

combinations of tobacco juice, hops, urine, dry printer's black, turpentine, citric acid, and water) is dripped onto the colored slip, where it spreads into forms resembling trees, seaweed, or fronds, among other things (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:163).

Slip decorations were incorporated into the production of a wide range of earthenwares beginning in the second half of the eighteenth century. This decorative type was found on expensive creamware vessels as well as low-end utilitarian earthenwares (Carpentier and Rickard 2001:115). One of the earliest forms of slip decoration was made using an engine-turning lathe circa 1760. This type of decoration is also referred to as rouletted and is most often found in its earliest form on refined redware. By 1780, it was used on both creamware and pearlware vessels (Carpentier and Rickard 2001:116–118). Most annular-decorated nonvitreous earthenware was produced in England from circa 1790 through the early twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:163). These wares were produced for both local use and export. Some annular wares were produced in the United States around 1850 (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:164). Mocha decorations appeared as early as 1790 (Carpentier and Rickard 2001:122). Dendritic mocha decorations were seen as late as 1939 (Carpentier and Rickard 2001:125). Worm, cable, twig, and "cat's eye" decorations were implemented in the last decade of the eighteenth century (Carpentier and Rickard 2001:128). A wide variety of decoration on vessels of similar size and form can be found on many types of slip-decorated earthenwares.

Slip-decorated whiteware began to be produced around 1830, when the production of pearlware ceased, and continued to be made until the end of the nineteenth century (Carpentier and Rickard 2001:132; Price 1981:18). By the late nineteenth century, utilitarian vessel forms, as well as mugs, were the most commonly found slip-decorated items.

Three fragments of whiteware recovered from the project area displayed slip

decoration, with one displaying a series of gray parallel lines and the other two incorporating an indeterminate black line decoration.

Decal

Decal decoration was rare before 1900 on ceramics other than imported porcelains (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147). The process of decalcomania consists of applying decals—designs printed on a film or paper—to ceramic vessels. This decorative technique is often confused with transfer printing; however, decals can be distinguished from transfer prints by the sharpness of the design, the presence of shading, the use of bright colors, and the slight relief often felt when touching the edge of a decal design (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:146). Decals are applied to vessels prior to the final firing and are usually put through the decorating kiln in order to harden the decal for permanency. The decals include stipple and line-engraved motifs created using a lithographic process in an assortment of colors (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:36). It should also be noted that decals were often found in gold and are sometimes confused with gilded ceramics. Gilt decals, or gold decals, exhibit the slight relief of regular decals, and their sharp design sets them apart from gilded wares.

In contrast to the polychrome sprig and broadline floral style popular in the mid-nineteenth century, floral decals are characterized by their use as a border or vessel accent. Frequently, these appeared as small sprays of flowers applied off-center and often in conjunction with thin-line border stripes, raised-border motifs, hand painting, and gilding (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:36). By the 1880s, monochrome decals were being filled in with hand-painted accents (Błaszczuk 2000:155; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147). Majewski and O'Brien (1987) suggest that this motif began in the late 1800s as an inexpensive alternative to multicolored hand-painted techniques. Decals remained a popular method of decoration until the introduction of new decorating methods, including chromatic glazes and silk screening in the mid-twentieth

century (Blaszczyk 2000:155). Decal decorations can occur on whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain. Decal-decorated whiteware was commonly found between 1880 and 1940.

Two pieces of whiteware in the assemblage incorporated floral decals: one was green and the other was badly faded but appeared to be colored yellow with black accents.

Ironstone

Ironstone is a white or gray-bodied, refined stoneware with a clear glaze. It is often indistinguishable from whiteware. Ironstone differs from whiteware in that the body is more vitreous and dense. In addition, a bluish tinge or a pale blue-gray cast often covers the body. In some cases, a fine crackle can be seen in the glaze; however, this condition is not as common as it is in whiteware (Denker and Denker 1982:138).

Confusion in the classification of white-bodied wares is further compounded by the use of the term as a ware type or trade name in advertising of the nineteenth century. Both ironstones and whitewares were marketed with names such as "Patent Stone China," "Pearl Stone China," "White English Stone," "Royal Ironstone," "Imperial Ironstone," "Genuine Ironstone," "White Granite," and "Granite Ware" (Cameron 1986:170; Gates and Ormerod 1982:8). These names do not imply that true ironstone was being manufactured. Some investigators avoid the distinctions entirely by including ironstones as a variety of whiteware. Others, however, such as Wetherbee (1980), refer to all nineteenth-century white-bodied wares as ironstone. For this analysis, the primary determining factor in classification of a sherd as ironstone was the hardness and porosity of the ceramic paste. Sherds with a hard, vitreous paste were classified as ironstone.

Charles James Mason is usually credited with the introduction of ironstone (referred to as Mason's Ironstone China) in 1813 (Dodd 1964:176). Others, including the Turners and Josiah Spode, produced similar wares as early

as 1800 (Godden 1964). As a competitive response to the highly popular porcelain from east Asian sources, British potters initiated this early phase of ironstone production. The ironstone of this early phase bears a faint blue-gray tint and oriental motifs, much like Chinese porcelain. The early ironstone, available commercially in the United States circa 1830, had a finer, denser paste (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:120). A second phase of ironstone began after 1850 in response to the popularity of hard paste porcelains produced in France. This variety of ironstone had a heavier, harder paste and reflected the gray-white color of French porcelains. It was also less expensive (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:120).

While some ironstones continued to use oriental design motifs after 1850, the general trend was toward undecorated or molded ironstones (Collard 1967:125–130; Lofstrom et al. 1982:10). Ironstone continued to be produced in England, and after 1870, it was also manufactured by numerous American companies. For many years, classic ironstone—the heavy, often undecorated ware—had been frequently advertised as being affordable and suitable for "country trade" (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:121). By the late 1800s, these thick, heavy ironstones began losing popularity and were often equated with lower socioeconomic status (Collard 1967:13). At the same time, ironstone manufacturers began shifting to thinner, lighter weight ironstones. As a result, this type of ironstone became popular tableware in American homes during most of the twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:124–125). In spite of the shift towards thinner and lighter ironstones, heavy ironstone remained on the market and continues to be contemporarily popular in hotel/restaurant service (hence, this heavy, twentieth-century ironstone is sometimes called "hotelware"). Its production for home use essentially ceased by the second decade of the twentieth century (Lehner 1980:11).

One plain ironstone sherd incorporating a portion of a foot ring and vessel base was identified in the assemblage.

Porcelain

Porcelain is the name given to high-temperature fired, translucent ware. This ware type was first developed by the Chinese. Chinese, or hard paste, porcelain was introduced to Europe by Portuguese sailors that had traveled to China during the sixteenth century. The formula for true, or feldspathic, porcelain was not discovered in Europe until 1708 and not marketed until 1713 (Boger 1971:266). The production of true porcelain was limited to three factories in England. All other products were softer porcelains made with glass, bone ash, or soapstone. Porcelain made with bone ash, often called "bone china," became the preferred product after 1800, since the paste was harder and the ware was cheaper to produce with bone than with glass or soapstone (Mankowitz and Haggard 1957:179). Among the more affluent households in Europe and North America, porcelain was a common tableware used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Fay 1986:69). Porcelain production in America was not successful until 1826, and the number of porcelain factories in the United States remained small throughout the nineteenth century.

In the laboratory, bone china can be differentiated from hard paste porcelain by placing it under ultraviolet light. Bone china fluoresces blue-white, whereas hard paste porcelain fluoresces magenta (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:128). Like pearlware, few undecorated porcelain vessels were manufactured from the eighteenth through the nineteenth century, or in the previous centuries. However, plain porcelain was manufactured in large quantities in the twentieth century.

Three porcelain fragments were identified in the assemblage. Of these, one was an undecorated body sherd and the remaining two had pink and green decal decoration with a possible floral motif.

Stoneware

Stoneware served as the "daily use" pottery of America, particularly rural America,

after its introduction during the last decade of the eighteenth century. By 1850, this ware had generally replaced coarse redware as the primary utilitarian ware used in American households. Stoneware is a semivitreous ware manufactured of a naturally fine, but dense, clay. The pottery was fired longer and to a higher temperature than earthenwares; a kiln temperature of at least 1,200 to 1,250 degrees C (2,192 to 2,282 degrees F) had to be obtained (Cameron 1986:319; Dodd 1964:274-275). As a result, stoneware generally exhibits a hard body and a very homogeneous texture (Ketchum 1971:11). The paste may vary from gray to brown, depending on the clay source and length and intensity of the firing.

Because this ware is fired at such high temperatures, its body is nonporous and well suited to liquid storage. Stoneware, as mentioned, was not typically manufactured as a refined ware (such as its cousin, ironstone, or eighteenth-century refined white salt-glazed stoneware); hence, it was, for the most part, utilized for utilitarian activities associated with jars, churns, crocks, tubs, jugs, mugs, pans, and pots. These vessels were typically glazed, with salt glazing and slip glazing most common.

Although refined salt glazing was practiced in England during the eighteenth century, by 1780, the production of English salt-glazed tableware had been virtually supplanted by the manufacture of cream colored earthenwares (Lewis 1950:29). The salt-glazing technique continued to be utilized for utilitarian vessels, however, and was eventually introduced to the United States in the early nineteenth century. Salt glazing was accomplished by introducing sodium chloride into the kiln during the firing process, at which point the salt quickly volatilized. The vapor reacted with the clay to form a sodium aluminum silicate glaze (see Billington 1962:210; Dodd 1964:239). The surface of the glaze is typically pitted, having what is commonly known as an "orange peel" effect.

Stoneware may also be coated with a clay slip. The Albany slip—named after the rich

brown clay found near Albany, New York—first appeared in the 1820s. Initially, it was mainly used for the interior of stoneware vessels, since for the most part salt could not reach this portion of the vessels. However, by the 1830s, it was also used as an exterior glaze. Albany-slipped vessels may exhibit a lustrous tint, depending on the firing temperature (Ketchum 1971:51). Bristol slip, an opaque white glaze, was introduced late in the nineteenth century. When used in combination with Albany slip, Bristol-glazed stoneware vessels have a general date range of 1880–1925 (Ketchum 1983:19; Raycraft and Raycraft 1990:5). Bristol slip was commonly used throughout the Midwest and often served as the base for sponge decoration (Ketchum 1991:11).

A third glaze often used on stoneware is the alkaline glaze. Like the Albany slip, it was developed in the 1820s. The basic alkaline glaze is made up of wood ash, clay, and sand. Other additions may be slaked lime, ground glass, iron foundry cinders, or salt. These additions affected the color and texture of the glaze. Colors vary from olive to brown to a gray-green or yellowish hue, depending on adjustments in proportion of ingredients (Ketchum 1991:9). The alkaline glaze is one of the most distinguishing characteristics of Southern stoneware and is not commonly found in other regions of the United States (Ketchum 1991:11). Although not as prevalent, alkaline glazing has been used in combination with salt glazing. This causes the stoneware vessel to exhibit the colors of alkaline glazing with the pitted texture of a salt glaze.

Four fragments of stoneware vessels were identified in the assemblage. All of these pieces had a slipped finish, with two pieces displaying an off-white slip on their interior and exterior surfaces, one piece incorporating an Albany/Bristol slip combination, and one having an Albany slipped interior and light gray slipped exterior.

Container Glass

A total of 92 pieces of container glass were recovered during the current

investigations. Research by Baugher-Perlin (1982), Jones and Sullivan (1985), and Toulouse (1971) was used to date glass containers. Glass color was the only attribute that could be used for dating those fragments that were not identifiable as to type of manufacture.

The approximate date of manufacture for bottles and bottle fragments recovered from the project area was established by determining the manufacturing process associated with the bottle (i.e., creation of the base and lip of the container) and using any patent or company manufacturing dates embossed on the bottle.

The lip on a bottle can be informative. A lipping tool, patented in the United States in 1856, shapes the glass rim into a more uniform edge than a hand-smoothed lip or “laid-on ring.” Certain types or styles of lips were associated with specific contents; for example, medicines were often contained in bottles with prescription lips (Jones and Sullivan 1985). A “sheared,” or unfinished, bottle lip typically dates before 1880.

Lipping tools were used throughout the middle to the end of the nineteenth century, until the advent of the fully automatic bottle machine (ABM) in 1903. It should be noted, however, that as automated bottle manufacture became available after the turn of the twentieth century, tooled finishes continued to be produced—albeit in steadily decreasing numbers. That is, there is a lag time between tooled finishes and ABM finishes, and although ABM glass is given a beginning date of manufacture of 1903, most tooled-glass vessel sherds will be given an ending date around the 1920s due to this lag time, unless other diagnostic characteristics are observed, enabling one to give it an earlier terminal date.

The manufacturing process can be roughly divided into three basic groups: free blown, blown in mold (BIM), and machine manufactured (ABM) vessels (Baugher-Perlin 1982:262–265). Six pieces of ABM and eighty-six unidentified glass fragments were recovered during the current project.

Automatic Bottle Machine (ABM)

The Owens automatic bottle-making machine was patented in 1903 and creates suction scars and distinctive seams that run up the length of the bottle neck and onto the lip. This ABM mold provides a firm manufacturing date at the beginning of the twentieth century. Another automatic bottle machine called the Individual Section was also used in the commercial production of bottles.

The Individual Section machine was widely used starting in 1925 and by 1940 became the most widely used bottle manufacturing device (Jones and Sullivan 1985:39). This bottle machine was more cost effective than the Owens machine, which was no longer used after 1955. Valve marks are indicative of machine-made bottles formed by a press-and-blow type of machine. This mark was formed when the ejection valve rod pushed the partially expanded parison out of the blank mold. When the parison was placed in the second blow mold, the ejection mark was left behind. These marks are typically found on wide mouth ABM bottles, such as food bottles and jars, milk bottles, and canning jars. These marks are usually found on bottles and jars dating from the 1910s to circa 1950, but are most common on wide mouth bottles produced in the 1930s and 1940s (Lindsey 2008; Rock 1980:7). Cup and post molds continued to be used in the ABM industry throughout most of the twentieth century. These were still formed similarly to the earlier BIM method and were not assigned mold-specific manufacturing dates.

Body types manufactured by the ABM method were similar to those earlier manufactured by the BIM process. Enameled labels, also referred to as “applied color labels” or ACLs, represented a permanent label that eventually replaced embossing. Initially, pigments were pressed through printing screens onto the bottle’s surface. One color was applied at a time, and the bottles were then fired to create a permanent adhesion. Some of these early enameled label bottles also exhibit embossing. In the 1950s, an automatic printing machine was invented

that would increase printing capacity. These machines used a thermoplastic wax that eliminated the need for drying time in between colors. This process also heated the medium as it was being added to the glass surface. Enameled labeling was popularized circa 1935 (Lindsey 2008). Paper labels were introduced to the bottle industry well before the creation of the automatic bottle machine; therefore, a specific date could not be applied to those bottles or glass sherds exhibiting this label type.

Finishes were formed differently on ABM bottles and jars than on BIM vessels. Unlike BIM vessels, where the finish is formed last, the finish on ABM bottles and jars is formed first. The automatic machines typically held the neck ring and finish before the bottle or jar was expanded to the desired size. The most obvious distinguishing characteristic on an ABM finish compared to a BIM finish is the ABM finishes exhibit machine mold seams that travel up the entire finish of the vessel. ABM vessels also exhibit a horizontal mold seam that circles the vessel neck just below the finish. ABM finishes contain another mold seam at the top of the finish, which encircles the vessel opening (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Lindsey 2008; Toulouse 1969).

Color

Several different glass colors were identified in the assemblage collected during the project. These included amber, aqua, light green, opaque white, colorless, and blue glass. Jones and Sullivan (1985) observed that chemicals color glass, either as natural inclusions or additions by the manufacturer. Although glass color is a relatively obvious descriptive attribute of a historic bottle, it is of limited utility in dating or type casting a bottle.

Amber glass was created from the natural impurities in glass as well as from popular color additives, such as nickel, sulfur, and carbon. Amber glass, because of the many amber variations, dates throughout the nineteenth century; however, amber glass was not widely used until the mid-nineteenth century (Fike 1987:13; Lindsey 2008).

According to Lockhart (2006), amethyst glass began to be manufactured around 1870, when manganese was being added to the glass recipe. Although initially colorless, the glass will turn a distinctive purplish color when exposed to sunlight over time. It was previously thought that amethyst glass production ceased by 1914 due to a shortage of manganese from Germany during World War I; however, the change was actually a result of technological advancements in the glass industry, mainly the conversion to the ABM (Lockhart 2006:53).

Although manganese was more difficult to obtain after World War I, and selenium was often less expensive, the improvement in technology was the major reason for the change. Selenium proved to be an inexpensive decolorant in glass production and ultimately displaced manganese as a decolorizer by 1920 (Lockhart 2006:53). Selenium glass exhibits a straw or amber tint in the thickest portions of the glass. This glass color was used in BIM bottles, typically those dating to the 1910s (Faulkner 2000; Lindsey 2008).

Aqua colored glass had many different variations. Aqua glass is a result of the iron impurities found in natural sand. Although sand was available in the eastern United States, some western-American glass factories were importing sand from Belgium. Because aqua glass is one of the most common glass colors in American made bottles, this glass color is not assigned a specific date of manufacture (Lindsey 2008). Light blue and cornflower blue are often grouped into the aqua glass category. These glass colors are not typically assigned specific dates; however, cornflower blue glass was available as early as 1820 (Jones 2000:147).

Clear or colorless glass was difficult to produce because it required the use of nearly perfect materials. With the public's growing desire to see the contents of the bottles, clear glass came into demand and was popular beginning in the 1860s (Baughner-Perlin 1982:261). However, it should be noted that colorless glass was available to a limited degree before this time. Clear-flint, or leaded,

glass was made with lead oxide. This glass color was available to the bottle industry as early as the early nineteenth century and was utilized until the end of the nineteenth century (Lindsey 2008; Pullin 1986:354–355).

Cobalt glass is produced with the addition of the coloring agent cobalt oxide to the glass batch (Lindsey 2008). The introduction of what Lindsey (2008) calls “true blue” glass began in 1840 with the production of soda, mineral water, and ink bottles. Opaque white glass, also referred to as milk glass, was produced with the addition of tin or zinc oxide and phosphates to the glass recipe. Opaque white glass was used for a variety of different bottle types, including most commonly cosmetic and toiletry bottles dating from 1870 to 1920. This glass type was noted as early as 1830 and continued to be used until circa 1960 (Husfloen 1992:163; Lindsey 2008).

Green glass is found in more shades than any other glass color. These colors include, but are not limited to, light green, olive green, blue-green, and yellow-green. Green glass was produced by using the coloring agents iron, chromium, and copper. Many shades of green glass do not have diagnostic dates, since they have been used for many centuries in glass production and continue in popularity today. Emerald green or bright glass was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century (Fike 1987:13; Lindsey 2008).

Six fragments of ABM-manufactured glass were identified in the assemblage. Five of these fragments were colorless glass and one was amber glass.

Undiagnostic Container Glass

When no other diagnostic features were present, the color of the glass was noted, although there is some subjectivity inherent in color classification. The concern for the current study was primarily to note the presence of datable glass. A total of 86 undiagnostic container glass fragments were identified in the assemblage. Colors represented in this total included 12 amber, 3 aqua, 64 colorless, 1 light green, 1 blue, and 5 opaque white fragments.

Glass Tableware

Press molding was first used (although on a very small scale) in England in the late seventeenth century to make small solid glass objects, such as watch faces and imitation precious stones (Buckley 1934). By the end of the eighteenth century, decanter stoppers and glass feet for objects were also being produced (Jones and Sullivan 1985). The production of complete hollowware glass objects did not become possible until there were innovations in press-molded techniques in the United States during the late 1820s (Watkins 1930). Mass production of press-molded glassware was well established by the 1830s (Watkins 1930).

Earlier press-molded glass objects were predominantly made of colorless lead glass (Jones and Sullivan 1985). William Leighton of the Hobbs-Brockunier Glass Works in Wheeling, West Virginia, invented lime glass. This type of glass looked like lead glass, had superior pressing attributes, and was much more inexpensive than lead glass (Revi 1964). Advancements in mold technology in the 1860s and 1870s led to the application of steam-powered mold operation. This in turn led to increased production and reduced costs (Revi 1964). Modern press molding is conducted entirely by machine (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

Press-molded table glass was made by dropping hot pieces of glass into a mold. A plunger was then forced into the mold, pressing the hot glass against it. The outer surface of the glass took on the form of the mold, while the inner surface of the glass was shaped by the plunger. The plunger was withdrawn, and the glass object was removed from the mold. The surface of the glass was often fire polished to restore the brilliance of the glass surface that was disturbed by its contact with the mold (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

Press-molded glass may be recognized by several characteristics. Usually, the glass object must be open-topped in order for the plunger to be withdrawn from the mold. Narrow mouthed vessels were produced, but

additional manipulation of the glass was necessary after the plunger was removed from the mold. Evidence of this manipulation should be present on the vessel (Jones and Sullivan 1985). There is no relationship between the exterior shape and design of a press-molded vessel to the interior shape and design because the plunger shapes the interior of the object, most often leaving behind a smooth surface. This differs from earlier glass vessel production techniques like blown glassware, where interior shape was related to the exterior shape and design (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

Another characteristic of press-molded containers was that mold seams were generally present. The seams were sharp and distinct, unless steps had been taken to deliberately remove them. The texture of the glass surface of press-molded glass was disturbed and often disguised by an all-over stipple design. The edges of the designs on press-molded glass had a predisposition toward rounded edges. The bases of press-molded objects were usually polished. The quality of the designs on press-molded glassware was precise, and the design motifs were numerous (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

In contrast to press-molded glass, cut glass generally had a polished, smooth, and glossy surface texture. The design edges were sharp and distinct. Cut glass designs consisted mostly of panels, flutes, and miters. The designs were often slightly uneven and asymmetrical. Mold seams were usually absent, being polished off prior to cutting (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Contact-molded glass also differs from press-molded glass in that the exterior and interior of the vessel will portray parallel patterns. The interior of the vessel is also generally much more diffuse towards the base. Pattern molding was also occasionally found on glass tableware vessels. This mold type was performed in the same way that it was performed on blown-in-mold glass. Free-blown glass tableware was the first type of glass tableware to be created and, therefore, cannot be assigned a specific period of manufacture.

From the late 1870s onward, the principal type of mold used appears to have been optic molding, although some contact molding was still used in glass tableware production (Jones 2000:157). Optic molding is a technique in which the glass is blown into a patterned mold before being transferred to a full-size undecorated mold and blown. This causes the pattern, usually consisting of panels, ribs, or circular protrusions, to be transferred to the interior of the object (Jones 2000:160). The major use of this technique in glass tableware dates from the 1880s into the twentieth century, when it was used primarily for drinking glasses and mugs.

Glass tableware was decorated in numerous ways. Decorative techniques included applied color, acid etching, painting, engraving, wheel etching, iridescent, heat treating, gilding, and flashing. Glass tableware with applied color decoration is also referred to as enameled tableware. Enameling on tableware was produced much in the same way as in bottle manufacturing; however, enameled tableware appears much earlier. Vitreous colors were mixed with an adhesive, and after application to the glass surface, the vessel was reheated, fusing the color to the glass. Enameling was popular on glass tableware from the 1880s through the twentieth century (Jones 2000:150).

Wheels and abrasives were used to engrave glass tableware. Wheel engraving, also referred to as wheel etching, allowed for a greater variety of motifs to be cut and often accommodated thin glass. Engraving can be found on pieces of glass tableware dating prior to the early nineteenth century (Jones 2000:177). Acid etching was performed by coating a glass object with a hydrofluoric acid resistant compound. The glass was then placed in an acid bath. Once removed from the bath, the resist was removed, and the glass was polished, frosted, textured, or etched. This process was originally introduced in the eighteenth century (Jones 2000:182). Painting on glass tableware was generally rare.

Iridescent glass tableware was introduced in the 1870s, although years would pass before

this glass type was available commercially. It was produced by exposing hot glass to metallic chlorides, producing an iridescent color overlay. This decoration was used on pressed glass beginning in 1905 and was referred to as “carnival glass” (Jones 2000:151). Heat sensitive, or heat treated, glass tableware was introduced in the 1880s. This category of glass tableware contains a few different heat treatments. The first heat treatment involves glass batches containing ingredients that when heated, cooled, and reheated would change the color of the glass at its thickest points. Hobnails, often found in glass tableware, were the most popular result of this heat treatment. Cased or flashed glass was the other result of heat treatments. This treatment involved the layering of glasses using hot glass. This glass type usually refers to a thin layer of colored glass placed over a thicker layer of colorless glass (Jones 2000:148–149). Gilding was performed by applying a layer of gold leaf, gold paint, or gold dust to the glass surface. This treatment was then fired or unfired. Unfired gilding does not preserve well and was used for cheaply decorated wares circa 1890 (Jones 2000:150). Opaque blue, green, and yellow glasses were introduced in the 1870s (Jones 2000:147).

Three fragments of glass tableware were identified in the assemblage. These consisted of one unidentified fragment of colorless glass, one unidentified fragment of aqua glass, and one fragment of colorless glass formed in a pattern mold incorporating a shell motif.

Furnishings Group

The furnishings category includes artifacts usually associated with the home or building that are not elements of the actual construction. Examples of furnishings include decorative elements, flooring, furniture, heating, lighting, and window and wall decorations. The single furnishings group item collected was a small fragment of what appears to be thin colorless lamp chimney or light bulb glass.

Maintenance and Subsistence Group

The maintenance and subsistence group contains artifacts related to general maintenance activities. These artifacts are grouped into classes containing nonfood cans, nonfood containers, electrical, farming and gardening, stable and barn activities, general hardware, general tools, transportation, and fuel-related items, such as coal. The six recovered artifacts from the maintenance and subsistence group included two pieces of metal wire, two metal fence staples, one segment of barbed wire fencing, and one glass electrical insulator.

Personal Group

The personal group includes artifacts assumed to have belonged to individuals. This category of artifacts includes health and grooming items, jewelry and beads, coins, music and art items, personal items, toys, and games. The three recovered personal group artifacts in this assemblage included one metal key fragment, one 1945 Lincoln cent, and one metal Desitin ointment tube.

Unidentified

This category contains artifacts that could not be identified beyond the material from which the artifact was made. Within the current assemblage, there were five material classes included within this group of artifacts. These material classes included glass, metal, ceramic, plastic, and indeterminate.

Nineteen artifacts were classified as unidentified. These include 1 ceramic, 2 glass, 13 metal, 1 plastic, and 2 artifacts whose material could not be identified.

Discussion

A total of 245 historic artifacts and 30 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Bee Bayou tract during the current investigation. The material collected is discussed in detail above, and a brief discussion by site is provided below. A complete inventory of the recovered prehistoric artifacts is presented in Appendix A, a complete inventory of historic artifacts can be

found in Appendix B, and a full discussion of each site is provided in the Results chapter.

Site 16RI300 Summary

A total of 67 artifacts were in the Site 16RI300 assemblage. The majority of recovered artifacts fell within the domestic group, including 5 whiteware fragments, 3 pieces of porcelain, 39 pieces of container glass, and 2 fragments of glass tableware. The remaining artifacts included 5 pieces of flat glass, 3 wire nails, 3 indeterminate nails, 1 glass electrical insulator, 1 metal fence staple, 1 metal Desitin ointment tube, and 4 unidentified artifacts whose function could not be determined. The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, but the presence of wire nails dates the site to the late nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, corresponding to the Industrial & Modern period. None of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. A structure is also depicted at the site location on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle, but was no longer present on the 1987 Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute series quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958, 1987). Since no other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, it is most likely that the Site 16RI300 assemblage represents the remains of the structure or structures depicted on the 1935 and 1958 Baskinton quadrangles. The high proportion of domestic artifacts indicates that the structure represented by the Site 16RI300 assemblage was utilized as a residence.

Site 16RI301 Summary

The artifact assemblage for Site 16RI301 included 19 artifacts. The majority of the recovered items were domestic group artifacts, including 7 whiteware fragments, 5 pieces of undiagnostic container glass, and 1 fragment of glass tableware. The remaining artifacts included 3 brick fragments and 3 pieces of flat glass. The

historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, and none of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. This structure is no longer depicted on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958). Since no other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, it is most likely that the Site 16RI301 assemblage represents the remains of the structure depicted on the 1935 Baskinton map. While the small size of the assemblage does not allow a definitive interpretation of the site's function, the high proportion of domestic artifacts may indicate that the structure represented by Site 16RI301 was most likely utilized as a residence.

Site 16RI308 Summary

The Site 16RI308 assemblage consisted of 39 artifacts. The preponderance of items was domestic group artifacts, including 4 pieces of whiteware, 1 stoneware fragment, and 13 pieces of container glass. The remaining artifacts included 3 brick fragments, 2 pieces of flat glass, 3 indeterminate nail fragments, 1 piece of colorless lamp chimney or light bulb glass, 2 metal wire fragments, 1 metal fence staple, 1 segment of barbed wire fencing, and 8 unidentified metal fragments. The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, and none of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. One structure is also depicted in the site area on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle, but may not be the same structure as that on the 1935 map, as it appears to lie slightly further to the west (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3). No structures are depicted in the area of the site on the 1987 Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute series USGS quadrangle, or are visible in any of

the available aerial photographs (USGS 1935, 1958, 1987). It cannot be ascertained for certain which of these structures the Site 16RI308 assemblage represents (if not both), but the presence of multiple domestic artifacts suggests that the structure represented by the site assemblage was most likely utilized as a residence.

Site 16RI309 Summary

A total of six prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Site 16RI309. These included four pieces of lithic debitage, one partial Gary Contracting Stemmed PP/K, and one untyped PP/K. The debitage and untyped PP/K could not be assigned to any specific temporal period, but the Gary PP/K provided a broad date range for the site from the Late Archaic to Woodland periods. The small size of the site, the low artifact diversity, and the consistency in raw materials suggest that the site may represent a single component or single episodic short-term prehistoric habitation.

Site 16RI310 Summary

The artifact assemblage for Site 16RI310 included 44 artifacts. The majority of items were domestic group artifacts, including 6 pieces of whiteware, 1 fragment of ironstone and 16 pieces of container glass. The remaining artifacts included 6 brick fragments, 6 pieces of flat glass, 1 indeterminate nail, 2 unidentified faunal bone fragments, 1 key fragment and 5 unidentified artifacts whose function could not be determined. The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. None of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. This structure is no longer depicted on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958). Since no other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, it is most likely that the Site 16RI310 assemblage represents the remains of the structure depicted

on the 1935 Baskinton quadrangle. The high proportion of domestic artifacts indicates that the structure represented by the Site 16RI310 assemblage was most likely utilized as a residence.

Site 16RI311 Summary

The Site 16RI311 assemblage consisted of 30 artifacts, including 21 prehistoric artifacts and 9 historic artifacts. The recovered prehistoric artifacts consisted of 5 pieces of debitage, 1 cobble tool, 7 bifaces (including 2 Gary Contracting Stemmed, 1 Late Archaic Stemmed, 1 Scallorn, and 3 untyped PP/Ks), and 8 prehistoric ceramic sherds (including 7 Baytown Plain and 1 Plaquemine Brushed sherds). The historic materials included 1 piece of whiteware, 1 stoneware fragment, 4 pieces of undiagnostic container glass, 1 piece of flat glass, 1 brick fragment and 1 1945 Lincoln cent.

The prehistoric artifact assemblage indicates that Site 16RI311 represents a multicomponent prehistoric habitation. While the debitage, cobble tool, and untyped PP/Ks could not be assigned to a specific temporal period, the Gary and Late Archaic Stemmed PP/Ks provide a Late Archaic and/or Woodland date for the site. In addition, the presence of the Scallorn PP/K and Plaquemine Brushed ceramic sherd indicated that further activity took place at the site in the Plaquemine period.

The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, but the 1945 Lincoln cent provided a date for the historic component of the site corresponding to the Industrial & Modern period. None of the other historic artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period. A structure is depicted approximately 30 m (98 ft) west of the site datum on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. This structure is no longer depicted on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958). Since no other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, it is most likely that the historic component of the Site 16RI311 assemblage represents the remains

of the structure depicted on the 1935 Baskinton quadrangle. While the small size of the historic assemblage does not allow a definitive interpretation of the site's function, the high proportion of domestic artifacts may indicate that the structure represented by Site 16RI311 was utilized as a residence.

Site 16RI312 Summary

The artifact assemblage for Site 16RI312 included 33 artifacts. The majority of these items were domestic group artifacts, including 2 pieces of whiteware, 2 stoneware fragments, and 12 pieces of undiagnostic container glass. The remaining artifacts included 10 brick fragments, 3 pieces of flat glass, 2 indeterminate nails, and 2 unidentified artifacts whose function could not be determined. The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. None of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. This structure is no longer depicted on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958). Since no other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, it is most likely that the Site 16RI312 assemblage represents the remains of the structure depicted on the 1935 Baskinton quadrangle. The high proportion of domestic artifacts indicates that the structure represented by Site 16RI312 was most likely utilized as a residence.

Isolated Finds

The isolated finds recorded in the Bee Bayou tract consisted of a total of 37 artifacts (3 prehistoric and 34 historic) collected in 13 discrete locations. Table 5.6 provides a summary of these materials. A full discussion of the isolated finds is provided in Chapter 6 below.

Table 5.6. Summary of Isolated Find Data.

Isolated Find	Total
IF 2	
Prehistoric lithic debitage	1
IF 3	
Domestic Group	
Container Glass	
Undiagnostic container fragment	1
IF 4	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	3
IF 5	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	4
IF 6	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	1
IF 7	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	1
IF 8	
Prehistoric graver or perforator	1
IF 9	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	3
IF 10	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	2
IF 11	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	4
IF 23	
Prehistoric lithic debitage	1
Architectural Group	
Flat Glass	
Window Glass	2
Nails	
Indeterminate	1
Domestic Group	
Container Glass	
Undiagnostic container fragment	2
IF 24	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	5
IF 25	
Architectural Group	
Construction Material	
Brick (measure in inches)	5
Total	37

Chapter 6. Results

The fieldwork portion of this project consisted of a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel testing. Surface visibility was generally moderate to good throughout the survey area, since the vast majority of the project area consisted of an open agricultural field planted with young wheat that only slightly impaired surface visibility. However, in those small portions of the survey area vegetated with secondary forest, surface visibility was generally poor due to understory vegetation, grass cover, and/or leaf litter. Field investigation resulted in the location of 5 new archaeological sites (16RI308–16RI312), the relocation of 2 previously recorded archaeological sites (16RI300 and 16RI301), and the recordation of 13 isolated finds (IF 2–IF 11 and IF 23–IF 25). The results of the investigations at each of the sites and isolated finds are presented in this chapter.

Site 16RI300

Field Site Number: N/A

UTM Coordinates:

Grid Origin: 15N, N3593409 E623938 (NAD 83)

Site Center: 15N, N3593389 E623928 (NAD 83)

Quadrangle Map: Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute

Elevation: 25 m (81 ft) AMSL

Components: historic

Specific Components: Industrial & Modern (1890–)

Site Type: residence

Size: 70 m (230 ft) N–S x 53 m (174 ft) E–W

Distance/direction to nearest water: unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou, 320 m (1,050 ft) east

Type and extent of previous disturbance: extensive disturbance from agricultural activities

Topography: slight rise

Vegetation: young wheat at time of survey (agricultural field)

Ground surface visibility: roughly 60–70 percent; site located in open agricultural field

Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 16RI300 was originally recorded in January of 2014 during a pedestrian walkover by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., personnel. The site consisted at that time of a roughly circular push pile of corrugated metal and associated artifacts measuring approximately 22 m (72 ft) in diameter. The site is situated in a location that Google Earth aerial imagery indicates was vegetated with secondary forest and associated undergrowth as late as 2012. During the 2014 visit, the site area was observed to have been recently cleared of vegetation; ground disturbance associated with the land clearance was noted. Aside from a large quantity of corrugated metal that had been consolidated into a push pile, a low density scatter of additional historic artifacts was noted, including a tin cooking pot, whiteware fragments, and pieces of container glass. The push pile was interpreted as possibly representing the disturbed remains of a structure. No subsurface testing was conducted at the time of the initial visit, and additional survey including systematic surface collection, delineation, and mapping of the site was recommended.

As revisited during the current project, Site 16RI300 is situated in an open agricultural field in north central Richland Parish, Louisiana, approximately 85 m (279 ft) south of US 80 and 195 m (640 ft) west of Luther Stowe Road. The site lies in an agricultural field that was cultivated with young wheat roughly 10–30 cm (4–12 in) in height at the time of the survey, approximately 320 m (1,050 ft) west of an unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou (Figure 6.1). The ground surface was generally level and slightly undulating in the site area, but a slight rise marked the center of the site. This rise may represent the remains of the push pile documented at the site in 2014, though the pile of corrugated metal was no longer extant during the current project. Site 16RI300 was encountered through shovel testing and the observation of a surface artifact scatter.



Figure 6.1. Overview of Site 16RI300 from datum, facing south.

Investigation Methods

Site 16RI300 was recorded through the excavation of a single positive transect shovel test (133-1). This shovel test was assigned an arbitrary coordinate of N1000 E1000, and all delineation shovel tests that were subsequently excavated at the site were assigned coordinates based on their position relative to this shovel test. Delineation shovel tests were excavated at 10 m (33 ft) intervals.

In total, 50 shovel tests were used to delineate the site boundaries, 14 of which were positive for cultural material and 36 of which were negative. Maximum site dimensions were 70 m (230 ft) north–south and 53 m (174 ft) east–west. Ground surface visibility was generally good, and a moderate-to-high density surface artifact scatter was also observed in the site area. Locational data points collected with a Trimble GeoXT GPS unit at Site 16RI300 included the site datum (grid position N1000 E1000) and the site boundary. A site sketch map was drawn showing the placement of the shovel test

positions in relation to physiographic features (Figure 6.2).

Depositional Context

Profiles observed in the vicinity of Site 16RI300 were generally similar to that of Gilbert silt loam, which is mapped in much of the site area. A typical profile, taken from shovel test N1000 E990, consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam Ap horizon from 0 to 10 cm (0 to 4 in) bgs, overlying a gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam Eg horizon from 10 to 20 cm (4 to 8 in) bgs. The Eg horizon also contained mottles of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam. This profile was generally typical of the Gilbert soil series mapped in much of the site area, but Egypt and Forestdale soils were also observed in several shovel tests. Artifacts were recovered from an average depth of 5 cm (2 in) bgs, with a maximum recovery depth of 15 cm (6 in) bgs. The presence of a well-defined plow zone in the profiles of all tests and the generally shallow recovery depth of all artifacts indicated that the entire site area had been significantly disturbed by agricultural activities.

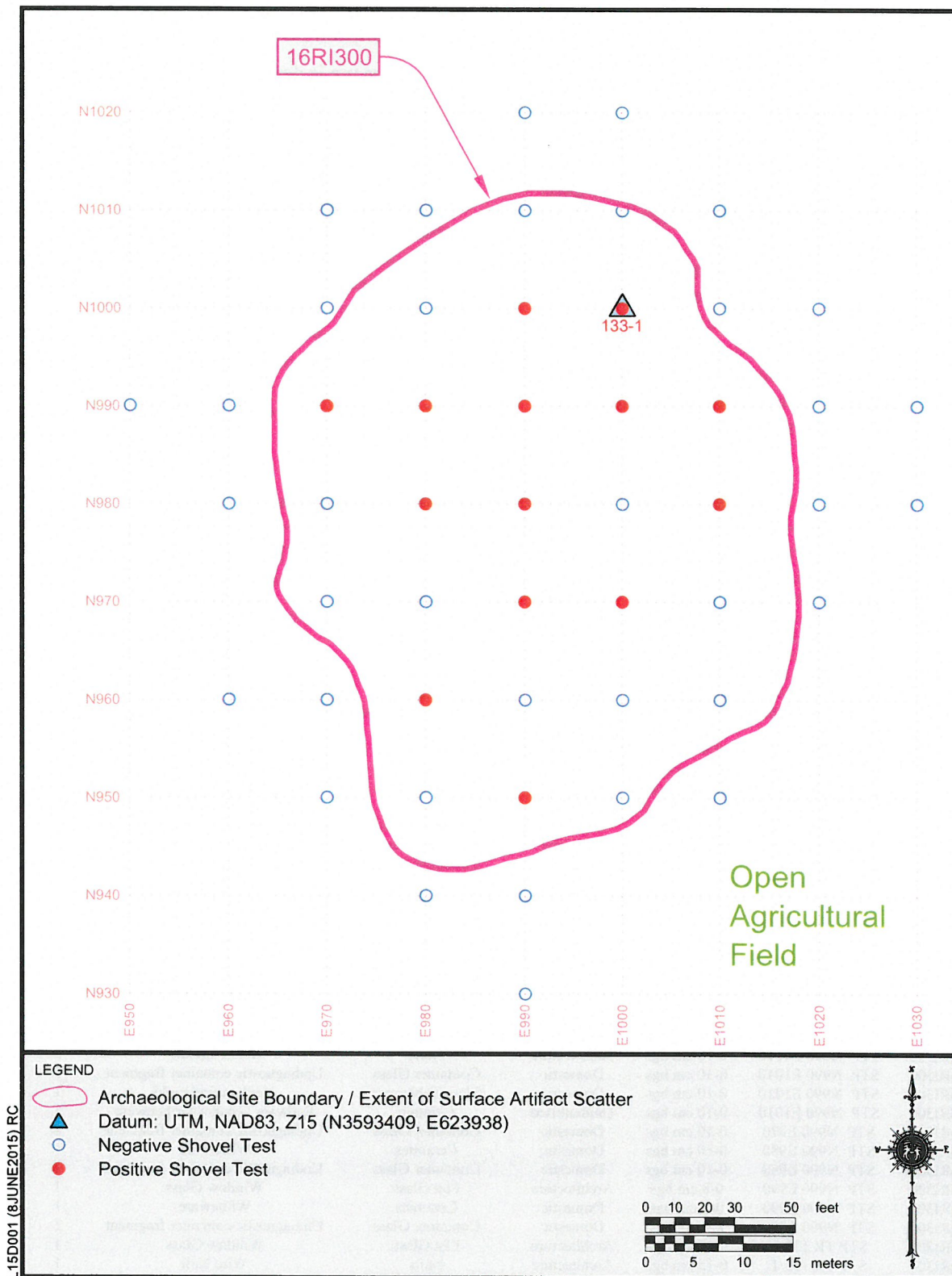


Figure 6.2. Schematic plan map of Site 16RI300.

Artifacts

A total of 67 artifacts were recovered from Site 16RI300 during the current investigation, including 5 whiteware fragments, 3 pieces of porcelain, 39 pieces of container glass, 2 fragments of glass tableware, 5 pieces of flat glass, 3 wire nails, 3 indeterminate nails, 1 glass electrical insulator, 1 metal fence staple, 1 metal Desitin ointment tube, and 4 unidentified artifacts whose function could not be determined (Table 6.1). The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, but the presence of wire nails dates the site to the late nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, corresponding to the Industrial & Modern period. None of the other

artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. A structure is also depicted in the same location on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle, but was no longer present on the 1987 Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute series quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958, 1987). No other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, but it is possible that remains associated with the structure depicted on the 1935 and 1958 maps were present above ground at the site location

Table 6.1. Site 16RI300 Artifact Recovery by Provenience.

Site	Unit #	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Total
16RI300	STP N1000 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Porcelain: hard paste	3
16RI300	STP N1000 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	8
16RI300	STP N1000 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Maintenance	Electrical	Insulator: glass	1
16RI300	STP N950 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Automatic Bottling Machine	2
16RI300	STP N960 E980	0-5 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Automatic Bottling Machine	1
16RI300	STP N970 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Indeterminate	1
16RI300	STP N970 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI300	STP N970 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI300	STP N970 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Personal	Health and Grooming	Other	1
16RI300	STP N970 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Unidentified	Metal	Iron / Steel	2
16RI300	STP N970 E990	0-9 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI300	STP N970 E990	0-9 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Automatic Bottling Machine	2
16RI300	STP N970 E990	0-9 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	4
16RI300	STP N980 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Indeterminate	1
16RI300	STP N980 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI300	STP N980 E980	0-5 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Automatic Bottling Machine	1
16RI300	STP N980 E980	0-5 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI300	STP N980 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Wire Nail	2
16RI300	STP N980 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI300	STP N980 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI300	STP N980 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Maintenance	General Hardware	Staple	1
16RI300	STP N990 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	2
16RI300	STP N990 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI300	STP N990 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Glass Tableware	Unidentified mold	1
16RI300	STP N990 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Unidentified	Indeterminate		1
16RI300	STP N990 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI300	STP N990 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Indeterminate	1
16RI300	STP N990 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI300	STP N990 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Glass Tableware	Unidentified mold	1
16RI300	STP N990 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Unidentified	Ceramic	Redware / coarse earthenware	1
16RI300	STP N990 E970	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	4
16RI300	STP N990 E980	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI300	STP N990 E980	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI300	STP N990 E990	0-8 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI300	STP N990 E990	0-8 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI300	STP N990 E990	0-8 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI300	STP TR 133-1	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI300	STP TR 133-1	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Wire Nail	1
16RI300	STP TR 133-1	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	6
Total						67

until the land was cleared in 2014, as evidenced by the large push pile of corrugated metal observed during the 2014 site visit. Due to the absence of any other structures depicted on the other quadrangles, it is most likely that the Site 16RI300 assemblage represents the remains of the structure or structures depicted on the 1935 and 1958 Baskinton quadrangles. The high proportion of domestic artifacts indicates that the structure represented by the Site 16RI300 assemblage was most likely utilized as a residence.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 16RI300 likely represents the remains of a historic residence dating to the late nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. A small number of diagnostic historic artifacts were recovered, but no features or intact cultural midden deposits were observed at Site 16RI300.

Investigations at Site 16RI300 indicate that this resource contains a high density of subsurface remains compared with the other sites investigated in this study. However, the site has experienced significant disturbance from agricultural activities and its deposits retain little integrity. Because of these factors, Site 16RI300 is thought to have a low potential to provide further information on the historic inhabitants of the region. No further work is recommended, and Site 16RI300 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 16RI301

Field Site Number: N/A

UTM Coordinates:

Grid Origin: 15N, N3592831 E623331 (NAD 83)

Site Center: 15N, N3592841 E623346 (NAD 83)

Quadrangle Map: Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute

Elevation: 25 m (82 ft) AMSL

Components: historic

Specific Components: unknown historic

Site Type: residence

Size: 33 m (108 ft) N–S x 46 m (151 ft) E–W

Distance/direction to nearest water: unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou, 60 m (197 ft) southwest

Type and extent of previous disturbance: extensive disturbance from agricultural activities

Topography: level

Vegetation: young wheat at time of survey (agricultural field)

Ground surface visibility: roughly 70–80 percent; site located in open agricultural field

Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 16RI301 was originally recorded in January of 2014 during a pedestrian walkover by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., personnel. The site consisted at that time of a roughly circular surface scatter of historic ceramic and glass fragments measuring approximately 40 m (131 ft) in diameter. No subsurface testing was conducted at the time of the initial visit, and additional survey including systematic surface collection, delineation, and mapping of the site was recommended.

As revisited during the current project, Site 16RI301 is situated in an open agricultural field in north central Richland Parish, Louisiana, approximately 710 m (2,329 ft) south of US 80 and 790 m (2,592 ft) east of LA 583. The site lies in an agricultural field that was cultivated with young wheat roughly 10–20 cm (4–8 in) in height at the time of the survey, approximately 60 m (197 ft) northeast of an unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou (Figure 6.3). The ground surface was generally level and slightly undulating in the site area. Site 16RI301 was encountered during shovel testing and by the observation of a surface artifact scatter.

Investigation Methods

Site 16RI301 was recorded through the excavation of a single positive transect shovel test (121-15). This shovel test was assigned an arbitrary coordinate of N1000 E1000, and all delineation shovel tests that were subsequently



Figure 6.3. Overview of Site 16RI301 from datum, facing north.

excavated at the site were assigned coordinates based on their position relative to this shovel test. Delineation shovel tests were excavated at 10 m (33 ft) intervals.

In total, 30 shovel tests were used to delineate the site boundaries, 6 of which were positive for cultural material and 24 of which were negative. Maximum site dimensions were 33 m (108 ft) north–south and 46 m (151 ft) east–west. Ground surface visibility was good, and a low density surface artifact scatter was also observed in the site area. Locational data points collected with a Trimble GeoXT GPS unit at Site 16RI301 included the site datum (grid position N1000 E1000) and the site boundary. A site sketch map was drawn showing the placement of the shovel test positions in relation to physiographic features (Figure 6.4).

Depositional Context

Profiles observed in the vicinity of Site 16RI301 were generally similar to that of

Gilbert silt loam, which is mapped in much of the site area. A typical profile, taken from shovel test N1000 E1030, consisted of a dark brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon from 0 to 18 cm (0 to 7 in) bgs, overlying a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam Eg horizon from 18 to 30 cm (7 to 12 in) bgs. The Eg horizon also contained mottles of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam. This profile was generally typical of the Gilbert soil series mapped in much of the site area, but Egypt soils were also observed in several shovel tests. Artifacts were recovered from an average depth of 8 cm (3 in) bgs, with a maximum recovery depth of 20 cm (8 in) bgs. The presence of a well-defined plow zone in the profiles of all tests and the generally shallow recovery depth of all artifacts indicated that the entire site area had been significantly disturbed by agricultural activities.

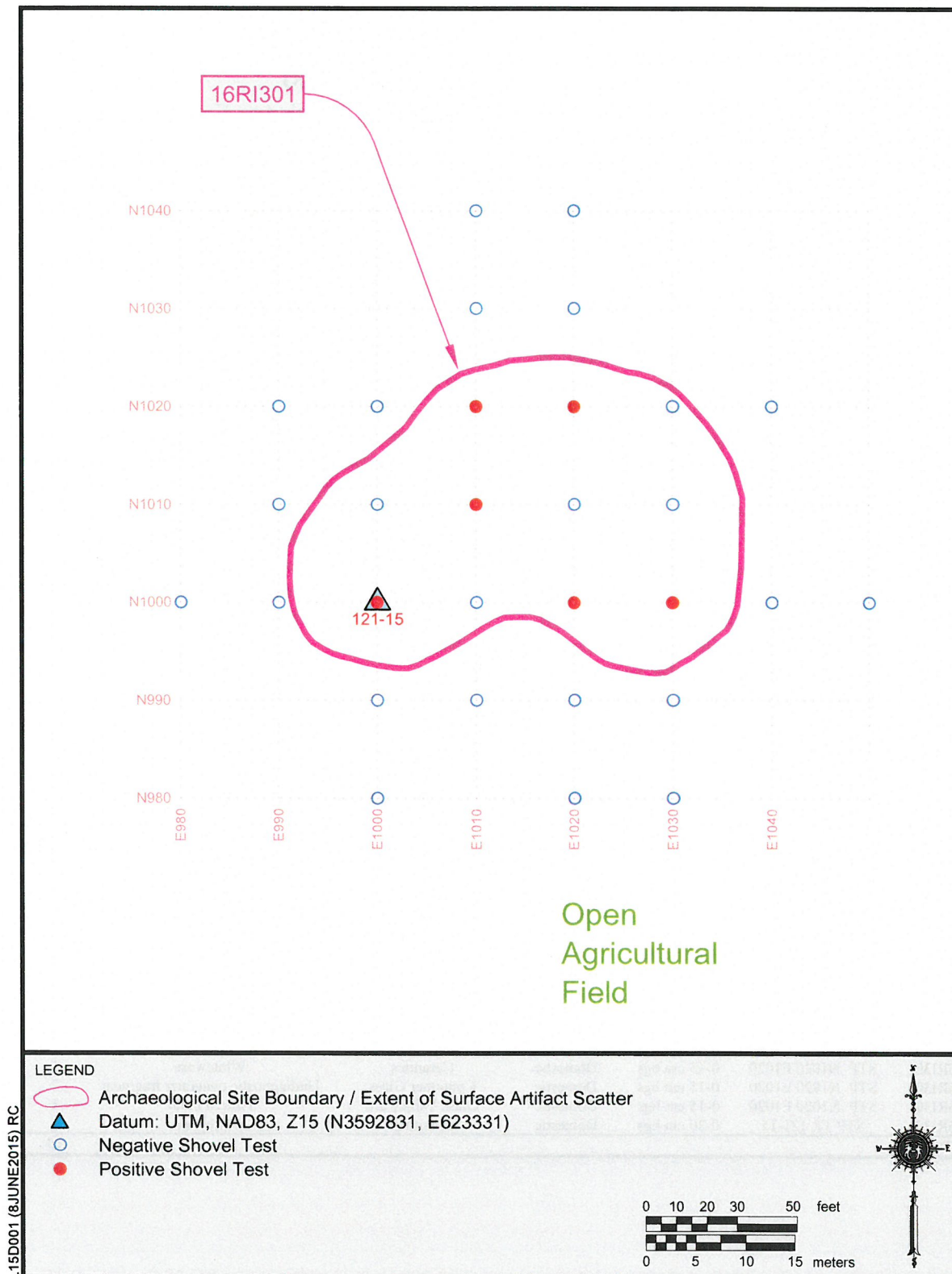


Figure 6.4. Schematic plan map of Site 16RI301.

Artifacts

During the current investigation a total of 19 artifacts were recovered from Site 16RI301, including 7 whiteware fragments, 5 pieces of undiagnostic container glass, 1 fragment of glass tableware, 3 brick fragments, and 3 pieces of flat glass (Table 6.2). The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, and none of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. This structure is no longer depicted on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958). Since no other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, it is most likely that the Site 16RI301 assemblage represents the remains of the structure depicted on the 1935 Baskinton map. While the small size of the assemblage does not allow a definitive interpretation of the site's function, the high proportion of domestic artifacts may indicate that the

structure represented by Site 16RI301 was utilized as a residence.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 16RI301 likely represents the remains of a historic residence dating to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and no features or intact cultural midden deposits were observed at Site 16RI301.

Investigations at Site 16RI301 indicate that this resource contains a moderate density of subsurface remains compared to the other sites investigated in this study. However, the site has experienced significant disturbance from agricultural activities and its deposits retain little integrity. Because of these factors, Site 16RI301 is thought to have a low potential to provide further information on the historic inhabitants of the region. No further work is recommended, and Site 16RI301 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 6.2. Site 16RI301 Artifact Recovery by Provenience.

Site	Unit #	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Total
16RI301	STP N1000 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI301	STP N1000 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI301	STP N1000 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI301	STP N1000 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI301	STP N1000 E1030	0-18 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	2
16RI301	STP N1010 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	2
16RI301	STP N1010 E1010	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI301	STP N1020 E1010	0-20 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI301	STP N1020 E1010	0-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI301	STP N1020 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI301	STP N1020 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	2
16RI301	STP N1020 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI301	STP N1020 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI301	STP N1020 E1020	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Glass Tableware	Pattern mold	1
16RI301	STP TR 121-15	0-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
Total						19

Site 16RI308

Field Site Number: L15D001-2

UTM Coordinates:

Grid Origin: 15N, N3592714 E622577 (NAD 83)

Site Center: 15N, N3592674 E622567 (NAD 83)

Quadrangle Map: Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute

Elevation: 25 m (83 ft) AMSL

Components: historic

Specific Components: unknown historic

Site Type: historic residence

Size: 110 m (361 ft) N–S x 44 m (144 ft) E–W

Distance/direction to nearest water: Bee Bayou, 65 m (213 ft) west

Type and extent of previous disturbance: extensive disturbance from agricultural activities

Topography: level

Vegetation: secondary forest (south half), young wheat (north half)

Ground surface visibility: virtually 0 percent (south half), roughly 60–70 percent (north half)

Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 16RI308 is located in north central Richland Parish, Louisiana, and is situated approximately 40 m (131 ft) east of LA 583 and 890 m (2,920 ft) south of US 80. The site lies on a generally level, slightly undulating ground surface, with Bee Bayou located on the opposite side of LA 583 approximately 65 m (213 ft) to the west. The northern half of the site area is in an open agricultural field that was cultivated with young wheat approximately 10–30 cm (4–12 in) in height at the time of the survey, while the site's southern half is located in a secondary forest of row-planted deciduous trees interspersed with pines (Figure 6.5). Understory was of low to moderate density in the forested portions of the site. An irregularly-shaped dense surface scatter of charcoal and pieces of burned earth was observed immediately northeast of the site datum (see Figure 6.6). This charcoal scatter contained no artifacts and extended to a

maximum of 7 cm (3 in) bgs, indicating that it may have been the remains of a modern burn pile. Site 16RI308 was encountered during shovel testing and by the observation of a surface artifact scatter.

Investigation Methods

Site 16RI308 was recorded through the excavation of three positive transect shovel tests (142-2, 142-5, and 142-6). The northernmost of these transect shovel tests (142-6) was assigned an arbitrary coordinate of N1000 E1000, and all delineation shovel tests that were subsequently excavated at the site were assigned coordinates based on their position relative to this shovel test. Delineation shovel tests were excavated at 10 m (33 ft) intervals.

In total, 57 shovel tests were used to delineate the site boundaries, 15 of which were positive for cultural material, 41 of which were negative, and 1 was not excavated due to its close proximity to a residential front yard immediately adjacent to the project area. Maximum site dimensions were 110 m (361 ft) north–south and 44 m (144 ft) east–west. The project area boundary forms a portion of the site's western boundary, but the area to the west is occupied by a drainage ditch, LA 583, and Bee Bayou, so the site is unlikely to extend a great deal further to the west. Ground surface visibility was generally good in the agricultural field and poor in the forested portions of the site. A low density scatter of surface artifacts was also observed in the site area. Locational data points collected with a Trimble GeoXT GPS unit at Site 16RI308 included the site datum (grid position N1000 E1000) and the site boundary. A site sketch map was drawn showing the placement of the shovel test positions in relation to physiographic features (Figure 6.6).



Figure 6.5. Overview of Site 16RI308 from datum, facing south.

Depositional Context

Profiles observed at Site 16RI308 were generally similar to that of Egypt silt loam, which is mapped in much of the site area. A typical profile, taken from shovel test N1000 E980, consisted of a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam Ap horizon from 0 to 15 cm (0 to 6 in) bgs, overlying a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam E horizon from 15 to 34 cm (6 to 13 in) bgs, and a mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) silt loam B/E horizon from 34 to 45 cm (13 to 18 in) bgs. This profile was generally typical of the Egypt soil series mapped in much of the site area, but Gilbert soils were also observed in several shovel tests. Artifacts were recovered from an average depth of 9 cm (4 in) bgs and a maximum depth of 30 cm (12 in) bgs in the positive shovel tests. The presence of a well-defined plow zone in the profiles of all tests and the generally shallow recovery depth of the majority of artifacts indicated that the

entire site area had been significantly disturbed by agricultural activities. Indeed, aerial photographs showed that the forested portion of the site had been in use for agricultural activities as late as 1998.

Artifacts

The Site 16RI308 assemblage consisted of 39 artifacts. The preponderance of items was domestic group artifacts, including 4 pieces of whiteware, 1 stoneware fragment, and 13 pieces of container glass. The remaining artifacts included 3 brick fragments, 2 pieces of flat glass, 3 indeterminate nail fragments, 1 piece of colorless lamp chimney or light bulb glass, 2 metal wire fragments, 1 metal fence staple, 1 segment of barbed wire fencing, and 8 unidentified metal fragments (Table 6.3). The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries, and none of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

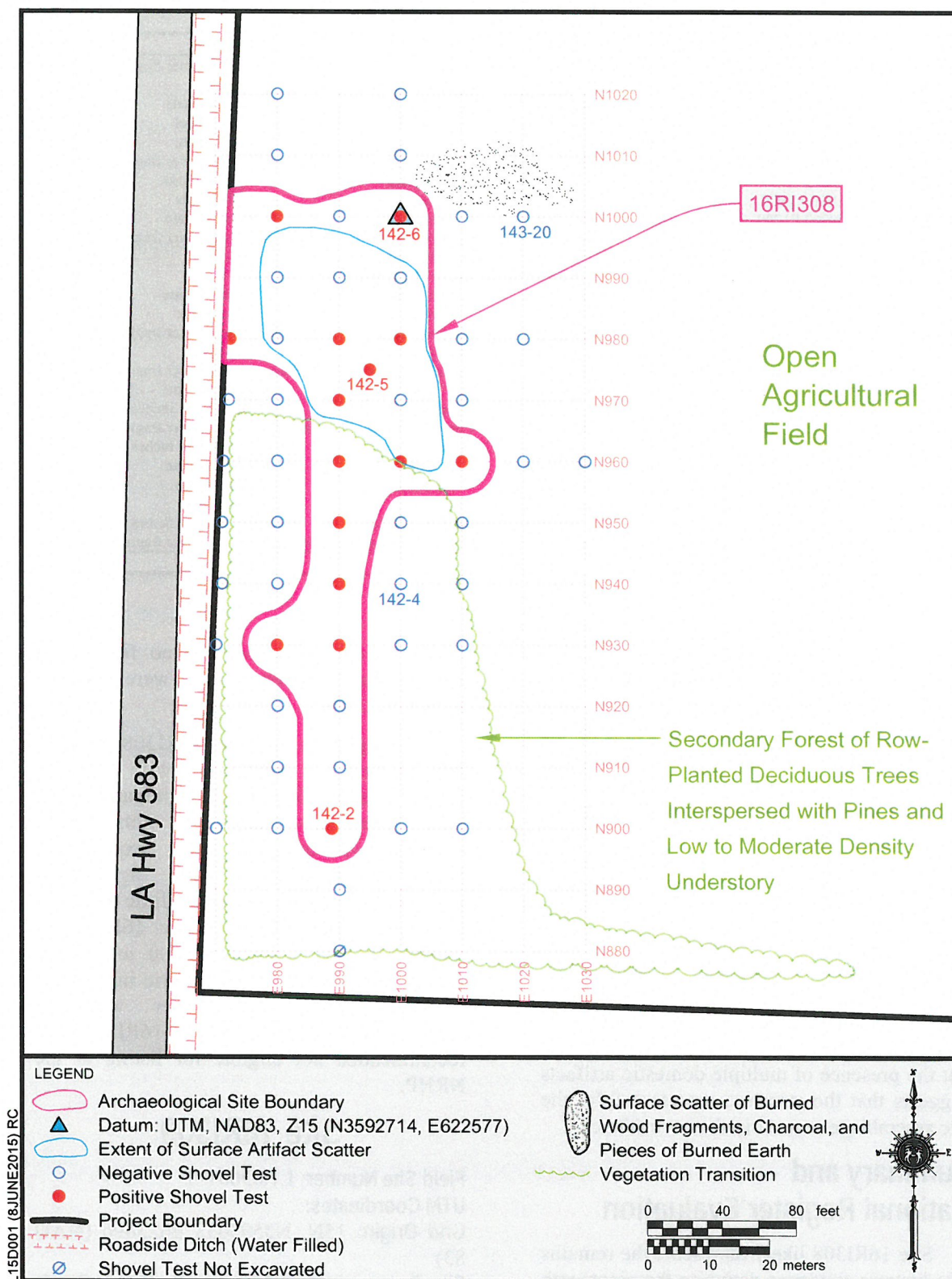


Figure 6.6. Schematic plan map of Site 16RI308.

Table 6.3. Site 16RI308 Artifact Recovery by Provenience.

Site	Unit #	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Total
16RI308	STP N1000 E980	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	3
16RI308	STP N930 E980	10-20 cm bgs	Maintenance	General Hardware	Wire	1
16RI308	STP N930 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Furnishings	Lighting	Indeterminate	1
16RI308	STP N930 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Unidentified	Metal	Iron / Steel	8
16RI308	STP N940 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI308	STP N940 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI308	STP N950 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI308	STP N950 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI308	STP N960 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Indeterminate	1
16RI308	STP N960 E1010	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI308	STP N960 E1010	0-15 cm bgs	Maintenance	General Hardware	Fencing	1
16RI308	STP N960 E1010	0-15 cm bgs	Maintenance	General Hardware	Wire	1
16RI308	STP N960 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI308	STP N960 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI308	STP N960 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI308	STP N960 E990	0-20 cm bgs	Maintenance	General Hardware	Staple	1
16RI308	STP N970 E990	20-30 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI308	STP N980 E1000	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Indeterminate	1
16RI308	STP N980 E1000	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI308	STP N980 E1000	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	3
16RI308	STP N980 E970	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI308	STP N980 E970	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Indeterminate	1
16RI308	STP N980 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI308	STP TR 142-2	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Stoneware	1
16RI308	STP TR 142-5	10-20 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI308	STP TR 142-6	0-14 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
Total						39

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. One structure is also depicted in the site area on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS quadrangle, but may not be the same structure as that on the 1935 map, as it appears to lie slightly further to the west (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3). No structures are depicted in the area of the site on the 1987 Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute series USGS quadrangle, or are visible in any of the available aerial photographs (USGS 1935, 1958, 1987). It cannot be ascertained for certain which of these structures the Site 16RI308 assemblage represents (if not both), but the presence of multiple domestic artifacts suggests that the structure represented by the site assemblage was utilized as a residence.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 16RI308 likely represents the remains of a historic residence dating to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. No diagnostic

artifacts were recovered, and no features or intact cultural midden deposits were observed at Site 16RI308.

Investigations at Site 16RI308 indicate that this resource contains a low to moderate density of subsurface remains compared to the other sites investigated in this study. Additionally, the site has experienced significant disturbance from agricultural activities and its deposits retain little integrity. Because of these factors, Site 16RI308 is thought to have a low potential to provide further information on the historic inhabitants of the region. No further work is recommended, and Site 16RI308 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 16RI309

Field Site Number: L15D001-3

UTM Coordinates:

Grid Origin: 15N, N3593033 E623896 (NAD 83)

Site Center: 15N, N3593036 E623893 (NAD 83)

Quadrangle Map: Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute

Elevation: 25 m (81 ft) AMSL

Components: prehistoric

Specific Components: Late Archaic–Woodland

Site Type: short-term prehistoric habitation

Size: 22 m (72 ft) N–S x 39 m (128 ft) E–W

Distance/direction to nearest water: unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou, 120 m (394 ft) southeast

Type and extent of previous disturbance: extensive disturbance from agricultural activities

Topography: shallow swale

Vegetation: young wheat at time of survey (agricultural field)

Ground surface visibility: roughly 70–80 percent; site located in open agricultural field

Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 16RI309 is located in an agricultural field in north central Richland Parish,

Louisiana. It is situated approximately 240 m (787 ft) west of Luther Stowe Road and 465 m (1,526 ft) south of US 80. The site lies in a wide, extremely shallow swale on a slightly undulating ground surface, with an unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou located roughly 120 m (394 ft) to the southeast. The site area was vegetated with young wheat approximately 10–20 cm (4–8 in) in height at the time of the survey (Figure 6.7). Site 16RI309 was encountered during shovel testing and by the observation of several surface artifacts.

Investigation Methods

Site 16RI309 was recorded through the excavation of a single positive transect shovel test (132-1). This shovel test was assigned an arbitrary coordinate of N1000 E1000, and all delineation shovel tests that were subsequently excavated at the site were assigned coordinates based on their position relative to this shovel test. Delineation shovel tests were excavated at 10 m (33 ft) intervals.



Figure 6.7. Overview of Site 16RI309 from datum, facing north.

In total, nine shovel tests were used to delineate the site boundaries, only one was positive for cultural material and eight were negative. As defined by the low density surface artifact scatter, maximum site dimensions were 22 m (72 ft) north–south and 39 m (128 ft) east–west. Ground surface visibility was generally good; five surface artifacts were observed and collected. Locational data points collected with a Trimble GeoXT GPS unit at Site 16RI309 included the site datum (grid position N1000 E1000) and the site boundary. A site sketch map was drawn showing the placement of the shovel test positions in relation to physiographic features (Figure 6.8).

Depositional Context

Profiles observed at Site 16RI309 were generally similar to that of Gilbert silt loam, which is mapped in much of the site area. A typical profile, taken from shovel test 132-1, consisted of a dark brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon from 0 to 15 cm (0 to 6 in) bgs, overlying a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam Eg horizon from 15 to 30 cm (6 to 12 in) bgs. This profile was generally typical of the Gilbert soil series mapped in much of the site area, but Egypt soils were also observed in several shovel tests. One piece of debitage was recovered from a depth of roughly 8 cm (3 in) bgs, but all other artifacts recovered from the site were found on the surface. The presence of a well-defined plow zone in the profiles of all tests and the negligible amount of subsurface deposits indicated that the entire site area had been significantly disturbed by agricultural activities.

Artifacts

A total of six prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Site 16RI309. These included four pieces of lithic debitage, one partial Gary Contracting Stemmed PP/K, and one untyped PP/K. The debitage and untyped PP/K could not be assigned to any specific temporal period, but the Gary PP/K provided a broad date range for the site from the Late Archaic to Woodland periods (Table 6.4). The small size of the site, the low artifact diversity, and the consistency in raw materials suggest that the site may represent a single component or single episodic short-term prehistoric habitation.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 16RI309 likely represents the location of a short-term prehistoric habitation dating to the Late Archaic–Woodland period. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface, but no features or intact cultural midden deposits were observed at Site 16RI309.

Investigations at Site 16RI309 indicate that this resource contains a very low density of subsurface remains. The site has also experienced significant disturbance from agricultural activities and its deposits retain little integrity. Because of these factors, Site 16RI309 is thought to have a low potential to provide further information on the prehistoric inhabitants of the region. No further work is recommended, and Site 16RI309 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 6.4. Site 16RI309 Artifact Recovery by Provenience.

Site	Unit #	Depth	Artifact Type	Total
16RI309	STP TR 132-1	0-15 cm bgs	Lithic debitage	1
16RI309	Surface Collection	0 cm bgs	Lithic debitage	3
16RI309	Surface Collection	0 cm bgs	Lithic biface	2
Total				6

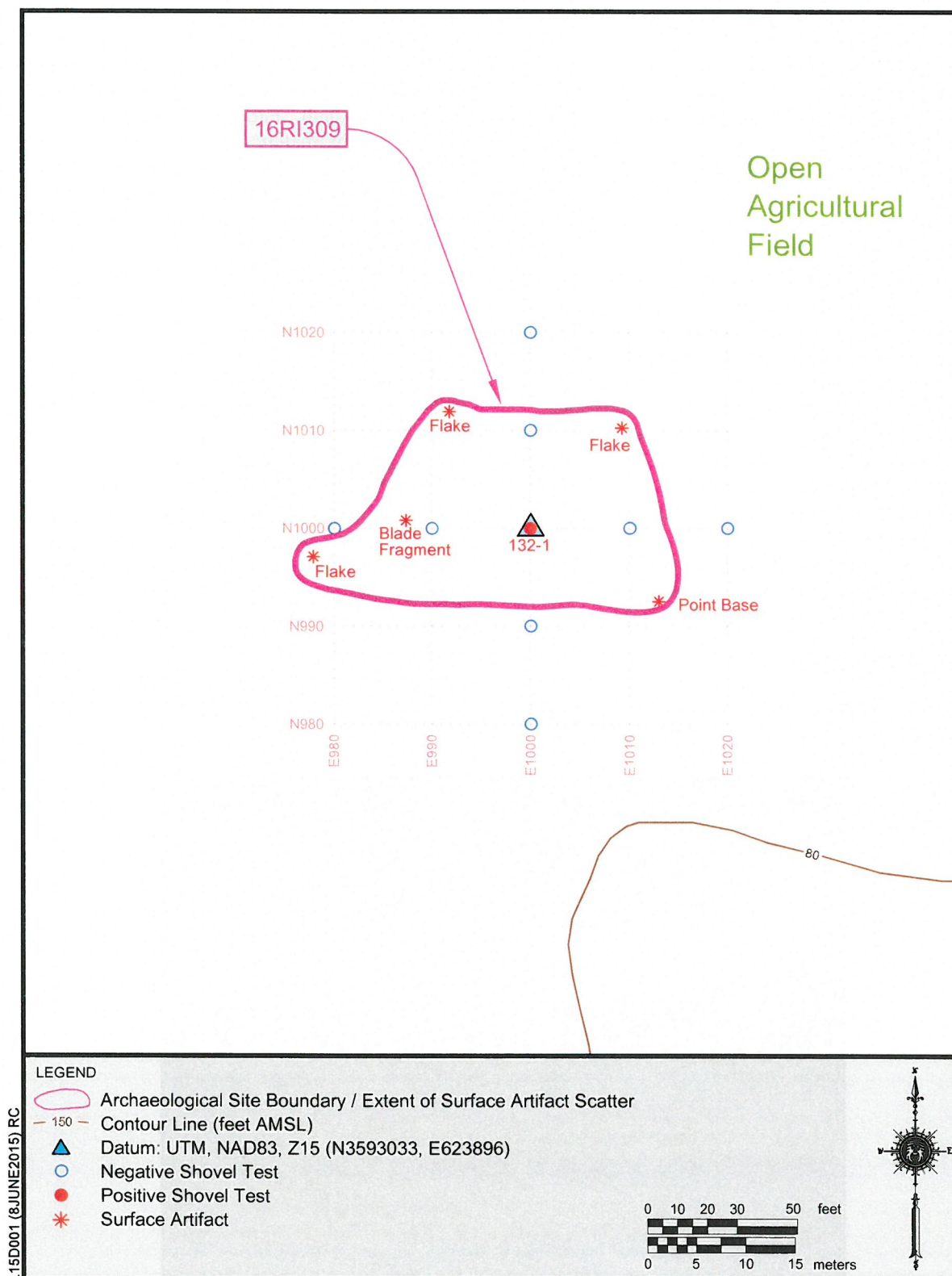


Figure 6.8. Schematic plan map of Site 16RI309.

Site 16RI310

Field Site Number: BB-05

UTM Coordinates:

Grid Origin and Site Center: 15N, N3593216
E622579 (NAD 83)

Quadrangle Map: Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute

Elevation: 25 m (82 ft) AMSL

Components: historic

Specific Components: unknown historic

Site Type: historic residence

Size: 50 m (164 ft) N–S x 37 m (121 ft) E–W

Distance/direction to nearest water: Bee Bayou, 45 m (148 ft) west

Type and extent of previous disturbance:
extensive disturbance from agricultural activities

Topography: level

Vegetation: young wheat at time of survey (agricultural field)

Ground surface visibility: roughly 70–80 percent; site located in open agricultural field

Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 16RI310 was originally recorded during a pedestrian walkover by R.

Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., personnel in 2014, but was not formally documented or delineated at that time. The site is located in an agricultural field in north central Richland Parish, Louisiana. It is situated approximately 25 m (82 ft) east of LA 583 and 380 m (1,247 ft) south of US 80. The site lies on a generally level, slightly undulating ground surface, with Bee Bayou located on the opposite side of LA 583 approximately 45 m (148 ft) to the west. The site area was cultivated with young wheat approximately 10–30 cm (4–12 in) in height at the time of the survey (Figure 6.9). Site 16RI310 was encountered during shovel testing and by the observation of a surface artifact scatter.

Investigation Methods

Site 16RI310 was recorded during the excavation of a single positive transect shovel test (142-22). This shovel test was assigned an arbitrary coordinate of N1000 E1000, and all delineation shovel tests that were subsequently excavated at the site were assigned coordinates based on their position relative to this shovel test. Delineation shovel tests were excavated at 10 m (33 ft) intervals.



Figure 6.9. Overview of Site 16RI310 from datum, facing north.

In total, 32 shovel tests were used to delineate the site boundaries, 11 of which were positive for cultural material and 21 of which were negative. Maximum site dimensions were 50 m (164 ft) north-south and 37 m (121 ft) east-west. The project area boundary forms the site's western boundary, but the area to the west is successively occupied by a drainage ditch, LA 583, and Bee Bayou, so the site is unlikely to extend a great deal further to the west. Ground surface visibility was generally good, and a low-density scatter of surface artifacts was also observed in the site area. Locational data points collected with a Trimble GeoXT GPS unit at Site 16RI310 included the site datum (grid position N1000 E1000) and the site boundary. A site sketch map was drawn showing the placement of the shovel test positions in relation to physiographic features (Figure 6.10).

Depositional Context

Profiles observed at Site 16RI310 were generally similar to that of Gigger silt loam, which is mapped throughout the site area. A typical profile, taken from shovel test N990

E990, consisted of a dark brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon from 0 to 15 cm (0 to 6 in) bgs, overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam Bt horizon from 15 to 35 cm (6 to 14 in) bgs. Artifacts were recovered at an average depth of 8 cm (3 in) bgs and a maximum depth of 25 cm (10 in) bgs in the positive shovel tests. The presence of a well-defined plow zone in the profiles of all tests and the generally shallow recovery depth of all artifacts indicated that the entire site area had been significantly disturbed by agricultural activities.

Artifacts

The artifact assemblage for Site 16RI310 included 44 artifacts. The majority of items were domestic group artifacts, including 6 pieces of whiteware, 1 fragment of ironstone and 16 pieces of container glass. The remaining artifacts included 6 brick fragments, 6 pieces of flat glass, 1 indeterminate nail, 2 unidentified faunal bone fragments, 1 key fragment and 5 unidentified artifacts whose function could not be determined (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5. Site 16RI310 Artifact Recovery by Provenience.

Site	Unit #	Depth	Group	Class	Type	Total
16RI310	STP N1000 E1010	10-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI310	STP N1000 E1010	10-20 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI310	STP N1000 E1020	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI310	STP N1000 E1020	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI310	STP N1000 E1020	0-10 cm bgs	Unidentified	Glass	Indeterminate	1
16RI310	STP N1000 E990	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	2
16RI310	STP N1000 E990	0-15 cm bgs	Biological	Faunal Remains	Bone / tooth / claw	2
16RI310	STP N1000 E990	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass		1
16RI310	STP N1000 E990	0-15 cm bgs	Personal	Personal Items	Key: modern	1
16RI310	STP N1010 E1000	0-25 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI310	STP N1010 E1000	0-25 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI310	STP N1010 E1000	0-25 cm bgs	Architecture	Nails	Indeterminate	1
16RI310	STP N1010 E1000	0-25 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	3
16RI310	STP N1010 E1000	0-25 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI310	STP N1020 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	1
16RI310	STP N1020 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI310	STP N1020 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	4
16RI310	STP N1020 E1010	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Ceramics	Whiteware	1
16RI310	STP N1020 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	3
16RI310	STP N1020 E990	0-10 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI310	STP N980 E1000	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	2
16RI310	STP N990 E1000	0-10 cm bgs	Unidentified	Metal	Iron / Steel	1
16RI310	STP N990 E990	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	1
16RI310	STP N990 E990	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	1
16RI310	STP N990 E990	0-15 cm bgs	Unidentified	Metal	Iron / Steel	1
16RI310	STP TR 142-22	0-15 cm bgs	Architecture	Flat Glass	Window Glass	2
16RI310	STP TR 142-22	0-15 cm bgs	Domestic	Container Glass	Undiagnostic container fragment	4
16RI310	STP TR 142-22	0-15 cm bgs	Unidentified	Other		1
16RI310	STP TR 142-22	0-15 cm bgs	Unidentified	Plastic	Indeterminate plastic	1
Total						44

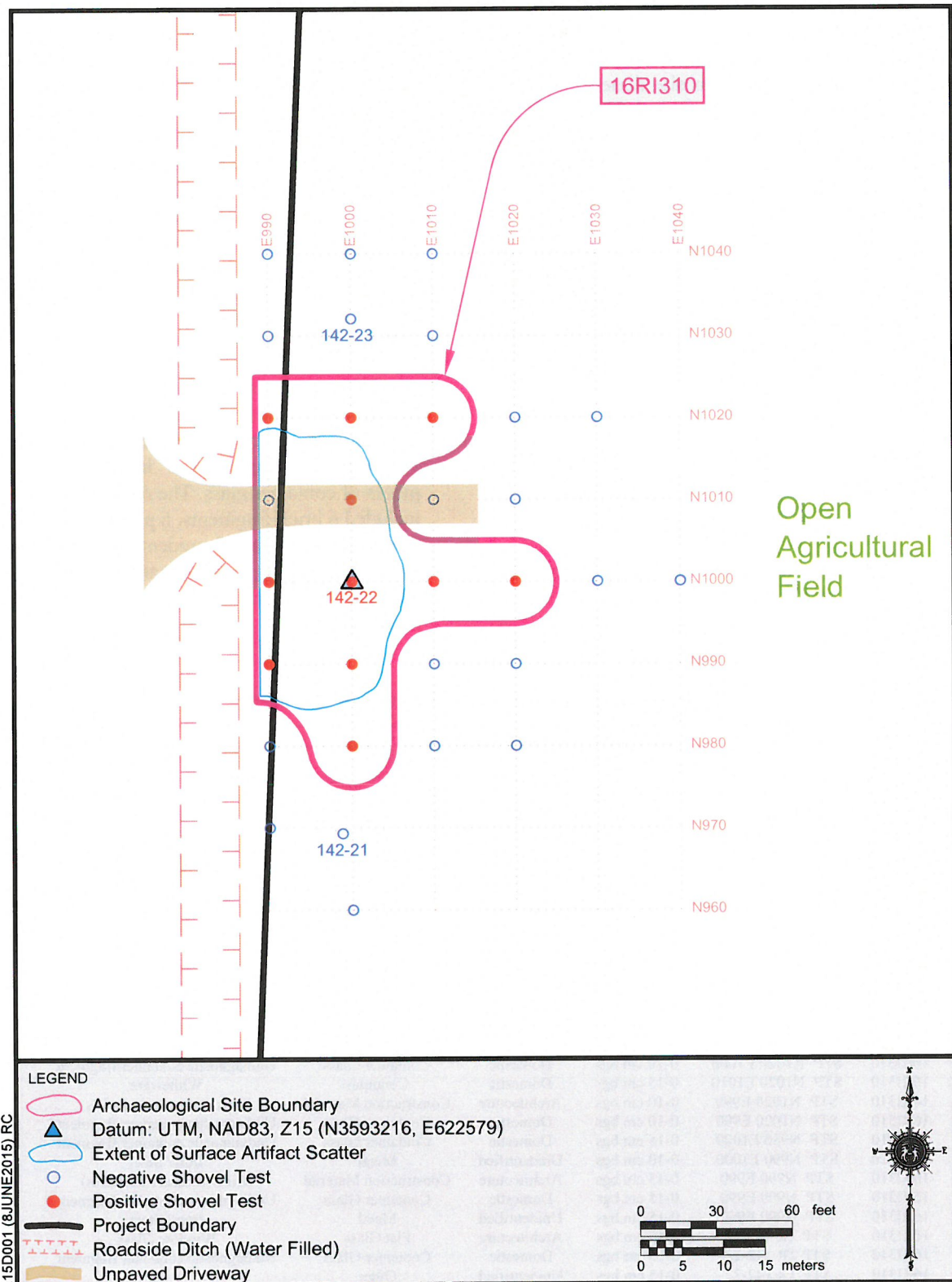


Figure 6.10. Schematic plan map of Site 16RI310.

The historic ceramic fragments could only be broadly dated to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. None of the other artifacts could be definitively assigned to any specific temporal period.

A structure is depicted at the site location on the 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle. This structure is no longer depicted on the 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3) (USGS 1935, 1958). Since no other structures are depicted or visible at the site location on any other quadrangles or aerial photographs, it is most likely that the Site 16RI310 assemblage represents the remains of the structure depicted on the 1935 Baskinton quadrangle. The high proportion of domestic artifacts indicates that the structure represented by Site 16RI310 was utilized as a residence.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 16RI310 likely represents the remains of a historic residence dating to the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and no features or intact cultural midden deposits were observed at Site 16RI310.

Investigations at Site 16RI310 indicated that this resource contains a moderate density of subsurface remains compared to the other sites investigated in this study. However, the site has experienced significant disturbance from agricultural activities and its deposits retain little integrity. Because of these factors, Site 16RI310 is thought to have a low potential to provide further information on the historic inhabitants of the region. No further work is recommended, and Site 16RI310 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 16RI311

Field Site Number: BB-08

UTM Coordinates:

Grid Origin: 15N, N3593216 E623633 (NAD 83)

Site Center: 15N, N3593211 E623638 (NAD 83)

Quadrangle Map: Bee Bayou, Louisiana, 7.5-minute

Elevation: 25 m (82 ft) AMSL

Components: prehistoric, historic

Specific Components: Late Archaic–Woodland, Plaquemine, Industrial & Modern (1890–)

Site Type: multicomponent prehistoric habitation, historic residence

Size: 40 m (131 ft) N–S x 42 m (138 ft) E–W

Distance/direction to nearest water: unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou, 175 m (574 ft) west-northwest

Type and extent of previous disturbance: extensive disturbance from agricultural activities

Topography: level

Vegetation: young wheat at time of survey (agricultural field)

Ground surface visibility: roughly 70–80 percent; site located in open agricultural field

Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 16RI311 was originally recorded during a pedestrian walkover by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., personnel in 2014, but was not formally documented or delineated at that time. The site is located in an agricultural field in north central Richland Parish, Louisiana, roughly 175 m (574 ft) east-southeast of an unnamed tributary of Cow Bayou. It is situated approximately 300 m (984 ft) south of US 80 and 500 m (1,640 ft) west of Luther Stowe Road. The site itself lies on a generally level, slightly undulating ground surface, while a slight rise is located just outside the site boundaries to the west. The site area was cultivated with young wheat approximately 10–20 cm (4–8 in) in height at the time of the survey (Figure 6.11). An irregularly-shaped