40	33	40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	light brown	fragment	2.02 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-352	DISCARD	N33E40	33	40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	foot fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-353	5373	N33E40	33	40	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	solarized; 3.8 mm thick; flat	pre-1904	
SW-353	DISCARD	N33E40	33	40	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	body	straw marks	modern	DISCARD
SW-354	DISCARD	N33W20	33	W20	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	curved	modern	DISCARD
SW-355	5374	N33W20	33	W20	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	base & heel fragment		1870-1910	
SW-355	DISCARD	N33W20	33	W20	3		28	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	rusted-red; porous with visible grit		DISCARD
SW-356	5375	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment	flat; 6.4 mm thick; mortar (?) on one corner		
SW-356	5376	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete	71.4 mm long		
SW-356	5377	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	body	fragmented & heavily corroded		
SW-356	DISCARD	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	2	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-356	DISCARD	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	shoulder		modern	DISCARD
SW-356	DISCARD	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	rim		modern	DISCARD
SW-356	DISCARD	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	rim & neck		modern	DISCARD
SW-356	5378	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	Brownware	brown glazed; brownware	body	6.5 mm thick; heat altered	1830-1930	
SW-356	DISCARD	N40W30	40	W30	1	0	10	1	ceramic	recreational		clay pigeon fragment	black	body		Indeterminate	DISCARD
SW-357	DISCARD	N40W30	40	W30	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-357	5379	N40W30	40	W30	2	10	20	1	faunal	bone	fish bone	gar scale		fragment	heat altered		
SW-357	5380	N40W30	40	W30	2	10	20	3	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-358	5381	N40W30	40	W30	3	20	30	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate	tooth	fragment			
SW-358	5382	N40W40	40	W40	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	hand painted	body	subtle curve, near rim, blue floral decoration	1870-1910	
SW-359	5383	N40W50	40	W50	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	light green	body	patina; embossed letter-partial	post 1865	
SW-359	DISCARD	N40W50	40	W50	1	0	10	1	ceramic	recreational		clay pigeon fragment	black	body		Indeterminate	DISCARD
SW-360	DISCARD	N40W50	40	W50	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	3.8 mm thick	modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-361	DISCARD	N40W50	40	W50	3	20	30	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-362	5384	N40W60	40	W60	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	very dark olive	body	embossed letter-partials	1830-1880	
SW-363	5385	N5W30	5	W30	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	indeterminate	earthenware	blue glaze	fragment	heat altered	1751-1810	
SW-364	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	decorated with an incised ("pinched") line & intersecting embossed line	modern	DISCARD
SW-364	5386	N5W30	5	W30	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	aqua	base	oval	pre-1920s	
SW-364	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment	2.2 mm thick; slightly warped	modern	DISCARD
SW-364	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	light green	body	embossed dot ribbon design	modern	DISCARD
SW-364	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	medium amber	fragment	one flat face	modern	DISCARD
SW-364	5387	N5W30	5	W30	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	Rockingham ware	mottled brown & tan glaze	body	6.3 mm thick;	1829-1890	
SW-364	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	2	10	20	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-365	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	3	20	30	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-365	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	remnant mortar & glaze		DISCARD
SW-365	DISCARD	N5W30	5	W30	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	medium amber	body	3.6 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-365	5388	N5W30	5	W30	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	yellow amber	body	patina; 2.2 mm thick	pre-1920s	
SW-366	DISCARD	N6.5E10	6.5	10	2	10	20	1	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate	plastic	metallic yellow/gold	fragment	modern		DISCARD
SW-366	5389	N6.5E10	6.5	10	2	10	20	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-366	5390	N6.5E10	6.5	10	2	10	20	1	metal	personal clothing	button	cast	copper	complete	oxidized		
SW-366	5391	N6.5E10	6.5	10	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	indeterminate	earthenware	black lead glaze	fragment	possible annular ware	1751-1810	
SW-367	DISCARD	S10E14.5	S10	14.5	1-2	0	20	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	rusted-red; porous		DISCARD
SW-369	DISCARD	S10W40	S10	W40	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	3.1 mm thick; faint seam	modern	DISCARD
SW-370	DISCARD	S10W40	S10	W40	2	10	20	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-370	5392	S10W40	S10	W40	2	10	20	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	body	2.5 mm thick	1830-1930	
SW-370	5393	S10W40	S10	W40	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	solarized	pre-1920	
SW-370	5394	S10W40	S10	W40	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment		pre-1920s	
SW-371	5395	S10W40	S10	W40	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	dark olive	body	squared edge	pre-1900s	
SW-371	DISCARD	S10W40	S10	W40	3	20	30	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-371	5396	S10W40	S10	W40	3	20	30	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	stoneware	slight salt glaze brushed brown glaze & band decoration on interior	body	refit	1810-1880	
SW-371	5397	S10W40	S10	W40	3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	rim	crazing; 6.1 mm thick	1779-1830	
SW-372	DISCARD	S10W50	S10	W50	1	0	10	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	rusted-red; porous with visible grit		DISCARD
SW-373	5398	S10W50	S10	W50	2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	dark olive	body	4.9 mm thick	pre-1900	
SW-373	5399	S10W50	S10	W50	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	yellow olive	rim	5 mm thick	late 1800s	
SW-373	DISCARD	S10W50	S10	W50	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	patina; 1.3 mm thick; subtle curve	modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-374	5400	S10W50	S10	W50	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	bottle	dark green	body	3.8 mm thick; straw marks	pre-1900s	
SW-375	5401	S5E5	S5	5	3	20	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete	1.9 mm body diameter		
SW-376	5402	S7W22	S7	W22	2	10	20	3	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			butcher marks		
SW-377	5403	S7W22	S7	W22	3	20	30	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-377	5404	S7W22	S7	W22	3	20	30	3	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment	heavily corroded		
SW-377	DISCARD	S7W22	S7	W22	3	20	30	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	indeterminate			9.5 mm diameter; 223 REM (post 1960)		DISCARD
SW-377	DISCARD	S7W22	S7	W22	3	20	30	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-377	5405	S7W22	S7	W22	3	20	30	2	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	solarized	pre-1920s	
SW-377	5406	S7W22	S7	W22	3	20	30	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	Rim, foot, base & body		1870-1910	
SW-378	5407	S7W22	S7	W22	4	30	40	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous				
SW-378	DISCARD	S7W22	S7	W22	4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	remnant mortar; porous		DISCARD
SW-378	DISCARD	S7W22	S7	W22	4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous with few visible grit		DISCARD
SW-378	5408	S7W22	S7	W22	4	30	40	1	glass	architectural	window	indeterminate	clear	fragment	2.3 mm thick	1899-1913	
SW-378	DISCARD	S7W22	S7	W22	4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	2.1 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-378	5409	S7W22	S7	W22	4	30	40	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	body		1870-1910	
SW-378	DISCARD	S7W22	S7	W22	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	two embossed lines; 3.1 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-379	5410	S12W2	S12	W2	3-4	20	40	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete	56 mm long, bent		
SW-379	5411	S12W2	S12	W2	3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear/very light amethyst	rim	with scalloped, embossed decoration on body; solarized	1920-1950	
SW-379	DISCARD	S12W2	S12	W2	3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	medium amber	body	squared edge (from a square vessel)	modern	DISCARD
SW-380	5412	S12W2	S12	W2	5	40	50	1	metal	indeterminate			ferrous	fragment	2.3 mm thick		
SW-380	5413	S12W2	S12	W2	5	40	50	2	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-380	5414	S12W2	S12	W2	5	40	50	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	base	solarized; likely from a rectangular vessel	pre-1920s	
SW-380	5415	S12W2	S12	W2	5	40	50	1	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment	solarized; 1.6 mm thick;	1840-1854	
SW-380	DISCARD	S12W2	S12	W2	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-381	5416	S12W2	S12	W2	6	50	60	1	synthetic	domestic	flint rod				conical shaped, tapered to a point at one end. Material is too hard to scratch with your nail, able to scratch with metal; striations and impressions		
SW-381	DISCARD	S12W2	S12	W2	6	50	60	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	remnant mortar		DISCARD
SW-381	5417	S12W2	S12	W2	6	50	60	2	glass	domestic	container	molded	clear/straw tint	base		early 20th century	
SW-381	5418	S12W2	S12	W2	6	50	60	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/	fragment	solarized	pre-1920s	
SW-381	5419	S12W2	S12	W2	6	50	60	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	olive green	body		late 19th to early 20th century	
SW-382	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	1	synthetic	domestic	plastic	machine made	clear	fragment	beveled		DISCARD
SW-382	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment	relatively flat; 3 mm thick;	modern	DISCARD

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SW-382	5420	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	flat glass; 5.2 mm thick;	pre-1920	
SW-382	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium amber	fragment	2.8 mm thick;	modern	DISCARD
SW-382	5421	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	2 mm thick;	1874-1888	
SW-382	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	1	metal	hardware	indeterminate		non ferrous	fragment	10 mm diameter pipe fused to a "washer"	modern	DISCARD
SW-382	5422	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	5	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous				
SW-382	5423	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	4	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous				
SW-382	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	5	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-382	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	6	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous; with mortar		DISCARD
SW-382	5424	S12W12	S12	W12	1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	porcelain	plain	body	3.1 mm thick	1751-1810	
SW-383	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	2	10	20	2	synthetic	domestic	plastic	machine made	black	fragment	flat; < 1 mm thick		DISCARD
SW-383	5425	S12W12	S12	W12	2	10	20	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-383	5426	S12W12	S12	W12	2	10	20	1	faunal	bone	bird	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-383	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-383	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-384	5428	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	2	faunal	bone	bird	indeterminate		fragment			
SW-383	5427	S12W12	S12	W12	2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment		pre-1920s	
SW-384	5429	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	3	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	2.6 mm thick;	1925-1939	
SW-384	5430	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	3	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	1.8 mm thick;	1857-1871	
SW-384	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment	2.4 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-384	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	embossed letter partials;	modern	DISCARD
SW-384	DISCARD	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	2	synthetic	hardware	indeterminate		non ferrous	fragment	9 mm diameter; hollow		DISCARD
SW-384	5431	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	2	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-384	5432	S12W12	S12	W12	3	20	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-386	DISCARD	N32E26	32	26	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	shoulder or base fragment;	modern	DISCARD
SW-386	DISCARD	N32E26	32	26	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	medium amber	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-386	DISCARD	N32E26	32	26	5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	medium amber	side shoulder		modern	DISCARD
SW-387	5433	S10E35	S10	35	2	10	20	2	metal	architectural	nail	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-387	DISCARD	S10E35	S10	35	2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-387	5434	S10E35	S10	35	2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatwear	ironstone	plain	fragment		1870-1910	
SW-388	5000	OT-1			1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium amber	body		early to mid-20th century	
SW-389	5001	OT-1			2	10	20	2	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	rim		1870-1910	
SW-390	5002	OT-1			3	20	30	1	glass	architectural	window	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	1.8 mm thick heat modified	1857-1871	
SW-390	5003	OT-1			3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	body		pre-1920s	
SW-390	DISCARD	OT-1			3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	mortar		DISCARD
SW-391	5005	OT-1			4	30	40	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	iron	ferrous		curved; heavily rusted		
SW-391	DISCARD	OT-1			4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-391	5004	OT-1			4	30	40	1	faunal	bone	mammal	cow	tooth				

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SW-391	5008	OT-1			4	30	40	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	yellowware	monochrome	fragment	mottled yellow glaze; uniform with cream interior, paste is very hard; reexamine to determine type	1829-1890	
SW-391	5007	OT-1			4	30	40	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	salt glazed stoneware	salt glazed	body	striations, partial makers mark	1751-1810	
SW-391	5009	OT-1			4	30	40	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	rim		1870-1910	
SW-391	5010	OT-1			4	30	40	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	body	partial shoulder	1779-1830	
SW-391	5006	OT-1			4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	medium amber	fragment		modern	
SW-392	DISCARD	OT-1			5	40	50	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-392	5011	OT-1			5	40	50	1	ceramic	indeterminate domestic	indeterminate	ironstone	hand painted	body	design similar to Jordan site?	1870-1910	
SW-393	5012	OT-2			1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	green	shoulder	mix between citron and "7-up" green	modern	
SW-393	5013	OT-2			1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	body		1870-1910	
SW-394	5014	OT-2			2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive	body		pre-1900s	
SW-394	5015	OT-2			2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatwear	ironstone	plain	base		1870-1910	
SW-395	DISCARD	OT-2			3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-396	5016	OT-3			1-2	0	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	dark olive	body		pre-1900s	
SW-396	5017	OT-3			1-2	0	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	very dark olive	rim	rim & partial neck; double oil rim;	1840s-1880s	
SW-396	DISCARD	OT-3			1-2	0	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-397	5018	OT-3			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium amber	body		pre-1920s	
SW-397	5019	OT-3			3-4	20	40	5	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium amber	base & body		pre-1920s	
SW-397	DISCARD	OT-3			3-4	20	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-397	5020	OT-3			3-4	20	40	2	ceramic	domestic	holloware	whiteware	plain	body		1830-1930	
SW-398	DISCARD	OT-4			1-2	0	20	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-399	DISCARD	OT-4			3-4	20	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-399	5021	OT-4			3-4	20	40	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	rim & body		1870-1910	
SW-399	5022	OT-4			3-4	20	40	1	ceramic	domestic	indeterminate	porcelain	plain	indeterminate	heavily worn	1751-1810	
SW-400	DISCARD	OT-5			3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-400	5023	OT-5			3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	molded	very dark olive	base	embossed letter "N"	pre-1880	
SW-400	5024	OT-5			3	20	30	3	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			burned		
SW-400	5025	OT-5			3	20	30	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate					
SW-401	5026	OT-5			4	30	40	10	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate					
SW-401	5027	OT-5			4	30	40	4	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			burned/calcline bone		
SW-401	DISCARD	OT-5			4	30	40	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-401	5029	OT-5			4	30	40	2	faunal	scales	fish	gar					
SW-401	5028	OT-5			4	30	40	1	faunal	bone	mammal	pig	tooth				
SW-401	DISCARD	OT-5			4	30	40	1	ceramic	recreational		clay pigeon fragment	black	body	embossed seam	Indeterminate	DISCARD
SW-402	DISCARD	OT-5			5	40	50	1	ceramic	recreational		clay pigeon fragment	black	body	embossed seam	Indeterminate	DISCARD
SW-402	5030	OT-5			5	40	50	5	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			burned/calcline bone		
SW-402	5031	OT-5			5	40	50	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		hoof			
SW-402	5032	OT-5			5	40	50	12	faunal	bone	mammal	pig			fragmented		
SW-402	5033	OT-5			5	40	50	2	metal	hardware	iron	strap		indeterminate			

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-403	5034	OT-5			6	50	60	7	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate					
SW-403	5035	OT-5			6	50	60	4	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			burned/calcline bone		
SW-403	5036	OT-5			6	50	60	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		hoof			
SW-403	5037	OT-5			6	50	60	1	faunal	bone	mammal	pig	tooth		fragmented		
SW-403	5038	OT-5			6	50	60	1	metal	indeterminate	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate			
SW-403	DISCARD	OT-5			6	50	60	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-403	5039	OT-5			6	50	60	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	dark olive	body		pre-1900; likely pre-1880	
SW-403	5040	OT-5			6	50	60	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	aqua/light	shoulder	squared vessel;	pre-1920s	
SW-403	5041	OT-5			6	50	60	2	glass	architectural	window	indeterminate	aqua/light	body	patina; 1.2 mm thick;	1806-1820	
SW-404	5042	OT-5			7	60	70	16	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate					
SW-404	5043	OT-5			7	60	70	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			burned/calcline bone		
SW-404	5044	OT-5			7	60	70	1	faunal	bone	bird	indeterminate					
SW-404	5046	OT-5			7	60	70	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	body		1779-1830	
SW-404	5045	OT-5			7	60	70	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	hand painted polychrome	body	green & blue	1779-1830	
SW-404	5047	OT-5			7	60	70	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	gentle curve;	1920-modern	
SW-404	DISCARD	OT-5			7	60	70	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-404	5048	OT-5			7	60	70	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	dark olive	edge		pre-1900; likely pre-1880	
SW-404	5050	OT-5			7	60	70	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium-yellow amber	body	patina;	pre-1920	
SW-404	5049	OT-5			7	60	70	3	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive	body	patina;	early 20th century	
SW-404	5051	OT-5			7	60	70	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	light green/bright citron	body	flat	modern	
SW-404	5052	OT-5			7	60	70	1	faunal	bone	mammal	pig	tooth	canine			
SW-405	5053	OT-5			8	70	80	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate					
SW-405	5054	OT-5			8	70	80	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			burned/calcline bone		
SW-405	5055	OT-5			8	70	80	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate	tooth	molar	probable pig; very worn		
SW-406	5056	OT-6			2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	molded	very dark amber	base & heel	embossed "o" on base;	pre-1900s	
SW-406	DISCARD	OT-6			2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-406	5057	OT-6			2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	forest green	body		likely 1850-1900	
SW-406	DISCARD	OT-6			2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	dark red		DISCARD
SW-406	5058	OT-6			2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatwear	ironstone	plain	rim		1870-1910	
SW-406	5059	OT-6			2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatwear	whiteware	plain	body		1830-1930	
SW-406	5060	OT-6			2	10	20	1	metal	hardware	flat metal		ferrous	fragment	probable metal belt		
SW-407	5061	OT-6			3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatwear	pearlware	plain	body & heel	tiny bit of blue pooling	1779-1830	
SW-407	5062	OT-6			3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	stoneware	incised interior	body	orange glaze, decorated	1810-1880	
SW-407	5063	OT-6			3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium amber	lip & neck		1830-1885	
SW-408	5064	OT-6			4	30	40	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-408	5065	OT-6			4	30	40	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	whiteware	plain	body		1830-1930	
SW-408	5066	OT-6			4	30	40	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	ironstone	plain	body		1870-1910	
SW-408	DISCARD	OT-6			4	30	40	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-408	5067	OT-6			4	30	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	body		pre-1920s	
SW-409	DISCARD	OT-6			5	40	50	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-409	DISCARD	OT-6			5	40	50	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	with mortar		DISCARD
SW-409	5068	OT-6			5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	olive	fragment	flat		
SW-409	DISCARD	OT-6			5	40	50	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	light olive	fragment	flat;	modern	DISCARD
SW-409	5069	OT-6			5	40	50	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	white ware or pearlware	hand painted monochrome	fragment	shoulder fragment with floral/leaf design	1830-1930	
SW-410	5070	OT-6			6	50	60	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate	rib	fragment	heat altered		
SW-410	DISCARD	OT-6			6	50	60	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	impressed linear mark		DISCARD
SW-411	5071	OT-6			7	60	70	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium-yellow amber	body & shoulder	patina;	pre-1920	
SW-412	5072	OT-6			8	70	80	1	glass	architectural	window	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	fragment	patina & solarized; 1.5 mm thick	1832-1846	
SW-413	DISCARD	OT-7			1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-413	DISCARD	OT-7			1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-414	5073	OT-7			2	10	20	2	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate			heat altered; butchers mark		
SW-414	DISCARD	OT-7			2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-415	DISCARD	OT-7			3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	body	applied colored lable;	modern	DISCARD
SW-415	DISCARD	OT-7			3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	body	solarized; ; very faint light aqua tint in profile	modern	DISCARD
SW-415	5074	OT-7			3	20	30	1	glass	indeterminate	bottle	indeterminate	very dark olive	heel		pre-1890s	
SW-415	5075	OT-7			3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	transfer print	body	floral design	1870-1910	
SW-415	5076	OT-7			3	20	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	flow blue	body	small amount of yellow paint/possible glaze on one corner of the fragment	1779-1830	
SW-416	5077	OT-8			1-2	0	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	medium-yellow amber	body		pre-1920s	
SW-417	5078	OT-8			3-4	20	40	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	body		1779-1830	
SW-417	DISCARD	OT-8			3-4	20	40	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-417	DISCARD	OT-8			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-417	5079	OT-8			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	aqua	body		pre-1920s	
SW-418	5080	OT-11			2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	salt glazed stoneware	Albany slip	body	with Albany slip	1810-1880	
SW-418	DISCARD	OT-11			2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-419	DISCARD	OT-12			1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	mortar		DISCARD
SW-420	5081	OT-13			1-2	0	20	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	salt glazed stoneware	Albany slip	body	brown glaze on interior	1810-1880	
SW-420	5082	OT-13			1-2	0	20	2	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut		fragment			
SW-421	DISCARD	OT-15			1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	mortar		DISCARD
SW-421	DISCARD	OT-15			1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-422	5083	OT-15			2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	very dark olive	lip		1830-1880	
SW-422	5084	OT-15			2	10	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	white ware	plain	body		1830-1930	
SW-422	5085	OT-15			2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous				
SW-424	DISCARD	ST17 TR7			1-2	0	20	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	6.1 mm - 24.5mm		DISCARD
SW-424	DISCARD	ST17 TR7			1-2	0	20	1	synthetic	architectural	tile	asbestos		fragment			DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-424	5435	ST17 TR7			1-2	0	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	body			
SW-424	5436	ST17 TR7			1-2	0	20	1	faunal	bone	mammal	indeterminate		fragment	6.1 mm thick		
SW-425	DISCARD	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-425	5437	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	3	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-425	5438	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	1	faunal	bone	mammal	pig	tooth				
SW-425	5439	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	dark olive	body	straw marks; 4.3 mm thick;	pre-1900s	
SW-425	DISCARD	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-425	5440	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	solarized; slight pink/straw tint;	1920-1950	
SW-425	5441	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	olive green	body	thin and uniform; 2.2 mm thick;bubbles;	pre-1900s	
SW-425	5442	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	olive green	body	2.6 mm thick; uniform;	pre-1900s	
SW-425	DISCARD	ST17 TR7			3-4	20	40	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	dark olive amber	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-49	5126	DA-1			1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	holloware	salt glazed stoneware	interior brown glaze	fragment	American Stoneware	1810-1880	
SW-50	5127	DA-1			1	0	10	3	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-51	5128	DA-1			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	hinge	cast	ferrous	complete			
SW-52	5129	DA-2			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	bolt	indeterminate	ferrous	complete			
SW-53	DISCARD	DA-3			1	0	10	1	metal	domestic	toy	cast	automobile	truck liftgate		modern	DISCARD
SW-54	DISCARD	DA-5			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment		Modern	DISCARD
SW-55	DISCARD	DA-6			1-2	0	15	1	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-56	5130	DA-7			2	10	15	1	metal	architectural	door latch and bolt	cast	ferrous	complete			
SW-57	DISCARD	DA-8			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-58	DISCARD	DE-1			2	10	20	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	washer	cast	brass	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-59	5131	DE-1			2	10	20	3	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-60	5132	DE-1			2	10	20	4	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-61	5133	DE-1			2	10	20	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-62	DISCARD	DE-1			2	10	20	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	glazed		DISCARD
SW-63	DISCARD	DE-2			1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	sheet metal/foil	other	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-64	DISCARD	DE-3			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			DISCARD
SW-65	5134	DE-3			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-66	DISCARD	DE-3			1	0	10	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	complete			DISCARD
SW-67	DISCARD	DE-3			1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment	frosted	modern	DISCARD
SW-68	DISCARD	DE-4			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	screw	cast	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-69	DISCARD	DE-4			1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-70	5134	DE-5			1-2	0	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-71	DISCARD	DE-6			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-72	DISCARD	DE-7			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-73	5135	DE-8			2	10	20	23	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	plain	portions of rim and body	possibly several pieces from same vessel, some heat altered pieces	1779-1830	
SW-74	5136	DE-8			2	10	20	31	glass	domestic	bottle	machine made	clear	base and body	embossed decoration (partial); straw tint	likely 1915-mid-20th century	
SW-75	5137	DE-8			2	10	20	9	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-76	5138	DE-8			2	10	20	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-77	5139	DE-8			2	10	20	2	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-78	5140	DE-8			2	10	20	2	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	indeterminate	fragment	fused with whiteware sherd		
SW-79	5141	DE-8			2	10	20	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	indeterminate	fragment	fused with clear glass shard		
SW-80	5142	DE-8			2	10	20	2	glass	domestic	container	molded	clear	fragment	patina; straw tint;	1915-mid 20th century	
SW-82	5143	DE-9			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	link	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-83	DISCARD	DE-11			1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	cast	ferrous	complete	lead yellow painted, iron rectangle with one hole, unidentifiable	modern	DISCARD
SW-84	5144	DE-12			1	0	10	2	metal	hardware-indeterminate	misc. hardware	cast	ferrous	complete	iron rods		
SW-85	5145	DE-12			1-2	0	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	portion of handle		post-1920s, likely modern	
SW-86	DISCARD	DE-12			1-2	0	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	fire altered		DISCARD
SW-87	5146	DE-13			1-2	0	20	2	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment	metal rod		
SW-88	DISCARD	DE-14			1-2	0	20	1	metal	transportation	automobile part	spark plug	other	complete		ca1960-1970c	DISCARD
SW-89	5147	DE-15			1	0	10	3	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-90	5148	DE-16			1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	sheet metal	indeterminate	fragment			
SW-91	5149	DE-16			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware	tool	indeterminate	ferrous	base		modern	
SW-92	DISCARD	DE-17			1-2	0	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	modern	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-93	DISCARD	DE-18			1	0	10	1	metal	food storage	can	sheet metal/foil	other	body	purple soda can	modern	DISCARD
SW-94	5150	DE-19			1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	complete			
SW-95	DISCARD	DE-20			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-electrical indeterminate	indeterminate	other	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD

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SW-96	DISCARD	DE-21			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	screw and washer	cut	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-97	5151	DE-22			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	spike	wire cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-98	5152	DE-23			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	spike	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-99	DISCARD	DE-24			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	bolt and washer	other	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-100	DISCARD	DE-25			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters 223 Rem	post 1964	DISCARD
SW-101	5153	DE-26			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail/spike	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-102	DISCARD	DE-27			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	R-P 9mm Luger (post 1960)	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-103	5154	DE-27			1-2	0	15	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-104	5155	DE-27			1-2	0	15	1	ceramic	domestic	indeterminate	pearlware	plain	fragment		1779-1830	
SW-105	DISCARD	DE-28			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	R-P 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-106	DISCARD	DE-29			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	R-P 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-107	DISCARD	DE-30			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	R-P 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-108	DISCARD	DE-31			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	R-P 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-109	DISCARD	DE-32			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	R-P 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-110	5156	DE-33			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger		
SW-111	DISCARD	DE-34			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	A-MERC 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-112	DISCARD	DE-35			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	R-P 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-113	DISCARD	DE-38			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-114	5157	DE-39			1	0	10	1	metal	agricultural-hardware	ring	cast	ferrous	complete	ring - 8.74mm wide 60.22 exterior diameter		
SW-115	5158	DE-40			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	key	bit key	ferrous	complete	broken		
SW-116	DISCARD	DE-41			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-117	DISCARD	DE-42			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-118	DISCARD	DE-43			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-119	5159	DE-44			1	0	10	1	metal	personal clothing	rivet		ferrous				
SW-120	5160	DE-45			2	15	20	1	metal	Mechanical hardware	gear	cast	ferrous	complete			

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SW-121	5161	DE-46			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger		
SW-122	5162	DE-47			2	15	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-123	5163	DE-48			1	0	10	1	metal	agricultural-hardware	ring	cast	ferrous	complete			
SW-124	5164	DE-49			2	10	15	1	metal	architectural	nail/spike	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-125	DISCARD	DE-50			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	bolt	cast	ferrous	complete	modern		DISCARD
SW-126	5165	DE-50			1	0	10	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	hand painted	fragment	re-fit; broken in 2 pieces	1779-1830	
SW-127	DISCARD	DE-51			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment	modern		DISCARD
SW-128	5166	DE-52			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet	stamped	fired	head	9mm Luger		
SW-207	5114	DR-2			3	20	30	2	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	sheet metal/tin alloy	ferrous	fragment			
SW-208	5115	DR-2			3	20	30	1	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-209	DISCARD	DR-2			3	20	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body & side shoulder	square vessel;	modern	DISCARD
SW-210	DISCARD	DR-2			3	20	30	7	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous		DISCARD
SW-211	DISCARD	DR-2			3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous; with mortar		DISCARD
SW-212	DISCARD	DR-2			3	20	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous; with glaze		DISCARD
SW-129	5116	DR-3			2	10	20	2	metal	mechanical hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment	circular flat		
SW-130	5117	DR-3			2	10	20	1	glass	medicinal	bottle	Owen's Machine made	clear	base	Illinois Glass Co. Square bottle, 30x45mm	1915-1929	
SW-131	5118	DR-4			2	10	20	1	metal	food preparation	dining utensil	indeterminate	ferrous	handle			
SW-132	5119	DR-4			2	10	20	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-133	5120	DR-5			2	10	20	1	metal	personal clothing	belt buckle	other	brass	portion			
SW-213	5121	DR-6			2	10	20	1	metal	agricultural-hardware	ring portion of animal bit	cast	ferrous	complete half	6 mm thick ring with a 89 mm diameter & an attached metal bar		
SW-214	DISCARD	DR-6			2	10	20	1	metal	transportation	rail road spike	cast	ferrous	complete			DISCARD
SW-134	DISCARD	DR-7			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-135	DISCARD	DR-8			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .40 Smith & Wesson	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-136	5122	DR-10			2	15	20	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	rim fire	fired	base	Brass .22		
SW-137	5123	DR-11			2	15	20	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-138	5124	DR-12			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-139	DISCARD	DR-14			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nut	cast	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-140	5125	DR-15			1	0	10	1	bone	refuse	mammal bone	phalange	pig	complete			
SW-141	DISCARD	JL-1			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nut	other	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-142	5167	JL-2			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-143	5168	JL-3			3	20	30	1	metal	food preparation	dining utensil	spoon	ferrous	head & body	broken		
SW-144	5169	JL-4			2	10	20	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-215	5170	JL-5			1-3	0	30	7	ceramic	domestic	flatware	ironstone	plain	fragment		1870-1910	
SW-217	5171	JL-5			1-3	0	30	2	ceramic	domestic	flatware	porcelain	other	fragment		1751-1810	
SW-218	5172	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	ceramic	domestic	flatware	pearlware	featheredge	rim	blue featheredge	1779-1830	
SW-219	DISCARD	JL-5			1-3	0	30	4	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	deep red; porous		DISCARD
SW-220	DISCARD	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	porous; with glaze		DISCARD
SW-221	DISCARD	JL-5			1-3	0	30	2	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-222	5173	JL-5			1-3	0	30	6	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear/light aqua	body	embossed letters & numbers, rum bottle	post-1865	
SW-223	5174	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	glass	domestic	bottle	indeterminate	clear	body	5.9 mm thick, solarized; amethyst tint	pre-1915	
SW-224	DISCARD	JL-5			1-3	0	30	3	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	body	1 mm thick; curved	modern	DISCARD
SW-225	5175	JL-5			1-3	0	30	4	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body	3 to 4.9 mm thick; small bubbles in one sherd; slight aqua tint in two sherds	early 20th century	
SW-226	DISCARD	JL-5			1-3	0	30	2	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-227	DISCARD	JL-5			1-3	0	30	5	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	body		modern	DISCARD
SW-228	5176	JL-5			1-3	0	30	16	glass	domestic	medicine bottle	molded	light aqua	vesselized fragments	Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root; base, body, neck & rim	1878 to 1906	
SW-229	5177	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	metal	hardware	linked chain		ferrous	segment	9 links		
SW-230	5178	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	metal	hardware	bolt	wire cut	ferrous	complete	32 mm diameter head		
SW-231	5179	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	metal	personal clothing	button	copper	undecorated	complete			
SW-232	5180	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	metal	agricultural-hardware	cotton scale weight	cast	ferrous	complete	bell-shaped with a fused hook-shape		
SW-233	5181	JL-5			1-3	0	30	7	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-234	5182	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	metal	hardware	indeterminate		ferrous	fragment	possible belt buckle fragment		
SW-235	5183	JL-5			1-3	0	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-145	DISCARD	JL-6			1	0	10	2	metal	hardware	tool	indeterminate	ferrous	base		modern	DISCARD
SW-146	DISCARD	JL-6			1	0	10	2	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	complete	circle	modern	DISCARD
SW-147	DISCARD	JL-6			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-148	DISCARD	JL-6			1	0	10	4	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nut and bolt	cast	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-149	DISCARD	JL-6			1	0	10	2	metal	mechanical hardware-indeterminate	valve handle	indeterminate	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-150	5184	JL-6			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	rim fire	fired	base			
SW-151	DISCARD	JL-6			1	0	10	2	plastic	transportation	tail light	orange	other	fragment		Modern	DISCARD
SW-152	DISCARD	JL-6			1	0	10	1	plastic	domestic	knob	black	other	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-153	DISCARD	JL-7			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware	tool	wrench	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-154	DISCARD	JL-7			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nut and bolt	cast	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-155	DISCARD	JL-7			1	0	10	1	plastic	indeterminate	indeterminate	orange	other	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-156	5185	JL-8			1	0	10	2	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-157	DISCARD	JL-8			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	hinge	cast	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-158	DISCARD	JL-8			1	0	10	1	plastic	indeterminate	indeterminate	red	indeterminate	fragment		modern	DISCARD
Missing	Missing	JL-9			1-2	0	15	1	metal	unknown							Missing
SW-159	DISCARD	JL-10			2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment		mortar	DISCARD
SW-160	5186	JL-10			2	10	20	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-161	5187	JL-10			2	10	20	3	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-162	5188	JL-11			2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-163	5189	JL-11			2	10	20	1	metal	Machinery-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	complete			
SW-164	5190	JL-12			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet	stamped	fired	head	.45 S&W		
SW-165	5191	JL-13			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	complete	circular holder		
SW-166	5192	JL-14			1	0	10	2	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-168	5193	JL-15			1	0	10	1	metal	mechanical hardware-indeterminate	rod	other	ferrous	complete			
SW-169	DISCARD	JL-16			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters Winchester Rifle 30-30	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-170	DISCARD	JL-17			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-171	DISCARD	JL-18			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-172	DISCARD	JL-19			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-173	DISCARD	JL-20			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-174	DISCARD	JL-21			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington Peters 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-175	DISCARD	JL-21			1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-176	DISCARD	JL-22			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-177	DISCARD	JL-23			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington Peters .40 S&W	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-178	DISCARD	JL-23			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto	post-1960	DISCARD
Missing	Missing	JL-24			1	0	10	1	metal	unknown							Missing
SW-179	5194	JL-25			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-180	5195	JL_26			2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-181	DISCARD	JL-26			2	10	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-182	DISCARD	JL-27			2		15	2	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-183	DISCARD	JL-27			2		15	1	metal	hardware	tool	wrench	ferrous	fragment	modern		DISCARD
SW-184	5196	JL-28			2		15	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	complete			
SW-185	5197	JL-29			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-186	5198	JL-30			2	10	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-187	5199	JL-31			3	15	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-188	5200	JL-31			3	15	30	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-189	5201	JL-32			2	15	20	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-190	5202	JL-33			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	body			
SW-191	5203	JL-33			1	0	10	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment	solarized; very faint pink/pale amethyst tint	post 1920 to late 20th century	
SW-192	5204	JL-34			2	10	20	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nails, bolts, latch	wire cut	ferrous	complete	fused		
SW-193	5205	JL-34			2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	medium amber	base portion	square with patina; stone	pre-1920	
SW-194	DISCARD	JL-34			2	10	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-195	5206	JL-34			2	10	20	3	ceramic	domestic	holloware	porcelain	other	fragment	broken 3 pieces, re-fit	1751-1810	
SW-196	5207	JL-35			2	15	20	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	portion			
SW-197	DISCARD	JL-35			2	15	20	1	architectural ceramic	architectural	mortar	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-198	DISCARD	JL-35			2	15	20	1	metal	architectural	brick and metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	fragment	fused		DISCARD
SW-199	5208	JL-35			2	15	20	1	ceramic	domestic	flatwear	ironstone	plain	base portion		1870-1910	
SW-200	5209	JL-35			2	15	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	neck and rim portion	continuous screw threads	post 1930 to modern	
SW-201	DISCARD	JL-36			2	15	20	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment			DISCARD
SW-202	DISCARD	JL-36			2	15	20	1	metal	architectural	nail	modern	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-203	DISCARD	JL-36			2	15	20	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment	flat, 4.6 mm thick; slight greenish tint	modern	DISCARD
SW-204	DISCARD	JL-36			2	15	20	1	glass	architectural	window	machine made	clear	fragment	3.1 mm thick	modern	DISCARD
SW-204	DISCARD	JL-36			2	15	20	1	glass	architectural	window		clear	fragment	2.6 mm thick	1925-1939	DISCARD
SW-205	DISCARD	JL-37			1	5	10	1	metal	mechanical hardware-indeterminate	drill bit	cast	ferrous	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-206	5210	JL-37			1	5	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-236	DISCARD	KJ-1			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail/spike	modern	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-237	DISCARD	KJ-2			2	10	15	1	metal	architectural	screw	cast	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-238	5086	KJ-3			1	0	10	1	metal	food storage	rim	jar lid	ferrous	fragment			
SW-239	DISCARD	KJ-4			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	223 Rem	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-240	5087	KJ-5			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail cover	lead		complete			
SW-241	DISCARD	MM-1			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	wire	wire	ferrous	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-242	DISCARD	MM-2			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	wire	wire cut	ferrous	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-243	DISCARD	MM-3			1-2	0	20	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	specialized screw	other	ferrous	complete		modern	DISCARD
SW-244	DISCARD	MM-4			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington Peters 9mm Luger	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-245	DISCARD	MM-5			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington Peters .40 S&W	post-1960	DISCARD
SW-246	5109	MM-6			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	9mm Luger		
SW-247	5110	MM-7			2		20	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-248	DISCARD	MM-8			1-3	0	30	7	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	glazed, deep red		DISCARD
SW-249	DISCARD	MM-8			1-3	0	30	3	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	other	fragment	deep red		DISCARD
SW-250	DISCARD	MM-8			1-3	0	30	21	architectural ceramic	architectural	brick	handmade	low-fired	fragment	orange		DISCARD
SW-251	DISCARD	MM-8			1-3	0	30	1	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	fragment			DISCARD
SW-252	5111	MM-8			1-3	0	30	6	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-253	DISCARD	MM-8			1-3	0	30	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	medium amber	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-254	DISCARD	MM-8			1-3	0	30	1	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear	fragment	seam	modern	DISCARD
SW-255	5112	MM-8			1-3	0	30	2	glass	domestic	container	machine made	clear/light aqua	fragment		pre-1920s	
SW-256	DISCARD	MM-8			1-3	0	30	2	glass	domestic	container	indeterminate	clear	fragment		modern	DISCARD
SW-257	5113	MM-8			1-3	0	30	1	ceramic	domestic	indeterminate	whiteware	plain	fragment		1830-1930	
SW-423	5088	radar hit 1			3		25	1	metal	domestic	iron	flat iron	cast iron	complete		early 20th century	
SW-426	DISCARD	WM-1			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	fragment	yellow paint	modern	DISCARD
SW-427	5089	WM-2			1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	ball	indeterminate	ferrous	complete			

FS#	Catalog	Shovel Test	North	East	Level	TE	BE	Ct	Material	Function	Form	Type	Subtype	Portion	Additional Description	Date	Notes
SW-428	5090	WM-3			1	0	10	1	metal	food preparation	fork	other	ferrous	complete			
SW-429	5091	WM-4			1	0	10	1	metal	mechanical hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-430	5092	WM-5			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	complete			
SW-431	5093	WM-6			2	10	20	1	metal	domestic	furniture	chair/furniture wheel		complete			
SW-431	5094	WM-6			2	10	20	1	metal	hardware	indeterminate		ferrous	complete	rectangular shape with square hole in center;		
SW-431	5095	WM-6			2	10	20	1	metal	sheet metal/tin alloy	indeterminate		non ferrous	fragment	small drilled hole in center		
SW-431	5096	WM-6			2	10	20	1	metal	hardware	indeterminate		ferrous	fragment	squareish with drilled hole in corner		
SW-431	DISCARD	WM-6			2	10	20	4	metal	architectural	nail	wire cut	ferrous	complete			DISCARD
SW-431	5097	WM-6			2	10	20	6	metal	architectural	nail	machine cut	ferrous	fragment			
SW-431	5098	WM-6			2	10	20	1	metal	personal item	button		ferrous	complete	14 mm diameter		
SW-432	DISCARD	WM-7			1	0	10	1	metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	sheet metal	ferrous	fragment			DISCARD
SW-433	DISCARD	WM-8			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nut and bolt	other	ferrous	complete	modern		DISCARD
SW-434	5099	WM-9			1	0	10	2	metal	mechanical hardware-indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	ferrous	fragment			
SW-435	MISSING	WM-9			2	10	20	1	ceramic	indeterminate domestic	flatwear	whiteware	plain	body	MISSING		MISSING
SW-436	5100	WM-10			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto		
SW-437	5101	WM-11			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto		
SW-438	DISCARD	WM-12			1	0	10	1	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nut and bolt	cast	ferrous	complete	modern		DISCARD
SW-438	5102	WM-12			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto		
SW-439	5103	WM-13			1	0	10	2	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters .45 Auto		
SW-439	5104	WM-13			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Winchester .40 Smith & Wesson		
SW-440	5105	WM-14			1	0	10	1	metal	domestic	scissor	other	ferrous	half			
SW-441	5106	WM-15			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Remington-Peters 223 Rem		
SW-441	DISCARD	WM-15			1	0	10	2	metal	hardware-indeterminate	nut and bolt	cast	ferrous	complete	broken	modern	DISCARD
SW-442	5107	WM-16			1	0	10	1	metal	ammunition	bullet casing	stamped	fired	base	Winchester 223 Rem		
SW-443	5108	WM-17			1	0	10	1	metal	architectural	nail	wrought	ferrous	complete	rose headed		

Appendix I: Grave Marker Photo Log



Grave 1, view north



Grave 4, view northwest



Grave 2, view east



Grave 5, view northwest



Grave 3, northwest



Grave 6, view northwest



Grave 7, view northwest



Grave 10, view east



Grave 8, view northwest



Grave 11, view northwest



Grave 9, view northwest



Grave 12, view northwest



Grave 13, view northwest



Grave 16, view northwest



Grave 14, view northwest



Grave 17, view east



Grave 15, view northwest



Grave 18, view north



Grave 19, view east



Grave 22, view northwest



Grave 20, view east



Grave 23, view northwest



Grave 21, view northwest



Grave 24, view northwest



Grave 25, view northwest



Grave 28, view east



Grave 26, view northwest



Grave 29, view northwest



Grave 27, view northwest



Grave 30, view northwest



Grave 31, view northwest



Grave 34, view northwest



Grave 32, view northwest



Grave 35, view northwest



Grave 33, view northeast



Grave 36, view northwest



Grave 37, view northwest



Grave 40, view northwest



Grave 38, view northwest



Grave 41, view northwest



Grave 39, view northwest



Grave 42, view northwest



Grave 43, view northwest



Grave 47, view northwest



Grave 44 and 45, view northwest



Grave 48, view northwest



Grave 46, view east



Grave 49, view northwest



Grave 50, view northwest



Grave 53, view northwest



Grave 51, view northwest



Grave 54, view northwest



Grave 52, view northeast



Grave 55, view east



Grave 56. view northwest



Grave 59, view northwest



Grave 57, view northwest



Grave 60, view northwest



Grave 58, view northwest



Grave 61, view northwest



Grave 62, view northwest



Grave 66, view northwest



Grave 63 and 64, view northwest



Grave 67, view southwest



Grave 65, view northwest



Grave 68, view northwest



Grave 69, view northwest



Grave 72, view northwest



Grave 70, view northwest



Grave 73, view northwest



Grave 71, view northwest



Grave 74, view southwest



Grave 75, view northwest



Grave 78, view northwest



Grave 76, view northwest



Grave 79, view northwest



Grave 77, view northwest



Grave 80, view northwest