

# Exhibit GG. Double D Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



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A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR  
THE PROPOSED DOUBLE D SITE,  
ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA

DRAFT REPORT

PREPARED BY  
TERRAXPLORATIONS, INC.

PREPARED FOR  
BATON ROUGE AREA CHAMBER





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## ABSTRACT

From May 7 through 9 of 2018, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Double D Site just south of Gonzales, Ascension Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed by Kelsey Johnson, Lucinda Freeman, Zach Myers, and Samuel Wright, with Paul D. Jackson and Kelsey Johnson serving as co-Principal Investigators. Total acreage for this project is approximately 32 acres (12.9 hectares). This is in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The investigation identified one archaeological site (Site 16AN119) and one historic isolated find within the project area. This twentieth century site represents a small artifact scatter with a concrete driveway and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, no further archaeological studies are recommended for the proposed Double D project.

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by Baton Rouge Area Chamber to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Double D Site just south of Gonzales, Ascension Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was conducted on May 7-9, 2018 by Kelsey Johnson, Lucinda Freeman, Zach Myers, and Samuel Wright, with Paul D. Jackson and Kelsey Johnson serving as co-Principal Investigators. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria.

The project area is found within Section 20 in Township 10 South, Range 3 East as seen on the 1998 Gonzales, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1). This is northeast of I-10, west of S. Brunside Avenue/Highway 940, and south of Highway 30. It is immediately north of Sochem Solutions, a specialty chemical company. The project area contains both wooded areas and fields (Figure 1.2). It has been utilized as a hay field in recent years. The total project area encompasses approximately 32 acres (12.9 hectares). Disturbances in the project area include past agricultural activities and structure razing. Photographs depicting the present state of the land within the project area are provided (Figures 1.3-1.5).

This report of the investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding environmental conditions in the project area. Chapter 3 is a cultural background and context for the project area in general. Chapter 4 details the previous and background research for this project. Chapter 5 presents field and laboratory methodology and Chapter 6 contains the results of fieldwork. Chapter 7 concludes the report and summarizes the findings and recommendations. Appendix A is the curation agreement and Appendix B contains a full list of the artifacts recovered.

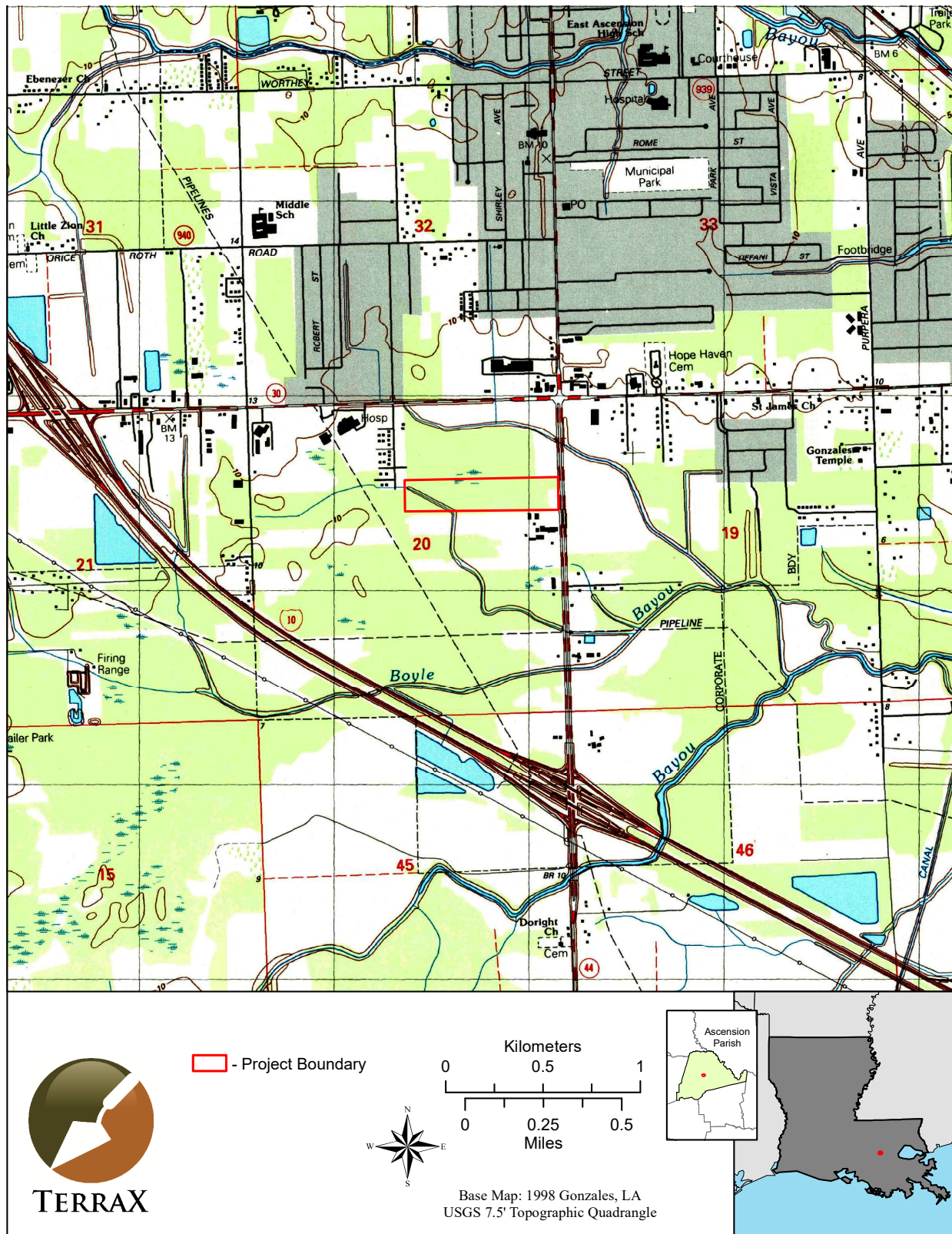
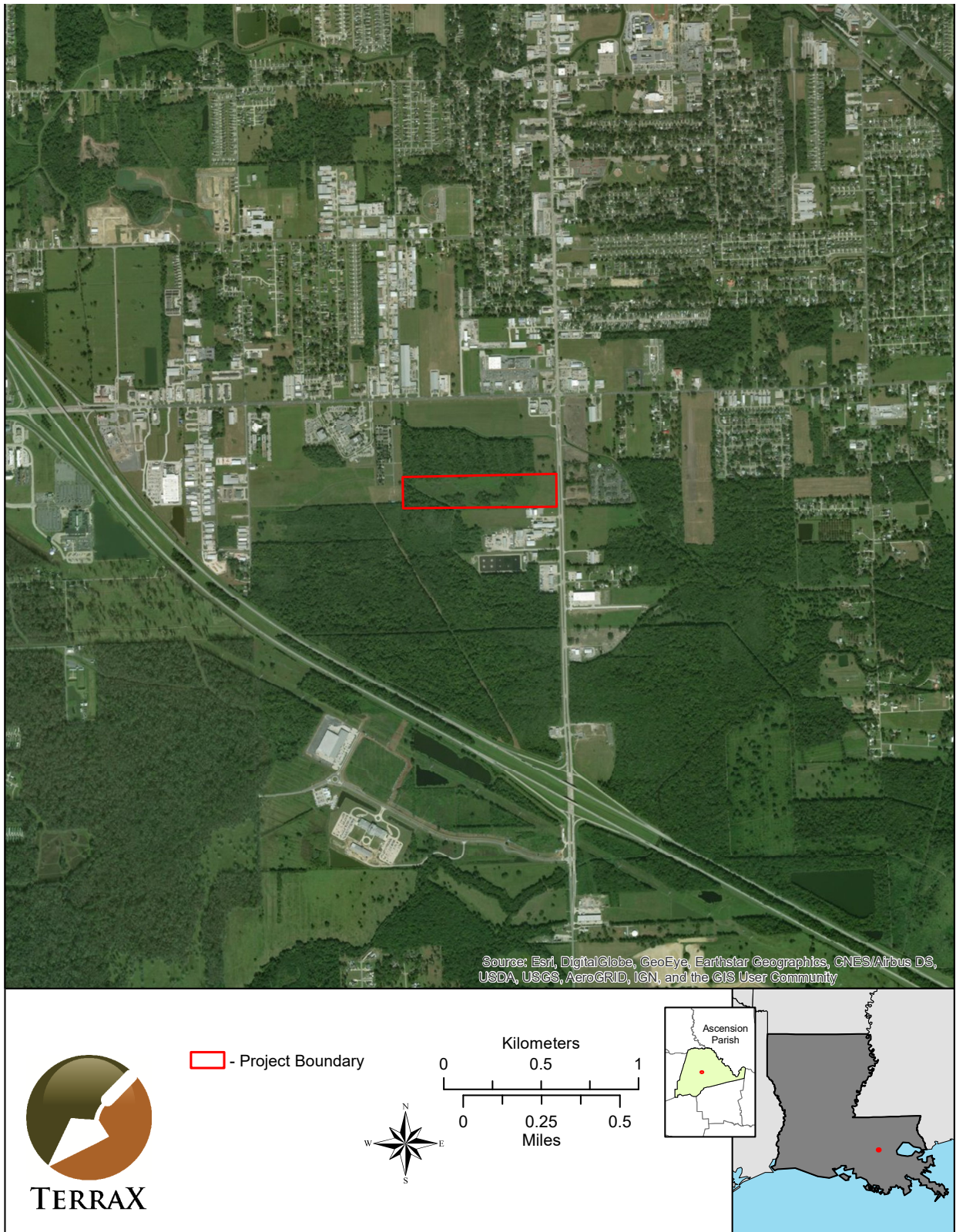


Figure 1.1. Topographic map showing the project area.





*Figure 1.2. Aerial view showing the project area.*





*Figure 1.3. View from eastern boundary of project area, facing west.*



*Figure 1.4. View of wooded area from western boundary of project area, facing east.*



*Figure 1.5. View of dense secondary growth near center of project area, facing east.*



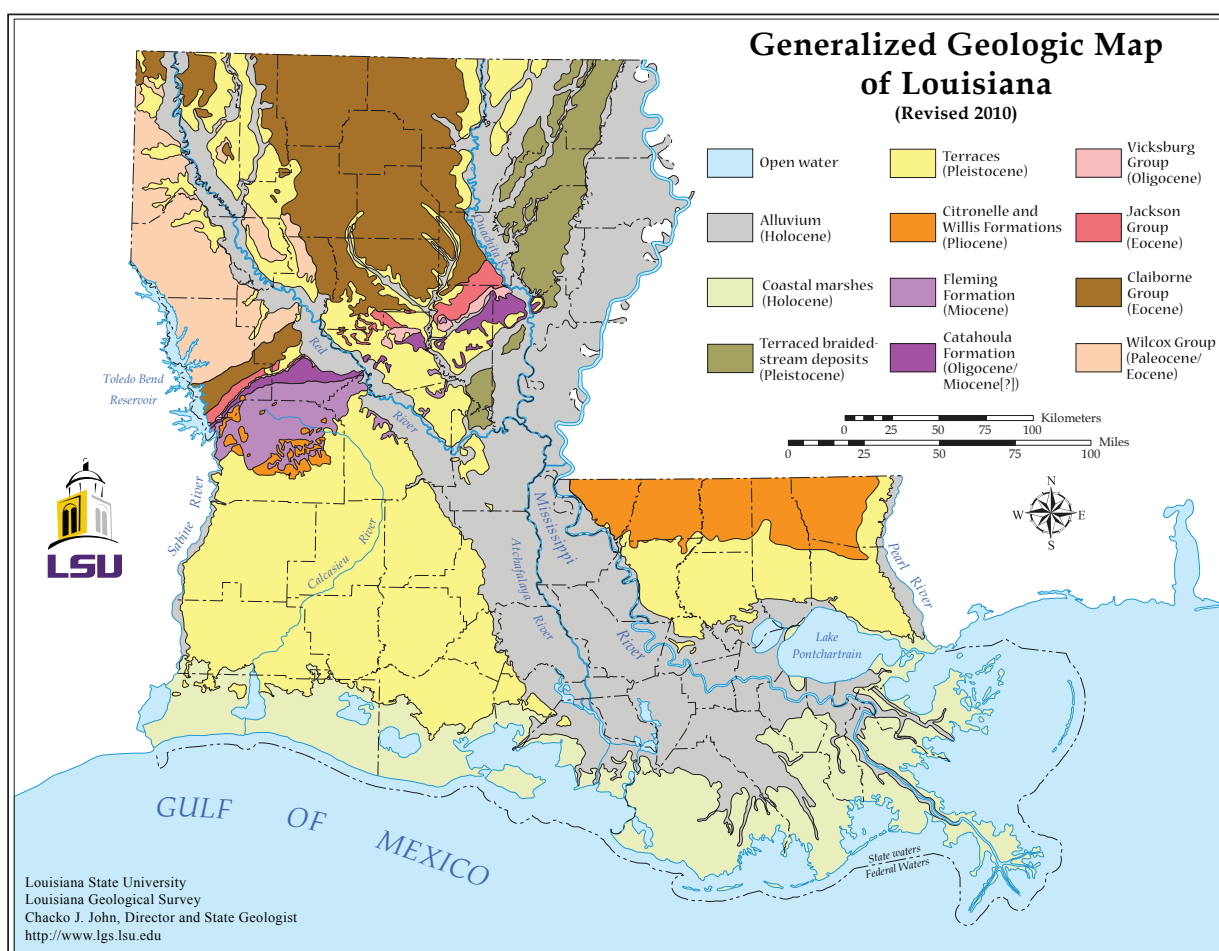


## CHAPTER 2 PROJECT AREA ENVIRONMENT

### PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project area is situated about five miles east of the Mississippi River. Elevations within the project area are about 5 ft above mean sea level (AMSL). The project area is level and covered in grassy fields over the eastern one-third, which had little surface visibility. The western two-thirds consisted of wooded areas to the north and south, while the center was overgrown with secondary growth, including a tall dense mixture of Chinese tallow saplings and briars such as blackberry and dewberry. The wooded areas consisted primarily of hardwoods with some pines mixed in. The understory density was generally light and consisted of vines, saw palmetto, and some briars. The surface visibility in the wooded areas was good due to a lack of leaf litter. In the southwestern corner of project area was a natural drainage that had been modified in places with concrete. There is a concrete pad (driveway) in the southeastern corner of the project area.

The project area lies within the south-central region of the Mississippi River Delta Plain and consists of alluvium laid down in the recent Holocene (Figure 2.1). This alluvium is bordered to the west by Vermilion Bay, to the east by the Pearl River, and the north by a line running along the north shore of Lake



**Figure 2.1.** Geologic map of Louisiana (Louisiana Geological Survey 2008).

Pontchartrain, then up the old Pleistocene Ridge on the river's present east bank until around the area of Simmesport, Louisiana, then on a line down to Vermilion Bay south of Lafayette. Alluvium consists of sandy and gravelly channel deposits mantled by sandy to muddy natural levee deposits, with organic-rich muddy backswamp deposits in between (Louisiana Geological Survey 2008).

## SOILS

A review of the Web Soil Survey (2018) identified three soil types within the project area (Figure 2.2). About 55 percent of the project area contains Acy silt loam (Ac), with about 42 percent having Jeanerette silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Je). The remaining small amount in and near the southeast corner contains Essen silt loam (Es). All three soils are somewhat poorly drained and are found on terrace uplands. Acy and Essen soils are most often used for pasture and crops, while Jeanerette soils are used for woodland and pasture (Spicer et al. 1976).

## FLORA

The vegetation throughout Ascension Parish can be divided into two major types: upland hardwood and bottomland hardwood. Bottomland hardwood forests would naturally make up most of the parish but have been extensively cleared as the land is modified for agricultural and industrial use. Bottomland hardwoods are defined as having seasonal wet and dry periods and often the forests are composed predominantly of various oak trees, with lesser amounts of ashes and elms. The understory is normally composed of dogwoods and hawthornes (Lester et al. 2005). The soils and vegetation in the project area and surrounding region make the land extremely suitable for agriculture.

## FAUNA

Ascension Parish contains the necessary conditions to serve as a habitat for a variety of mammals and birds. Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), squirrel (*Sciurus* spp.), rabbit (*Sylvagus* spp.), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*), and even the Louisiana black bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*) are just a few of the mammals that live in the wooded regions within the parish. As much of the land within the parish, particularly along the Mississippi River has been converted to pastures or agricultural fields, animals such as rabbits, foxes, quails, and meadowlarks also thrive in this region. Due to the close proximity to water sources, such as the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche, many bird species thrive, including eagles, herons, egrets, and other migratory waterfowl (Lester et al. 2005).

## CLIMATE

Ascension Parish has a subtropical climate, characterized by humid maritime air moving northwards and cold, dry, continental air moving south. Summers are warm, with temperatures in July and August often above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Winters are mild, with temperatures dropping below freezing for only short periods. The parish receives an average of 60.3 inches of rain per year with little to no snowfall (Spicer et al. 1976).



**Figure 2.2.** Map depicting soil types within the project area.



## CHAPTER 3 CULTURAL HISTORY

### PALEOINDIAN (10,000 TO 6,000 B.C.)

The earliest substantial human occupation in the Western Hemisphere is defined as the Paleoindian period. In Louisiana, and generally in the Southeast, this period has provisionally been grouped into three broad temporal categories defined as Early, Middle, and Late or transitional subperiods (Anderson et al. 1990; O'Steen et al. 1986:9).

It was thought that the population of the Paleoindian period was highly adaptive, mobile hunter-gatherers, whose ancestors had migrated from Siberia into North America between 12,000 to 10,000 B.P. The migration is believed to have occurred during the Pleistocene Epoch, when glaciers were expanding and retreating from fluctuations in the climate from cold to warm episodes (Anderson 1996). The population movements were presumably made possible when the colder periods of the Pleistocene Epoch captured large quantities of the earth's water in glaciers. This lowered sea levels and exposed large portions of the continent; allowing human populations to follow the Pleistocene mammals across the Americas. However, new discoveries are changing this long-held belief. More recent evidence of a pre-Clovis culture has emerged, based on excavations at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Topper Site in South Carolina, and Cactus Hill in Virginia, that places modern humans in the New World some 2,000 years earlier than previously believed. Pre-Clovis tools include small bladelets, indicating an exploitation of a broader environment. While the controversy continues, it is widely recognized that Clovis points were in the southeastern U.S. around 12,000 B.P.

Paleoindian occupations are usually represented by the presence of a specialized type of projectile point. These points are large and feature channels or flutes that are created by the removal of a long, vertical flake from the center of one or both faces of the point (Walthall 1980). Point types indicative of this period and this region are Clovis, Folsom, Quad, Dalton, Plainview, and Scottsbluff (Gagliano and Gregory 1965). The size of the points reflects the hunting strategy of these early inhabitants, which focused on hunting large Pleistocene mammals. Bones of large Pleistocene vertebrates (mastodon, mammoth, ground sloth, etc), which are contemporaries of the Paleoindians, are found in alluvial and backswamp deposits (Gagliano and Gregory 1965). Paleoindian sites are rare, especially with the changing geography of much of southern Louisiana. The rising sea levels left coastal sites underwater, and the flooding and meandering of the Mississippi River buried other sites under layers of silt. Caddo Parish, in the northwestern part of the state, contains both Early and Late Paleoindian material (Neuman and Hawkins 1993). According to the Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA), less than 10 fluted projectile points have been found in Vermilion Parish and two Late Paleoindian sites were documented in East Baton Rouge Parish (Anderson et al. 2010).

### MESOINDIAN (6,000 TO 2,000 B.C.)

The three sub-periods of the Archaic period proper are believed to roughly approximate the transition from highly mobile, camp-based collector lifeways to more sedentary and opportunistic foraging lifeways.

During the Early Archaic period it is reasonable to assume there was a trend towards a more sedentary lifeway. Anderson (1996) discussed evidence that indicated a different trend which emphasized foraging adaptations in the Georgia Coastal Plain region during this time. Willey, Phillips, (Willey and Phillips



1958) and Caldwell (1958) viewed the Archaic stage as a dramatic shift from previous Paleoindian lifeways. However, as Walthall argues, this might have been true in northern regions where the drastic climatic shift precipitated large-scale population movements and material culture change, but in the non-glacial regions of the Southeast this change would have been much more gradual which would lead to imperceptible cultural adaptation.

Considering the cultural material typically present from this time period, we find a change in the biface from the previous period to be the most evident change. Rather than the long, fluted blades from the Paleoindian period, the Early Archaic bifaces have well-documented pan-regional sequences that includes the Side-Notched Tradition, the Corner-Notched Tradition, and the Bifurcate Tradition. The spears used by the Mesoindians were different than those of the earlier period; they were shorter, had a greater variety of stone points crafted from locally available stone, and were more simply crafted (Neuman and Hawkins 1993). Bone, antler, and shell tools and ornaments were also added to the tool assemblage during this period.

Fiber-tempered pottery in much of the Southeastern United States is generally considered under the rubric of Stallings Island, Orange, Wheeler, and Norwood Series, and it is thought to mark the transition between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (i.e., Terminal Archaic). Also in the later portion of the Archaic period, people began horticulture to supplement their diets. Archaeological evidence indicates that people grew small portions of squash, sunflowers, and other seed-bearing plants in simple gardens (Sassaman and Anderson 2004:105).

## NEOINDIAN (2,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1600)

Southeastern archaeologists generally distinguish the beginning of the Neoindian period (ca. 2250 to 1950 B.P.) by the introduction and regular use of stamped pottery and increased ceremonialism in ritual events and mortuary practices. During the Neoindian period, the introduction and intensification of horticulture, construction of earthworks, and elaboration of artistic expression and burial ritual are all thought to be related to a reorganization of social structure. The advent of horticulture would have meant that, at least for part of the year, groups would have had to remain sedentary in order to plant, tend, and harvest crops. Shell and earthen mounds were now regularly built throughout this area of Louisiana.

Although many technologies used during the Neoindian period were actually developed during the earlier Archaic periods, it was during the Neoindian stage that changes in social organization and economy from small dispersed bands of hunter-gathers to large, semi-permanent settlement began to take place. A much heavier reliance on horticulture followed and these changes were evidenced in the archaeological record. This period includes the Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Troyville-Coles Creek, and Plaquemine-Mississippian Cultures.

The Poverty Point Culture (2,000 to 700 B.C.) is named after the well documented Poverty Point Site (16WC5) in Louisiana. During this culture, Indians lived in small, dispersed groups, while others built and maintained regional centers. These centers served as ceremonial, political and trade areas. Gibson (1974) suggested this was the first time that a chiefdom was established. Trade across large areas is evidenced by copper from the Great Lakes; quartz crystals, novaculite, hematite, and magnetite from Missouri and Arkansas; gray chert from Ohio; and steatite from Alabama (Hunter et al. 1991). Tools unique to this culture include oval-shaped stone plummets that were presumably used as net weights or clay cooking balls. Neuman and Hawkins (1993) point out that this culture also includes planned villages, clay figurines, stone beads, pendants, and microtools.

The Tchefuncte Culture (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) followed the Poverty Point Culture and are set apart from early cultures by being the first Louisiana Indians to manufacture large amounts of pottery. In coastal Louisiana the shell middens are located in two primary areas, the Pontchartrain Basin around Grand Lake, and along the midden reaches of the Vermilion River (Hunter et al. 1991). The pottery was used to store and stew foods in a much more efficient manner. Unlike the previous Poverty Point Culture, the Tchefuncte Indians did not rely on imported trade materials to make tools and ornaments, instead they used local materials (Neuman and Hawkins 1993).

The Marksville Culture (A.D. 1 to 400) is generally recognized as a part of the Pan-Southeastern Middle Woodland tradition (Jeter et al. 1989:138). Trade, once again, increased from an area market to an inter-regional system linked to Adena-Hopewell influences from the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley (Weinstein and Rivet 1978). These influences were most notable in the ceramics designs and even mortuary practices. Springer (1973:167) suggests late Marksville may exhibit a shift from the characteristic kin ties to a settlement with differing social classes.

The Troyville-Coles Creek period (A.D. 400 to 1100) is best known for the distinct spatial patterns present on the sites. These typically consist of a small series of small platform mounds positioned around a central plaza (Neuman 1984). This period also saw numerous examples of complicated stamping of ceramics in Louisiana. In addition, the bow and arrow was introduced at this period. The introduction of the bow and arrow might have led to the collapse of the Troyville-Cole Creek culture. The increase in available food led to an increase in population; they reached a level the communities could no longer support. The final change that precipitated this period and could have led to the cultural collapse was a change in weather patterns. Indeed, weather from around A.D. 500 to 800 was cooler and drier. This changed the availability of food at a time when Indian societies were already stressed to provide for the growing populations. These stresses led to an increase in warfare that continued into the following period (Stoltman 1978:725).

The Plaquemine culture (A.D. 1200 to 1700) takes its name from the Medora Site (16WBR1), which is found in the town of Plaquemine, Louisiana. This period was witness to the zenith of eastern Woodland culture in terms of organization and complexity. During this time an almost simultaneous florescence occurred over many parts of the Southeast, resulting in the development of large, hierarchical societies centered at impressive mound complexes such as Cahokia in present day Illinois, Spiro in Oklahoma, Moundville in Alabama, and Etowah in northwest Georgia. Differentiating the Plaquemine culture further from their earlier Troyville-Coles Creek ancestors is seen in the brushing and engraving techniques observed in their pottery (Smith et al. 1983).

The Caddo culture (A.D. 800 to 1540) began to emerge in northwest Louisiana while the Plaquemine culture thrived across the remainder of the state. These periods represent the last major periods of unadulterated Indian cultural development in the Southeast. The term Caddo refers to a group of closely related Indian groups who occupied northwestern Louisiana, northeastern Texas, southwestern Arkansas, and southeastern Oklahoma (Smith et al. 1983). Burial practices, deities, and differing ceramic techniques distinguish the Early Caddo period from the Coles Creek period. The Middle Caddoan period saw a decline in mound building with large population centers replaced by small upland settlements along streams. Single burials with few offerings were chosen over shaft burials (Webb and Gregory 1986). Late Caddo shows an increase in floodplain settlements with a return to mound building. The historic Caddo period saw the rise of several tribes with unique dialect and customs. In Louisiana, the five Caddo speaking tribes included the Ouachita, Natchitoches, Adaes, Doustioni, and Yatasi. These Caddo tribes remained in Louisiana until 1835, leaving for Oklahoma soon after they sold nearly one million acres of land to the United States (Cliff and Peter 1994).



## EUROPEAN EXPLORATION (A.D. 1542 TO 1699)

By the time Europeans made contact with the inhabitants of North America, the people living in this area had developed a complex society with a trade network that brought in exotic items from across the continent (Buxton and Crutchfield 1985). Trading paths connected villages and these would later be used by European explorers and settlers to enter the area.

It is thought that the first Europeans that the Indians living in the area could have met were Hernando De Soto and his men. De Soto had sailed with Pizarro for Peru and returned to Spain a fabulously rich man. Politically well connected, he was granted the right by Charles V of Spain to conquer Florida, which at that time included the project area. De Soto landed near Tampa Bay in 1537 with 1,000 men and spent the next four years wandering the interior of the southeast U.S. determined to duplicate his earlier success (Alchian 2008). The De Soto Expedition crossed into modern Louisiana in 1543 (National Park Service 2018a). This invasion brought great grief to every group that was unfortunate enough to have been encountered by De Soto and his men. The Spanish left a path of destruction across the lands they traveled, torturing and murdering indiscriminately as they sought anything of value they could steal from the local inhabitants.

Spanish incursions into the interior introduced diseases that had evolved among the populations in Europe and Asia. The people living in the “New World” had no natural defenses for these pathogens and consequently, after being exposed, they died in staggering numbers. It has only been in the last generation of scholarship that the scope of this human catastrophe has been recognized. Most scholars currently accept that it was possible that 90 to 95 percent of the pre-contact population died as a result of this pandemic (Ethridge 2003). It would be hard to overestimate the negative effects such a disaster would have on any human society. Evidence of the disruption Southeastern cultures experienced can be found in the archaeological record. Platform mound building ceased shortly after 1540 and Indian trade networks, ancient at the time of contact, also seem to have been disrupted. Exotic high status items like native copper disappear from the archaeological record and seem to be slowly replaced by exotic items of European manufacture (Hahn 2004). As the Indian population struggled to recover from this catastrophe, the European presence along the coast grew.

When Europeans returned to the interior they would often comment on the number of unoccupied villages they encountered, completely intact but missing their population. What typically brought Europeans back to the interior was trade and this trade would have dire consequences for the Indian people. European trade goods proved addictive. The experience of having a steady supply of cloth, iron tools, and muskets quickly transformed these items from luxuries into necessities. The Indians had the dilemma of coming up with something the English wanted in trade. For a while there was a large market for enslaved Indians and later for deer skins and furs. This trade led to entanglement in the affairs of the colonial powers, usually with bad effects.

After De Soto, the next European to enter the Louisiana region was a Frenchman named Robert Cavalier de la Salle. In 1682, his company sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico and encountered native Bayougoula people in modern day Iberville Parish (Bryant et al. 1982:31-32). La Salle named part of modern day Ascension Parish “Lafourche des Chetimaches,” or “the fork in the river of the Chitimachas,” referring to the area where Bayou Lafourche branches off of the Mississippi River (Ascensionparish.com 2018). La Salle attempted to return to the area two years later but could not relocate the Mississippi River and eventually became stranded on the Texas Coast. In 1699, Pierre Le Moyne d’Iberville arrived with the second French expedition of the area. Rather than working south along the Mississippi River, Iberville chose to follow the coast to the Mississippi River and then work north. Iberville travelled up the river to

modern day Point Coupee Parish, stopping in modern Ascension Parish to found Lafourche, later known as Donaldsonville (National Park Service 2018a). After this successful expedition Louisiana was opened to settlement (Bryant et al. 1982:33-36).

## COLONIZATION (A.D. 1700 TO 1803)

In 1718, John Law, a French proprietor, was given a trade monopoly by French King Louis XV. Law formed his company to settle and develop portions of Louisiana and vigorously sold stock throughout Europe. Most of Law's initial settlements were based along the Mississippi River with trading posts positioned throughout the region. These posts were largely inhabited by European trappers and local Native Americans. Despite Law's efforts, the majority of Louisiana was not truly colonized until France ceded the territory to the Spanish in 1763 (Weinstein et al. 1979). Once the Spanish took over the Louisiana territory, many changes were introduced. One of these was the influx of Acadians after their expulsion from Nova Scotia by the British in 1755. The Acadian migration in 1765 consisted of 200 refugees in the New Orleans area (Weinstein et al. 1979). From New Orleans, they spread into the eastern parts of the prairies and the immediate west.

Early settlers grew cotton, rice, indigo, corn, and sugar cane on Spanish land grants that fronted a navigable waterway and extended back 40 arpents. Early plantations were situated along navigable bayous as there were no roads or bridges in the area. It was possible to travel by horseback along the bayous on towpaths, or cordelle roads as the French referred to them. These towpaths were made by workers pulling sailboats with ropes when the wind was insufficient (Lytle et al. 1959). At first, indigo was the primary crop, with cotton a close second. The indigo crop failure in 1794 hurt many planters, and left an economic opening that was soon filled by sugarcane. Jesuits introduced sugarcane to the region in the 1750s and the first sugarhouse was built by Joseph Dubreuil in 1758. Jean Etienne de Boré had a plantation in New Orleans (currently the site of Audubon Park) and was determined to try sugarcane against the advice of his wife and friends. Many people thought the climate was too cold in Louisiana for the cane to fully ripen. By 1795, he had his first crop ground and made 100 hogshead of sugar (Goodspeed Publishing Company 1892). Soon after, many planters followed suit.

The area that is now Ascension Parish was first settled by Spanish and French colonists, but notably became home to a community of exiled Acadians in 1758 (National Park Service 2018a) and to a small community of Houma people who were pushed out of their land to the north by colonial encroachment in the first decades of the nineteenth century (Ellis 2013). The French Acadians had previously been settled in Nova Scotia but were exiled due to an unwillingness to proclaim fealty to their new British sovereign, so many traveled south, including to Louisiana. The French and the Houma people entered into a coexistence which often had them working side by side. The Houma often traded food with French colonists, and would occasionally help the French in military disputes with other local tribes (Ellis 2013).

European settlement continued throughout the latter part of the 1700s in southern Louisiana. In 1800, France regained possession of the Louisiana Territory, but they did not retain it for long. On May 2, 1803 the United States signed the Louisiana Purchase treaty with France (Wall 2008:94-95).

## ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (A.D. 1803 TO 1860)

Following the signing of the Louisiana Purchase, an influx of Anglo-American settlers swept into Louisiana. In 1805, the Orleans Territory was divided into twelve counties, or parishes. Conflict between American

settlers and native tribes increased, eventually forcing the native populations onto less desirable land. The Houma eventually relocated even farther south into the bayous in modern day Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes (Ellis 2013). The settlement of Lafourche was officially renamed Donaldsonville in 1806, after a wealthy Englishman by the name of William Donaldson purchased a large amount of land in the area a year prior and chose to rename the town after himself. Ascension Parish was officially founded in 1807 and was named after the Church of the Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ in Donaldsonville, the parish seat. While the church is now a historic fixture in the community, initially the church was a small mission constructed at the request of the Spanish government in 1770. Construction on the current church building began in 1875.

Cotton was still king until the War of 1812, when the British blockade kept out sugar from foreign markets. Many planters switched to the economic boon of sugar (Carmon 2007). As a result of these successful plantations, Louisiana's population growth exploded in the first part of the nineteenth century. In 1812, the state of Louisiana was admitted to the Union. Following the state's admittance into the union, New Orleans continued to serve as the unofficial capitol of Louisiana. In 1829 the capitol was officially moved to Donaldsonville, where it remained for two years before the state government finally moved it to Baton Rouge.

In 1851, the settlement that became Gonzales had only 10 residents. By 1855, a school was established for the growing community.

## CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1861 TO TWENTIETH CENTURY)

In January of 1861, Louisiana seceded from the Union and joined the Confederate States of America. Louisiana's settlement and economy were put on hold during the Civil War as Union and Confederate forces contested Louisiana, and in particular, the head of the Mississippi River. In April of 1862, New Orleans fell to Union forces. As Union gunboats steamed up and down the Mississippi River, Confederate forces in Donaldsonville fired upon them, prompting Rear Admiral David G. Farragut to retaliate. In August of 1862, he sent word for the town to send the women and children away, then dropped anchor in front of the town and began firing. He also sent men ashore to burn hotels, wharf buildings, and other structures. It had the desired effect of stopping the firing on Union ships. In order to hold their prize, the Union troops constructed Fort Butler, utilizing the labor of fugitive slaves. The star-shaped fort of earth and wood was surrounded by a brick-lined moat 16 ft wide and 12 ft deep. The fort measured 381 ft on the river side and included stockades running to the river and bayou. The entrance was fortified with rifle pits, while seven 24-pound guns and one 30-pounder protected the fort. The land to the south was cleared for 900 yards and contained camouflaged pits and felled trees with sharpened branches pointing to the line of attack. On February 9, 1863, the fort named for General Butler, a Union commander despised by most of South Louisiana, was completed. At the christening event, the town populace was forced to attend under possible penalty of death (Fort Butler Foundation 2008).

In June of 1863, Brigadier General Tom Green and Colonel James P. Major were tasked with retaking Donaldsonville, which meant taking Fort Butler. Shortly after midnight on June 28, the Confederates surrounded the fort and began advancing through all the obstacles in their way. As the leaders fell or were captured, men were pinned down in the moat with no means of escape. A Union gunboat, *Princess Royal*, began shelling the Rebels. At one point, Confederate troops were reduced to prying bricks from the moat and throwing them at their enemy. They ceased as the bricks were returned onto their heads. Eventually, the Rebels were forced to surrender. The number of casualties reported varies but it is reported that the Confederate dead were buried in a mass grave near the river. The battle was significant in that it was one of the first in which free and fugitive slaves became soldiers. They helped build the fort and defended it with their lives (Fort Butler Foundation 2008; Americancivilwar.com 2018; Civilwaracademy.com 2018).

Louisiana saw an economic reorganization after the end of hostilities. Donaldsonville was almost completely destroyed and the town had a slow rebuilding process due to the post-war economic woes that plagued the south (National Park Service 2018a). This “reconstruction” process left the great majority of its people despondent and poor. Wealthy land owners returned home to find their houses and outbuildings burned and their cropland in the hands of tenant farmers and newly freed slaves. Many sugar mills were destroyed or vandalized; mule teams had been stolen and seed cane needed to be replenished. The capital with which to accomplish this was scarce among Louisiana planters. Difficult at first, the sugar market did continue as a driving economic force in regions of Louisiana. Disputes between land owners and the labor force became prevalent post-Civil War. The large sugar plantations embraced wage labor over shared tenancy. As the pay they offered was meager, it was not satisfactory to many workers. Workers also resisted living in the old antebellum slave quarters, but most planters felt they could not afford to build new houses. The planters were even more dismayed when wages began to go up due to the lack of a reliable labor source (Lee et al. 2010).

In 1866, there were over six million acres of federal land that had been surveyed but not purchased. The Southern Homestead Act was meant to offer this land at nominal fees to poor people. The very next year, the Act was repealed and the land was up for grabs by any buyer. With prices as low as 45 cents an acre, wealthy buyers could, and did, purchase over 100,000 acres each. Over a million acres were bought up by Northerners. In 1877, Louisiana rejoined the Union, being one of the last southern states to do so. At this time, approximately 85 percent of the state was forested. Longleaf pine existed in virgin stands of trees up to 200 years old. The open areas beneath the trees were free of underbrush and this environment was very conducive to easy lumbering. Cypress trees were predominant in the swamps and in the early twentieth century, Louisiana led the nation in cypress production. Pine forests were more plentiful, but there were plenty of mills for both tree species (Fricker 2015).

Slowly the lumber industry become more and more important for its economic potential for Louisiana residents (Bryant et al. 1982:63). Innovations in the 1880s and 1890s, such as the skidder, pullboats (barges), and railroad dummy lines, facilitated the removal of logs from the woods and swamps. The expansion of the railroads went hand-in-hand with the timber harvest, not only providing access to the trees, but also carrying lumber to markets. Towns sprang up around the sawmills, built and owned by the lumber companies. Once an area had been stripped of its trees, the mono-purpose towns were either dismantled by the lumber company or left to become ghost towns. Even small towns that existed prior to a sawmill became like company towns. Usually the timber company was the largest employer and made possible civic improvements; bankrolling fire departments, ice plants, brass bands, and baseball teams (Fricker 2015).

In 1886, the growing settlement of Gonzales elected “Big” Jose Gonzales as sheriff. His son, “Tee-Joe,” opened a general store and post office the following year. The post office was already named Gonzales when the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company (LR&N) constructed its rail line through the area. The railroad wanted to name their station after the company’s owner, Willam Edenborn, and wanted to move the station north to New River, then called Belle Hellene. Protests by local residents kept the station and the name of Gonzales.

## MODERN HISTORIC (TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST CENTURIES)

African Americans continued to flee the agricultural south in favor of industrial jobs in the northern cities. In addition to the migration, influenza and military service in World War I contributed to the labor shortage. Agricultural pay was still woefully inadequate, going from about 80 cents per day in the early 1920s to only about 95 cents per day in the early 1930s (Lee et al. 2010). The Sugar Act of 1937 terminated child labor

and payment in plantation store credits instead of cash, as well as raised the daily wage to \$1.17. In 1939, the U.S. Department of Agriculture set the pay at \$1.50 for a nine-hour day. This increased to \$2.70 in 1944 as labor was once again lost to the war effort. Depressed sugar prices kept labor costs low, only increasing to \$2.90 per day for field labor and \$3.65 for tractor drivers. In the harvest season, tractor drivers were paid \$4.50 per day. In contrast, Florida sugar cane workers received \$4.05 per day and sugar beet workers were paid \$5.40. Union workers in Hawaii received over \$6 per day (Lee et al. 2010).

There was talk of using German prisoners of war (POWs) to work in the cane fields in 1943. But the U.S. military had requirements stating the POWs housing had to have running water, electricity, and proper heat. The plantation housing was inadequate for German prisoners, but the sugar cane industry had no problem placing American workers there. The industry lobbied for change and the military modified their requirements, putting German soldiers in the cane fields (Lee et al. 2010).

Known as the “father of forestry in the South,” Henry E. Hardtner, a Louisiana native, was an early conservationist. As early as 1905, Hardtner noticed the bleak landscapes created after areas were clear-cut. He instituted the practice of cutting only trees with a certain minimum diameter, leaving small trees. In 1908, he was appointed chairman of the state’s first Commission for the Conservation of Natural Resources (Fricker 2015).

Settlement along the railroad continued to grow into the twentieth century and towns and villages began to emerge as a result. Modern roads and highways continued this trend, fostering new settlement in areas previously inaccessible. The petroleum industry probably had the most dynamic impact on the landscape and economy in Louisiana. The need for gasoline and lubricating oil intensified the search for more resources in the state and the discovery at Spindle Top salt dome near Beaumont and at Jennings in Jefferson Davis Parish firmly placed Louisiana as a centerpiece in the petroleum industry. The largest oil reserves in Louisiana are south of Baton Rouge. These discoveries led to the construction of massive pipelines across the prairies to Baton Rouge and Beaumont, Texas (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988:166-170). Even today, Louisiana’s primary economies are agriculture and petroleum.

In the mid-twentieth century, sugar cane planting strategies led to three harvests from one planting, although later harvests were not as productive as the first one. Several factors can make for a poor harvest, including soil compaction by heavy machinery, poor drainage, cold temperatures, plant diseases, and loss of nutrients. While sugar cane needs plenty of water, too much on poorly drained fields can result in root rot and other diseases. Drainage ditches and canals are necessary for good crop yields. Planting is generally done in August, September, and October, with only one-quarter of the cane germinating. The large plantations may have had as many as 30 structures for the workers and a company store, since the plantations were often far removed from town. In the 1950s, about 41 percent of the farm operators were owners, 20 percent were part-owners, four percent were managers, and 35 percent were tenants. Less than a quarter of the tenants paid cash rent; the rest were share-cash or share-crop tenants (Lytle et al. 1959).

Gonzales has had an annual jambalaya festival since 1968 and has been proclaimed as the “Jambalaya Capital of the World” (City of Gonzales 2018). It was finally incorporated as a city in 1977. Following the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the Humane Society of the United States set up in the local fairgrounds. Many people and pets were reunited there.



## CHAPTER 4

### PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND WORK

#### LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the proposed Double D Site in Ascension Parish, Louisiana. A literature and document search was conducted in order to gather pertinent background information regarding the subject property and its surroundings. This research included an online query of the Louisiana Cultural Resource Viewer, the Phase I Surveys Database (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2018), the LDOA Structure Files, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2018b).

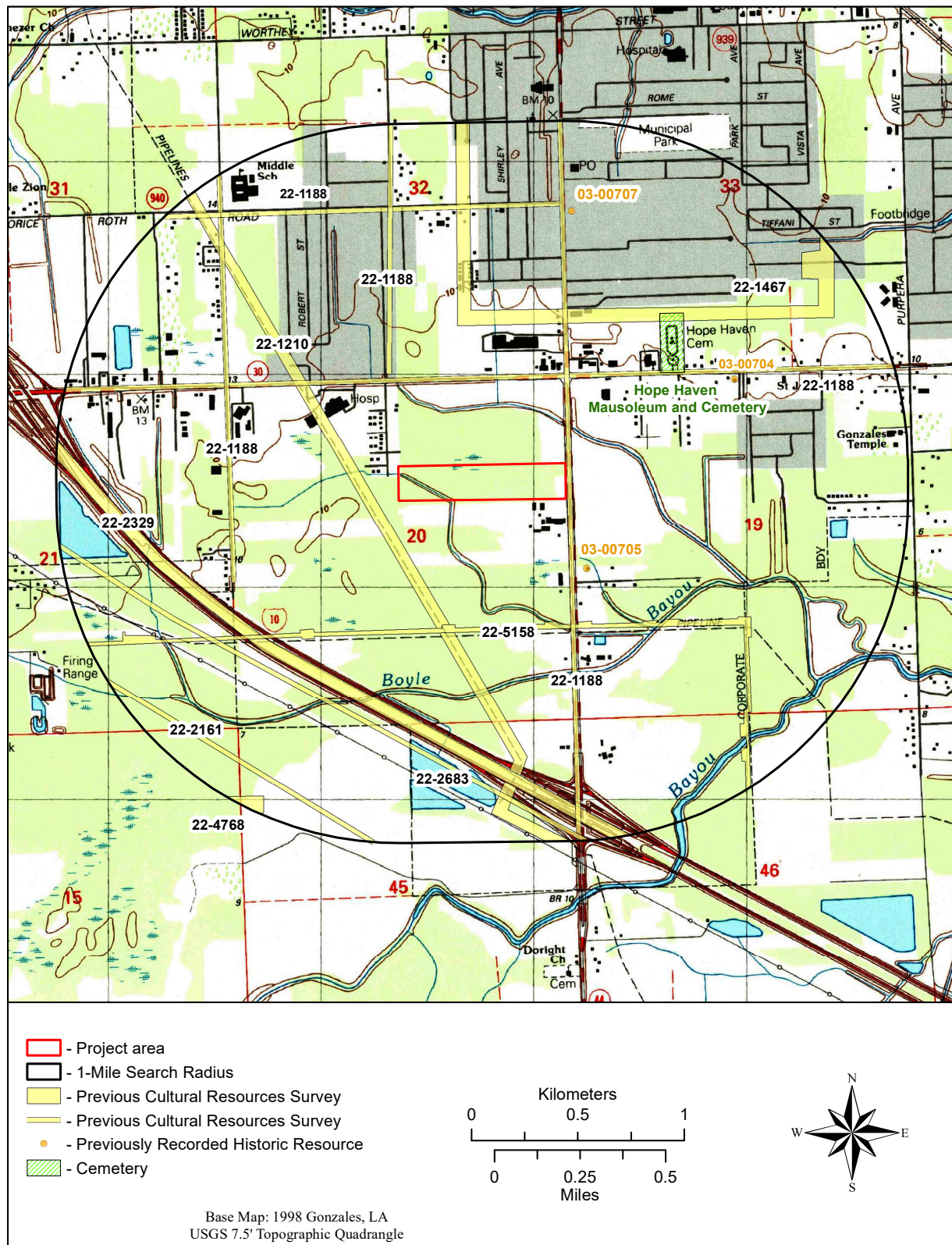
A search of the Phase I Surveys database maintained by LDOA (2018) identified eight previous cultural resource surveys/reconnaissances (Table 4.1) and three historic resources within a mile of the study area (Figure 4.1). A cemetery (Hope Haven Mausoleum and Cemetery) is also within the mile radius.

Many of the previous surveys investigated long linear pipeline projects, some only at the literature search level. These surveys resulted in the recordation of very few new sites, with several previously recorded sites being revisited. None of these sites are within one mile of the study area.

Table 4.1. Previous Surveys within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area.		
<i>LDOA Report Number</i>	<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Author and Year</i>
22-1188	A Level 1 Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Telephone Cable Routes in Ascension and Livingston Parishes, LA	Coastal Environments, Inc. 1987
22-1210	A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed 24-inch Diameter United Gas Pipe Line Company Pipeline in Ascension, St. Charles, St. James, and St. John the Baptist Parishes, LA	Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. 1987
22-1467	Literature Search and Research Design Amite River and Tributaries Project, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, and Livingston Parishes, LA	Goodwin 1990
22-2161	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Route of a Pipeline in Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. James, and West Baton Rouge Parishes, LA	Jones et al. 1998
22-2329	Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigation for a Proposed Fiber-Optic Line through the Southern Portions of Louisiana	Jackson et al. 2000
22-2683	Cultural Resources Survey of the Bengal Pipeline Route in the Mississippi River Valley, Louisiana	Skinner and Craver 2004
22-4768	Negative Findings Report for the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Edenborne Parkway Extension Project, Ascension Parish, Louisiana	Lee et al. 2014
22-5158	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Ascension Pipeline Project, Ascension, St. James, and St. John the Baptist Parishes, LA	Foreman et al. 2016

Historic resource 03-00704 was surveyed and recorded in 1985, as were all three of the nearby resources. The form indicates it was built c. 1925 and was a central hall dwelling. Resource 03-00705 was an Anglo folk house built c. 1920, while Resource 03-00707, built c. 1915, was a Creole cottage. All three resources are no longer extant.

A review of historic maps (1935 Gonzales 1:31680 topographic quadrangle, 1939 Donaldsonville 15' topographic quadrangle, 1953 and 1961 Gonzales 7.5' topographic quadrangles, and 1962 Donaldsonville 15' topographic quadrangle) revealed one to three structures within the proposed project area (Figures 4.2-4.6). No structures appear on the current 1998 Gonzales 7.5' topographic quadrangle. There are no listed National Register properties within one mile of the proposed project area.



**Figure 4.1.** Map showing the project area, one-mile search radius, previously surveyed areas, previously recorded historic resources, and cemetery.



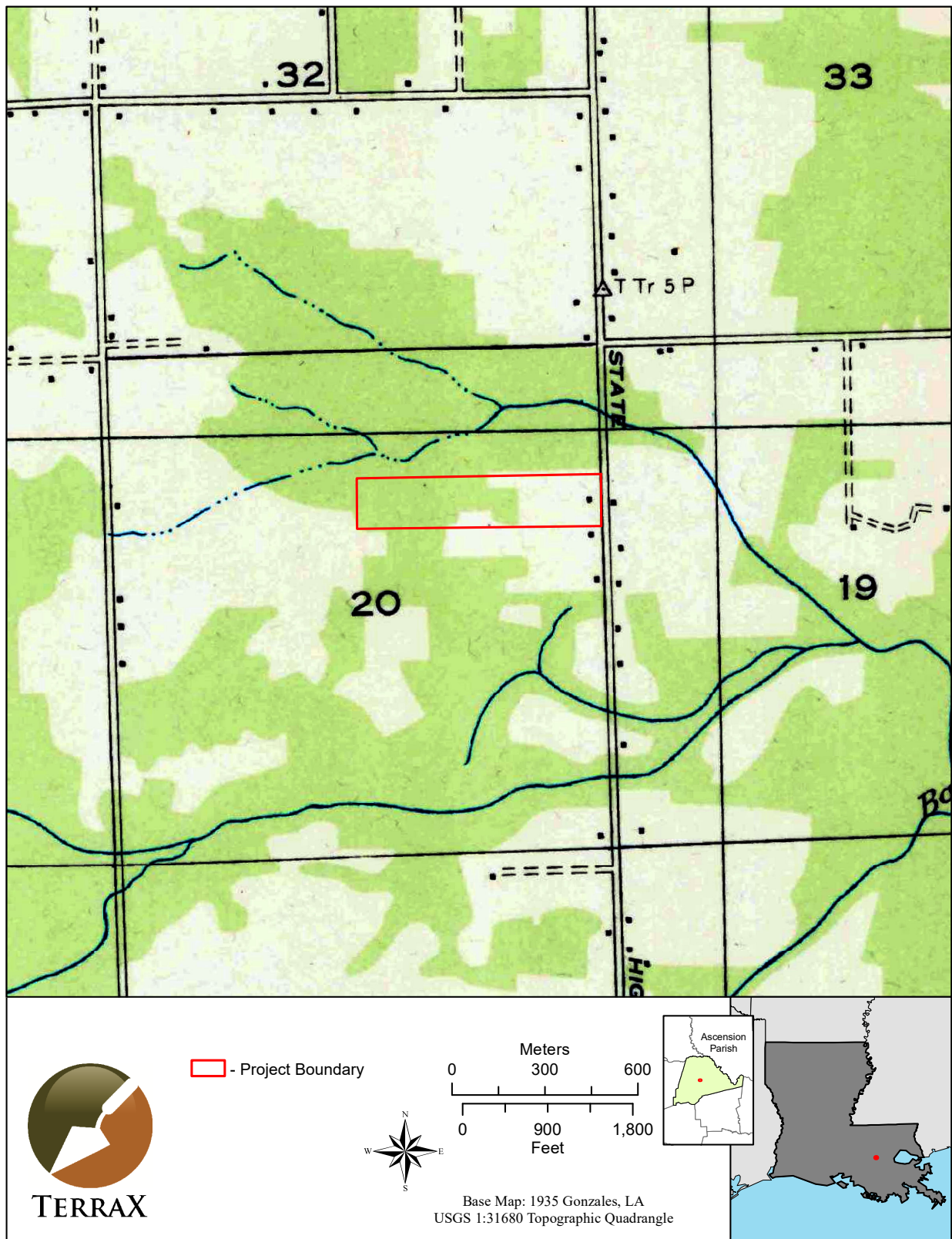


Figure 4.2. Historic 1935 map showing the project area with one structure.



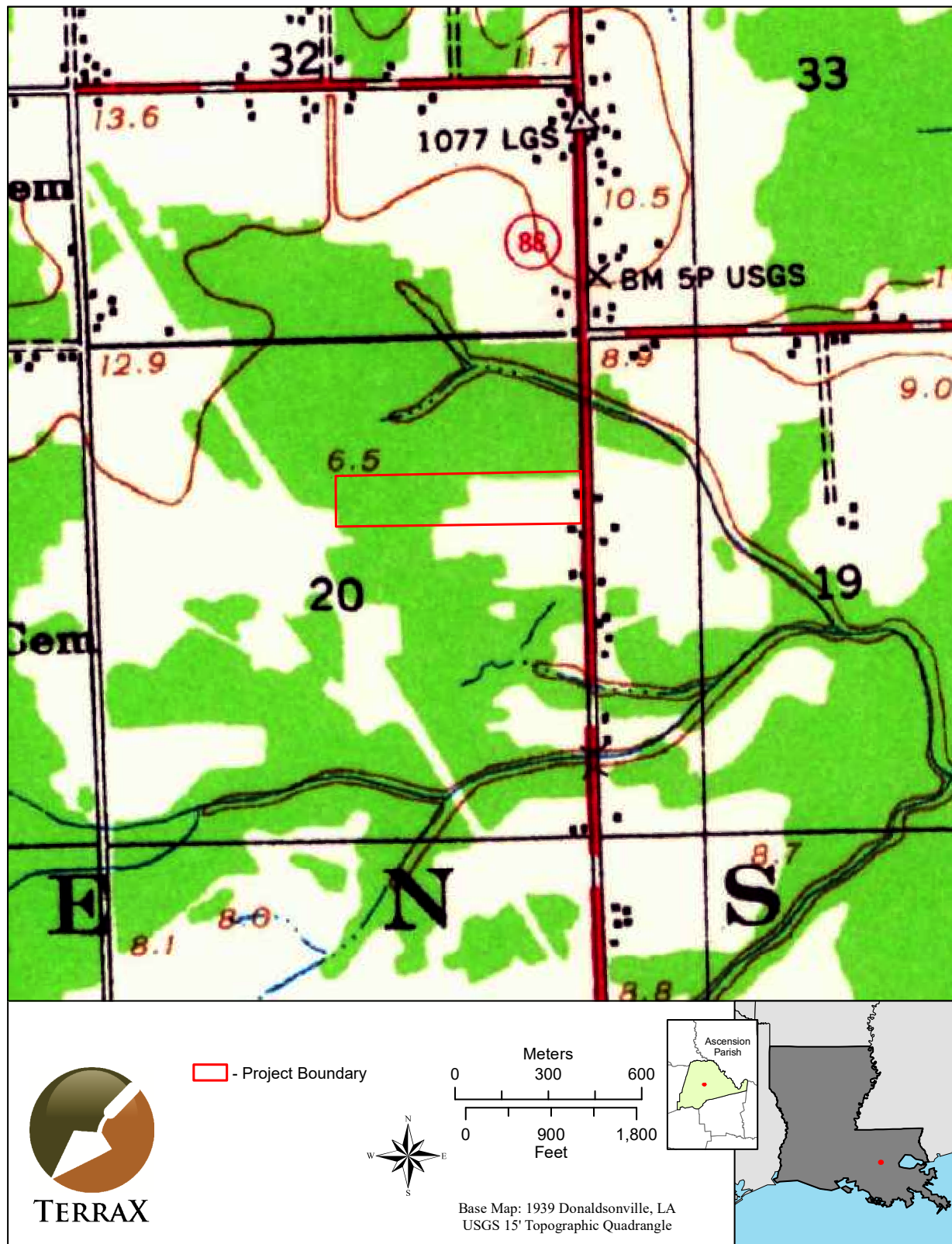


Figure 4.3. Historic 1939 map showing the project area with one structure.

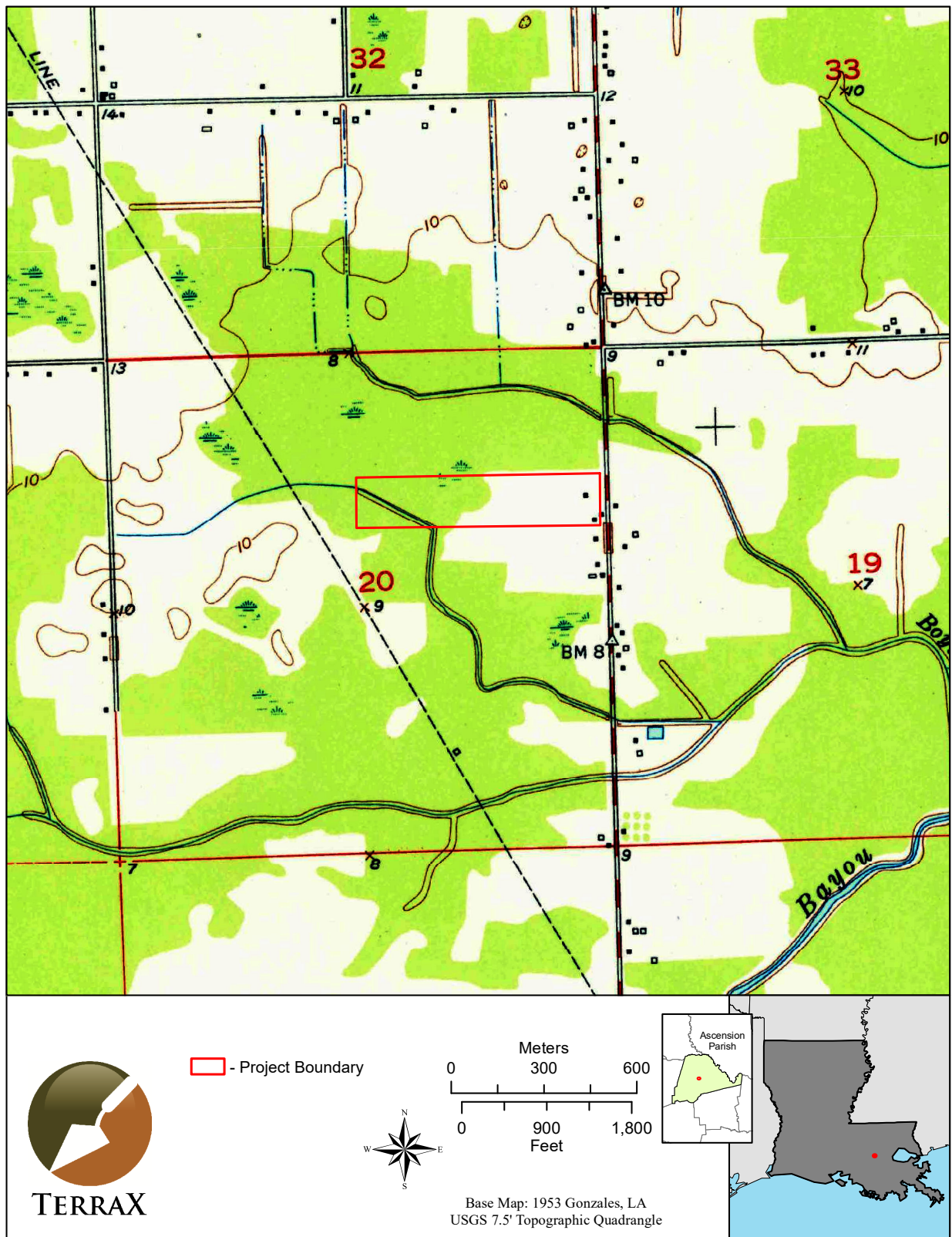
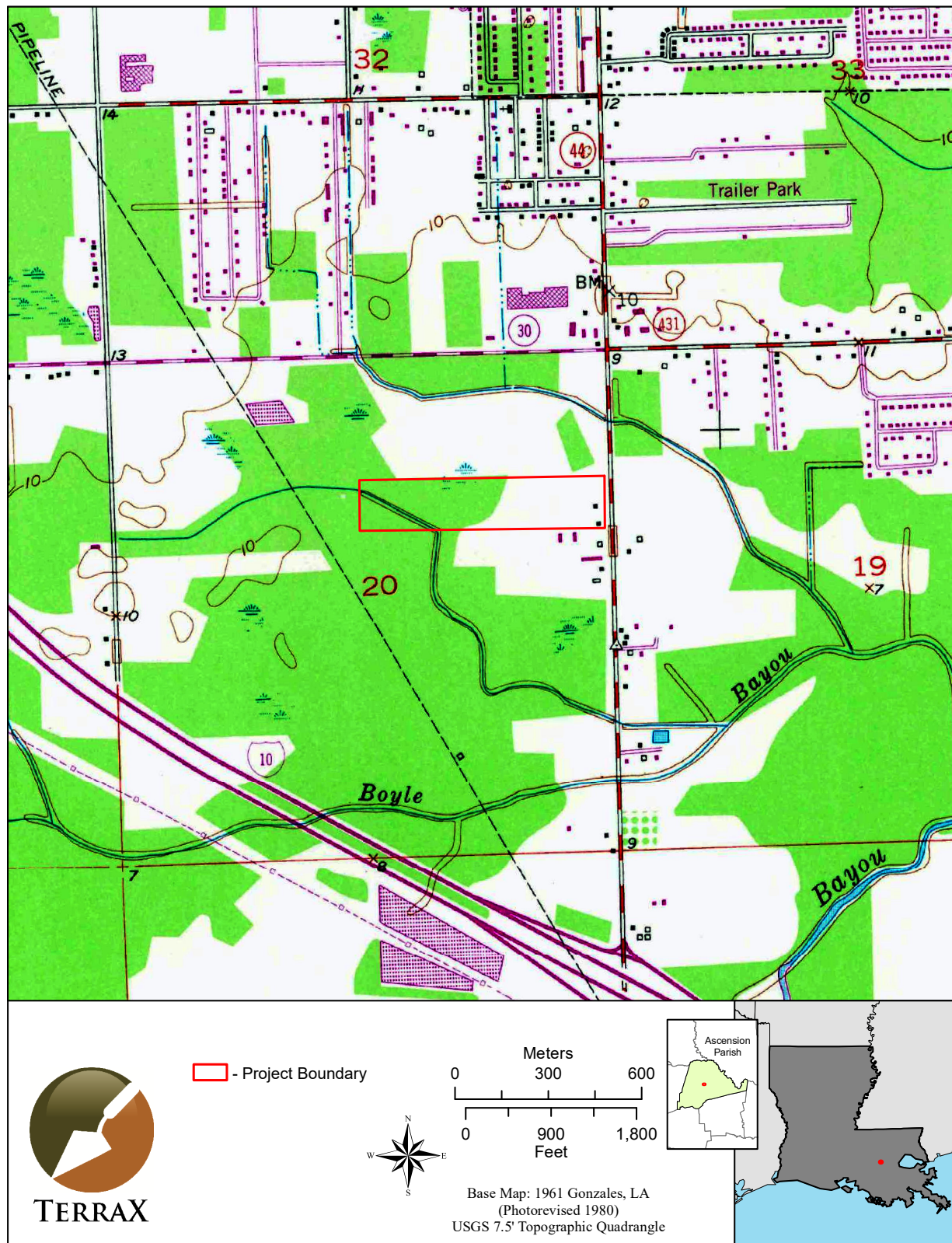


Figure 4.4. Historic 1953 map showing the project area with two or three structures.





*Figure 4.5. Historic 1961 map showing the project area with two structures.*

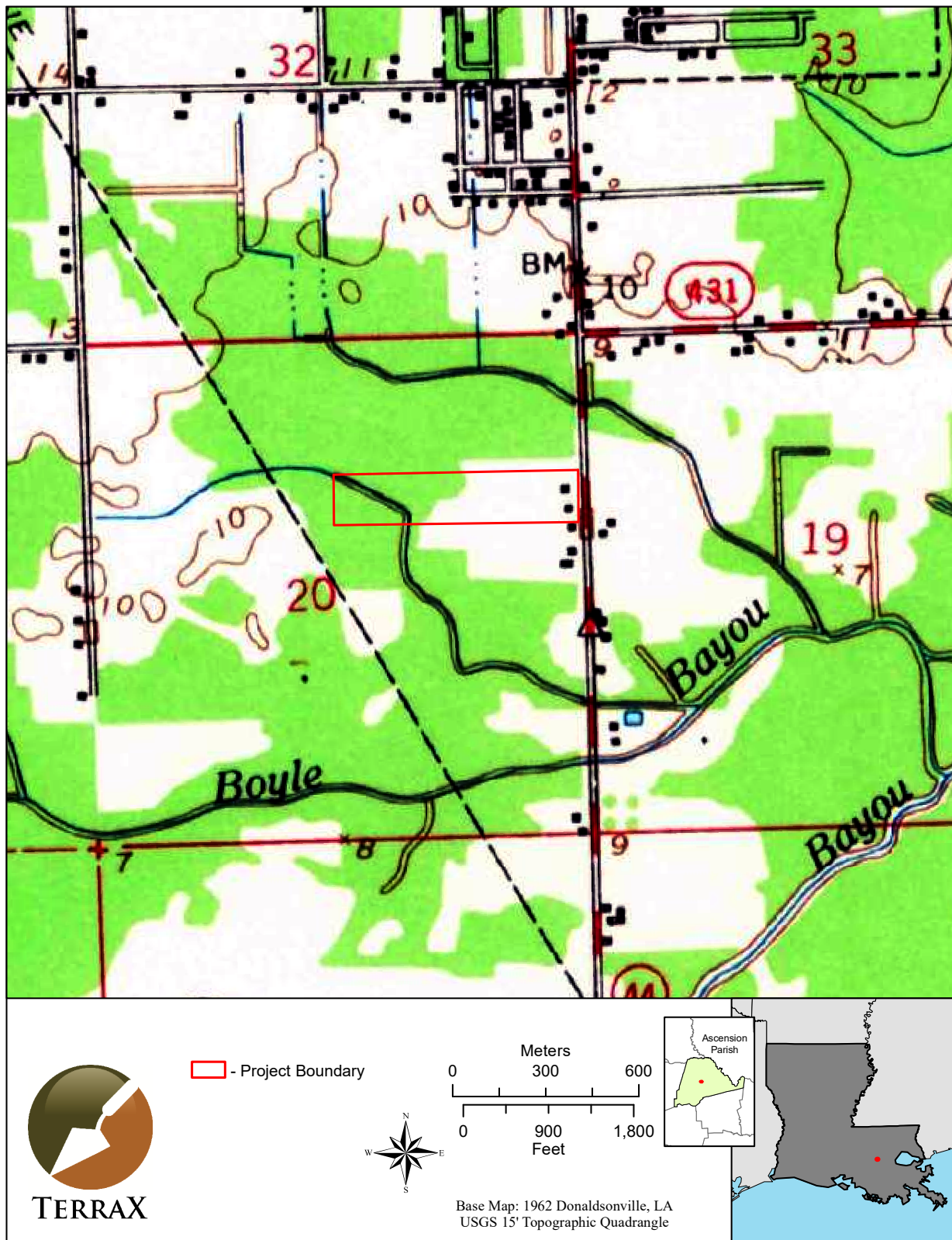


Figure 4.6. Historic 1962 map showing the project area with two structures.





## CHAPTER 5

### FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

#### FIELD METHODS

The field survey conducted implemented standard archaeological survey techniques. Full land coverage requirements were achieved through visual inspections of the entire survey area and subsurface testing. While conducting visual inspections, any exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material.

Subsurface testing was performed along 30-m interval transects comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory. Any archaeological site identified during transecting was further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations were conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests were placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing was conducted until two negative shovel tests were encountered in each direction or until delineations extended beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit was used to record the site center and a sketch map was drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs were taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area.

#### LABORATORY METHODS AND COLLECTION CURATION

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to TerraX's laboratory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama for processing. Here, materials are sorted by provenience, cleaned, and analyzed. Along with the cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama (Appendix A).



## CHAPTER 6

### FIELD RESULTS

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 144 shovel tests along six transects (Figure 6.1). Of these, 139 were negative and five were positive. The typical shovel test was composed of 25 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay over dark gray (10YR 4/1) or yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay.

The investigation of the subject property led to the discovery of one archaeological site and one isolated find (Figure 6.2). See Appendix B for a complete list of the artifacts recovered.

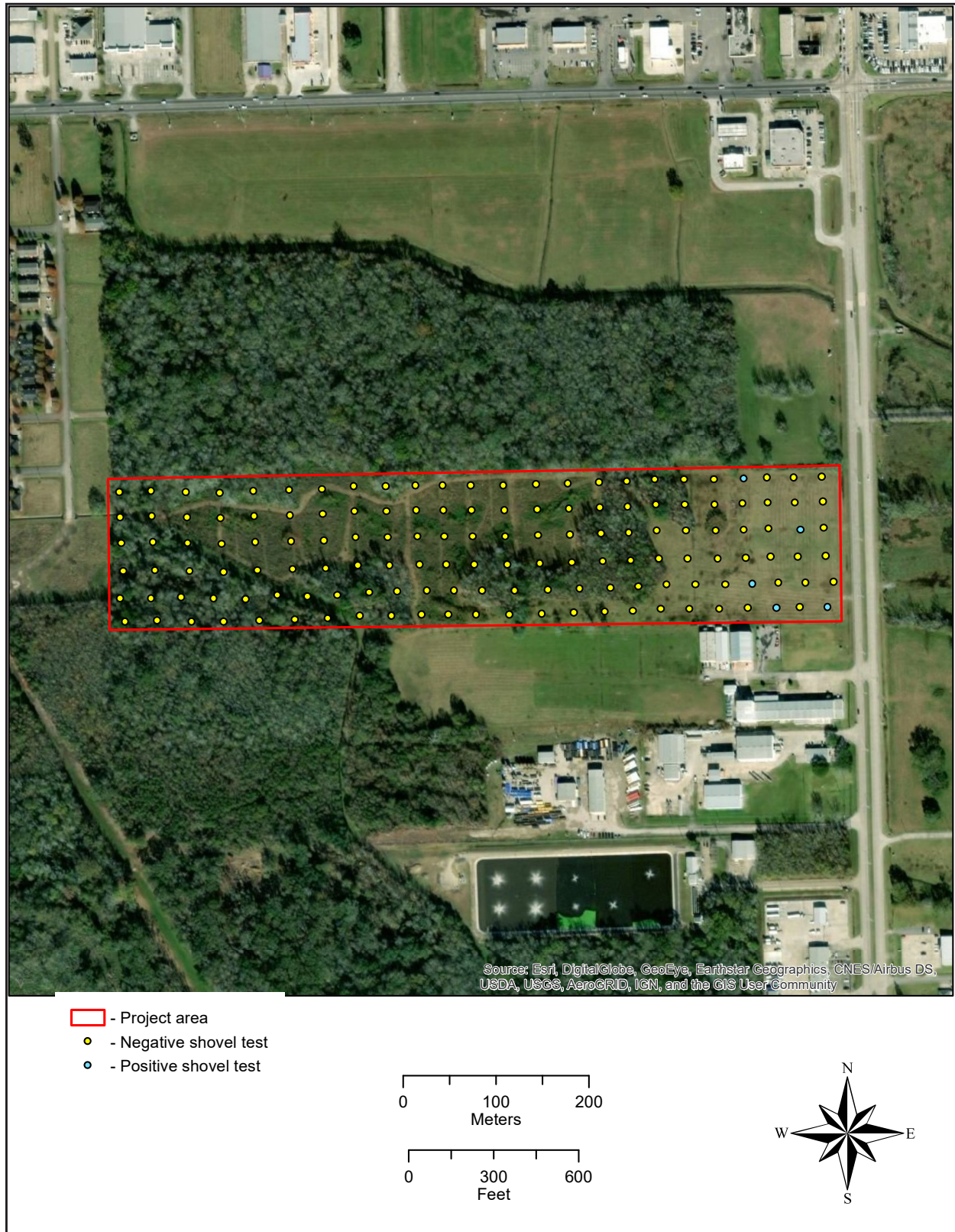
Isolated Find 1 consists of three fragments of colorless container glass and a fragment of green container glass found in the first six centimeters in two shovel tests. Initially, one fragment of colorless glass was found in ST 1-4. Delineation tests placed in cardinal directions around the find revealed one additional positive test, which contained the remainder of the glass. The isolated find measures 10-x-20 m and is located in a grassy area near the northern project boundary (Figures 6.3 and 6.4).

Site 16AN119, measuring approximately 100-x-110 m, is represented by 28 positive shovel tests and a concrete driveway (Figure 6.5). The site is located in a grassy field at the southeastern corner of the project area (Figure 6.6). Delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions from each positive test to search for any associated artifacts. A typical shovel test in the site area consisted of 28 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay over dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay.

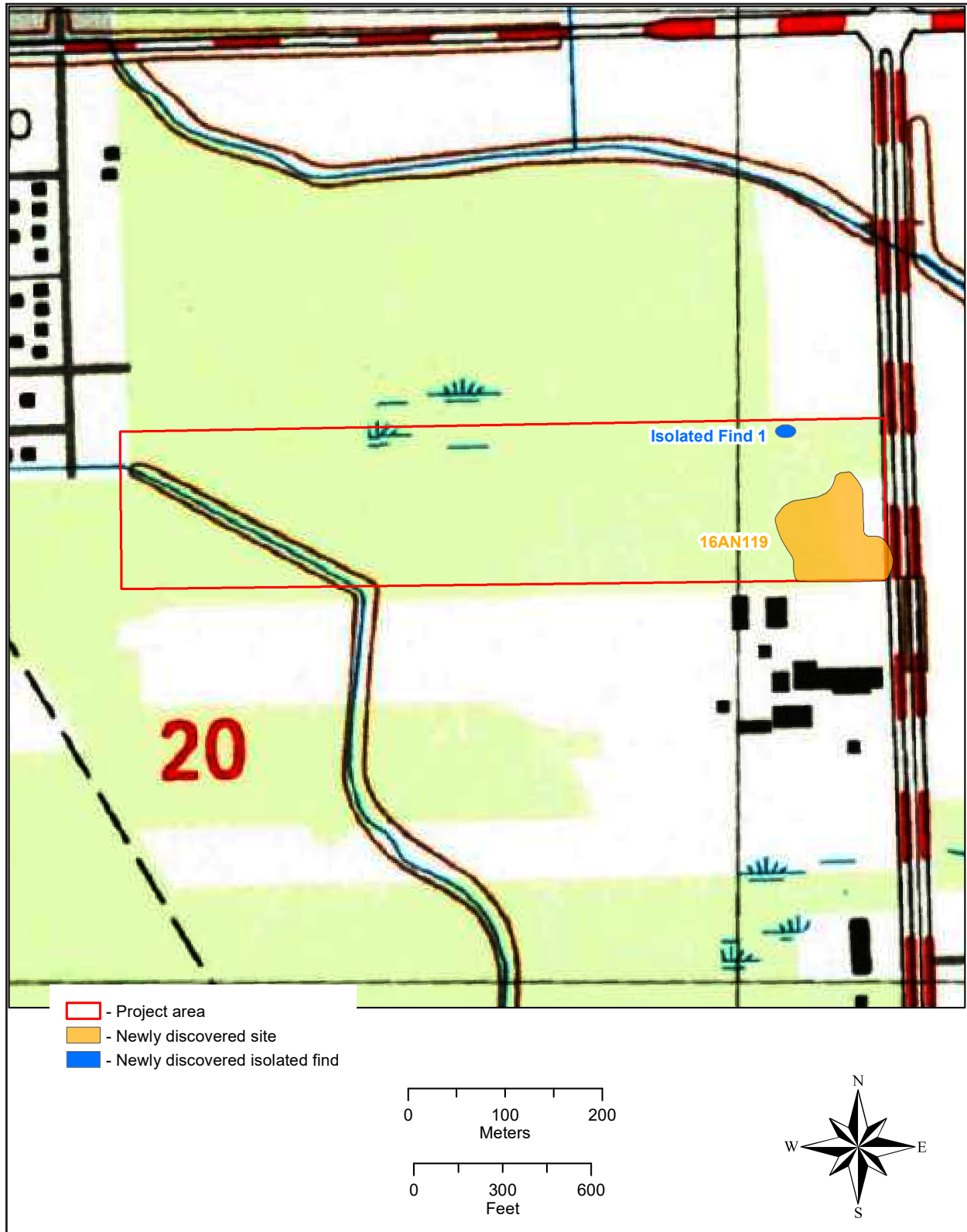
This site contained primarily broken glass, building materials, and modern food wrappings. Very few ceramics were found and all were undecorated. Most material was found within the top 40 cm of soil. One test did have material to 80 cmbs, but it was obviously disturbed as it contained plastic and other modern items. The artifacts appear to date to the twentieth century. The recovery includes glass (52 colorless, 9 green, 2 aqua, 2 milk, 1 green milk, 1 blue, 1 yellow, and 7 amber), undecorated whiteware (n=3), undecorated porcelain (n=1), terracotta (n=2), a molded brick fragment, undifferentiated brick fragments (n=20), plastic (n=6), concrete fragments (n=4), window glass (n=4), wire nails (n=3), wire fragments (n=2), aluminum can fragments and pull tabs (n=13), a melted purple glass marble, modern food wrappings, asbestos building materials (n=15), yarn, ribbon, rubber fragments, a sewer/drain pipe fragment, a ferrous metal rod, and a ferrous metal knob fragment.

Historic maps indicate the presence of one or two structures and a concrete driveway still exists on the southeastern corner of the site. A structure appears on the 1965 Donaldsonville 15' series topo map and on the 1935 through 1961 (photorevised 1980) Gonzales 7.5' series topo maps (see Figures 4.2-4.6). No structures appear on the current 1998 Gonzales topo map so they were likely razed between 1980 and 1998. Other than the driveway, no surface or subsurface features were present. An industrial complex is present just to the south. This site appears to have no research potential and is not eligible for the NRHP.



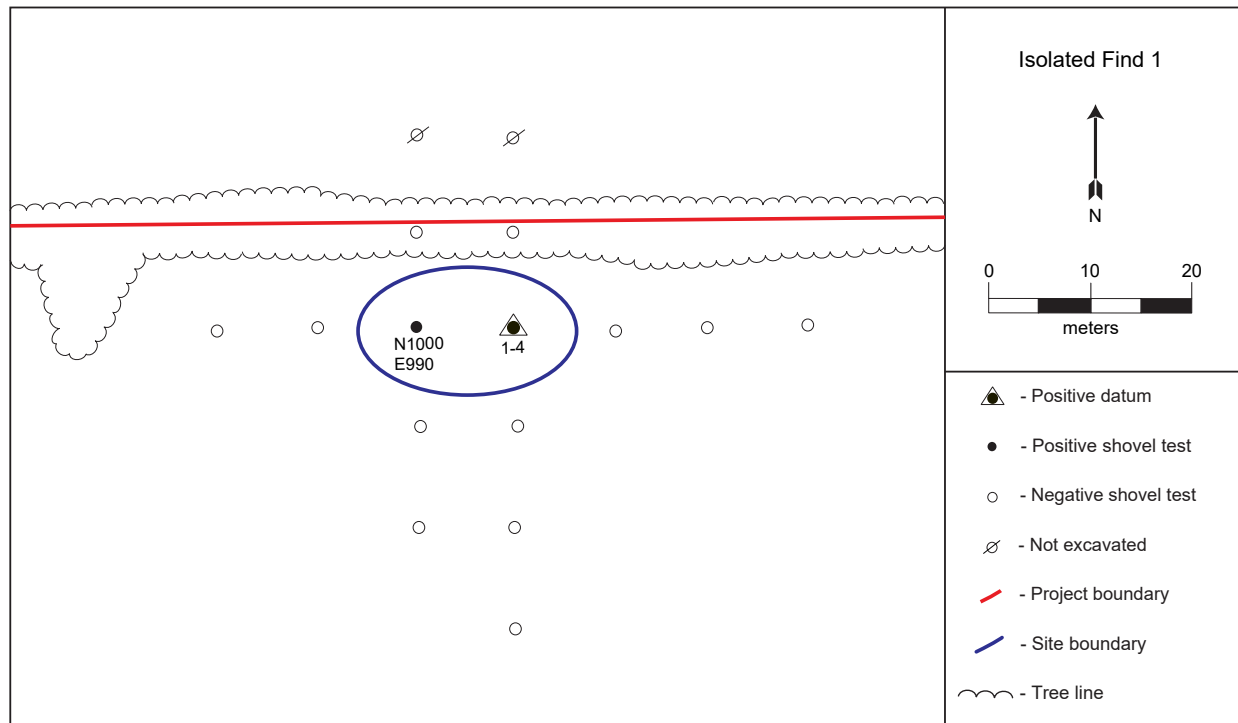


**Figure 6.1.** Aerial image showing shovel tests within the project area..



**Figure 6.2.** Map showing the location of Site 16AN119 and Isolated Find 1 within the project area.





**Figure 6.3.** *Isolated Find 1 sketch map.*



**Figure 6.4.** *View from datum of Isolated Find 1, facing west.*

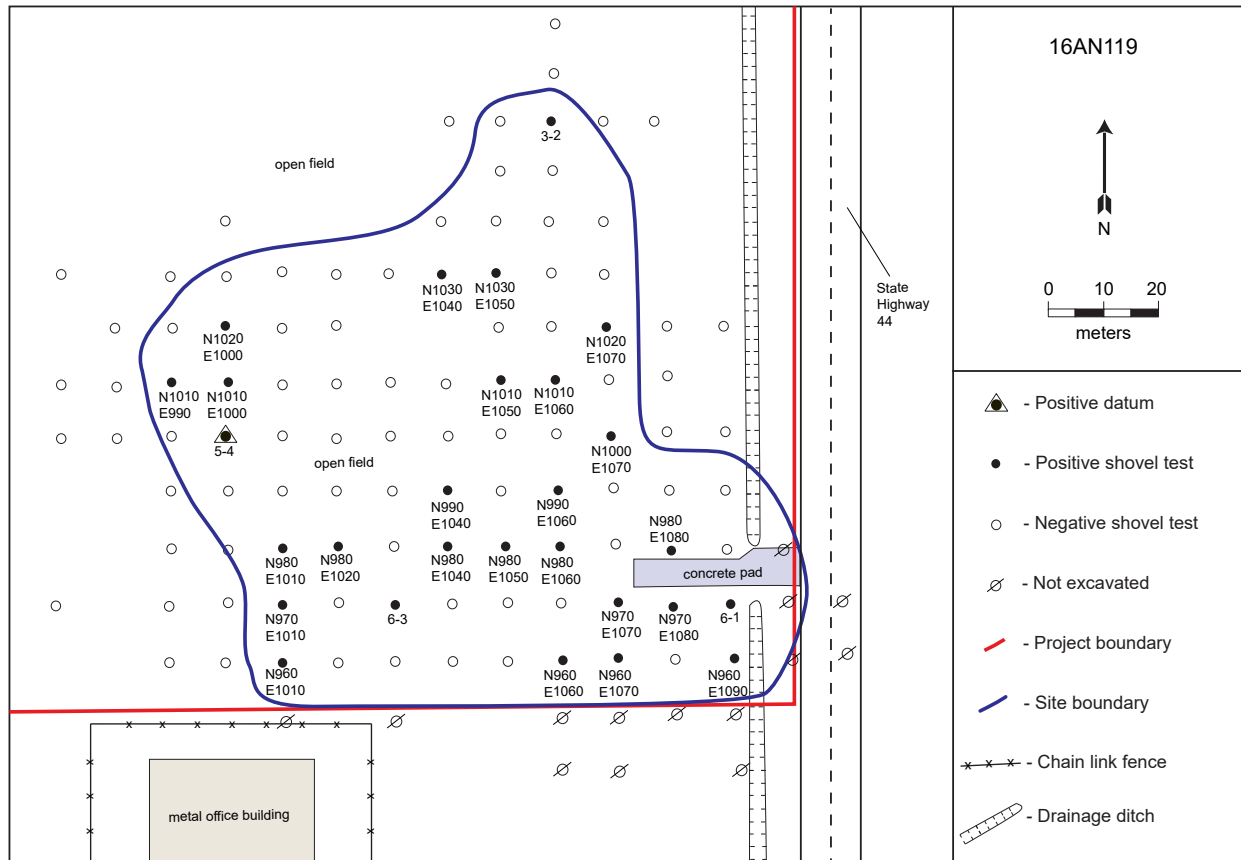


Figure 6.5. Site 16AN119 sketch map.





**Figure 6.6.** View from datum of 16AN119, facing south.

## CHAPTER 7

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with Baton Rouge Area Chamber performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Double D Site located south of Gonzales in Ascension Parish, Louisiana in compliance with federal and state regulations. The Phase I survey was performed on May 7-9, 2018. The investigation identified one archaeological site, 16AN119, and one historic isolated find. Site 16AN119 represents a twentieth century artifact scatter and concrete driveway. One or more structures appear on the 1965 Donaldsonville 15' series topo map and on the 1935 through 1961 (photorevised 1980) Gonzales 7.5' series topo maps. No structures appear on the current 1998 Gonzales topo map so they were likely razed between 1980 and 1998. Other than the driveway, no surface or subsurface features were present. This site appears to have no research potential and is not eligible for the NRHP. Accordingly, no further archaeological studies are recommended for the proposed Double D project.



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APPENDIX A  
CURATION AGREEMENT



**TROY UNIVERSITY**



**Archaeological  
Research Center**

*Date: September 30, 2017*

***Paul Jackson***

TerraXplorations  
3130 East University Blvd  
Tuscaloosa AL 34504.

*Dear Paul,*

As per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement with you to provide curation services to Terra Explorations on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to multiple federal agencies such as the Army National Guard and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be complied for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of assistance and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Mann', followed by a long horizontal line.

Jason Mann  
Director  
Archeological Research Center  
Troy University





APPENDIX B  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY



# Artifact Inventory List

<i>Site</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Accession #</i>
<b>16AN119</b>					
	<i>TR 3 ST 2/I/0-7 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 2</i></b>
	glass (aqua base)		1	1.2	2018.092007
	glass (milk base)		1	1.6	2018.092006
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	2.8	
	<i>TR 5 ST 4/I/0-26 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 3</i></b>
	glass (amber container)		1	3.4	2018.092009
	undecorated whiteware		1	2.8	2018.092008
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	6.2	
	<i>TR 6 ST 1/I/0-36 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 4</i></b>
	ferrous metal rod		1	31.8	2018.092002
	glass (colorless container)		1	0.5	2018.092004
	red plastic fragment		1	0.1	2018.092003
	undifferentiated brick fragment		1	4.2	2018.092005
	<b>Location Totals</b>		4	36.6	
	<i>TR 6 ST 3/I/0-25 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 5</i></b>
	concrete fragment		1	7.3	2018.092016
	ferrous metal wire nail fragment		1	3.5	2018.092017
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	10.8	
	<i>N 1010 E 1000/I/0-36 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 7</i></b>
	glass (colorless container)		1	1.5	2018.092010
	<b>Location Totals</b>		1	1.5	
	<i>N 1020 E 1000/I/0-35 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 8</i></b>
	glass (colorless container)		2	5.2	2018.092014
	glass (colorless embossed container [line designs and stippling])		1	1.6	2018.092015
	<b>Location Totals</b>		3	6.8	
	<i>N 1010 E 990/I/0-20 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 9</i></b>
	aluminum metal can top		2	15.8	2018.092022
	ferrous metal wire		2	12.4	2018.092023
	glass (amber embossed container [stippling])		1	4.2	2018.092028
	glass (colorless container)		3	12.4	2018.092024
	glass (colorless embossed base [".4"])		1	2.9	2018.092026
	glass (colorless embossed base ["AT 10" "stippling"])		1	30.1	2018.092025
	glass (colorless embossed container [design])		1	3.0	2018.092027
	<b>Location Totals</b>		11	80.8	
	<i>N 970 E 1010/I/0-10 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 10</i></b>
	asbestos concrete board fragment		1	1.7	2018.092096
	concrete fragment		2	661.7	2018.092095
	<b>Location Totals</b>		3	663.4	
	<i>N 980 E 1010/I/0-20 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 11</i></b>
	glass (colorless lip)		1	3.3	2018.092070
	<b>Location Totals</b>		1	3.3	
	<i>N 980 E 1020/I/0-15 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 12</i></b>
	undifferentiated brick fragment		7	27.2	2018.092021



<i>Site</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Accession #</i>
	<b>Location Totals</b>		7	27.2	
	<i>N 980 E 1040/I/O-20 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 13</i></b>
	glass (amber container)		1	2.1	2018.092075
	glass (colorless container)		1	1.0	2018.092073
	glass (colorless embossed container [" ..ON.." and stippling])		1	6.4	2018.092074
	<b>Location Totals</b>		3	9.5	
	<i>N 960 E 1010/I/O-30 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 14</i></b>
	glass (colorless container)		3	11.3	2018.092018
	<b>Location Totals</b>		3	11.3	
	<i>N 980 E 1050/I/O-40 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 15</i></b>
	glass (amber container)		1	1.6	2018.092089
	glass (blue container)		1	0.3	2018.092084
	glass (Coke bottle green container)		2	10.4	2018.092082
	glass (colorless container)		10	9.7	2018.092083
	glass (colorless embossed base ["H"])		1	1.9	2018.092088
	glass (colorless embossed container [design])		1	1.7	2018.092087
	glass (colorless embossed container [stippling])		2	1.4	2018.092086
	glass (green milk base)		1	2.1	2018.092085
	green plastic fragment		1	0.1	2018.092080
	Rangia cuneata shell fragment		1	0.2	2018.092078
	undecorated terracotta		2	2.0	2018.092091
	undecorated whiteware		1	2.5	2018.092090
	white asbestos concrete board fragment		9	37.0	2018.092077
	white plastic cup lip fragment		1	0.1	2018.092079
	white plastic fragment		1	0.1	2018.092081
	<b>Location Totals</b>		35	71.1	
	<i>N 980 E 1060/I/O-50 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 16</i></b>
	aluminum metal can top fragments		6	2.9	2018.092059
	aluminum metal can top with letters "Don't Litter.."		1	5.2	2018.092058
	glass (Coke bottle green embossed base [" ..HOUS.."])		1	5.9	2018.092069
	glass (colorless container)		4	5.5	2018.092065
	glass (colorless embossed container [design and stippling])		1	1.7	2018.092068
	glass (colorless embossed container [design])		1	7.1	2018.092066
	glass (colorless embossed container [stippling])		1	2.2	2018.092067
	glass (colorless lip with small mouth external thread finish)		2	59.9	2018.092063
	glass (dark purple melted marble)		1	4.0	2018.092062
	glass (yellow embossed container [design and stripping])		1	0.4	2018.092064
	pink ribbon fragment		3	0.1	2018.092061
	potato chip bag fragment		2	0.1	2018.092060
	<b>Location Totals</b>		24	95.0	
	<i>N 990 E 1040/I/O-30 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 17</i></b>
	glass (colorless container)		1	2.4	2018.092019
	glass (colorless embossed container [stippling])		1	3.3	2018.092020
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	5.7	
	<i>N 980 E 1080/I/O-50 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 18</i></b>
	aluminum metal pull tab		2	0.5	2018.092029
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	0.5	

<i>Site</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Accession #</i>
<i>N 960 E 1070/I/O-20 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 19</i></b>
		white asbestos concrete board fragment	1	9.3	2018.092030
	<b>Location Totals</b>		1	9.3	
<i>N 970 E 1080/I/O-80 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 20</i></b>
		aluminum metal pull tab	1	0.1	2018.092033
		asbestos fiber board fragment with green paint	1	0.6	2018.092038
		glass (aqua embossed container ["..A.."])	1	2.0	2018.092044
		glass (Coke bottle green embossed container [stippling])	5	36.1	2018.092041
		glass (colorless container)	2	11.4	2018.092042
		glass (colorless embossed container ["10 FL" and stippling])	1	3.2	2018.092043
		red plastic fragment	1	0.2	2018.092035
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	114.7	2018.092040
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	5.9	2018.092034
		wax paper label fragment with repeated blue writing "KEEP FROM BABY"	1	0.1	2018.092036
		white and brown rubber fragment	1	2.0	2018.092039
	<b>Location Totals</b>		20	176.3	
<i>N 960 E 1090/I/O-30 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 21</i></b>
		aluminum metal pull tab	1	0.5	2018.092032
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	1.4	2018.092031
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	1.9	
<i>N 970 E 1070/I/O-20 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 22</i></b>
		asbestos concrete corrugated roof sheet fragment	2	42.5	2018.092103
		ferrous metal knob fragment	1	15.0	2018.092107
		glass (colorless oval lip)	1	11.6	2018.092101
		magenta yarn fragment	1	0.1	2018.092102
		molded brick fragment	1	2268.0	2018.092109
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	27.6	2018.092108
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	3.4	2018.092106
		white rubber fragment	1	1.0	2018.092104
		yellow plastic rim	1	0.3	2018.092105
	<b>Location Totals</b>		13	2369.5	
<i>N 960 E 1060/I/O-50 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 23</i></b>
		aluminum metal pull tab	1	0.5	2018.092047
		concrete fragment	1	60.8	2018.092048
		glass (amber container)	1	2.2	2018.092049
	<b>Location Totals</b>		3	63.5	
<i>N 990 E 1060/I/O-38 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 24</i></b>
		glass (milk lip)	1	7.5	2018.092076
	<b>Location Totals</b>		1	7.5	
<i>N 1010 E 1060/I/O-28 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 25</i></b>
		earthenware sewer/drain pipe fragment	1	168.3	2018.092097
		glass (amber container)	1	0.3	2018.092098
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.9	2018.092099
		undecorated burned whiteware base	1	6.8	2018.092100
	<b>Location Totals</b>		4	177.3	
<i>N 1030 E 1040/I/O-32 CMBD</i>					<b><i>Bag: 26</i></b>
		glass (window )	2	1.3	2018.092071

<i>Site</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Accession #</i>
		undecorated relief molded porcelain	1	5.5	2018.092072
	<b>Location Totals</b>		3	6.8	
	<i>N 1010 E 1050/I/0-35 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 27</i></b>
		glass (amber container)	1	2.9	2018.092093
		glass (colorless embossed container [design])	2	3.7	2018.092092
		undifferentiated aluminum metal	1	0.1	2018.092094
	<b>Location Totals</b>		4	6.7	
	<i>N 1030 E 1050/I/0-35 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 28</i></b>
		glass (Coke bottle green container)	1	3.0	2018.092053
		glass (colorless container)	1	5.0	2018.092051
		glass (colorless lip with large mouth external thread finish)	1	3.8	2018.092052
		glass (window )	2	5.4	2018.092050
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	5.3	2018.092054
		white plastic fragment	1	1.2	2018.092055
	<b>Location Totals</b>		8	23.7	
	<i>N 1000 E 1070/I/0-28 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 29</i></b>
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.8	2018.092057
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	194.4	2018.092056
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	195.2	
	<i>N 1020 E 1070/I/0-24 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 30</i></b>
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	6.4	2018.092045
		white asbestos concrete board	1	14.8	2018.092046
	<b>Location Totals</b>		2	21.2	
<b>Site Totals</b>			168	4091.4	
<b>Isolated Find 1</b>					
	<i>TR 1 ST 4/I/0-6 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 1</i></b>
		glass (colorless embossed [design])	1	3.5	2018.092001
	<b>Location Totals</b>		1	3.5	
	<i>N 1000 E 990/I,II/4-6 CMBD</i>				<b><i>Bag: 6</i></b>
		glass (colorless embossed container [ridges])	1	14.6	2018.092011
		glass (colorless embossed container [stippling])	1	0.7	2018.092013
		glass (green container)	1	1.2	2018.092012
	<b>Location Totals</b>		3	16.5	
<b>Site Totals</b>			4	20.0	
<b>Project Totals</b>			172	4111.4	