



Prairie View A&M University Cemetery-

By Rene DeLaFuente, Tammy Oldani,
Stacey Rogers

Objective

- Complete the plotting of all headstones in the modern cemetery, including Total Station data and photographs, which was started in July 2009.

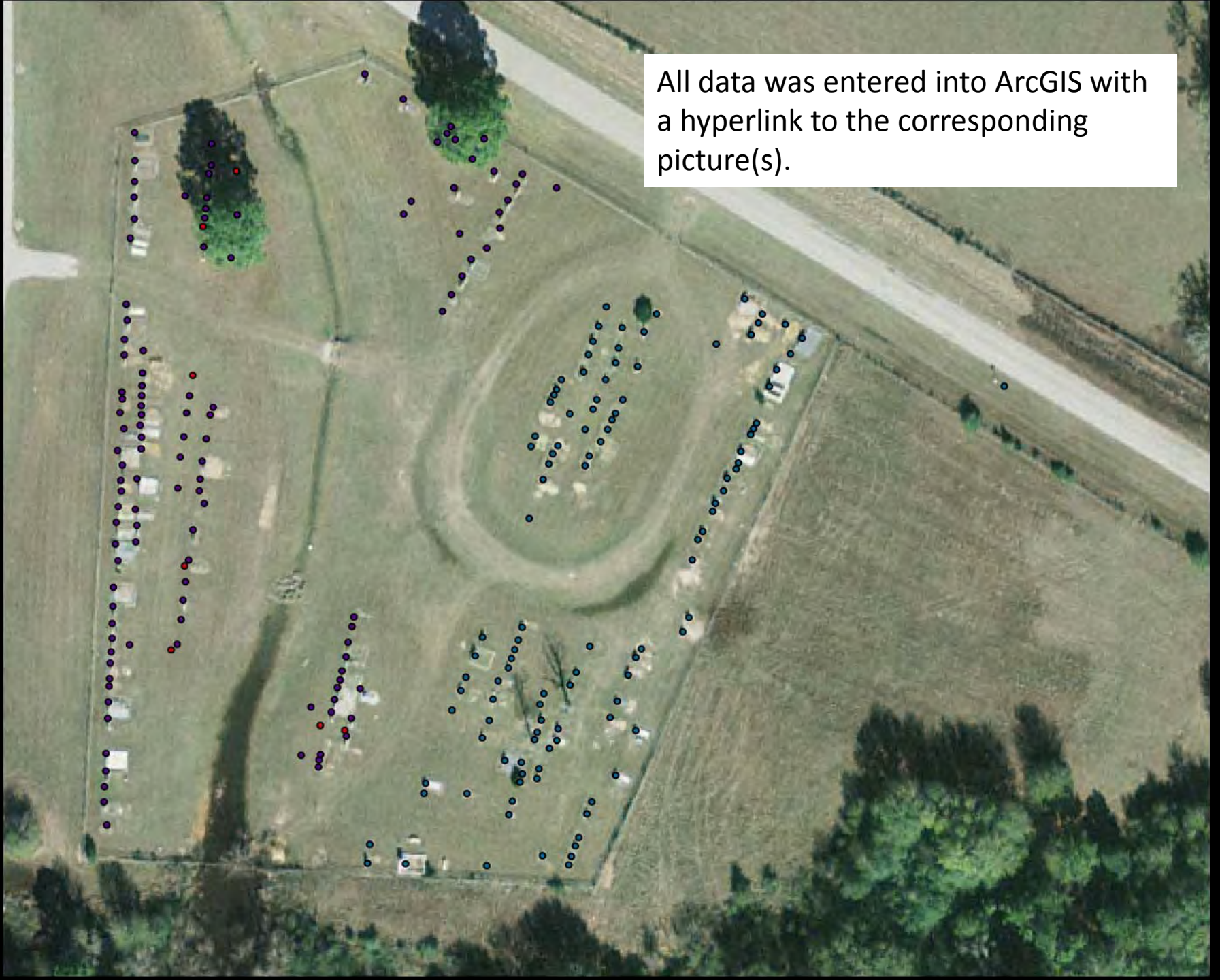


The total station (left) and GPS unit (below) were used to record the location of each headstone and grave marker.

Photographs of each headstone and grave marker were taken using a digital camera.



All data was entered into ArcGIS with a hyperlink to the corresponding picture(s).





Example

Identify

Identify from: <Top-most layer>

pvam_u_TS_points_1
64

Location: 2,920,503.713 13,961,153.248 Feet

| Field | Value |
|------------|-----------------|
| FID | 61 |
| Shape | Point |
| tsnum | 64 |
| northing_f | 13961152.040296 |
| easting_f | 2920505.126742 |
| elev_f | 104.272 |
| LastName | Wright |
| FirstName | Hoover |
| DateBorn | 1928 |
| DateDied | 2003 |
| LastName2 | Wright |
| FirstName2 | Eloise |
| DateBorn2 | 1929 |
| DateDied2 | 2005 |
| LastName3 | |
| FirstName3 | |
| DateBorn3 | 0 |
| DateDied3 | 0 |

Hyperlinks

| |
|-----------------------------|
| E:\2010\Photos\SDC10963.JPG |
| E:\2010\Photos\SDC11220.JPG |

Jump...



Mary and Julie

Areas of focus: GPR, Total Station, and
History

Questions

1. Did the clearing of the Wyatt Chapel Cemetery uncover any unknown burials?
2. Are there any records that show any more historical information on Wyatt Chapel Cemetery or those that are buried there?

Investigating New Clearings



Bricks



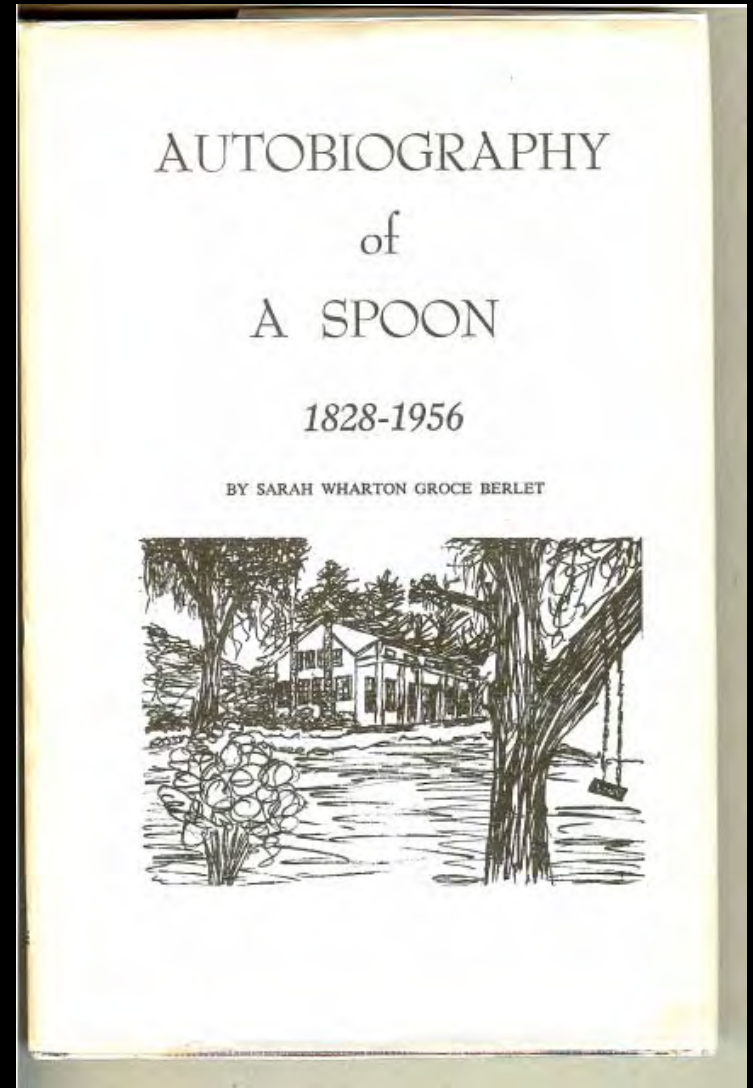
Autobiography of a Spoon

By: Sarah Wharton Groce Berlet

There were three plantations in Waller County owned by the Groce family:

- Bernardo
- Liendo
- Pleasant Hill

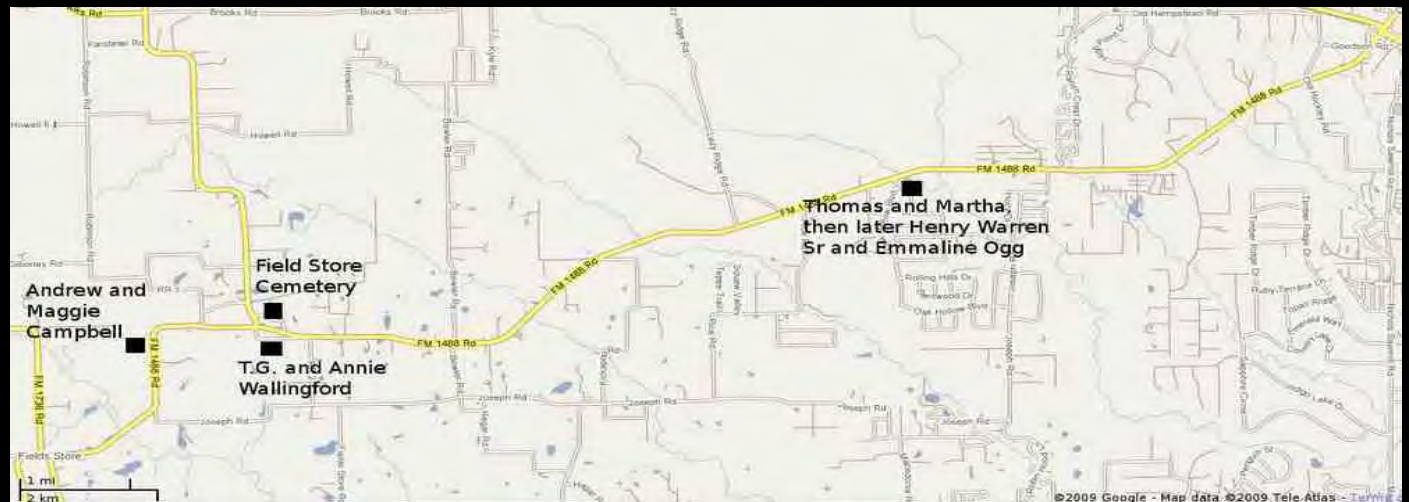
When the slaves were freed after the Civil war many of them didn't know where to go. Mrs. William H. Wharton let them stay as long as they needed on the plantation. Some never left her and others went North.



A directory of Cemeteries in Waller County

□ Another cemetery, Fields Store Cemetery, experienced a great deal of problems when a Hurricane hit the area in 1915.

□ Some of the problems that they had:
Broken grave stones
Lost markers (metal)
Trees uprooted



A History of Waller County

Pg 103

- Every plantation and farm had it's own cemetery.
- Before 1900 there was a lack of building materials so many of the bodies (slaves or free citizens) were carefully wrapped in blankets or buckskins and buried.

Source book used is the history of the Groce family located in a library in Hempstead.

Waller County Plantations:

Penrice

Isaac Best

Brookshire

Sterling Cooper

Rainwater

James Kirby (Alta Vista)

Cliett

Pattison

Liendo

Bernardo

Pleasant Hill (the largest J.E. Groce III plantation)

Draft card of Eslie Bailey from WWI

83

1. Name: *Eslie Bailey* (Last name) *Waller* (Family name)

2. Where born: *Waller TX* (City or town) (State)

3. Date of birth: *1890* (Year)

4. Where were you born? *Waller TX* (City or town) (State) (Nation)

5. I am: 1. A native of the United States.
 2. A naturalized citizen.
 3. A draftee.
 4. A person who has been in the United States for less than one year.
 5. A person who has been in the United States for more than one year.
 (Strike out lines or words not applicable)

6. If not a citizen, of what Nation are you a citizen or subject?

7. Father's birthplace: *Don't know* (City or town) (State or territory) (Nation)

8. Name of employer: *Farming for myself*
 Place of employment: *Waller TX* (City or town) (State)

9. Name of nearest relative: *Tom Bailey, brother*
 Address of nearest relative: *Waller TX* (City or town) (State or Nation)

10. Race: White, Negro, Indian, or Other (Strike out words not applicable)

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Eslie Bailey
 (Signature of Males of Registrant)

P. M. G. O.
 Form 1 (blue)

REGISTRATION CARD

42-3-43-B REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1. ~~Blind~~ ~~Deaf~~ ~~Insane~~ ~~Medically unfit~~ ~~Other~~ (Strike out words not applicable)

2. Color of eyes: *Blue* Color of hair: *White*

3. Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he palpably physically disqualified (specify)?

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

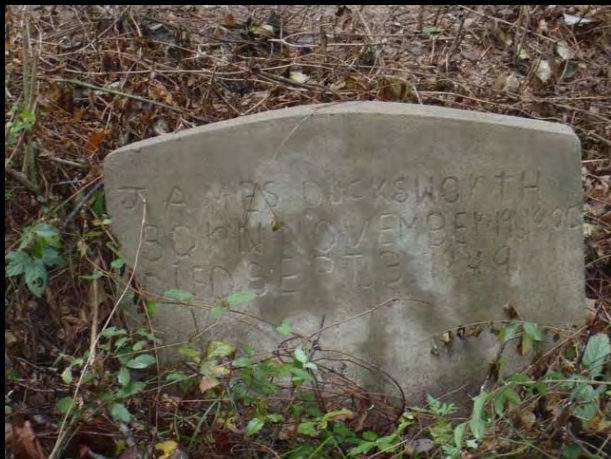
J. J. Brown
 (Signature of Registrar)

June 1917
 (Date of Registration)

Local Board, *Hempstead* County
Hempstead, Texas
 (Stamp of Local Board)

(The stamp of the local board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box.)

Pictures Hyperlinked





Sedimentology



Group Objectives:

- Look for evidence of flooding that correlate to the history of flood events that impacted Wyatt Chapel Cemetery (July 2, 1899 and December 1-5, 1913)
- Identify the depth of the underlying clay layer; this determines the maximum depth of burials

Tools used to study stratigraphic layers of the Pond Creek area:

GPR – Ground Penetrating Radar

GPS – Global Positioning Systems

Total Station

Sedimentology Tools:

shovels, scrappers, brushes & hand lens

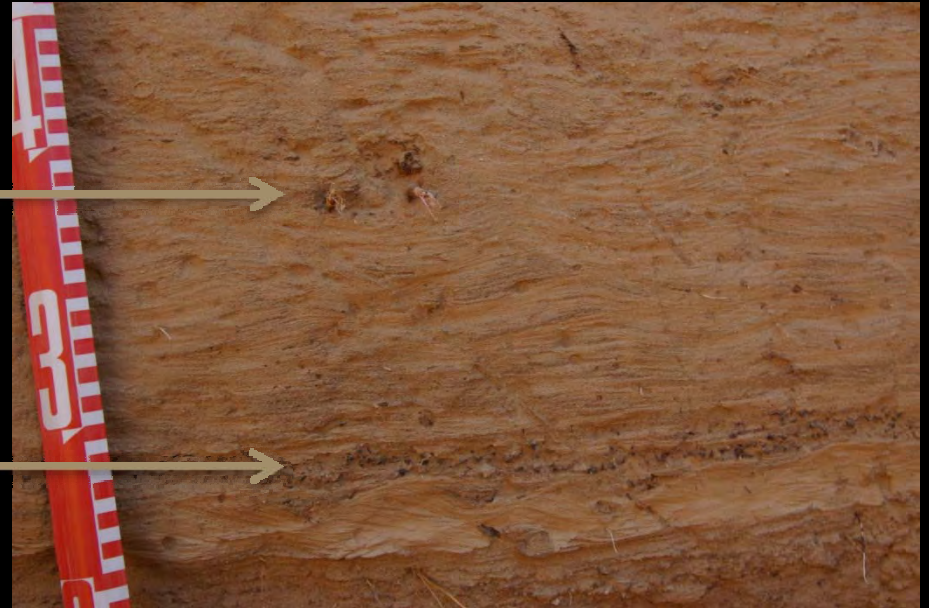


Typical Stratigraphic Evidence of Flooding

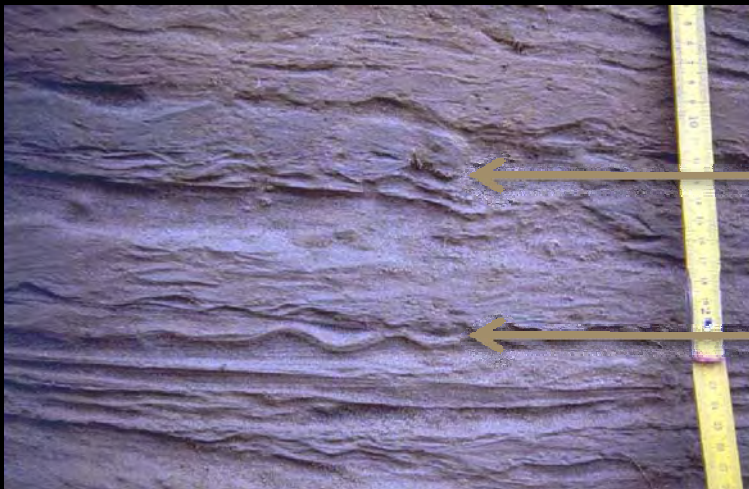
Sediments are layered in order of deposition; oldest at the bottom and younger at the top.

Large pebbles deposited

Lag Deposits - Layer of small pebbles deposited



<http://www.wadeproject.info/palaeofloods.htm>

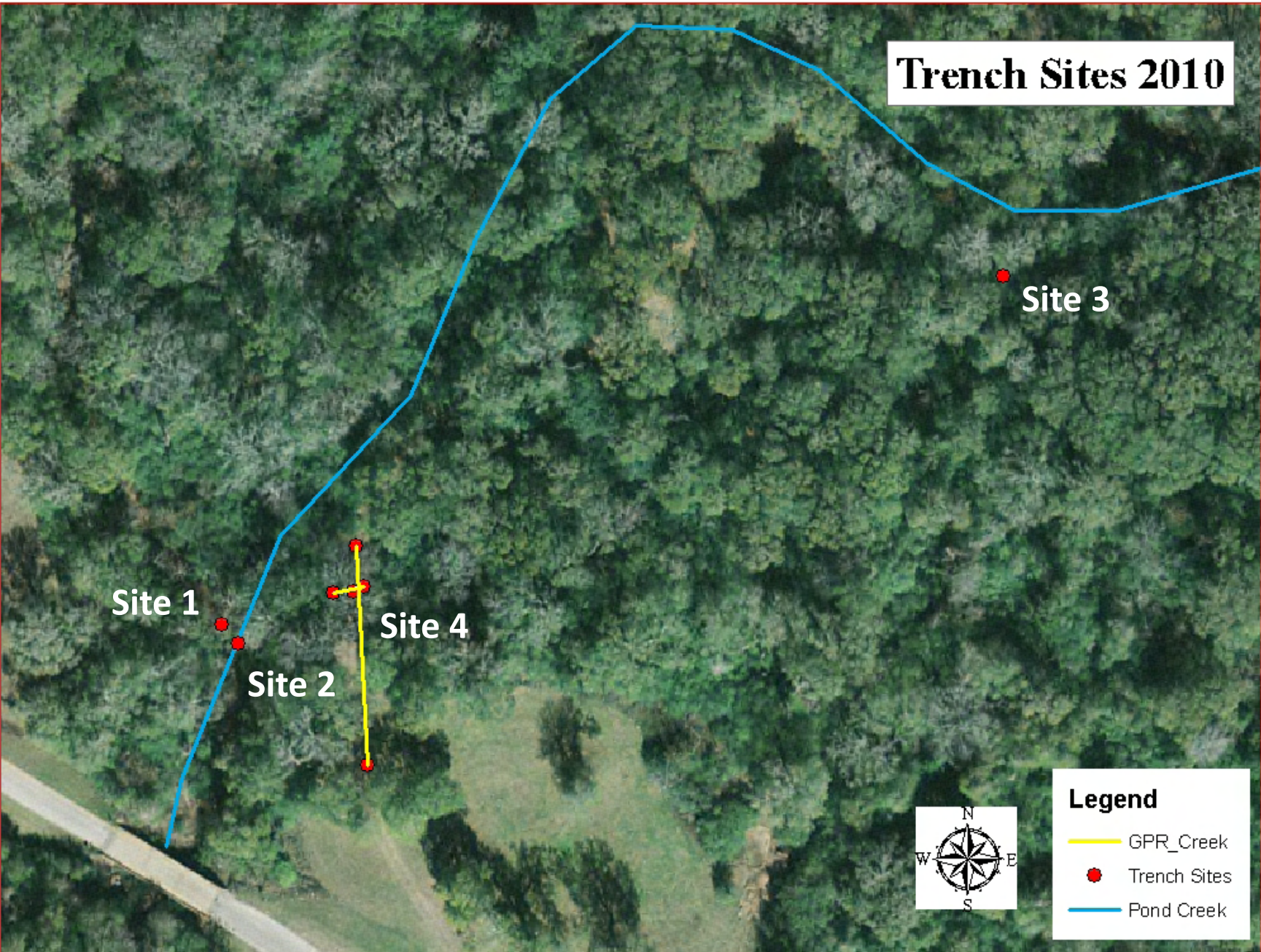


Organic material deposited or buried

Soft Sediment Deformation - formed when a unit of different density is deposited above

<http://www.ccma.csic.es/dpts/suelos/hidro/sphere/flooddeposits.jpg>

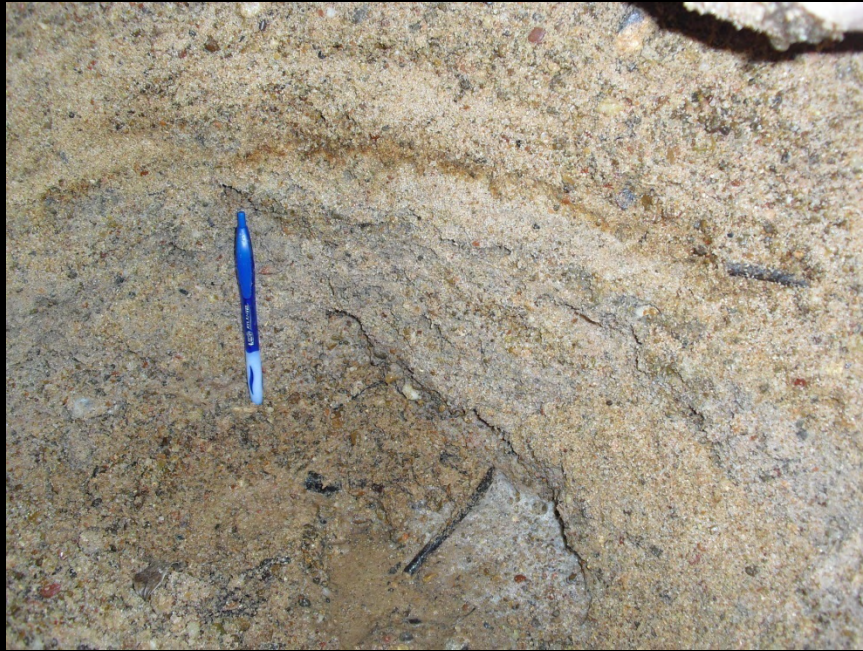
Trench Sites 2010



Legend

- GPR_Creek
- Trench Sites
- Pond Creek

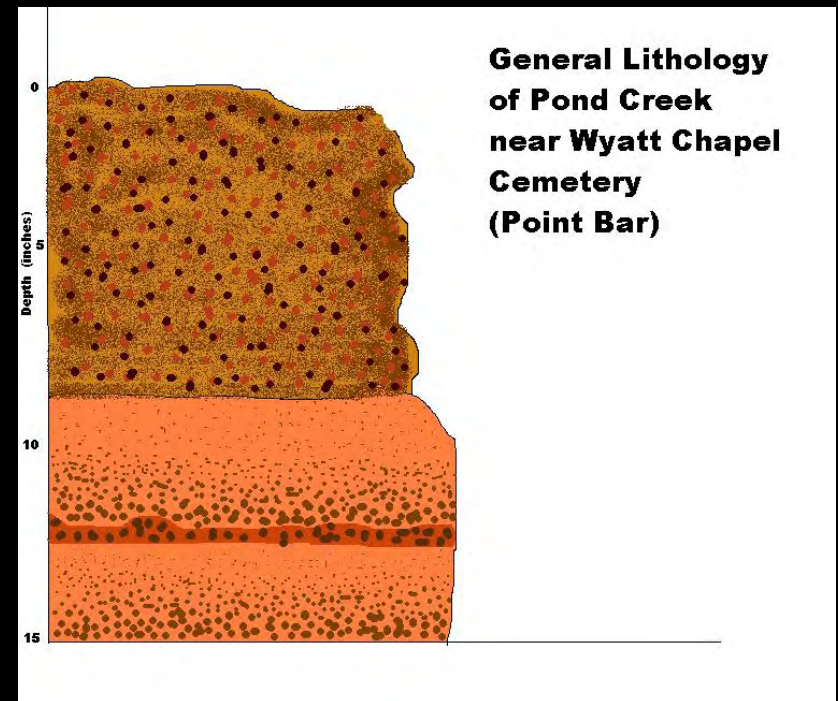
Evidence collected at Pond Creek



Two units represent different depositional events. Each is fining upward in grain size and may represent a time when the creek was filled with fast flowing water depositing coarse grains. As the energy dissipated, finer grains were deposited.

Trench Site 1 – Point Bar

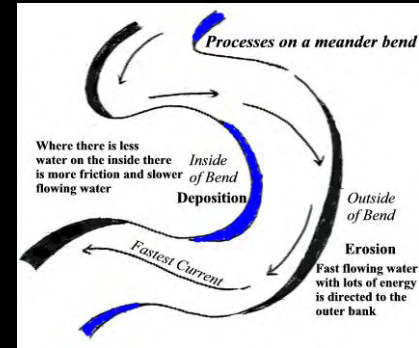
Area of deposition in a meandering river/creek where the flow velocity decreases. Pond Creek has flashy discharge.





Trench Site 2 – Cut Bank

Area of erosion located on the outside of the creek bed.



http://geobytesgscse.blogspot.com/2006_11_01_archive.html



Light gray clay layer was located at the base of the creek bed with a coarse pebble layer above the clay. Evidence of a greater discharge of water and possible flood event.

Trench Site 3 – Levee

Ridge of sediment along banks that regulates water flow.

Fine sand unit was found above red clay surface . The red clay found at the base had more sand than the gray clay found at Site 2.

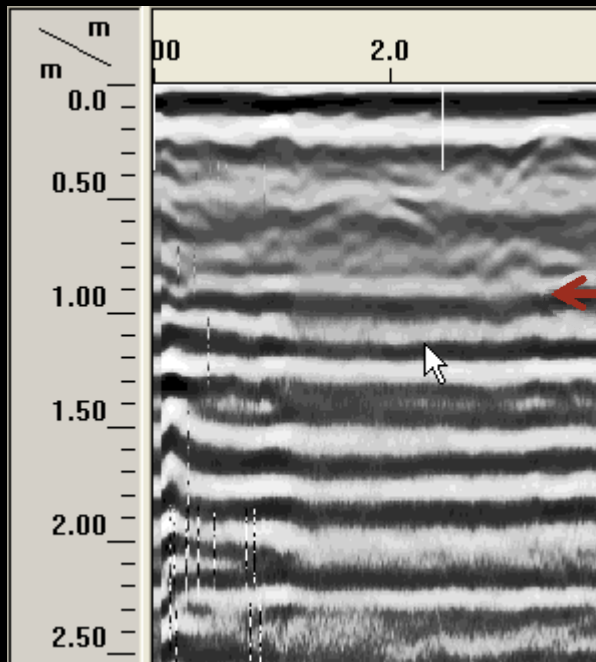
Results are inconclusive for reconstructing flood history of Pond Creek.



Trench Site 4

GPR lines 24 & 25 were ran next to Site 4 to identify the depth of the clay layer.

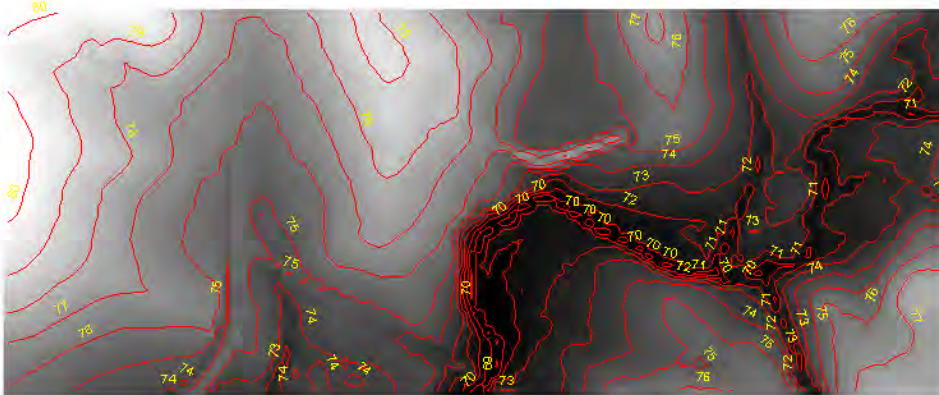
Line 25 is shown below. The clay layer is located at a depth of approximately 1 meter.



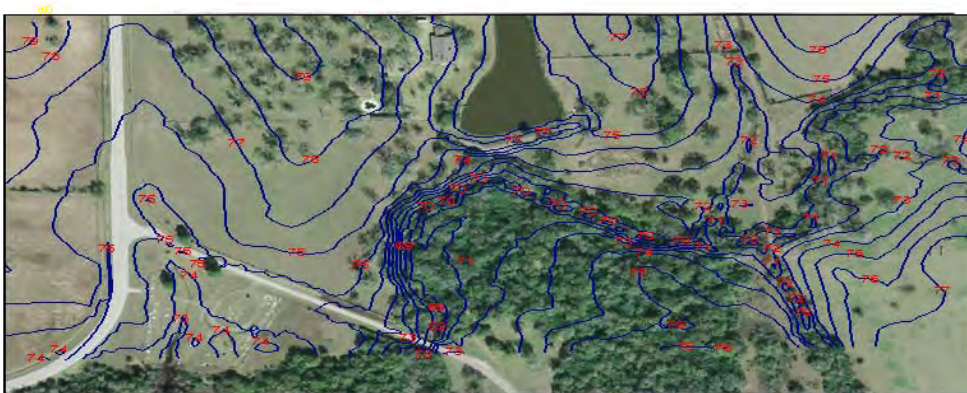
Clay Layer

Basic Topographic Map

Altitude data from USGS



Contour map from USGS
data (in ft)



Contour map applied to the
aerial view of the area.

Elevations taken with the total station match the USGS contour map (in ft).



Conclusion

Trench sites showed evidence of flashy discharge in the creek; however, there was no corroboration of flood events with the evidence collected.

The yearly depositional rate is minimal. The depositional range is 4.83×10^{-5} mm/yr to 1.45×10^{-4} mm/yr.

Elevations taken with the total station match the USGS contour map.

Further Research

- Deeper trenching at Site 3 to penetrate the red clay layer would provide possible evidence of a flood event.
- Deeper trenching at Site 4 to reach and possibly penetrate the clay layer would assist in establishing the absolute depth of the clay layer to calibrate the GPR. The stratigraphy at Site 4 needs to be analyzed and compared to other sites.
- Digging additional trenches in transects to create subsurface profiles would provide more information about the regional stratigraphy.
- Interpreting GPR data and trench site data to map the depth of the clay layer and make a geological map.