# Archaeological Ground-truth Excavation of North Greenwood Cemetery

North Greenwood Cemetery Project

July 12, 2021


Cardno

# Document Information

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| Prepared for | City of Clearwater<br>100 South Myrtle Avenue<br>Clearwater, FL. 33756 USA |
| Project Name | Archaeological Ground-truth Excavation of North Greenwood Cemetery North Greenwood Cemetery Project |
| Project Number | E221090201 |
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| Date | May 2021 |

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# Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ABM | Automatic Bottle Machine |
| B | Burial |
| EAPG | Early American Pressed Glass |
| cm | centimeter |
| cmbd | centimeters below datum |
| cmbs | centimeters below surface |
| F | Feature |
| ft. | foot/feet |
| GSSI | Geophysical Surveying Systems, Inc. |
| GPR | Ground Penetrating Radar |
| m | Meter |
| mamsl | Meters above mean sea level |
| OP | Operation |
| SCA | solarized/colorized/amethyst glass (historic glass that changes to a light purple color over time) |
| TU | Test Unit |

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# Executive Summary

This report on the archaeological ground-truth excavations of the North Greenwood Cemetery is submitted to the City of Clearwater and stakeholders for review and comment. The fieldwork discussed in this report was carried out by archaeologists and historians within Cardno's cultural resource department between February 1 and February 12, 2021. An unnamed segregation era African American cemetery was in active operation at the site in the 1940s and early 1950s. Historic documents state that the individuals buried at the cemetery were relocated to a new cemetery in 1954. The cemetery is referred to in this report and preceding reports produced by Cardno as the North Greenwood Cemetery. In 1962, the Palmetto Elementary School was erected on the western portion of the site, and later mobile homes and parking lots were put in place on the eastern half of the site. The local community, concerned that the cemetery relocation had left individuals behind, spearheaded a campaign to investigate the current status of the property. In 2019, the City of Clearwater contacted Cardno seeking to confirm if any extant burials remained in place. The now separate parcels are currently owned by the City of Clearwater, the Pinellas County School Board (Pinellas Board of Public Instruction [PBPI]), and the Homeless Empowerment Program (Homeless Emergency Project, Inc. [HEP]).

The ground-truth investigation of the North Greenwood Cemetery followed two extensive Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys conducted by Cardno at the site in 2020. Combined, those surveys identified approximately 55 grave-like anomalies indicating a number of extant burials were likely still present on the property. Based on these results, Cardno developed a detailed work plan which outlined an archaeological ground-truth excavation strategy to investigate the project area further.

The research design focused on confirming GPR survey results and the presence of extant burials. It also sought to clarify cemetery boundaries and to determine the nature and extent of disturbances caused by relocation proceedings and the later development of the site. To achieve these research goals, Cardno used a two phased approach, which has been successfully employed for the investigation of other historic cemetery sites in the past. The first phase utilizes heavy machinery to remove layers of top soil from select areas in order to expose and record the tops of grave shafts. The second phase employs a systematic archaeological excavation with hand tools within a grave shaft to confirm and record the presence of extant burials. Collectively these phases of work are referred to as ground-truth excavation which is a process of confirming GPR imagery with data collection through physical verification. The results of the fieldwork completed by Cardno are the subject of this report.

Cardno has confirmed that burials are present within the cemetery boundary and that burials do not extend beyond the cemetery boundary in the areas investigated. Development of the site has impacted a number of burials and displaced fragmentary human remains at the site. Evidence suggests a number of burials are present below the school building and parking lot north of the school and that these areas likely contain both undisturbed and disturbed remains. Similarly, a large disturbance area on the HEP parcel is likely obscuring additional burials below it. One burial was investigated that appears to have been relocated in 1954.

Cardno recommends in depth discussions with all stakeholders begin in order to reach a consensus and appropriate decisions regarding the future of the North Greenwood Cemetery. As an historic cemetery site that contains human remains, Cardno recommends that no ground disturbing activity take place within the cemetery boundary until those decisions are finalized. If ground disturbing activities are required in the future, Cardno recommends consultation and a written plan in advance of work; at minimum a professional archaeological monitor should be present for all ground disturbing activities. As specific plans for the site are not currently available, Cardno offers general recommendations for potential activities that may occur at the site. Those recommendations are discussed in section 6 of this report.

# 1 Introduction

The following is report on the Archaeological Ground-truth Excavation of North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947) located in Clearwater, Pinellas County, Florida. This report includes a detailed discussion of the most recent phase of work in a series of investigative efforts completed by Cardno on behalf of the City of Clearwater at the site. Prior to commencing excavations, Cardno completed two phases of GPR survey within the cemetery boundary and areas immediately outside the boundary. Full GPR survey results can be found in final reports submitted to the City of Clearwater in April and December 2020 (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020a; 2020b). The ultimate goal of all phases of work was to verify if the historic cemetery had been relocated in its entirety and to determine the disposition of extant burials. The ground-truth excavation completed at the site was guided by the archaeological work plan design outlined in the North Greenwood Cemetery Work Plan final report (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020b). All excavation fieldwork took place between February 1 and February 12, 2021.

In anticipation of future Federal or State requirements, this report was prepared in a manner suitable for submittal to the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment. The work also followed Florida Statute 872 Section 2 concerning archaeological cemeteries. No human remains were removed during this investigation, and following the statute, the Florida Department of Historical Resources was notified upon discovery of human burials.

The project area is located on land that is currently owned by the City of Clearwater, the Pinellas County School Board (Pinellas Board of Public Instruction [PBPI]), and the Homeless Empowerment Program (Homeless Emergency Project, Inc. [HEP]). An African American Cemetery is known to have been located on the property which dated from 1940 to the early 1950s. In 1954, the cemetery had reportedly undergone a relocation process to make way for the construction of a segregated swimming pool on the land. According to historic documentation from the time, an estimated 300+ burials were reported to have been moved to the newly established Parklawn Cemetery in Dunedin, FL. Local community members within the Clearwater Heights Remembrance Committee and the Clearwater/Upper Pinellas branch of the NAACP advocated for an investigation into the outcome of the 1954 relocation of this historic cemetery.

The unnamed cemetery now referred to as the North Greenwood Cemetery, once spanned what is currently Holt Avenue directly south of its present intersection with Engman Street in Clearwater, Township 29S, Range 15E, Section 10 (Figure 1). The historic boundaries of the North Greenwood Cemetery now fall within two separate parcels: to the west of city-owned Holt Avenue on the PBPI parcel (Pinellas County parcel 10-29-15-00000-130-0400) and to the east of Holt Avenue on the HEP parcel (Pinellas County parcel 10-29-15-00000-130-0300).

The following report discusses the collection and analysis of physical data obtained from the ground-truth excavation of North Greenwood Cemetery between February 1 and February 12, 2021. Findings from Cardno's ground-truth excavation confirm that a number of burials remain in their original interment location at the North Greenwood Cemetery site. At least one burial appears to have been part of the 1954 relocation process. Several burials appear impacted by disturbances from the subsequent development of the site. Additionally, the land use boundary has been established within the platted cemetery boundary. Results of prior GPR survey have been verified, and the presence of human remains has been confirmed. Consultation amongst the various landowners and community members regarding the North Greenwood Cemetery and its management are ongoing. To date, a final decision for cemetery management has not been reached by the property owners. It is the intention of this document to provide information to all stakeholders in order to facilitate the very important process of decision making regarding the future of the North Greenwood Cemetery site.


**Figure 1** **Project location in Clearwater, Pinellas County, Florida, showing parcel boundaries**

# 2 Background Research

## 2.1 Archival Research

Historic documentation about the existence and location of the cemetery was relatively accessible, as was documentation about the events surrounding the relocation of the cemetery in 1954. Document research included, historic plat maps, legal descriptions, aerial images, topographic surveys and architectural plans, deeds, official record books, Sanborn maps, census records, Clearwater City Commission meeting minutes, and multiple historic newspaper articles.

Unfortunately, research efforts to identify individuals interred at the site or removed from the site in 1954 have been somewhat unsuccessful. Investigation into this matter relied heavily on obituaries published in historic newspapers during the 14-year tenure of the cemetery. Complicating the process even further was the lack of an official name for the cemetery. While it may have been referred to in some obituaries ambiguously as Clearwater cemetery, in available documents it remained for all intents and purposes unnamed given its segregated status. In addition, the funeral homes engaged with the cemetery are no longer operating and to date their records have yet to be discovered.

Prior to the creation of the North Greenwood Cemetery in 1940, the area was utilized as agricultural land. The archaeological extent of earlier historic and prehistoric land-use in the immediate project area is relatively unknown. A search of Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records (GIS format, updated July 2020) was conducted for the site within a quarter mile radius of the cemetery boundary. Four previous cultural resource surveys dating between 1991 and 2018 intersect the search area (Table 1). While all four include survey of historic architecture, only one included subsurface archaeological testing. None of these surveys directly addresses the project area or associated parcels.

Given the proximity of the project area to Stevenson Creek and its elevation, the area was expected to have a moderate to high likelihood of containing prehistoric cultural deposits. All prehistoric archaeological evidence uncovered during the ground-truth process was carefully recorded. In addition, the historic architecture located on PCBI parcel within the cemetery boundary was recorded. Along with the North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947), two new prehistoric lithic scatter sites (8PI13948 and 8PI13949) and an historic building (8PI13950) were recorded as a result of the investigation of the North Greenwood Cemetery project (Figure 2). The newly recorded cultural resources are discussed in separate sections of this report.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted within One-Quarter Mile of the Project Area**

| Survey No. | Title | Year | Sponsor |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2827 | An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Unincorporated Areas of Pinellas county, Florida | 1991 | Pinellas County Commissioners |
| 3425 | City of Clearwater North Greenwood Building Survey | 1993 | City of Clearwater |
| 16115 | Countywide Cultural Resources Survey, Pinellas County, Florida | 2008 | Pinellas County |
| 25403 | Pinellas County Bridges Historic Resources Survey | 2018 | Christopher Moore |


**Figure 2 Map of newly recorded cultural resources**

## 2.2 North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947) History

***Notes on nomenclature:*** While "African American" is most generally in use as the accepted term today, historically other names have been used. When a direct quotation or proper name is in this discussion, the one from the source material is used, whether it is "colored," "negro," "Black," or "African American."

None of the City of Clearwater or Pinellas County School Board documents from the historic period refer to the cemetery by a specific name, only as the "cemetery for Negroes" or the "Negro cemetery." In 2019 and 2020 as questions were raised about the removal of burials from this location and as geophysical and archaeological investigations began, the name "North Greenwood Cemetery" was used rather than the outdated terminology. Information shared by members of the community and artifacts uncovered during ground-truthing provided evidence that the cemetery was historically referred to by some as "Rosedale" or "Rose – Mary".

Additionally, when citing newspaper articles in this report the original newspaper name that was used at the time of publication is used, even if that paper has since changed its name (for example, *St. Petersburg Times* became the *Tampa Bay Times* in 2011).

The property on which the cemetery and Pinellas High School would later be built was platted as part of the Country View Estates in September 1925 by owners and developers, Edwards and Holt, Inc. A corporation based out of Nassau County, New York, Edwards and Holt formed in 1924 with Clarence A. Edwards as President and F.A. Wood as Secretary. The company purchased the acreage in Section 10, Township 29 South, Range 15 East from D.D. Bigger in June 1924. Incorporated to take advantage of the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, the company soon faltered in the decline of the real estate market. None of the lots in the subdivision had sold by August 13, 1928, when the land was advertised for sale at a public auction held in September due to the owner's failure to pay back taxes of $274.14. The entity dissolved in 1936 (Pinellas County Clerk of Court, 1925, Plat Book 12, Page 35; Division of Corporations, State of Florida, 2020, "Records Search," www.sunbiz.org; *St. Petersburg Times* 1924, 1928).

The City of Clearwater acquired the vacant property and, over the following two decades, proposed its use as a means to combat racial tensions over recreational facilities and overcrowding in African American institutions. Located on the periphery of an established African American neighborhood, the parcel covered approximately 30 acres south of Stevenson Creek, near existing City recreational facilities and African American churches and schools.

In the late 1930s, tensions mounted in Clearwater regarding African American use of public recreational facilities. In May 1938, over 200 hooded members of the Ku Klux Klan halted an in-progress African American baseball game at Green Field. At the time, the field was limited to use by people of color on Sunday afternoons and three weekday evenings only. The buildings and restroom facilities were never open for their use, and the different races were not allowed to use the different parts of the park at the same time. Immediately after the event, the City Recreation Board canceled existing recreational programs for African Americans and voted to build a new field dedicated for "colored use only" on the property north of Palmetto Street and west of Douglas Avenue, which had "recently come into the possession of the City." Within a few days, the City Commission authorized expenditure of the funds for the construction of a temporary athletic field at the site a few blocks northeast of the existing Green Field baseball facilities. City Manager A.C. Nichols announced that he would recommend a W.P.A. funded project for "complete Negro recreational facilities." Recreation board member Frank Booth noted a need for a swimming pool for Negroes indicating that "they were not allowed to bathe in the gulf of bay [sic] and a pool should be provided. Several Negroes have been drowned in a swimming hole in Stevenson's creek, next to the city dump" (*St. Petersburg Times* 1938a, 1938b).

With population growth during the 1920s and 1930s, the city's African American churches, schools, and cemeteries experienced overcrowding and pressure to make way for expansion of white neighborhoods. In 1940, the Clearwater City Commission acknowledged that "the cemetery being used for the burial of Negroes in Clearwater is inadequate and not well located for the purpose." To alleviate that pressure, the Commission adopted a resolution on January 2 to establish a new African American cemetery on the subject property, which consisted of about 1.5 acres platted as part of the Country View Estates. The

resolution included a clause stating, “that after the above described property has been placed in suitable condition for use as a Negro Cemetery, no burials of negroes shall be permitted in Clearwater other than on the above described property” (Clearwater City Commission, resolution on file Clearwater Historical Society, 2 January 1940; *St. Petersburg Times* 1939). The earliest available aerial, which is from 1942, shows the rough definition of the cemetery area with the rest of the parcel occupied by open land with trails and an old citrus grove. Holt Avenue, still an unpaved road that had been included on the Country View Estates plat, bisected the eastern portion of the cemetery (Figure 3).

Local African American schools also underwent a difficult period during the 1930s with failing buildings, lack of materials, and overcrowding. Pinellas County was created from Hillsborough County in 1911 at which time the public schools were already segregated, with white and black students taught in separate facilities. In Clearwater, the North Ward School (labeled as Greenwood Park Grammar School on the 1929 Sanborn; later renamed Curtis Elementary School) had opened in 1925 at the corner of Greenwood Avenue and Marshall Street. Initially expanding to accommodate middle school pupils, the education of high school age students started in 1931 with the first graduating class matriculating in 1934. At the time, the only other African American high school in the county was Gibbs High in St. Petersburg, which served the southern half of the peninsula. Located on Madison Street, the new senior high school in Clearwater incorporated two concrete-block buildings housing classrooms and a library and two frame buildings serving as vocational and home economics space; by the late 1940s, they were described as obsolete and temporary structures that were completely inadequate (Sanborn Map Company 1929; Hawkins 1962:14; Nemzek in Costrini 1987:87; Rooks and Lightfoot 2002:43).

Discussions of where to build a new high school for African American students living in the northern half of the county started in earnest after the close of World War II, partially in response to an end of building material shortages and to an expanding population. In December 1947, Superintendent of Schools G.V. Fuguitt stated that “Few people realize it but Clearwater has a problem in its expanding Negro population. The Negroes are completely surrounded by white subdivisions and many of the new white subdivisions have been built in areas once planned for Negro expansions…The problem becomes acute when you start looking around for a site of more than 20 acres for a Negro high school.” The existing facilities were described as obsolete and a fire hazard with a street running through the campus (Sumner 1947).


**Figure 3 Location of North Greenwood Cemetery on 1942 aerial (FDOT 1942)**

At their February 11, 1948, meeting, the Board of Public Instruction noted that they had received a letter from the City of Clearwater concerning an over twenty-acre parcel on Palmetto Street "which they think would be a very suitable location for the contemplated Negro Central High School" (Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction, Regular Meeting Minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 11 February 1948). The Board agreed to give the City's proposal further consideration when provided with the maps and details. The *Tampa Tribune* reported that the School Board was evaluating two sites for the placement of the new high school, both of which were within 200 yards of the Clearwater city dump. One included the subject parcel along Palmetto Street adjacent to the African American ballpark and cemetery, while the other was located north of Stevenson Creek on Betty Lane *(Tampa Tribune* 1948a). The *St. Petersburg Times* reported that the site contained an African American cemetery "which may have to be moved to a location in one corner of the site" (*St. Petersburg Times* 1948). At a special session of the Board of Public Instruction held on March 3, the entity discussed the receipt of an official offer from the Clearwater City Commission indicating that the City was willing to sell the 30.5-acre site to the Board for an African American high school and recommended establishing an appraisal board to set a value for the property (Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction, Regular Meeting Minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 3 March 1948). The appraisal board was authorized in May to establish a price for the site that included the "Negro ball park, a Negro cemetery and the city dump, which will be abandoned" (*Tampa Tribune* 1948b). The school board purchased the property in June for $15,875 (*Tampa Tribune* 1948c).

Simultaneously, efforts proceeded to build recreational facilities for African Americans. In September 1949, the Chamber of Commerce undertook a campaign to determine how the $25,220 of excess money from the City's overcharged utility taxes would be used. City property owners had an option of a refund or to put the money toward the construction of a new city pier on Clearwater Beach or for the installation of a pool for the African American population. Local attorney Ralph Richards, who served as the chairman of the Negro Pool Committee, stated that "'In a community surrounded by water and boasting of its miles of splendid beaches, the Negroes have no place whatever where they can swim or bathe'" *(Clearwater Sun* 1949). He dedicated a full-page advertisement to the effort (Figure 4). By September, the fund held $10,000, which was enough to start, but not finish, the pool. The campaign to build a pool had started two years prior through the efforts of the Protestant and Catholic youth groups working together to raise funds; other community groups subsequently held events to raise money. According to the 1949 newspaper article,

> a five acre site for the pool has been obtained and dedicated as a permanent Negro recreation area. It is located between Palmetto Street and Stevenson's Creek in the northeast sector for the city. This is a large tract and will afford room for an athletic field and a new Negro school in addition to the pool. The site was secured by the joint action of the City Commission and the Pinellas County School Board *(Clearwater Sun* 1949).

Although the article indicates that engineer Leo Butler and architect Roy Wakeling were designing the pool and dressing rooms without compensation, a 1953 article indicates that city engineer Sidney Lickton drew the detailed plans for the pool after visiting other swimming pools in the state (*Clearwater Sun* 1949; *St. Petersburg Times* 1953a).

Twenty-four The Sun, Clearwater, Florida, Sunday, September 18, 1949

# HELP BUILD the Negro Swimming Pool

The drive to build a swimming pool for the colored people of Clearwater was started about two years ago. The first substantial contribution was obtained by the young people of our local churches, Protestants and Catholics working together, who held a Tag Day for the benefit of the pool. Shortly thereafter the Skipperettes Club held a dance and contributed the proceeds to the pool fund.

Contributions have continued to come in from local citizens and organizations until the fund now stands at nearly ten thousand dollars. This is enough to make a start on the pool, but not nearly enough to finish it. Professional builders say that a pool of the size needed here, together with water purification equipment and dressing rooms, will cost about thirty thousand dollars.

Cooperation of public spirited local citizens will save money on the cost of this pool. Mr. Leo Butler, engineer, is designing the pool, and Mr. Roy Walmsley, architect, is designing the dressing rooms and making the overall plan, all without any compensation whatever. Local firms have offered to furnish materials at a substantial discount. With this splendid cooperation it is hoped that the entire cost of the completed project will not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

A five acre site for the pool has been obtained and dedicated as a permanent colored recreation area. This was accomplished by the joint action of the Clearwater City Commission and the Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction, and both bodies are entitled to the thanks of the community for their prompt and generous help.

The young people of our churches have continued to push this project. They held a second Tag Day last winter, and have helped in many other ways. Clearwater negroes have contributed over a thousand dollars out of their own pockets, thus showing how interested they are in the project. But more substantial financial help must be secured, and a golden opportunity is now offered by the utility tax refund.

The City is now mailing out return postcards in connection with the refund of utility taxes amounting to a total of about twenty-five thousand dollars. To contribute your refund to the negro pool fund, you simply mark your card to that effect and mail it back to the City. Work on the pool will be started this fall. If a substantial portion of the utility tax money is returned to the City for the benefit of the pool, the entire project can be completed this winter and be ready for use next spring.

In a community surrounded by water and boasting of its miles of splendid beaches, the negroes have no place whatever where they can swim or bathe. Your committee feels that they are entitled to this swimming pool as a matter of simple justice. The contribution of your utility tax refund to this project will be sincerely appreciated.

Ralph Richards, Chairman
Negro Pool Committee

**Figure 4** **Advertisement promoting funding for the pool for African Americans (*Clearwater Sun*, 18 September 1949).**

In July 1953, the Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction tentatively agreed to the removal of the cemetery from the school site in order to enable the City of Clearwater to construct the pool north of the proposed buildings for the new school (Sumner 1953a). On August 3, 1953, the Mayor Herbert Brown presented a letter to the City Commission from the Pinellas Superintendent of Public Instruction, Floyd Christian, suggesting a land swap in which the school board would receive the existing cemetery plot and the school board would convey the parcel to the north to the City for the construction of a pool for African Americans. The City would relocate the graves, and the overall parcel would be used to create a new Negro athletic and recreation field north of the proposed Negro high school building. The City would also grade and pave the street on the north side of the school site. Although the proposal had not been presented to the Board of Public Instruction, Superintendent Christian indicated that he would be pleased to address the matter with the board if the City Commission was interested. The City Commission agreed regarding the location of the proposed swimming pool and other recreational facilities and expressed a willingness to work out the details (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 3 August 1953; *St. Petersburg Times* 1953b).

In October 1953, City Manager Francis Middleton reported to the Clearwater City Commission that the main delay in construction of the swimming pool was the slow removal of the cemetery. Officials had finally agreed that the site of the cemetery, which was estimated to contain over 200 graves, was the best place for the pool, which had originally been planned for a site closer to the creek on a lower elevation. At the time, the plan was to relocate the graves to the east side of Holt Avenue across from the proposed swimming pool site. However, the task of finding relatives of the deceased to sign legal agreements for the move was proving a difficult job (Sumner 1953b). In December, the City advertised for bids for the construction of the pool (*Tampa Tribune* 1953).

On March 15, 1954, the Clearwater City Commission discussed the proposal by the Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction (later Pinellas County School Board) to exchange properties in the vicinity of the proposed new African American high school. At the meeting, "the City Attorney read the part of the proposal which suggested that the City pay all of the expenses in connection with removing all of the graves from the cemetery property to other properties within one year….It was agreed that the commission would meet with the School Board to discuss the matter" (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 15 March 1954). In May, the School Board approved the land trade (*St. Petersburg Times* 1954a).

In 1954, the United States Supreme Court *Brown v. the Board of Education* said that separate educational facilities and systems were unconstitutional. Ongoing litigation moving through the federal courts in 1954 and 1955 did not provide clear directions for the timeframe or means by which desegregation should be achieved. In 1956, the state superintendent gave the responsibility to local school boards (Schnur 1991). According to historian Jim Schnur (1991) in his article, "Desegregation of Public Schools in Pinellas County, Florida,"

> …Superintendent Floyd T. Christian thought the courts would permit Pinellas schools to remain segregated if the district acted in good faith to upgrade facilities in black neighborhoods. Realizing that organizations such as the National Urban League could offer proof that the school board knowingly operated overcrowded and substandard schools for blacks, district officials decided to respond to *Brown* by construction of Gibbs Junior College and nine new black schools between 1954 and 1963. By September 1956, Christian boasted that such improvements made schools 'separate but really equal.'

Pinellas High School was one of these schools. On May 16, 1954, *St. Petersburg Times* author Steve Douglass profiled the ongoing construction of the 25-acre school and recreation center in Clearwater. The article, complete with photographs, called it "one of the finest Negro school and recreation centers in the South." More than half completed, the $300,000 school would feature three wings with a combination gymnasium and auditorium able to seat 500. The school was built to accommodate 350 students and 14 faculty with completion estimated to be in September. The City's African American baseball field, operated by the Clearwater Recreation Department, was recently completed north of Russell Street. Its bleachers could hold 250 people. Also operated by the City's Recreation Department, construction on the Holt Avenue Pool started early in May. The pool would reach a depth of over ten ft. and would extend 82 ft. by 42 ft. wide with diving boards and a bath house on the east. The poured concrete bath house would feature a

railed spectator area on the roof. It was anticipated to be completed in August at a cost of $52,000. A wading pool for toddlers would be north of the main pool (Douglass, 1954; *Tampa Tribune* 1953). Plans from July 1954 show the anticipated development of the Pinellas High School site (Figure 5; Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction 1954).

Also in May 1954, the City Commission received a proposal from Chester B. and Ruth McMullen, Jr., to establish a 20-acre "colored" cemetery on the northeast corner of Rosery Road and South Highland Avenue. Although the Commission initially agreed providing a contract valued at $9,000, local residents protested and filed a suit to stop the development indicating that installation of a cemetery in the midst of the white neighborhood would constitute a nuisance and a health menace since well water would be affected by drainage from the cemetery. Newspapers reported that residents also feared a decrease in property values in the all-white neighborhood. The Circuit Court issued an injunction pending a hearing in June. These issues led the City Commission to rescind their support by June as they did not want to be party to litigation on the matter. Commissioner Guy Kennedy remarked that the "City did not want to be delayed indefinitely while the matter was in court but that the City must be free to negotiate on some other area since the City was obligated to move the graves from the present Colored Cemetery to make the present cemetery site available to the School Board for use within two years" (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 7 June 1954). In July, the Circuit Court issued a permanent injunction for the development of a cemetery at Highland Avenue and Rosery Road (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 3 May and 17 May 1954, 7 June 1954; *St. Petersburg Times* 1954b, 1954c, 1954d, 1954e, 1954f; *Tampa Tribune* 1954a, 1954b, 1954c).

On August 2, 1954, Chester B. and Ruth McMullen, Jr., along with Milton H. Jones, presented a proposal to the Clearwater City Commission to establish a 20-acre "colored" cemetery at a new site along Belcher Road (County Road 70) east of Dunedin on Lots 17-20 of the Pinellas Groves Subdivision in Section 24, Range 15 East, Township 28 South. As part of the agreement, the City would move an estimated 350 graves from the current City-owned colored cemetery to the new cemetery at a cost of $25 for each space. The contract called for payment of $4,500 down and $2,500 before the bodies would be reinterred. It was estimated that the bodies would be able to be moved within 60 days. City Clerk Harry G. Wingo noted that,

> The city did not have a complete record of the bodies buried in the old graveyard. 'Some of the Negroes were just buried there without taking the trouble to buy a $10 lot from the city.' Wingo explained. He said an old Negro caretaker had most of the records 'in his head' (*Tampa Tribune* 1954d).

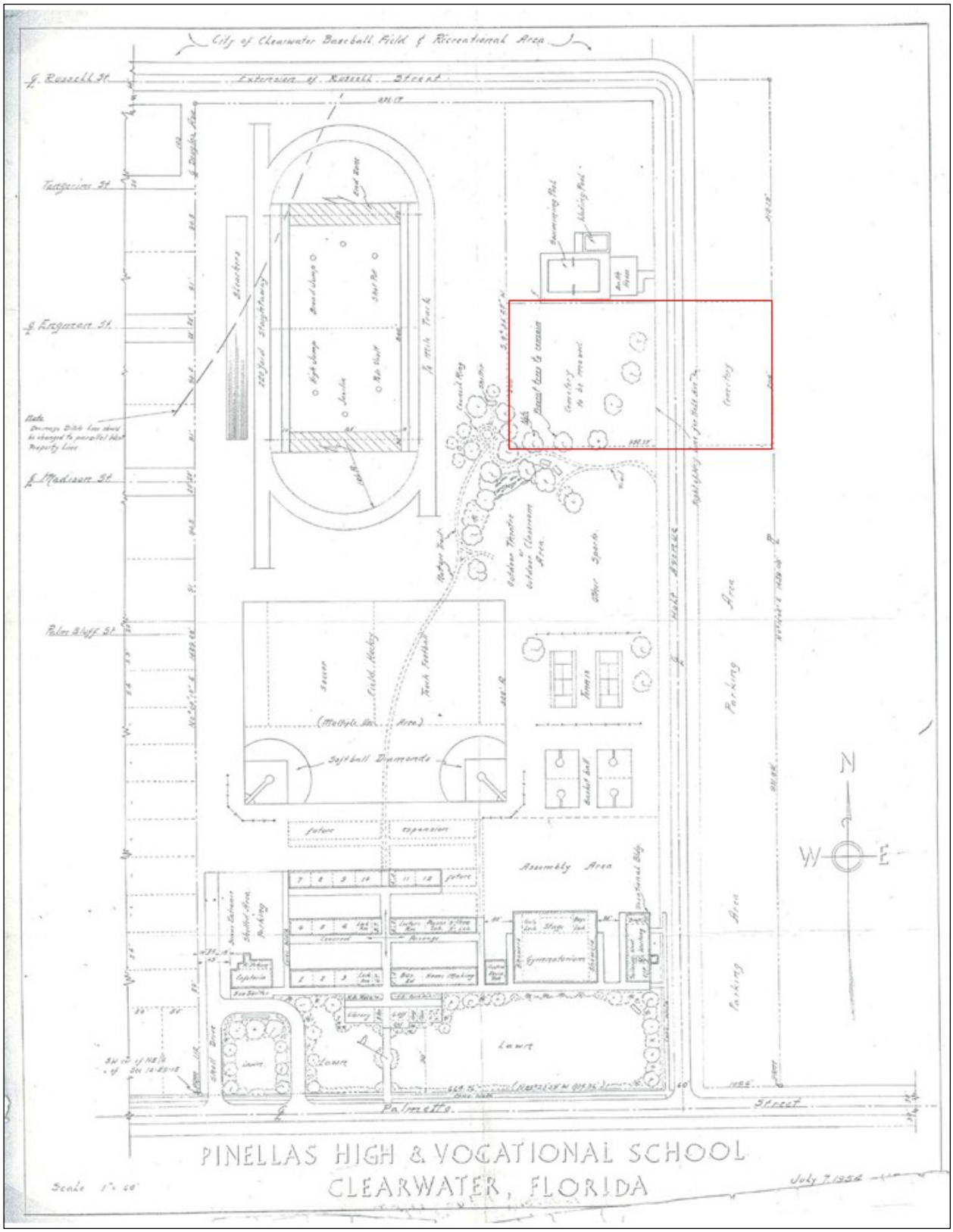



**Figure 5** **1954 Site Plan for Pinellas High School. Site of "Cemetery to be Removed" denoted in red (Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction, 1954).**

The Commission unanimously agreed to move forward with the contract. Although local residents again started to protest the establishment of a cemetery at the new location as a health hazard, the County Health Department issued a report in September that stated the cemetery would cause no danger from a health standpoint and would not contaminate Curlew Creek. Initially known as Pinellas Memorial Park, the cemetery would become known as Parklawn Burial Estates and later as Parklawn Cemetery (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 2 August 1954; *St. Petersburg Times* 1954g, 1954h, 1954i, 1954j, 1954k, 1967; *Tampa Tribune* 1954e; Pinellas County Clerk of Court, Deed Book 1491, Page 209, Official Record Book 563, Page 434, Official Record Book 656, Page 209, Official Record Book 518, Page 418, Official Record Book 7739, Page 211, Official Record Book 18865, Page 2323, Official Record Book 18913, Page 2447).

On August 22, 1954, the *Tampa Tribune* reported that the transfer of the burials was underway with three bodies already moved and the rest to be relocated at "a pace of several per day" (*Tampa Tribune* 1954f). The following day, at the August 23 City Commission meeting, City Attorney Charles Phillips, Jr., read a letter from the Larkins Funeral Home of Clearwater with a proposal to move the estimated 350 existing bodies from the present "Colored Cemetery in Clearwater" to the new "Colored Cemetery" at a rate of $23.25 each plus $3.00 for an "outside box." The City would also pay McMullen and Jones, as the owners of the cemetery, an additional $25 for each burial space. Tombstones would be moved at an additional cost. Mayor Herbert Brown noted that these arrangements had been made by the City of Clearwater for the reinternment of the bodies located in the School Board and Swimming Pool property area. If any relatives of the deceased wanted to have the body buried elsewhere, they could do so at their own expense using a different funeral director. One resident, Mrs. Ruby Mitchell, "appeared before the Commission stating that her son was buried in the present cemetery site and that she was making an effort to acquire grave space in Bay Pines and that she felt that she should not have to pay for the removal of his remains." The Mayor suggested she speak with the City Manager to make arrangements. The Commission then approved the Memorandum of Agreement with Larkins Funeral Home with the amendment that Larkins be required to keep accurate records and other funeral directors be allowed to move bodies if paid by the family (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 23 August 1954; *St. Petersburg Times 1954l*; *Tampa Tribune* 1954g).

Williams Funeral Home protested that they had been given no chance to bid on the contract, while David Larkins of Larkins Funeral Home asserted that city officials sought him for the work. The City Attorney maintained that the City's competitive bidding law had not been violated and the contract was awarded to Larkins Funeral Home (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 23 August 1954; *St. Petersburg Times* 1954l; *Tampa Tribune* 1954g). The August 27, 1954, edition of the *Tampa Tribune* noted that "although more than a half dozen bodies already have been moved from the city cemetery, City Clerk Harry Wingo said today that the contract had not been signed by him and filed officially at city hall" due to amendments made to the contract. Emily Knerr, the official registrar for the State Board of Health, reported that Larkins Funeral Home had "obtained one blanket permit to move the 350 bodies" (*Tampa Tribune* 1954g).

The Holt Avenue Pool officially opened on August 28, 1954, "with impressive ceremonies attended by an estimated 1000 happy Negro citizens as leaders of both of the races made speeches….Negroes joyously celebrated the opening of the pool today with religious chants, music by the Negro high school band and patriotic recitations" (Figure 6; Sumner 1954a). It was anticipated that the Pinellas High School would open the following month for the 1954-55 school term. A football stadium was planned for the site of the cemetery once the bodies were relocated. Prior to the opening of the pool, African American residents of Clearwater either had to travel to swim at the South Mole in St. Petersburg or to lakes in Hillsborough County due to a lack of pools or beaches in the area dedicated for their use. According to Booker Taylor, the new manager of the pool, fewer than five out of every 100 African American women of Clearwater knew how to swim. (Sumner 1954a; *St. Petersburg Times* 1954m).

**Figure 6 Opening ceremonies at the Holt Avenue Pool with principal speaker Ralph Richards addressing crowds lining the sun deck and bath house (*St. Petersburg Times*, "Clearwater Pool Opens with Capacity Crowd Attending," 30 August 1954).**

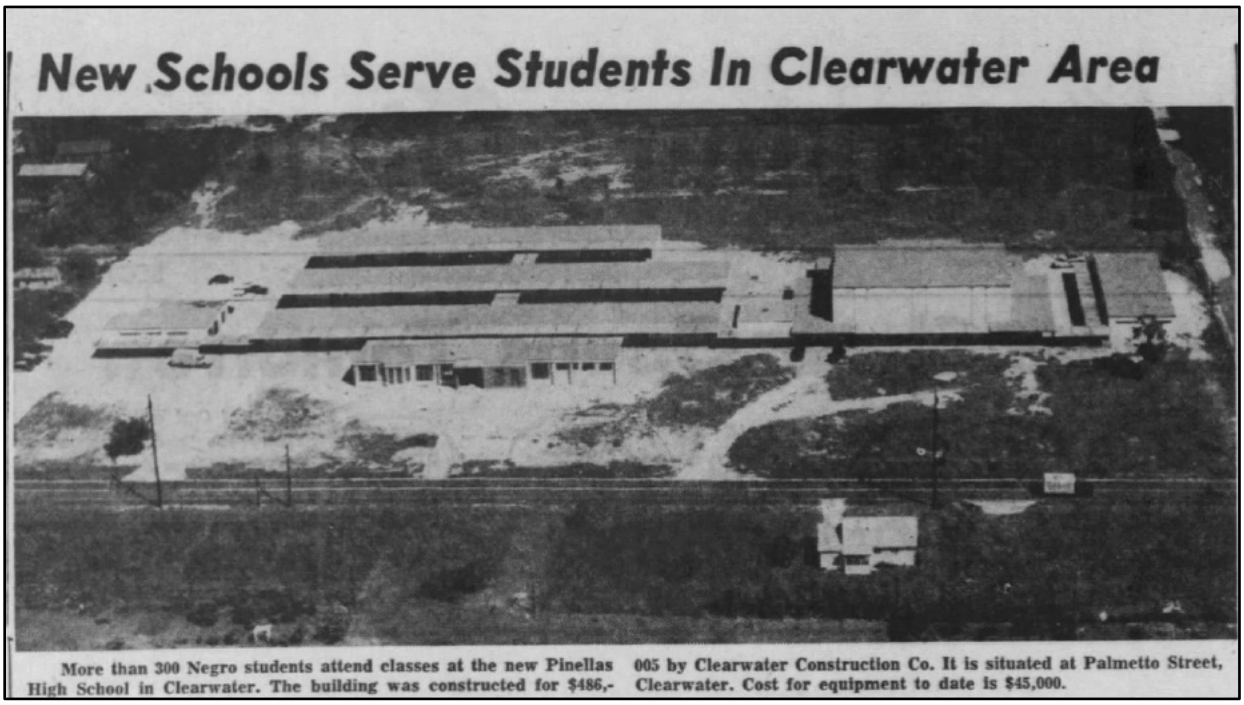
The construction of the pool was largely realized through the efforts of local attorney Ralph Richards, who served as the chairman of the Negro Pool Committee. Richards moved to Clearwater in 1927, opening his own law firm and later serving eight years as City Attorney and four years as a municipal judge. He was active in civic and fraternal organizations, focusing especially on improving the lives of local African American residents. He worked seven years to raise around $25,000 for the construction of the pool, an amount matched by the City. He was apparently inspired after watching law enforcement arrest two young African American boys for swimming in a creek on the Clearwater golf course. As founder of the Clearwater Federal Savings and Loan Association, Richards also was active in rehabilitating housing in the black community, sponsoring scholarships and trusts for black students and black colleges, and supporting the Community Pride Nursery, which his wife, Harriet, founded. In large part due to his efforts, the Holt Avenue Pool was dedicated in 1954. As part of the opening ceremonies, Clearwater Mayor Herbert Brown announced plans to pave Holt Avenue and open Russell Street to improve access to the pool (Henderson 1980; *St. Petersburg Times* 1953a, 1954m, 1955; Sumner 1953b). Interestingly, similar efforts were ongoing in St, Petersburg, where the Jennie Hall Pool opened in June 1954. There, officials also chose to build a new pool rather than integrate existing municipal swimming facilities. The St. Petersburg pool was named after benefactress Jennie L. Hall, a white retiree from the Midwest who donated $25,000 to the City of St. Petersburg for the construction of a swimming pool for African Americans. Construction of the Jennie Hall Pool started in 1953 by Logan Construction of Tampa, while the pool house was built by St. Petersburg contractor Edward S. Moore & Son (Elwyn 2011).

In September 1954, the Board of Public Instruction, the Clearwater City Commission, and the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners entered into an agreement regarding the land swap. The school board agreed to deed the land north of the African American Cemetery to the City of Clearwater for the swimming pool. In exchange, the City would deed to the Board of Public Instruction the parcel known as the African American Cemetery, and the City would pay all expenses in connection with removing the graves from the cemetery within two years from the date of the agreement. For its part, the County agreed to open up and pave Russell Street and resurface Holt Street. The deeds for the property would be placed in escrow to be held until sufficient proof was furnished that the City had removed all of the graves. Failure to furnish such proof within two years would make the transaction null and void (Pinellas County Clerk of Court, Deed Book 1515, Page 80).

At the October 4, 1954, Clearwater City Commission meeting, the City Manager, Francis Middleton, requested approval of a work order for removal of bodies in the Colored Cemetery to the new cemetery. At that point, approximately 75 had been moved with an anticipated 375 total. The Commission approved the work order with the total cost not to exceed $20,000. The City Commissioners also considered annexation of the Pinellas High School and Holt Avenue Pool property as it was still outside of the city limits (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 4 October 1954; *St. Petersburg Times* 1954n).

Relocation of the bodies continued into October. On October 10, 1954, the Vital Statistics Bureau, which handled disinterment permits, reported that each year they typically handled 50 requests to transfer a body from one cemetery to another. However, recently, their office had been "swamped with requests due to the City of Clearwater condemning a Negro cemetery. 'It meant transferring several hundreds of graves,' Mrs. Knerr said" (*St. Petersburg Times* 1954o). However, no disinterment permits for the relocation have been found during recent research efforts.

The *St. Petersburg Times* issue of 17 October 1954 included an aerial photo as the new Pinellas High School neared completion (Figure 7). Located on 25.29 acres, the new facility was designed by architect P.F. Kennard and headed by Principal S.W. Curtis. When opened, 344 students attended, which rapidly grew to 715 pupils by 1962. Built at a cost of $486,005 by the Clearwater Construction Co., it served as the African American junior and senior high school for northern Pinellas County until desegregation (*St. Petersburg Times* 1954p; Hawkins, 1962:61; Nemzek in Costrini 1987:86-88).


New Schools Serve Students In Clearwater Area

More than 300 Negro students attend classes at the new Pinellas High School in Clearwater. The building was constructed for $486,005 by Clearwater Construction Co. It is situated at Palmetto Street, Clearwater. Cost for equipment to date is $45,000.

**Figure 7 Newspaper article with aerial photo of the Pinellas High School soon after opening (*St. Petersburg Times* 1954p).**

In December, the Clearwater City Commission annexed the area west of Holt Avenue between Stevenson Creek and Palmetto Street where the new Pinellas High School, the Holt Avenue Pool, and the baseball park were located. City Manager Francis Middleton reported that "the transfer of bodies from the old Negro cemetery to a new one, northeast of Dunedin, was complete." The City Commission was now ready for the transfer of land to the school board (Sumner 1954b). On January 17, 1955, the Clearwater City Attorney reported to the City Commission that the exchange of deeds with the Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction regarding the swimming pool and cemetery site had been accomplished (Clearwater City

Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 17 January 1955; Pinellas County Clerk of Circuit Court, Deed Book 1515, Page 80).

The 1957 aerial shows the location of the Pinellas High School at the southern end of the lot and the Holt Avenue pool along the northern edge of the former cemetery (Figure 8). In April 1957, the City engineering department received authorization to plan and advertise for the construction of a new recreational building north of the Holt Avenue pool at Russell and Holt Avenue. It was anticipated that the structure would consist of a 50 ft. x 60 ft. prefabricated metal building set on a concrete floor and plumbing. Alternatively, bids were also accepted for concrete block construction (*St. Petersburg Times* 1957).

In February 1959, the Board of Public Instruction agreed to lease land across from the Pinellas High School, the Holt Avenue Pool, and the Holt Avenue Youth Center to the Community Pride Nursery for $1 per year. The daycare planned for the construction of a $15,000 building on the site. The nursery, which operated through funding from the United Community Fund of Upper Pinellas, could not open for the 1958-59 school year because their building was condemned as a fire hazard thus necessitating the need for a new structure (*St. Petersburg Times* 1959a). The new building on the northeast corner of Holt Avenue and Engman Street was completed in the Fall of 1959 (*St. Petersburg Times* 1959b, 1960) (Figure 9 and Figure 10).

The post-war population boom continued through the 1950s, causing ever increasing overcrowding of schools, including Curtis Elementary School on Marshall Street, less than a half mile northwest of Pinellas High School. The School Board made multiple additions to Curtis Elementary, built in the 1920s and designated as a Black school, but still, the school was overwhelmed by the number of students enrolled (*St. Petersburg Times* 1949, 1958). The Pinellas County School Board built three new elementary schools for Black students in the early 1960s: Campbell Park Elementary, in south St. Petersburg, expanding out of 16th Street School, on Seventh Avenue South; Melrose Elementary on 13th Avenue South; and Palmetto Elementary on Holt Avenue (*St. Petersburg Times* 1961a, 1961b).

Palmetto Elementary School was built at the cemetery site in 1961-62 (Figure 11). Designed by the St. Petersburg architectural firm of Bruce & Parrish, the structure originally incorporated 12 classrooms and was built by Ardee Building at a cost of $274,300. Leonard Summers was the first principal. (Hawkins 1962:71; Scheffer and Konrad in Costrini 1987:98-99). At the same time, a new library catering to the African American populace was built across from Palmetto Elementary School and Pinellas High School on the northeast corner of Holt Avenue and Palmetto Street. The original branch library had opened in 1949 at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Palmetto Street, but additional space was needed by the 1960s. A neon sign advertised it as the “Negro Branch Library” (Pelamati 1995).


**Figure 8** **Location of North Greenwood Cemetery on 1957 aerial (FDOT 1957). Note the Pinellas High School at the south end of the lot, and the pool north of the cemetery.**

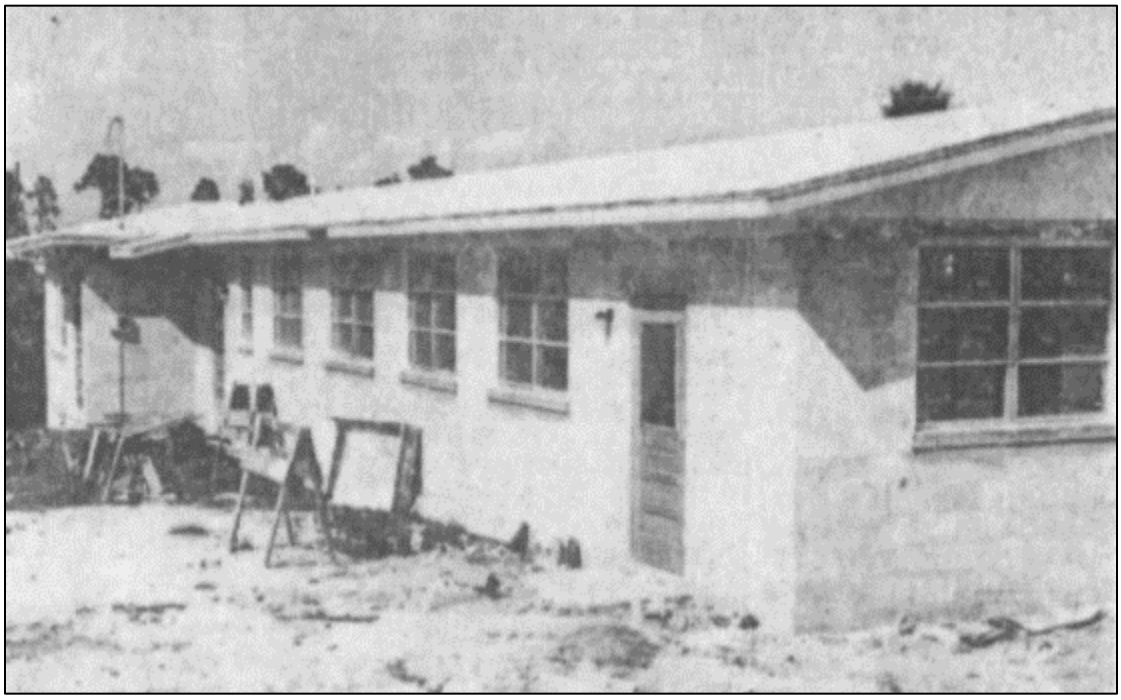


**Figure 9** **Community Pride Day Nursery under construction in 1959 (St. Petersburg Times, "Community Pride Day Nursery Nears Completion" 27 September 1959).**

**Figure 10** **Community Pride Child Care (R'Club Breeden Center), 1235 Holt Avenue, taken facing northeast, January 2021.**


**Figure 11** **Location of North Greenwood Cemetery on 1962 aerial (FDOT 1962). Note Palmetto Elementary within the bounds of the former cemetery site, while Pinellas High School is at the south end of the lot, and the pool and recreation center are north of the former cemetery site.**

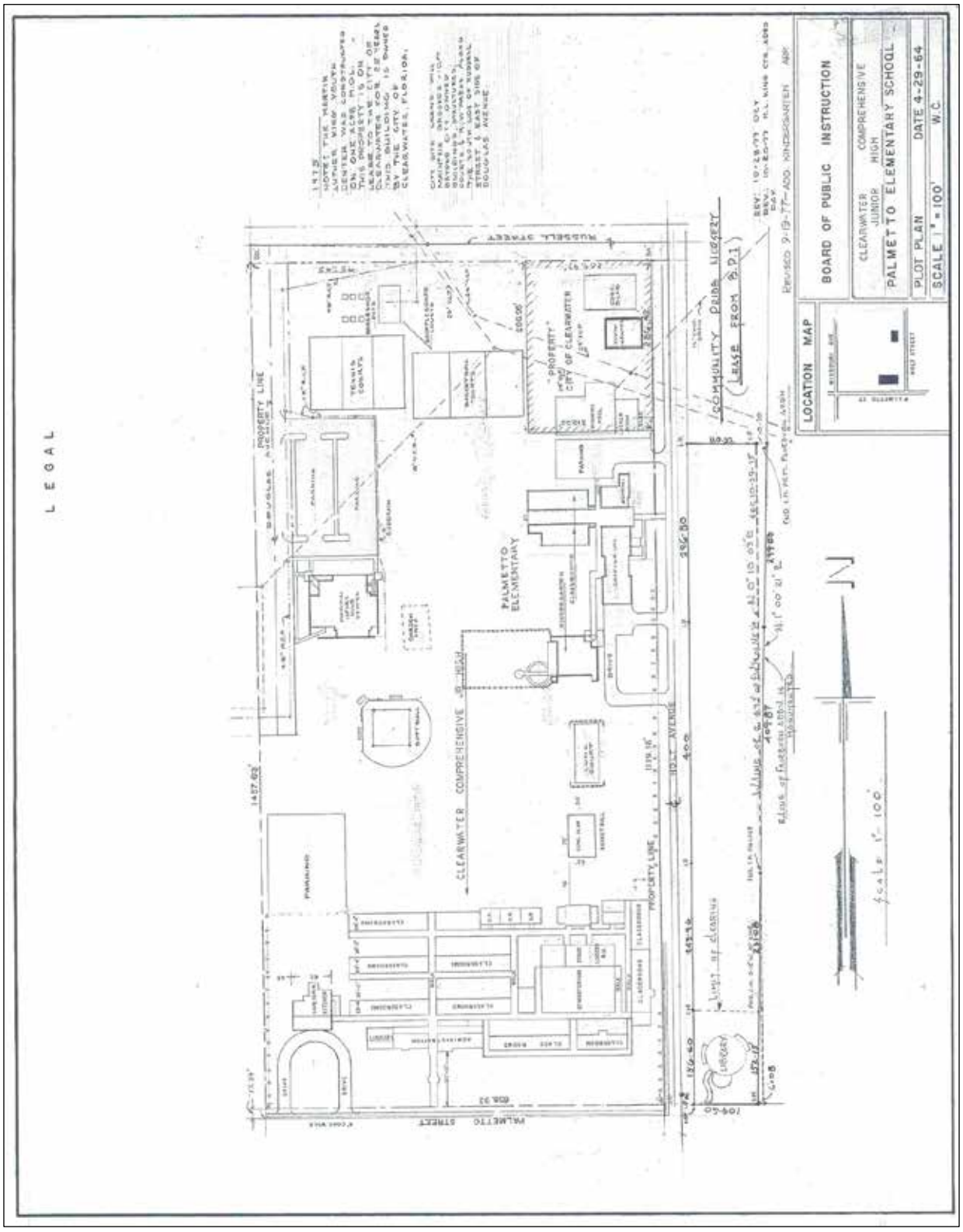



**Figure 12** **1964 Site Plan for Palmetto Elementary School and Clearwater Comprehensive Junior High School, updated to 1977 (Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction 1964).**

In July 1966, the City Commission noted that Holt Avenue and Russell Street had never been formally dedicated as street right-of-way and adopted Resolution 66-86 to do so. As part of the description for Holt Avenue, the land was described as beginning at the "northeast corner of the Negro Cemetery" (Pinellas County Clerk of Circuit Court, Official Record Book 2426, Page 593).

Segregated Pinellas High School closed at the end of the 1967-68 school year, and the building was converted into Clearwater Comprehensive Junior High School (later Clearwater Intermediate School). Focusing on vocational training, students later built several of the storage buildings on the campus (Emmons 1968; Kalfrin 2012; Nemzek in Costrini, 1987:88; *St. Petersburg Times* 1968).

Palmetto Elementary was integrated in 1969 (Orsini, 1969). Relative to the 1950s, enrollment dropped during the 1970s and the district began consolidating and closing schools. In 1976, Curtis Elementary became Curtis Fundamental Elementary School, the county's first fundamental school. In 1985, students at Palmetto Elementary were divided by zone and dispersed to a number of surrounding elementary schools in preparation for Curtis Fundamental Elementary School's move to Holt Avenue location (Hawkins 1962:71; Scheffer and Konrad in Costrini, 1987:98-99) (Figure 13 and Figure 14).


**Figure 13 Last day of classes at Palmetto Elementary School (St. Petersburg Times, 6 June 1985).**

**Figure 14 School entrance on east elevation, taken facing west, January 2021.**

Over the years, additions enlarged the schools, while new tennis and basketball courts expanded the sport offerings on the recreational fields. The 1964 Site Plan, which was updated in 1977, shows the library, a softball diamond, shuffleboard courts, and horseshoe pits on the property as well (Figure 12; Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction 1964). The Martin Luther King, Jr. Neighborhood Center was built in 1973/1974 at 1201 Douglas Avenue on 11 acres owned by the School Board to the west of the pool complex (*St. Petersburg Times* 1973) (Figure 15).

The property on the east side of Holt Avenue across from Palmetto Elementary, owned by the School Board, was used as emergency homeless housing from 1972 to early 1996 (Ross 1995). Fourteen mobile homes were placed on the property with poured concrete supports for hurricane tiedowns (*St. Petersburg Times* 192a, 1972b) (Figure 16).

By the turn of the twenty-first century, the buildings dating to the mid-twentieth-century started to decline and become obsolete. The City's Holt Avenue Pool was demolished between 2002 and 2004. The North Greenwood Branch Library building was removed between 2007 and 2008. In the Fall of 2008, Curtis Fundamental Elementary School moved to a new location in Dunedin, leaving the school building at 1210 Holt Avenue unoccupied (*St. Petersburg Times* 2008). In 2010, the School Board sold the property on the east side of Holt Avenue to Homeless Emerging Project, Inc. (Pinellas County Official Records Book 17034, Page 2322). The Martin Luther King, Jr., Center closed in 2011 (Clearwater MLK Jr. Neighborhood Center Coalition 2021).

With the rediscovery of lost African American graves throughout the region in recent months, the local NAACP called for survey to confirm that all of the burials were moved to Parklawn Memorial Cemetery in Dunedin in 2019. In an article by reporter Paul Guzzo, Robert Young, the 75-year-old owner of Smith-Youngs Funeral Home in Clearwater, who as a teenager worked as a grave digger for the funeral home that moved the bodies, was interviewed. Although he did not work on that particular job, he indicated that only the graves with markers were moved. According to him, "the cemetery was located on a portion of land that is parking spaces….extending across what is today Holt Ave." (Guzzo 2019).


**Figure 15** **Martin Luther King, Jr., Community Center, 1201 Douglas Street, photograph taken facing southeast, January 2021.**

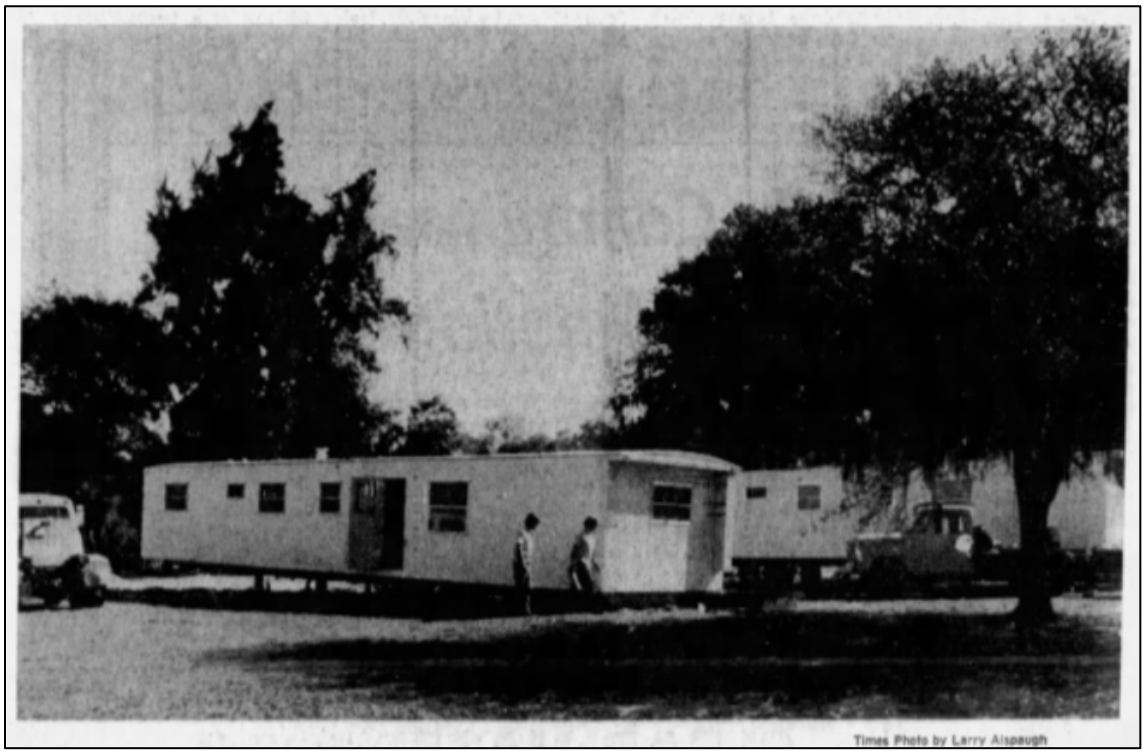



**Figure 16** **Mobile homes being installed on the east side of Holt Avenue across from Palmetto Elementary School (*St. Petersburg Times* 1972a).**

## 2.3 Community Knowledge

It is often the case that Cardno is contracted by current land owners to investigate historic and cultural sites present on their property. In such cases, we strongly recommend to our clients and advocate for their collaboration with appropriate communities throughout the process. We offer our experience in these matters to aid in establishing those engagements. Our analytical approach to this work yields background information and data pertaining to the current status of the land. However, we understand that our primary role is to compile and present that information to all stakeholders in order to facilitate the very important process of decision making regarding the site moving forward. Descendant communities are a vast repository of knowledge that would be otherwise unknowable to researchers. It is their living memory, oral histories, familial documents, and personal experiences which are crucial to understanding the history and significance of these sacred spaces. Their vital role in the process cannot be overstated. Cardno was privileged to receive an outpouring of information supplied to our team from numerous members of the community. It was an honor to meet each and every person who graciously offered their time and patience to educate our crew in service of this work. Some of the information the community shared with Cardno is presented in the following sections.

### 2.3.1 Individuals Buried in the North Greenwood Cemetery

On the second day of excavations, Lois Saylor-Bell visited the site and shared information about a family member who was buried in the North Greenwood cemetery. Her father told her that her grandmother, Marie Hankerson-Saylor (c.1913-1942) was buried in the cemetery at Holt and Engman. According to Mrs. Saylor-Bell her grandparents moved to Clearwater from Georgia, and her family has lived in the neighborhood ever since. Lois attended the Palmetto Elementary School after it was built, and remembered hearing ghost stories about the area between the school and what is now the MLK Center being haunted. A few years ago, her cousin went looking for Marie Hankerson-Saylor's grave at Parklawn but was unable to locate her or any records that refer to her burial there. Mrs. Saylor-Bell said that her father told her that Marie's grave had no marker, other than a possible temporary metal marker, when she was buried at North Greenwood in 1942 (Saylor-Bell 2021).

Mr. ONeal Larkin remembered a childhood friend who was buried at the cemetery in North Greenwood. David Lee McCoy was only around 11 years old when he drowned on a boyscout trip in 1950. He was buried in the cemetery just south of what is now stairwell near the entrance to the Palmetto Elementary School. Mr. Larkin remembered visiting his grave often, but said that David was one of the people who were moved to Parklawn Cemetery in the 1950s (Larkin 2021).

### 2.3.2 Cemetery Appearance and Grave Markers

Mr. ONeal Larkin stopped by the site many times both during our initial GPR survey of the property as well as the more recent ground-truthing project. His memories of visiting and playing within the cemetery as a boy provided a wealth of information that we would not know otherwise. In a conversation with Paul Jones, Mr. Larkin was asked what percentage of the graves had formal headstones. He indicated that very few (maybe 25-30 percent) had a formal headstone. When asked about how graves in the cemetery were marked, Mr. Larkin remembered that most graves that were marked had small concrete markers, with only a handful having flat concrete vaults. He remembers that on the east side of the cemetery (east of Holt Ave) there were two distinct rows of graves, with many more marked graves on the west side. Some burials were marked with small fences around the grave plot and family members of the deceased would grow flowers on the graves in little plots. There was no running water at the cemetery at that time, so families would bring water in buckets to water the flowers on the graves. He recounted that many graves were planted with hibiscus and other flowers. Mr. Larkin also recalled that many graves were only marked with metal markers from the funeral home. He said as a kid playing in the cemetery he and his friends would throw the metal markers around at each other, as children often do. He distinctly remembered how the markers would spin and skip across the sandy ground when they would throw them (Larkin 2021).

Reverend Christopher Bennett also visited the site one day during excavations and said he remembered the cemetery from when he was a child. When asked what sorts of grave markers were at the site back then he recalled that many were concrete, along with metal funeral home markers, and other graves that were marked with brick (Bennett 2021).

In April of 2021, Tampa Bay Times reporter James Borchuck interviewed Mr. Robert Young about his experience as a funeral service practitioner in Clearwater. Mr. Young has worked in the business since he was 12 years old and remembers both the cemetery in North Greenwood, and the St Matthews Baptist Church Cemetery in the Clearwater Heights neighborhood. In regards to the temporary metal funeral home markers common at North Greenwood he recalled:

> **Mr. Young:** The little metal markers was what the funeral home provided. I recall making several where you would take a pencil or pen and write the name in, the deceased name, month date year of birth, month date year of death, and it had the funeral home name on it. And you would put it in this metal sleeve, you would close it, and you would, once the grave was covered then you would place this marker at the head of the grave, ok.
>
> **Borchuck:** And um, was that something that a lot of people would use?
>
> **Mr. Young:** We provided that because everyone could not afford a permanent marker. The permanent markers were pretty expensive and that was something families would get later because it took time for that to be made up. Some families did try to make them of concrete cause I recall seeing some of those when the cemetery was moved to the Parklawn cemetery. I don't recall seeing them in the St Matthews cemetery. They could have been there, you know my visit wasn't that frequent because funerals back then was not as numerous as they are today. I mean people have been dying since the beginning of time (Young 2021).

Besides the types of grave markers and plantings once found in the cemetery, Mr. Larkin also remembered some of the items left on the graves by the loved ones of the deceased. When asked about grave offerings or mementos left behind Mr. Larkin said that people left many items on graves like coins, depression glass vases for flowers, shells such as conchs, along with other items. On one grave in particular, that of his childhood friend David Lee McCoy, he remembers a particularly touching token. After David's passing, the other scouts in his troop tied a special knot in a length of rope and laid it on his headstone to honor their fellow scout (Larkin 2021).

### 2.3.3 Undertaking and Coffin Styles

During his April 2021 conversation with James Borchuck of the Tampa Bay Times, Mr. Robert Young also recalled the process of burying the individuals laid to rest at both the North Greenwood and St Matthews Cemeteries. Although he did not dig the graves, he did cover them back over after the funeral and recalled the process:

> **Mr. Young:** …And so I got, I had the honor of covering, helping and covering, even though I was a youngster, I could handle a shovel and replace the dirt back into the grave after the casket was lowered and the lid was placed on. I recall taking many boxes to the St Matthew's cemetery as well as the other cemeteries that we had to take our loved ones to for final resting places.
>
> **Borchuck:** You said boxes, you mean…
>
> **Mr. Young:** The wooden boxes, yeah because back then the caskets came in boxes and the boxes that they came in were used to place into the earth before the casket was.
>
> **Borchuck:** Oh, that's interesting. So, it was kinda a wooden, um vault?
>
> **Mr. Young:** Well it wasn't a vault but. That how's the caskets would ship to us. I've unloaded many a casket truck at the Larkins Funeral Home. When the casket would arrive, they would be in the outer receptacle, we would take the casket out, put them into the show room and then we would store the boxes until we needed to take them to the cemetery. So Al and myself have gone to the cemetery, St Matthews as well as the other cemeteries that we went to, to place the wooden boxes. The grave digger would put it into the ground, when we came with the body

> and the casket we would place the casket into the earth and then we would take that lid that was on that receptacle and put on it. Then we would backfill the dirt (Young 2021)

Based on Mr. Young's account, the grave was dug by the gravedigger, then the wooden coffin shipping crate was lowered into the hole as a kind of vault. This was likely useful in shoring up the sides of the sandy grave shaft until the funeral was completed. After the ceremony, the coffin was carefully lowered into the wooden shipping crate at the bottom of the grave shaft, then the lid of the shipping crate was lowered, and the grave was backfilled.

The caskets themselves also had some distinctive features that were reflected in the material found in some of the graveshafts at North Greenwood. Pieces of deteriorated fabric were found within many graveshafts at North Greenwood, and Mr. Young's account of some of the casket types in use back then helps to explain why:

> **Mr. Young:** The caskets back during that time period were made of nice fancy cloth, felt and then you had the tight nap coverings. Metal caskets were an exception back then, during the early years. So cloth covered, nice fancy, different colors.
>
> **Borchuck:** So was the cloth covered, was it just kind of stretched over?
>
> **Mr. Young:** No, it was actually made. That was a covering, that was a material that was pasted after the casket was designed they came in various shapes, still the shapes that the caskets are in today. But they were covered, there was an octagon corner, there was a square corner, there was a round corner, but they were covered in nice, a tight nap what they called doe-skin or mole-skin, and then they had the fuzzy kind and they came in the various colors: pink (basically it was for the ladies), the interior sometimes coronated with it, either the pink interior or white interior (Young 2021).

# 3 Research Design

## 3.1 Field Methods

A comprehensive research design and fieldwork plan was detailed in the Geophysical Survey Results and Archaeological Work Plan for North Greenwood Cemetery final report (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020a; 2020b). The primary focus of the testing design's was data collection to reveal the presence, extent and condition of burials as well as the nature and impact of identified disturbances through minimally invasive archaeological excavation. It was not the goal of this research design to exhume or excessively disturb human remains. The archaeological research design guided a process of:

- Delineation
    - Identify and record the location of burial shafts and absence of burial shafts as indicated by GPR survey results.
- Confirmation of radar anomalies through ground-truthing
    - Physically confirm the presence of extant burials through minimally invasive excavation of select grave shafts.
- Investigation of disturbances and areas from which graves may have been removed in the past.
    - Determine the current condition of burials as well as the nature and impact of identified disturbances through archaeological excavation methods.

The fieldwork was completed between February 1 and February 12, 2021. All work was performed under the direction of Erin McKendry MA, RPA, and Paul L. Jones RPA served as Principal Investigator. Cardno crew members included Eric Prendergast MA RPA, Rebecca O'Sullivan MA RPA, Kelsey Kreiser MA RPA, Jonny Barkmeier MA, Kerri Klein MA RPA, James Ambrosino PhD RPA, Mary Maisel BA, Ashley Medina, Jessica Searles BA RA, and Chase Searles BA. Jonny Barkmeier served as project osteologist, and Kerri Klein was the field lab director, responsible for the in-field analysis of all mortuary artifacts. The field team included a project partnership with, Jeffrey Moates MA RPA, and Ryan Harke MA RPA, of the Florida Public Archaeology Network's (FPAN) West Central office. Heavy machinery was operated by Richard West, of Wetland Environmental, Inc.

The delineation process of mechanical stripping involves the broad horizontal exposure of near surface soils using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed steel bucket. It was employed to carefully scrape back the upper layers of soil in a controlled manner, to reveal the presence of grave shafts. Each of these large shallow areas are referred to as operations. A grave shaft is created at the time of interment when soil is removed from the ground creating a rectangular hole in which a coffin is placed. The coffin is then covered by the previously removed soil and the hole is infilled. During removal and infilling, the various layers of soil become mixed and mottled resulting in an overall color change. The discolored fill contrasts with the surrounding undisturbed soil creating visible rectangular shapes that are identifiable as grave shafts. Once exposed within a given operation all burial shafts were measured, photographed, recorded and any disturbances were noted on field forms. Burial shafts were assigned numbers from a site wide master list (Burial 1 through Burial 29).

As outlined in the work plan, 3 of the 4 planned operations are located around the footprint of the school building on the PCBI parcel. With the abundance of obstructions from the built environment and the confined workspace in these areas it was determined that a small excavator would be necessary. A CAT 306 series excavator was selected to perform the initial mechanical stripping of overburden soils. The smaller size of the machine allowed for increased maneuverability in tight spaces while maintaining a shovel reach of approximately 3 meters (m) (9.8 feet [ft.]) that could be utilized efficiently while avoiding overhead obstruction from elements such as old growth trees.

All Operations were designed to record the physical presence of grave shafts in a broad, but shallow, horizontal exposure of soils. Mechanical strips were intended to be 1 to 2 ft. deep in order to expose the archaeological signature of grave shafts. It is important to note that while GPR survey identified 55 grave-

like anomalies, it was never the intention of the delineation phase expose all previously identified anomalies. Rather, to prioritize investigations within clusters of anomalies in order to answer specific research questions and collect data that provides insight as to the disposition of the remaining unexposed anomalies.

Operations 1, 3 and 4 were modified during excavation from their initial planned dimensions. These modifications served to avoid obstructions, accommodate the management of spoil piles during mechanical stripping, and expedite completion of research goals. Utility lines present within Operations 2, 3 and 4 were avoided by the excavator as appropriate to refrain from negatively impacting them. As designed, Operations 3 and 4 were intended to delineate clusters of burials and confirm GPR survey results. No test units were planned for these operations; however, they would serve as alternate test unit locations if research questions could not be achieved in other operations.

The excavation phase of the fieldwork included the placement of four test units of variable sizes within Operation 1 and Operation 2. Test unit excavation is a standard archaeological practice of systematic soil removal in which a small area is marked and soil is removed in predefined increments from within that area only. For example, test units may span a 2 m-x-2 m area and levels of soil are removed in 10-centimeter (cm) (3.94-inch [in.]) increments. Operation 1 and Operation 2 included the excavation of two test units each. One burial shaft and one area of disturbance was selected for excavation on each of the parcels.

All test units were excavated following standard archaeological procedures for vertical control, excavation techniques, and screening of excavated soils. Test units were excavated by shovel skimming in arbitrary 10-cm levels. GPS coordinates were collected on operation limits, features, and the four corners of burial shafts and test units. Vertical and horizontal control was maintained through a local datum established with sub-centimeter accuracy by a single rover station Epoch-50 RTK using a public access CORS network and a Trimble Total Station. Features, *in situ* artifacts and significant test unit levels were recorded with photogrammetry to control test unit provenience with a three dimensional model. Photogrammetric data was collected using Nikon D-7000 with professionally calibrated scales and processed using AgiSoft MetaShape 3D modeling software. All soils were screened with ¼-in. hardware cloth. Mortuary and non-mortuary artifacts, were documented concurrently with excavation at an on-site field lab after initial provenience was recorded. The final goal of excavation of burial shafts was to expose the coffin or coffin stain within a given grave provenience, but not to intrude into human remains. Once a coffin was sufficiently exposed, it was carefully recorded with photogrammetry and GPS coordinates. This level of recordation was satisfactory to establish the presence of real, intact graves at North Greenwood Cemetery.

Operation 1 is located on the PCBI parcel at the northeast corner of the school building. This operation was intended to expose the area of possible graves between the building and Holt Avenue and the grave shafts adjacent to the building footprint. Mechanical stripping in this operation was complicated due to the confined space and obstruction from the building, fencing/railings, and large vegetation. Delineation began in the south end of the operation, although burials were identified in this area as expected, the area of disturbance identified for the test unit placement as planned was not clearly defined. Operation 1 was truncated and delineation began in the northwestern extent of the operation. Ten burial shafts were exposed in this portion of the operation which also included a potentially removed burial. A burial shaft partially covered by the school buildings was identified for placement of Test Unit 1. Excavation in Test Unit 1 focused on confirming the presence of a coffin and determining the level of disturbance due to the construction of the school building, if any. Test Unit 2 was placed over the area of a potentially removed burial to investigate the status of the burial and define the characteristics of a relocated burial as it would appear within this portion of the cemetery.

Operation 2 is located on the HEP parcel; it is a contiguous north-south operation in a relatively open grass lot area. As anticipated, the delineation exposed a large disturbance area and a number of burial shafts. This operation was intended to yield data that would clarify the nature of the disturbance and its impact on the extant burials. For this reason, a 2 m-x-2 m test unit (Test Unit 3), was placed at the interface of the disturbance and the grave shafts. Test Unit 4 placement was based on GPR imagery which was verified by delineation results as the best candidate to investigate a burial that appeared to be intact. Operation 2 also exposed an area to the south that does not contain grave shafts.

Operation 3 is located on the north side of the school building situated between the parking lot and the building on the PCBI parcel. Mechanical stripping in this area served to verify the presence of grave shafts in proximity to the school building as well as support the GPR imagery of additional inline anomalies

continuing north below the parking lot. Operation 3 extends to the west toward the cemetery boundary verifying the limit of the burials on the western edge of the identified cluster of grave shafts.

Operation 4 is located along the east elevation of the school building on the PCBI parcel. It was designed to explore the potential for graves and to determine if they extend to the southern boundary of the cemetery or beyond. It was expected the southern extent of Operation 4 would be negative for additional grave shafts and thus verify the radar results. Operation 4 is intersected by an active waterline which required splitting the operation to avoid the utility.

As noted above, special care was taken to record artifacts or features related to prehistoric or early historic land-use of the property. Little archaeological information has been collected to date from the location of the project area and the surrounding land. Prehistoric artifacts uncovered during excavation were documented and are described in this report.

Once excavation was complete, all test units and operations were resealed and protected from further disturbance by replacing the removed soil. A standard skid-steer vehicle was employed alongside the CAT 306 series excavator to back fill all workspaces. Finally, the skid-steer was used for rough grading and smoothing of infilled operations in order to level the ground surfaces.

## 3.2 Laboratory Methods

All mortuary and non-mortuary artifacts excavated during the course of this project were analyzed in the field and returned to the place from which they were excavated to be reburied in place as it is not necessary to collect or curate materials from human graves. *In situ* three-dimensional models of artifacts within their features of origin were made in the field when necessary to supplement the laboratory photographs and descriptions.

We were fortunate to be furnished with a vacant building on-site that was equipped with running water and electricity that was used as the field laboratory. All recovered artifacts from mortuary and non-mortuary contexts (i.e., within a grave shaft, near a grave shaft, or clearly constituting a grave offering) were bagged, labeled, and walked over to the field lab. Kerri Klein MA RPA washed and analyzed all incoming artifacts. The artifacts were then photographed by Jonny Barkmeier MA and Ashley Medina using a portable lighting box designed and built by Cardno staff. Once artifacts were catalogued and photographed, they were returned to their provenience and reburied as near to their original location as possible. As almost all artifacts from this project were associated with a mortuary provenience, they were all returned to the ground with nothing being taken back to the Cardno laboratory in Riverview, Florida for curation save for the metal funeral home marker discussed below. Following the completion of excavation, Kerri Klein created digital catalogues for all data recorded in the field laboratory.

North Greenwood yielded an assemblage of early- to mid-20$^{th}$ century artifacts consistent with a mortuary context, with evidence of disturbance in modern artifacts (late 20$^{th}$ century onward). Prehistoric artifacts numbered very few. To help understand this setting, we used a combined artifact classification system developed for the recent excavation of Zion Cemetery in Tampa (Table 1). This system borrowed from South's (1977) functional system, and the Sonoma Historic Artifact Research Database (SHARD) classification system (ASC 2008), adapted to a mixed mortuary assemblage. Adopting the concept of Group and Category from the SHARD system (ASC 2008:2), we contrived a separate series of Categories under the Mortuary Group. The Mortuary Group Categories are based on large-scale analysis of African American burial traditions (i.e., Davidson 2004), classifying artifacts into expected types of objects that might be interred with the dead by loved ones. The Mortuary Group also includes various categories of coffin elements. A category for prehistoric artifacts was added to the non-mortuary group to account for the few lithics recovered within the same system. Artifacts considered non-mortuary for this project came from disturbed areas or from initial shovel skims before a grave shaft was identified and a burial number assigned to it.

**Table 1 Artifact Categories Used**

| Group | Category | Description/Artifact Example |
|---|---|---|
| **Non-mortuary** | - | Non-Mortuary Group contains artifacts not associated with burials |
| Non-mortuary | Arms | Ammunition cartridges, shotgun shells, bullets, or parts of guns |
| Non-mortuary | Bottle | Primarily beverage containers such as glass soda, alcohol, or other bottles like condiments. Extremely common in historic settings. |
| Non-mortuary | Charcoal | Charcoal found in all contexts including burial |
| Non-mortuary | Clothing | Snaps, buttons, shoe elements, buckles, decorations |
| Non-mortuary | Domestic Container | Glass, ceramic, plastic or other container use for storage such as stoneware crockery, jugs, or non-bottle glass storage receptacles |
| Non-mortuary | Faunal | Animal remains, usually bones |
| Non-mortuary | Hardware | Metal and other UID hardware or possible hardware |
| Non-mortuary | Lithic PP/K | Includes debitage, or prehistoric debris from the manufacture of chipped stone tools, as well as PP/Ks, or projectile point/knife, arrowhead, or spearhead |
| Non-mortuary | Modern | Mostly plastic debris, also batteries, or other late-terminal 20$^{th}$ century items |
| Non-mortuary | Structural | Nails, flat glass, brick, shingles, non-mortuary wood, tile, metal fasteners, etc. |
| Non-mortuary | Vessel | Pitchers, vases, other vessels, usually pressed glass or milk glass, usually ornate, not associated with burial |
| **Mortuary** | - | Mortuary Group contains artifacts directly associated with burials |
| Mortuary | Charcoal | Charcoal found directly with burials |
| Mortuary | Clothing | Buttons or other fasteners or decoration in a grave context |
| Mortuary | Coffin Glass | Flat (mostly soda-lime) glass in a near-coffin context |
| Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | Handles, brackets, hinges, thumb screws, settings, lugs, or other metallic coffin attachments, mostly of pewter sometimes coated in precious metal |
| Mortuary | Coffin Nail(s) | Wire or machine cut nails in a grave shaft context, often with wood |
| Mortuary | Coffin Wood | Fragments of preserved wood, often cypress (at Zion), in grave shaft or coffin context |
| Mortuary | Domestic Container | Glass, ceramic, plastic or other container used for storage; crockery, jugs, non-bottle glass storage, tableware, servingware |
| Mortuary | Faunal | Animal remains |
| Mortuary | Grave Marker | Steel, iron, aluminum, stone used to mark presence of grave |
| Mortuary | Human Remains | Human remains found in association with a burial |
| Mortuary | Misc. | Miscellaneous materials, usually modern, such as plastic, rubber, etc. |
| Mortuary | Poss. Coffin Component | Other metal (particularly with wood adhering) in grave shaft or near coffin context |
| Mortuary | Personal Object | Any item that may have been the last object touched by the deceased or of special personal value such as a piece of jewelry, or otherwise unclassified item |
| Mortuary | Servingware | Cups, saucers, creamers, or other food or beverage servers that may have been the last objects used or touched by the deceased |
| Mortuary | Shell | Whole and fragmentary shells found within a burial context, often multiple of the same species |
| Mortuary | Textiles | Fabric fragments from burial context, coffin lining material most often |
| Mortuary | Vessel | Pitchers, vases, or other water vessels usually of pressed glass or milk glass, usually ornate, that are found within a burial context |

## 3.3 Artifact Descriptions

### 3.3.1 Arms

Two shell casings were recovered from North Greenwood. One brass shotgun shell casing was inscribed with “PETERS / TARGET” with “No.” to the left of the text and “12” to the right of this centered text. These shells were produced starting in 1902. In 1911, the company began including a large decorative “P” stamped in the center of the head. This headstamp was used into the 1940s. In-field analysis could not determine if this “P” was present or absent. A small caliber brass casing was also found. The size could not be determined and there was a partial “AR….19” stamped on the head.

### 3.3.2 Bottles

Historic glass artifacts are categorized by a combination of method of manufacture, color, and function when possible. Manufacturing methods that can provide dates include the presence of absence of mold seams, the type of rim finish, and embossing. Color can be indicative of function and manufacturing technique, but should not be used on its own as an indicator of date of manufacture. Vessel shape, from base shape to body shape, was noted when possible in an effort to determine site activities as it can be a function of use. Use was indicated where possible. The following sources were particularly useful for analyzing bottle manufacturing methods and dates: Jones and Sullivan (1989); Lockhart (2006) and the Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website (Lindsey 2020). While most glass recovered from North Greenwood could not be used for dating, there was a complete Thatcher Manufacturing Company brown flask bottle that could be dated to 1944-1964 (Lockhart 2007; Lindsey 2020). There was also a complete green-tinted bottle with an Owens-Illinois maker’s mark and an intact metal crown cap dating from 1954-1986 (Lockhart 2007; Lindsey 2020).

#### *Bottle Manufacture*

Bottle manufacturing techniques have drastically changed over time, resulting in products that can be identified by their unique properties. Between 1898 and 1905 the first semi-automatic bottle machines came into use, gradually replacing production of mouth blown bottles, which were made with a mold or free form and are often thick with bubbles present in the glass. The Automatic Bottle Machine (ABM) drastically changed the way bottles were manufactured. ABM bottles have narrow side seams and seams along the finish of the bottle since the finish, body, and neck of the bottle were all created together. Suction scars from the machine and uniform thickness of glass are a few other clear indicators of an ABM bottle (Lindsey 2020).

#### *Bottle Finish*

The bottle finish, or the lip of the bottle, is an excellent indicator of how old a bottle may be, as well as what the bottle once housed (Lindsey 2020).

#### *Bottle Color*

Amber glass has been used in the production of a variety of bottle types and for an extensive period of time; therefore, there is little dating utility (Lindsey 2017). Amethyst glass (also known as SCA – sun-colored amethyst) is useful in archaeological contexts because it is relatively datable and the intensity of its color is somewhat related to its period of surface exposure. The manufacture and use of amethyst glass dates from ca. 1880 to 1946 (Giarde 1989); however, it was generally phased out of common usage by World War I, prior to the 1920s. The glass was originally colorless due to the addition of manganese. When exposed to the sun for long periods, the chemical structure of the glass changes, becoming “solarized.” As it does so, the glass takes on a purple color (Lindsey 2020; Lockhart 2006). Aqua glass was commonly used for American-made bottles from the early nineteenth century until the 1930s when colorless glass gradually replaced aqua glass in bottle manufacturing (Lindsey 2020). Green glass is also difficult to use an indicator of age as it has been produced for an extensive period of time. Lime green glass however is a modern color and can be used to indicate a more modern context. Milk glass was used in the production of a variety of bottle types, although it was most commonly used in cosmetic and toiletry bottles from 1870 to 1920, and on ointment and cream jars from the 1890s to the mid-twentieth century (Lindsey 2020). It was also used for canning jar seals during the first half of the twentieth century. Another popular use of milk glass was in

Early American Pattern Glass vessels. Many of the popular patterns can be found on the traditional white milk glass and on colored milk glass as well.

### 3.3.3 Vessel

Mortuary vessels at North Greenwood Cemetery included vases and pitchers of pressed glass, usually ornate, which appear to have been interred with the deceased by loved ones. Many of the vessels are of the Early American Pressed Glass style.

#### *Early American Pressed Glass*

Early American Pressed (sometimes referred to as Pattern) Glass (EAPG), was primarily produced between 1850 and 1910, with a secondary surge of production during the Great Depression, at which time it was referred to as Depression Glass (Early American Pressed Glass Society 2018). This type of glass was available in a variety of patterns and was very durable, making it a popular choice for many families. These patterns are what make EAPG most easily identifiable. The patterns were made in a cast iron mold, and the vessels were usually manufactured in a two-piece mold. These patterns, many of which can be viewed in online databases, are made up of geometric shapes or animals, fruits, and florals. EAPG can be found on a variety of vessels, including vases, pitchers, goblets, serving trays, butter dishes, creamer jugs, and more. This style of glassware was manufactured in all color types, including milk glass.

### 3.3.4 Clothing

This group of artifacts includes items that are identified as having come from clothing, such as buttons, rivets, snaps, buckles, hooks, and closures.

#### *Buttons*

Two buttons were recovered from Burial 15. These pewter buttons were poorly preserved and came from the same level within the coffin. There were no diagnostics present to determine a date range for these buttons.

### 3.3.5 Lithics

Two prehistoric lithic scatter sites were recorded as a result of the fieldwork. These sites are discussed in greater detail in Section 4 of this report.

#### *Debitage (Chipped Stone Debitage)*

Chipped stone debitage consists of fragments of chert or coral that are the byproduct of the stone-knapping process (Ensor 1981), including flakes and angular debris or shatter that result from pressure or percussion flaking techniques. An aggregate approach for debitage using various typologies was used to assess the small lithic assemblage collected at North Greenwood Cemetery. These typologies may involve splitting the debitage into some type of functional or production-related categories (Crabtree 1972; Frison 1968) or using some kind of objective measure in what Andrefsky (1998) has termed a free-standing typology. Such objective measures include size grades (Ahler 1989; Patterson 1982; Stahle and Dunn 1982, 1984), weight classes (Ammerman and Andrefsky 1982), and morphological condition (Sullivan and Rozen 1985). Another popular typology is one that Andrefsky (1998) refers to as the triple cortex typology and involves estimating the amount of cortex on the dorsal side of a flake to classify them as primary, secondary, or tertiary flakes. Lithic debitage recorded during fieldwork are representative of all stages of the reduction process.

#### *PP/K (Chipped Stone Tool)*

This category includes all siliceous material having regular, intentional or use flake removals from any surface or edge (Ensor 1981). Chipped stone tools are generally divided into four subcategories: projectile point/knife (PPK), biface, uniface, and utilized flake. Stone cores are also included in this category as they are the main source that is worked to become a tool or tools. A single secondary flake exhibited use-wear, and a thermally altered chert core was present in the assemblage.

### 3.3.6 Domestic Containers and Domestic Tableware

Domestic containers include all glass, ceramic, plastic or other containers used for storage such as stoneware crockery, jugs, or non-bottle glass storage receptacles. Salt-glazed stoneware was one of the more prevalent ceramics recovered. Stoneware is non-porous and was made in a variety of styles with different manufacturing techniques for centuries before an American version was created. Stoneware vessels are often indicative of hollow domestic tableware and crockery. The paste ranges from gray to yellow and these vessels were often salt-glazed or unglazed. Stoneware recovered from North Greenwood seemed to be thick and utilitarian, such as in crockery, and lacked decoration.

Whiteware was less represented at North Greenwood than stoneware. Whiteware is an English ceramic dating to between 1820 and the present; its production was a direct result of the trend toward whiter ceramics over time. To accomplish this look, less cobalt was utilized and alkaline was used for the glaze instead of lead. Decoration styles often carry over between pearlware and whiteware. Whiteware can also be hand-painted with flower decorations in polychrome or other imagery, decal-transferred in which a decal design is placed on the body of the vessel before or after the firing process, or molded with an embossed rim but no other decorations (Lloyd 2001). Most of the whiteware sherds from North Greenwood lacked any kind of decoration.

Three porcelain sherds were recovered, but none had any diagnostic decoration. Porcelain is differentiated from whiteware based on its opacity and the highly vitrified paste that makes the vessel impermeable. It has a fine clay body that is translucent along thin edges and when held up to the light. Porcelain has varied origins, from China and Europe, and has changed little over the length of its use from the seventeenth century to the present day. For these reasons, porcelain is regarded by archaeologists as a poor chronological indicator.

There were multiple unglazed and undecorated terracotta sherds recovered, which were not useful in indicating a timeframe of use or deposition. A single milkglass fragment was found. It too lacked any decoration, but was flat, indicating its use as a lid and likely not part of a milkglass vessel.

### 3.3.7 Faunal Bone

This category includes faunal remains collected from features or other associations with human activity. In general, faunal remains might or might not be associated with humans. Evidence of butchering or burning are often associated with anthropogenic change to faunal remains. When these processes are present, archaeologists can get insight into the local diet, availability of tools, or services provided in the vicinity of deposition. There were only two faunal fragments recovered from North Greenwood and came from a depth of 30-60cmbd. One unmodified avian long bone fragment was present, as was a butchered medium-large mammal long bone fragment.

### 3.3.8 Hardware

#### *Non-Coffin Hardware*

Non-coffin hardware includes all metal items that could possibly be hardware, many of which are often unidentified. Nails are not included in this category. Nails are listed under the structural category, coffin nails, or possible coffin hardware sections. As most artifacts from North Greenwood were recovered in relation to a burial, many of these items could have come from coffin hardware. Some of the wire fragments recovered were similar to those that ran underneath the coffins and up the sides, possibly part of some contraption to lower the coffin into the grave shaft.

#### *Coffin Hardware*

Coffin hardware is all of the hardware that could reasonably be attributed to coming from a coffin that is NOT a coffin nail. These items were primarily large chunks of folded sheet metal that had wire nails present that came directly from a coffin context. These could be fragments of plates, coffin handles, hinges, or escutcheons. Escutcheons, also referred to as thumbscrew plates, are flat pieces of metal that thumbscrew or caplifters are screwed into. These plates are often decorative and are themed similarly to the associated thumbscrew or caplifter (Springate 2016). There were many metal fragments associated with burials that could possibly be fragments of escutcheons. Coffin handles are attached to the sides of the coffin and used

for transport and carrying. There are three categories of handle types: bail, drop, and bar; bar handles are sub categorized into extended and short bar (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984; Springate 2016). There were many metal fragments associated with burials that could possibly be fragments of coffin handles. Lining tacks are used within the interior of coffin to secure the coffin lining. Tacks can come in variety of sizes and historically were made from different materials, but ferrous tacks were the most common (Springate 2016) found at North Greenwood, but it was not possible to determine if any had been coated in a different metal.

### 3.3.9 Coffin Glass

Viewing windows were a common feature on many coffins in the early 1900s. A viewing window was attached to the lid of the coffin and gave a view inside to the individual's face, without being subject to the smells of decomposition. Windows can be oval, rectangular, or square with panes or other coverings placed over them (Springate 2016) and were often made of soda-lime glass with a blue-green tint which indicates manufacture dates.

### 3.3.10 Coffin Nails

Nails, found in both mortuary and non-mortuary features, are a major component of coffin construction. Both wire and cut nails were collected from burial contexts at North Greenwood. Wire nails, which began production in America during the 1880s, quickly replaced cut nails. By 1913 over 90 percent of nail production was wire nails (Horn 2005). Despite this high percentage of wire nail usage, there were still cut nails being produced. Coffins at the turn of the century were often made with more robust cut nails, while still utilizing wire nails for their availability and cost (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984; Springate 2016). Attached to a number of the nails collected were pieces of coffin wood. The wood was identified as likely cypress.

### 3.3.11 Coffin Wood

Coffin wood was identified when possible and in many instances at Greenwood the wood exhibited signs of burning. Some wood samples were identified as cedar and pine, but most remain unidentified.

### 3.3.12 Textiles

Textiles found in a mortuary context could be evidence of either coffin lining material or the clothing of the deceased. When possible, type of fabric and weave were identified using a microscope to determine material type, warp, and weft.

### 3.3.13 Possible Coffin Component

Many unidentified ferrous metal fragments call under this category because of the context in which they were found. These fragments likely came from coffin hardware.

### 3.3.14 Personal Item

#### *Coin*

This category includes items found within a burial context that were likely meaningful to the deceased individual or to their family and friends who visited the grave site. Coins are easily dateable due to their inscribed date and country of origin. Three coins were recorded in association with burials at North Greenwood. A 1944 U.S. penny, was found along with concrete blocks on the west end of a grave shaft. The blocks were likely placed to serve as a burial marker. Two 1942 United States Mercury dimes were found within grave shaft soils.

#### *Jewelry*

Jewelry is one of the most personal items that can be interred with the deceased. A single worn brass wedding ring was found within a grave shaft.

### *Servingware*

This category is similar to the domestic tableware and container category but can be differentiated in that these items are cups, saucers, creamers, or other food or beverage servers that may have been the last objects used or touched by the deceased. Few of these items were recovered from North Greenwood. These three items were from a drinking glass, an undecorated whiteware vessel, and an undecorated white porcelain vessel. None of these were able to be used as temporal markers.

## 3.3.15 Grave Marker

Grave markers include a variety of materials that can be indicative of an intentional marker placed upon, or near, a grave. Stone, such as marble, is well-known as a grave marker material and is often polished, inscribed, and/or cut. Poured cement is often found in historic cemeteries as well, including at North Greenwood. Concrete blocks, brick, stone markers and vault remnants were recorded in association with 10 grave shafts accounting for approximately 34.5 percent of the exposed grave shafts. One temporary metal grave marker was found in association with a burial and included the name of the individual, the date of death, and the funeral home information. Worked granite fragments were also present, as were ferrous fragments that could possibly belong to other temporary markers.

## 3.3.16 Human Remains

While human remains were exposed and handled as little as possible, some fragments, including teeth, were recovered and identified in the lab by an osteologist. They were not counted, weighed, or photographed. They were simply noted and returned to where they were found.

## 3.3.17 Structural

### *Nails*

Nails are one of the most commonly found artifacts at nineteenth- and twentieth-century sites. They are a good indicator of the past presence of a building or structure where all other indicators or features may have been destroyed or decayed. Size and style can imply the specific use within a structure. These characteristics can indicate if there was renovation of a structure, the technology of the nail production, technological and marketing lag in acquisition, and chronology (Adams 2002). According to Adams (2002), the majority of nails made in the United States were wire nails by 1892. Wire nails were easier to make and less expensive to produce. Coffin nails are not included in this category and instead make up their own, discussed below.

### *Bricks and Mortar*

As building materials, bricks, concrete, and mortar fall into the architectural artifact category. Frequently, pieces of a larger item are found that cannot be identified from what is left. Sometimes a single item will be very informative. Some bricks have makers' marks or other features which can aid in providing dates and places of production. The bricks recovered on site were a match to the school's foundational façade in color, texture, and inclusions. Mortar is included in this category as it was used when laying brick as an adhesive.

### *Window Glass*

Window glass, or flat glass, is included in the architectural category (South 1977). Glass manufacturing became automated starting in 1848 when Henry Bessemer invented a system of passing glass through rollers. Initially, the process was extensive as the glass then needed to be polished. The grinding and polishing was later added to the automation process. Float glass, the modern process of window glass manufacturing, was not widely available until the 1960s (Weiland 2009).

## 3.3.18 Charcoal

Charcoal, or burned wood, was recovered from three separate burials. None of the charcoal recovered came from a skim or the disturbed top layers, but instead came from a range of 28-60cmbd. The species

of wood was not able to be determined, but this charcoal was found in the same context as coffin wood and was likely burned coffin wood.

### 3.3.19 Shell

Shell is one of the most recognizable and common grave offerings placed with loved ones at African American cemeteries. Shells of many species, ranging from oysters to large full-grown conch shells, form a core component of symbolic objects used in the commemoration of the dead. At North Greenwood Cemetery, oyster, scallop, conch, and lightning whelk shells were found. Shells were examined for signs of cultural modification, such as drilling or cutting.

### 3.3.20 Modern

Modern materials recovered from North Greenwood included Styrofoam, plastic, aluminum can fragments, and hard rubber. None of these materials were useful as a temporal marker for the excavation of this cemetery.

### 3.3.21 Miscellaneous

This category includes artifacts that cannot easily be placed in another, and in this case, they are primarily iron concretions or slag.

## 3.4 Curation

Copies of the field notes, maps, and other paperwork generated during the course of this survey will be retained on file by Cardno. All mortuary artifacts were returned to their place of origin within or nearby human gravesites, and reburied at the end of excavation.

## 3.5 Criteria for NRHP Eligibility

Cultural resources are evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility based on several criteria (National Register of Historic Places 1998:2). “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.”

To be considered significant, the historic property must meet one or more of the four National Register of Historic Places criteria in addition to possessing integrity:

A. Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. Embody the 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. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is most commonly applied to archaeological sites, while A, B, and C are most often used to evaluate buildings and structures (National Register of Historic Places 1998).

# 4 Excavation Results

## 4.1 Overview of Operations and Test Units

Excavation work at the North Greenwood Cemetery site confirmed the presence of intact burials, recorded the locations and disposition of 29 burial shafts, and identified a grave shaft that represents a burial that was likely removed during the 1954 relocation process. As designed in the work plan, research goals included; delineation of clusters of burials as well as cemetery and land use boundaries, confirming the presence of both intact and potentially removed burials, as well as investigating disturbance areas. Finally, a further goal was to clarify the impact of development activities at the site on extant burials. Exposing burial shafts through mechanical excavations is the first step in ground-truth investigations and is required in order to pursue further research goals. In an unmarked cemetery setting which lacks above ground indications of burials, revealing the soil discoloration created by interment activities just below the modern ground surface informs the subsequent steps.

To that end, four operation areas (areas of mechanical excavation with heavy machinery) were opened across the North Greenwood Cemetery site. The operations were assigned numbers in the order they were excavated as outlined in the work plan, Operation 1 through Operation 4 (OP1 - OP4) (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020b). However, alterations to the planned dimensions of each operation were made in field to avoid obstacles and expedite completion of work within a limited timeframe (Figure 17). As a result, Operation 1 (OP1) was divided by an area of unexcavated land and given the more explicit labels of Operation 1 – North (OP1-N) and Operation 1 – South (OP1-S). Similarly, Operation 3 (OP3) and Operation 4 (OP4) were split and labelled appropriately. Operation 3 – East (OP3-E) and Operation 3 – West (OP3-W), collectively OP3. OP4 became Operation 4 – N (OP4-N) and Operation 4 – South (OP4-S). Operation 2 (OP2) was slightly truncated on its northern boundary, however it maintained a single cohesive perimeter that did not require an alternate naming convention.

A total of 4 test units were planned within OP1 and OP2. The purpose of each test unit varied based on the research questions and goals. Test Unit 1 (TU1) and Test Unit 2 (TU2) were placed in OP1 to explore an area of disturbance and a burial in contact with the building. Test Unit 3 (TU3) and Test Unit 4 (TU4) were placed in OP2 to examine a large area of disturbance and confirm an intact burial. Final placement of test units within the operations was informed by examining the operations once fully exposed by mechanical stripping. By design, no test units were planned for OP 3 and OP 4 as their primary focus was verification of GPR findings and delineation. Operations 1-4 and Test Units 1-4 are discussed in detail under separate headings in this report.

Overall, development of the site has impacted the upper strata of soil across much of the project area on both the PCBI and HEP parcels. Severity of disturbances range from mild shallow soil disturbance caused by surficial utilities (e.g. sprinkler systems and communication cables) to severe soil disturbance, such as a large pit with deep deposits of marl and modern refuse on the HEP parcel and the school building along with its associated utilities on the PCBI parcel. In both cases, direct impact by these disturbances to extant burials was recorded. Conversely, in areas lacking severe disturbance, extant burials showed reasonable levels of preservation given the more than six decades that have lapsed since the time of original interment in Florida's moist, acidic soil. Despite the confined 1.5 acres that contained the cemetery, natural soil stratigraphy and drainage are very different on either side of the project area. The Web Soil Survey (WSS) operated by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides soil data and information by geographic location across the United States. The Pinellas County soil map data indicates a division of Astatula soils and urban land on the east side of Holt Avenue and Immokalee soils and urban land on the west side of the road. Each soil type has distinct characteristics, from stratigraphy to drainage capabilities. The soils observed in each operation are discussed in detail in their respective section.

Cardno did not intend to expose human remains or disturb any graves or features more than was necessary to document them in place. For that reason, no images of human remains or open coffin excavations are presented in this report. However, excavation data and the disposition of human remains are described in detail below, as a comprehensive repository of the delineation and ground-truthing completed for this project.

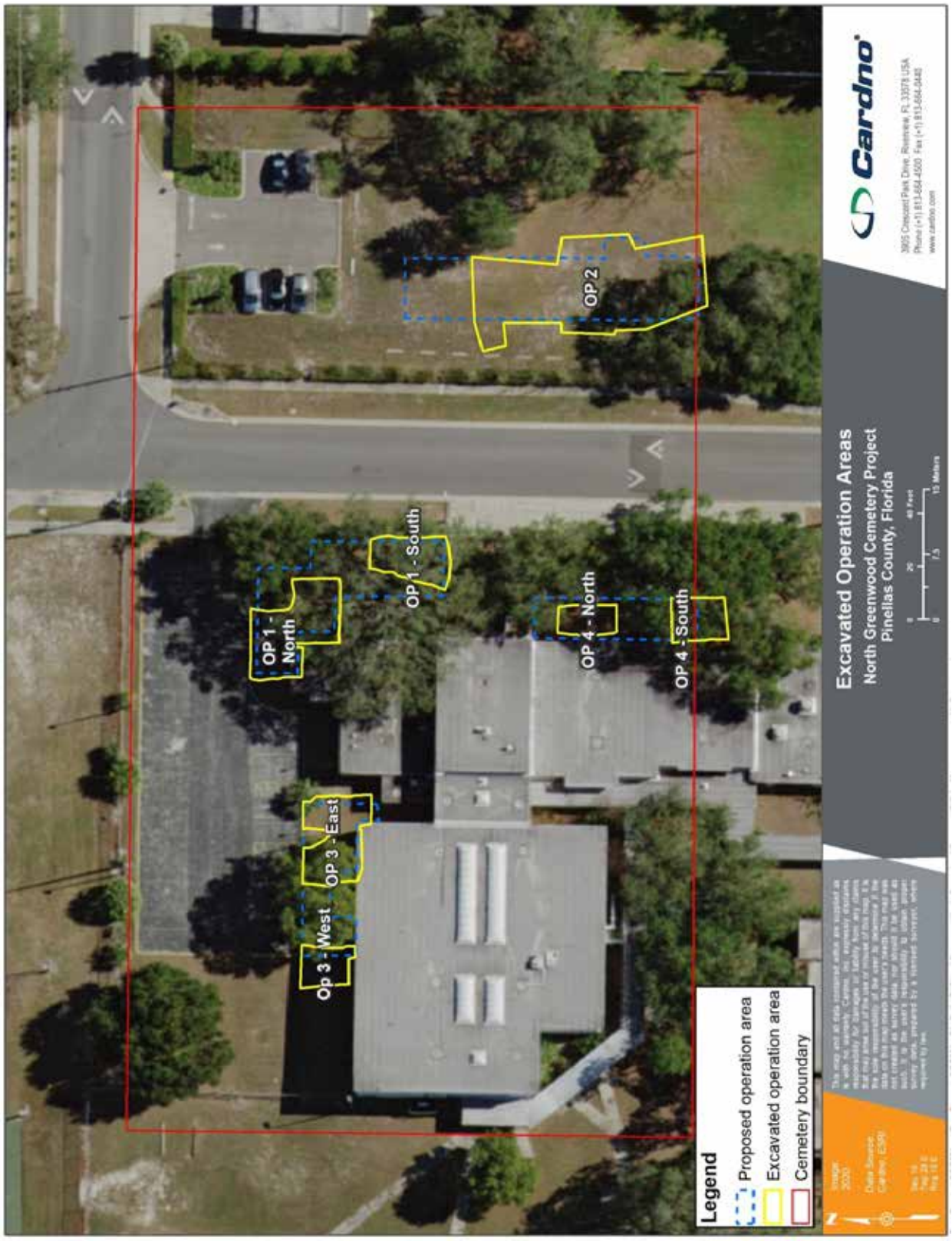



**Figure 17** **Overview of all operations as excavated, showing operation dimensions as proposed**

## 4.2 Operation 1 - North and South

In keeping with the work plan, OP1 was situated around the northeast corner of the school building, north of the entrance to the school and south of the parking lot. Previous GPR survey in this area revealed a row of possible graves just south of the parking lot and in an area just east of the school entrance near Holt Avenue, along with some grave-like anomalies near the northeast corner of the school building (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020a). With this in mind, the goal of ground-truthing activities in OP1 was to expose the area of possible graves between the building and Holt Avenue and the grave-like anomalies adjacent to the building footprint in order to record the physical presence of grave shafts, look for evidence of past grave removal, record any disturbance from past school construction activities, determine if burials continue up to or under the school building, and identify any areas of fragmentary human remains (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020b).

On Monday February 1, Cardno staff began mechanical excavations on the PCBI property on the west side of Holt Ave (Figure 18). Numerous oak trees and more modern disturbances like utilities were present within OP1, making it necessary to split the operation up into two smaller areas: OP1-S and OP1-N. See Figure 19 for the extent of exposure across all of OP1.


**Figure 18 Beginning delineation of OP1-S, showing confined workspace, looking north**


**Figure 19 Overview location map of OP1, showing extent of OP1-N and OP1-S**

### 4.2.1 Operation 1 – South (OP1-S)

Due to the tight working area on this portion of the PCBI property, the excavator began removing thin strips of soil along the southern edge of OP1-S and then worked north. Roots were particularly heavy in OP1-S due to the close proximity of a mature oak tree just west of the excavation area. Soils were generally dry and sandy, with Stratum I being dry sand with humic contribution and heavy roots and intrusions from utilities, brown in color (10YR 4/3), and situated between 0 cmbs to 30 cmbs. Several bottle glass fragments, including two clear glass and two aqua glass pieces, were collected within this layer. Stratum II was also sandy but with much less organic material, gray (10YR 6/1) in color, and at a depth of 30 cmbs to 40 cmbs (although in some areas Stratum II continued as deep as 80 cmbs). Within this layer, at around 40 cmbs, a piece of a ferrous temporary grave marker was recovered which was consistent with other similar markers found at the site. In addition to that, a brown glass bottle likely dating to between 1944-1964 was uncovered at around 40 cmbs. Finally, Stratum III was more mottled in color with a mixture of shades of very pale brown (10YR 8/4 and 10YR 7/3), along with some smaller inclusions of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2). Stratum III began around 40 cmbs and continued to the base of the excavation area, grave shafts in OP1-S were all identified within this layer. See Figure 20 for the west profile of OP1-S.

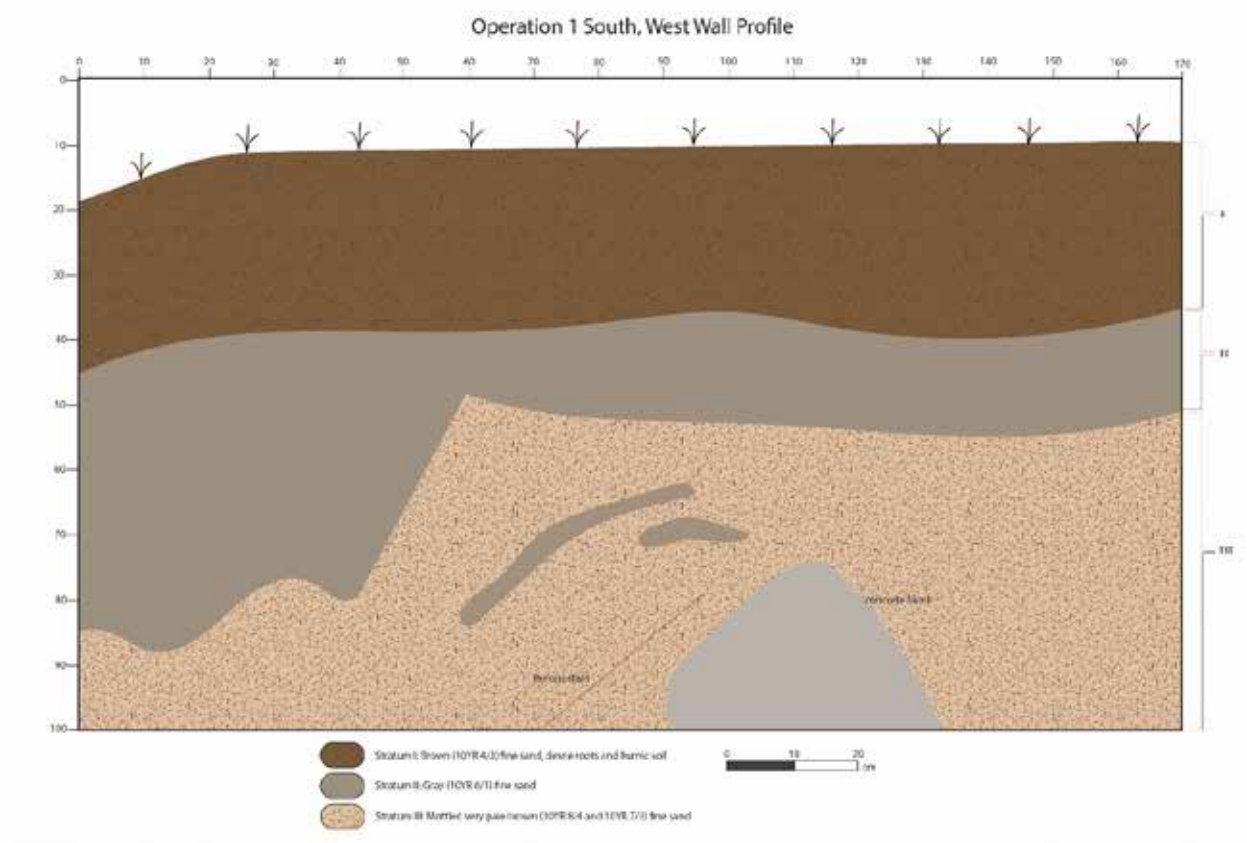



**Figure 20 Profile sketch of OP1-S west wall**

As the excavator worked his way down, what looked like the tops of several round concrete footers for fence posts appeared in the southern half of OP1-S. These were mapped and then removed to facilitate further stripping of the area, but as excavation continued the outline of a grave shaft began to emerge. In total, four concrete footers were recorded in what would become the corners of Burial 1 (B1) (Figure 21). The excavator then continued north, expanding OP1-S in the area between the fence on the east and the oak tree on the west.

**Figure 21 OP1-S, showing concrete footer at southeast corner of Burial 1 (B1)**

A total of two grave shafts were identified and documented within OP1-S, and these were both located within the southern half of the operation area (Figure 22; Table 2). B1 and B2 appear to originate in Stratum III and were identified during mechanical stripping, then further defined through shovel skimming of the OP1-S area. B1 appeared as a mottled combination of very pale brown (10YR 7/3), grayish brown (10YR 5/2), and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very fine sand. Four tubular concrete footers or posts were identified near each corner of B1 and likely relate to previous above-ground grave markings of the burial. A red terracotta ceramic body sherd, green bottle glass, several wire nails likely from a coffin, a 1942 US Mercury dime, and fragments of white linen fabric with adhered wood were recorded within the grave shaft of B1 (Table 2).


**Figure 22 OP1-S, showing operation and burials at terminal depth.**

**Table 2 Summary of Grave Shafts Exposed in OP1-S**

| Burial | Dimensions (cm) N-S | Dimensions (cm) E-W | Elevation (mamsl) | depth (cmbs) | Artifacts | Disturbance | Note/fill color |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 100 | 288 | 5.38 | 90 | green bottle glass, terracotta ceramic sherd, coffin nails, 1942 US Mercury dime, white linen fragments | moderate | mottled |
| 2 | 90 | 247 | 5.18 | 90 | Amber bottle glass, wire nails, ferrous strap fragments, Styrofoam chunk, aluminum foil, concrete fragments | moderate | mottled |

B2 appeared as a mix of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) very fine sand. The western edge of B2 was difficult to distinguish, likely because it continues just into the west wall of the OP1-S excavation area, but the other edges of the burial were well defined. During shovel skimming of B2, a well-preserved human vertebra was identified after it fell from the west wall of OP1-S. In addition to this, other partial human remains in the form of a manubrium and small fragments of bone were visible within B2. A line of coffin nails was also identified along the north, northeast, and south edges of this burial and documented *in situ*. No further excavation was conducted within this burial. Additional artifacts from B2 were a possible coffin handle found along the north edge of the burial, a fragment of amber glass, iron strapping, a chunk of Styrofoam, and some small concrete fragments. A much larger concrete chunk was also present in the west wall of OP1-S, just to the west of B2.

No other burial features were identified in OP1-S. All burials were cleaned, mapped, photographed, and documented after the excavator finished opening the operation area. All artifacts found during skimming were returned to the associated burials before the operation was filled. No test units were placed within OP1-S.

### 4.2.2 Operation 1 – North (OP1-N)

After the initial opening of OP1-S, the excavator moved just to the northwest to open OP1-N around the northeast corner of the school building. Mechanical stripping commenced at the south end of the OP1-N area and continued north to the southern edge of the parking lot, then west along the northern edge of the school building (Figure 23). A few small bushes and a young cabbage palm were removed from the eastern edge of the school in order to facilitate stripping of the area, but large oak trees remained in place just to the south and northeast. Much like OP1-S, soils were generally dry and sandy with Stratum I being brown in color (10YR 4/3) and situated between 0 cmbs to 30 cmbs. Stratum II was also sandy but with much less organic material, gray (10YR 6/1) in color, and at a depth of 30 cmbs to 40 cmbs. Finally, Stratum III was more mottled in color with a mixture of shades of very pale brown (10YR 8/4 and 10YR 7/3). Stratum III began around 40 cmbs and continued to the base of the excavation area.

**Figure 23 Overview of OP1-N, showing northeast corner of school and exposed grave shafts**

In total, 10 grave shafts were identified and documented in OP1-N (Figure 24; Table 3). All grave shafts (B3 to B12) were identified during mechanical stripping then shovel skimmed, mapped, photographed, and documented. All artifacts found during skimming were returned to the associated burials before the operation was filled. Burials in OP1-N were organized in what appear to be three distinct rows. B3 to B9 formed a north-south line of graves directly east of the school building, continuing up to the edge of the parking lot. B3 was not fully exposed during excavation, only its northern half was uncovered, so it is possible that more graves continue to the south. B10 and B11 formed a north-south row just to the west, with B10 situated partially under the school building. B10 and B11 were further investigated through the placement of Test Unit 1 (TU1), described in more detail below. B12 was located just west of B10 and B11, but it was not fully exposed and the western end of the grave shaft likely continues outside the western boundary of OP1-N.

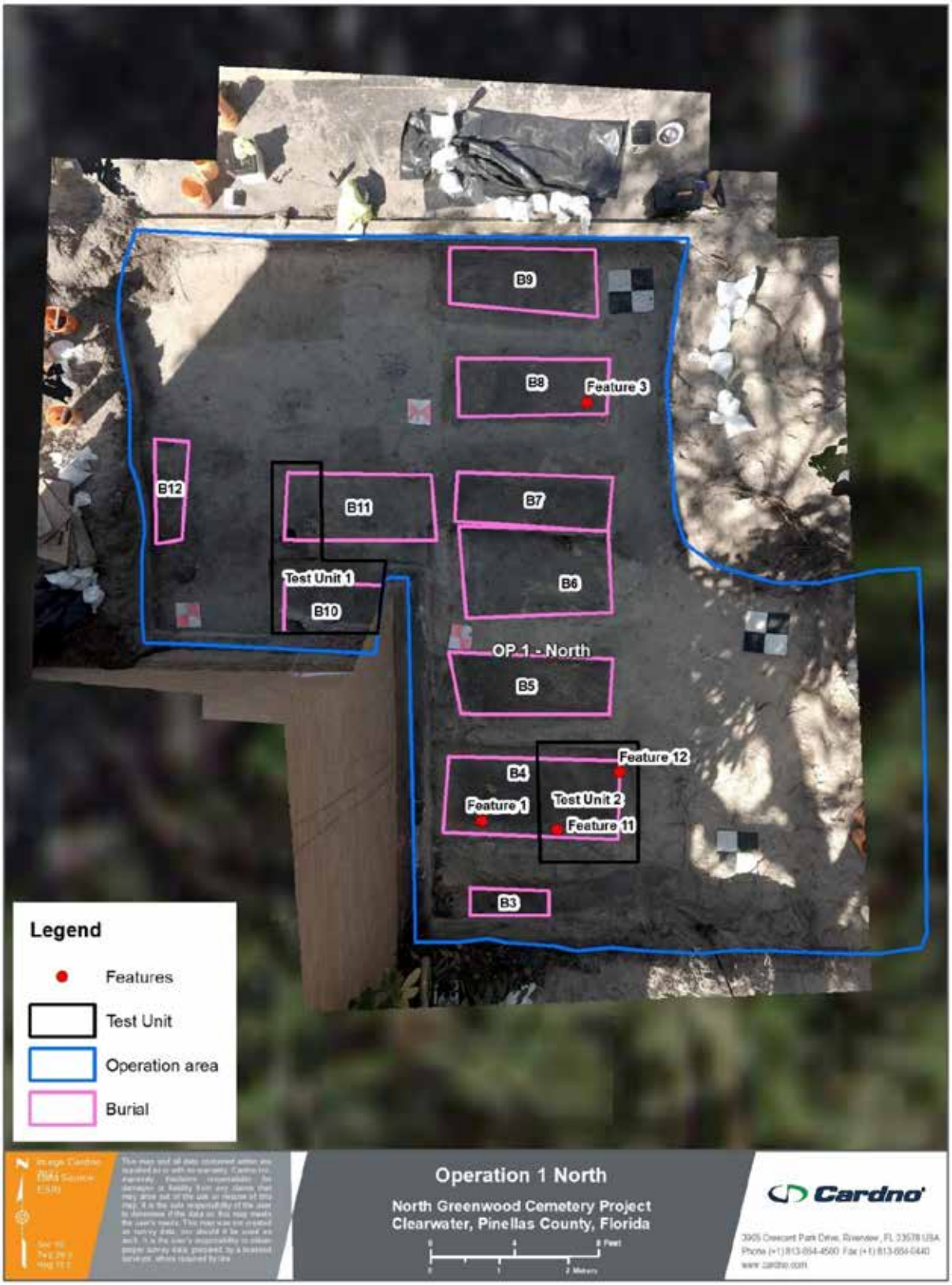



**Figure 24 OP1-N showing operation and grave shafts at terminal depth of operation**

**Table 3 Summary of Grave Shafts Exposed in OP1-N**

| Burial | Dimensions (cm) N-S | Dimensions (cm) E-W | Elevation (mamsl) | depth (cmbs) | Artifacts | Disturbance | Note/fill color |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | - | 110 | 5.15 | 90 | Amber bottle glass, clear bottle glass, ferrous metal temporary grave marker, flat glass, coffin wood, Styrofoam, sheet metal fragments | Moderate | not fully exposed |
| 4 | 72 | 230 | 5.11 | 88 | wire nails, charcoal, UID ferrous hardware, metal temporary grave markers, Styrofoam | Severe, burial removal | relatively homogenous |
| 5 | 83 | 238 | 5.16 | 91 | quartz pebble fragment, wire nails, cotton fabric fragments | Moderate | mottled |
| 6 | 131 | 212 | 5.12 | 89 | whiteware rim sherd, amber bottle glass, aqua glass, wire nails, cotton fabric fragments, coffin hardware, metal wires | Moderate | mottled |
| 7 | 79 | 224 | 5.27 | 84 | clear bottle glass, wire nails, ferrous flat metal fragments, cotton fabric fragments | Moderate | mottled |
| 8 | 81 | 219 | 5.29 | 55 | wire nails, ferrous flat metal fragments, glass medicine bottle | Moderate | mottled |
| 9 | 130 | 206 | 5.26 | 50 | clear bottle glass, lime green bottle glass, wire nails, metal wires | Moderate | mottled |
| 10 | 82 | 178 | 5.35 | 73 | scallop shell fragment, wire nails, coffin hardware, complete clear glass jar, tacks, coffin wood, concrete fragments | Severe, development | mottled |
| 11 | 101 | 223 | 5.36 | 73 | coffin wood, wire nails, coffin hardware, tacks, ferrous flat metal, concrete fragments | Moderate | mottled |
| 12 | 143 | - | 5.32 | 73 | - | Moderate | Not fully exposed |

Five features, labelled 1,2,3,11, and 12 were identified within OP1-N (Table 4). Of these features, three are mortuary-related and two are likely related to natural soil formation processes. Features 1, 2, 11, and 12 are all related to B4. Feature 1 was found just above B4 (Feature 2) and is a temporary metal grave marker for William Ridley who died in 1951. Feature 2 is a large rectangular disturbance related to the past removal of B4, and Features 11 and 12 appear to be natural soil discolorations on the west side of B4. See Test Unit 2 description below for further discussion of these features. Feature 3 is a single glass medicine bottle found within the grave shaft of B8 and documented *in situ* (Figure 25).

**Table 4 Summary of Features recorded in OP1-N**

| Feature | Burial | Elevation (mamsl) | depth (cmbs) | Artifacts | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | B4 | 5.59 | 40 | metal temporary grave marker with flat glass | Ridley temporary grave marker |
| 2 | B4 | 5.11 | 90 | chert core, coral flakes, ferrous temporary grave marker, wire nails, UID ferrous objects, ferrous hardware, tan brick fragment, cotton fabric fragments, clear bottle glass | rectangular feature (B4), likely related to 1954 grave removal |
| 3 | B8 | 5.29 | 55 | glass medicine bottle | medicine bottle within graveshaft of B8 |
| 11 | B4 | 4.61 | 138 | - | possible natural feature |
| 12 | B4 | 4.61 | 138 | - | possible natural feature |

**Figure 25 Feature 3 (F3) glass medicine bottle found within the grave shaft of B8 and documented *in situ***

Two test units were placed in OP1-N. Test Unit 1 (TU1) started as a 70-x-222-cm unit crossing the western portions of B10 and B11, an additional 1-x-1-m extension was added contiguously to the southeast corner in order to fully capture B10. The purpose of this unit was to confirm the presence of burials but also the level and possible cause of disturbance (construction of the school building or the 1950s removal attempt), if any. It also sought to discover if burials extend below the footprint of the current school building. Test Unit 2 (TU2) was placed above B4. Given the initial appearance of the grave shaft for B4, the purpose of this unit was to confirm it was a burial, and if it was disturbed or removed to help clarify whether the disturbances were due to the 1954 relocations process or subsequent development of the property (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020b). After the test units were completed and documented, all artifacts from features, grave shafts, and general collection of the operation were returned and OP1-N was closed on February 12, 2021.

### 4.2.3 Test Unit 1 (TU1)

As discussed above, TU1 started as a 70-x-220-cm unit and was then expanded with an additional 1-x-1-m unit added along the southeast edge so that it covered all of what was accessible of B10, along with some of B11. Excavations of TU1 began on February 9, 2021, and after levelling the unit for the first level all levels were dug in 10cm increments. At the top of the first excavation level, one tubular concrete footer was visible in the southwest corner of B11, and a large, flat chunk of concrete was located along the southwestern edge of B10. Mottled soil from the two burial shafts was discernable for both burials but not well defined. As the excavators continued down through the first level another tubular concrete footer was uncovered in the northwest corner of B11 (Figure 26). Both burial shafts were a mix of gray (10YR 6/1) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) very fine sand, although B10 had larger blobs of gray sand near the concrete slab in the southwest corner that appeared to be associated with a past disturbance of the burial.


**Figure 26 TU1 Level 1, plan view**

As excavators continued down through Level 2 (5-15 cmbd), the differences between B10 and B11 became more apparent. B11 continued to appear as a mottled mix of gray (10YR 6/1) and very pale brown (10YR

7/4), but the large gray area within the grave shaft of B10 became more defined around the concrete slabs and chunks that were being uncovered along the southern edge. In order to better understand what was happening with B10 a 1-x-1-m extension was placed directly to the east in order to encompass the rest of this burial. This extension was brought down in levels identical to those completed in the rest of the unit. Then, starting with Level 3, the entire unit was excavated together for each successive level. By the end of Level 3 (Figure 27), the nature of the concrete slabs and disturbance in B10 was more apparent. The large concrete slabs and chunks were part of a demolished concrete grave vault or ledger marker typically found in African American cemeteries from the 1920s till the present day (Reynolds 2012). Besides the large concrete chunks, relatively few artifacts were recovered in Levels 1-3 in either burial.

**Figure 27 TU1 bottom of Level 3, showing exposed portion of concrete vault, plan view**

Starting in Level 4 (25-35 cmbd), more artifacts consistent with coffin burials were identified (Table 5). Ferrous wire nails, some with wood attached, along with a metal staple, other unidentifiable hardware, and even some fragments of likely coffin wood were found in both B10 and B11. In B11, a line of nails within the soil extended south from the northwest concrete footer, beginning to form what appeared to be a coffin outline. In B10, more concrete chunks were uncovered across the burial making excavation difficult. This general pattern for both burials continued down through Level 5, until the base of the level where excavators uncovered a ferrous coffin side plate or handle along what would have been the northern edge of the B11 coffin (Figure 28), and then a single human vertebra just south of that within the same grave shaft. No further excavation was conducted within B11. In B10, as more soil was removed in Level 5 it was then possible to remove several of the large concrete vault chunks that had taken up much of the space in this portion of the unit and disturbed the upper levels of the grave shaft. Removing these large obstructions revealed more of the coffin outline, comprised of both pieces of wood and ferrous hardware, which had begun to appear for B10 within Level 5.

**Table 5 Artifacts collected from TU1 in OP1**

| Level | FS | Count | Weight (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level 1; 0-5 cmbd | 31.01 | 1 | .6 | Mortuary | Bottle | amber body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1880+ |
| | 31.02 | 5 | 355.4 | Mortuary | Cement | cement frag, hand molded, fine paste | - |
| | 31.03 | 1 | 63.4 | Mortuary | Structural | mortar frag. | - |
| Level 2; 5-15 cmbd | 30.01 | 6 | 190.5 | Mortuary | Structural | molded cement frag | - |
| | 30.02 | 1 | 58.1 | Mortuary | Modern | ferrous metal frag, UID, plastic present | - |
| | 32.01 | 1 | 1.6 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | 1/4" chert, TA, secondary | - |
| | 32.02 | 1 | 1.2 | Mortuary | Glass | colorless flat glass | 1864+ |
| | 32.03 | 4 | 175.5 | Mortuary | Structural | cement frag, hand molded, fine paste | - |
| | 51.01 | 2 | 4.5 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | chert, primary | - |
| | 51.02 | 2 | 1.9 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | coral, tertiary | - |
| | 51.03 | 1 | 3.6 | Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 51.04 | 3 | 100.8 | Mortuary | Structural | concrete frag | - |
| | 51.05 | 1 | 65.5 | Mortuary | Structural | concrete frag, hand molded | - |
| | 51.06 | 13 | 40.8 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| Level 3; 15-25 cmbd | 50.01 | 1 | 1.6 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | 1/2" coral, non-TA, tertiary | - |
| | 50.02 | 1 | 0.4 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | 1/4" chert, TA, tertiary | - |
| | 50.03 | 1 | 0.1 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | 1/8" chert, non-TA, tertiary | - |
| Level 4; 25-35 cmdb | 52.01 | 1 | 13.3 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | 1" coral, non-TA, secondary, utilized | - |
| | 52.02 | 1 | 1.6 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | 1/4" coral, non-TA, angular debris no cortex | - |
| | 52.03 | 1 | 0.6 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | 1/4" chert, TA, tertiary | - |
| | 52.04 | 1 | 2.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | complete ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 52.05 | 3 | 12.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | complete ferrous wire nail, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 52.06 | 9 | 6.0 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 52.07 | 40 | 49.8 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 52.08 | 1 | 2.1 | Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous staple, no wood present | - |
| | 52.09 | 1 | 0.1 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous tack head, no wood present | - |
| | 52.10 | 9 | 14.6 | Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous flat hardware, no wood present | - |
| | 52.11 | 1 | - | Mortuary | Coffin Wood | coffin wood, pine, partially burned | - |
| Level 5; 35-45 cmbd | 69.01 | 4 | 2.5 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 69.02 | 4 | 9.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 69.03 | 1 | 4.4 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous flat hardware, UID, wood present | - |
| | 69.04 | 3 | 0.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire tack frag, wood present | - |
| | 70.01 | 1 | 0.3 | Mortuary | Coffin Wood | coffin wood, pine, partially burned | - |
| | 70.02 | 1 | 0.1 | Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous wire frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 70.03 | 1 | 1.8 | Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous wire staple, no wood present | - |
| | 70.04 | 1 | 3.6 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | complete ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 70.05 | 44 | 42.0 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 70.06 | 8 | 31.1 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous flat metal, wood present | - |

| Level | FS | Count | Weight (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 70.07 | 15 | 68.6 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous flat metal, no wood present | - |
| | 70.08 | 2 | 56.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous hardware with wire nails, wood present | - |
| | 70.09 | 3 | 44.1 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous hardware with wire nails, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 70.10 | 8 | 5.0 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 70.11 | 37 | - | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | complete ferrous tack, wood present | - |
| Level 6; B10 Coffin Fill | 92.01 | 1 | 430.1 | Mortuary | Domestic | complete colorless jar, ABM, external thread finish, suction scar, no markings | 1904+ |
| | 92.02 | 2 | 749.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | complete ferrous coffin hinge or escutcheon, no wood present | - |
| | 92.03 | 20 | 204.5 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous flat hardware frag, no wood present | - |
| | 92.04 | 8 | 36.5 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | complete ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 92.05 | 53 | 114.2 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 92.06 | 1 | 2.9 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | ferrous wire nail frag, wood present | - |
| | 92.07 | 1 | 0.6 | Mortuary | Poss. Coffin Component | ferrous wire loop, no wood present | - |
| | 92.08 | 14 | 3.8 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | complete ferrous tack, no wood present | - |
| | 92.09 | 7 | 7.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Nail | complete ferrous tack, wood present | - |
| | 92.10 | 3 | 1.5 | Mortuary | Modern | white plastic | - |
| | 92.11 | - | 6.7 | Mortuary | Coffin Wood | coffin wood sample, partially burned | - |
| | 92.12 | 1 | 6.0 | Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |


**Figure 28 TU1, B11, showing metal hardware (bottom left beside north arrow)**

Level 6 was focused solely on excavation within the coffin fill of B10 in order to verify the presence of a burial. At the top of this level, a complete clear glass jar was recovered in the southwest corner of the burial, along with a metal coffin handle along the northern edge of the burial, and plastic binding tape consistent with what you might see sewn along the edge of a blanket or similar textile. Careful troweling within the coffin outline revealed several well preserved and articulated human skeletal elements, especially those related to the arms and hands. The remains appear shifted within the confines of the burial shaft. Some elements of the axial skeleton (skull, ribs, and vertebrae), along with the pelvis and femurs were not observable within the exposed portion of the test unit. It was unclear if lower legs and feet were present as the eastern portion of the burial remains below the building footer. The south profile of TU1 shows stratigraphy disruption due to disturbance events. A gray (10YR 6/1) feature dips down toward the remaining concrete vault fragment, and soils within the western grave shaft appear disturbed (Figure 29). The complexity of B10, fieldwork time constraints and specific research goals prohibited the full excavation and intensive data collection required to completely illuminate the disturbances which impacted Burial 10. The excavation of TU1 reveals that the grave vault fragments associated with the adjacent B11 played a role in the grave shaft disturbance of B10; however, it is remains unclear how that event took place. The depth of the burial itself was about 90cm below the building footer. It is likely that construction of the east end of the school building did not reach the depth necessary to intrude upon any extant burials that were present in that area.


**Figure 29** **TU1 Level 5 south wall profile, showing B11 vault top and vault footer prior to removal**

No further excavations were conducted within B10, but the remaining concrete vault fragments were removed after recording the southern profile so that all the parts of the vault could be reassembled on a flat surface, photographed, documented, and returned to TU1 before backfilling. Piecing the fragments back together revealed a flat concrete slab with a decorative molded edge that was likely poured and shaped on site atop the grave it was meant to mark (Figure 30). Several of the tubular concrete footers that once served as anchors for this marker were still partially attached to the slab, giving us a better understanding of similar footers we documented at the corners of other graves within the North Greenwood Cemetery. A final discovery came when we turned over one of the corner pieces of the slab to position it. Figure 31 shows a picture of the back side of one of the vault corners, complete with part of the tubular footer still attached. Just down from this corner, a rectangular shape that is familiarly rounded along one edge pops out in the concrete. This appears to be a heel print from whoever created this concrete vault marker back when the burial was first completed. The individual likely dug a shallow rectangular shape into the soft sand, and added four deeper round holes at each corner to form the footers. Before they started to pour the concrete, they stepped within the prepared area and left their shoe print in the sand. Concrete was then poured on top of the area, and shaped to form the flat top and decorative molded edge that would be visible to those who came to visit the grave of the recently deceased person. Given the footers that still remain in place in the corners of B11, and the fact that no such footers were found *in situ* around B10, it appears that this grave vault marker was originally located on top of B11.


**Figure 30 Fragments of concrete vault top**

**Figure 31 Bottom of concrete vault, showing boot print impression**

Excavation of B10 within TU1 was terminated at around 65 cmbd or 90cm below the building footer. All artifacts were cleaned, cataloged, documented, and photographed at the on-site lab and returned to the test unit prior to the backfilling of the operation area. All fragments of the concrete grave vault were documented and returned to TU1 along with the artifacts.

Overall, TU1 revealed that soil conditions on the west side of the cemetery were favorable to good bone preservation, unlike what was seen on the east side of Holt Ave. Additionally, excavation of B10 revealed that there is a high potential for intact burials to exist beneath the footprint of the school building. While the top of the grave shaft for B10 was impacted, the coffin and burial itself does not appear to have been impacted by the construction of the building.

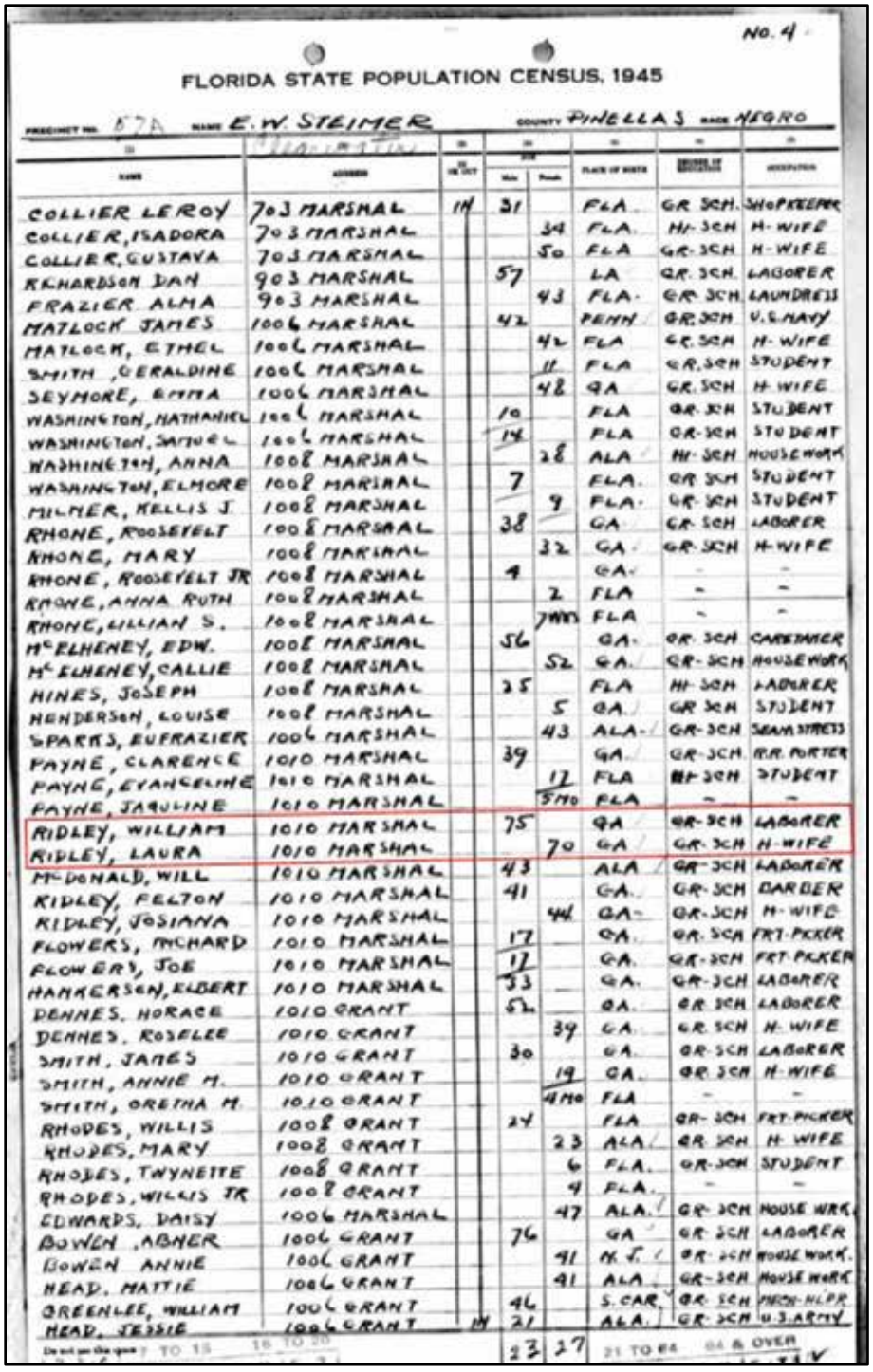
### 4.2.4 Feature 1 (F1)

Prior to the initial exposure of Burial 4 (B4), a metal temporary grave marker (Feature 1) was recorded above the burial shaft at the interface between Stratum I and Stratum II at a depth of approximately 60 cmbs (Figure 32). The feature was brushed clean and left in place for documentation and then removed to the field laboratory for further analysis (Figure 33). Most of the information inscribed on the marker was still legible. It identifies the deceased as William Ridley who died in 1951 and was interred by Larkins & Gordon Funeral Home. A 1945 census record search lists William Ridley age 75 (laborer) and Laura Ridley age 70 (housewife) living at 1010 Marshall (Figure 34). The information indicates that William Ridley was approximately 81 years old at the time of his passing. An obituary for Mr. Ridley in the St. Petersburg Times dated January 5, 1952 states that he passed away suddenly on December 31, 1951 and "interment will be in the family plot in the Rose – Mary cemetery" (*St. Petersburg Times* 1952). His wife, Laura Ridley, passed away at the age of 70 in 1945, the same year as the census record. Her obituary states that Williams Funeral Home handled her interment "in Clearwater cemetery." (*St. Petersburg Times* 1945) (Figure 35).

As the grave marker (F1) was found at the interface of strata II and III above the shaft of B4, the possibility exists that it is associated with the individual originally interred in B4. According to city council meeting records and newspapers from the time, Larkins Funeral Home was contracted by the city to complete the cemetery relocation process in 1954 (Clearwater City Commission, meeting minutes on file Clearwater Historical Society, 23 August 1954; *St. Petersburg Times*, "Clearwater Council Okays Shift of Cemetery Bodies," 24 August 1954). As the firm that interred Mr. Ridley in 1952, it is reasonable to surmise the grave site was known to the company and the marker was readily identifiable, which would have facilitated a successful relocation of Mr. Ridley's remains less than 3 years later. However, temporary grave markers are items that are easily and frequently displaced from their original location. Therefore, it is not possible to confirm the identity of the individual interred within B4 based on this evidence.


**Figure 32 Partial view of OP1N, showing the location of grave marker (Feature 1)**

**Figure 33** **Initial exposure of F1 grave marker (top) showing building footer to west; Laboratory photo of F1 (bottom left and right)**



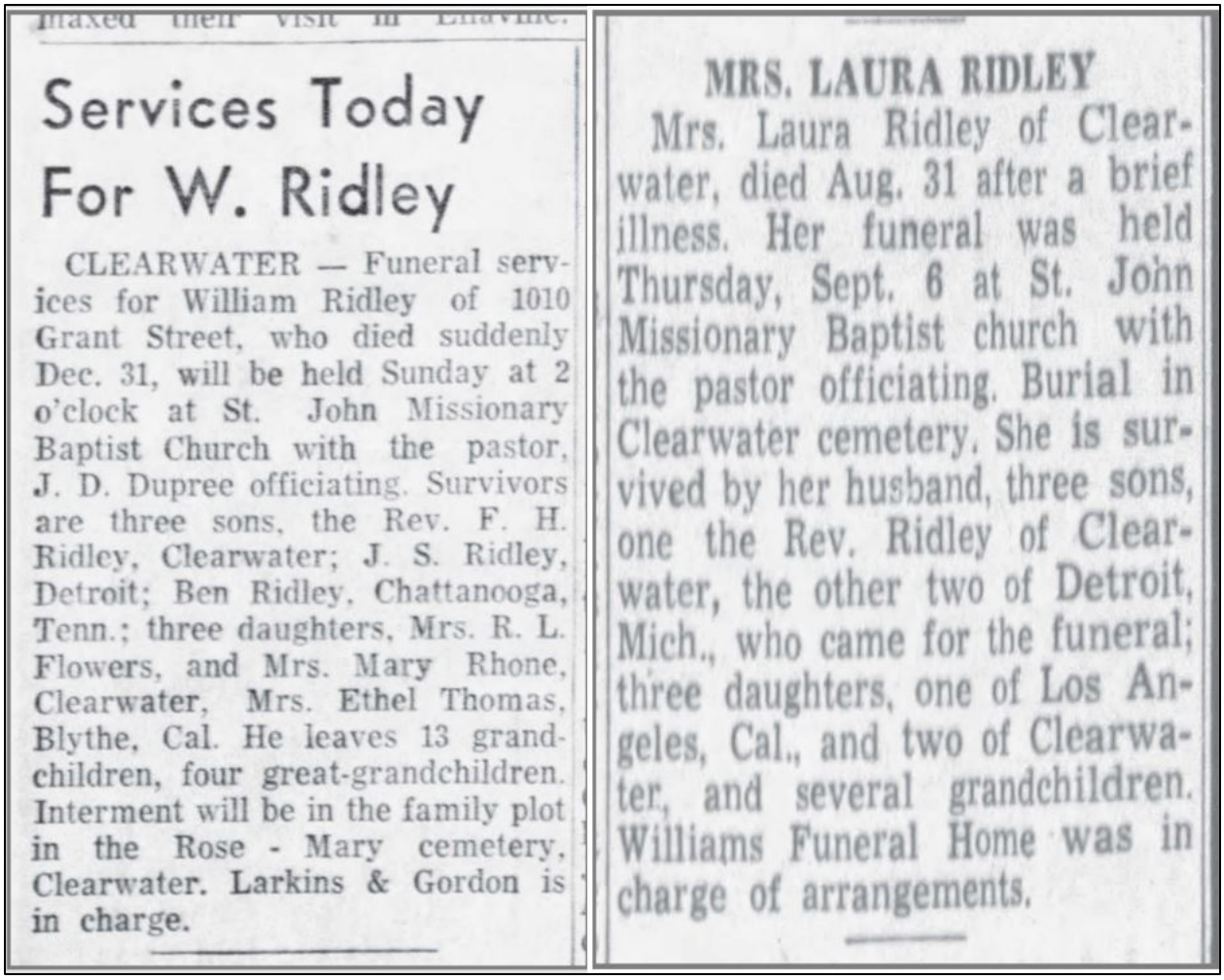
NO. 4

FLORIDA STATE POPULATION CENSUS, 1945

PRECINCT NO. 67A NAME E. W. STEIMER COUNTY PINELLAS RACE NEGRO

| NAME | ADDRESS | IN OR OUT | Male | Female | PLACE OF BIRTH | DEGREE OF EDUCATION | OCCUPATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLIER LEROY | 703 MARSHAL | IN | 31 | | FLA | GR SCH | SHOPKEEPER |
| COLLIER, ISADORA | 703 MARSHAL | | | 34 | FLA | HI SCH | H-WIFE |
| COLLIER, GUSTAVA | 703 MARSHAL | | | 50 | FLA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| RICHARDSON DAN | 903 MARSHAL | | 57 | | LA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| FRAZIER ALMA | 903 MARSHAL | | | 43 | FLA | GR SCH | LAUNDRESS |
| MATLOCK JAMES | 1006 MARSHAL | | 42 | | PENN | GR SCH | U.S. NAVY |
| MATLOCK, ETHEL | 1006 MARSHAL | | | 42 | FLA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| SMITH, GERALDINE | 1006 MARSHAL | | | 11 | FLA | GR SCH | STUDENT |
| SEYMORE, EMMA | 1006 MARSHAL | | | 48 | GA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| WASHINGTON, NATHANIEL | 1006 MARSHAL | | 10 | | FLA | GR SCH | STUDENT |
| WASHINGTON, SAMUEL | 1006 MARSHAL | | 14 | | FLA | GR SCH | STUDENT |
| WASHINGTON, ANNA | 1008 MARSHAL | | | 28 | ALA | HI SCH | HOUSEWORK |
| WASHINGTON, ELMORE | 1008 MARSHAL | | 7 | | FLA | GR SCH | STUDENT |
| MILMER, KELLIS J. | 1008 MARSHAL | | | 9 | FLA | GR SCH | STUDENT |
| RHONE, ROOSEVELT | 1008 MARSHAL | | 38 | | GA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| RHONE, MARY | 1008 MARSHAL | | | 32 | GA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| RHONE, ROOSEVELT JR | 1008 MARSHAL | | 4 | | GA | - | - |
| RHONE, ANNA RUTH | 1008 MARSHAL | | | 2 | FLA | - | - |
| RHONE, LILLIAN S. | 1008 MARSHAL | | | 7MO | FLA | - | - |
| MCELHENEY, EDW. | 1008 MARSHAL | | 56 | | GA | GR SCH | CARPENTER |
| MCELHENEY, CALLIE | 1008 MARSHAL | | | 52 | GA | GR SCH | HOUSEWORK |
| HINES, JOSEPH | 1008 MARSHAL | | 25 | | FLA | HI SCH | LABORER |
| HENDERSON, LOUISE | 1008 MARSHAL | | | 5 | GA | GR SCH | STUDENT |
| SPARKS, EUFRAZIER | 1006 MARSHAL | | | 43 | ALA | GR SCH | SEAMSTRESS |
| PAYNE, CLARENCE | 1010 MARSHAL | | 39 | | GA | GR SCH | R.R. PORTER |
| PAYNE, EVANGELINE | 1010 MARSHAL | | | 12 | FLA | HI SCH | STUDENT |
| PAYNE, JAQUINE | 1010 MARSHAL | | | 5MO | FLA | - | - |
| RIDLEY, WILLIAM | 1010 MARSHAL | | 75 | | GA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| RIDLEY, LAURA | 1010 MARSHAL | | | 70 | GA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| MCDONALD, WILL | 1010 MARSHAL | | 43 | | ALA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| RIDLEY, FELTON | 1010 MARSHAL | | 41 | | GA | GR SCH | BARBER |
| RIDLEY, JOSIANA | 1010 MARSHAL | | | 44 | GA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| FLOWERS, RICHARD | 1010 MARSHAL | | 17 | | GA | GR SCH | FRT PKKER |
| FLOWERS, JOE | 1010 MARSHAL | | 17 | | GA | GR SCH | FRT PKKER |
| HAMMERSON, ELBERT | 1010 MARSHAL | | 33 | | GA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| DENNES, HORACE | 1010 GRANT | | 52 | | GA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| DENNES, ROSELEE | 1010 GRANT | | | 39 | GA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| SMITH, JAMES | 1010 GRANT | | 30 | | GA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| SMITH, ANNIE M. | 1010 GRANT | | | 19 | GA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| SMITH, ORETHA M. | 1010 GRANT | | | 4MO | FLA | - | - |
| RHODES, WILLIS | 1008 GRANT | | 24 | | FLA | GR SCH | FRT PICKER |
| RHODES, MARY | 1008 GRANT | | | 23 | ALA | GR SCH | H-WIFE |
| RHODES, TWYNETTE | 1008 GRANT | | | 6 | FLA | GR SCH | STUDENT |
| RHODES, WILLIS JR | 1008 GRANT | | | 4 | FLA | - | - |
| EDWARDS, DAISY | 1006 MARSHAL | | | 47 | ALA | GR SCH | HOUSE WRK |
| BOWEN, ABNER | 1006 GRANT | | 76 | | GA | GR SCH | LABORER |
| BOWEN ANNIE | 1006 GRANT | | | 41 | N.J. | GR SCH | HOUSE WORK |
| HEAD, MATTIE | 1006 GRANT | | | 41 | ALA | GR SCH | HOUSE WORK |
| GREENLEE, WILLIAM | 1006 GRANT | | 46 | | S. CAR | GR SCH | MESS HLPR |
| HEAD, JESSIE | 1006 GRANT | IN | 21 | | ALA | GR SCH | U.S. ARMY |
| Do not use this space 7 TO 15 | | | 23 | 27 | 21 TO 64 | 64 & OVER | |

**Figure 34** **1945 Census record, showing William and Laura Ridley outlined in red (U.S. Census Bureau, 1945)**



Services Today For W. Ridley

CLEARWATER — Funeral services for William Ridley of 1010 Grant Street, who died suddenly Dec. 31, will be held Sunday at 2 o'clock at St. John Missionary Baptist Church with the pastor, J. D. Dupree officiating. Survivors are three sons, the Rev. F. H. Ridley, Clearwater; J. S. Ridley, Detroit; Ben Ridley, Chattanooga, Tenn.; three daughters, Mrs. R. L. Flowers, and Mrs. Mary Rhone, Clearwater, Mrs. Ethel Thomas, Blythe, Cal. He leaves 13 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren. Interment will be in the family plot in the Rose - Mary cemetery, Clearwater. Larkins & Gordon is in charge.

MRS. LAURA RIDLEY

Mrs. Laura Ridley of Clearwater, died Aug. 31 after a brief illness. Her funeral was held Thursday, Sept. 6 at St. John Missionary Baptist church with the pastor officiating. Burial in Clearwater cemetery. She is survived by her husband, three sons, one the Rev. Ridley of Clearwater, the other two of Detroit, Mich., who came for the funeral; three daughters, one of Los Angeles, Cal., and two of Clearwater, and several grandchildren. Williams Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

**Figure 35 Obituaries for William Ridley in 1952 (left) and Laura Ridley in 1945 (right)**

### 4.2.5 Test Unit 2 (TU2)

A total of two test units were excavated within OP1 as part of the excavation phase of the North Greenwood Cemetery project (Test Unit 1 and 2 [TU1 and TU2]). GPR survey results previously identified a cluster of grave-like anomalies along the northeast corner of the school building on the PCBI parcel to the west of Holt Avenue. An area of disturbance had been identified by GPR survey within OP1 that was a candidate for test unit exploration, as outlined in the work plan. During mechanical excavation of OP1-N a soil feature was exposed in line with a row of burial shafts directly east of the building footprint. The feature is similar to a burial shaft in that it has a rectangular shape; however, it is much larger in size than a standard burial shaft and contained a very homogenized gray soil matrix, unlike many of the surrounding burial shafts. Given the features appearance, size and location, the preliminary interpretation was that this burial may have been removed during the 1954 relocation process. Site wide, each identifiable burial shaft was given a sequential burial number despite the presence of an observable disturbance. Therefore, because of its ambiguity, the soil feature was designated Burial 4 (B4) and Feature 2 (F2) simultaneously for consistency in field paperwork. The delineation phase of OP1-N exposed 10 burial shafts in three north-south rows within the central portion of operation. Burial shafts were mapped and numbered as exposed (Burials 3-12, see Table 3). The second test unit within OP1 was intended to answer research questions regarding the 1954 cemetery relocation process, as proposed in the work plan. Burial 4 presented as the best candidate for investigating a potentially relocated burial and Test Unit 2 was placed to bisect the feature along a north-south line (Figure 36). In the description that follows, Test Unit 2 (TU2) is the ground-truth excavation of the

burial shaft identified as Burial 4 (B4). Test Unit 2 was excavated in order to verify the presence or absence of human remains within Burial 4 through physical confirmation. Further, if the burial was found to have been removed, to determine the physical indicators of an intentionally exhumed burial as it would appear in the western portion of the cemetery site. Additionally, the excavation of Burial 4 was used to compare and contrast with the characteristics of surrounding burials in order to infer the presence or absence of human remains.

Burial 4 initially appeared in Stratum III of OP1, north of Burial 3 (B3) and south of Burial 5 (B5). Opening burial shaft maximum dimensions for B4 were 253 cm (8.30 ft.) east to west, and 110 cm (3.61 ft.) north to south. Dimensions for Test Unit 2 were set at 150 cm (4.92 ft.) east to west and 180 cm (5.91 ft.) north to south. The unit was placed over the narrower eastern end of B4 to adequately capture both the shaft and surrounding soils within its limits. A 10-cm-high datum was placed on the machine-scraped surface of OP1 in the southwest corner of the unit. Levels were excavated by hand using a shovel skimming technique with steel flat-blade shovels in arbitrary 10-cm increments. A complete list of artifacts recovered from each test unit level is provided in Table 6. As discussed in the previous section, a temporary grave marker (F1) was identified on the surface of the B4 grave shaft and was removed prior to the excavation of TU2.

Level 1 burial shaft opening soil matrix consisted of an overall homogenous (i.e. uniform throughout) gray fine sand (10YR 5/1) mottled at the edges. The surrounding soil is a very pale brown (10YR 8/2) fine sand. Shovel skimming to reveal the complete extent of B4 resulted in a recessed ground surface for the shaft with elevated soil surround the burial included within the limits of TU2. Therefore, excavation of Level 1 included removing the elevated portions of the unit bringing the entire unit floor to a consistent depth of 28 cmbd. A single wire nail fragment was recovered from soil screening Level 1, although wood fragments and a north-south line of nails were noted along the eastern edge of the B4 shaft.

An overall decrease of burial shaft dimensions was noted during the excavation of Level 2 within TU2. The line of coffin nails remains visible along with the east end of the burial shaft. Coffin nail fragments (n=19) were recovered from the screen, nearly half included adherent wood fragments. A sample of highly degraded coffin wood (17.5g) was collected from the southern edge of the burial shaft in Level 2. However, the type of wood was unidentifiable during field laboratory analysis. Prehistoric stone waste material (n=8) (lithic debitage) including both coral and chert debris were recovered from Level 2. Although these prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the vicinity of historic burials they are not necessarily associated with the burial themselves. It is likely that the lithic debitage existed in the soil column prior to the land's use as a cemetery and school, the turning of the soil for these reasons simply incorporated the artifacts into more recent soil levels. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the project area are discussed in greater detail in a separate section. Level 2 has a terminal depth of 40 cmbd.

Excavation of Level 3 identified the bottom of the B4 shaft along the west wall of TU2 at approximately 40-42 cmbd (Figure 37). Narrowing of the homogenous gray burial shaft soil continued in Level 3 and culminates with a noticeably flattened shape at its terminal depth. Final north south dimensions of the base of B4 measured approximately 80cm wide. This measurement is consistent with the average width of 20$^{th}$ century burial shafts excavated by Cardno in the past and as recorded at the North Greenwood Cemetery site. The natural very pale brown (10YR 8/2) stratigraphy surrounding the shaft continues below the shaft to the bottom of Level 3. While two linear soil features (Feature 11 and Feature 12) are observed at the base of TU2 along the edges, extending from the southwest to the northeast at this depth, they appear to be disconnected from clearly defined depth of the burial shaft itself. Exploration of these sterile linear features led the excavator to conclude that they are not associated with burial or relocation activities and are possibly part of a natural soil formation. Grave shaft soils throughout Levels 1-3 maintained a consistent fine gray (10YR 5/1) sandy soil and very pale brown (10YR 8/2) surrounding matrix. Artifacts recovered from Level three included highly degraded coffin wood (n=3, 1g), coffin nails with wood (n=8) and without (n=46), unidentified ferrous metal (n=1) and chert lithic debitage (n=2). Level 3 is the final 10-cm arbitrary level in Test Unit 2 with a final depth of 50 cmbd. No human remains or fragmentary bone material was identified as a result of the investigation of TU2 and B4.

All mortuary artifacts from TU2 (Burial 4) were returned to the grave shaft. The test unit was covered with protective plastic sheeting. Heavy machinery replaced all excavated soil in OP1, sealing Burial 4, at the close of excavation.

The physical evidence observed and recorded during the excavation of TU2/B4 supports the preliminary interpretation of the feature. The burial shaft exhibits characteristics consistent with soil changes caused by a complete disinterment process. Overall dimensions of the top of burial shaft are larger than a standard original interment shaft. This is to be expected as a disinterment removal of soil is highly unlikely to follow the original shaft measurements exactly. Dimensions at the base of the shaft similar to original interment shaft measurements would be expected as this is where the remnants of a coffin would be located. As access to the coffin is the goal of a disinterment process there would be little need to remove soil below the original burial shaft floor. The homogenous nature of the soil matrix of B4 remained constant throughout the excavation to the terminal depth of the shaft. In general, soil patterns for original interment shafts present as a composite of the natural soil layers with their individual colors swirled together as a result of the infilling process. When previously mixed soils are removed in subsequent soil removal events, the process causes further mixing, incorporating these previously swirled soil layers even further, producing a more homogenous color. The outcome, is a soil matrix that does not match the undisturbed surrounding soil, natural stratigraphy colors, nor the swirled soil of an original interment burial shaft. Furthermore, the homogenous soil is observed throughout the burial shaft column, as seen in the west wall of TU2. If a coffin were present at the time of backfilling, the expectation is that the object would not only displace soil around it, but also as the coffin decays it would change the soil composition and the soil colors in the area where it lays. This suggests that a large object, like a coffin, was not present in the shaft of B4 during the subsequent infilling event. Finally, no human remains were recorded within TU2 which encompassed the eastern half of B4. While not necessary to accomplish complete removal of human remains, the removal of a relatively intact coffin would facilitate the removal of all human remains contained inside. It would also minimize the possibility of leaving behind fragmentary human remains. It is Cardno's opinion that B4 was likely part of the 1954 cemetery relocation process.


**Figure 36 Drone image showing OP1-N, Test Unit 2 (TU2), Burial 4 (B4) and Feature 1 (F1).**

**Table 6 Artifacts collected from Test Unit 2 in OP1**

| Level | FS | Ct. | Wt. (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level 1, 10-30 cmbd | 71.01 | 1 | 4.1 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890 + |
| Level 2, 30-40 cmbd | 72.01 | 1 | 0.1 | non-mortuary | lithic PP/K | 1/4" coral, TA, tertiary | - |
| | 72.02 | 1 | 0.2 | non-mortuary | lithic PP/K | 1/4" chert, TA, tertiary | - |
| | 72.03 | 1 | 4.6 | non-mortuary | lithic PP/K | 1/2" chert, non-TA, angular debris no cortex | - |
| | 72.04 | 1 | 0.2 | non-mortuary | charcoal | charcoal | - |
| | 72.05 | 10 | 20.9 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890 + |
| | 72.06 | 9 | 23.6 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, wood present | 1890 + |
| | 72.07 | 4 | 20.2 | mortuary | hardware | ferrous hardware, wood present | - |
| | 72.08 | 1 | 25.6 | mortuary | hardware | ferrous hardware, no wood present | - |
| | 72.09 | 1 | 9.6 | non-mortuary | misc. | iron concretion | - |
| | 74.01 | - | 17.5 | mortuary | coffin wood | coffin wood sample | - |
| Level 3, 40-50 cmbd | 73.01 | 1 | 3.4 | non-mortuary | lithic PP/K | 1/2" chert, non-TA, secondary | - |
| | 73.02 | 1 | 0.3 | non-mortuary | lithic PP/K | 1/4" chert, TA, angular debris w/cortex | - |
| | 73.03 | 1 | 2.6 | non-mortuary | charcoal | charcoal | - |
| | 73.04 | 8 | 18.0 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, wood present | 1890 + |
| | 73.05 | 46 | 133.8 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890 + |
| | 73.06 | 1 | 1.1 | non-mortuary | misc. | iron concretion | - |
| | 73.07 | 1 | 1.6 | mortuary | hardware | ferrous hardware, no wood present | - |
| | 73.08 | 3 | 1.0 | mortuary | coffin wood | coffin wood | - |

**Figure 37 TU2 at terminal depth 50cmbd, showing flat bottom of B4 shaft at 40-42cmbd**

## 4.3 Operation 2 (OP2)

Prior to any mechanical excavations beginning on the east side of Holt Ave in OP2, a shovel test was dug in an attempt to better understand the natural soil stratigraphy of the project area (Figure 38). On February 2, 2021 the GPR was utilized to find an area of little disturbance outside the proposed excavation area of OP2 to place the shovel test (Figure 42). A square shovel test was placed, measuring approximately 50-cm on each side. The shovel test was dug to a depth of 1-m. Within this natural stratigraphy, three stratigraphic layers were identified (Figure 38). The initial 30-cm was made up of a humic dark gray (10YR 4/1) fine sand, filled with thick roots from nearby foliage. This first layer transitions into Stratum I, a gray (10YR 6/1) fine sand as it moves to the next stratigraphic layer. Stratum II begins around 30-cm and is made up of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand and extends to approximately 80-cm below surface. Finally, Stratum III is a bright white (10YR 8/1) fine sand that extends below a meter in depth. Establishing stratigraphic levels within the project area was beneficial to better understand the approximate depths burials and features may be exposed during the mechanical excavations.


**Figure 38 Image of shovel test profile, showing natural stratigraphy on the east side of Holt Avenue**

After the completion of OP1, mechanical excavations moved to the east side of Holt Ave. This operation area was identified as an area of interest for excavation based on the results of GPR data conducted during previous field work (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020a). In the GPR survey the northern portion of the parcel, there appeared to be a large subsurface disturbance with a well preserved section of burial shafts along the southeastern corner of the cemetery boundary. The proposed operation area looked to investigate the disturbance, identify burials (especially those which may have been impacted by noted disturbance), and confirm the southern limits of the cemetery boundary (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020b).

Excavations of OP2 began on February 4, 2021. The excavator, taking shallow strips off at time, started along the northern edge of the identified OP2 area from the Archaeological Work Plan (2020b) and diligently worked south. As expected, under the grassy surface the northern edge of the operation area was a dense, compact disturbance filled with loose pea gravel, fill dirt, and marl (Figure 39). Within these areas of disturbance a number of modern artifacts were noted, including fence posts, both defunct and active irrigation pipes, and large pieces of cement.

**Figure 39 Opening of OP2, showing large marl disturbance, looking southeast**

While the disturbance dominated much of the operation area, there were at least two distinct types of disturbance identified. The first, located in the northern half of the operation was composed of gravel and marl. Exploration of this disturbance shows the depth varies from north to south. While the north portion reaches a depth of approximately 108 cmbs (3.54ft), the southern portion was relatively shallow, disappearing at approximately half a meter (1.64 ft.) to reveal the natural soil underneath. The marl disturbance, while filled with gravel and limestone pieces, was a very pale brown (10YR 8/2) sandy fill. The second type was a massive trench of black (10YR 2/1) sand and loam fill, which held large pieces of stone and modern garbage. This trench cut across the site, running north-south until abruptly cutting east, out of the operation area. The intersection of the two disturbances alongside the natural soil can be seen in Figure 40 and Figure 41. The combination of the gravel and marl fill alongside the modern trench appeared to be the culprits for the disturbances noted in the previous GPR data (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020a; 2020b).

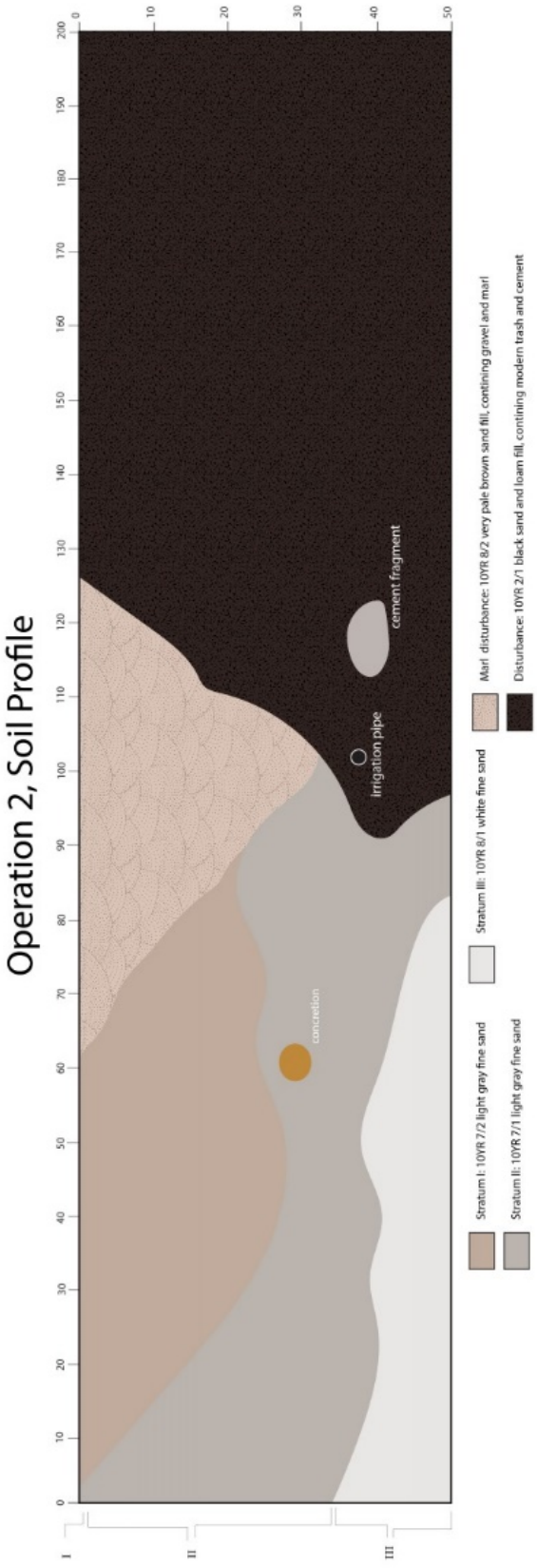



**Figure 40 Profile sketch of OP4-S north wall, 1-meter segment**

**Figure 41 TU3 Level 5 profile, showing intersection of disturbances, burials and natural soils**

After establishing the extent of the gravel and marl fill, the excavator began deeper exploration of the operation, which quickly revealed the outlines of a number of grave shafts. These grave shafts were all identified within Stratum III, located roughly between 30 cmbs and 40 cmbs. The burials contained a mottled combination of gray (10YR 6/1) and light gray (10YR 7/1) in a fine sand matrix. Similar to those found within OP1, a few of these grave shafts also had cement pilings, other cinder block, or stone markers located within the outline of the burial shaft. Three of the grave shafts had either glass or ceramic features located within or just next to the burial shaft outline. While the operation area did have an incredible amount of disturbance, the location of these objects (both large stone markers and smaller glass or ceramic caches) appear to be intact and not part of the modern disruption of the landscape.

Another major impact on the operation area was the crisscrossing of buried relict and current irrigation pipes. These pipes appeared to have a slow, but constant leak of water over time, leaving even surficial soil extremely saturated. The sub-surface landscape on the west side of Holt Avenue. was incredibly different, with much drier, looser soils, whereas the soil in OP2 was incredibly heavy and damp. This is important to note because the preservation in this area was likely heavily affected by the soil saturation.

A total of 10 grave shafts were documented within OP2 (Figure 42; Table 7). The grave shafts, labeled B13 to B22, were primarily identified during the initial opening of the operation. The only exceptions to this being B21 and B22. The disturbances within the operation area impacted four different burials. B14 and B17 were truncated by the dark modern fill cutting north-south through the site. B21 (located just north of B13) was identified underneath the marl disturbance, but did still appear to be intact. Finally, B22 was located underneath the marl disturbance, and the eastern portion of the grave shaft was truncated by the dark modern disturbance. The full extent of B22 was never identified, the only portion of the burial mapped was

within the boundary of the Test Unit 3. All burials were cleaned, mapped, photographed, and documented after the excavator finished opening the operation area. All artifacts found during skimming were returned to the associated burials before the operation was filled.

**Table 7 Summary of Grave Shafts Exposed in OP2**

| Burial | Dimensions (cm) | | Elevation (mamsl) | depth (cmbs) | Artifacts | Disturbance | Note/fill color |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N-S | E-W | | | | | |
| 13 | 82.75 | 230.92 | 4.77 | 33 | bottle glass, stoneware container, coffin nail(s), Styrofoam | moderate | light/mottled |
| 14 | 85.25 | 191.99 | 4.79 | 31 | bottle glass, stoneware container, coffin nail(s) | severe, east edge cut off by disturbance | light/mottled, Test Unit 3 |
| 15 | 83.96 | 25.7.81 | 4.64 | 46 | bottle glass, stoneware container, whiteware, Styrofoam | moderate | light/mottled, F5, TU4 |
| 16 | 76.81 | 229.93 | 4.82 | 28 | bottle glass, milkglass | moderate | light/mottled; Feature 7 |
| 17 | 69.57 | 124.53 | 4.63 | 46 | whiteware | severe, west edge cut off by disturbance | light/mottled |
| 18 | 92.78 | 234.10 | 4.92 | 18 | pressed glass, terracotta container | moderate | light/mottled |
| 19 | 98.02 | 194.61 | 4.87 | 23 | 1944 penny, bottle glass, terracotta container, coffin nail(s) | moderate, west edge under stone | light/mottled; Feature 8 |
| 20 | 89.12 | 201.00 | 4.74 | 36 | pressed glass | moderate | light/mottled |
| 21 | 92.36 | 189.71 | 4.81 | 30 | - | moderate, covered by marl disturbance | light/mottled |
| 22 | 53.55 | 69.15 | 4.14 | 96 | Test Unit 3 | severe, under disturbances, uncovered within unit | light/mottled |

Seven features, labeled Feature 4 to Feature 10, were identified in the operation area (Figure 42; Table 8). Of these features, five were associated with burials, while the remaining two features appeared to be modern disturbances unassociated with the cemetery. Of the mortuary-related features, two were glass caches, two were cement of cinderblock features above the grave shaft, and one feature was a combination of both cinderblock and ceramic. All features were left in place and remained unexcavated, except for Feature 5 (located above Burial 15), which was excavated as part of Test Unit 4. All features were cleaned and photographed and any associated artifacts collected were returned before the operation was filled.

**Table 8 Summary of Features recorded in OP2**

| Feature | Burial | Elevation (mamsl) | depth (cmbs) | Artifacts | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | B14 | 4.50 | 60 | stoneware container, nail | large stoneware container with cinderblock at center of burial |
| 5 | B15 | 4.62 | 48 | Test Unit 4 | glass cache in east end of burial |
| 6 | B16 | 4.80 | 30 | - | cement blocks spread across center of the burial, extending east-west |
| 7 | B19 | 5.04 | 6 | - | glass cache in northwest corner of burial |
| 8 | B20 | 4.62 | 48 | - | cement blocks in center of the burial |
| 9 | - | 4.86 | 24 | terracotta, metal fragments | modern, was likely can filled with metal material |
| 10 | - | 4.82 | 28 | metal fragments | modern, square feature, possibly related to more recent land-use |

Two test units were placed within OP2 (Figure 42). The first test unit, Test Unit 3 (TU3), was a 2-x-2-m unit, covering both B14, B22, and overlapping the convergence of the two disturbance areas. This unit looked to better understand the disturbance and its impact on burials. See Test Unit 3 description for further information. The second test unit, Test Unit 4 (TU4), was a 2.75-x-1.5-m unit which covered the entirety of B15. This unit was used to determine if grave shafts remained intact by specifically looking to identify if any remains were still located within the coffin. See Test Unit 4 description for further information.

After the test units were completed and documented, all artifacts from features, shovel tests, grave shafts, and general collection of the operation were returned and OP2 was closed on February 12, 2021.

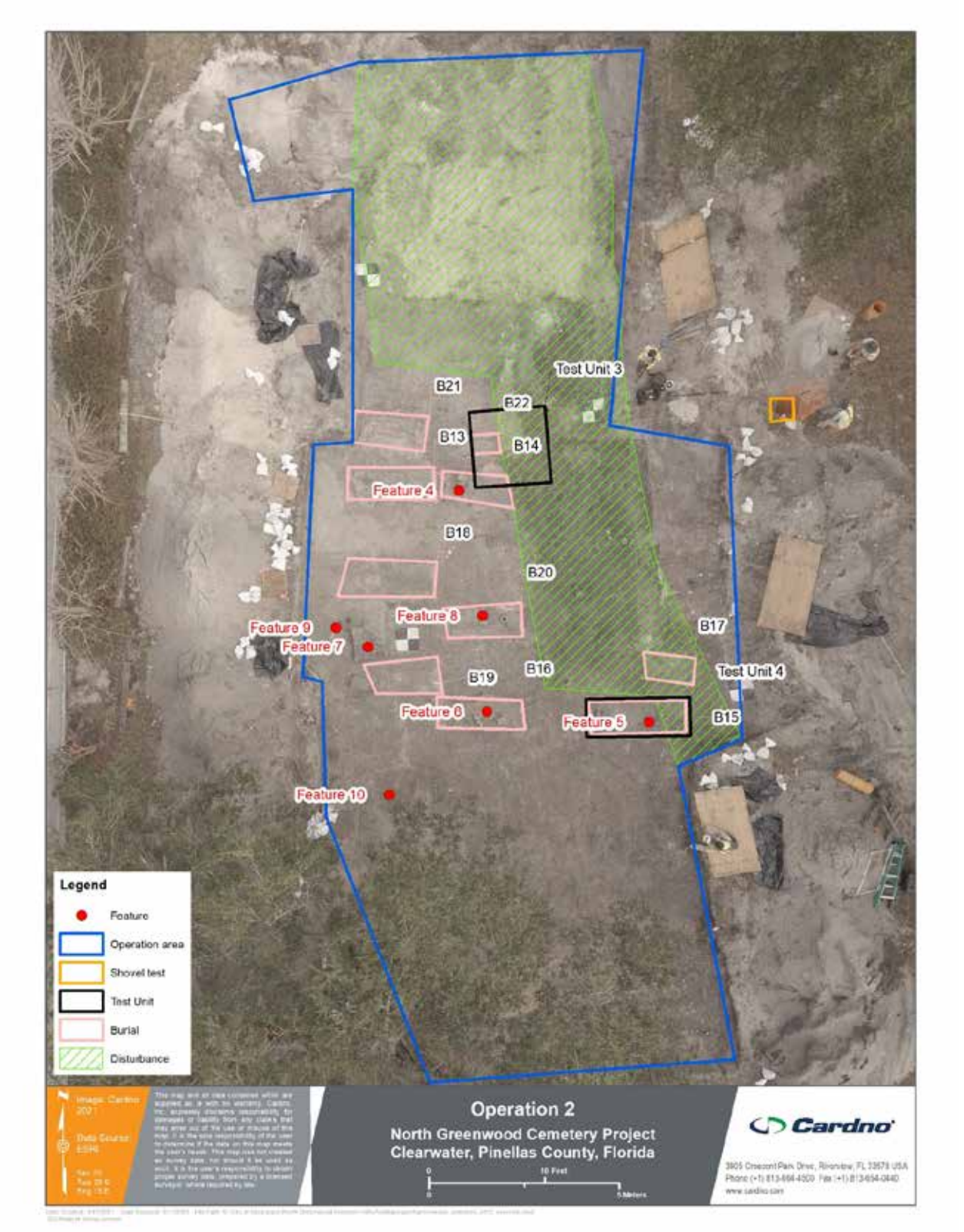



**Figure 42 Overview location map of OP2, showing disturbance area and grave shafts**

### 4.3.1 Test Unit 3 (TU3)

As noted previously Test Unit 3 was a 2-x-2-m unit placed in OP2 at the convergence of the two disturbances and natural soil (Figure 43). The modern dark disturbance cut the test unit in half, taking up the eastern half of the unit. The smaller marl and gravel disturbance was in the northwest corner of the unit, spreading partially into the eastern disturbance. Excavations of the test unit began on February 9, 2021. At the surface level, the only part of TU3 that appeared to be natural soil was in the southwest corner and was within the grave shaft of B14. Initial elevations of the test unit were greatly varied, as the excavator did not go as deep through the disturbances, because of this the first level was excavated to 20 cm below datum (cmbd). The remaining levels within the test unit were dug in arbitrary 10-cm increments. Within Level 1 the marl disturbance disappeared, leaving a mottled natural soil behind. It was thought the soil to the north of B14 at this level may have been a second burial, curtailed by the modern disturbance, but the marl left the soil too mottled to determine any north or south boundaries. The eastern disturbance revealed no change. All artifacts from the test unit within Level 1 were from the eastern disturbance. Within this first level of the disturbance a number of modern intrusions were noted, and were seen throughout the remainder of the excavated levels. These including irrigation pipes, modern garbage (food wrappers, plastic from PVC, etc.), and large amorphous chunks of cement.

**Figure 43 Placement of TU3, machine scraped surface, plan view**

By Level 2 the outline of a new burial had become much clearer, and B22 was assigned. At this level all artifacts collected were from the eastern disturbance. Within this collection fragmentary human remains were identified by an onsite osteologist. These remains were likely from the eastern end of either B14 or B22, which were cut off by the disturbance. Little changed within Level 3 and 4, the grave shafts remained unaltered and the disturbance maintained the eastern half of the test unit. The artifact fraction of both levels came exclusively from the disturbance. The only possible mortuary artifact collected came from Level 4 and was a chain link fence rail end. Accounts of the cemetery noted fences around the burials on the surface, so fence piece collected may have been related to that particular usage. Within the same level cement pylons were also found, but not collected. Again, these pylons were similar to others found in relation to burials in OP1-N and may have been related to possible fencing around the graves. Both the cement pylon and fencing piece were found within the disturbance of the test unit.

Level 5 was the final level within the test unit (Figure 44). This level (50-60 cmbd) revealed the outline of the coffin within the grave shaft of B22. In the western portion of the grave shaft four metal components (two on the north side, two on the south side) were exposed. These were likely part of the handle system of the coffin itself. Similar components were seen and further excavated in Test Unit 4 (B15). Within the same level, the eastern disturbance contained a number of nails and large metal pieces. These metal pieces likely completed the set of coffin hardware on B22. No hardware was found associated with B14 within this level.

**Figure 44 TU3, Level 5, showing disturbance and grave shafts with *in situ* coffin hardware**

After this unit was leveled and cleaned excavations began to focus within the coffin outline of B22. The intent of the excavation within the coffin was in part to identify any preserved human remains. Along with human remains, the excavation looked at a smaller cross-section of the disturbance within the bounds of an individual coffin. Gently troweling the area revealed no intact long bones, as would be expected, but much smaller fragmentary bone. This preservation could partially be blamed on the saturation of the soil at this depth, causing more rapid degradation of human remains. While few remains were intact within the burial, along the edge of the coffin preserved wood was identified. Along with the preserved coffin wood, excavations around the metal components revealed the bars along the exterior of the coffin, a decorative feature also seen in Test Unit 4 (B15). Finally, along the eastern edge of the coffin, a larger cross section was taken in an attempt to better visualize the impact of the disturbance within the grave shaft and coffin. While from the surface, it had appeared the line of the disturbance was relatively straight and unaltered, the cross-section exposed larger pockets of the disturbance reaching into the natural soil. These pockets were likely from the teeth of an excavator when the natural soil was removed, leaving gaps for the new soil to later fill. Further excavations within the coffin would have been pursued if time allowed, but due to the deadline of the project, excavations were terminated at approximately 96 cmbs.

All artifacts were cleaned, cataloged, documented, and photographed at the on-site lab and returned to the test unit prior to the backfilling of the operation area (Table 9).

**Table 9 Artifacts collected from Test Unit 3 in OP2**

| Level | FS | Count | Weight (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level 1; 0-20 cmbd | 54.01 | 4 | 6.5 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 54.02 | 1 | 1.2 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | pale blue body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | - |
| | 54.03 | 1 | 1.8 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | amber body frag, ABM, no markings | 1904+ |
| | 54.04 | 1 | 2.8 | Mortuary | Domestic Container | porcelain container body sherd, UID manufacture, gold floral pattern | - |
| | 54.05 | 2 | 4.1 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | colorless flat glass | 1864+ |
| | 54.06 | 5 | 23.1 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | modern debitage | - |
| | 54.07 | 1 | 0.7 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | aluminum pull tab | - |
| | 54.08 | 1 | 0.3 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | yellow plastic bead, machine made, round | - |
| | 54.09 | 1 | 66.8 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | hard rubber frag | - |
| | 54.10 | 2 | 1.6 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 54.11 | 1 | 15.8 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | mortar frag | - |
| | 54.12 | 1 | 4.0 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous staple, no wood present | - |
| | 54.13 | 3 | 28.0 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous metal, UID | - |
| Level 2; 20-30 cmbd | 55.01 | 1 | 5.6 | Mortuary | Domestic Container | robin egg blue stoneware, flat vessel rim sherd, no markings | - |
| | 55.02 | 3 | 164.1 | Mortuary | Domestic Container | earthenware body sherd | - |
| | 55.03 | 1 | 9.1 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | amber base frag, UID manufacture, embossed text | 1880+ |
| | 55.04 | 1 | 4.2 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | amber finish frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1880+ |
| | 55.05 | 1 | 3.3 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | green body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | - |
| | 55.06 | 1 | 9.8 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless finish frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 55.07 | 1 | 3.6 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, tics | 1864+ |
| | 55.08 | 5 | 8.0 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 55.09 | 2 | 5.2 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | gray plastic frag | - |
| | 55.10 | 1 | 21.5 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous bolt | - |
| | 55.11 | 1 | 4.8 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous wire frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 55.12 | 1 | 9.8 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | complete ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 55.13 | 9 | 6.1 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous metal frag, UID, no wood present | - |
| | 55.14 | 1 | 0.2 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | chert, tertiary | - |
| | 55.15 | 1 | 1.4 | Non-Mortuary | Lithic | shatter | - |
| | 56.01 | 1 | | Mortuary | Human Remains | human remains | - |

| Level | FS | Count | Weight (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level 3; 30-40 cmbd | 57.01 | 1 | 0.4 | Mortuary | Domestic Container | whiteware, UID vessel body sherd, UID green pattern | 1830+ |
| | 57.02 | 2 | 3.7 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | brown body frag, ABM, no markings | 1904+ |
| | 57.03 | 2 | 20.4 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | pale green finish frag, ABM, embossed text | 1904+ |
| | 57.04 | 2 | 6.5 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | green body frag, ABM, no markings | 1904+ |
| | 57.05 | 8 | 20.1 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 57.06 | 1 | 4.9 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | clear blue flat glass, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 57.07 | 3 | 5.8 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | colorless flat glass, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 57.08 | 1 | 8.6 | Mortuary | Coffin Nails | complete ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 57.09 | 4 | 18.0 | Mortuary | Coffin Nails | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 57.10 | 1 | 39.6 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | red clay pipe frag, unglazed | - |
| | 57.11 | 2 | 12.6 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | mortar frag | - |
| | 57.12 | 3 | 16.1 | Mortuary | Shell | conch shell frag | - |
| | 57.13 | 1 | 0.6 | Non-Mortuary | Faunal | avian longbone frag, not modified | - |
| | 57.14 | 6 | 3.8 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | modern debitage | - |
| Level 4; 40-50 cmdb | 58.01 | 1 | 1.4 | Mortuary | Domestic Container | porcelain hollow vessel body sherd, UID manufacture, no markings | - |
| | 58.02 | 2 | 1.7 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 58.03 | 1 | 2.0 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings, ribbed | 1864+ |
| | 58.04 | 1 | 5.8 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | amber base frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1880+ |
| | 58.05 | 1 | 6.7 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | blue finish frag, ABM, external thread | 1904+ |
| | 58.06 | 1 | 2.3 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | flat plastic frag, UID | - |
| | 58.07 | 1 | 0.6 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous sheet metal, crimped, no wood present | - |
| | 58.08 | 3 | 1.8 | Mortuary | Coffin Nails | ferrous wire nail frag, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 58.09 | 10 | 15.5 | Mortuary | Coffin Nails | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 58.10 | 11 | 9.2 | Mortuary | Coffin Component | ferrous hardware, no wood present | - |
| | 58.11 | 12 | 287.9 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | non-ferrous chain link fence brace/bracket | - |
| Level 5; 50-60 cmbd | 59.01 | 4 | 7.4 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 59.02 | 2 | 20.5 | Non-Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, embossed text, stippling | 1904+ |
| | 59.03 | 1 | 6.4 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | plastic frag | - |
| | 59.04 | 1 | 14.8 | Non-Mortuary | Structural | brownish-red brick frag | - |
| | 59.05 | 1 | 42.3 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous flat hardware, UID, no wood present | - |
| | 59.06 | 1 | 0.9 | Non-Mortuary | Hardware | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 59.07 | 1 | 15.1 | Non-Mortuary | Faunal | medium-large mammal longbone fragment, butchered | - |
| | 59.08 | 1 | 19.5 | Non-Mortuary | Modern | plastic action figure arm | - |
| | 60.01 | 1 | 15.9 | Mortuary | Bottle | colorless body frag, UID manufacture, UID embossed pattern | 1864+ |
| | 60.02 | 15 | 18.9 | Mortuary | Coffin Nails | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 60.03 | 2 | 1.4 | Mortuary | Coffin Nails | ferrous wire nail frag, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 60.04 | 1 | 0.3 | Mortuary | Charcoal | charcoal | - |
| | 60.05 | 5 | 312.2 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous coffin hardware, no wood present | - |
| Coffin Fill | 90.01 | 81 | 141.4 | Mortuary | Coffin Hardware | ferrous coffin handle frag, no wood present | - |
| | 90.02 | 18 | 17.4 | Mortuary | Coffin Nails | ferrous wire nail frag, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 91.01 | 3 | | Mortuary | Human Remains | human bone frag | - |

Overall, Test Unit 3 showcased the impact of the disturbance to the cemetery. Remains and coffin materials were found within the disturbance, suggesting other human remains and coffin hardware are likely displaced across the disturbance. The operation revealed at least three burials (B14, B17, and B22) intersecting the disturbance, and likely impacted the remains or coffin hardware will have been integrated

into the modern disturbance. The other marl and gravel disturbance was revealed to have been very shallow, ending within the test unit after 20 cmbd. Any grave shafts located underneath this disturbance should still be intact. Of the preserved half of the unit, metal coffin hardware was identified as well as coffin wood, suggesting the coffin itself was still intact and undisturbed. Few remains were found within the coffin boundary of B22. The remains were highly fragmentary and in an extremely poor state of preservation. This may have been a result of the incredibly saturated environment at the depth of the coffin. No human remains were identified within the small portion of B14 that intersects with TU3.

### 4.3.2 Feature 5 (F5)

Feature 5 (F5) appeared at the same depth as the grave shaft of Burial 15 (B15), stratum II. The feature was left in place for documentation and the area around it shovel skimmed to clarify the burial shaft boundaries. F5, which was centrally located within the eastern half of B15 grave shaft, measured 50 cm north to south, 50 cm east to west (Figure 33). The investigation and removal of F5 was completed in advance of the TU4, Level 1 excavation and was found to extend approximately 4 cm into the first level of the unit. The feature contained historic ceramics, historic glass, and chipped stone waste material (debitage) (Table 10).

As discussed in the laboratory methods section of this report, elements of glass vessels can be used to estimate manufacture date ranges of glass artifacts. Characteristics such as, the presence of air bubbles, embossed marks, decoration, maker's marks, glass color as well as glass color changes, to name a few. Several fragmentary glass vessels were recovered from F5, some with characteristics that allow for approximate dating of the vessels (Figure 49).

Feature 5 included SCA glass bottle fragments with air bubbles indicating the presence of manganese and suggesting it was not created by an automated bottle machine (ABM). The use of a manganese additive, the substance that causes the purpling of glass, in glass bottle production fell out of widespread commercial practice around the same time automated bottle machines began being used in manufacturing, c.1910-1920 (Lockhart 2006). Therefore, these bottle fragments are what remains of a bottle that was likely created prior to 1920. Colorless rim, body and handle fragments of an Early American Pattern Glass (EAPG) / Depression Glass pitcher with a sunray and floral pattern were recovered from F5. The vessel is incomplete and the overall pattern is indeterminate; however, a combined date range for EAPG and Depression glass are c.1890-1939. F5 included, aqua colored glass jar fragments with a portion of the Ball logo embossed on the body and an ABM suction scar visible on the base. This color of glass food jar became synonymous with the brand, called "Ball blue", and was produced between 1910 and the early 1930s (Lockhart et.al 2013). Colorless glass bottle fragments with stippling and the word Duraglas embossed on the heel was also recovered. Owens-Illinois Glass Co. embossed the word "Duraglas" in cursive on bottles beginning in 1940 until around 1964 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015). While the glass vessels recovered from F5 appear to be primarily jars, bottles and a pitcher, fragments of a drinking glass with a multi-colored painted floral pattern is also present in the assemblage. Two other types of artifacts were recovered from the area of Feature 5, a single piece of lithic debitage (chipped stone debris) and two large pieces of white salt-glazed stoneware, possibly a bowl or jug.

The depth of deposit for F5 and location within the grave shaft of B15 suggests that these items were placed on the grave shaft at the time of interment or after. The date ranges provided by the analysis of the glass artifact assemblage indicates that they would have been created prior to or around the time of interment. From this information we can infer that the collection of vessels was placed with intension while the area was identifiable as an individual grave site. Similar collections of objects or vessels, have been recorded in direct association with burials by Cardno archaeologists (Prendergast et. al 2020). These types of assemblages have been referred to as grave offerings. Broadly speaking, a grave offering is an object or objects deliberately left at a grave with a purpose. That is to say, the materials were not inadvertently left behind or discarded. These items can hold importance to either the living, the deceased or both. F5 was recorded and photographed and was removed in its entirety prior to the excavation of Level 1.

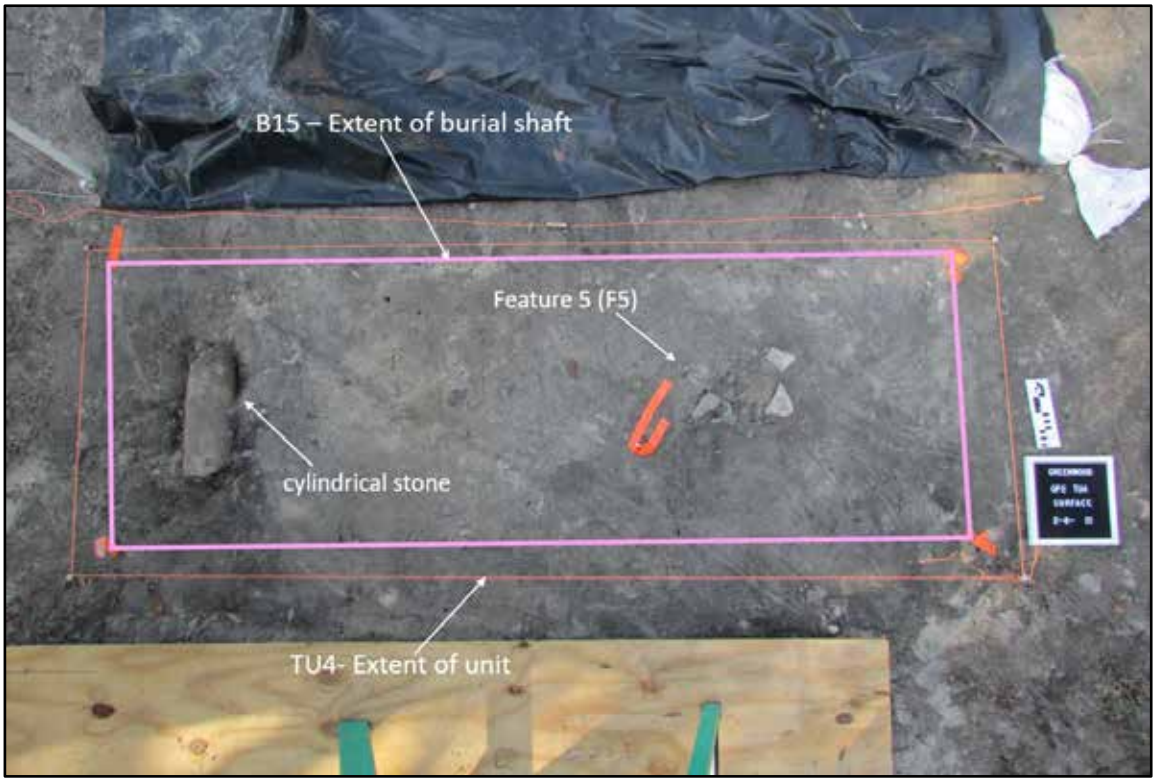



**Figure 45** **Initial exposure of B15 grave shaft and TU4 showing location of F5 and possible grave marker**

**Table 10** **Artifacts from F5 in OP2**

| FS | Ct. | Wt. (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62.01 | 1 | 4.5 | non-mortuary | lithic PP/K | chert, non-TA, angular debris no cortex | - |
| 62.02 | 35 | 153.1 | non-mortuary | domestic container | aqua body and finish; jar, partial embossed` Ball logo | - |
| 62.03 | 12 | 37.0 | non-mortuary | vessel | colorless body, embossed text “RC” “IDA”, embossed wave pattern | 1904+ |
| 62.04 | 9 | 155.3 | non-mortuary | vessel | colorless handle and body; EAPG; sunray and floral pattern | 1890-1939 |
| 62.05 | 11 | 42.1 | non-mortuary | servingware | colorless body, painted floral pattern | 1864+ |
| 62.06 | 3 | 21.1 | non-mortuary | domestic container | colorless body, embossed text “UID” | 1864+ |
| 62.07 | 7 | 44.1 | non-mortuary | bottle | colorless body, embossed text (cent symbol) | 1864+ |
| 62.08 | 2 | 12.7 | non-mortuary | structural | colorless flat glass, no markings | 1864+ |
| 62.09 | 4 | 57.3 | non-mortuary | vessel | sun-purpled (SCA) body and base, no markings | 1880-1920s |
| 62.10 | 17 | 48.4 | non-mortuary | vessel | colorless, embossed script “Duraglas” and stippling | 1880-1920s |
| 62.11 | 33 | 34.6 | non-mortuary | vessel | colorless body, no markings | 1864+ |
| 62.12 | 2 | 201.2 | non-mortuary | domestic container | stoneware body sherd, no markings | - |


**Figure 46 SCA glass bottle fragments from F5**


**Figure 47 Fragments of an EAPG / Depression glass pitcher from F5**


**Figure 48 Fragments of an aqua glass Ball jar from F5**


**Figure 49 Colorless glass "Duraglas" bottle fragments from F5**

### 4.3.3 Test Unit 4 (TU4)

A total of two test units were excavated within OP2 as part of the excavation phase of the North Greenwood Cemetery project (Test Unit 3 and 4 [TU3 and TU4]). GPR survey results previously identified a cluster of grave-like anomalies in the area chosen for OP2 on the HEP parcel east of Holt Avenue. As outlined in the work plan, the anomaly targeted for Test Unit 4 (TU4) was selected based on its location on the southeastern edge of the cluster of anomalies and level of reflection observed in GPR imagery. Excavation of a periphery burial minimizes the likelihood of inadvertently disturbing adjacent burials. The GPR survey returned robust imagery of the two adjacent burials in this location indicating that the subsurface objects may be denser than surrounding soils. Often in historic cemetery settings these findings are attributed to burial preservation (i.e. better preservation due to location, soil condition, age, or materials used etc.). The delineation phase of OP2 exposed 10 burial shafts in three north-south rows within the central portion of operation. Burial shafts were mapped and numbered as exposed from a site wide master list (Burials 13-22, see Table 7). Once exposed, the grave shaft recorded as B15 was confirmed as the best candidate for excavation and TU4 was placed (Figure 50). In the description that follows, TU4 is the ground-truth excavation of the burial shaft identified as B15. TU4 was excavated in order to verify the presence of human remains within B15 through physical confirmation. Additionally, the excavation of B15 was used comparatively to confirm that surrounding burials with similar characteristics also contain undisturbed human remains.

As noted in the description of OP2, a substantial disturbance was recorded within the operation from north to south. The path of the trench runs along the eastern edge of the B15 grave shaft and TU4 (see Figure 42). The extent of the disturbance is relatively shallow in this location primarily impacting stratum I. However, the disturbance is recorded within Level 1 of TU2 along the north and east wall of the unit. The disturbance soil is a black sand and loam fill (10YR 2/1) with modern refuse throughout. The mottled fine sand of the grave shaft is light gray (10YR 7/2) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3) accounting for approximately 80 percent of the shaft's color with gray (10YR 6/1) and white (10YR 8/1) making up the remainder.

B15 initially appeared along the interface of stratum I and II of Operation 2 directly south of Burial 17 (B17) (Figure 36). Opening grave shaft dimensions for B15 were 250 cm (8.20 ft.) east to west, and 86 cm (2.82 ft.) north to south. Dimensions for TU4 were set at 280 cm (9.18 ft.) east to west and 100 cm (3.28 ft.) north to south. These measurements were selected in order to avoid truncating the burial shaft within a standard 1-x-2-m test unit. A 10-cm-high datum was placed on the machine-scraped surface of OP2 in the northeast corner of the unit. In general, levels were excavated by hand using a shovel skimming technique with steel flat-blade shovels in arbitrary 10-cm increments. A complete list of artifacts recovered from each test unit level is provided in Table 6. Upon initial exposure of B15, a cylindrical stone pillar was recorded within the burials shaft at its western end and one feature (Feature 5) to the east (see Figure 33).

Level 1 was opened at 49.62 cmbs (~5 cmbd) and resulted in the recovery of numerous coffin nails, ceramic fragments, and glass shards. Included in the materials collected from Level 1 was a rolled up Testor's glue tube and a brass bullet casing. These items are likely associated with the large OP2 disturbance that overlaps the eastern end of TU4 and is present in the north and east walls of Level 1. Interestingly, this level also produced a 1942 US Mercury dime and a brass ring which appears to be a wedding band (Figure 52). Both artifacts were recovered from the southeast corner of the burial shaft itself at approximately 18 cmbd. A faint coffin outline with coffin nails appeared at 20 cmbd in the east end of the grave shaft within Level 1. Based on their location and depth, these artifacts appear to be associated with B15 and were likely deposited at the time of the burial.

In Level 2, a second stone inclusion was identified approximately 25 cm east of the cylindrical stone (pedestalled from Level 1) and a third in the east end of the shaft, identified as "footer" stone (Figure 53). The outline and soil matrix of the burial shaft remained constant throughout, although increased moisture was noted for this level. Artifacts recorded from Level 2 included wire coffin nails, coffin wood, ceramic, and bottle glass shards. Also recorded from Level 2 was an aluminum pull tab can top which dates approximately from the 1960s through the 1970s. This artifact is likely associated with the Operation 2 disturbance which is present near the surface level of TU4 along the north and east walls. Level 2 was closed at a depth of 30 cmbd. A photogrammetry model of this level was created prior to removing stones and soil pedestals in advance of Level 3 excavation.

In Level 3 shovel skimming did not include removal of soils outside of the grave shaft within TU4. The top of the coffins walls were recorded in this level which included wood staining of the soil and small wood fragments with inline coffin nails. Additionally, four large pieces of coffin hardware, likely handles or an exterior rail were exposed in this level at an average depth of 37 cmbd. Three of the four pieces of hardware are located along the north coffin wall and one along the south coffin wall. Coffin nails account for all artifacts recovered from Level 3. No further modern refuse material was identified in this level with excavation restricted to burial shaft soils. Level 3 is the final 10-cm arbitrary level in Test Unit 4 with a final depth of 40 cmbd.

Levels 1-3 maintained a consistent fine sand mottling of the grave shaft soil light gray (10YR 7/2) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3) and white (10YR 8/1). However, the percentage of gray (10YR 6/1) increased and concentrated within the coffin walls near the base of Level 3. Soil within each level became increasingly moist which was attributed, at least in part, to the presence of both active and defunct water irrigation sprinkler systems crisscrossing this part of the property.

Burial 15 was excavated along the interior of the coffin outline by hand using trowels and brushes. Minor preservation of coffin wood was observed in B15 primarily along the south wall. Coffin hardware, wood and nails encountered along the walls were left *in situ* (in place) as appropriate. The anterior surface of the left tibia was identified at approximately 52 cmbd in the northeast quadrant of the coffin. Unidentified fragmentary bone and an incisor were also observed in the west half of the coffin at the same depth. Two pewter buttons and a fragment of a terra cotta pot were documented from the burial investigation (Figure 54). Excavations for TU4 terminated at 52 cmdb within the coffin outline.

All mortuary artifacts from TU4 (B15) were returned to the grave shaft. The test unit and artifacts were covered with protective plastic sheeting. Heavy machinery replaced all excavated soil in OP2, sealing B15, at the close of excavation.

Although deteriorated, the coffin and coffin hardware retain a decent level of preservation. The amount of metal hardware present on the coffin likely produced the more defined reflections observed in the GPR survey results. The soil matrix within the grave shaft column is consistent with that of an original interment location (primary burial). Objects left at the grave site (i.e. personal items, grave offerings, grave marker) appear to be in the initial deposit location within and near the top of the grave shaft. Excavation results of B15 confirmed the presence of human remains within an undisturbed burial shaft and coffin.

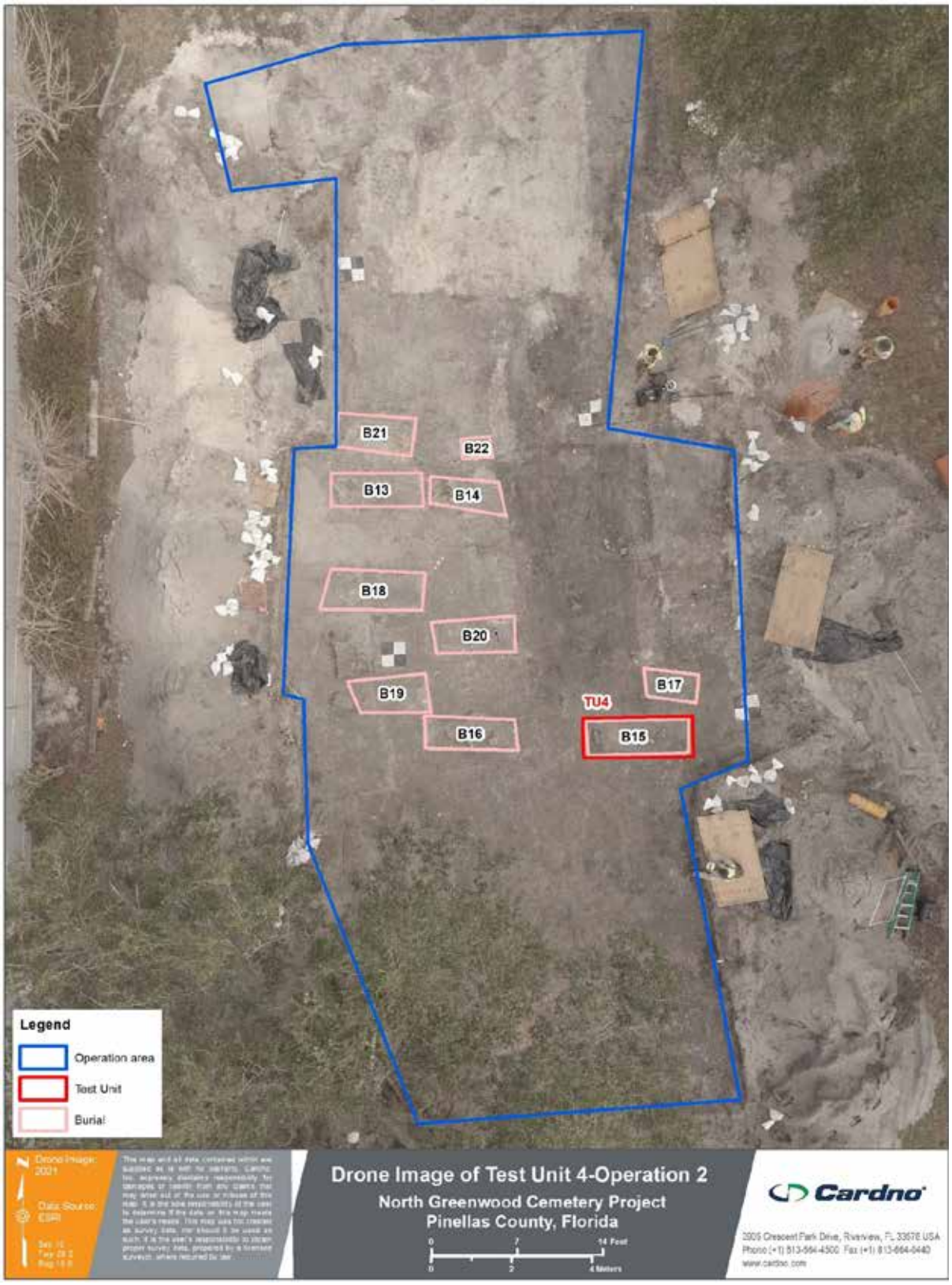



**Figure 50 Aerial drone image of OP2, showing burials and location of TU4**


**Figure 51 Map showing aerial view of OP2, TU4, and B15**


**Figure 52 Brass wedding band (left) 1942 US Mercury dime (right), from B15, Level 1 of TU4**


**Figure 53 TU4, B15, Level 2, showing pedestalled stones and “footer” stone**

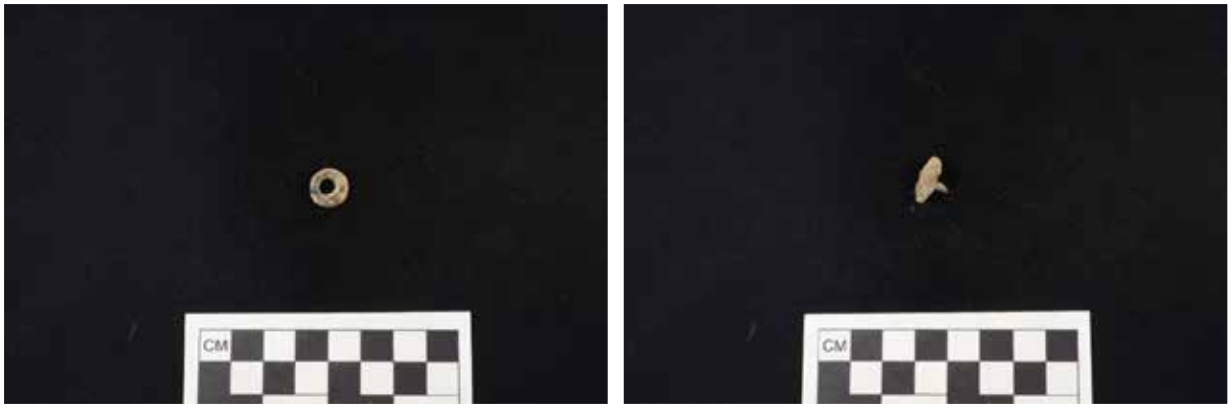


**Figure 54 Round pewter button (left), Oval pewter button with stem (right)**

**Table 11 Artifacts collected from Test Unit 2 in Operation 2**

| Level | FS | Ct. | Wt. (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level 1, 5-20 cmbd | 86.01 | 1 | 3.8 | mortuary | personal object | brass wedding ring, size 7-8 | - |
| | 86.02 | 46 | 114.2 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 86.03 | 3 | 8.5 | mortuary | hardware | ferrous flat metal, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 86.04 | 2 | 2.9 | mortuary | domestic container | stoneware hollow vessel, body sherd, no markings | - |
| | 86.05 | 1 | 1.5 | mortuary | bottle | colorless glass body, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 86.06 | 1 | 2.5 | mortuary | personal object | 1942 US Mercury dime | 1942 |
| | 86.07 | 1 | 1.8 | unknown | shell | clam shell, not modified | - |
| | 86.08 | 3 | 13.8 | non-mortuary | personal object | tin glue tube, rolled up, embossed “Testor’s” | - |
| | 86.09 | 1 | 0.1 | non-mortuary | arms | brass bullet casing, headstamp “AR[ILL]19” | - |
| Level 2, 20-30 cmbd | 63.01 | 1 | 13.7 | mortuary | domestic container | stoneware hollow vessel body, no markings | - |
| | 63.02 | 2 | 3.1 | mortuary | bottle | colorless glass body, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 63.03 | 1 | 0.3 | mortuary | modern | aluminum pull tab | - |
| | 63.04 | 1 | 0.2 | mortuary | modern | aluminum ring, embossed “Hong Kong” | - |
| | 63.05 | 1 | 5.4 | mortuary | hardware | lead square, clipped edges | - |
| | 63.06 | 7 | 7.8 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 63.07 | 4 | 27.9 | mortuary | coffin nails | complete ferrous wire nail, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 63.08 | 39 | 90.1 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 63.09 | 11 | 12.9 | mortuary | hardware | ferrous metal | - |
| | 63.10 | 2 | 0.9 | mortuary | coffin wood | coffin wood | - |

| Level | FS | Ct. | Wt. (g) | Group | Category | Description | Est. Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level 3, 30-40 cmbd | 64.01 | 1 | 0.7 | mortuary | structural | colorless flat glass, no markings | 1864+ |
| | 64.02 | 1 | 2.3 | mortuary | coffin wood | coffin wood | - |
| | 64.03 | 5 | 28.4 | mortuary | coffin nails | Complete ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 64.04 | 9 | 8.5 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, wood present | 1890+ |
| | 64.05 | 1 | 0.4 | mortuary | coffin nails | complete ferrous tack, no wood present | - |
| | 64.06 | 48 | 71.1 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 64.07 | 9 | 157.8 | mortuary | coffin hardware | ferrous coffin hardware, wood present | 1890+ |
| Coffin Fill, 40-53 cmbd | 65.01 | 1 | 0.2 | mortuary | domestic container | terracotta pot sherd, unglazed | - |
| | 65.02 | 1 | 1.4 | mortuary | personal object | pewter button, circular with center hole, white patina | |
| | 65.03 | 1 | 1.7 | mortuary | personal object | pewter button, oval, broken stem, white patina | |
| | 65.04 | 5 | 20.4 | mortuary | coffin wood | coffin wood | - |
| | 65.05 | 5 | 27.9 | mortuary | coffin nails | complete ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 65.06 | 34 | 35.0 | mortuary | coffin nails | ferrous wire nail, no wood present | 1890+ |
| | 65.07 | 3 | 64.7 | mortuary | misc. | iron concretion | - |
| | 65.08 | 50+ | 465.1 | mortuary | hardware | ferrous metal | - |
| | 65.09 | 3 | 2.5 | mortuary | charcoal | charcoal | - |
| | 65.10 | 1 | 1.4 | mortuary | structural | mortar | - |
| | 65.11 | 1 | 1.1 | mortuary | misc. | slag | - |

## 4.4 Operation 3- East and West

Investigation of Operation 3 (OP3) began on Tuesday February 8, 2021. OP3 is located in the grass area along the north elevation of the school building on the PCBI parcel. It is situated between the parking lot and the building. Like other operations around the footprint of the school building, OP3 included obstructions from old growth vegetation and the built environment. Obstructions included, a light pole, a concrete entrance ramp, a concrete exterior stairwell, asphalt parking lot and concrete curbing, buried electrical and sewage utilities, oak and palm trees. The operation deviates slightly from its original planned dimensions in order to avoid these obstructions and to accommodate backfill management. The opening of OP3 began to the east between the building and the entrance ramp, continues north to parking lot curb and wraps around the north elevation of the building terminating on the west at the stairwell (Figure 56). OP3 was halted on its western edge to avoid destabilizing the exterior stairwell and the oak tree. The expansion of OP3 was reinitiated on the other side of the stairwell and stretches toward the cemetery's western boundary. The eastern portion of Operation 3 (OP3-E) measures 10 m (32.8 ft.) x 7.7 m (25.26 ft.) and the western portion of Operation 3 (OP3-W) measures 4.5 m (14.76 ft.) x 4.8 m (15.74 ft.) (Figure 55).

The purpose of mechanical stripping in OP3 was exploratory in nature and focused on delineation. As designed in the work plan, no test units were proposed for placement within the operation. However, if placement of test units within OP1 had been deemed inadequate for answering research questions, OP3 was planned as an alternate test unit location on the PCBI parcel. Placement of OP3 was selected in order to confirm GPR imagery, to delineate extant burials and to clarify cemetery land use boundaries. GPR survey at the site identified several grave-like anomalies adjacent to the building which likely extend below the parking lot to the north. GPR imagery did not identify grave-like anomalies in the grass lot west of the parking lot. It was expected that burial shafts would be identified in OP3-E and that no burial shafts would be identified within OP3-W as a result of the investigation of this operation.

Uncovering the upper strata in OP3 revealed soil disturbance from construction of the building, utilities and the other elements of the built environment as anticipated. Also showing signs of disturbance was a 5-15 cm lens of gray (10YR 6/1) stratum III soil observed just below the very dark gray brown (10YR 3/2) at 0-23 cmbs and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) at 23-45 cmbs of stratum I and II. Strata IV and V are dark gray (10YR 4/1) at approximately 55-85 cmbs and pale brown (10YR 6/3) at 85+ cmbs respectively. Burial shafts are identifiable within stratum IV appearing as a rectangle comprised of mottled stratum IV, stratum V and deeper very pale brown stratum VII (10YR 7/4 and 10YR 8/4). A utility trench disturbance, a sewer pipe, is clearly observed running east to west within the operation. This disturbance is present through all exposed strata recorded within the operation.

Seven burial shafts were recorded within OP3-E (Burial 23 through Burial 29 [B23-B29]) (Table 12). Of these, two burial shafts (B23 and B27) were only partially exposed due to their location below elements of the built environment (Figure 57). While some burial shafts show indications of disturbance from later development of the site, the soils within nearly all of the burial shafts are consistent with expectations for original interment. That is, the burial shafts are of a discrete size and shape of an original interment, the soils matrix is comprised of mottled strata IV-VII, and the soils do not appear more homogenous as would be expected from a disinterment process.

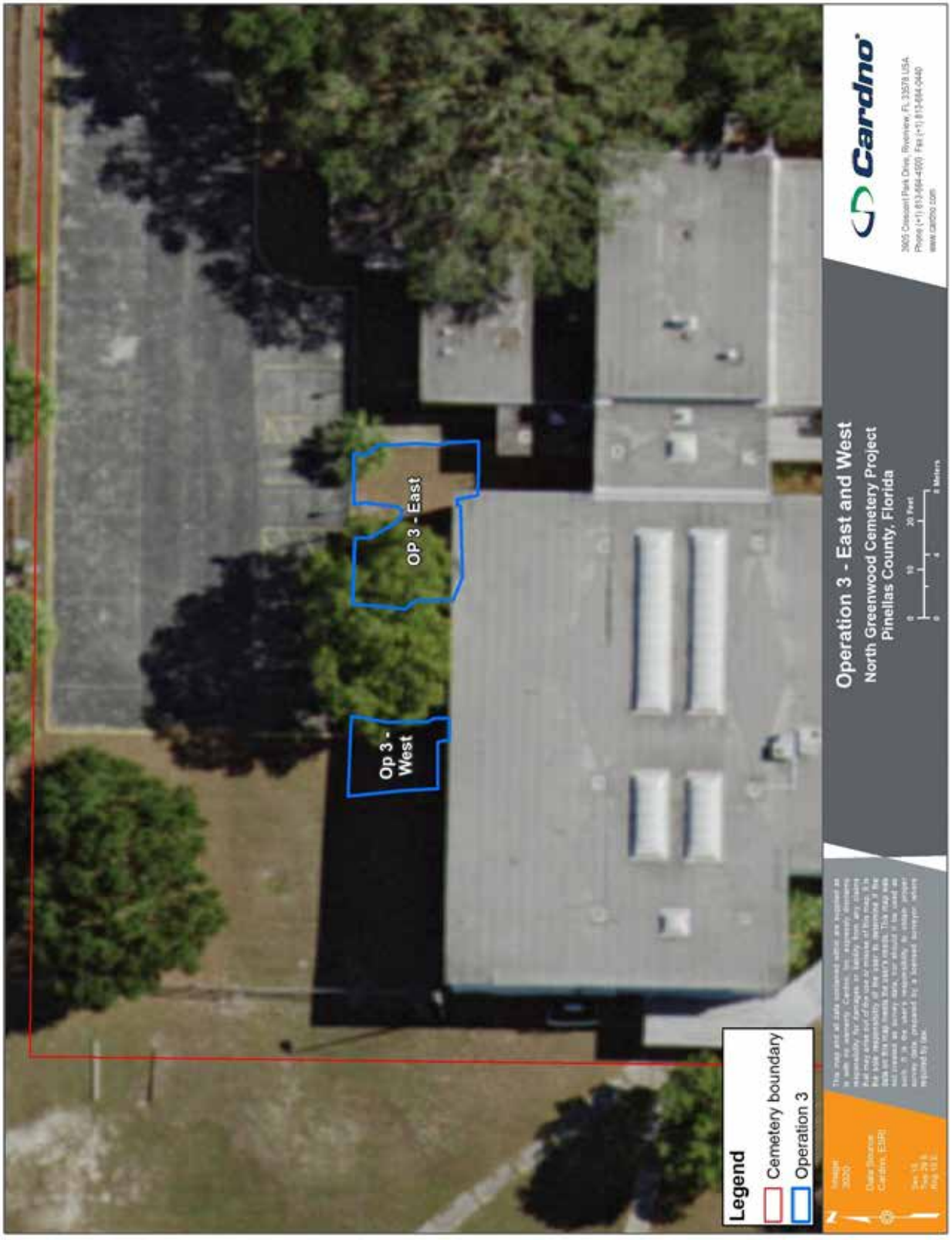



**Figure 55 Overview location map of OP3, showing extent of OP3-E and OP3-W**

**Figure 56** **Opening of OP3-E (left), looking north and OP3-E (right), showing stairs and tree, looking west**

**Table 12** **Summary of Grave Shafts Exposed in OP3**

| Burial | Dimensions (cm) | | Elevation (mamsl) | depth (cmbs) | Artifacts | Disturbance | Note/fill color |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N-S | E-W | | | | | |
| 23 | 130 | 107 | 5.56 | 61 | bottle glass, nail | moderate, truncated by ramp | light/mottled |
| 24 | 84 | 168 | 5.62 | 55 | coffin nail | minor | light/mottled |
| 25 | 84 | 168.5 | 5.62 | 61 | concrete blocks, hardware, nails, flat glass, modern refuse | severe, sewer utility | light/mottled, dark/mottled |
| 26 | 54 | 163 | 5.56 | 55 | nail, building debris | minor | light/mottled |
| 27 | 39 | 207 | 5.45 | 67 | shotgun shell | moderate, truncated by curb | light/mottled |
| 28 | 76 | 216 | 5.45 | 67 | hardware | moderate, electrical utility | light/mottled |
| 29 | 79 | 213 | 5.5 | 62 | bottle glass, nails, hardware | minor | light/mottled |

The east end of B23 exists below the concrete entrance ramp and the north half of B27 extends below the parking lot and curb. Although, the exposed dimensions of B23 are somewhat larger than average, the soil matrix is consistent with nearby burial shafts. The possibility of two burials in the location of B23 exists, however, it was not possible to verify this interpretation through soil observations of the partially exposed shaft at the terminal depth of this operation. Further investigations of burial shafts through test unit excavations was not pursued within OP3 as designed in the work plan.

Despite the presence of the parking lot and curb, the soil matrix of B27 is also consistent with surrounding burial shafts. Additionally, its relatively defined margins suggests that it is likely preserved and continues north below the parking lot. Results of the prior GPR survey indicated grave-like anomalies within OP3 which continued north in uniform rows below the parking lot as outlined in the final survey report (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020a). Blueprints of the school building stipulate the max vertical dimensions of the curbing was 24 in. (60 cm) with an average 16 in. (40 cm) below surface. The leveling and paving of parking lot surface would not need to reach the same depth as the curbing. By combining the geophysical survey results with physical evidence documented by the ground-truth excavation process in both OP1 and OP3, Cardno infers that a number of extant burials are present below the parking lot on the north side of the school building.

B28 appears impacted by a disturbance along its western end. Soils above this area, at shallower depths, showed disturbances related the electrical lines that service the lamp post within OP3 (Figure 58). Electrical utilities and other disturbances associated with the built environment are the apparent cause of the soil disturbance that obscures a portion of B28. However, a partial disturbance of the burial shaft itself at this depth does not necessarily mean the disturbance continues deep enough to have impacted the coffin or remains within. No coffin material, coffin related hardware or burial artifacts were recovered in association with B28. It was not possible to verify the extent of the disturbance through soil observations of the shaft at the terminal depth of this operation.

B25 was identified in association with two 4-in. concrete blocks located above the western end of the burial shaft. B25 was directly impacted by the utility trench (sewer) traversing OP3. This utility trench appears to have disturbed the human remains, likely associated with B25, and resulted in an exposed long bone at 58 cmbs. The placement of the concrete blocks, less than 5 cm above the western end of the burial shaft's exposure depth in stratum IV, is similar to multiple other findings in OP1 and OP2. These blocks may have been used in lieu of traditional headstones to mark the burial. The concrete blocks and the uncovered bone were left *in situ* (in place) and the burial shaft was recorded (Figure 59 and Figure 60). OP3-E was terminated within stratum IV at an average terminal depth of approximately 60 cmbs.

While no burial shafts were recorded in contact with the building, it is worth noting that the interior floor surface within the western end of the school building is recessed 75 cm (29.5 in) below the surrounding ground surface. Approximate measurements for the thickness of the building's concrete slab floor is an additional 10.16-15.24 cm (4-6 in), based on the building blueprints. The footer of the building wall was exposed along its north elevation in OP3-E and recorded at 88 cmbs (34.6 in). The footer and recessed building floor depth is 28 cm (11.02 in) below the mechanically excavated surface of the operation where burial shafts were recorded at an average 60 cmbs (23.62 in). GPR survey results show coffin anomalies appear in OP3 at around 90 cmbs to 110 cmbs (35.43 to 43.30 in). Conservatively speaking, these measurements suggests that if any part of an extant coffin was present at or above 90 cmbs, within the footprint of the school building, it was likely impacted by construction activities. This would result in the presence of dislocated and fragmentary human remains below the building. Alternately, extant coffins sufficiently deeper than 90 cmbs may have escaped impact from the construction of the school and would likely remain relatively intact.

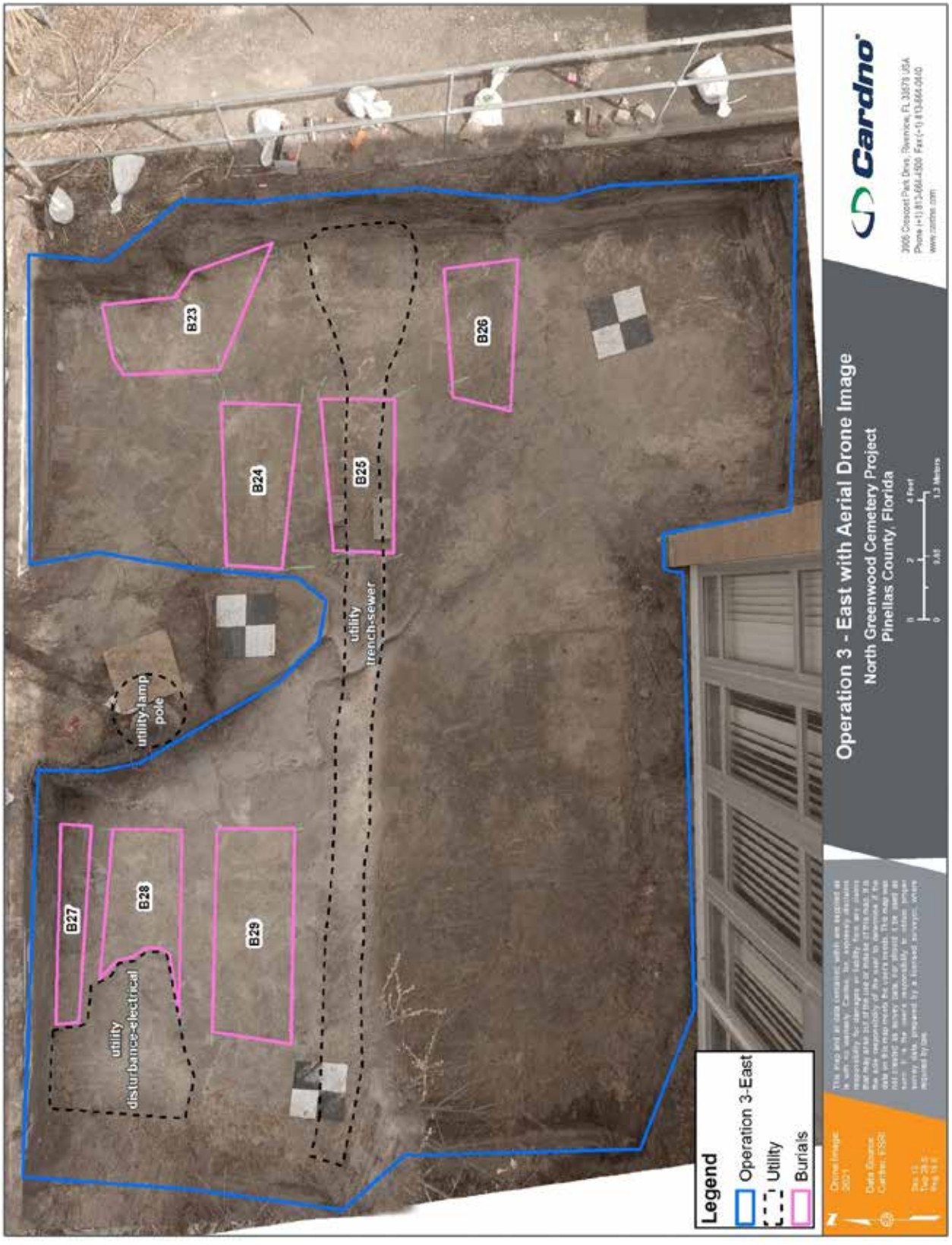



**Figure 57** **OP3-E, composite drone image (overhead obstruction from tree removed), showing burials and disturbances at terminal depth**

**Figure 58** **Electrical utility disturbance above B27-B29 during mechanical stripping (mottled light gray soil), facing north.**

**Figure 59** **View of utility trench-sewer during mechanical stripping, looking east.**

**Figure 60 Western end of B25 (mechanical stripping in progress), showing concrete blocks and utility disturbance in west wall, looking west.**

Similar to OP3-E, in the extension of Operation 3 to the west (OP3-W), disturbances to the natural stratigraphy by cemetery interment or disinterment activities would be visible within stratum IV. Once the dark gray soil layer of stratum IV was exposed, only a single disturbance was recorded. The utility trench for a sewer line is clearly visible running east to west within the operation. The utility disturbance branches south toward the building and terminates at a drain cleanout junction. The cleanout junction was exposed at the outset of mechanical stripping at approximately 15 cmbs along with the concrete base it is housed in. Once exposed, measures were taken to avoid the cleanout junction. The western half of OP3 was uniformly terminated within stratum IV at approximately 84.25 cmbs. No burial shafts were present within this portion of the operation, as such OP3-W confirmed this location is negative for extant burials as was indicated by GPR survey results.


**Figure 61** **OP3-W with drone image, showing utility trench-sewer at terminal depth and absence of burial shafts.**

Overall, the results of work completed within OP3 are as anticipated. Excavation of the operation expected to verify burial shafts in the eastern portion and an absence of burial shafts in the western portion. In total, seven burial shafts were confirmed within OP3, all of which were located in the eastern portion as anticipated based on the GPR survey results. Evidence of disinterred burials was not identified within OP3. Disturbances from the built environment were numerous within the operation and impacted extant burials to varying degrees. B27, appears to extend north below the parking lot. This finding agrees with imagery from the GPR survey indicating its location and other burials north of the curb. Cardno infers from these findings that additional burials are present below the parking lot. Human remains were present within B25 at the time it was transected by the sewer trench resulting in the presence of a displaced long bone within the burial shaft. While the terminal depth of the sewer trench was not determined during excavation, in the case of B25, the trench was deep enough to impact both the coffin and the remains within.

Based on work conducted at the site to date, Cardno cannot determine if there were extant burials below the western portion of the building at the time of its construction. However, excavation findings and measurements within OP3, along with architectural blueprints, have provided an estimated threshold of subsurface disturbance (approximately 90 cmbs) caused by its construction. If coffins were present they would need to be below this depth to remain unaffected by the building. The receding contour of the land in this area when it was an active cemetery and subsequent soil deposition means that coffin depth may vary greatly from one burial shaft to another. As such, Cardno concludes that variable impact to any extant coffins is to be expected below the western portion of the building.

## 4.5 Operation 4 – North and South

Investigation of Operation 4 (OP4) began on Wednesday February 9, 2021. OP4 is located in the grass area on the east elevation of the school building on the PCBI parcel. It is situated between the poured concrete sidewalk, laid north to south, and the school building. The locus of this operation was intended to expose 2 of 4 grave-like anomalies identified in the vicinity by GPR survey and to verify an area of no findings along the southern cemetery boundary. The operation included multiple obstructions from the built environment and old growth vegetation. Obstructions included a metal flagpole, a concrete exterior stairwell, a poured concrete sidewalk, a water main (active), and elevated planter bed, and old growth oak trees along with ornamental vegetation (Figure 62). The operation was modified from the original planned dimensions in order to avoid these obstructions and to accommodate backfill management. Ultimately, the extent of OP4 was dictated by the reach of the heavy machine arm given the confined space which limited movement. OP4 was opened first in the north and extends south where it was truncated to avoid the active water line and a portion of the poured concrete sidewalk that runs east to west in this area. The southern expansion of OP4 was reinitiated immediately south of the sidewalk and continues 4.4 meters beyond the southern boundary of the cemetery. Operation 4-North (OP4-N) measures 3.35 m (11 feet) x 6.8 m (22.3 feet) while Operation 4-South (OP4-S) measures 5.15 m (16.89 feet) x 6.5 m (21.32 feet) (Figure 63).

Much like OP3, mechanical stripping in OP4 focused on delineation. As designed in the work plan, no test units were planned within the operation. Placement of OP4 was selected to clarify land use boundaries while also confirming GPR imagery. While GPR survey at the site identified a few scattered grave-like anomalies adjacent to the building on the northern portion, it did not identify grave-like anomalies to the south. It was expected that burial shafts would be identified in OP4-N and that no burial shafts would be identified within OP4-S as a result of the investigation of this operation.

**Figure 62** **Overview of OP4 prior to excavation, looking northwest (left); OP4-N before excavation, showing obstructions from built environment and confined workspace, looking west (right)**

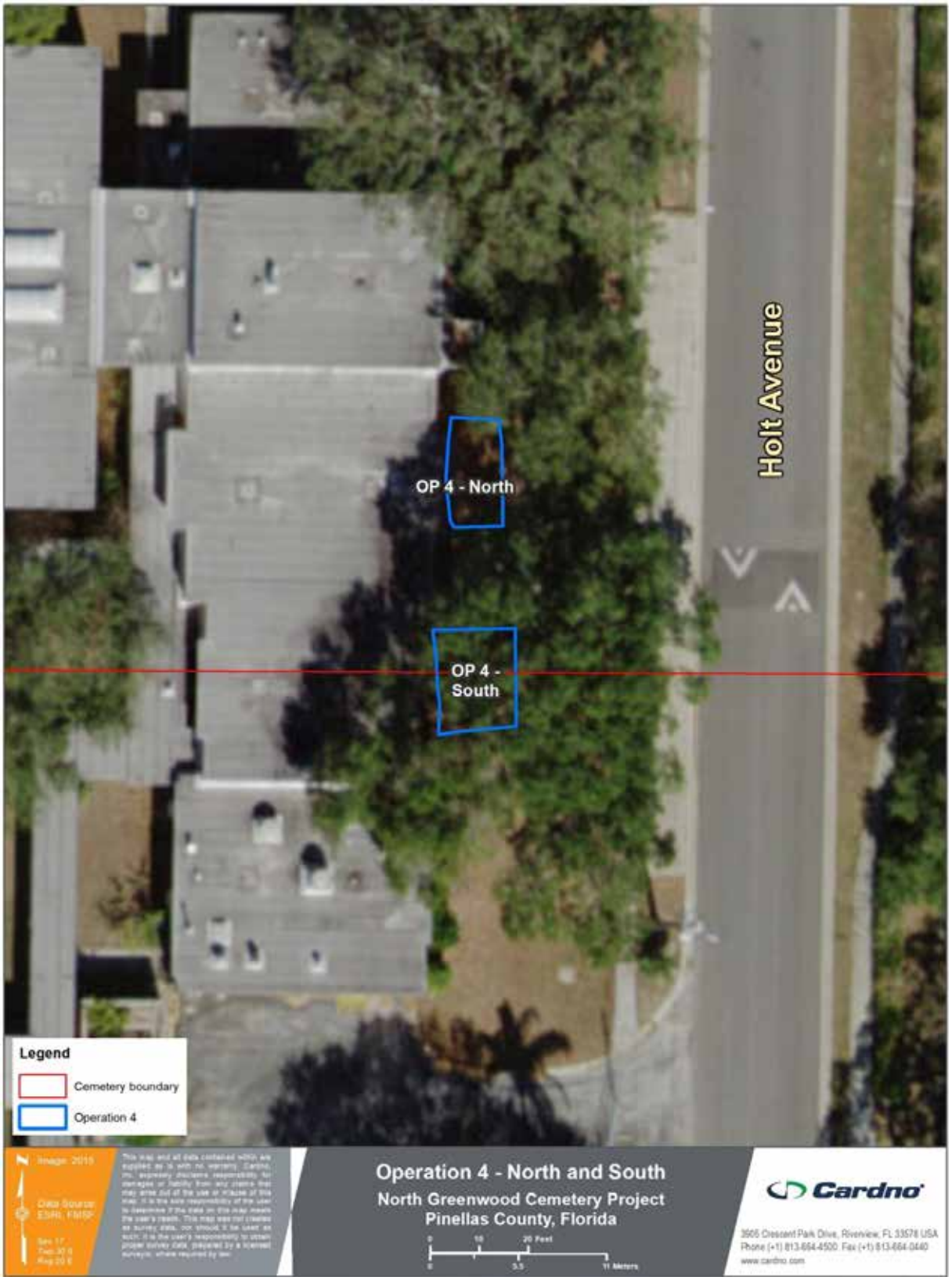



**Figure 63 Overview location map of OP4, showing extent of OP4-N and OP4-S**

Four strata are present within the excavated portions of OP4 (Figure 64). Stratum I is a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) humus soil which transitions into the dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) of stratum II at 24-36 cmbs (9.44 – 14.17 in). Stratum I-II also contains a high level of root activity from the surrounding vegetation. At approximately 66 cmbs (25.98 in) the very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sand of stratum III is observed in the operation. Beginning at 82-88 cmbs (32.28 – 34.64 in) is the yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand soil of stratum IV, which was exposed to 110 cmbs. It is in stratum III that grave shafts, if present, would be clearly identified as discrete rectangles containing a mottled soil matrix comprised of stratum III and stratum IV.

Discovery of a remnant footer structure occurred at 15 cmbs (5.90 in.) during the initial mechanical stripping of OP4-N. The top of the concrete block footer measures approximately 20 cm wide (7.87 in) and 20-33 cm (7.87 – 12.99 in) high. The poured concrete base of the footer expands an additional 10-15 cm (3.93 – 5.90 in) on either side of the concrete block remnants. The footer contacts the school building on the west runs east 4.9 m (16.07 feet) to the poured concrete sidewalk then south 5.02 m (16.5 feet) below the sidewalk before turning west and terminating at the school building (Figure 65). The footer is present in front of a ribbon of fixed 1-light metal windows with two 1-light awning windows set at the top and bottom of each. Discovery of the footer during fieldwork was unexpected as there was no surface indication of the prior structure. However, review of the school building plans by Bruce and Parrish Architects dated 1961, indicates a planting bed in this location (Figure 66). The presence of a substantial concrete block footer structure suggests a raised planter bed had been erected as planned by the architects and that the subsequent removal included only the above surface portion of the planter bed. At approximately 24 cmbs (7.31 in) a layer of decomposing white material was identified across nearly 75% of the floor within the boundary of the footer remnants. The disturbance layer depth is relative to the base of the footer remnant and varies in thickness from 15 cm to 20 cm (4.57 – 6.09 in) (Figure 67). While most of the substance is now a granulated white material, larger pieces of it appear to include a hard blue center. It is possible that this material may have been placed in the base of the planter at the time of its construction and served a purpose for the planter. Raised bed planters utilize a variety of materials at their base to address the different needs of an elevated growing environment related to drainage, plant selection, the growing climate, and serve as deterrent for weeds, mold and vermin. Some raised planter bed floors are covered in decomposing logs, mulch, hay, newspaper, cardboard etc., others use a wicking technique that pulls water up from irrigation at the base through permeable materials, and still others use a so called hard core drainage method that calls for a layer of hard material at the base such as stone. If the disturbance material was part of the planter installation it may have functioned as the planter's base material for a variety of purposes by design. Once recorded and mapped, mechanical excavation continued and removed the disturbance in order to examine the area beneath for the presence of grave shafts. Slight soil mottling was observed directly below the disturbance layer above the appearance of stratum III within the perimeter of the footer. Excavation north of the footer continued through stratum III into stratum IV to terminal depths of 83-98 cmbs with no disturbances or features observed. Overall, OP4-N was terminated within stratum IV at an average depth of 85 cmbs (33.46 in). No further disturbances, features or burial shafts were observed within the perimeter of the footer (Figure 68). GPR survey findings had identified two grave-like anomalies in this area. However, the presence of the planter bed disturbance layer directly above the anomaly imagery, which included the largest pieces of the unidentified white and blue material, may help clarify. When electromagnetic pulses from a GPR device pass through a buried object, or a dense material, reflections of anything located below it are more ambiguous, rendering interpretations of GPR imagery difficult.

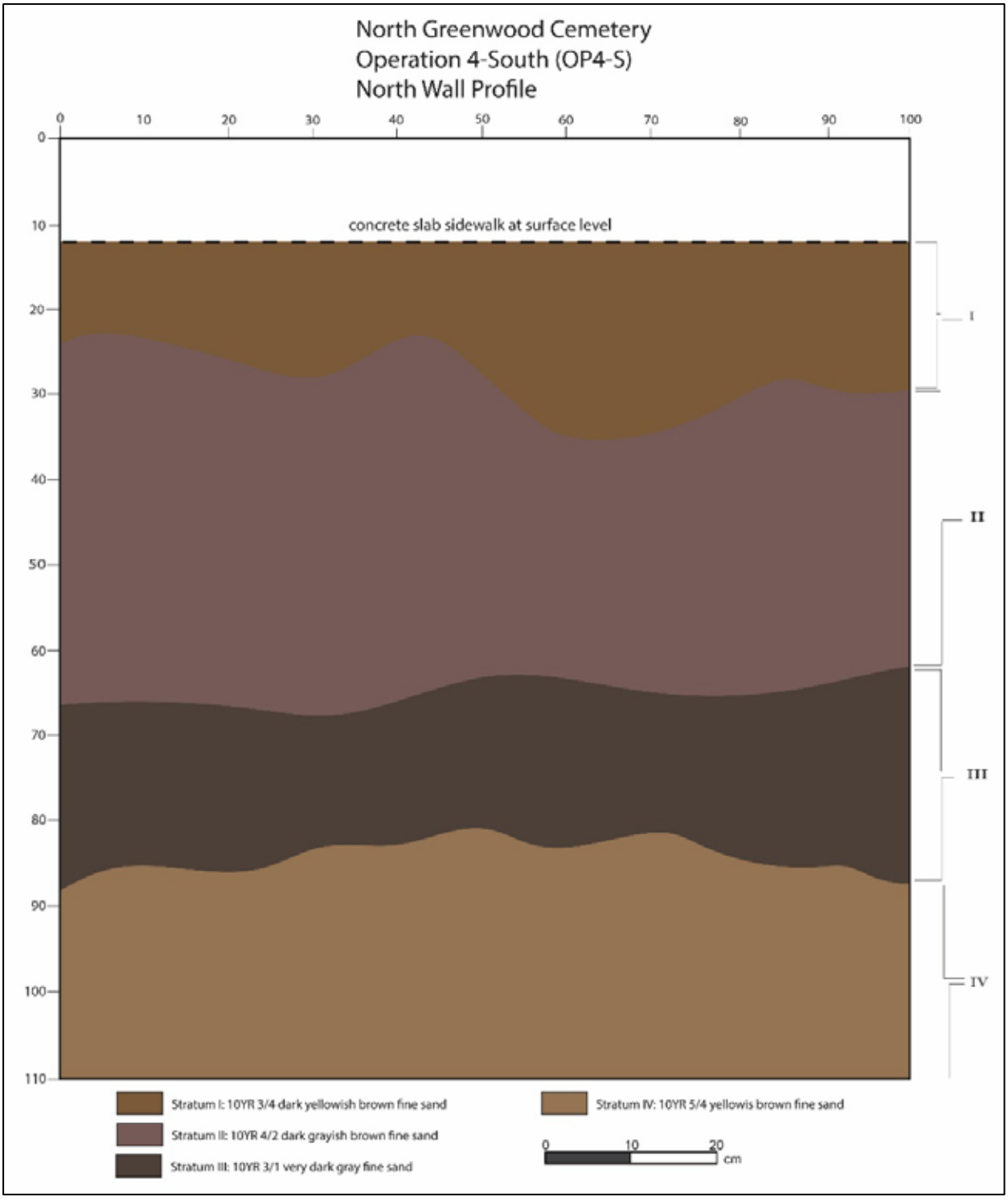



**Figure 64 Profile sketch of OP4-S north wall, 1 meter segment**

**Figure 65** **OP4-N, showing exposed footer and disturbance, taken from exterior stairwell looking south.**

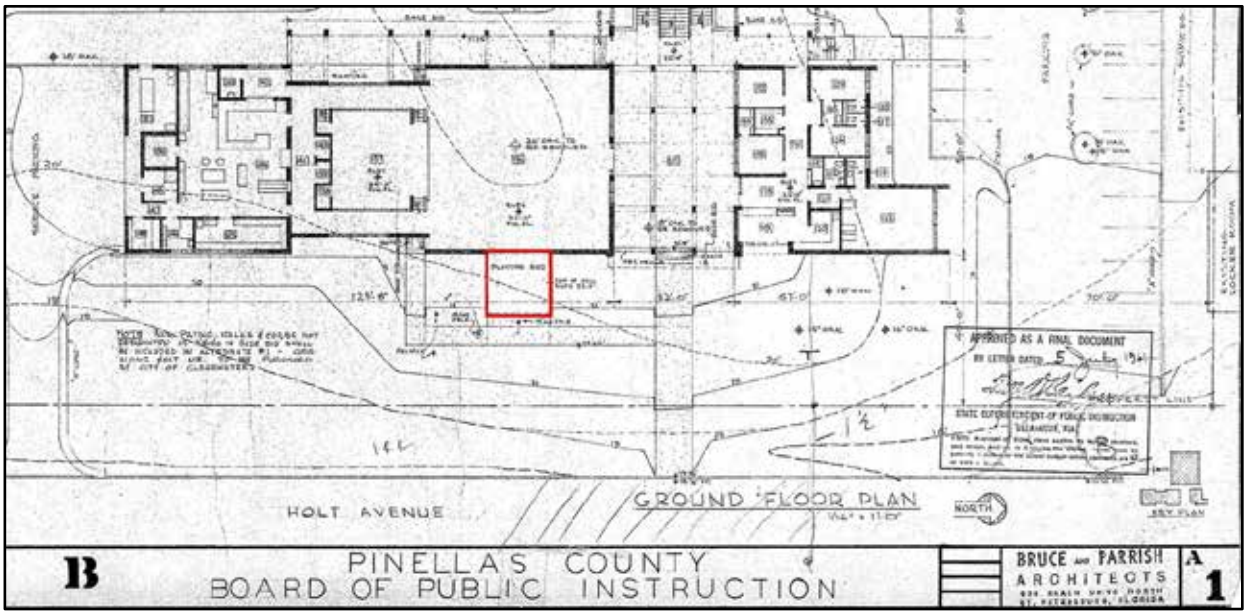



**Figure 66** **Bruce and Parrish Architects 1961 plans (detail), showing planting bed (indicated in red).**


**Figure 67 OP4-N, aerial drone image showing extent of disturbance within planter footer.**


**Figure 68 OP4-N, aerial drone image showing terminal depth of operation.**

The north boundary of OP4-S follows the east-west portion of the poured concrete sidewalk and extends south 4 meters beyond the cemetery boundary. Extensive root intrusion was observed in much of the upper strata (stratum I-II) caused by large adjacent oak trees (Figure 69). Once stratum III was revealed uniformly across the floor of OP4-S, a slightly deeper exploratory trench was created by heavy machine at the northwest corner to reveal lower soil layers. The trench measures 220 cm x 140 cm with a terminal depth of 110 cmbs. Within OP4, stratum III represents natural stratigraphy (soil layers), as such burial shafts would be observable within stratum III appearing as a rectangle containing mottled soil matrix comprised primarily of stratum III and IV. No disturbances of stratum III were observed or recorded within this portion of the operation. OP4-S was terminated within the very dark gray of stratum III at an average depth of 73 cmbs (28.74 in). No burial shafts were identified as a result of exploration within OP4-S (Figure 70).

**Figure 69** **Initial stages of OP4-S mechanical excavation, showing large root matrix throughout, looking north.**

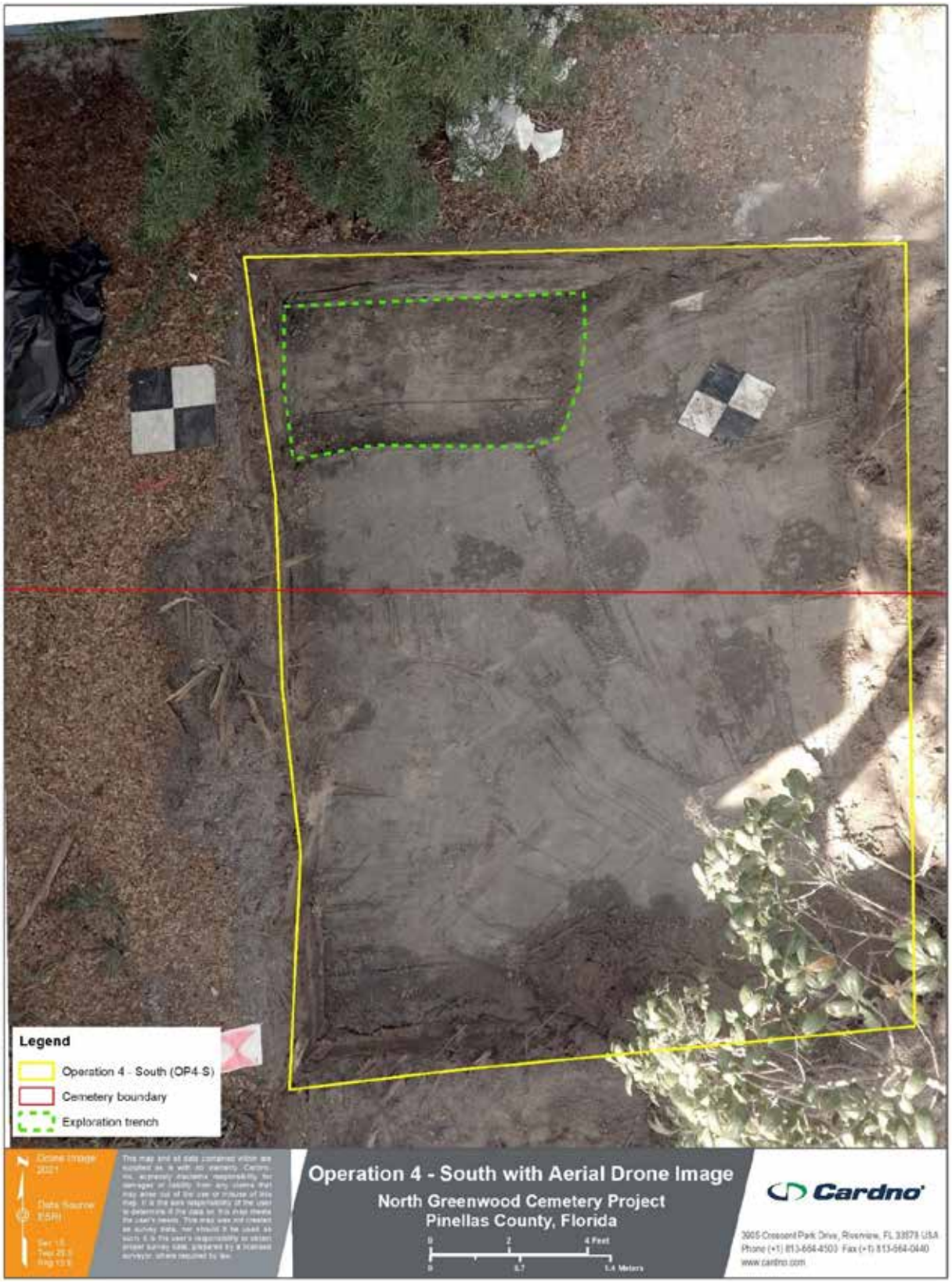



**Figure 70** **OP4-S, aerial drone image showing terminal depth of operation and stratigraphy exploration trench**

Overall, findings for OP4 are mixed. Excavation of the operation expected to verify burial shafts in the northern area. However, within the restricted margins of OP4-N, excavation work revealed a large subsurface disturbance which likely impacted imagery of deeper soils during GPR survey. This is an important example of how the physical examination of the subsurface environment works in concert with GPR survey in a cemetery context to verify findings. Often confirmation of GPR survey findings is the outcome of ground-truth excavations, however, the possibility that results may be contradicted by physical examination does exist. Therefore, Cardno continues to recommend that GPR survey results be followed by verification through a ground-truthing process.

It was expected that excavation of the operation in the south would identify no burial shafts. This portion of the operation straddles the estimated cemetery boundary and extends more than 4 meters beyond the boundary to the south. Results of the excavation of OP4-S support the GPR survey findings and confirm the cemetery boundary as well as the land use boundary in this location. No outlying burials are anticipated along the southern cemetery boundary in this area. While the presence of fragmentary human remains or partial human remains were not observed in this area, their existence within cemetery cannot be entirely ruled out based on the specific archaeological work conducted at the site.

## 4.6 Historic Architecture Survey

### 4.6.1 8PI13950, Palmetto Elementary School

Name: Palmetto Elementary School

Address: 1210 Holt Avenue, Clearwater

Parcel: 10-29-15-00000-130-0400

Date: 1961/1962, with significant additions in 1973 and 1985

Type: Finger plan school

Style: International

Palmetto Elementary School opened in September 1962, with a two-story building including 12 classrooms, library, cafetorium, and administrative suite (*St. Petersburg Times* 1962a). This is a typical mid-twentieth-century “finger plan” type school (Figure 71) with two-story lengths of classrooms, double-loaded, opening onto an inner atrium with stairways, connected at one end to the administrative suite (Figure 72) with a cafetorium at a 90-degree angle. Classrooms were placed on an east-west axis with window walls on the north elevation for natural light (Figure 73). Buildings are connected by covered walkways, providing the airflow and shelter from rain appropriate for Florida (Figure 74).

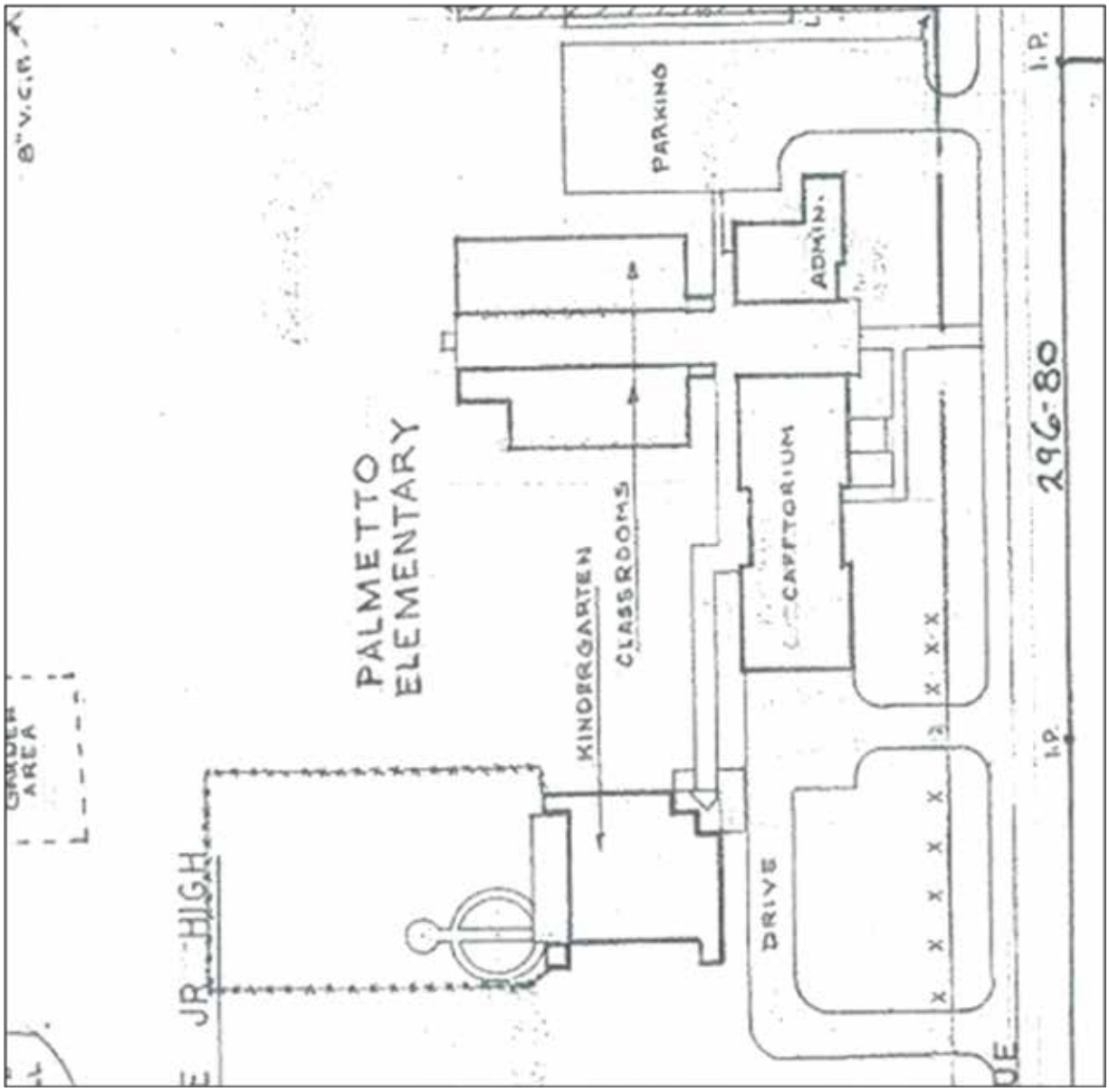



**Figure 71** **Detail from 1964 Site Plan for Palmetto Elementary School and Clearwater Comprehensive Junior High School, updated to 1977; north is at the top of the image (Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction 1964)**

**Figure 72 North elevation of administrative suite, taken facing south.**

**Figure 73 North elevation of classroom building, taken facing southwest.**

**Figure 74 Covered walkway leading to the kindergarten pod, taken facing southeast, January 2021.**

The architect for both Palmetto Elementary and Campbell Park Elementary (demolished 2002; Moore 2002) was James Yates Bruce of the St. Petersburg firm Bruce & Parrish. Bruce was a native of Georgia who served as a naval aviator in the Pacific theater during World War II. After the war, he studied architecture at the University of Oklahoma, coming to St. Petersburg to practice the profession in the 1950s, designing homes, hospitals, and schools. In 1961, he completed Oak Grove Junior High School, part of an experiment conducted by Pinellas County School Board to explore the relative effects and costs of climate control on educational outcome, with Bruce's air-conditioned Oak Grove design being compared to architect Charles Colwell's conventional design for Pinellas Park Junior High (Gardner 1961). Bruce was an inaugural member of the Pinellas County Housing Authority appointed by Governor Haydon Burns in November 1965 (*St. Petersburg Times* 1965), a position he resigned from in late 1966 to move to Tallahassee and become architect of the Schoolhouse Systems Project for the State Department of Education (*St. Petersburg Times* 1966). The multiyear project was intended to demonstrate that a components approach to would result in better and more cost-effective construction of new schools, as the availability of new materials and new technologies, along with a public demand for economy, led to distinctive architectural responses in the construction of schools in the Postwar era (Florida Architect 1967; Ogata 2008). He later moved to Macon, Georgia, where he died in 2002, at age 72 (*Tallahassee Democrat* 2002).

**Figure 75 James Yates Bruce, architect of Palmetto Elementary School (Watkins 1958).**

In May 1973, the School Board approved use of state bond money, in part, to add a 106-student kindergarten pod to Palmetto Elementary (Figure 76); a "pod" is an open space teaching area that accommodates more than one class (Hooker 1973). The pod, one of 18 built at Pinellas County schools in the early 1970s, was designed to be windowless, thinking that it would create more efficient energy control. Instead, the air conditioning system proved to be unreliable (DeLoache 1978). When Palmetto Elementary closed in 1985, and before Curtis Fundamental Elementary School moved in, a new media center was added to the west of the cafetorium, between the classroom building and the kindergarten pod (*St. Petersburg Times* 1985) (Figure 77).

**Figure 76 The 1973 Kindergarten Pod, taken facing southwest, January 2021.**

**Figure 77 Media Center, taken facing southwest, January 2021.**

Palmetto Elementary School was created as a segregated school despite the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Oliver Brown et a. v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, which had declared such policies to be unconstitutional. Florida's white politicians resisted, and by 1962, only slightly more than one percent of Black children in Florida attended desegregated schools (Johnston et al. 2003:E-50). Palmetto Elementary was one of 10 new schools built by the Pinellas County School Board in an ultimately unsuccessful effort to comply with *Brown* by creating "separate but equal" facilities (Schnur 1991). After Palmetto Elementary was desegregated in 1968/1969, it continued to be used as a public elementary school, but the buildings have been vacant since the Fall of 2008.

## 4.7 Prehistoric Sites

A search of the FMSF for previously recorded cultural resource revealed that no prior archaeological surveys have been conducted in the area of the North Greenwood Cemetery. Inspection of soils maps, site elevation and proximity to water indicate that the cemetery is located in an area with a moderate to high likelihood of containing prehistoric cultural materials. Cardno anticipated that prehistoric artifacts would be recovered during investigation of the historic cemetery. Systematic shovel testing of the project area was not proposed at part of the work plan. All artifacts were encountered during the cleaning and excavation of features and grave shafts. Location and depth information of these artifacts is recorded as a function of the historic cemetery excavation fieldwork. The artifacts were not recovered through a systematic sampling or delineation of prehistoric site as would be employed in a standard cultural resource assessment survey. As such, insufficient information exists as to the full nature and extent of these sites. However, the prehistoric artifacts recorded within the cemetery boundary illustrate the potential that additional cultural materials may be present within the boundary and surrounding land as anticipated by predictive modeling. Two lithic scatters were recorded as a result of the ground-truth excavation of the North Greenwood Cemetery (Figure 78). Information pertaining to the newly recorded sites is detailed below.


**Figure 78** **Location of Lithic Scatter 1 (8PI13948) and Lithic Scatter 2 (8PI13949) within cemetery boundary**

### 4.7.1 Site 8PI13948

*Site Type*: Prehistoric lithic scatter
*Cultural Affiliation*: Prehistoric (non-specific)
*USGS Quadrangle Reference*: Clearwater, FL, 1995
*Soil*: Immokalee soils and urban land
*Present Vegetation*: Oak, palm, improved pasture grasses
*Site Dimensions*: 25 m x 8 m
*NRHP Eligibility*: Insufficient Information (not eligible with project area)

Site 8PI13948 is a small, lithic scatter (n=29) located on the west side of Holt Avenue on the PCBI parcel (Figure 78). Cultural materials were recovered during the excavation of the historic cemetery located within the limits of Operation 1. Shovel skimming to clarify the edges of burial shafts, features and test unit excavation of burial shafts resulted in the identification of all the lithic material listed. As stipulated in the research design for the cemetery excavation, Stratum I was removed by hydraulic excavator and were not screened for cultural materials. Stratum I has an average depth of 60 cmbs within the area of Operation 1, lithic materials were recovered from soils to a depth of 110 cmbs. Shovel skimming and test unit opening elevations occur at the transition from stratum I and II. Soils at this depth and within the burial shaft column are disturbed due to cemetery activities and the subsequent construction of the school building. Artifacts recovered from the excavation of Test Unit 1 and 2 are indicated in Table 13, the remaining artifacts are general collection within the operation as a result of shovel skimming. The undisturbed portion of stratum II is a very pale brown (10YR 8/2) fine sand. Of the 29 pieces of debitage recovered 48% (n=14) are coral material and 52% (n=15) are chert material. Approximately 62% of the flakes appear to be thermally altered (n=18) and 48% (n=14) are tertiary flakes. Primary and secondary reduction flakes as well as angular debris with and without cortex are also represented in the assemblage making up slightly more than half of the recorded artifacts. A single thermally altered chert core was also identified.

The cultural material recovered during the course of this project, was from disturbed soils affected by cemetery activities and later development of the site. Given the disturbed nature of the soil columns being investigated as part of the historic cemetery excavation, the original depth of lithic deposit cannot be clearly determined. In total, 29 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered within 8PI13948. However, due to the narrow focus of the excavation and the inability to conduct systematic shovel testing within a historic cemetery, there is insufficient information to determine eligibility for the NRHP and no further archaeological work is recommended for the site within the cemetery boundary.

**Table 13 Artifacts recovered from 8PI13948**

| Test Unit | General Collection | Depth (cmbs) | Strat | Count | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | shovel skim | 60 | I-II | 1 | 1/4" chert, non-TA, angular debris no cortex |
| - | shovel skim | 60 | I-II | 1 | 1/2" chert, TA, tertiary |
| - | shovel skim | 60 | I-II | 1 | 3“ chert core, TA, 60% cortex |
| - | shovel skim | 60 | I-II | 1 | 1/4" coral, TA, tertiary |
| - | shovel skim | 60 | I-II | 1 | 1/8" coral, TA, angular debris no cortex |
| - | shovel skim | 60 | I-II | 1 | 1/4" coral, non-TA, tertiary |
| - | shovel skim | 60 | I-II | 1 | 1/8" coral, TA, tertiary |
| - | shovel skim | 65-70 | II | 1 | 1/2" coral, non-TA, tertiary |
| - | shovel skim | 65-70 | II | 1 | 1/4" coral, TA, tertiary |
| - | shovel skim | 65-70 | II | 1 | 1/8" coral, non-TA, angular debris w/cortex |
| - | shovel skim | 65-70 | II | 1 | 1/2" chert, TA, secondary |
| - | shovel skim | 65-70 | II | 1 | 1/2" coral, non-TA, angular debris no cortex |
| - | shovel skim | 95 | II | 1 | 1/8" chert, non-TA, secondary |
| TU1 | - | 80-90 | mixed | 1 | 1/4" chert, TA, secondary |
| TU1 | - | 80-90 | mixed | 2 | 3/4" chert, TA, primary |
| TU1 | - | 80-90 | mixed | 2 | 1/2" coral, TA, tertiary |
| TU1 | - | 90-100 | mixed | 1 | 1/2" coral, non-TA, tertiary |
| TU1 | - | 90-100 | mixed | 1 | 1/4" chert, TA, tertiary |

| Test Unit | General Collection | Depth (cmbs) | Strat | Count | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TU1 | - | 90-100 | mixed | 1 | 1/8" chert, non-TA, tertiary |
| TU1 | - | 100-110 | mixed | 1 | 1" coral, non-TA, secondary, utilized |
| TU1 | - | 100-110 | mixed | 1 | 1/4" coral, non-TA, angular debris no cortex |
| TU1 | - | 100-110 | mixed | 1 | 1/4" chert, TA, tertiary |
| TU2 | - | 80-90 | mixed | 1 | 1/4" coral, TA, tertiary |
| TU2 | - | 80-90 | mixed | 1 | 1/4" chert, TA, tertiary |
| TU2 | - | 80-90 | mixed | 1 | 1/2" chert, non-TA, angular debris no cortex |
| TU2 | - | 90-100 | mixed | 1 | 1/2" chert, non-TA, secondary |
| TU2 | - | 90-100 | mixed | 1 | 1/4" chert, TA, angular debris w/cortex |

### 4.7.2 Site 8PI13949

*Site Type*: Prehistoric lithic scatter
*Cultural Affiliation*: Prehistoric (non-specific)
*USGS Quadrangle Reference*: Clearwater, FL, 1995
*Soil*: Astatula soils and urban land
*Present Vegetation*: Oak, palm, improved pasture grasses
*Site Dimensions*: 11 m x 3 m
*NRHP Eligibility*: Insufficient Information (not eligible with project area)

Site 8PI13949 is a small, diffuse lithic scatter (n=4) located on the east side of Holt Avenue on the HEP parcel (Figure 78). Cultural materials were recovered during the excavation of the historic cemetery located within the limits of Operation 2. Shovel skimming to clarify the edges of burial shafts, features and test unit excavation of burial shafts resulted in the identification of all the lithic material listed. As stipulated in the research design for the cemetery excavation, Stratum I was removed by hydraulic excavator and were not screened for cultural materials. Stratum I has an average depth of 30 cmbs within the area of Operation 2, lithic materials were recovered from soils to a depth of 50 cmbs. Shovel skimming and test unit opening elevations occur within stratum II. Soils at this depth and within the burial shaft column are disturbed due to cemetery activities, and the subsequent development of the property. Artifacts recovered from the excavation and shovel skimming of Test Unit 3 and 4 and Burial 13 are indicated in Table 14. The undisturbed portion of stratum II is a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) fine sand. All 4 lithic flakes are a chert material and none appear to be thermally altered. Secondary and tertiary reduction flakes as well as angular debris and block shatter are represented in the assemblage.

The cultural material recovered during the course of this project, was from disturbed soils affected by cemetery activities and later development of the site. Given the disturbed nature of the soil columns being investigated as part of the historic cemetery excavation, the original depth of lithic deposit cannot be clearly determined. In total, 4 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered within 8PI13949. However, due to the narrow focus of the excavation and the inability to conduct systematic shovel testing within a historic cemetery, there is insufficient information to determine eligibility for the NRHP and no further archaeological work is recommended for the site within the cemetery boundary.

**Table 14 Artifacts recovered from 8PI13949**

| Test Unit/Burial# | General Collection | Depth (cmbs) | Strat | Count | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B13 | Surface Skim | 20 | I | 1 | 1" chert, TA, secondary |
| TU3 | - | 40-50 | II | 1 | 1/8" chert, non-TA, tertiary |
| TU3 | - | 40-50 | II | 1 | 1/8" chert, non-TA, shatter |
| TU4 | - | 50 | II | 1 | 1” chert, non-TA, angular debris no cortex |

# 5 Summary

A complete research design for the archaeological ground-truth excavation of North Greenwood Cemetery is detailed in the Archaeological Work Plan section of the final report submitted to the City of Clearwater (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020b). The goals and methods derived from the work plan and applied during the 2021 fieldwork phase are reviewed in Section 3 of this report.

As designed, the primary focus of excavation work was data collection with 3 main objectives:

- Delineation
- Confirmation of radar anomalies through ground-truthing
- Investigation of disturbances and areas from which graves may have been removed in the past.

Of the approximately 55 grave-like anomalies found during GPR survey, 29 grave shafts were exposed and confirmed through the delineation process (52.73%). Results of the mechanical excavation of Operation 1-4 exposed clusters of grave shafts within three of the four operations. These findings were anticipated, based on the results of GPR survey. Data collected during excavation not only supports the minimum count of unexposed grave-like anomalies outlined in the GPR report but also suggests additional intact burials may be present at the site. Operations 2, 3 and 4 also confirmed the absence of burial shafts in areas of GPR survey where no anomalies were identified, as anticipated. These areas show no signs of individual burial interment activities and are situated between clusters of confirmed grave shafts and the cemetery boundary. Findings in these areas suggest that the cemetery land use boundary is within the established cemetery boundary. As such, no graves are anticipated outside of the cemetery boundary in areas covered by GPR survey with negative grave-like anomaly results.

In total, four test units were excavated, Operation 1 (TU1 and TU2) and Operation 2 (TU3 and TU4), resulting in the confirmation of four burials that contain human remains. This suggests that surrounding burials with similar characteristics also likely contain human remains.

Results of the Test Unit 2 investigation provided evidence of a burial that appears to have been removed in its entirety during the 1954 cemetery relocation process.

One of two burials within TU1 is partially located below the footer of the school building. The burial shaft appears to have been impacted, possibly by the construction of the building but the coffin and remains are well below the building footer. The depth of the coffin and remains, in relation to building footer, indicates that any extant burials below the east end of the school building are likely preserved.

Test Unit 3 findings show a large disturbance which impacted several burials on the HEP parcel and resulted in displaced fragmentary human remains throughout the disturbance area. The soil is disturbed in this area at decreasing depths from north to south, suggesting that additional burials obscured from identification at the surface may be present below it with inconsistent levels of impact.

In Operation 3, a burial was transected by a sewer pipe displacing the remains, thereby confirming the presence of human remains in this location. No grave shafts were identified in contact with the west end of the school building in Operation 3. However, given the presence of human remains and the number of grave shafts exposed near the building in this location, it is likely additional burials were present below the footprint of the building at the time of its construction. This would result in the presence of displaced and fragmentary human remains below the building. Alternately, any extant coffins sufficiently deep enough may have escaped impact from the construction of the school and would likely remain relatively intact.

Partial grave shafts were recorded adjacent to the parking lot curb on the north edge of Operation 1- North and Operation 3. GPR survey results combined with excavation findings suggest that burials are present below the parking lot to the north of the school building.

In 2019, the City of Clearwater tasked Cardno with investigating if the cemetery relocation of 1954 had resulted in the removal of all burials from the North Greenwood Cemetery. Archaeologists have confirmed that extant burials remain in their original interment location at the site. Our team has supplied information regarding the location of burials with respect to the cemetery boundary. This report also provides a summary

of the impact of disturbances caused by development of the property. Finally, we have presented data concerning the potential location and preservation level of additional burials below elements of the built environment and areas of disturbance. It is Cardno's opinion that research goals as outlined in the work plan have been sufficiently addressed as a result of the archaeological ground-truth excavation of the North Greenwood Cemetery.

# 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

As of the date of this report, a final decision has not been reached in regard to future plans for North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947). Cardno's archaeological ground-truth excavation has identified the site as a historic cemetery and confirmed the presence of human remains within burial shafts and fragmentary human remains within disturbance areas. A total of 29 grave shafts were revealed during the execution of the ground-truth excavation, these serve to verify GPR findings. As such, no less than 55 extant burials are believed to be present within the cemetery boundary. Additionally, ground-truth results suggest that a number of burials are present below the building, an area which had not been subjected to GPR survey. Evidence of burial removal has been confirmed at the site. However, it is clear that a number of burials remain in their original interment location. Overall, the cemetery has been subjected to several disruptions caused by development of the site since the early 1950s with impacts ranging in severity. This has resulted in the disturbance of multiple burials and the displacement of human remains. All areas of land within the cemetery boundary should be treated as having the potential for previously unidentified human burials or fragmentary human remains. The following recommendations are suggestions for the overall management of North Greenwood Cemetery in its continued existence as a sacred space and as an important historical cemetery site. As no final decisions have been made for the property, the recommendations outlined below address general undertakings that may occur in the future. These items extend beyond the archaeological testing of the cemetery, and include consultation, buildings demolitions and utility management. What follows is not intended to be a comprehensive management plan or list of future undertakings.

## 6.1 Consultation

Based on the results of this survey, Cardno recommends the City of Clearwater and various property owners continue consultation proceedings with the descendent community, community representatives and relevant organization leaders. Furthermore, Cardno recommends consultation through a formalized committee dedicated to discussions geared specifically toward making decisions in regard to the North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947). It is not the intension of this report to dictate plans for the historic cemetery located at the corner of Holt Avenue and Engman Street. Rather the aim is simply to provide information to all stakeholders in order to facilitate discussions surrounding this important and sensitive site. Cardno is available to attend committee meetings to provide additional feedback or clarification on findings if requested.

## 6.2 Land Survey

Currently, ownership of the North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947) land is divided between the PCBI parcel, the HEP parcel and city owned roads and public right-of-ways operated by the City of Clearwater. A number of plat maps and land surveys previously conducted at the site identify the original boundaries of the cemetery. GPR survey and excavation fieldwork conducted by Cardno supports the extent of the cemetery boundary as stipulated in historical records. However, out of an abundance of caution the inclusion of a reasonable buffer surrounding the cemetery boundary is advisable in order to preserve the remaining integrity of this sensitive space. Current parcel data on file with the Pinellas County Property Appraiser does not reflect its historical use as a cemetery. Cardno recommends a land survey be completed and filed in order to reestablish the historical boundaries and cemetery land use of the property in official records and parcel data. Reunification of these lands within a single parcel under consolidated ownership may be an appropriate step in the process of finalization future plans regarding the cemetery.

## 6.3 Buildings, Demolition, Utility Maintenance

Any future development of the site which requires ground disturbing activities including but not limited to; renovations to the building, upgrading or maintenance of private and public utilities, and any modifications to the built environment in general should be monitored by a professional archaeologist. Additionally, Cardno recommends the observance of no dig policy within at least 10 ft. of the exterior of the cemetery boundary.

Any potential building demolition should be carried out following a written plan developed with the demolitions contractor. The school building foundation plans indicate the building rests on 12-in. concrete footers and a 4-6-in. poured concrete floor. The footers do not appear likely to exceed 2.5 ft. below surface. We recommend foremost that, if possible, footers be abandoned in place, with their locations precisely recorded during demo. Above grade demolition (i.e. roofs and walls) should be carried out so that all of the debris can be pushed to the interior of the structure, onto the foundational slab of reinforced concrete. This is a common practice in sensitive areas—for instance, when a building must be removed from an adjacent structure—but it will need to be specified to contractors in any planning documents and may carry additional costs.

Work to clear above-grade rubble should be carried out from the roads, parking lots and sidewalks bordering the building. Following above grade clearing, the slab can be broken with a hydraulic machine, and reinforced steel can be cut to remove the slab in pieces. It is essential that this stage be monitored by a professional archaeologist with osteological experience or training. Following removal of slab, the first course of concrete block risers can be removed, if first broken by hydraulic equipment. As should the removal of any poured concrete slabs, asphalt parking lots and other elements of the built environment. This process should also be carefully monitored by an archaeologist. Cardno recommends that a formal plan for demolition include an additional phase of GPR survey within the footprint of the school building once concrete slab removal is complete. Results in the current report indicate that additional burials are present below the building and in areas not subject to ground-truth. GPR survey would aid in locating those burials that remain intact.

Abandoned utilities in the vicinity of the cemetery should be cut and capped on either end, which will require digging down to the depth of the utility line in two places. In-place abandonment of utilities should take into consideration with the results of archaeological survey, so that any utilities excavation can take place in areas where graves are not thought to exist. Excavation to reach utilities should be monitored by a professional archaeologist.

# 7 Glossary

**Archaeology:** the study of past human lifeways through the analysis of their material and physical remains.

**Artifact:** any object manufactured or modified by humans.

**Centimeters below surface (cmbs):** measurement of depth in centimeters. 1 cm = 0.393701 in.

**Delineation:** identifying the exact position of a border or boundary.

**Demarcate:** set the boundaries or limits of.

**Excavation:** systematic removal of soil in order to expose and record archaeological remains.

**Extant:** still in existence.

**Florida Master Site File (FMSF):** database containing all recorded cultural resources in Florida, both prehistoric and historic sites.

**Grave shaft:** a hole dug into the ground in which a coffin is placed and then covered by soil.

**Global Positioning System (GPS):** a satellite navigation system used to determine the ground position of an object.

**Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR):** a survey method that uses radar pulses to create images of objects below the surface.

**Ground-truth:** the recording of physical evidence, via excavation, to support digital ground penetrating radar imagery (as it relates to a prior GPR survey).

***In situ*:** Latin phrase translating to “in position” and generally indicating an object is situated within its original location within the soil.

**Lithics:** a category of prehistoric artifact made from stone including chipped-stone arrowheads and knives, the stone debris (referred to as flakes or debitage) from making chipped-stone tools, as well as groundstone implements.

**Multi-instrumental:** the use of two or more ground penetrating radar devices to collect images of objects below the surface (as it relates to GPR survey).

**NAACP:** the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

**Overburden:** soil overlying an, archaeological site, or other underground feature.

**Photogrammetry:** the process of making reliable measurements from photographs.

**Provenience:** precise physical location of an object or artifact.

**Real Time Kinematics (RTK):** a GPS receiver using Global Navigation Satellite Systems along with a correction stream to achieve 1cm positional accuracy.

**Shovel skimming:** removing layers of earth gradually, using shovels to skim the exposed surface, removing a few inches of soil at a time.

**Work Plan:** a detailed accounting of how a group proposes going about accomplishing a specific task.

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1954c "Clearwater Drops Negro Cemetery Deal After Suit." 8 June 1954.
1954d "Clearwater Makes New Deal on Moving Negro Cemetery." 3 August 1954.
1954e "East Dunedin Group Fights Negro Cemetery Proposal." 17 August 1954.
1954f "Negro Graves in Clearwater Being Moved to New Site." 22 August 1954.
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North Greenwood
Cemetery Project

# APPENDIX

# A

## SURVEY LOG AND SITE FORMS

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

# Survey Log Sheet

**Florida Master Site File**
**Version 5.0 3/19**

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

**Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.**

## Manuscript Information

**Survey Project** (name and project phase)
North Greenwood Cemetery

**Report Title** (exactly as on title page)
Archaeological Ground-truth Excavation of North Greenwood Cemetery

**Report Authors** (as on title page)
1. Erin McKendry
2. Kim Hinder
3. Lucy Jones
4. Becky O'Sullivan

**Publication Year** 2021 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 144

**Publication Information** (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

**Supervisors of Fieldwork** (even if same as author) Names Erin McKendry

**Affiliation of Fieldworkers:** Organization Cardno City Riverview

**Key Words/Phrases** (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey, architecture, etc.*)
1. African American Ceme
2. North Greenwood Cemet
3. Clearwater
4. segregation era
5. ground-truth
6. erased cemetery
7. _____
8. _____

**Survey Sponsors** (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)
Name City of Clearwater Organization _____
Address/Phone/E-mail 100 South Myrtle Avenue/(727) 562-4745/Joseph.DeCicco@MyClearwater.com

**Recorder of Log Sheet** Erin McKendry **Date Log Sheet Completed** 7-2-2021

**Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?** ☒No ☐Yes: **Previous survey #s (FMSF only)** _____

## Project Area Mapping

**Counties** (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Pinellas
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

**USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision** (attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Name CLEARWATER Year 1995
2. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

**Fieldwork Dates:** Start 2-1-2021 End 2-12-2021 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 1.50 acres
**Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed** 4
**If Corridor** (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters _____ feet **Length:** _____ kilometers _____ miles


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Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

# Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

## Research and Field Methods

**Types of Survey** (select all that apply): ☒archaeological ☒architectural ☒historical/archival ☐underwater
☐damage assessment ☐monitoring report ☐other(describe): _____

**Scope/Intensity/Procedures**

Ground-truth excavation of historic cemetery, heavy machine soil removal, test unit excavation of grave shafts

**Preliminary Methods** (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐Florida Archives (Gray Building) | ☒library research- *local public* | ☒local property or tax records | ☒other historic maps | ☐LIDAR |
| ☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) | ☒library-special collection | ☒newspaper files | ☒soils maps or data | ☐other remote sensing |
| ☒Site File property search | ☐Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) | ☒literature search | ☐windshield survey | |
| ☒Site File survey search | ☐local informant(s) | ☐Sanborn Insurance maps | ☐aerial photography | |

☐other (describe): _____

**Archaeological Methods** (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐surface collection, controlled | ☐shovel test-other screen size | ☒block excavation (at least 2x2 m) | ☐metal detector |
| ☒surface collection, **un**controlled | ☐water screen | ☐soil resistivity | ☐other remote sensing |
| ☒shovel test-1/4"screen | ☐posthole tests | ☐magnetometer | ☐pedestrian survey |
| ☐shovel test-1/8" screen | ☐auger tests | ☐side scan sonar | ☐unknown |
| ☐shovel test 1/16"screen | ☐coring | ☒ground penetrating radar (GPR) | |
| ☐shovel test-unscreened | ☒test excavation (at least 1x2 m) | ☐LIDAR | |

☐other (describe): _____

**Historical/Architectural Methods** (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☐building permits | ☐demolition permits | ☐neighbor interview | ☒subdivision maps |
| ☐commercial permits | ☒windshield survey | ☐occupant interview | ☒tax records |
| ☐interior documentation | ☒local property records | ☐occupation permits | ☐unknown |

☒other (describe): field survey, historic newspaper

## Survey Results

**Resource Significance Evaluated?** ☐Yes ☒No

**Count of Previously Recorded Resources** 0 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 4

**List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed** (attach additional pages if necessary)

**List Newly Recorded Site ID#s** (attach additional pages if necessary)

8PI13947, 8PI13948, 8PI13949,8PI13950

**Site Forms Used:** ☐Site File Paper Forms ☒Site File PDF Forms

## REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

**SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

**Origin of Report:** ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

**Type of Document:** ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

**Document Destination:** Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____



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## Legend

- Cemetery boundary
- Parcel boundary

Image:2020

Data Source: ESRI, PCPA

Sec 10
Twp 29 S
Rng 15 E



# Project Area

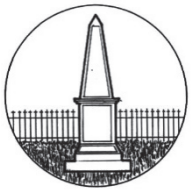
## North Greenwood Cemetery Project
## Pinellas County, Florida

0 160 320 Feet
0 50 100 Meters

Cardno
3905 Crescent Park Drive, Riverview, FL 33578 USA
Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 5/6/2021 Date Revised: 5/10/2021 File Path: G:\City of Clearwater\North Greenwood Cemetery\GIS\ArcMap\Greenwood_Cemetery_Location_rev05062021.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry

☒Original
☐Update



# HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM
## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
**Version 5.0 3/19**

Consult the *Guide to Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions.

Site # PI13947
Field Date 2-6-2020
Form Date 7-2-2021
Recorder # _____

Cemetery Name North Greenwood Cemetery Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name North Greenwood Cemetery Project Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☒county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name CLEARWATER USGS Date 1995 Plat or Other Map PB 12 PG 35
City/Town (within 3 miles) Clearwater In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Pinellas
Township 29S Range 15E Section 10 ¼ section ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular Sect. Name _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # multiple
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 324385 Northing 3096088
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

~1210 Holt Avenue Clearwater, FL. S of intersection Holt ave & Engman St. Spans Holt Ave, on E&W side of Ave on sep. parcels

Public Tract Containing Cemetery (e.g. park name) _____

## HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established 1940 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Ownership History (especially original owners)

D.D. Bigger(<1925),Edwards and Holt, Inc(1925),City of Clearwater (1940-1955); Pinellas County Board of Instruction (1955-present)

Year Burials Ceased, if applicable 1954 Reason(s) Burials Ceased (describe below)

Relocation of cemetery to Dunedin named Pinellas Memorial Park (original name)later as Parklawn Cemetery. Relocated to build segregated swimming pool

Range of Death Dates: Earliest Year 1940 Most Recent Year 1954
Acreage Expansions/Dates _____
List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery

unknown

Describe Previous Repair, Cleaning or Restoration Efforts

## DESCRIPTION

Type (select all that apply) ☐community ☐company town ☐epidemic ☐family ☐fraternal order ☐memorial park ☐military(not national) ☒municipal ☐national ☐potter's field ☐prison ☐religious ☐Rural Movement ☐other(describe): _____

Ethnic Group(s) Interred (select all that apply) ☐White non-Hispanic ☐Hispanic ☐Asian ☐Caribbean ☒African American ☐American Indian-tribe: _____ ☐other(describe): _____

Current Status: ☐still used for burials ☐no longer used for burials, but maintained ☒abandoned

Condition: ☐well maintained ☐some areas maintained ☐poorly maintained ☐not maintained, but easily identifiable ☐not maintained, hard to identify ☒not identifiable but known to exist (explain): historic maps&official records

Total # of Graves: 55 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: ☒yes ☐no
Describe Evidence of Unmarked Graves (include count) GPR survey ~54+, excavation ~28
Total Cemetery Size (give length by width or area, specify ft, m, ac, ha, etc.) 1.54 acres, 383 ft X 208 ft
Describe Cemetery Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, hedge, etc.) on multiple parcels, no marked boundary
Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) Oak, palm
Public Access: ☐unlimited ☒restricted: how? below school building with perimeter fence, private property
Threats (select all that apply) ☒abandonment ☐agriculture ☐mining/timbering ☒public development ☒private development ☐desecration/vandalism ☐other (explain): _____
Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological Remains (non-cemetery) none/8PI13948 and 8PI13949

☒Check if *Historical Structure Form* completed ☒Check if *Archaeological Site Form* completed

| DHR USE ONLY | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | DHR USE ONLY |
|---|---|---|
| NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____<br>KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____<br>NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2) | |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# HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Site # 8 PI13947

## GRAVE MARKER DESCRIPTIONS

Grave Groupings (select all that apply) ☐family ☐fraternal order ☐military ☐religious ☐ethnic heritage ☒other (describe below):
GPR results, excavation exposure of tops of grave shafts

Groupings Indicated By (select all that apply) ☐curbing ☐fence ☐hedge ☐wall ☒other (describe below):
GPR results and excavation exposure of tops of grave shafts

Describe Orientation of Graves (East/West, North/South, etc.) east/west

Describe/List Methods of Marking Graves Used (i.e., headstones, mounds, depressions, objects or plants, etc.)
concrete block markers, poured concrete vault tops, temporary metal markers

Marker Materials (select all that apply) ☐marble ☒concrete/cement ☐fieldstone ☐granite ☐wrought iron
☐cast iron ☐white bronze/zinc ☐sandstone ☐slate ☐wood
☒other (describe): markers removed during 1954 relocation

Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery (objects or decorative items placed on graves by well-wishers)
ceramic, glass, coins

Describe Marker Damage and Conditions (i.e., sunken, tilted, chipped, weathered but standing, broken in fragments, vandalized, etc.)
markers removed and or buried

Characterize Condition of Inscriptions (legible, illegible, none, etc.) none

Distinctive Grave Markers, Monuments, and/or Architectural Features
poured concrete vault tops with footers

Signatures of Stone Carvers (specify name, town if available)

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | ☒library research | ☐building permits | ☐Sanborn maps |
| ☒FL State Archives/photo collection | ☒city directory | ☒occupant/owner interview | ☒plat maps |
| ☒property appraiser / tax records | ☒newspaper files | ☒neighbor interview | ☐Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| ☒cultural resource survey | ☒historic photos | ☐interior inspection | ☐HABS/HAER record search |

☐other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (if unpublished give FMSF manuscript # or location where document available)

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not)
ground-truth excavation to verify presence of extant burials, full excavation and data collection of the site not completed

Areas of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15,* p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", etc.)
1. African American
2. Black history
3.
4.
5.
6.

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location — Maintaining organization Cardno
Document description photos, field notes, plans — File or accession #'s

2) Document type — Maintaining organization
Document description — File or accession #'s

## INFORMANT & RECORDER INFORMATION

Local Informant (name and contact information)

Recorder Information: Name Erin M. Mckendry — Affiliation Cardno
Address / Phone / E-mail 3905 Crescent Park Dr/8133670993/erin.mckendry@cardno.com

## Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH BOUNDARIES CLEARLY MARKED

❷ PHOTOS - DIGITAL (.jpeg or .tiff) AND HARD COPY FORMAT (plain paper acceptable)
Helpful photos include the main gate or entrance, representative general views, unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect.

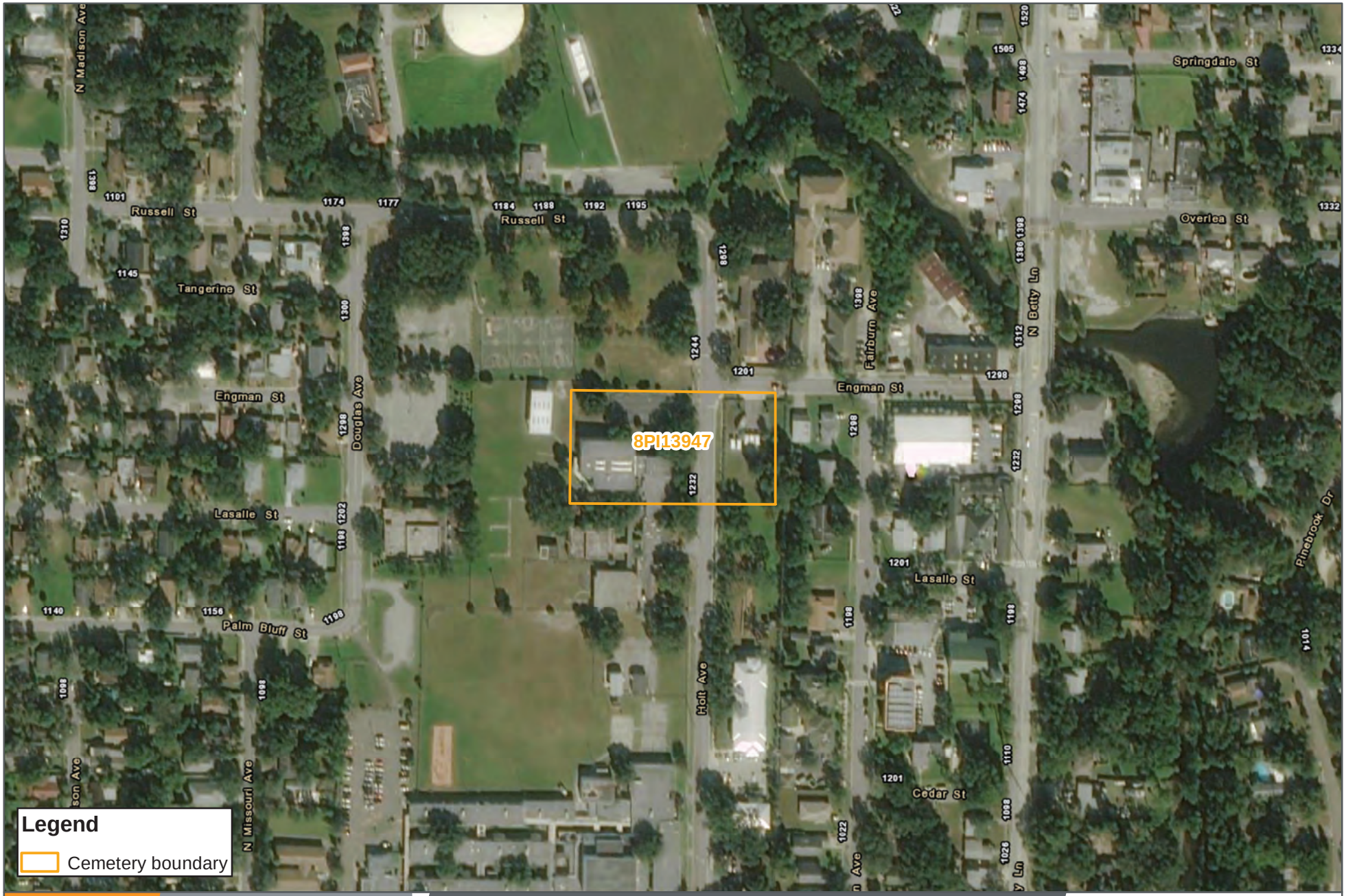


Image: 2020

Data Source: ESRI, Cardno

Sec 10
Twp 29 S
Rng 15 E



# North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947) Boundary

## North Greenwood Cemetery Project
## Pinellas County, Florida

0 125 250 Feet
0 40 80 Meters

Cardno

3905 Crescent Park Drive, Riverview, FL 33578 USA
Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 5/10/2021 Date Revised: 5/10/2021 File Path: G:\City of Clearwater\North Greenwood Cemetery\GIS\ArcMap\greenwood_Cemetery_8PI13947.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry


Image: 2020

Data Source: ESRI, Cardno

Sec 10
Twp 29 S
Rng 15 E



# North Greenwood Cemetery (8PI13947) Boundary

## North Greenwood Cemetery Project
## Pinellas County, Florida

0 250 500 Feet
0 80 160 Meters

Cardno

3905 Crescent Park Drive, Riverview, FL 33578 USA
Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 5/10/2021 Date Revised: 5/10/2021 File Path: G:\City of Clearwater\North Greenwood Cemetery\GIS\ArcMap\greenwood_Cemetery_8PI13947.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry

☒Original
☐Update

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
**Version 5.0 3/19**

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 PI13948
Field Date 2-1-2021
Form Date 7-2-2021
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Lithic Scatter 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name North Greenwood Cemetery Project Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name CLEARWATER USGS Date 1995 Plat or Other Map PB 12 PG 35
City/Town (within 3 miles) Clearwater In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Pinellas
Township 29S Range 15E Section 10 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 10-29-15-00000-130-0400
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 3 2 4 3 5 3 Northing 3 0 9 6 0 6 4
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

1210 Holt Ave. south of engman street intersection on west side of Holt Ave.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

## TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

*SETTING*

☒Land (*terrestrial*)
☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
☐Saltwater (*marine*)
☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
☐usually flooded
☐usually dry
☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
☐terrestrial
☐aquatic

*STRUCTURES OR FEATURES*

☐log boat
☐agric/farm building
☐burial mound
☐building remains
☐cemetery/grave
☐dump/refuse
☐earthworks (historic)
☐fort
☐midden
☐mill
☐mission
☐mound, nonspecific
☐plantation
☐platform mound
☐road segment
☐shell midden
☐shell mound
☐shipwreck
☒subsurface features
☐surface scatter
☐well

*FUNCTION*

☐campsite
☐extractive site
☐habitation (prehistoric)
☐homestead (historic)
☐farmstead
☐village (prehistoric)
☐town (historic)
☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. Lithic Scatter/quarry 2. Burials-historic

## CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

*ABORIGINAL*

☐Alachua
☐Archaic (nonspecific)
☐Archaic, Early
☐Archaic, Middle
☐Archaic, Late
☐Belle Glade
☐Cades Pond
☐Caloosahatchee
☐Deptford
☐Englewood
☐Fort Walton
☐Glades (nonspecific)
☐Glades I
☐Glades II
☐Glades III
☐Hickory Pond
☐Leon-Jefferson
☐Malabar I
☐Malabar II
☐Manasota
☐Mississippian
☐Mount Taylor
☐Norwood
☐Orange
☐Paleoindian
☐Pensacola
☐Perico Island
☐Safety Harbor
☐St. Augustine
☐St. Johns (nonspecific)
☐St. Johns I
☐St. Johns II
☐Santa Rosa
☐Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
☐Seminole (nonspecific)
☐Seminole: Colonization
☐Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
☐Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
☐Seminole: 3rd War & After
☐Swift Creek (nonspecific)
☐Swift Creek, Early
☐Swift Creek, Late
☐Transitional
☐Weeden Island (nonspecific)
☐Weeden Island I
☐Weeden Island II
☒Prehistoric (nonspecific)
☐Prehistoric non-ceramic
☐Prehistoric ceramic

*NON-ABORIGINAL*

☐First Spanish 1513-99
☐First Spanish 1600-99
☐First Spanish 1700-1763
☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐British 1763-1783
☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐American Territorial 1821-45
☐American Civil War 1861-65
☐American 19th Century
☐American 20th Century
☐American (nonspecific)
☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

lithics recovered during hist. cemetery excavation,disturbed soils affected by cemetery activities & development of the site. Insufficient information to determine eligibility, no further archaeological work is recommended within cemetery boundary

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

| DHR USE ONLY | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | DHR USE ONLY |
|---|---|---|
| NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____<br>KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____<br>NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2) | |


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Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PI13948

## FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

| SITE DETECTION | | | SITE BOUNDARY | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐no field check | ☒exposed ground | ☐screened shovel | ☐bounds unknown | ☐remote sensing | ☐unscreened shovel |
| ☐literature search | ☐posthole tests | ☒screened shovel-1/4" | ☐none by recorder | ☒exposed ground | ☐screened shovel |
| ☐informant report | ☐auger tests | ☐screened shovel-1/8" | ☐literature search | ☐posthole tests | ☒block excavations |
| ☐remote sensing | ☒unscreened shovel | ☐screened shovel-1/16" | ☐informant report | ☐auger tests | ☐estimate or guess |

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

excavation test units for Historic cemetery only. systematic shovel testing not conducted, systematic surface pedestrian survey not conducted.

## SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size ($m^2$) 224 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

110cmbs within disturbed burial shaft soils

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐single component ☐multiple component ☒uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

UID prehistoric lithic scatter from disturbed soils

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐none seen ☐minor ☒substantial ☐major ☐redeposited ☐destroyed-document! ☐unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

land used as historic cemetery 1940-1954, 1962 school bldg construction

Surface collection: area collected 235 $m^2$ # collection units 3 | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

## ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 29 ⊙count ○estimate | Surface # _____ | Subsurface # 29

*COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

☐unknown ☐unselective (all artifacts) ☒selective (some artifacts) ☐mixed selectivity

*SPATIAL CONTROL*

☐uncollected ☐general (not by subarea) ☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea) ☒variable spatial control ☐other (describe in comments below)

*ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS*

A - Lithics

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

systematic shovel testing not conducted, systematic surface survey not conducted

*DIAGNOSTICS* (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. heat-treated chert N= 6
2. _____ N=_____
3. _____ N=_____
4. _____ N=_____
5. _____ N=_____
6. _____ N=_____
7. _____ N=_____
8. _____ N=_____
9. _____ N=_____

## ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name Stevenson Creek Distance from site (m) 175

Natural community _____ Topography _____ Elevation: Min 16 m Max 21 m

Local vegetation oak, palm, scrub trees, ornamental vegetation

Present land use school

SCS soil series Immokalee soils and urban land Soil association _____

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Cardno
Document description photos, field notes, plans File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

## RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Erin M. McKendry Affiliation Cardno
Address / Phone / E-mail 3905 Crescent Park Dr/8133670993/erin.mckendry@cardno.com

**Required Attachments**

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.


Image: 2020

Data Source: ESRI, Cardno

Sec 10
Twp 29 S
Rng 15 E



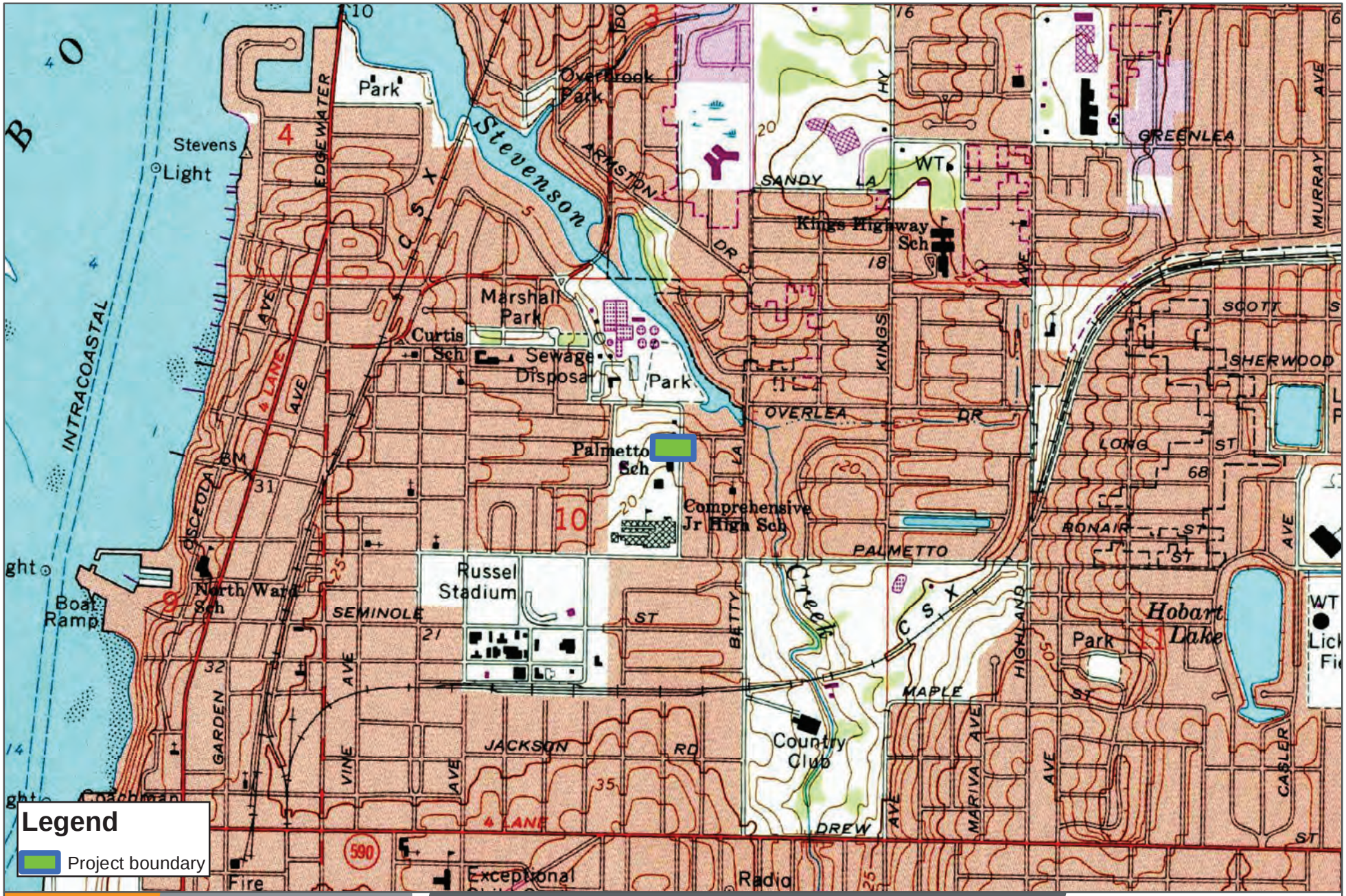
# Archaeological Sites

## North Greenwood Cemetery Project
## Pinellas County, Florida

0 20 40 Feet
0 7 14 Meters

Cardno
3905 Crescent Park Drive, Riverview, FL 33578 USA
Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 6/1/2021 Date Revised: 6/1/2021 File Path: G:\HDR\Tampa Streetcar Cultural\GIS\arcmap\greenwood_LithicScatter1_8PI13948_rev.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry




Quad: 1974 Clearwater
Data Source: ESRI, Cardno USGS

Sec 10
Twp 29 S
Rng 15 E



# Project Area

**North Greenwood Cemetery Project**
**Pinellas County, Florida**

0 625 1,250 Feet
0 200 400 Meters

Cardno
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Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 6/1/2021 Date Revised: 6/1/2021 File Path: G:\HDR\Tampa Streetcar Cultural\GIS\arcmap\greenwood_LithicScatter1_8PI13948_topo.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry

☒Original
☐Update

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
**Version 5.0 3/19**

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 PI13949
Field Date 2-1-2021
Form Date 7-2-2021
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Lithic Scatter 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name North Greenwood Cemetery Project Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name CLEARWATER USGS Date 1995 Plat or Other Map PB 12 PG 35
City/Town (within 3 miles) Clearwater In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Pinellas
Township 29S Range 15E Section 10 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 10-29-15-00000-130-0300
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 3 2 4 4 0 7 Northing 3 0 9 6 0 5 8
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

East side of Holt Ave. south of engman street intersection. on parcel currently owned by Homeless Empowerment Program

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

## TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

### *SETTING*
☒Land (*terrestrial*)
☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
☐Saltwater (*marine*)
☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
  ☐usually flooded
  ☐usually dry
☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  ☐terrestrial
  ☐aquatic

### *STRUCTURES OR FEATURES*
☐log boat
☐agric/farm building
☐burial mound
☐building remains
☐cemetery/grave
☐dump/refuse
☐earthworks (historic)
☐fort
☐midden
☐mill
☐mission
☐mound, nonspecific
☐plantation
☐platform mound
☐road segment
☐shell midden
☐shell mound
☐shipwreck
☒subsurface features
☐surface scatter
☐well

### *FUNCTION*
☐campsite
☐extractive site
☐habitation (prehistoric)
☐homestead (historic)
☐farmstead
☐village (prehistoric)
☐town (historic)
☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. Lithic Scatter/quarry 2. Burials-historic

## CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

### *ABORIGINAL*
☐Alachua
☐Archaic (nonspecific)
☐Archaic, Early
☐Archaic, Middle
☐Archaic, Late
☐Belle Glade
☐Cades Pond
☐Caloosahatchee
☐Deptford
☐Englewood
☐Fort Walton
☐Glades (nonspecific)
☐Glades I
☐Glades II
☐Glades III
☐Hickory Pond
☐Leon-Jefferson
☐Malabar I
☐Malabar II
☐Manasota
☐Mississippian
☐Mount Taylor
☐Norwood
☐Orange
☐Paleoindian
☐Pensacola
☐Perico Island
☐Safety Harbor
☐St. Augustine
☐St. Johns (nonspecific)
☐St. Johns I
☐St. Johns II
☐Santa Rosa
☐Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
☐Seminole (nonspecific)
☐Seminole: Colonization
☐Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
☐Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
☐Seminole: 3rd War & After
☐Swift Creek (nonspecific)
☐Swift Creek, Early
☐Swift Creek, Late
☐Transitional
☐Weeden Island (nonspecific)
☐Weeden Island I
☐Weeden Island II
☒Prehistoric (nonspecific)
☐Prehistoric non-ceramic
☐Prehistoric ceramic

### *NON-ABORIGINAL*
☐First Spanish 1513-99
☐First Spanish 1600-99
☐First Spanish 1700-1763
☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐British 1763-1783
☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐American Territorial 1821-45
☐American Civil War 1861-65
☐American 19th Century
☐American 20th Century
☐American (nonspecific)
☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

lithics recovered during hist. cemetery excavation,disturbed soils affected by cemetery activities & development of the site. Insufficient information to determine eligibility, no further archaeological work is recommended within cemetery boundary

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

| DHR USE ONLY | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | DHR USE ONLY |
|---|---|---|
| NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____<br>KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____<br>NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2) | |


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Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PI13949

## FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

| SITE DETECTION | | | SITE BOUNDARY | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐no field check | ☒exposed ground | ☐screened shovel | ☐bounds unknown | ☐remote sensing | ☐unscreened shovel |
| ☐literature search | ☐posthole tests | ☒screened shovel-1/4" | ☐none by recorder | ☒exposed ground | ☐screened shovel |
| ☐informant report | ☐auger tests | ☐screened shovel-1/8" | ☐literature search | ☐posthole tests | ☒block excavations |
| ☐remote sensing | ☒unscreened shovel | ☐screened shovel-1/16" | ☐informant report | ☐auger tests | ☐estimate or guess |

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Historic cemetery excavation test units. systematic shovel testing not conducted, systematic surface pedestrian survey not conducted.

## SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size ($m^2$) 143 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

50cmbs within disturbed burial shaft soils

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐single component ☐multiple component ☒uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

UID prehistoric lithic scatter from disturbed soils

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐none seen ☐minor ☒substantial ☐major ☐redeposited ☐destroyed-document! ☐unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

land used as historic cemetery 1940-1954, 1970's mobile home lot, 1970's+ parking lot

Surface collection: area collected 235 $m^2$ # collection units 3 | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

## ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 4 ⦿count ○estimate | Surface # _____ | Subsurface # 4

*COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

☐unknown ☐unselective (all artifacts) ☒selective (some artifacts) ☐mixed selectivity

*SPATIAL CONTROL*

☐uncollected ☐general (not by subarea) ☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea) ☒variable spatial control ☐other (describe in comments below)

*ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS*

A - Lithics

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

systematic shovel testing not conducted, systematic surface survey not conducted

*DIAGNOSTICS* (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. heat-treated chert N= 1
2. _____ N=_____
3. _____ N=_____
4. _____ N=_____
5. _____ N=_____
6. _____ N=_____
7. _____ N=_____
8. _____ N=_____
9. _____ N=_____

## ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name Stevenson Creek Distance from site (m) 175

Natural community _____ Topography _____ Elevation: Min 16 m Max 19 m

Local vegetation oak, palm, scrub trees, ornamental vegetation

Present land use open grass lot, parking lot

SCS soil series Astatula soils and urban land Soil association _____

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Cardno
Document description photos, field notes, plans File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

## RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Erin M. McKendry Affiliation Cardno
Address / Phone / E-mail 3905 Crescent Park Dr/8133670993/erin.mckendry@cardno.com

**Required Attachments**

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.


Image: 2020

Data Source: ESRI, Cardno

Sec 10
Twp 29 S
Rng 15 E



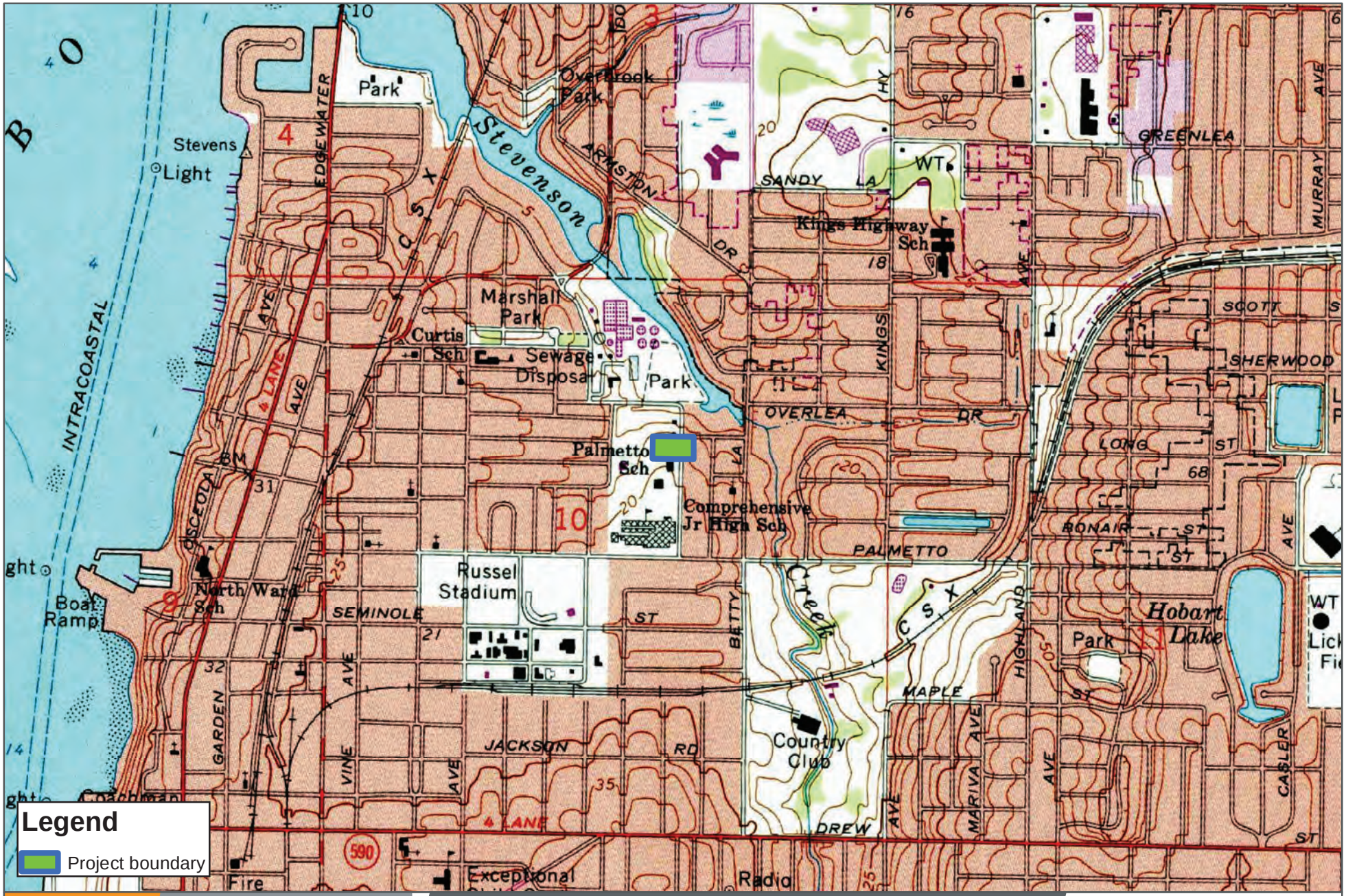
# Archaeological Sites

## North Greenwood Cemetery Project
## Pinellas County, Florida

0 20 40 Feet
0 7 14 Meters

Cardno
3905 Crescent Park Drive, Riverview, FL 33578 USA
Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 6/1/2021 Date Revised: 6/1/2021 File Path: G:\HDR\Tampa Streetcar Cultural\GIS\arcmap\greenwood_LithicScatter1_8PI13948_rev.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry




Quad: 1974 Clearwater
Data Source: ESRI, Cardno USGS

Sec 10
Twp 29 S
Rng 15 E



# Project Area

**North Greenwood Cemetery Project**
**Pinellas County, Florida**

0 625 1,250 Feet
0 200 400 Meters

Cardno
3905 Crescent Park Drive, Riverview, FL 33578 USA
Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 6/1/2021 Date Revised: 6/1/2021 File Path: G:\HDR\Tampa Streetcar Cultural\GIS\arcmap\greenwood_LithicScatter1_8PI13948_topo.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry

☒ Original
☐ Update

# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
**Version 5.0 3/19**

Site#8 PI13950
Field Date 2-1-2021
Form Date 7-2-2021
Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Palmetto Elementary School Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name North Greenwood Cemetery Project Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

| Street Number | Direction | Street Name | Street Type | Suffix Direction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1210 | | Holt | Avenue | |

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Engman Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name CLEARWATER USGS Date 1995 Plat or Other Map PB 12 PG 35
City / Town (within 3 miles) Clearwater In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Pinellas
Township 29S Range 15E Section 10 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 10-29-15-00000-130-0400 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 3 2 4 3 5 3 Northing 3 0 9 6 0 6 4
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

## HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use School From (year): 1962 To (year): ~2010
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1985 Nature windows
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1973 Nature outbuildings
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Pinellas County School Board

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

## DESCRIPTION

Style International Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1-light,metal, ribbon. 1-light, metal awning. window walls

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

covered walkways, exterior stairs

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

1973 Kindergarten pod, Media center

| DHR USE ONLY | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | DHR USE ONLY |
|---|---|---|
| NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____<br>KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____<br>NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2) | |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# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 PI13950

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

recessed paired 1-light metal doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

multiple entrances on various elevations

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

mid-twentieth-century "finger plan" type school w/2-story lengths of classrooms, double-loaded, opening onto an inner atrium w/stairways, connected at one end to the administrative suite w/cafetorium Classrooms on an east-west axis w/window walls on N

Archaeological Remains 8PI13948 & 8PI13949 ☒Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | ☒library research | ☒building permits | ☒Sanborn maps |
| ☒FL State Archives/photo collection | ☒city directory | ☒occupant/owner interview | ☒plat maps |
| ☒property appraiser / tax records | ☒newspaper files | ☒neighbor interview | ☐Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| ☒cultural resource survey (CRAS) | ☒historic photos | ☐interior inspection | ☐HABS/HAER record search |

☐other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

may be eligible for listing under Criterion A (Event) or Criterion C (Design/Construction), but a more detailed examination of the school's interior spaces would be necessary prior to determining that a suitable degree of integrity remains

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. African American 3. Education 5. _____
2. Black history 4. _____ 6. _____

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Cardno
Document description photos, field notes, plans File or accession #'s _____

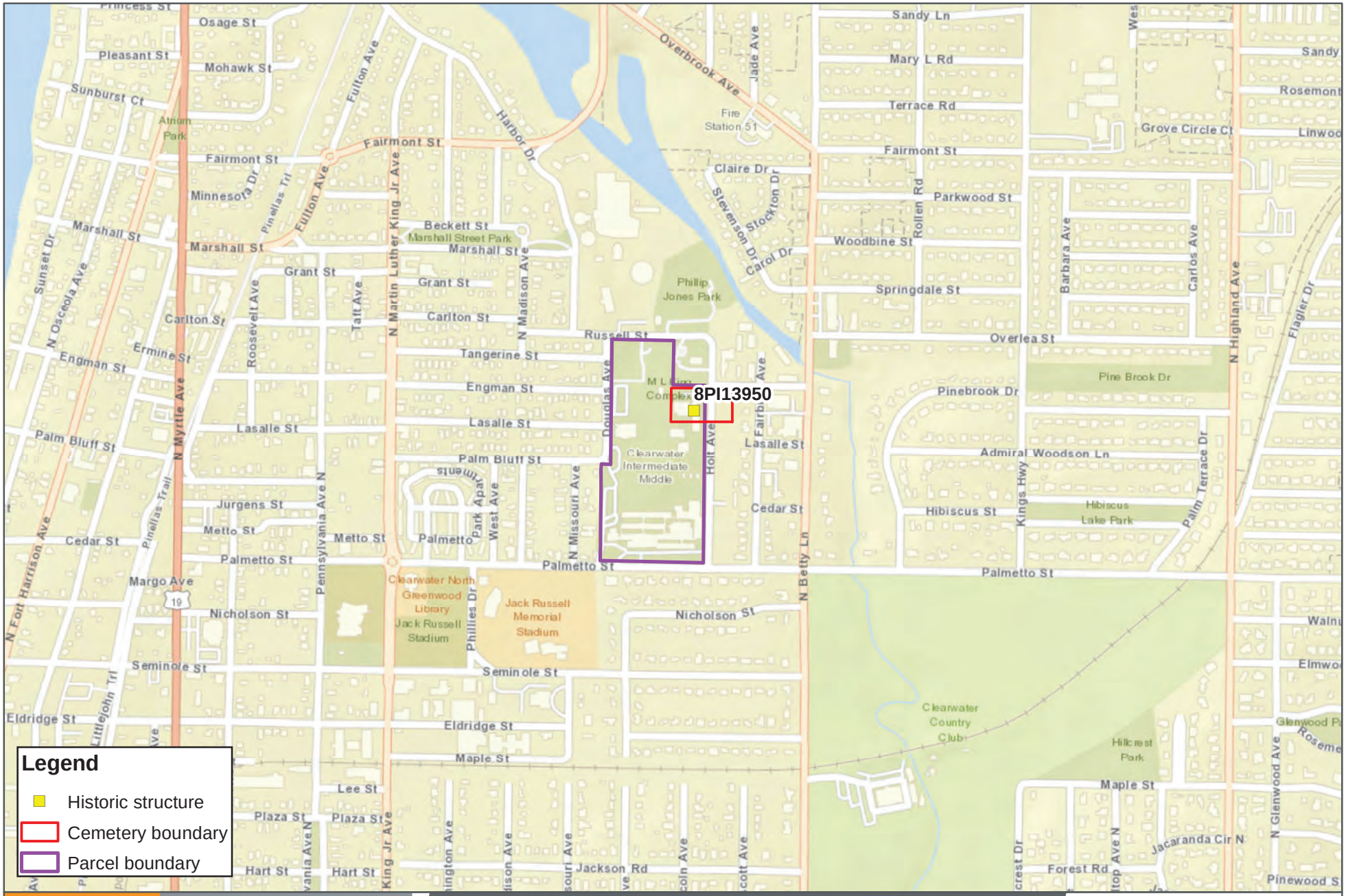
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Erin M. McKendry Affiliation Cardno
Recorder Contact Information 3905 Crescent Park Dr/8133670993/erin.mckendry@cardno.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

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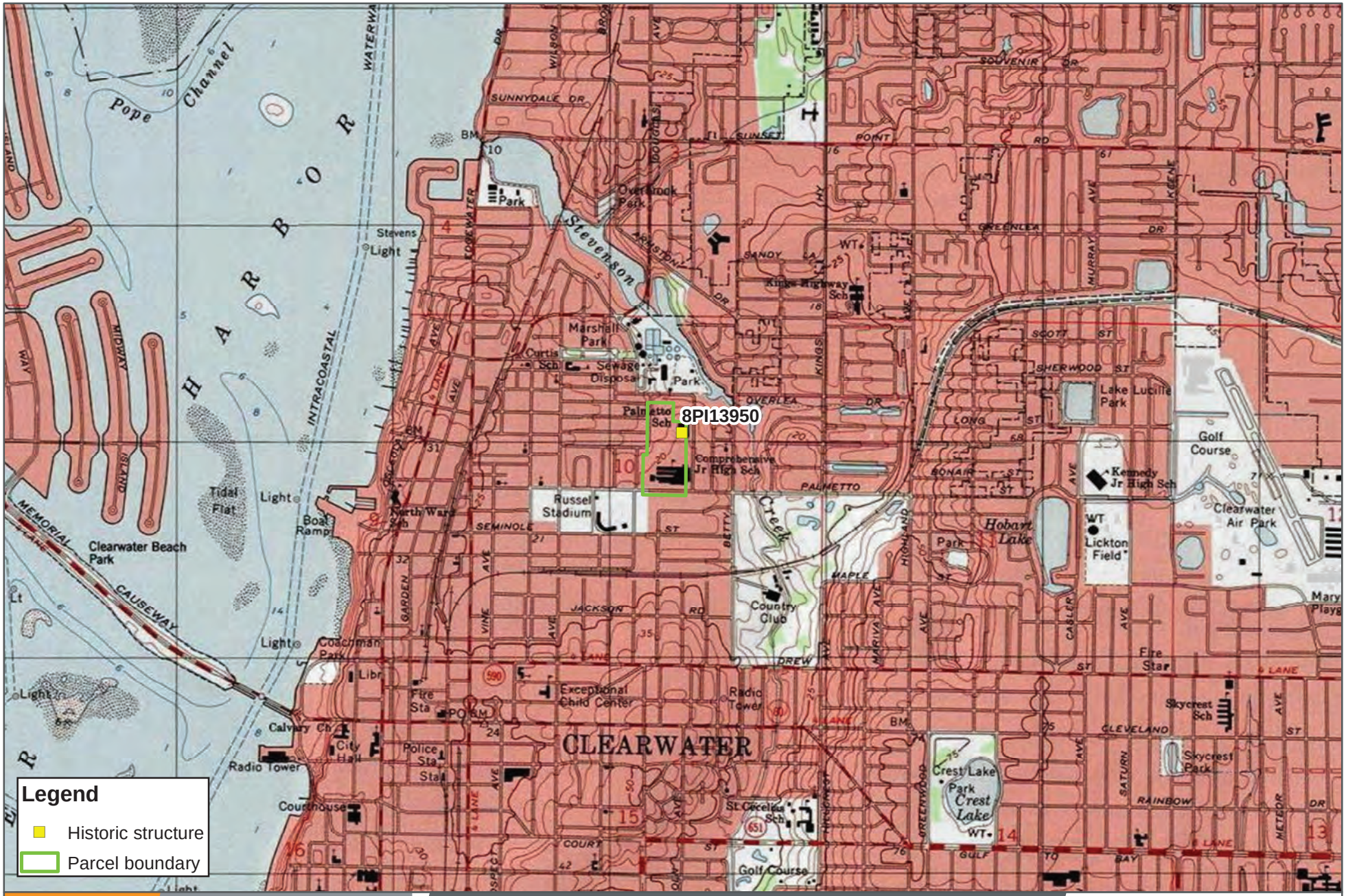
# Palmetto Elementary School - 8PI13950

## North Greenwood Cemetery Project
## Pinellas County, Florida

Cardno
3905 Crescent Park Drive, Riverview, FL 33578 USA
Phone (+1) 813-664-4500 Fax (+1) 813-664-0440
www.cardno.com

Date Created: 6/1/2021 Date Revised: 6/1/2021 File Path: G:\City of Clearwater\North Greenwood Cemetery\GIS\ArcMap\greenwood_Palmetto_Elem_8PI13950_street.mxd
GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry



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GIS Analyst: erin.mckendry