

Figure 12. Previously identified sites within 3.2 km of the subject property.

8.2 Previous Research at the Moore Site

Thomas Penders conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Moore site in 2003. On April 13, 2003, Thomas Penders was contacted by Dave Rich who is a member of the Harry T. Moore site committee. Mr. Rich informed Mr. Penders that heavy equipment operators uncovered a "trash dump". After that conversation Mr. Penders contacted Robert Gross, then chairman of the Brevard County Historical Commission. Also notified were Mrs. Vera Zimmerman of the Indian River Anthropological Society and Greg Jones, an IRAS member and county employee. Over the course of the following two days (April 14 and 15) Brevard County Parks & Recreation and SHPO personnel were notified of the find. Thomas Penders and Associates notified Mr. Rich to stop collecting material from the site and the county was notified to stop all construction activities around the feature. Thomas Penders and Associates conducted a preliminary field investigation on April 19-20, 2003. The results of the survey identified an exposed trash pit (Feature 1) uncovered by construction workers was the only identified cultural feature (Figure 13). Dave Rich, a member of the Harry T. Moore Homesite committee had delineated the trash pit using surveyor stakes and flagging tape. It is located approximately 20 m (66 ft) southwest of the house site on the slope of a retention pond. Thomas Penders and Associates collected surface material from this location. A trowel was used to scrape the ground surface to delineate the diameter of the pit and to expose other artifacts (Figure 13). Due to the redundant nature of the material present and since it was thought the pit will be protected, only a representative sample of material was collected for analysis. In addition, material collected by Mr. Rich was obtained. Upon collection of all materials analysis was conducted to identify the material.

All the material collected is common household refuse associated with daily living activities. A total of 27 artifacts were collected from Feature 1*. Of the 27 artifacts, 19 were bottles or jars. All had screw tops and were machine manufactured, which date the bottle to the Twentieth Century. Two *French's Mustard* jars date the site to post 1920s. One clear glass bottle was embossed with the company name *Duraglas* at the bottom. The Duraglas Company did not begin operations until 1940. A clear glass jar with faceted sides was embossed with the name *Moroline*. This was a hair product and dates to 1940-1950. Two specimens had art deco motifs on the edges. Art Deco was a style that lasted from 1918 to 1939. The remaining bottles/jars were two *Kleazon Antiseptic* bottles, three bottles embossed with *Mi31 Solution*, one cold cream jar, one food "mason type" storage jar, two jelly jars, two amber colored bottles, one large food jar, and one bottle that contained liquid shoe polish. There were eight specimens of ceramics from the site. There was one fragment of milk glass, three porcelain jar fragments, three fragments of cream ware from a jar or bowl, and one fragment from a whiteware plate. All the material placed the date of the refuse pile to sometime in the 1940s and no later than 1951. As a result of the survey a report was issued to the county and FDHR (Penders 2003).

In the 2003 report this author made several recommendations to the Brevard County Parks and Recreation Department and are listed below (Penders 2003:40):

1. The feature uncovered during construction should be covered over and left undisturbed unless further investigation is requested by the landowner.
2. Due to the property containing a known site and being an unsolved crime scene all future excavations must be monitored by a professional archaeologist.
3. The site should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

* The feature was renumbered as feature 4 for during the present survey

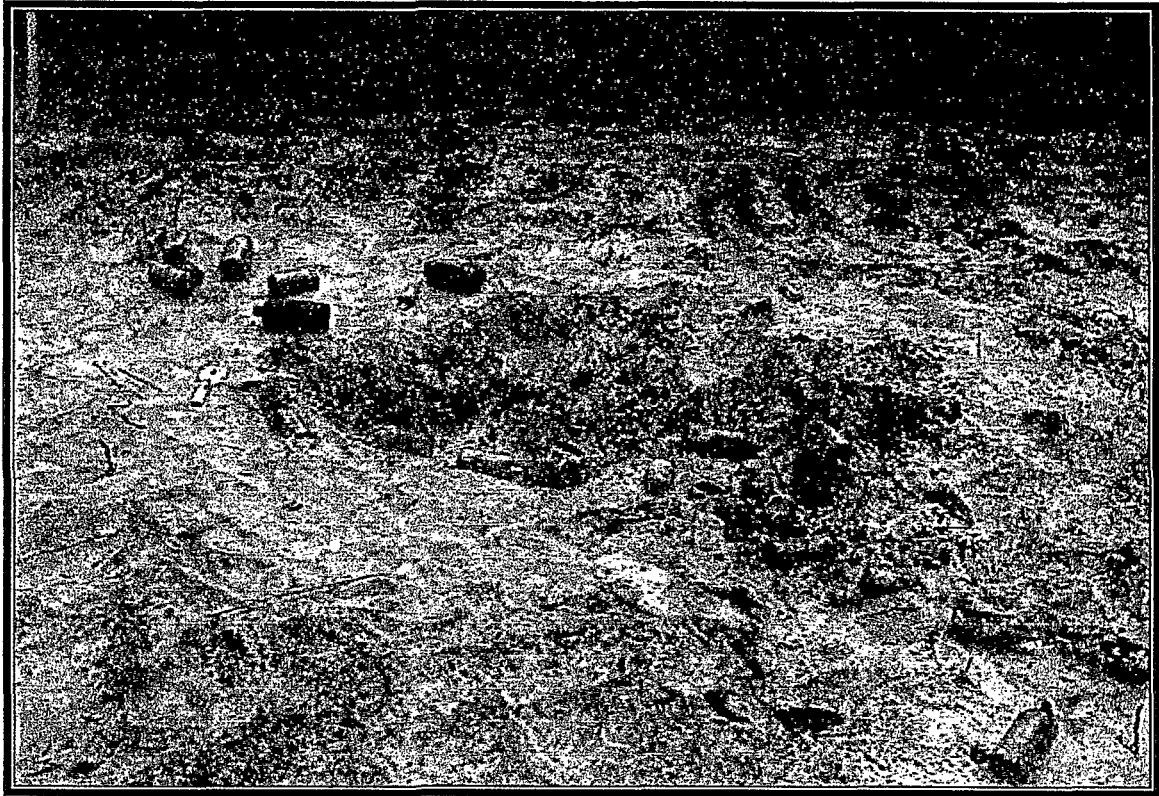


Figure 13. Close-up of the exposed refuse pit and artifacts recovered in 2003.

Of the three recommendations, the Brevard County Parks and Recreation Department has *only* adhered to items 1 and 3. Since 2003, they have installed sod and excavated trenches for an irrigation system. In 2004, trenching uncovered another trash pit. The materials from the trench were surrendered to Roz Foster, a member of the Brevard County Historical Commission (Foster 2005: Personal communication). However, the location was never documented. Though the material was recovered, valuable location information was lost and this could have also impacted any criminal evidence left at the site.

8.3 Historic Properties Survey

The *Map of the Seat of War in Florida* had all the known military trails, forts, camps, and battles from the First and Second Seminole Indian Wars. A review of the map indicated there was no evidence of any development within the subject parcel. However the Hernandez-Capron Trail was located 3.2 km (2 mi) east of the subject parcel (Macay 1839). The 1840s surveyor map (Figure 14) and notes indicated there was no development of the subject parcel. The area is described as pine and palmetto flatwoods, oak scrub, and swampy areas with low hammocks (Washington 1844:347-348, 360-361, 1845). Maps from 1874, 1882, 1885, 1888, and 1900 all show development in the general area however, there appeared to be no development within the project area other than the railroad to the east and some maps indicating the Hernandez-Capron Trail (Drew 1874; G.W. and C.B. Colton Company 1882; Elliot 1888; LeBaron 1885; Rand McNally Company 1900). A review of historic USGS maps indicated the subject property was groves but provided no other information (EDR 2005a). Survey notes and historical USGS maps are located in Appendix C.

A review of the property deeds and records indicated the parcel was initially owned by George Warren and his family who moved to Brevard County in 1868. He is listed in the 1870 Federal census as a white man with mulatto wife and children. The census reports that his wife was born in Virginia and all but his youngest children were born in Georgia. The census report further describes George Warren as a farmer and land owner. In the 1880 census George Warren and his entire family are listed as mulatto (Gross 2003a:1). In 1891, Annie Warren who was 12 years old at the time, inherited a share of her father's estate including the subject property (Gross 2003a:1). She married David Simms soon afterward (Gross 2003a:1). In 1897, a deed was issued by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, State of Florida to the Florida East Coast Canal and Transportation Company (State of Florida n.d.). It is unclear whether this included the subject property or not. In 1917, Annie (Warren) Simms took part in a warranty deed that sold to the African M.E. Church for one dollar a parcel of the land she inherited from her father. It was for the purpose of constructing a church on the parcel (Brevard County 1917). No church was ever constructed on the parcel. Gross (2003a:2) stated that in 1931 Annie and David Simms sold to Harry and Harriette Moore one acre of land where the house stood. According to Gross (2003a:2), this information was listed in *Public Records of Brevard County*. However, subsequent research by this author failed to find that information. In 1943, the Moore's increased their land holdings by purchasing 5 acres from Harry Melvin Curry which was adjacent to the parcel (Gross 2003a:2). In 1947 and 1949, Harry T. Moore further increased his land holdings by purchasing from the Campbell and Dupont families and the State of Florida several acres of land (State of Florida 1949). The chain of title report indicated in 1961 Annie and Arnold Simms sold the Moore site to Tommy and Hoyt Mack. They owned the land until it was sold to Brevard County in 1994 (NETR 2005:2). Supporting documents are located in Appendix C.

Aerial photographs from 1943 through 1993 were reviewed to determine any alterations or effects to the property and to provide a chronological documentation of the parcel. The 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 15) clearly showed a structure at the same location as the Moore house. The property was cleared around the structure except for a few trees. An easement was visible on the east side of the structure. West of

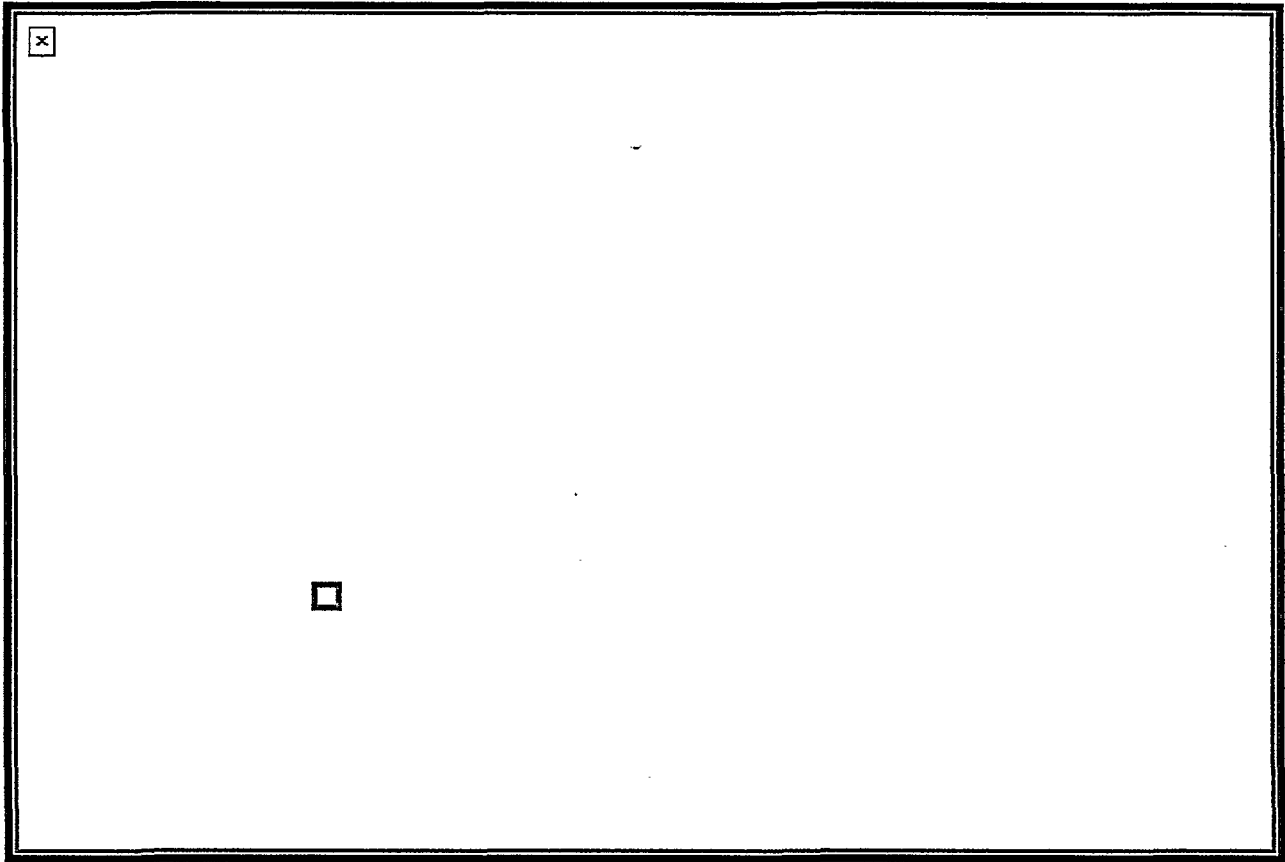


Figure 14. Government Land Office map from 1845 (project area is outlined in red)

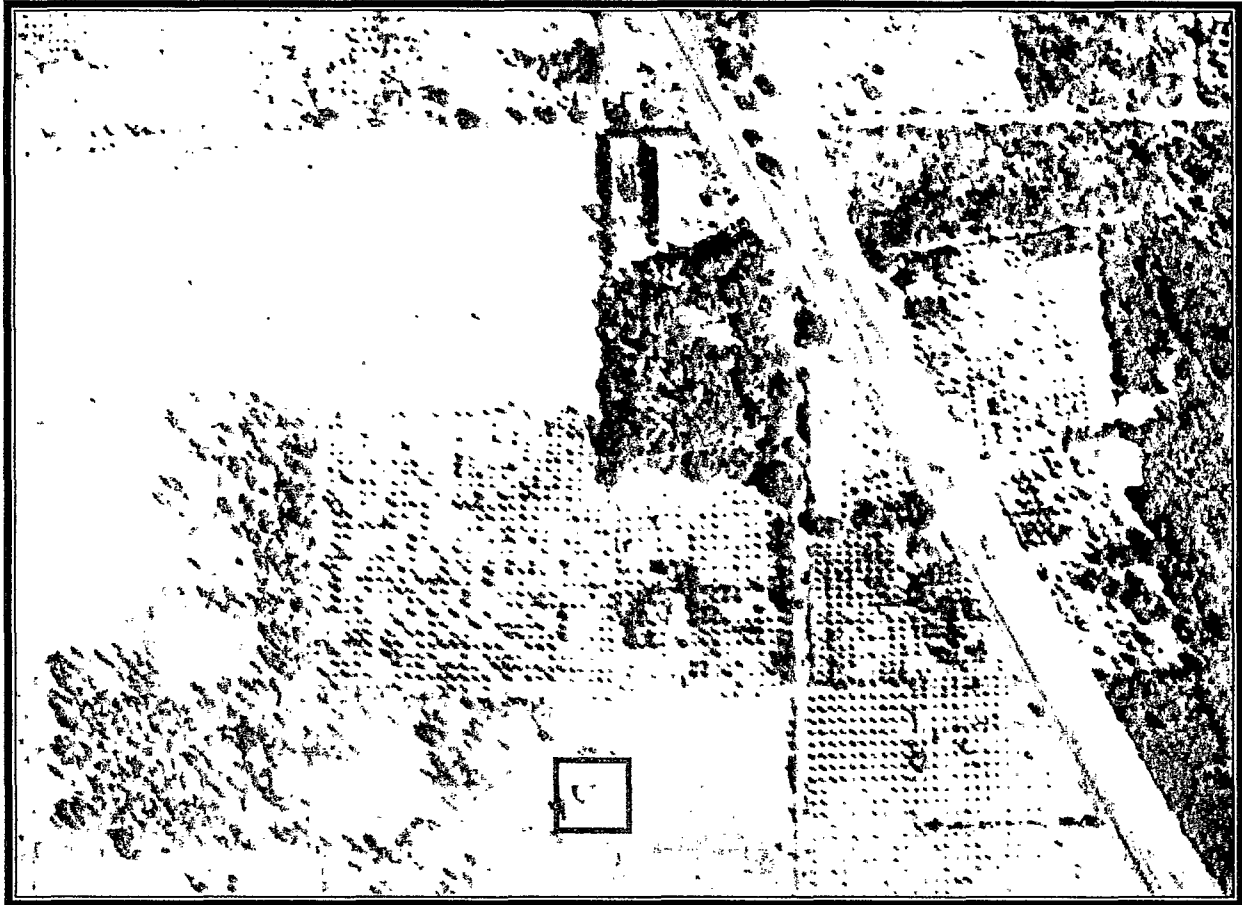


Figure 15. Close up of 1943 aerial photograph with Moore house indicated in red.

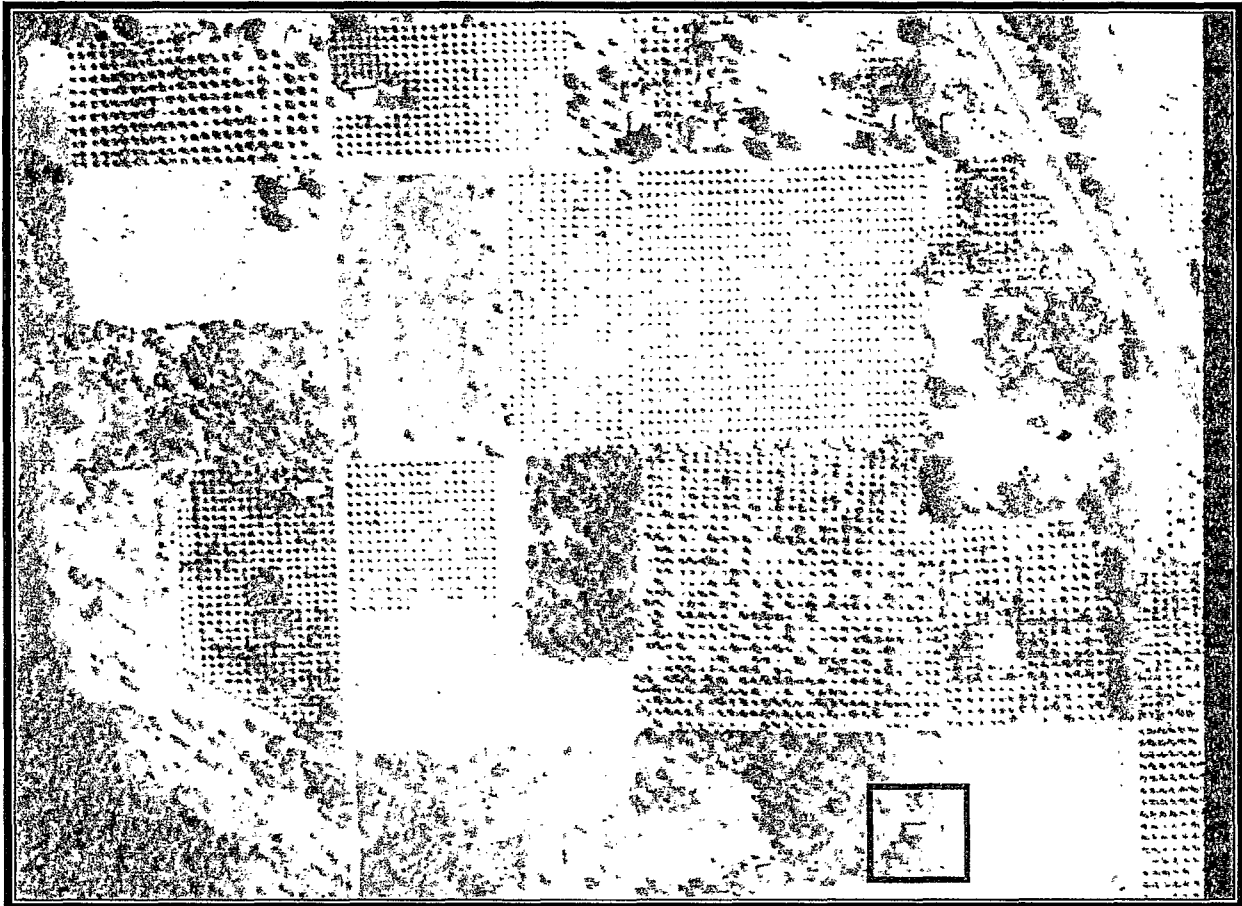


Figure 16. Close up of the 1951 aerial photograph with Moore house location indicated in red.

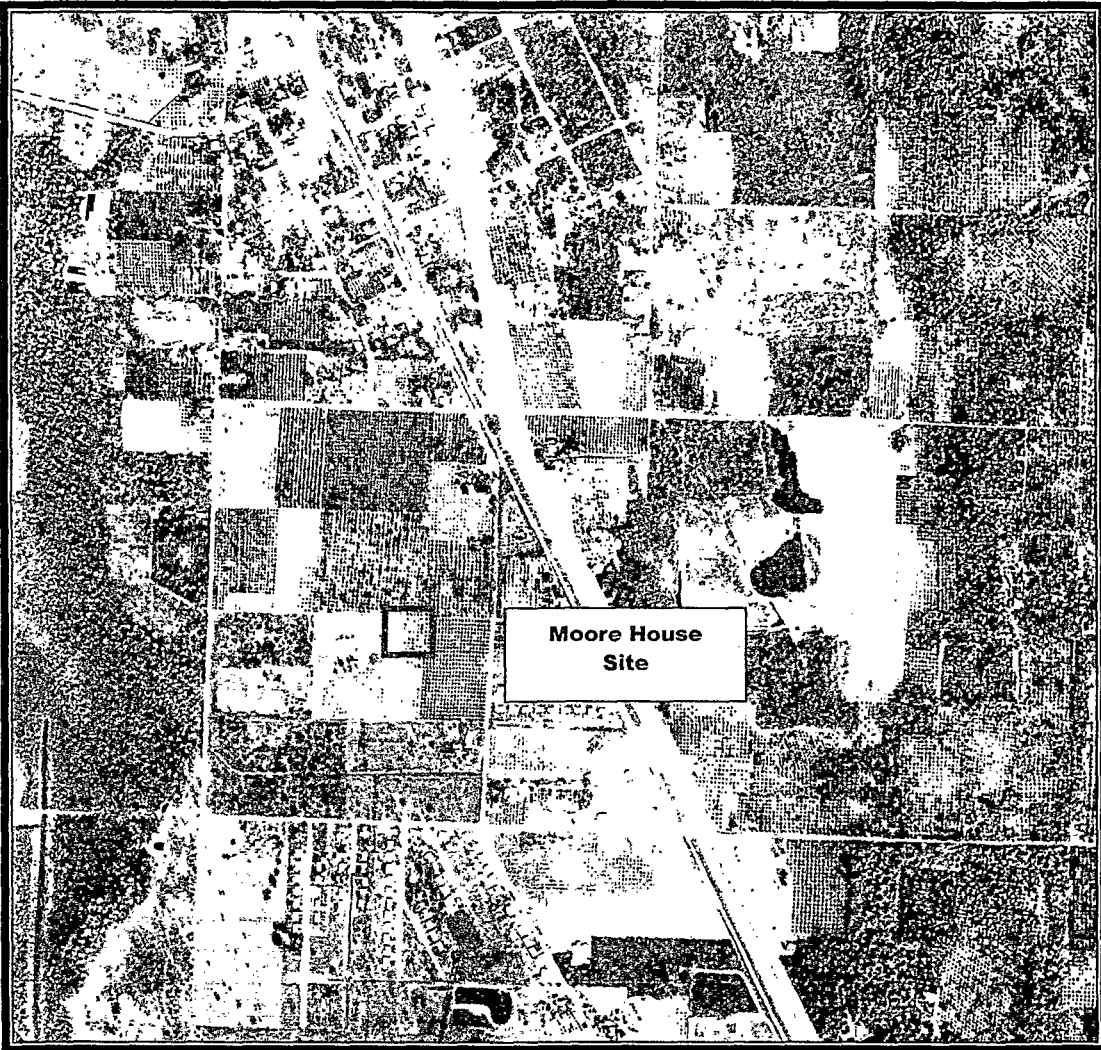


Figure 17. Aerial photograph from 1961 of the project area.

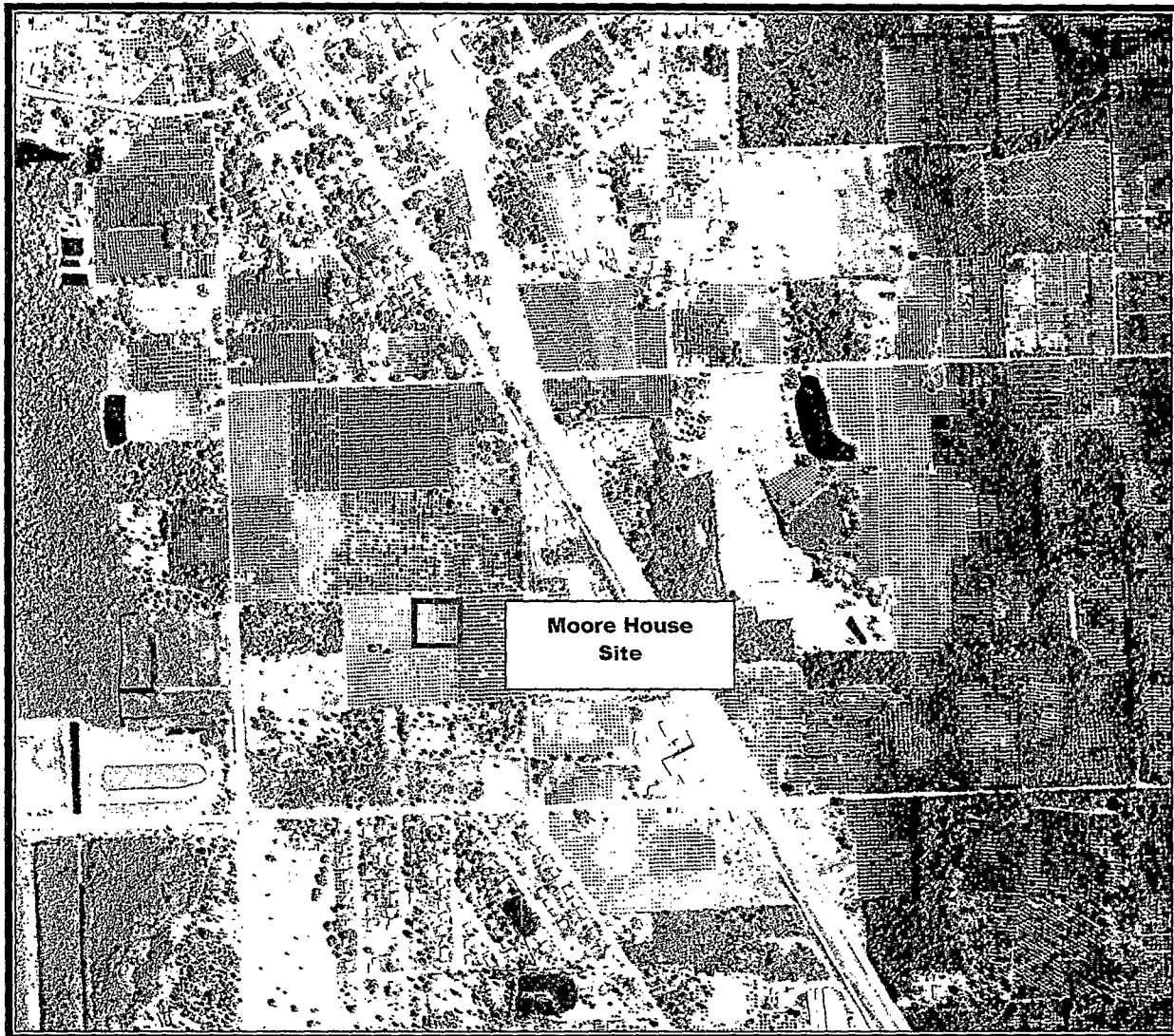


Figure 18. Aerial photograph from 1972 of the project area

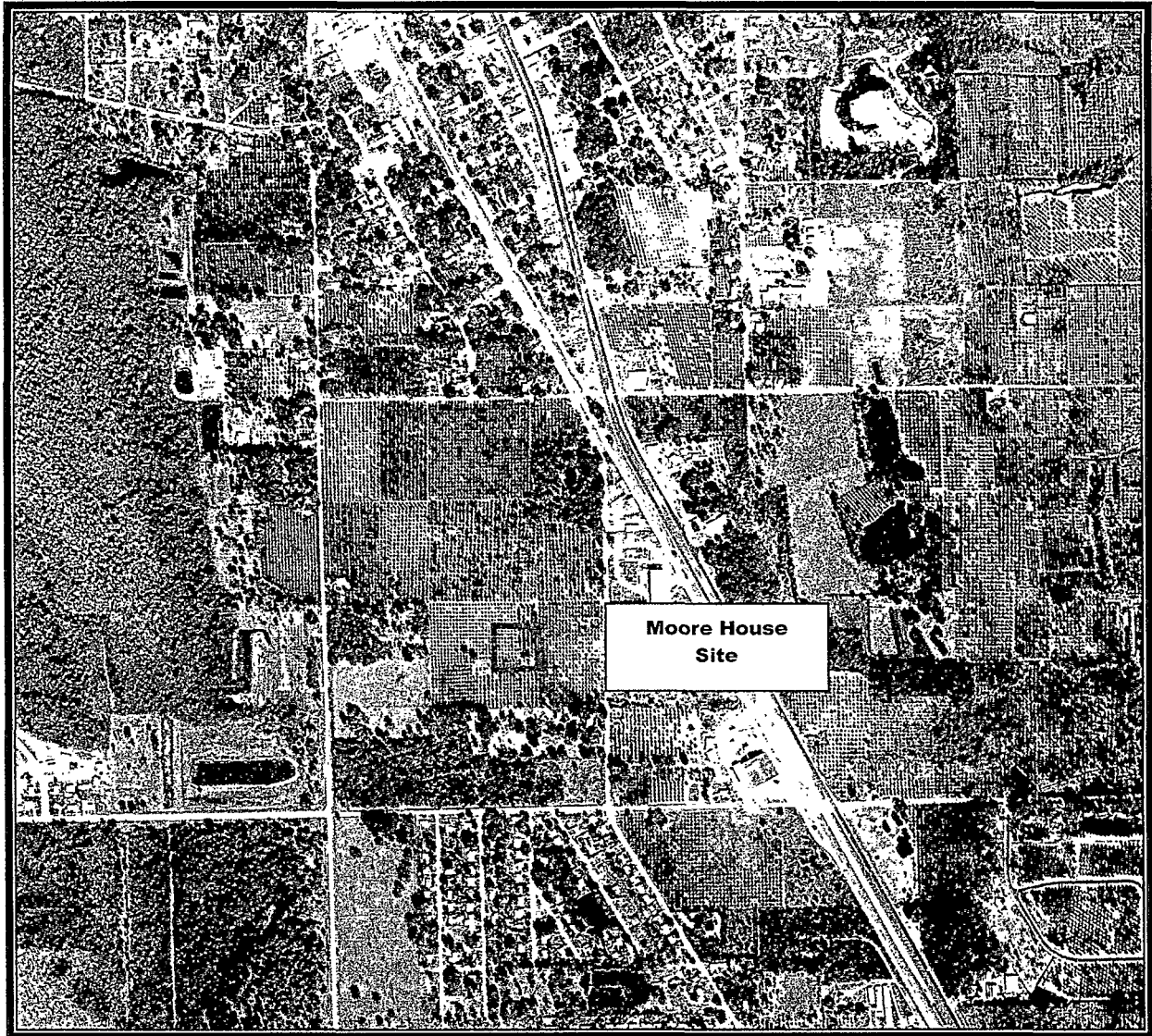


Figure 19. Aerial photograph from 1983 of the project area.

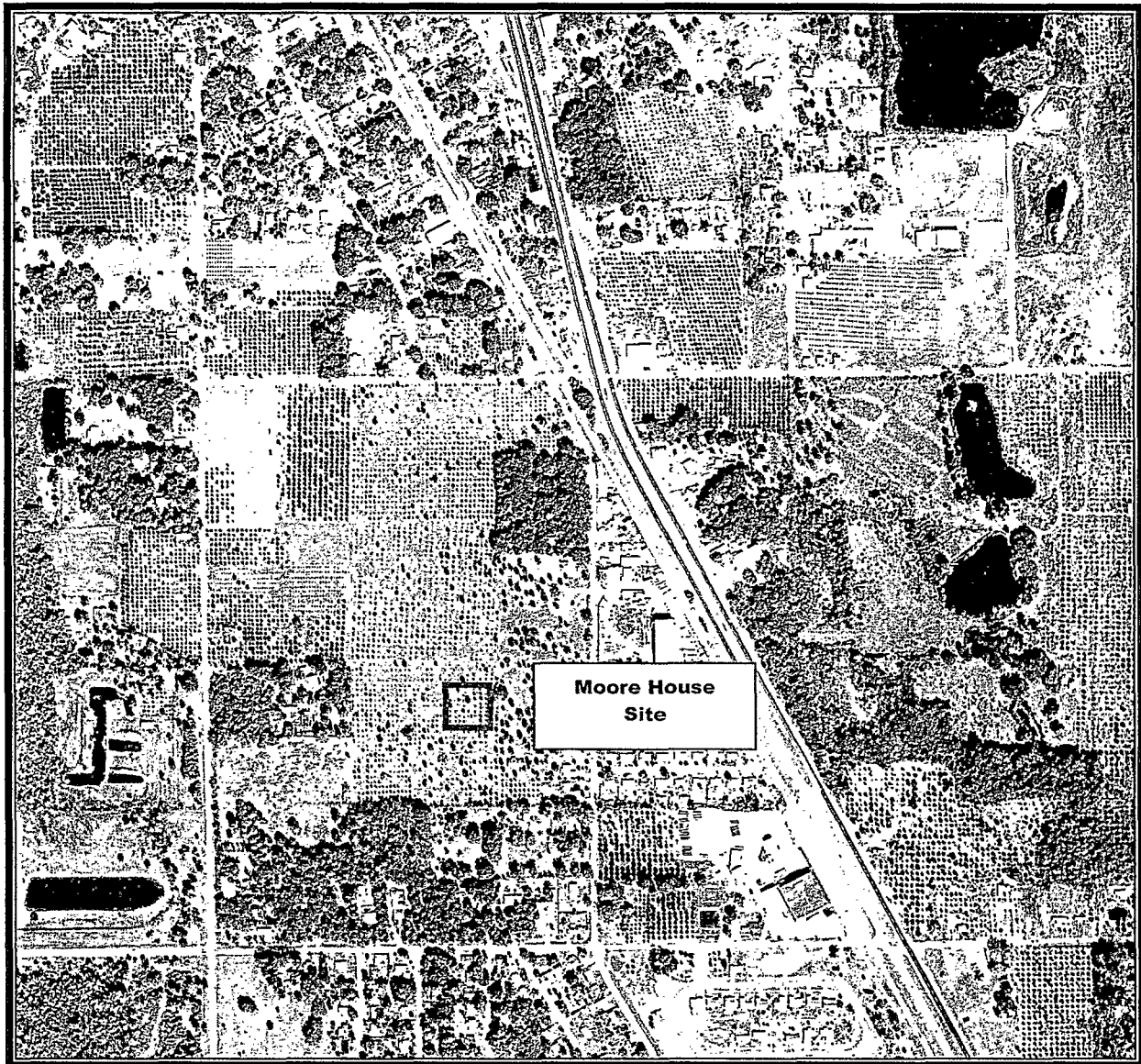


Figure 20. Aerial photograph from 1993 of the project area.

the structure were more trees, an unpaved road, and what appeared to have been another structure. It is known that relatives of the Moore's lived close by. The parcel to the east was cleared. To the north are citrus groves and to the south are groves and cleared land. Parker Avenue, Old Dixie Highway and the FEC railroad were visible. The 1951 aerial photograph (Figure 16) also indicated the Moore house and nearby structures. The unpaved road was also visible. The trees west of the house appeared to denser than in the 1943 aerial photograph. Large trees were west, south and north of the possible Moore house. Citrus trees were observed north, south and east of the house. The cleared parcel east of the site had rows of young citrus trees. To the north were also large tracts of citrus trees. Otherwise the area was unchanged from the previous aerial photograph. In the 1961 aerial photograph (Figure 17) the Moore house and nearby houses were visible. The dense areas of trees to the west and southwestern were no longer visible. The entire parcel appeared to have been cleared for citrus agriculture. Almost all the land surrounding the parcel was being used for citrus agriculture. Old Dixie Highway was improved by the date of this photograph and renamed US 1. Residential subdivisions were first observed within the area. A review of the 1972 aerial photograph (Figure 18) indicated the houses were no longer visible. The entire parcel contained citrus trees with the larger to the south. To the north and east the citrus trees appeared larger. Increased development was observed throughout the area with more subdivisions to the south and commercial properties along US 1. By 1983 (Figure 19) citrus trees were larger within the parcel. At the approximate center of the parcel there was a cleared area that was most likely used as a staging area for agricultural related activities. The trees in the northwestern portion of the parcel did not appear to be much larger than in the 1972 aerial photograph. Within the parcels to north and east the trees appeared to be larger than in previous photographs. The area between US 1 and the subject property appeared to have more residential structures and two large commercial properties. A review of the 1993 aerial photograph (Figure 20) indicated the citrus trees within the parcel and adjacent parcels to the north were almost gone. The general area is essentially unchanged from previous years except for increased single-family homes (EDR 2005b; FDOT 1943, 1951; Brevard County 1961).

The site visit by the author in 2003 indicated the subject property was undergoing major land alteration for the creation of the Moore Center. The entire south half of the parcel was being excavated and contoured for stormwater retention while the north half was being prepared for construction of access roads, parking areas, utilities, and the structure itself. The location of the Moore house was marked by a rectangular area delineated by a wooden fence and historic marker. Within this area were citrus trees and the area did not contain planted sod as it does at present (Penders 2003:1-4). Present conditions are described in previous sections of the report.

Addition research encompassed Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directory searches, and an EDR NEPA search. The results of these searches did not provide any additional information on the property or its history (EDR 2005c, 2005d). The history of the property is summarized in Table 4. Supporting documentation is located in Appendix C

Based on the historical research the land owned by Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore was continuously owned by a single African-American family until 1891. There is no indication of development of the parcel though one deed indicated a parcel was sold for construction of a church which was apparently never built. By the time of their deaths in 1951, the Moore's owned much of the land originally owned by George Warren. A review of the data suggests that Harry T. Moore was developing his own citrus grove operation on his property. The 1951 aerial photograph and purchasing of parcels from 1931 to 1949 all suggest land acquisitions to increase the productivity of citrus groves. Discussions with OAG personnel indicated that no one knew clearly when the Moore house was demolished. The 1943 through 1961 aerial photographs clearly indicate a house at the known site of the Moore house. This suggests the house was demolished sometime after the aerial photograph was taken in 1961.

Table 4. Property History Chronology

Date	Description
1513-1763	First Spanish Period: no evidence of structures or development on property
1763-1783	British Period: no evidence of structures or development on property
1783-1821	Second Spanish Period: no evidence of structures or development on property.
1824-1836	Hernandez-Capron Trail is constructed during the Second Seminole Indian War and is located near the subject property.
1844	First survey conducted by US Government in area. Township, Range and Section lines established in the area. Property appeared to be undeveloped.
1845	Survey conducted by US Government in area. Township, Range and Section lines established in the area. Property appeared to be undeveloped.
1856	Land grant records indicate the US Government owned land.
1868	George Warren moved to Brevard County with his family and settles in land including the Harry T. Moore site. Census records describe him and his family as mulatto.
1870-1884	Several maps from the period (1874, 1882 & 1888) indicate the subject property is undeveloped.
1891	Annie Warren inherits a share of the landholdings of her father George Warren. The inheritance includes the Harry T. Moore site. Annie Warren marries David Simms
1917	Annie Simms executes a warranty deed between herself and the African M.E. Church. However, no church was ever built on this land
1931	David and Annie Simms sell to Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore (their daughter) a parcel of land.
1943	Harry Melvin Curry sells an adjacent parcel to the Moore's. The 1943 aerial photograph clearly showed a structure at the same location as the Moore house. The property was cleared around the structure except for a few trees. An easement was visible on the east side of the structure. West of the structure were more trees, an unpaved road, and what appeared to have been another structure. It is known that relatives of the Moore's lived close by. The parcel to the east was cleared. To the north are citrus groves and to the south are groves and cleared land. Parker Avenue, Old Dixie Highway and the FEC railroad were visible.
1947-1948	Harry T. Moore acquires additional land from the State of Florida, Campbell family and Dupont family

Table 4. Property History Chronology (continued)

Date	Description
1951	<p>The 1951 aerial photograph indicated the house and nearby structures. The unpaved road was also visible. The trees west of the house appeared to denser than in the 1943 aerial photograph. Large trees were west, south and north of the possible Moore house. Citrus trees were observed north, south and east of the house. The cleared parcel east of the site had rows of young citrus trees. To the north were also large tracts of citrus trees. Otherwise the area was unchanged from the previous aerial photograph.</p> <p>A bomb planted in their house kills Harry T. Moore and his wife on Christmas.</p>
1961	<p>In the 1961 aerial photograph the Moore house and nearby houses were visible. The dense areas of trees to the west and southwestern were no longer visible. The entire parcel appeared to have been cleared for citrus agriculture. Almost all the land surrounding the parcel was being used for citrus agriculture. Old Dixie Highway was improved by the date of this photograph and renamed US 1. Residential subdivisions were first observed within the area.</p>
1972	<p>1972 aerial photograph indicated the houses were no longer visible. The entire parcel contained citrus trees with the larger to the south. To the north and east the citrus trees appeared larger. Increased development was observed throughout the area with more subdivisions to the south and commercial properties along US 1.</p>
1983	<p>The aerial photograph indicated citrus trees were larger within the parcel. At the approximate center of the parcel there was a cleared area that was most likely used as a staging area for agricultural related activities. The trees in the northwestern portion of the parcel did not appear to be much larger than in the 1972 aerial photograph. Within the parcels to north and east the trees appeared to be larger than in previous photographs. The area between US 1 and the subject property appeared to have more residential structures and two large commercial properties.</p>
1993	<p>The citrus trees within the parcel and adjacent parcels to the north were almost gone. The general area is essentially unchanged from previous years except for increased single-family homes</p>
1994	<p>Deed executed between the Mack family and Government of Brevard County.</p>
2003	<p>The site is under construction to build a park in honor of Harry T. Moore. Included in this facility will be an education center and a proposed museum</p>

8.3.1 Harry T. Moore Biography

Harry T. Moore was born on November 18, 1905, in Houston, Florida, a tiny farming community in Suwanee County, in the Florida Panhandle. He was the only child of Johnny and Rosa Moore. His father tended the water tanks for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and ran a small store in front of the house. Johnny Moore's health faltered when Harry was nine years old, and he died in 1914. Rosa tried to manage alone, working in the cotton fields and running her little store on weekends, but in 1915, she sent Harry to live with one of her sisters in Daytona Beach. The following year, he moved to

Jacksonville, where he spent the next three years living with three other aunts: Jesse, Adrianna, and Masie Tyson. After three years in Jacksonville, he returned home to Suwanee County, in 1919, and enrolled in the high school program of Florida Memorial College. In May 1925, at age 19, he graduated from Florida Memorial College with a "normal degree" and accepted a teaching job in Cocoa, Florida. He spent the next two years (1925-1927) teaching fourth grade at the Monroe Elementary School (Cocoa's only black elementary school). Harry had been promoted to principal of the Titusville Colored School (1927-1936), which went from fourth through ninth grades. He taught ninth grade and supervised a staff of six teachers. From 1936 to 1946 he was the principal and teacher at the Mims Colored Elementary School (PBS 2001; Saunders 2000).

During his first year in Brevard County, he met Harriette Vyda Simms. Harriette attended Daytona Normal Industrial Institute in Daytona Beach, Florida. She graduated from Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach with an AA Degree in 1941, and a B.S Degree in 1950. Within a year of their meeting they were married. Her family lived in Mims, a small citrus town north of Titusville. The newlyweds moved in with Harriette's parents until they built their own house on an adjoining parcel land owned by Harriette's parents. On March 1928, their eldest daughter, Annie Rosalea was born. On September 30, 1930, their daughter, Juanita Evangeline, was born (PBS 2001; Saunders 2000).

In 1934, Harry Moore started the Brevard County NAACP, and steadily built it into a formidable organization. In 1935, a member of Moore's group was beaten to death while trying to collect a debt from a white man. African-American witnesses refused to testify before a grand jury and the case was dropped. A white attorney hired by Moore to investigate found the witnesses had been threatened and that local lawmen were unwilling to pursue the case. In 1938, Mr. Moore launched the first lawsuit to challenge payment schedules for Black teachers in Florida. This suit was filed in conjunction with the all-black Florida State Teacher's Association, and backed by the NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall in New York. It was the first lawsuit in the Deep South to equalize black and white teacher salaries. His good friend, John Gilbert, principal of the Cocoa Junior High School, volunteered as the plaintiff. Although the Gilbert case was eventually lost in state court, it spawned a dozen other federal lawsuits in Florida that eventually led to equalized salaries. This court case was 16 years before *Brown vs. Board of Education*, which desegregated public schools (Saunders 2000; PBS 2001).

In 1941, he organized the Florida State Conference of the NAACP, and soon became its unpaid executive secretary. During his first two years in the NAACP he built the membership to over 10,000 members in 63 branches. He began churning out eloquent letters, circulars, and broadsides protesting unequal salaries, segregated schools, and the disenfranchisement of black voters. In 1943, he moved into an even more dangerous arena: lynchings and police brutality. At first, his protests were confined to letters to the governor, but he quickly threw himself directly into lynching cases, taking sworn affidavits from the victims' families and even launching his own investigations. In 1944, Harry Moore immediately organized the Progressive Voters' League, and in the next six years, due primarily to his leadership, over 116,000 black voters were registered in the Florida Democratic Party. This represented 31 percent of all eligible black voters in the state, a figure that was 51% higher than any other southern state (Saunders 2000; PBS 2001).

In 1947, their work on behalf of the Black teachers and the NAACP eventually cost Mr. Moore his job as principal of the three-room elementary school in Mims, Florida where he and his wife taught with one other teacher. Mrs. Moore along with teaching, cooked in a makeshift kitchen in a cloakroom adjoining her classroom. In January 1949, the NAACP national office doubled annual dues and membership plummeted all over the country. Florida followed suit, dropping to 3,000 members in the

next year. Moore and the national office began having increasing disagreements over his political activities and his full-time status (Saunders 2000; PBS 2001)

In July 1949, the Groveland rape burst upon the national scene, after four young black men were accused of raping a white woman. A white mob went on a rampage through Groveland's black neighborhood, and the National Guard had to be called out to restore order. After uncovering evidence that the Groveland defendants had been brutally beaten, Moore leveled those charges against Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County. Groveland defendants Walter Irvin, Sammy Shepherd, and 16-year-old Charles Greenlee were convicted in 1949, and Irvin and Shepherd were sentenced to death. In April 1951, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned Irvin and Shepherd's convictions; Lake County immediately prepared to try them again. On November 6, 1951, while Sheriff McCall was driving two of the defendants, Walter Irvin and Sammy Shepherd, back to Lake County for a pre-trial hearing, he shot them, killing Shepherd and critically wounding Irvin. McCall claimed that the handcuffed prisoners had attacked him while trying to escape. Irvin claimed that McCall had simply yanked them out of his car and started firing. The shooting created a national scandal. Harry Moore began calling for McCall's suspension and indictment for murder. These shootings brought a mob of reporters to Lake County as the NAACP demanded that Sheriff McCall and his deputy be removed from office and charged with murder and attempted murder. Mr. Moore was the most vocal in leading the campaign to raise money for the defendants and had monitored the case from the beginning. In speeches at protest meetings along Florida's East Coast, Mr. Moore demanded that Sheriff McCall and his deputies be prosecuted (Titusville Star Advocate 1977; PBS 2001; Saunders 2000; Anonymous 1952).

On December 2, 1951, Mr. Moore wrote a letter to Governor Fuller Warren stating that "Florida is on trial before the rest of the world" "Only prompt and courageous action by you in removing these officers can save the good name of our fair state." Only six weeks later, on Christmas Day 1951, Moore himself was killed when a bomb was placed beneath the floor joists directly under his bed. Moore died on the way to the hospital; his wife, Harriette, died nine days later. The protests over the Moores' deaths rocked the nation, with dozens of rallies and memorial meetings around the country. President Truman and Florida Governor Fuller Warren were inundated with telegrams and protest letters. In 1952, the FBI launched a massive investigation of their deaths and Ku Klux Klan activity in Central Florida. The investigation pointed toward three Klan members, one of whom committed suicide the day after a FBI interview. The investigation slowed down Klan activity, but led to no arrests. Despite an extensive FBI investigation, however, and two later investigations, the murders have never been solved. Harry Moore was the first NAACP official killed in the civil rights struggle, and he and Harriette are the only husband and wife to give their lives to the movement (McBride 1978; Saunders 2000; Robinson 1978; Hudson 1980; O'Neill 1979).

8.3.2 Moore House

Other than newspaper accounts of the explosion that killed Harry T and Harriette V. Moore there is no other documentation on the house. Based on the limited photographs the one story house is Wood Frame Vernacular in style with a single front gabled roof with normal pitch covered with composition shingles. There is a slight eave overhang that is open. The house itself is rectangular in shape with the rear section added sometime after the original construction. It is covered with wooden lathe siding. The windows are double hung 1/1 lights. There is a single entry at the center of the front of the house which faced east. The roof overhangs the front of the house forming a front porch. The roof is supported by square wooden columns that are tapered at the top showing Craftsman style influence. The house sat on brick and mortar piers which formed the foundation. There was a central brick

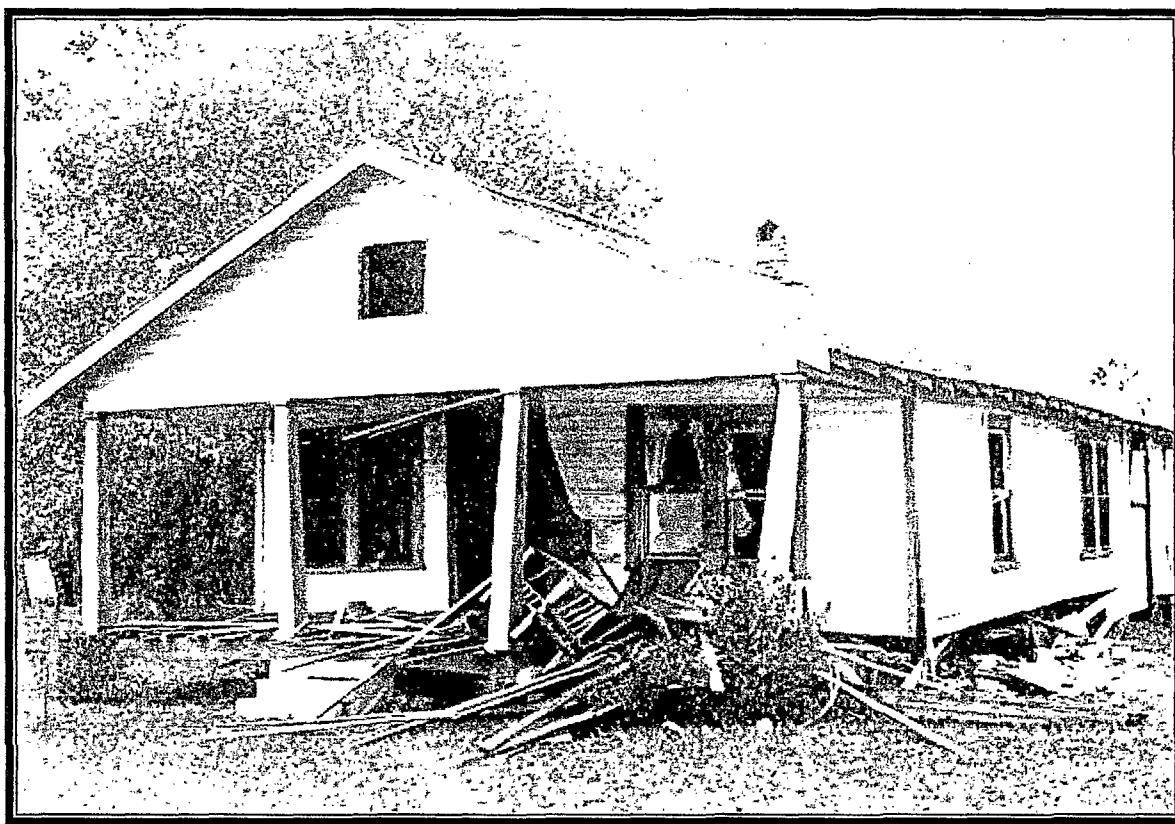


Figure 21. Photograph of the Moore house after the Christmas 1951 bombing.

chimney that was tapered at the top (McAlester and McAlester 2003). We do know from interviews with Evangeline Moore there was an outhouse and later a septic system to the house (Beisler 2006: Personal communication).

9.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

9.1 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey (April 2003)

On April 19-20, 2003 Thomas Penders and Associates conducted a field investigation of the Moore site. The house was razed soon after the Christmas 1951 bombing and there were no visible traces left of the standing structure on the ground surface. A rectangular shaped fence marks the site of the Moore house. Almost 90% of the property was altered by construction. A systematic surface survey was conducted across the entire property. A refuse pit* uncovered by construction workers was the only identified cultural feature. Dave Rich, a member of the Harry T. Moore Homesite committee delineated the trash pit using surveyor stakes and flagging tape. It is located approximately 20 m (66 ft) southwest of the house site on the slope of a retention pond. Thomas Penders and Associates collected surface material from this location. A trowel was used to scrape the ground surface to delineate the diameter of the pit and to expose other artifacts. Due to the redundant nature of the material present and since the pit will be protected only a representative sample of material was collected for analysis. In addition, material collected by Mr. Rich was obtained. Upon collection of all materials analysis was conducted to identify the material.

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9.2 Phase I Archaeological Survey (December 2005-January 2006)

A meeting was held between Thomas Penders & Associates, Frank Beisler of the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and Dennis Norred of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). From this and subsequent discussions it was determined that this project would have two goals:

1. Determine/verify the exact location of the Moore house site.
2. Uncover any cultural material that might be useful as evidence in the murder investigation.

Upon an initial reconnaissance of the site it was determined that a multi-task survey would be conducted of the property. This included a surface survey, metal detector survey, soil probing and

*The pit was originally labeled Feature 1 but was relabeled Feature 4 during this investigation

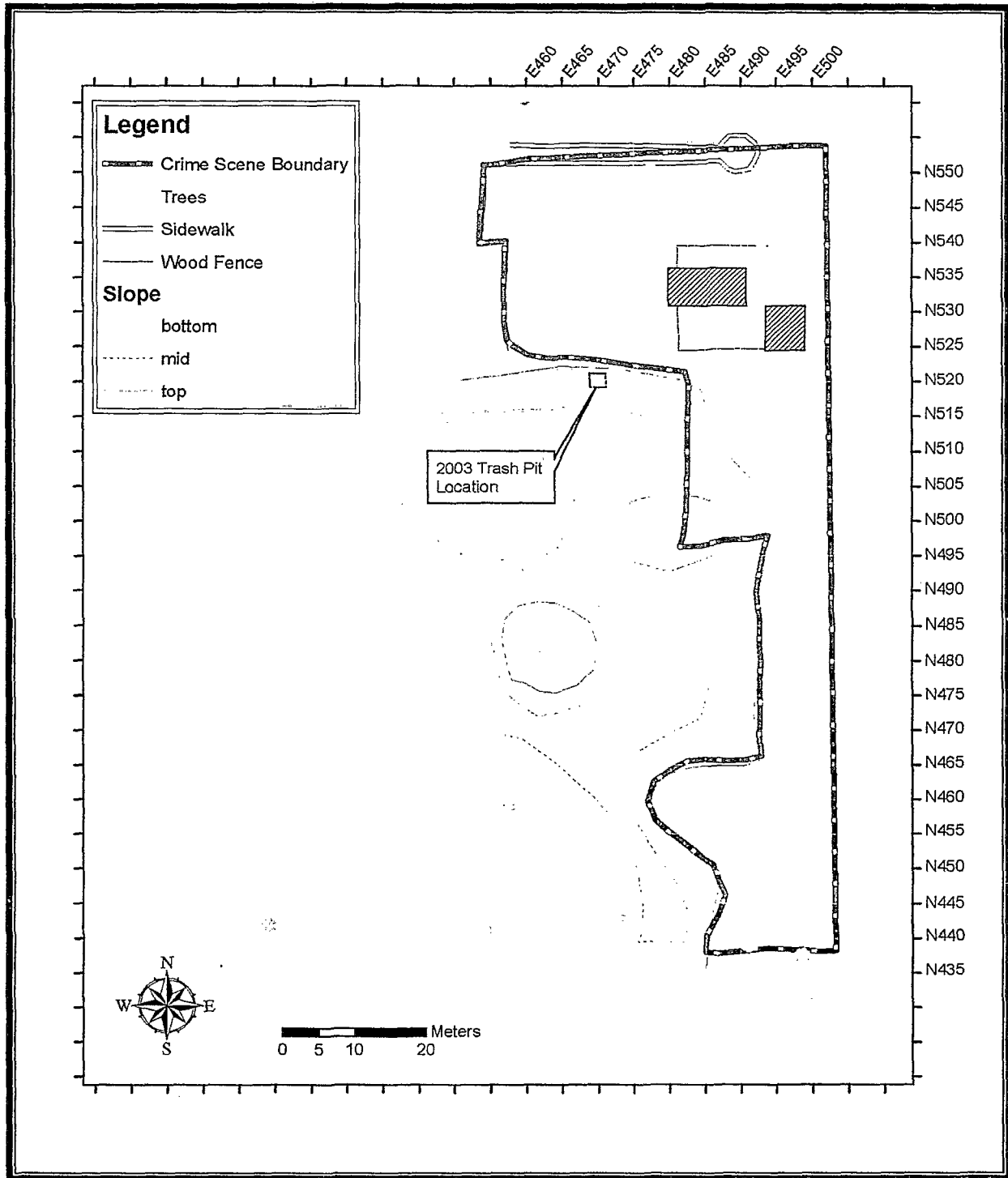


Figure 22. Location of surface material recovered during the surface survey.

finally shovel testing. Ground Penetrating radar (GPR) was considered, however discussions with two GPR subcontractors determined that GPR would not be if use at this site due to 50 years of potential disturbances. There is also supporting data that GPR does not work well in areas of potentially high bioturbation and heavy agricultural use (GeoModel, Inc 2005: Personal communication; Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc 2005: personal communication).

A grid was established using the north to south fence line as a baseline that delineates the eastern boundary of what would have been the Moore's property. It was expanded out to include all areas east of the stormwater swales, south of a sidewalk that ends in a picnic area, and north of the southern most fence line. The grid was established at 5 m (16.5 ft) intervals using transecting fence lines as the N500/E500 permanent datum point (Figures 7 and 22). The grid was established using metric tapes and compasses which were cross referenced from north to south and east to west (Figures 7 and 22). Each bisecting point was the location of a shovel test. For the purposes of the soil probing, surface survey and metal detector survey each 5 m (16.5 ft) square was identified by the southwest corner.

9.2.1 Surface Survey

The surface survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of each 5 m (16.5 ft) square. All material exposed on the surface was collected and placed in a bag marked with the grid square location. From this survey a total of three squares contained cultural material. The 5 m (16.5) squares N530/E480, N530/E485, and N525/E495 all contained domestic type artifacts (ceramics and glass) and were limited to areas at the base of trees within the squares. The distribution of the surface material is within the fenced area (Figure 22).

9.2.2 Metal Detector Survey

The metal detector survey was conducted informally over the entire project area in December. Since a pattern was observed at that time it was decided to conduct a formal survey after the Christmas holiday. The formal survey consisted of systematically walking each square with a metal detector along 1 m (3 ft) wide sweeps. Each "hit" (signal of a buried metal object) was marked with survey paint. No attempt was made to excavate these hits. However, all were tallied and a count generated for each square. It should be noted that a sprinkler system does exist within the project area but is almost entirely constructed of PVC. All sprinkler heads were avoided during the survey. As a result of the survey a pattern emerged across the site.

The entire area south of the N505 line and the northwestern corner of the investigation area contained no "hits". However, a single 5 m block (N530/E485) within the house site and a 225 m square (738 ft²) area west of the house had numbers of hits equal of exceeding ten hits per square (Figure 23). The two highest areas of hits were within N520/E470 (n=46) and N525/E475 (n=47). The remaining results are summarized in Table 5. If the kitchen was located at the southwestern corner of the house and the outhouse southwest of this location it could explain the high number of hits. The trash pit found in 2003 is located immediately adjacent to N520/E470. In addition a concentration of domestic refuse suggesting another trash pit feature was identified during the shovel testing phase of the project. This feature was located at N525/E465. Also to be considered is during demolition of the house debris was pushed or redeposited on the west side of the house.