

Exhibit EE. Carville Riverfront Development Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report & Transmittal Letter



SURA, Inc.

(Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc.)

Since 1986

Archaeology

Historic Preservation

Cultural Resources Management

July 2, 2014

Ms. Pam Breaux
State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Archaeology
Office of Cultural Development
Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Re: Phase I survey, Point St. Clair,
Iberville Parish

Dear Ms. Breaux:

I enclose for two copies of the draft report for this project.

Sincerely,

Malcolm K. Shuman

Cc: Mr. Jim Cavanaugh, BRAC

**PHASE ONE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
OF 723 ACRES (292.6 HECTARES)
TO BE CERTIFIED FOR INDUSTRIAL USE,
ST. GABRIEL, IBERVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA**



For

**The Baton Rouge Area Chamber (BRAC)
564 Laurel St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70801**

June 30, 2014



Since 1986

SURA, Inc.

**P.O. Box 14414
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4414**

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OF 723 ACRES (292.6 HECTARES)
TO BE CERTIFIED FOR INDUSTRIAL USE,
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Draft Report

By

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564 Laurel St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70801**

June 30, 2014

ABSTRACT

In April through June, 2014, SURA, Inc. undertook a cultural resources survey of 723 ac (292.6 ha) on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River, in Iberville Parish. A total of 1,259 transect shovel tests were excavated.

While most of the area surveyed was culturally sterile, two cultural locations facing LA 141 (Point Clair Road) were defined. These were portions of Virginia Plantation (16IV146) and a part of Lorrett Plantation (16IVxxx).

The former consisted of remains belonging to a possible late 19th/early 20th century church. Intact foundations were uncovered, as well as artifacts suggesting a 19th/20th century date. No cemetery was found.

The latter was a site composed of five discrete cultural loci. Each contained intact bricks and Location 5 was evidently the remains of the plantation sugar house. The artifacts ranged from the late 18th/early 19th century to the 20th century.

SURA, Inc., recommended that both sites were potentially eligible for the NRHP and, further, that in view of the fact that the newly defined portion of 16IV146 may have been a church, a buffer of 100 ft (30.8 m) be placed around it in the event a cemetery might have at one time been in that place.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to many people for assistance during this project. First, Mr. James Cavanaugh, of BRAC, provided general coordination and guidance. Ms. Mary Sharp of CSRS made available maps. Mr. Roger Lanier, manager of the property, facilitated access and shared his knowledge of the area. Mr. Alfred Videau contributed his memories of the area. The field crew consisted of Dr. Malcolm K. Shuman, Ms. Taylor Gabour, Ms. Brandy Kerr, Mr. Karl Shuman, Ms. Denise Naquin and Ms. Alison Broussard. Dr. Carl Kuttruff identified many of the artifacts and Ms. Gabour made the maps. Dr. Shuman wrote the report and Margaret Shuman was the report editor.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

From April to May, 2014, Surveys Unlimited Research associates, Inc. (SURA) conducted a Phase I cultural resources surveys of a 723 acre (ac) (292.6 hectare [ha]) tract in St. Gabriel, Iberville Parish, Louisiana (Figures 1 and 2). The location is to be certified by the Louisiana Office of Economic Development (LED) as an industrial site.

Survey methodology consisted of map research and shovel testing at high probability (HP) and low probability (LP) intervals. The survey was carried out to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Louisiana Office of Economic Development (LED).

The survey crew consisted, at various times, of two to six persons.

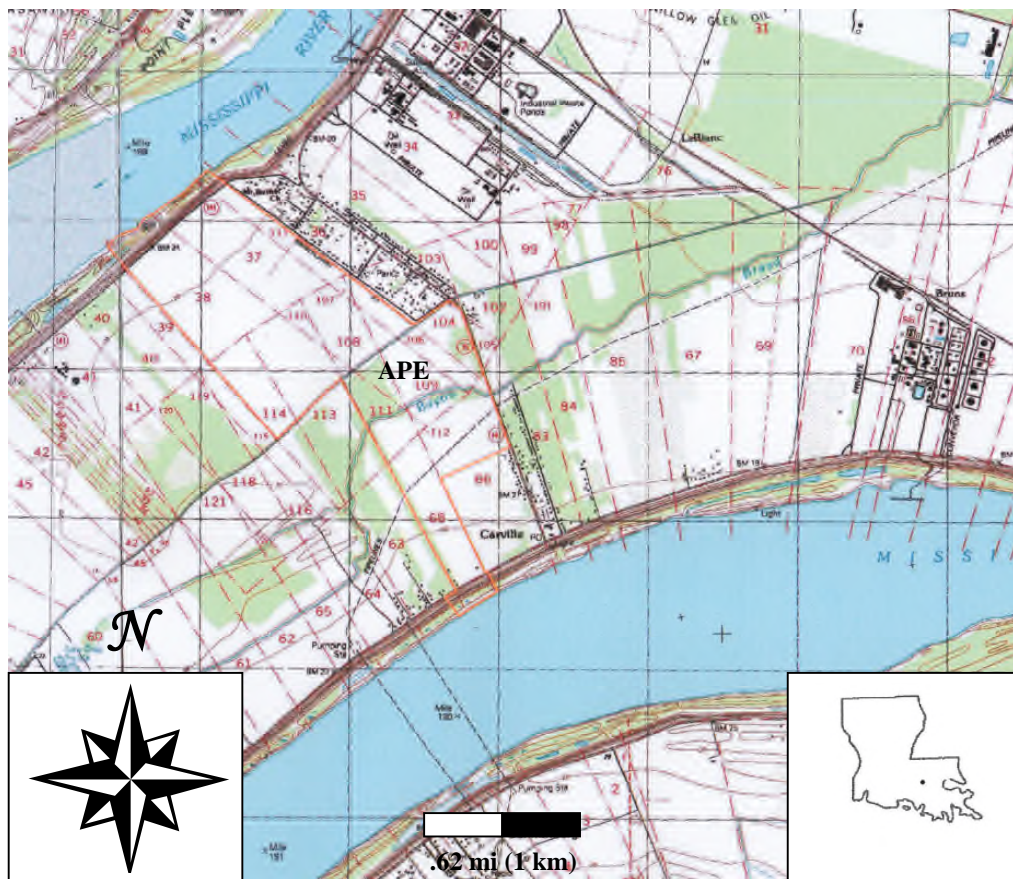


Figure 1. Portions of White Castle, La. 1992 and Carville, La. 1999 7.5-minute topographic maps showing APE (orange bordered area)(Source: LSU CIC).

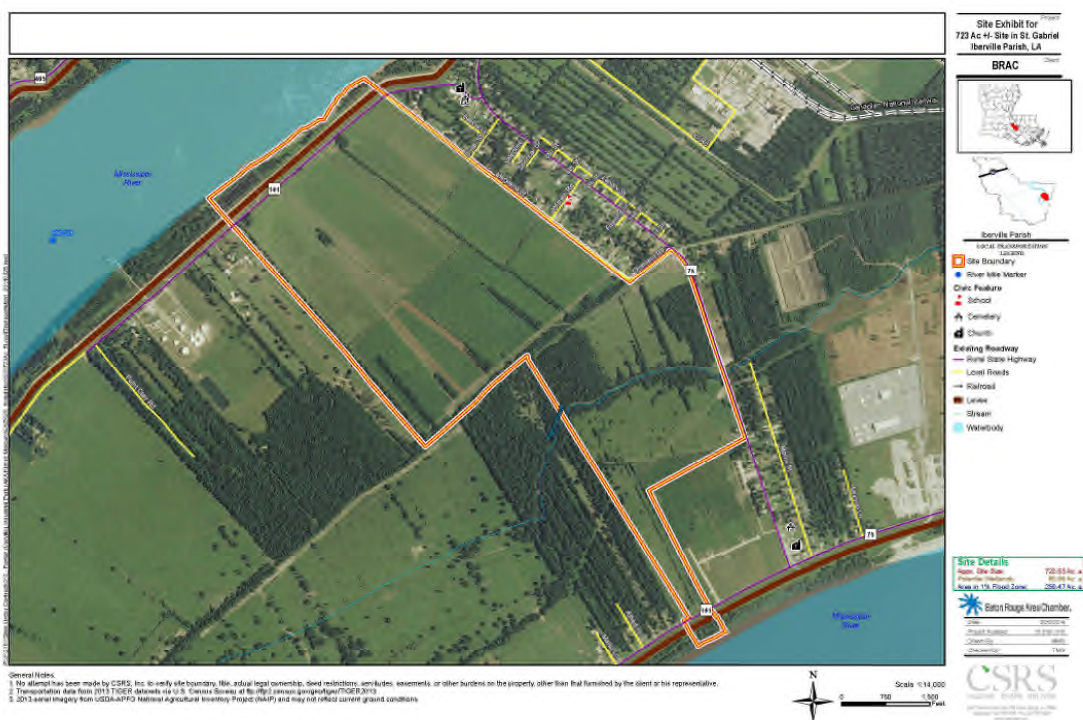


Figure 2. Aerial photo of general project area (orange boundary lines) (Source: Client).

CHAPTER TWO: ENVIRONMENT

Geomorphology

The most influential factors in determining the natural setting of the project area are the fluvial geomorphological processes associated with the lower Mississippi River. The meandering nature of the river, its associated tributaries and distributaries, the building of natural levees, and crevasses in the natural levee, affected the extent, time, and nature of prehistoric and historic occupations.

The Mississippi River changed abruptly, in geological terms, from a river of braided channels to a meandering stream approximately 12,000 years ago. This change is generally thought to have been caused by a rise in sea level dating from the end of the last Ice Age (Gagliano 1984). Figure 3 shows major delta complexes of the Mississippi River and the prehistoric occupations that have been associated with them.

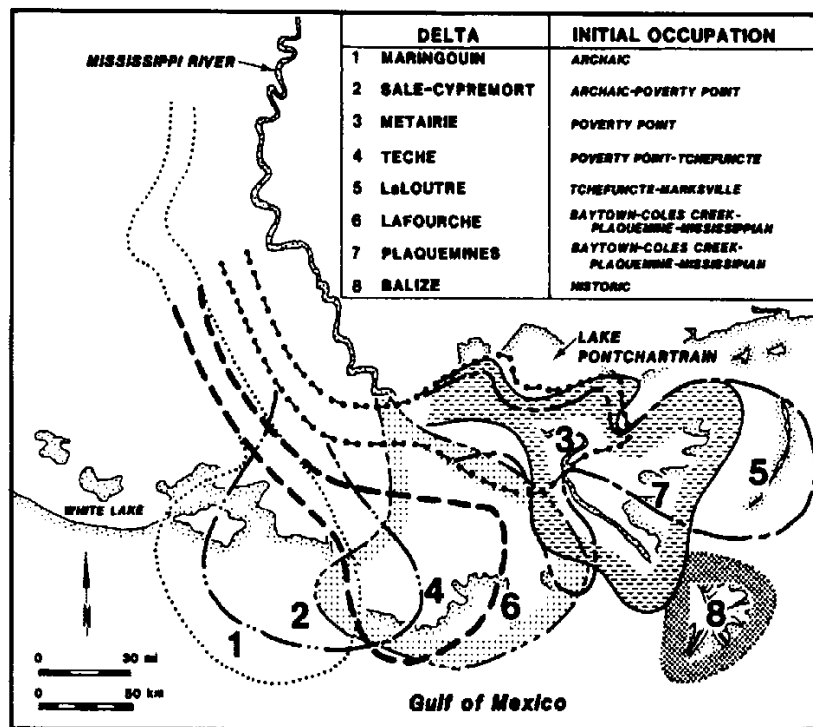


Figure 3. Major delta complexes and associated archaeological complexes in the Mississippi River deltaic plain (Adapted from Gagliano 1984:40).

This geomorphological event may have also coincided roughly with the arrival of man into what is now the Mississippi Valley-Gulf Coast region. In fact, archaeology and geomorphology have aided each other in dating the locations and times of the various shifts in the Mississippi River and its attendant streams because aboriginal occupations appear to have generally occurred along active stream channels (e.g. Russell 1938, McIntire 1958, Gagliano 1984).

Soils

The soils in the study area are mapped as pertaining to the Commerce and Sharkey associations. The first consists of loamy soils on the highest portions of the natural levees of the Mississippi River. Sharkey soils are clays that occur on the lower elevations of natural levees of the Mississippi River (USDA 1971). The distribution of these soils is shown in Figure 4.

Vegetation

In terms of natural vegetation, this region contains a mix of cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and such hardwood varieties as water oak (*Quercus nigra*), hickory (*Carya spp.*), and hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*). In the areas of lower elevation that are affected by alluviation, species such as palmetto (*Sabal minor*) and water willow (*Salix nigra*) grow in abundance. Other flora are rich and varied and include broomsedges, briars, and poison ivy (Brown 1945).

Fauna

Animal life is likewise diverse and most of the 62 mammal species found in Louisiana may at one time have been found within the area. These include white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mink (*Mustela vison*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) (Lowery 1974). Birds include such predators as the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barred owl (*Strix platypterus*), marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), and many others. Non-predatory types include woodcocks (*Philohela minor*), wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), and mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) (Lowery 1955).

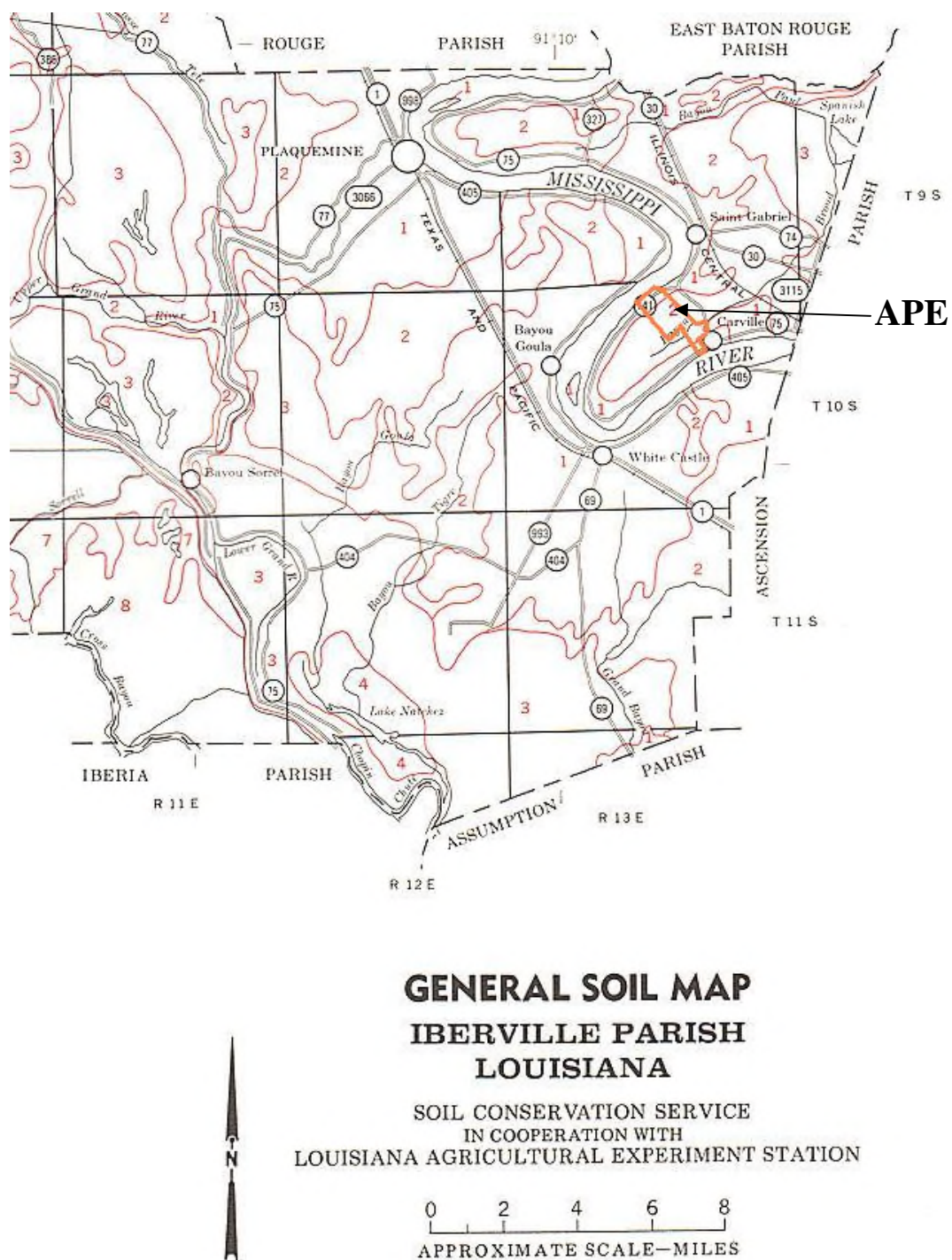


Figure 4. Portion of soil map for Iberville Parish, showing soils in project area (Source: USDA 1971).

Reptile life is particularly diverse, owing to the heterogeneity of habitats in the area. Included are alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), several species of snakes, including the cotton mouth (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), and varied species of lizards and turtles. Amphibians include species of salamanders, frogs, and toads (Dundee and Rossman 1989).

Fish life is very prolific in this part of Louisiana and no doubt was likewise prehistorically. Prominent fish species are gar (*Lepisosteus spp*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), among many others. Brackish water clams (*Rangia cuneata*) are frequently found in archaeological deposits near coastal Louisiana, and there are several archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area that contain these shells indicating a more brackish water environment than exists currently.

CHAPTER THREE: PREHISTORIC CULTURE HISTORY

Paleoindian Period (? – 6000 B.C.)

It is unknown when humans first entered the New World. Some researchers would place this event as early as 40,000 years ago, but more conservative investigators would place the first Americans at no earlier than 23,000 B.P. Whatever the case, by 10,000 years ago Paleoindians were living in caves at the Straits of Magellan, so that their entry into the New World must have occurred several thousand years prior to that, as a minimum (Neuman 1984:58) (See Figure 5).

In Louisiana, there is evidence of Paleoindians, both from a series of surface finds of fluted points, and from excavations (e.g., Webb et al. 1971). Most of these data derive from the northern half of the state; evidence from the Coastal Zone is somewhat more ambiguous. During the 1960s, Sherwood Gagliano carried out a series of investigations at Avery Island, a salt dome island in Iberia Parish (Gagliano 1963; 1967; 1970). The results of these investigations led Gagliano to conclude that Avery Island had been inhabited by a “pre-Clovis” culture associated with a bipolar tool industry. As Neuman has written, however, Gagliano has been unable to point to a single Paleoindian artifact *in situ*, and his bipolar industry could just as easily be Archaic in date, judging from similar assemblages found elsewhere in Archaic contexts. In fact, a radiocarbon date for split cane matting found *beneath* extinct animal bones is Archaic (2310 ± 1590 B.C.), a fact that suggests that some of the important material found by Gagliano had been contextually disturbed (Neuman 1984:63-65). Finds of Dalton, Plainview and San Patrice points at the Blackwater Bayou (16EBR33) and Jones Creek (16EBR13) sites indicates that Paleoindian occupations were present in the region of the current project area (Weinstein et al. 1977).

Archaic Period (6000 B.C. – 1500 B.C.)

This period represents a time of heavy exploitation of wild plant foods and of small game, representing adaptation to an expanding boreal environment (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:32-34). The initial part of this period, the Early Archaic (6000-5000 B.C.), is defined by a series of distinctive projectile points and it has been suggested that society was organized at the band level and focused on a seasonal round of hunting and gathering. The succeeding Middle Archaic period (5000-3000 B.C.) was hallmarked by widespread regional differentiation of cultures and the development of ground stone technology (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:30). This subperiod corresponds to the Hypsithermal Interval, a time of increased warmth and aridity in areas around the Great Plains. It is presently unclear what effect this may have had on the Southeast.

Time Frame	Period	Sub-periods		Cultures	
A.D. 1700	Historic	American Colonial		Multicultural & Multiethnic	
A.D. 1500	Mississippian	Late Mississippian - Prehistoric		Mississippian	Caddo
A.D. 1200		Middle Mississippian		Plaquemine	
A.D. 1000	Woodland	Late Woodland	Coles Creek	Coles Creek	Fourche Maline
A.D. 700			Baytown	Troyville	
A.D. 400		Middle Woodland	Marksville	Marksville	
A.D. 1		Early Woodland	Tchula	Tchefuncte	
800 B.C.		Late Archaic	Poverty Point	Poverty Point	
1700 B.C.	Archaic		Evans		
2000 B.C.	Middle Archaic	(poorly defined)			
6000 B.C.		Early Archaic	San Patrice var. Keithville		
8000 B.C.	Paleoindian	Late Paleoindian	San Patrice		
8500 B.C.		Middle Paleoindian	Clovis		
9500 B.C.		Early Paleoindian	Pre-Clovis		
10,500 B.C.					
11,500 B.C.					

Figure 5. Prehistoric cultural chronology of southern Louisiana (Source: Rees 2010)

The Middle Archaic is poorly represented in south Louisiana. Weinstein and Kelley (1992:30-31) suggest that components of the Banana Bayou phase may be identified in this area in the future. Banana Bayou (16IB24) is a site on Avery Island where the mound at the site yielded Williams and Pontchartrain points, crude bifaces, lithic debitage and a fairly large number of based clay objects (Brown and Lambert-Brown 1978). Another site of some importance is 16IB101, which is located on the edge of the Prairie Terrace, overlooking the Teche channel, just south of New Iberia. This site contains a Middle Archaic component and “may represent an elevated habitation locale associated with the active Teche-Mississippi” (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:33).

The Late Archaic subperiod (3000-1500 B.C.) was a time of pronounced population increase and the development of extensive trade networks. Three geographically distinct phases have been identified for Coastal Louisiana, but only one of these, the Pearl River Phase, is well known (Gagliano and Webb 1970; Weinstein and Kelley 1992:33). The remaining two phases are the Copell phase, derived from a preceramic cemetery on Pecan Island (Collins 1941), while the Bayou Blue Phase comes from a site (16AL1) in Allen Parish (Coastal Environments, Inc. [CEI] 1977; Gagliano et al. 1982; Weinstein et al. 1977; 1979). Typical diagnostic artifacts include Evans, Palmillas, Ensor, Macon, Gary, and Pontchartrain points and such ground stone implements as winged atlatl weights and tubular pipes (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:33).

The only Late Archaic phase so far identified for southeast Louisiana is the Pearl River phase, suggested by Gagliano on the basis of oyster shell middens associated with early coastal features. Artifacts associated with this phase are Kent, Macon, Hale, and Palmillas projectile points and certain types of atlatl weights (Gagliano 1963).

Neo-Indian Period (1500 B.C. – A.D. 1200)

The Neo-Indian period saw the introduction of ceramics, the widespread use of cultigens and the importation of the bow-and-arrow. The construction of earthen mounds, while apparently practiced to some extent during the Late Archaic (Gibson 1994, Russo 1994, and Saunders 1994), became highly developed during the Neo-Indian period and the focus of ceremonial, mortuary and political activity (Neuman 1984). A number of cultures flourished during this time span, as detailed below.

Poverty Point Culture (1500 B.C.-500 B.C.)

This culture, named for the gigantic semi-circular earthworks in West Carroll Parish (16WC5), was widespread throughout Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi and was closely related to similar cultures in Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida (Neuman 1984:90). The origins of Poverty Point remain obscure, although Neuman suggests that both local

adaptation and influences from Meso-America were involved (Neuman 1984:91). The material culture of Poverty Point featured baked clay balls (Poverty Point Objects), microlithic and lapidary industries and the construction of earthworks. The presence of pottery is debatable, although Clarence Webb (1982:40-42) discusses a number of cases in which ceramics have been found at Poverty Point sites. Hunting and gathering seem to have been the mainstays of Poverty Point subsistence and squash and chenopodium may have been cultivated during this period (Webb 1982:13). Webb (1968), on the other hand, sees agriculture as having a more important function.

Other important Poverty Point sites in the region are Jaketown and Teoc Creek, in Mississippi; the Terral Lewis Site (16MA16) and the J.W. Copes Site (16MA36), both in Madison Parish, Louisiana; the Aaron site (16EC39) in East Carroll Parish and the Cowpen Slough (16CT147) and Dragline (16CT36) sites in the Tensas Basin. In South Louisiana, sites with probable Poverty Point components include: Rabbit Island (16SMY8), Cargill Canal (16SMY102) and 16SMY132 (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:34). It should be noted in connection with the latter site, however, that more recent investigations by Kuttruff and Shuman failed to find a Poverty Point component at this site (Kuttruff et al. 1993). By 800 B.C., Poverty Point culture had begun to decline and the extensive trade network that formed a pivotal part of the culture had withered. For several centuries thereafter, prehistoric society in Louisiana centered on small bands of hunters and gatherers.

Tchefuncte Culture (500 B.C.-A.D.1)

The successors of Poverty Point culture were the Tchefuncte people, whose name derives from the site of that name in St. Tammany Parish (16ST1). Smith et al. (1983:163) have defined this period as being characterized by a simpler way of life, similar to the Late Archaic, but with the introduction of a ceramic complex. The Tchefuncte people were hunter-gatherers who also, apparently, possessed horticulture to some degree, cultivating squash and bottle gourd (Byrd 1974). A wide variety of animals were hunted, including deer, raccoon, ducks, muskrat, otter, bear, gray fox, ocelot and alligator. It seems that crustaceans were not eaten.

In south Louisiana, the Tchefuncte culture is especially known for its shell middens, heaps of shells from the brackish water clam, *Rangia cuneata*. These clams were evidently widely eaten although Byrd has shown that their nutritive value is minimal (Byrd 1977; Neuman 1984:118).

The lithic artifact inventory of Tchefuncte people included adzes, drills, hammer stones, knives, scrapers and projectile points. Ground stone artifacts include abraders, atlatl weights, beads, cobble hammer stones, grooved plummets, mortars and pitted stones. Baked clay objects continued to be made, but in less variety and in fewer numbers than at Poverty Point (Smith et al. 1983:163).

Weinstein and Kelley (1992:34-35) suggest that the Tchefuncte people were mound builders, but Neuman (1984:135) writes, “the evidence to support the theory that the Tchefuncte Culture Indians were mound builders is most vague.” Significant sites in the current project area with Tchefuncte components are the Kleinpeter site (16EBR5), the Lee site (16EBR51), the Sarah Peralta site (16EBR67), and the Beau Mire site (16AN17).

Marksville Culture (A.D. 1-400)

This culture, named for the type site in Avoyelles Parish (16AV1), was closely allied to the Hopewell culture of the Ohio and Illinois river valleys. The Marksville people constructed domed earthen mounds in which they buried their dead leaders, usually with funerary offerings (Neuman 1984). Marksville ceramics are finely made, with characteristic broadly incised lines and rocker stamping. The bird design is a frequent motif. Marksville ceramics are, in fact, often hard to distinguish from those made by Hopewellian peoples, leading to much speculation about the nature of the Marksville-Hopewell interaction. Toth (1988) felt that the main evidence for such an interaction derives from Marksville mortuary practices and the comparison of ceramic types. Other cultural practices, such as subsistence and settlement pattern, may not have been a part of whatever relationship existed between the two groups. It has been speculated that Marksville subsistence was based on hunting and the intensive gathering of wild foods; the evidence for maize agriculture is still weak (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:35).

On the basis of his survey of sites along the Amite River, east of Baton Rouge, Weinstein identified two phases for Marksville (Smithfield and Gunboat Landing) for the eastern part of Louisiana (Weinstein 1974). The Kleinpeter site (16EBR5), located on a terrace overlooking Bayou Fountain, contains a significant late Marksville component (Jones et al. 1994). Other significant sites in South Louisiana appear to be the Gibson Mounds (16TR5) and Mandalay Plantation (16TR1), both in Terrebonne Parish. Other late Marksville locations are 16TR4, 16TR47, 16TR76 and 16TR77. In addition, Gibson (1978) produced evidence of a late Marksville occupation from a test pit into the Oak Chenier site (16SMY49), near the confluence of bayous Penchant and Chene. This excavation also yielded a flexed human burial. Surveys Unlimited Research Associates (SURA) reported a late Marksville component from two test units south of Mound B at the Broussard Mounds site (16AN1) on New River in Ascension Parish. They were not able to determine, however, if the other two mounds at the site were contemporary with this time period (Shuman et al. 1995).

Baytown Culture (A.D. 400-700)

Baytown (or Troyville) is perhaps the most problematical period in Louisiana prehistory. Partly this owes to the manner of its original definition (Gibson 1982; Belmont 1982). But it is also true that the period has been dealt with differently by different authors. Neuman, for instance, places it with Coles Creek, calling the two “Troyville-Coles Creek.”

Some authors, on the other hand, separate it, as a distinct period between Tchefuncte and Coles Creek (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:36-37). Weinstein and Kelley (1992:36) suggest that the development of Baytown in the Lower Mississippi Valley is associated with the appearance of Quafalorma and Woodville painted pottery, along with Mulberry Creek cord-marked, Salomon Brushed, and Alligator Incised ceramics. The attempt to devise phases for South Louisiana has been difficult. For example, the Whitehall Phase, named for a site on the Amite River (16LV19), is the only representative of its phase in the vicinity of the project area (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:36).

Even so, Baytown components have been found at several locations in south Louisiana. These include, again, 16EBR5; 16EBR51; 16EBR67; The Gibson Mounds (16TR5), investigated by Weinstein et al. (1978); and Richeau Field (16TR82), a low mound on the Teche-Mississippi natural levee just southwest of Gibson (Weinstein et al. 1978). Finally, there is likely a Baytown component at 16IB3, the Morton Shell mound, of which its excavator writes...“Although there were no unequivocal occurrences of funerary accompaniments with the Morton Shell Mound burials, the shell midden matrix did contain sherds attributable to late Marksville and Troyville-Coles Creek times” (Neuman 1984:200).

Coles Creek Culture (A.D. 700-1200)

The Coles Creek culture represents a cultural florescence in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The settlement pattern involved hamlets and small villages, centered around one or more pyramidal earthen mounds. These mounds served as platforms for temples and the houses of leaders. Coles Creek culture was widespread in Louisiana and Mississippi and appears to have been related to the very similar Weeden Island culture of northwest Florida (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:37).

Ceramic decoration in Coles Creek time centered around incised, stamped and punctated designs that usually were restricted to a band around the rim of the vessel (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:37; Neuman 1984:186). The economic basis of Coles Creek society is not clear. It has been widely assumed that maize was important to these people (e.g., Smith et al. 1983:182), but it has been impossible to demonstrate this due to a lack of *Zea mays* in securely dated Coles Creek contexts (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:37).

South Louisiana contains an abundance of Coles Creek sites, several of which (e.g., 16IV6, 16VM9, 16AS35, 16SMY1 and 16EBR5) have been at least partially excavated. From this several temporally distinct phases have been developed. These are the Bayou Cutler, Bayou Ramos and St. Gabriel Phases. Bayou Cutler derives from the work of Kniffen (1938), and was refined by Phillips (1970), who utilized data on 74 sites in the lower reaches of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The Bayou Ramos phase was developed by Weinstein in St. Mary Parish at Bayou Ramos I (16SMY133). And the St. Gabriel Phase was defined at a site in Iberville Parish (16IV128) excavated by Woodiel (1993).

Mississippi Period (A.D. 1200-1700)

The Mississippi period in the Southeastern United States is a time when cultural influences from the Central Mississippi Valley increasingly influenced the indigenous cultures of the region. In Louisiana, this is reflected both in the Plaquemine culture, an outgrowth of the preceding Coles Creek, and the Mississippian culture proper. It is represented by vast complexes of truncated earthen pyramids and the use of shell temper in ceramics, as well as in distinctive ceramic forms, such as effigy vessels. Mississippian culture sites were often fortified (Stoltman 1978:725). During this period, social and political organization appears to have centered on a chiefdom and subsistence was based on the triad of maize, beans and squash.

Mississippian culture seems to have radiated from the Cahokia mounds group in Illinois, with its influence eventually extending both down the Mississippi River and along the Gulf Coast. In Louisiana, Plaquemine culture is represented at such sites as the Medora site (16WBR1), the Kleinpeter Site (16EBR5), the Bayou Goula Site (16IV11), Pritchard's Landing (16CT14), the Fitzhugh Site (16MA1), and many others (Smith et al. 1983:197; Jones et al. 1994).

The nature of the relationship between Plaquemine and Mississippian culture is as yet unclear. Phillips (1970), for example, considered Plaquemine culture to have evolved by about A.D. 1000 and to have thereafter been steadily influenced by the Mississippians until about A.D. 1400, when Mississippian groups actually displaced the indigenous Plaquemine peoples. Brain (1978), however, would place Coles Creek as lasting until approximately A.D. 1200, when it was influenced so heavily by Mississippian culture that it evolved into Plaquemine, which is, in his view, a hybrid.

Based on information developed largely from ceramic analyses, three regional phases have been suggested for early Plaquemine culture in this general area. The first is the Medora Phase, based on the work of Quimby (1951) at the Medora Site (16WBR1) in West Baton Rouge Parish. The second is the Barataria Phase, based largely on work at the Fleming Site (16JE36) (Holley and DeMarcay 1977), and the third is Burk Hill, which derives from the work of Brown (1982) at the Burk Hill site (16IB100) on Cote Blanche Island. It was also during early Plaquemine times that material relating to the "Southern Cult" appears. This term is used to denote a complex of traits that first appears around A.D. 1000 and reaches its zenith about A.D. 1500. This complex is associated especially with Mississippian culture proper but it crossed cultural boundaries in the eastern United States (Neuman 1984:276). The complex focuses on an art style involving certain specific motifs, such as the cross, the sun, a bi-lobed arrow, the circle, the forked eye, the open eye, the barred oval, the hand and eye, and death motifs (Neuman 1984:277).

Perhaps the preeminent Plaquemine site near the study area is the Kleinpeter site (16EBR5), a location consisting of six mounds and extensive midden areas. The site appears

to have been abandoned prior to the arrival of the first Europeans, probably at some time during the Delta Natchezan phase (Jones et al. 1994).

Protohistoric Cultures and Groups

The first Europeans to see this area were probably the survivors of the De Soto expedition, who passed down the Mississippi River en route to the Gulf in 1542. The beginning of sustained contact with whites, however, was the La Salle exploration of 1682. This party, led by Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, sailed all the way from Canada to the mouth of the Mississippi and claimed the entire area for France before returning to Canada. Two years later La Salle attempted to relocate the mouth of the river from the Gulf and to establish a colony in the new land. Unfortunately, he missed the mouth of the river and landed in Texas, where he was eventually murdered by his men. It would not be until 1698 that another French expedition was sent.

This time the leaders were Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, and his brother, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur d'Bienville. That year, after landing near Biloxi, Iberville led an exploring party up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red River (McWilliams 1981). During his trip, Iberville encountered a number of aboriginal groups. These included the Bayougoula, Quinapissa, Houma and the Mugulasha. The Bayougoula and Mugulasha lived in a single village on the west bank of the Mississippi above Bayou Lafourche (Swanton 1911:274). The Houma lived just north of them, their main village being in Wilkinson County, Mississippi or West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana (Swanton 1911:285; Guevin 1983:49-64). The dividing line between the territories of the two nations was just above Baton Rouge (McWilliams 1981). The Quinapissa lived in seven villages "eight days' travel overland east-northeast of (the Bayougoula) village."

Iberville, who wished to visit the Quinapissa, found that they and the Bayougoula "are not on visiting terms because of some pique between the two chiefs" (McWilliams 1981:56). Apparently, the Quinapissa were not on very good terms with the Houma either, for Iberville writes that "The Bayougoula told me that the Ouma were the ones that had destroyed the village of the Tangibao, which was one of the Quynypyssa's seven villages and that now they are only six, as the Ouma carried off the remnant families of Tangibao and brought them to their village...(McWilliams 1981:61)." After proceeding upstream into the territory of the Houma, Iberville turned back and made his way to his ships in the Gulf via the short-cut of Bayou Manchac (McWilliams 1981).

The continued arrival of Europeans in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southeast throughout the eighteenth century set in motion a chain of major population upheavals among the native Americans. The Houmas, for instance, after an attack by the Tunicas, moved south to the vicinity of New Orleans in 1706 and then, in 1709, to Ascension Parish. In Ascension they built two, or possibly three, villages. One village, the Grand Village of the Houmas, was located near Burnside; Guevin has identified the Grand Village as site 16AN35 (Guevin 1983). The second village may be associated with site 16AN3 near

Geismar (D'Anville 1732). Charlevoix visited this village in 1722 and mentioned that there were French houses associated with it (Charlevoix 1976:165). The Houma lived in Ascension parish until the late eighteenth century, finally selling their land and moving to Terrebonne Parish (Swanton 1911:290-291). The Bayougoula, in 1706, allowed the Taensa to come live with them, but seven years later the latter rose up and slew their hosts (Swanton 1946). The remainder of the Bayougoula fled to Plaquemine Parish. By the 1730s they seem to have merged with the Houma (Guevin 1990:13).

CHAPTER FOUR: HISTORY OF THE AREA

Early European Contact in the Study Area (1542-1699)

Recorded history in the lower Mississippi Valley begins in 1542 with the descent of the survivors of de Soto's expedition. This tired group of Spaniards were the first Europeans known to have passed the vicinity of the study area. The de Soto expedition had landed on Florida's Gulf Coast, traveled north, and then westward, as they blundered about in their quest for riches. The European invaders and various local tribal groups engaged each other in intermittent, vicious, combat. The Spanish crossed the Mississippi River somewhere between present-day Greenville and Memphis and continued west, past the upper Red River in Texas before returning to the Mississippi River (Wall 1990:12). Hoping to get to Mexico, the remnants of this expedition floated down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, after a generally disappointing journey through the Southeast.

The French were the next to pass by the area. Rene-Robert Cavelier de La Salle and his lieutenant, Henri de Tonti, passed the study area in 1682 on their journey from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico (Wall 1990:16). At the mouth of the Mississippi River, La Salle claimed the entire Mississippi Valley, its tributaries, and all of the lands drained by them, for the king of France. Both La Salle and de Tonti advocated immediate colonization of the valley, or at least the establishment of a military presence at the mouth of the Mississippi River. It was to this end that La Salle made his disastrous colonizing effort on the south Texas Coast in 1684. The experience proved fatal for La Salle, but not for French intentions on the Mississippi River.

French Colonial Period (1699-1763)

The idea of establishing a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River was taken up by the French crown with more enthusiasm than the financial support might indicate. The colonization effort was lead by a Canadian, Pierre Le Moyne Sieur d'Iberville, who established the headquarters of the colony near present day Biloxi, Mississippi, on the Gulf Coast in 1699. In that year he lead an expedition up the Mississippi River, accompanied by his younger brother, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, and the uncle of Iberville's wife, Louis Juchereau de St. Denis. This expedition traveled upriver as far as the Natchez village, before eventually returning to Biloxi. During the return trip the expedition divided into two parties at the mouth of Bayou Manchac, on the east bank of the Mississippi, just upstream from the study area. According to their Indian guides, this bayou was part of a shortcut which bypassed the tedious journey to the Gulf by way of the Mississippi River (Iberville 1981:65-80).

Among the accomplishments of the expedition were the identification of Bayou Manchac, Bayou Plaquemine, and Bayou Lafourche as the last distributaries of the Mississippi River above the delta (Newton 1987:113). Le Page du Pratz, an early colonist, reported that Bayou Plaquemine was a creek, rather than a river (du Pratz 1975:127). Bayou Plaquemine communicated with the Mississippi River in the east and the Atchafalaya Basin in the west.

Shortly after the establishment of the French in Louisiana, there began a series of lethal encounters between the French and the Chitimacha Indians. The Chitimacha were at a disadvantage when attacked by other Indian groups allied with and often lead by, the French. After some years of slave raiding by the French and ambushes of the Chitimacha by other tribes, peace was finally arranged. One of the agreements of the treaty required that the Chitimacha move their villages to the Mississippi River (Pénicaut 1988:216-219). In 1719 Chitimacha villages were established at the behest of the French on the west bank of the Mississippi River, near Bayou La Fourche and at Bayou Plaquemine (Swanton 1911:120, Figure 6).

On the east side of the river, the Houmas, who had fled to the vicinity of New Orleans in 1706, after an attack by the Tunicas, moved north in 1709 to what is now Ascension Parish, just a few miles downriver from the current study area. Here they built two, or possibly three, villages. One village, the Grand Village of the Houmas, was located near Burnside; Guevin has identified this location as site 16AN35 (Guevin 1983). The second village may be associated with site 16AN3, near Geismar (D'Anville 1732). Charlevoix visited this village in 1722 and mentioned that there were French houses associated with it (Charlevoix 1976:1650). the Houma lived in Ascension parish until the late 18th century, finally selling their land and moving to Terrebonne Parish (Swanton 1911:290-291).

At the time of the guerrilla war between the French and Chitimacha, one of the first large concessions was established in Louisiana. It was that of Joseph Paris, *dit* Duvernay, whose headquarters were established at the old location of the Bayou Goula village. At the time that the Paris concession was established, the Chitimacha War was still in progress and two employees of the concession were killed by members of that tribe (Pénicaut 1988:218). Despite the peace, this concession was not successfully developed, though it brought the first European settlers to the area (Riffel 1985:4). Figures 6 and 7 show the location of the Chitimacha and Houma villages in 1749 and 1765, relative to the current APE.

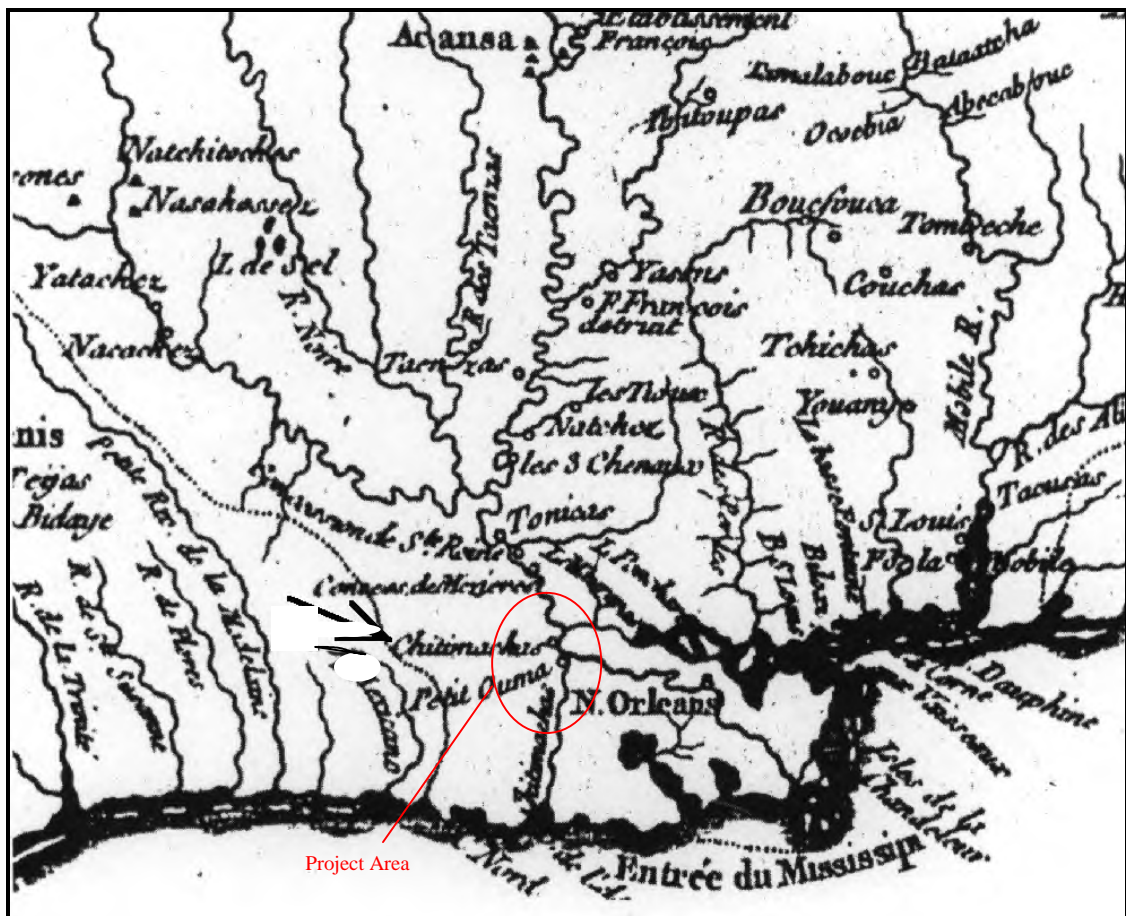


Figure 6. Portion of the Vaugondy (1749) map showing tribal locations in the French colonial period (Source: LSU Library, Lower Mississippi Collection).

Spanish Period (1763-1802)

Apart from the establishment of the Paris concession and the desultory increase of the population, little of note happened in the study area in the first half of the eighteenth century. Momentous events were developing elsewhere, however. The brutal struggle between the French and English for the interior of the North American continent was decided in England's favor in 1762. France ceded her interests east of the Mississippi River to England. This area extended as far south as the Isle d'Orleans, of which Bayou Manchac was the northern boundary. The Isle d'Orleans and all of the Mississippi Valley west of the river became Spanish territory (Wall 1990: 53-53).

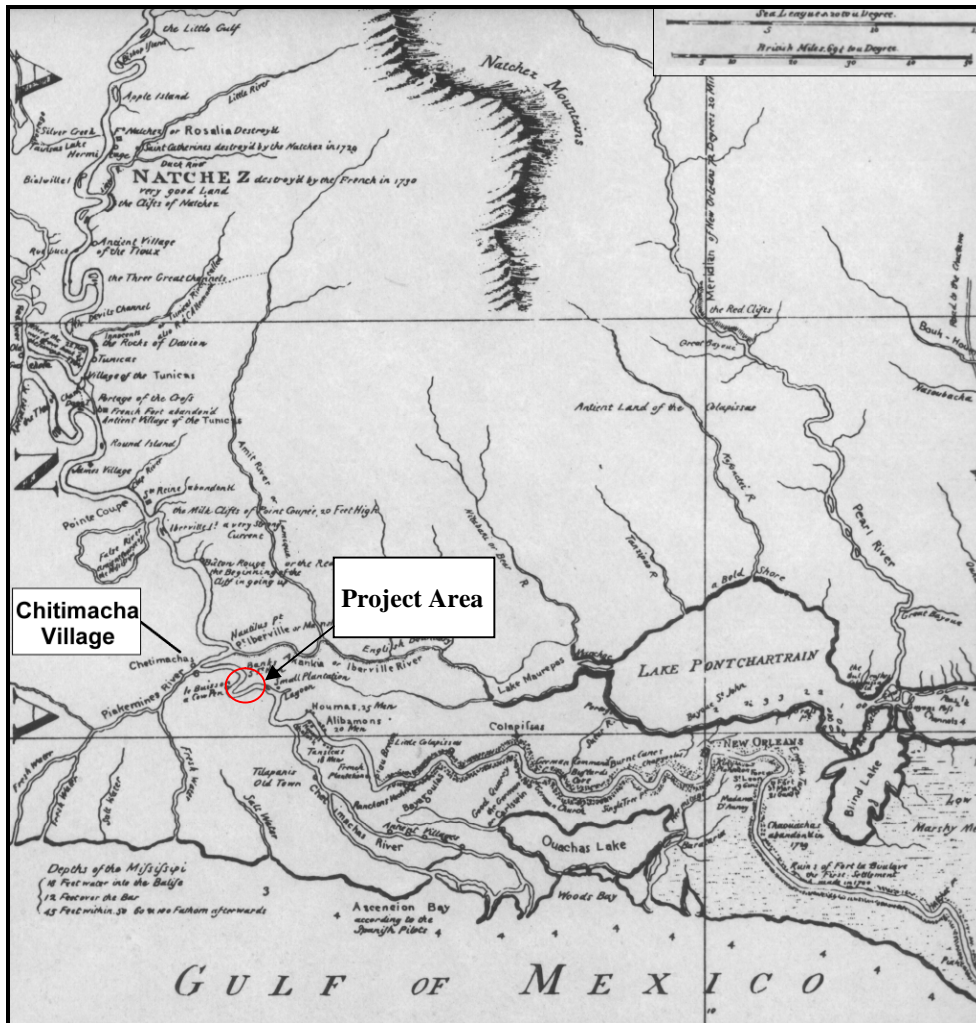


Figure 7. Portion of the Ross map (1775) showing the locations of the Indian villages in 1765.

When Canada and Acadia became part of the English empire many of the French inhabitants of Acadia were forced to leave. Acadia was renamed Nova Scotia and populated by Scottish highlanders, who were evicted from their own country. Soon after the peace, in 1762 Acadians began arriving in Louisiana, many settling in the Plaquemine area. By 1777 the population of western Iberville Parish had increased to 160 people (Riffel 1985:4).

In 1776 outside events again influenced the developments in the region around the study area, when the English Atlantic colonies declared themselves an independent nation. The self-declared “United States” claimed the former English territories west of the Appalachian Mountains. England, naturally, resisted the loss of its American colonies, by force of arms.

After the Revolutionary War started, Spain sided with the United States, more to injure England than to help the new nation. Spain permitted her governor of Louisiana to attack the English garrisons. In 1779, the English abandoned Fort Bute at Manchac and built another fort further upriver. But their efforts were to no avail. The Spanish military adventure was a complete success and West Florida became part of Spanish Louisiana (Wall 1990:66-67). By treaty, the former English claims to the Mississippi Valley passed to the new American government.

In the Spanish colonial period, farming in this area was devoted to the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, small amounts of cotton, and food crops, especially corn. After 1795, when Étienne de Boré perfected a sugar granulating method, applicable to Louisiana's short-season cane, the cultivation of sugar cane became the basis of the economy of lower Louisiana (Wall 1990:74). In the project area, however, trapping, hunting, subsistence agriculture, and cattle herding remained the primary economic activities.

American Territorial Period (1804-1812)

In 1800, Spain returned Louisiana to France. France, however, did not officially assume possession of Louisiana until November 30, 1803. France, in turn, quickly sold Louisiana to the United States, which took official possession on December 20, 1803 (Wall 1990:94). The Louisiana Purchase area west of the Mississippi River was divided into the Louisiana Territory and Territory of Orleans. The Territory of Orleans was roughly the present state of Louisiana, though without the Florida Parishes (Newton 1987:139, 143).

All properties granted under both the French and Spanish rule were recognized under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase. Under the previous regimes, all transactions involving real estate required official permission. Under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, congressional approval was required for transactions involving Indian tribal lands. Thus, tribal land, including that of the Chitimacha, could not be sold without the concurrence of the U. S. Government. The Chitimacha held tribal land on Bayou Plaquemine, which some tribal members, apparently, were willing to sell to settlers (American State Papers 1834:392). With the influx of Acadians, Haitians, and Americans pressure to sell increased on the Chitimacha living on desirable farmland.

Statehood (1812-Present)

Louisiana achieved statehood in 1812 and became the first "foreign," or non-English, territory to be brought into the union. In 1815, war between England and the United States was brought to the region with the British plans to invade the lower Mississippi Valley by way of New Orleans. The American general, Andrew Jackson, hoping to forestall English use of Bayou Manchac, had its entry into the Mississippi River blocked. Naturally prone to rafting, the entire length of the bayou quickly became choked with debris. This ended the usefulness of Bayou Manchac as a thoroughfare (Gagliano et al. 1977:31).

Life for area residents became difficult as slaves escaped from the plantations and both Union and Confederate forces confiscated food and livestock (Riffel 1985:85-89). Though there was considerable property damage, personal loss, and pervasive hardship for area residents, suffering in this part of the South was not comparable with that of Virginia, or other such parts of the Confederacy. The Civil War brought challenges to the planters in the area, and freedom to the slaves, but the plantation-based economy soon resumed its pre-war importance as planters adjusted to the new social realities. In the Plaquemine area, sugar cane remained the primary agricultural crop, though cypress timber and other forest products increased in importance.

From the time of its settlement by Europeans, the general territory around the project area was subjected to floods and land-loss. By the 1860s the Mississippi River threatened to reclaim its former bed and follow a shorter, steeper course to the Gulf. After centuries of partial isolation from the great river, Plaquemine Bayou was again flowing, navigable even to large steamboats, which easily entered it, except at low water (Pearson et al 1989:226). Beginning in 1867 or 1868, the Police Jury of Iberville Parish built a dike across the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine. Naturally, this upset business owners along the bayou who needed to ship their goods on the Mississippi River. After much wrangling, the U. S. Engineer Department (now the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) began construction of the Plaquemine Locks in 1895, which became fully operational by 1909 (Pearson et al. 1989: 226).

The greatest recent change in the economic base in the parish occurred with the discovery of oil in the Atchafalaya Basin in the early twentieth century. Since that time the petroleum industry has supplanted all other industries along the lower Mississippi River. Many former sugar plantations are now given over to chemical plants, refineries, and other petroleum-dependent productions. In 2010, the population of the parish stood at 33,387, as compared with 33,320 in 2000 (Calhoun 2012:184).

CHAPTER FIVE: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

General

Some of the pioneering archaeological investigations in Louisiana were conducted in the general region around the project area. The late Dr. Fred Kniffen of Louisiana State University conducted a survey of prehistoric Indian mounds in Iberville Parish (Howe et al. 1938). The largest aboriginal site in the vicinity of the project area is a historic Chitimacha Indian Village site (16IV158), on the west side of the Mississippi River. It is near the modern community of the same name that is located at the confluence of Bayou Plaquemine with Bayou Grosse Tete.

The Medora Site (16WBR1) is located to the north of the project area and on the west side of the Mississippi River, just inside West Baton Rouge Parish. This site is on Bayou Bourbe, which drains a portion of Manchac Point. This site was excavated by the WPA and LSU during the Great Depression. Data from this site were instrumental in defining the Plaquemine culture within the prehistoric culture history sequence of the Lower Mississippi Valley (Quimby 1951).

On the eastern side of the river, and in adjacent Ascension Parish, Guevin claimed, probably correctly, to have located the Grand Village of the Houmas (16AN35), near Burnside (Guevin 1983).

Within the city of Plaquemine, the Plaquemine Locks are reported as an archaeological site (16IV130) and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, site 16IV129 was reported to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology as the former location of the Masonic Hall in Plaquemine that was destroyed by levee construction (DOA site files).

Turnerville, now a part of the city of Plaquemine, has been recognized as a Historical District. Turnerville was never an incorporated town, though proceedings to incorporate it were begun in 1952. In 1954 it was incorporated as the town of North Plaquemine, only to be absorbed into Plaquemine in 1956 (Riffel 1985:54, 210).

Projects within 2 mi (3.2 km) of Current APE, on LDB of Mississippi River

Table 1 is a list of cultural resources projects within a 2 mi (3.2 km) radius of the current project area.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Projects within 2 mi (3.2 km) of APE.

LDOA No.	Type	Author(s)	Year
22-1021	Pipeline	McIntire	1981
22-933	Levee survey	Pearson and Guevin	1984
22-976	Levee survey	Goodwin et al.	1984
22-0955	Levee survey	Shafer et al.	1984
22-1352	Levee survey	Goodwin et al.	1993
22-1560	NRHP property evaluation	Reeves and Reeves	1991
22-1570	Area survey	Goodwin et al.	1991
22-1588	NRHP testing	Goodwin et al.	1992
22-1746	Area survey	Servello et al.	1993
22-2117	Pipeline	Skinner	1997
22-2358	Levee survey	George et al.	2000
22-2223	Synthesis of surveys	Krauschaar & Cockrell	2002
22-2907	Dirt pit	Shuman	2007
22-2977	Pipeline	Hunter	2007
22-2977-1	Pipeline	Hunter	2007
22-3187	Pipeline	Smart	2008

An early pipeline survey by McIntire covered the south side of Bayou Braud in Sections 67, 83, 84 and 85. Shovel testing did not yield any positive results (McIntire 1981).

Servello et al. in 1993 surveyed a 72-ac (29.2 ha) tract on the grounds of what had been Small Hope Plantation (Servello et al. 1993). In the part of the parcel closest to the Mississippi River, both significant and potentially significant historic remains were found (Servello et al. 1993).

Many of the projects in the area have been levee surveys. The National Park Service (NPS) carried out a levee survey, which included portions of levee in/near the current APE, though they recorded no sites in the present APE (Shafer et al. 1984). R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. (RCG), surveyed five revetment items for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The sites they recorded in Iberville Parish (16IV143, 16IV144 and 16IV145) were considered to be non-significant (Goodwin et al. 1984). Pearson and Guevin (1984) synthesized the historical, geological and archaeological data relative to the Bayou Goula area and pointed out the potential for historic, aboriginal contact, eighteenth century French and nineteenth century American occupation in the project vicinity (Pearson and Guevin 1984). They are the investigators who evidently recorded Virginia Plantation

(16IV146), which will be impacted by the current project. Goodwin et al. (1993) conducted a survey for three Corps of Engineers construction items on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River in Iberville Parish. Four archaeological sites were found but none were deemed significant. Between 1997 and 1999, RCG carried out another series of levee surveys in the area.. They recoded a number of sites in East Baton Rouge, Ascension, Orleans and Iberville parishes, including 16IV136, 16IV140, 16IV141, 16IV147, 16IV150 and 16IV151, though none were in the current APE (George et al. 2000).

Pipeline projects have also taken place in and near the present APE. In 1997, Skinner, on behalf of AR Consultants, surveyed the proposed route of the Napoleonville to Tebone pipeline, a distance of 19.5 mi (31.5 km). No sites or standing structures were found (Skinner 1997). Other pipeline projects in and around the APE were by Hunter (2007a,b) and Smart (2008).

In a 2007 project, SURA, Inc. surveyed a location to be used as a dirt pit but recorded no archaeological properties (Shuman 2007).

Probably the most significant historic location near the current project area is the former Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center (GWLHDC), which occupies the grounds of what once was Indian Camp Plantation. In 1991, Reeves and Reeves (1991) prepared a National Register of Historic Places evaluation for the center. As a consequence, Goodwin et al. conducted an archaeological survey of the GWLHDC, excavating 1,051 shovel tests over 337 ac (136 ha). This team recorded one archaeological site, that National Leprosarium (16IV21), which comprises remains associated with Woodlawn/Indian Camp Plantation (ca. 1820s-1894; the Louisiana leper Home (1894-1901); and the National Leprosarium (post-1921) (Goodwin et al. 1991, 1992). The site was subdivided into five parts. Areas 1 and 4 were judged to qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and areas 2 and 3 were adjudged potentially significant (Goodwin et al. 1991). Some years later, the Cultural Resource Office at Northwestern State University inspected utilities work covering 1 ac (.41 ha) at the Gillis Long Center (16IV21) in Carville. They concluded that "Materials retrieved during mitigation in 2001 are strongly consistent with the conclusions of Goodwin et al. (1991, 1992), who considered the surrounding area to be a highly significant contributing element to the Carville historic district" (Krauschaar and Cockrell 2002:i)." They note, though, that the 2002 Phase I recovered no significant archaeological materials.

These projects have resulted in the recordation of the sites shown in Table 2, all within 2 mi (3.2 km) of the APE.

Table 2. Recorded Archaeological Sites within 2 mi (3.2 km) of APE (Source: LDOA).

Site No.	Name	Post/Precontact	Ethnicity	Culture/Period	Function	NR Status	Last visit	Reference(s)
16IV22	Small Hope Plantation	Postcontact	Euroam.	19th-20th Cens.	Plantation	Unknown	1993	Servello et al. 1993
22IV133	Mrs. Heath's Place	Postcontact	Euroam.	19th Century	Plantation	Unknown	2007	Hunter 2007a
16IV143	Hard Times Plantation	Postcontact	Euroam.	19th-20th Cens.	Plantation	Destroyed	1984	Goodwin 1984
22IV144	Carville Dump	Postcontact	N/A	20th Century	Refuse deposit	Not eligible	1984	Goodwin 1984
22IV145	New River Bend-1	Postcontact	Euroam.	19th Cen. (?)	Furnace	Unknown	1984	Pearson and Guevin 1984
16IV146	Virginia Plantation	Postcontact	Euroam.	19th Century	Plantation	Not likely	1985	LDOA site form 1985
22IV152	St. Gabriel 1 (SG-1)	Postcontact	Unknown	19th Century	Unknown	Not eligible	1988	Goodwin et al. 1987

CHAPTER SIX: METHODOLOGY

Archival Research

Initially, historic maps at the Louisiana State University Cartographic Information Center were consulted in order to determine what structures might have existed on the property in the 20th century. In addition, the site files and report library of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology were examined to determine what archaeological sites had been reported for this area by previous investigators. This investigation established that the general survey area is surrounded by recorded archaeological sites, one of which (16IV146) is within the current APE. The review also established that large parts of the APE have already been surveyed (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Louisiana Cultural Resources Map showing APE (Orange), recorded archaeological sites (Red) and portions of APE already surveyed (Purple) (Source: LSU Division of Archaeology).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork consisted of (1) survey and shovel testing of the unsurveyed areas of the APE, and (2) relocation and definition of the site (16IV146) previously reported to be in the APE (though in a surveyed area).

The shovel testing protocol was divided into two parts, as described below; the areas themselves are given in Figure 10:

High Probability (HP) Survey. HP-level survey involved shovel tests at 98.4 ft (30 m) intervals, along transects similarly spaced. Based on the topographic and soil maps (USDA 1971), this was in the area of natural levee at and above the 20 ft contour line, which roughly marks the end of the natural levee and beginning of the backswamp. A second HP area was the natural levee of Bayou Braud, which was considered to extend for 100 ft (30.8 m) either side of the bayou (Figure 11).

Low Probability (LP) Survey. LP-level survey involved shovel tests at 164 ft (50 m) intervals, along transects similarly spaced in all areas that were not HP and that had not previously been surveyed; roughly speaking, these are backswamp areas.

Excavated material was screened using .25 inch hardware cloth or, if screening was not possible due to heavy clay content/saturation, material was broken up manually and examined.

Sites were defined using standard LDOA procedure, except that where extensive surface material was present more attention was paid to defining the lateral boundaries of the site than the central portions.

Laboratory work

Cultural material recovered was taken to the SURA offices for cleaning and analysis.

Curation Statement

All artifacts collected are returned to the SURA laboratory, washed, analyzed and catalogued. They, as well as documents pertaining to the survey, are then deposited with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology for curation at:

LDOA Curation/CRT
Central Plant North Building 2nd Floor
1835 North Third St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

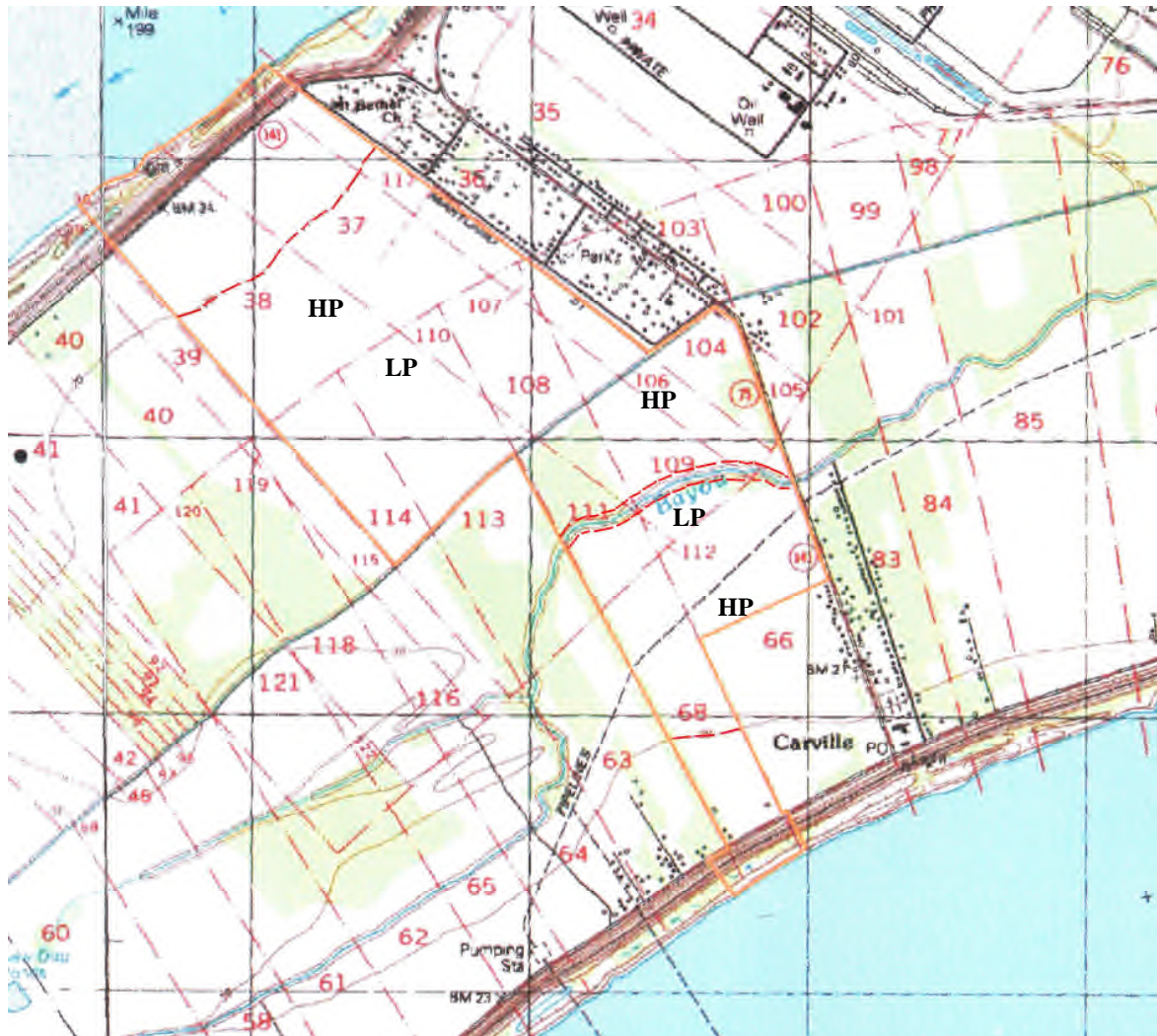


Figure 10. Portions of White Castle, La. 1992 and Carville, La. 1999 7.5-minute topographic maps showing HP and LP zones (red dashed lines)(Source: LSU CIC).

CHAPTER SEVEN: RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Topographic Research

The general survey area of 723 ac (292.6 ha) was researched. A review of the relevant Mississippi River Commission (MRC) charts from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (Figures 11-13) and the historic topographic maps for this area at the Louisiana State University Department of Geography & Anthropology (Figures 14-18), was undertaken.

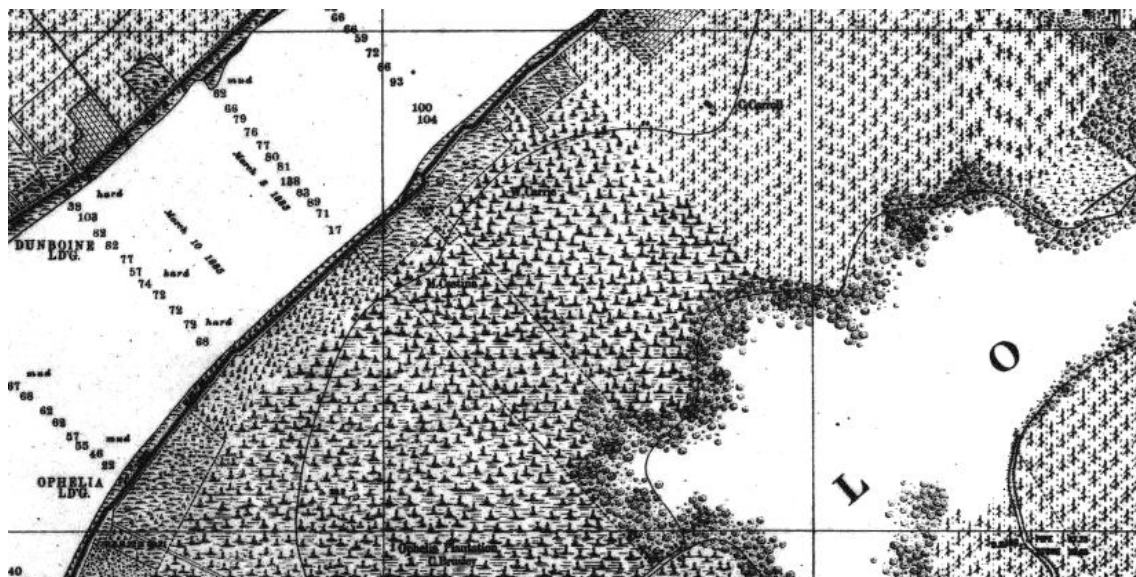


Figure 11. Portion of MRC Sheet 68, 1883 (Source: www2.usace.army.mil/emg2hydsrv/MSSURV.asp?yr).

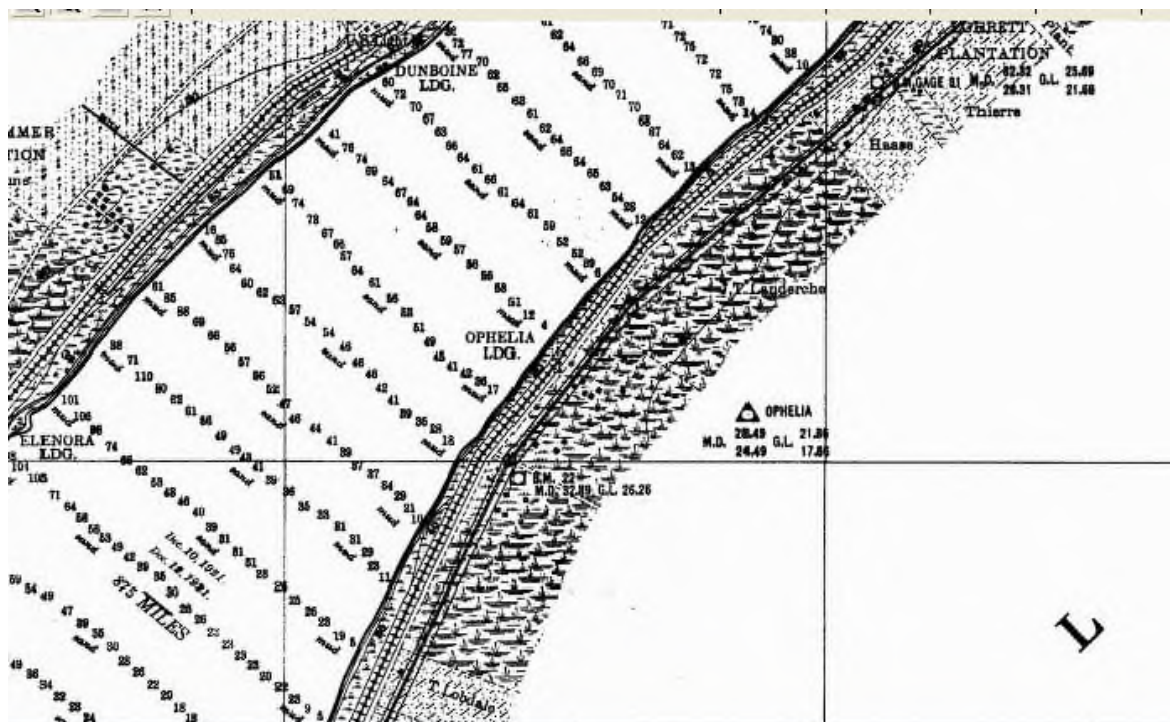


Figure 12. Portion of MRC Sheet 68, 1913 (Source: www2.USACE.army.mil/emg2hydsrv/MSSURV.asp?yr).



Figure 13. Portion of MRC Sheet 79, 1935 (Source: www2.USACE.army.mil/emg2hydsvr/MSSURV.asp?yr).

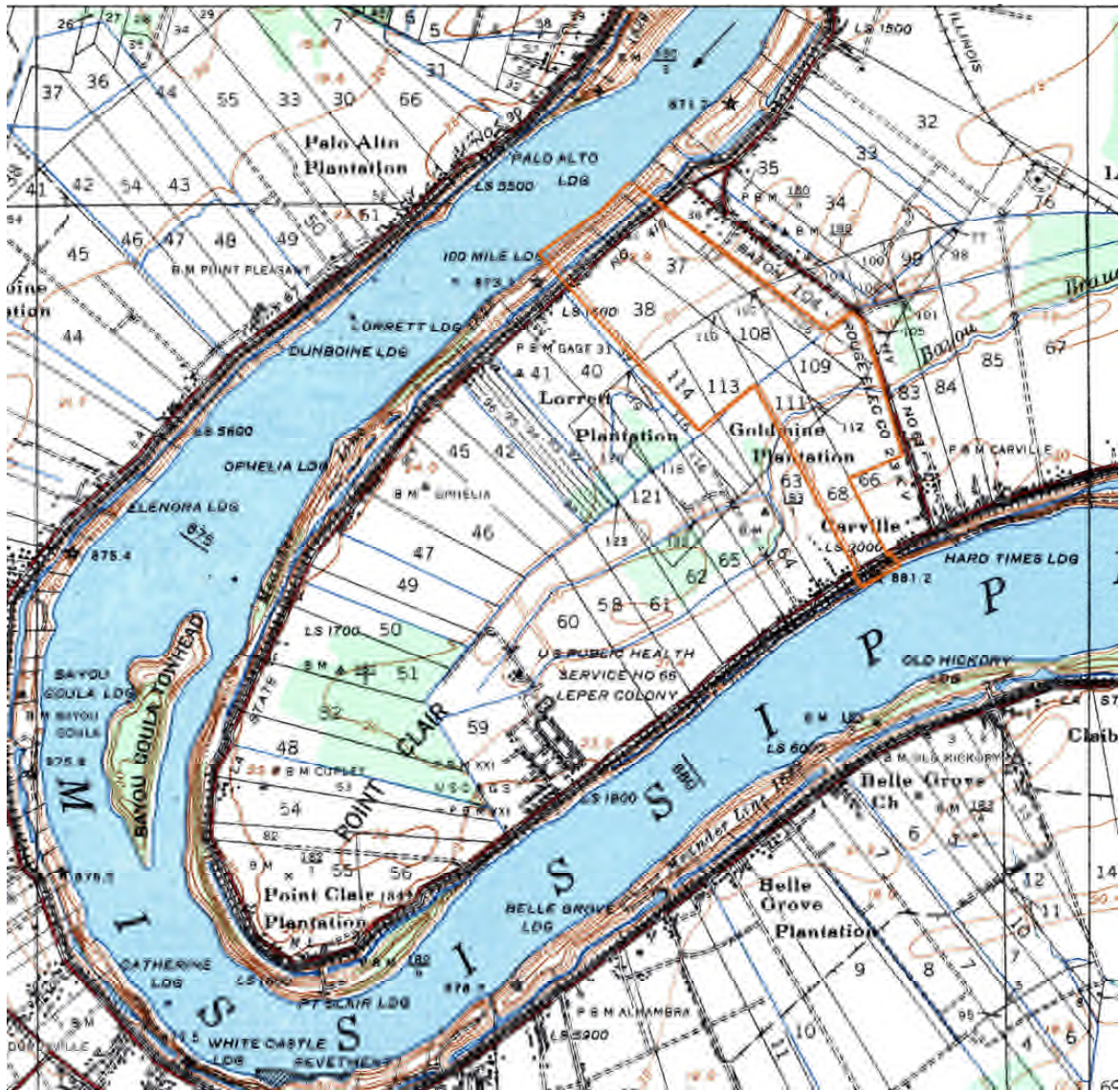
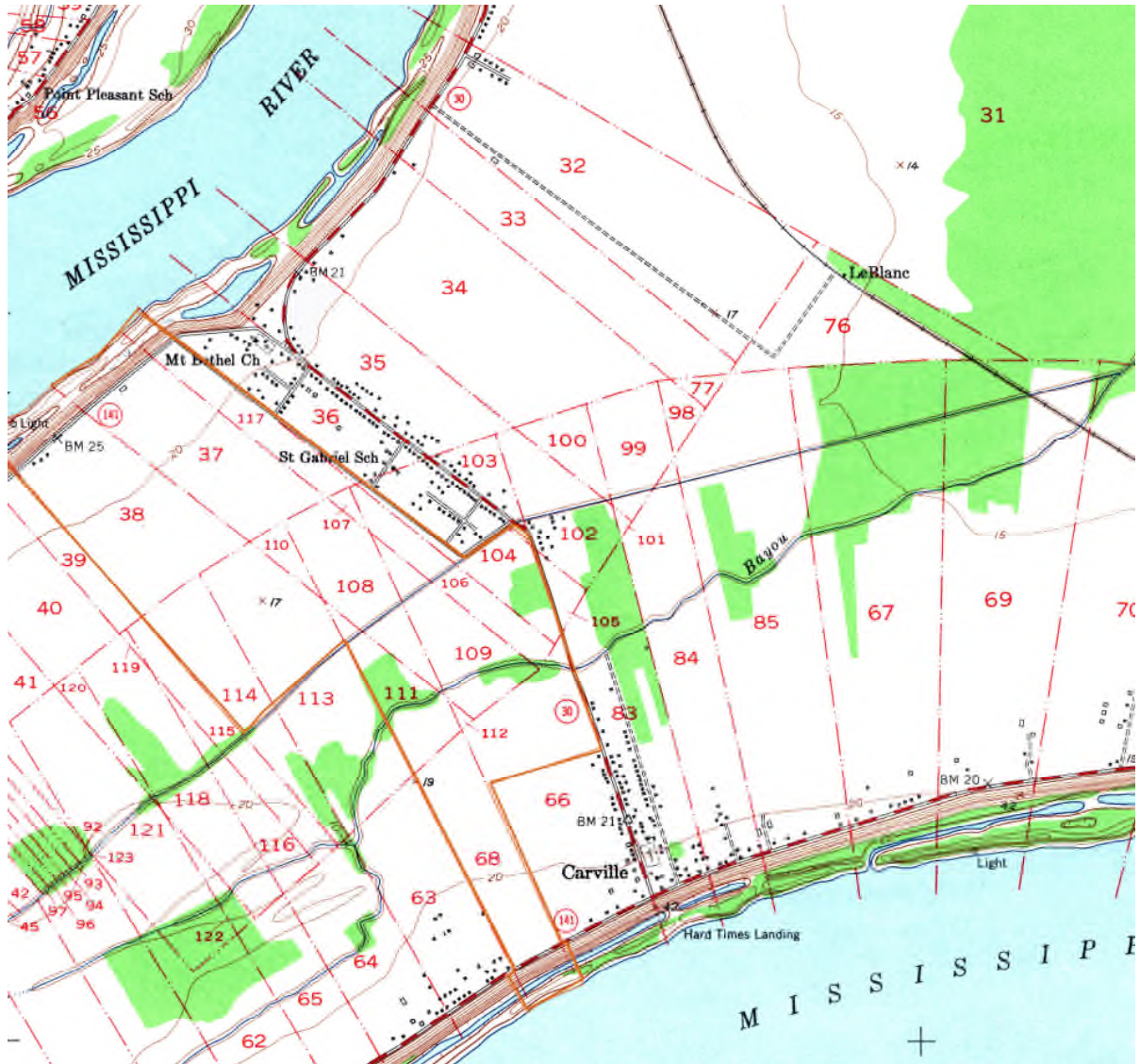


Figure 14. Portion of White Castle, La. 1935 15-minute topographic map showing APE (Source: LSU CIC).



**Figure 15. Portion of Carville, La. 1953 7.5-minute topographic map showing APE
(Source: LSU CIC).**

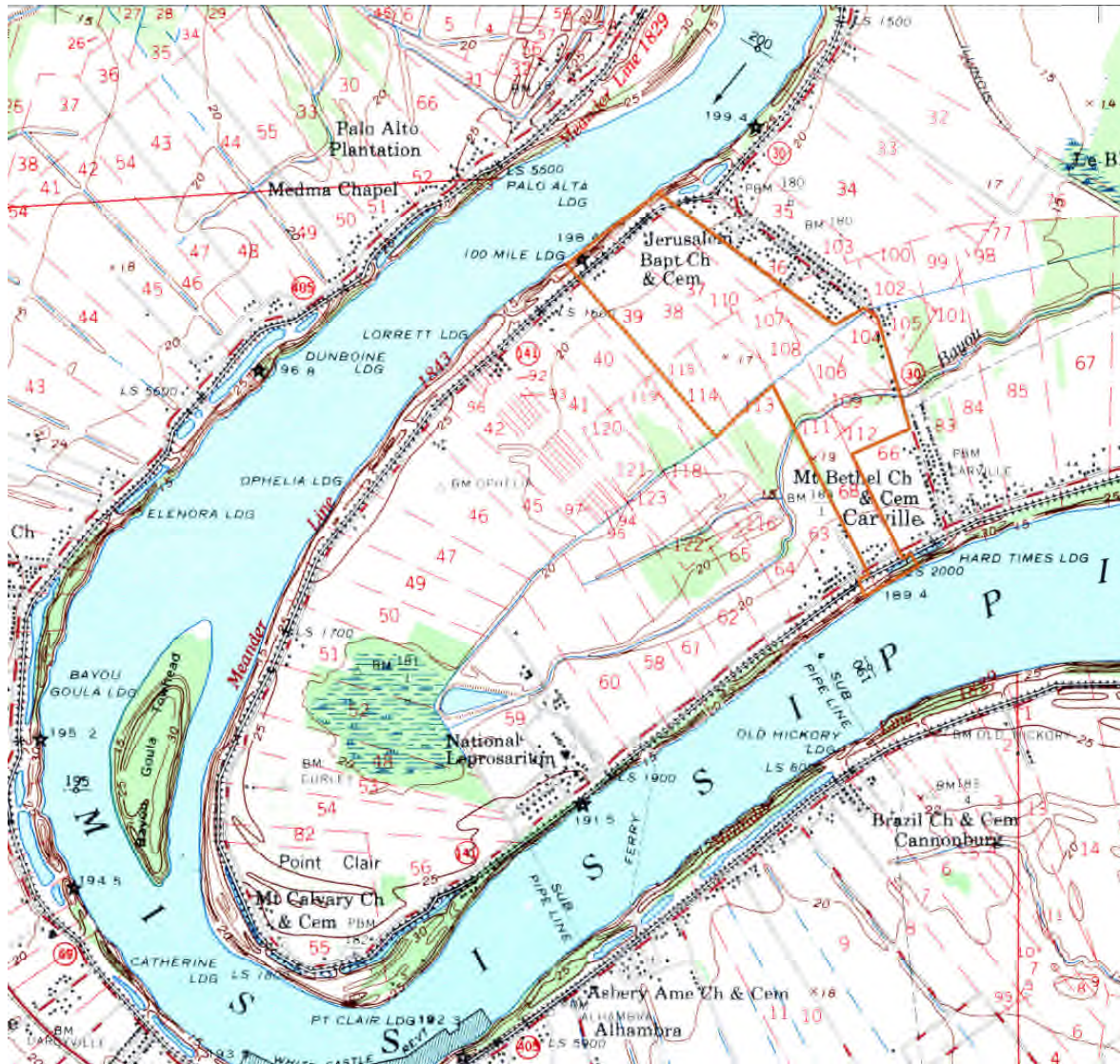


Figure 16. Portion of White Castle, La. 1964 15-minute topographic map showing APE
(Source: LSU CIC).

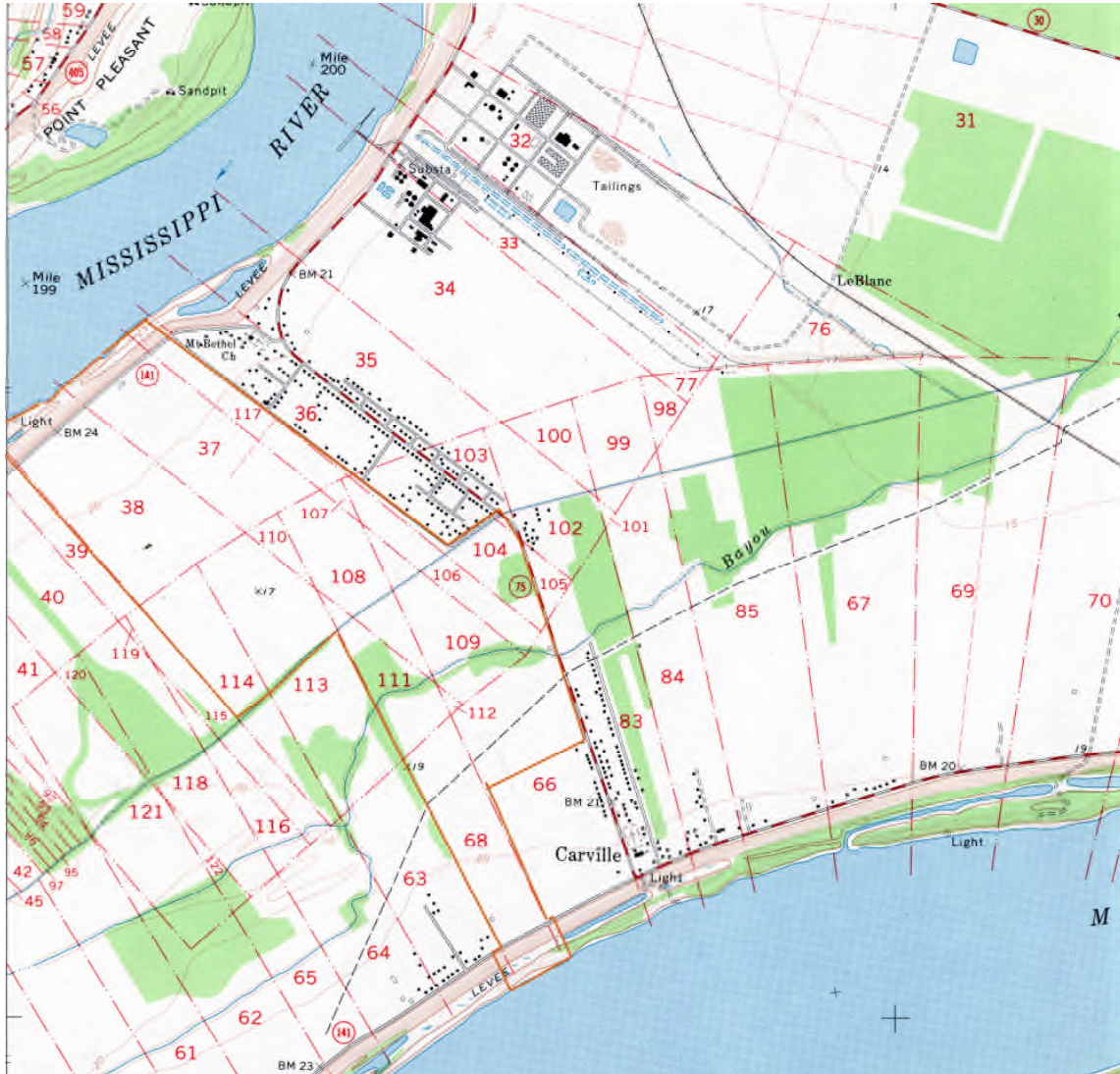


Figure 17. Portion of Carville, La. 1974 7.5-minute topographic map showing APE (Source: LSU CIC).

The MRC maps are not very informative but the USGS topographic maps are of more value. The oldest, the 1935 map, shows the APE to cover parts of Lorrett and Gold Mine plantations (Figure 14). These designations are gone by the time of the 1953 map (Figure 15), but the 1964 map (Figure 16) indicates the presence of a Jerusalem Church and Cemetery, as well as several structures, probably houses, along the River Road in the northern part of the APE. These are all gone by the time of the 1984 map, although one vacant structure is shown in the SW part of the APE, south of Bayou Braud (Figures 17-18).

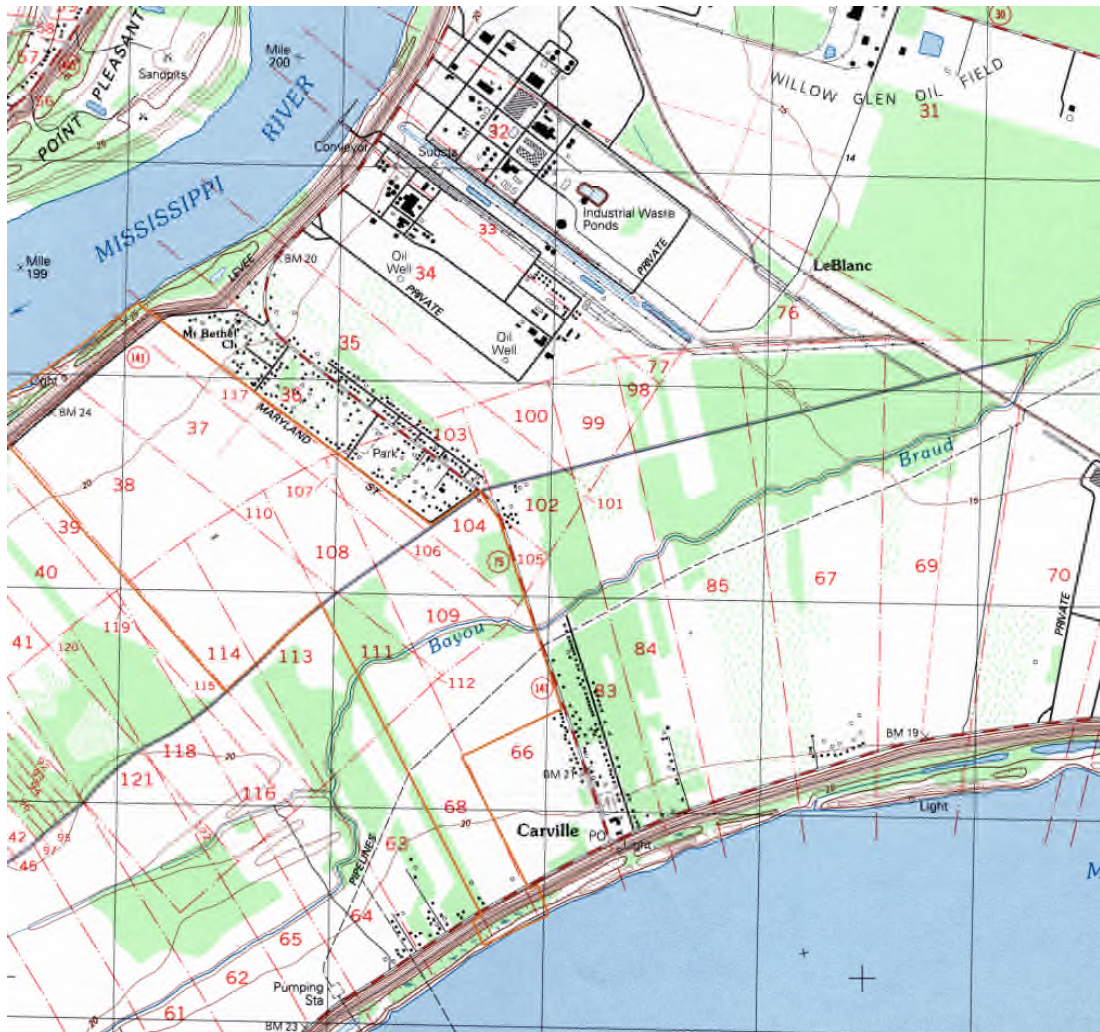


Figure 18. Portion of Carville, La. 1992 7.5-minute topographic map showing APE (Source: LSU CIC).

From these maps it is clear that, as with other areas along the banks of the Mississippi River, plantations were plentiful. Previous investigators (i.e., Pearson and Guevin 1984) especially noted the presence of Virginia Plantation, according it a site number.

Fieldwork

Field methodology has been previously described. The APE was almost exclusively open fields, most of which were traversable but some of which, along Bayou Braud, in the center of the APE, were saturated, especially after rains. Figures 19-21 present views of the survey area from different locations.



Figure 19. View from NE corner of APE, Point Clair Road, facing south.



Figure 20. View from T21, ST1, facing south.



Figure 21. South end of Transect 48, beside Bayou Braud, looking south.

Figure 22 is an aerial photograph of the survey area showing transects employed.



Figure 22. Transects walked in APE. White blocs are previously surveyed areas (Source: Google Earth).

Figures 23-25 depict HP and LP survey transects and Figure 26 presents the batture survey areas.



Figure 23. Aerial photograph showing HP survey transects in fields (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 24. Aerial photograph showing HP survey transects along Bayou Braud (Source: Google Earth).



Figure 25. Aerial photograph showing LP survey transects (Source: Google Earth).

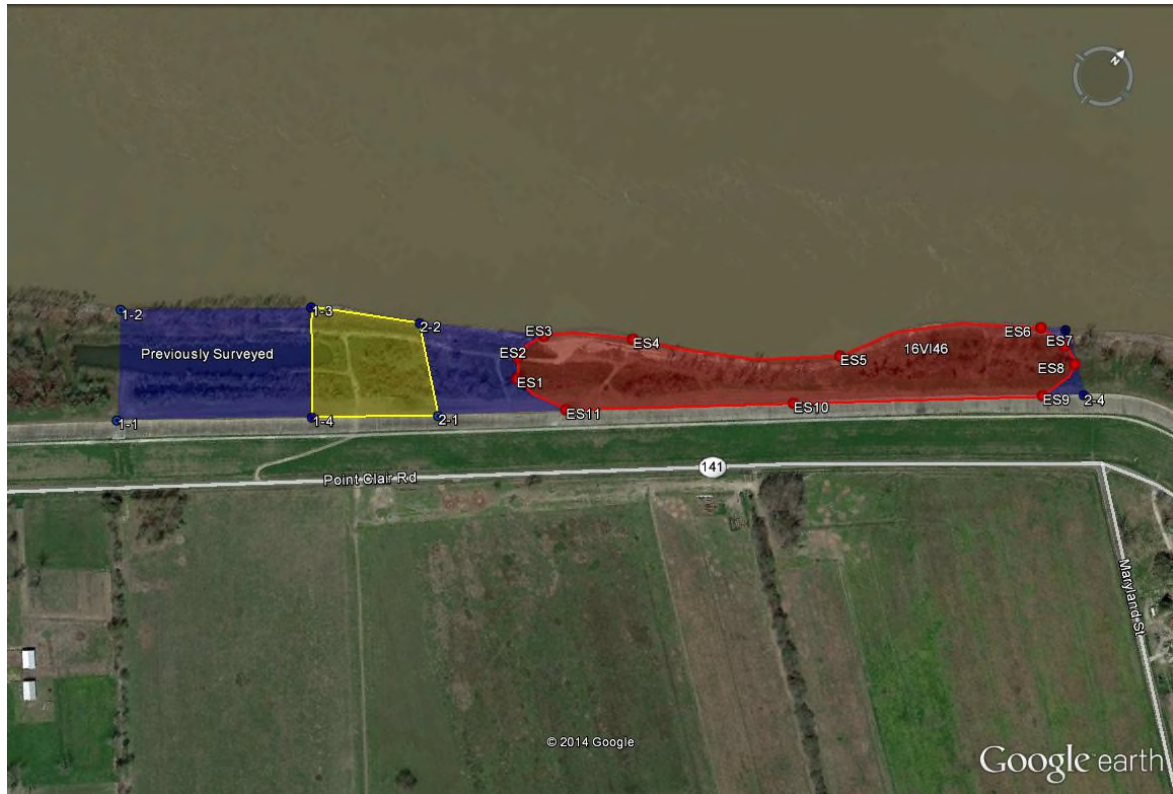


Figure 26. Aerial photograph showing batture areas surveyed (Source: Google Earth).

In the course of the survey, two archaeological sites were encountered. The first was considered a 20th-century component of 16IV146 (Virginia Plantation). While Virginia Plantation was a 19th-century site originally recorded by Pearson and Guevin (1984), the component defined during the current investigations is considerably later, though geographically coterminous with portions of 16IV146. It consists of ceramic and construction debris, much of which centers around the former location of a church.

The second site (16IVXXX), was newly recorded, and consisted of what locals reported to have once been a sugar house, set back well to the south of Point Clair Road. Contiguous to it and between it and Point Clair Road, was brick debris that may have been from the piers of tenant houses. The distribution of artifacts was represented by five clusters or locations. The locations of both sites are provided in Figure 27.

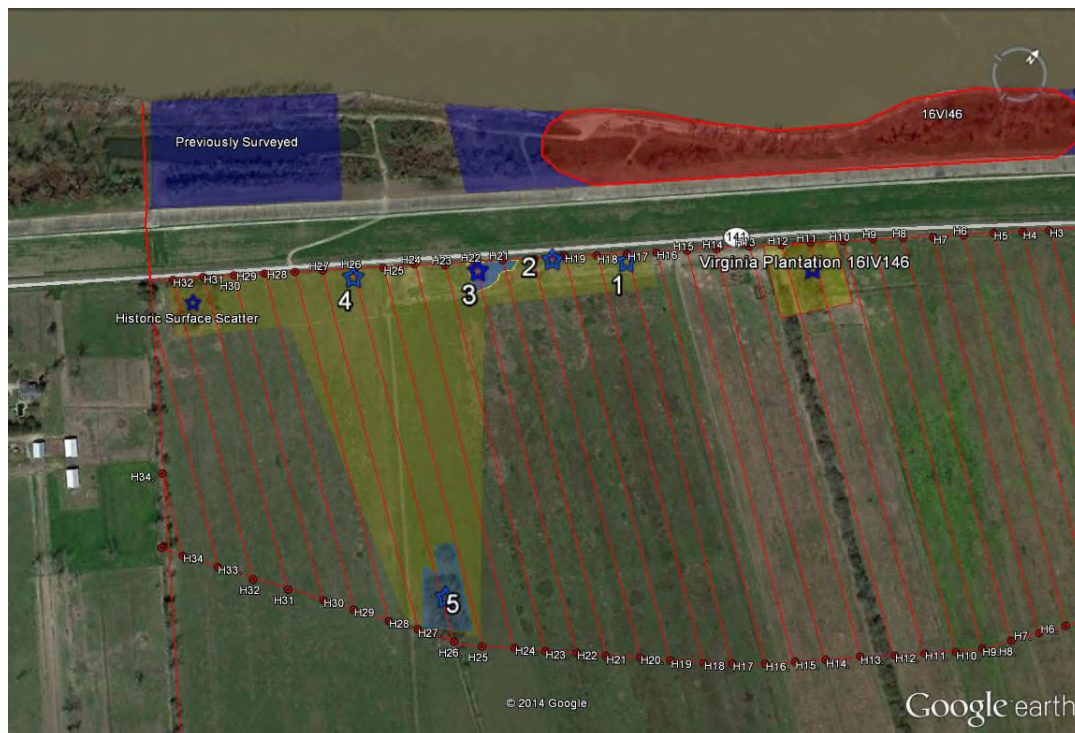


Figure 27. Aerial photograph showing the two sites encountered during fieldwork, 16IV146 and 16IVxxx, and artifact clusters (Source: Google Earth).

Virginia Plantation (16IV146)

Figure 28 is an aerial photo showing detail of the newly defined portion of Virginia Plantation (16IV146), in yellow. This newly defined area covers about .69 ac (.28 ha) on the south side of Point Clair Road. Figure 29 presents the shovel test or site map and Figures 30-35 present the setting and views of the features. Soil profiles appear in Table 3 and the artifact tally is Table 4.



Figure 28: Newly defined portion of 16IV146 (yellow)(Source: Google Earth).

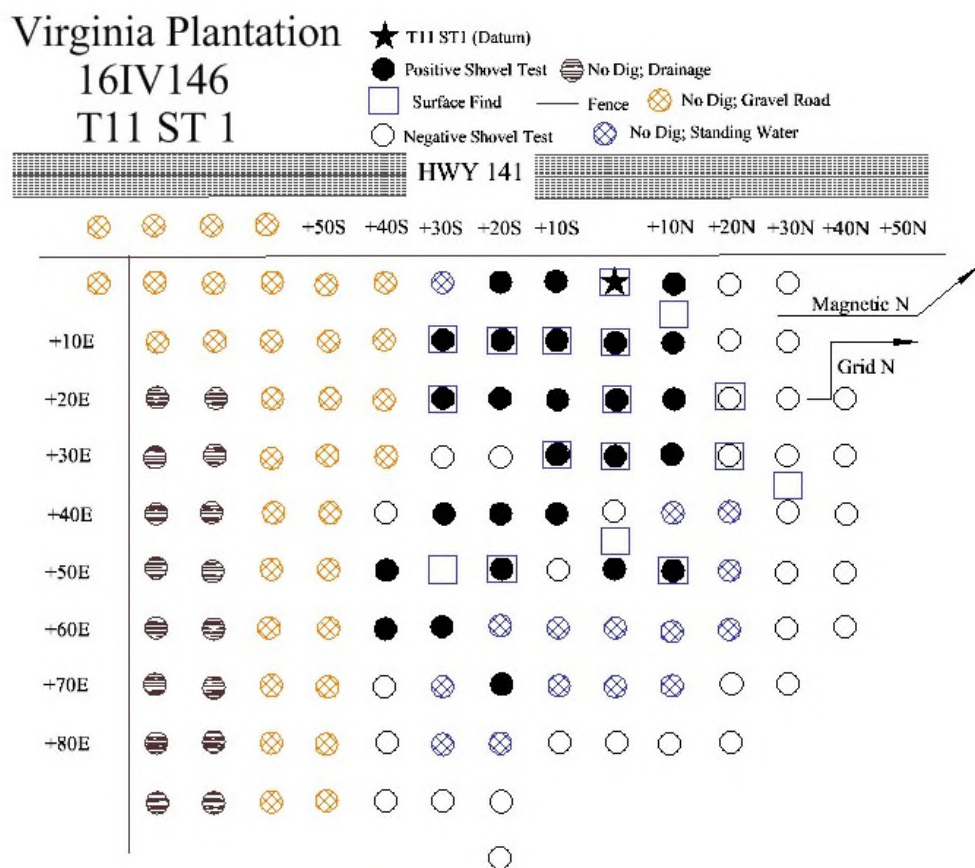


Figure 29. Site map of 16IV146 (Virginia Plantation), showing shovel test locations.



Figure 30. Grove on south side of Point Clair Road, where possible church was once located, facing south (16IV146).



Figure 31. View north from center of grove on south side of Point Clair Road, where possible church was once located (16IV146).



Figure 32. Example of brick pier, possible church area (16IV146), facing south.



Figure 33. In-ground brick pier, possible church area, 16IV146.



Figure 34. Articulated brick at 60E30S, possible church area, facing north (16IV146).



Figure 35. Debris push pile in church area (16IV146), at 30S35E, facing north.

Table 3. Soil profiles from Virginia Plantation (16IV146).

	Depth	Munsell	Description	Notes
Location				
T11ST1 (Datum)	0-20 cmbs	7.5YR3/2	Silty clay	
	20-50 cmbs	10YR4/4	Sandy clay	
Site def 30S20E	0-7 cmbs	10YR2/1	Silty loam	
	7-30 cmbs	10YR3/2	Sandy silt	
	30-50 cmbs	10YR3/4	Silty sand	
Site def 0N50E	0-40 cmbs	10YR2/1	Mosit sandy silt loam	
	40-60 cmbs	10YR4/2	silty sand with some clay	
Site def 30S60E	0-10cmbs	7.5YR3/2	Silty loam	Articulated brick at 40 cmbs
	10-40 cmbs	10YR4/3	Silty sandy clay	

Table 4. Artifacts from Virginia Plantation (16IV146).

	T11ST1 (Datum)- Surface	T11ST1 (Datum)- In Hole	10N- In Hole	Btw 10N& 10N10E- Surface	10N10E- In Hole	10N20E- In Hole	10N30E- In Hole	10N50E- Surface	10N50E- In Hole	20N20E- Surface	20N30E- Surface	30N35E- Surface	10E- Surface
Ceramics													
Whiteware													
Plain													
Decorated													
Maker's Mark												3	
Mocha													
Shell edge			1	1									
Stoneware													
Generic													
Ironstone ware													
Decorated													
Pearlware													
Plain													
Decorated													
Mocha					1								
Yellow ware													
Plain													

Terracotta				1								2	
Porcelain													
Plain								2					1
Toilet Bowl												2	
Decorated													
Redware													
Decorated													
Banded													
Glass													
Bottle (curved)	7	1		1		2		15	2		3	7	6
Window (Flat)												1	
Milk													
Metal													
Iron													
Fasteners													
Nails													
Wire		1				3	6						2
Square						2	3						
Unknown							3						
Screws												1	
Stake												1	
Wire								2	8		1	1	
Shavings								1			7		
Misc.													
Unknown													
Construction Material													
Brick	1	3					1					2	1

Concrete													
Slate												1	
Bone													
Mammal											1		
Fossilized Turtle													
Shell											1		
Unknown									2				
Tooth													
Shell													
<i>Rangia</i>											1		1
Oyster													
Wood													
Charcoal										1			
Misc.													
Prehistoric Flake													
Tertiary							1						
TOTAL	8	5	1	3	1	7	14	20	12	1	14	21	11

TABLE 4 (continued)

	10E- In Hole	20E- Surface	20E- In Hole	20E10S- In Hole	20E20S- In Hole	30E- Surface	30E- In Hole	50E- In Hole	10S- In Hole	10S10E- Surface	10S10E- In Hole	10S30E- Surface	10S30E- In Hole
Ceramics													
Whiteware													
Plain													
Decorated													
Maker's Mark													
Mocha		1											
Shell edge													
Stoneware													
Generic													
Ironstone ware													
Decorated													
Pearlware													
Plain													
Decorated													
Mocha													
Yellow ware													
Plain													
Terracotta										1			
Porcelain													

Plain					2								3
Toilet Bowl													
Decorated													
Redware													
Decorated													
Banded													
Glass													
Bottle (curved)	3	6	1	3	2	11	4	7	1	3	2	3	1
Window (Flat)								3					
Milk													
Metal													
Iron													
Fasteners													
Nails													
Wire	2												1
Square	1		1				1						
Unknown									4				
Screws													
Stake													
Wire								28			7		1
Shavings				9									
Misc.													
Unknown					3		5						
Construction Material													
Brick			1	11		2	2	1		1			1
Slate													
Asbestos													
Bone													
Mammal													

Fossilized Turtle Shell					1								
Unknown													
Tooth													
Shell													
<i>Rangia</i>			1	1	3	2							1
Oyster													
Wood													
Charcoal			1										
Misc.								1					
Prehistoric Flake													
Tertiary				1			1						
TOTAL	6	7	5	25	11	15	13	40	5	5	9	3	8

TABLE 4 (continued)

	10S40E- In Hole	20S- In Hole	20S10E- Surface	20S10E- In Hole	20S40E- In Hole	20S50E- Surface	20S50E- In Hole	20S70E- In Hole	30S10E- Surface	30S10E- In Hole	30S20E- Surface	30S20E- In Hole	30S40E- In Hole
Ceramics													
Whiteware													
Plain										1		6	
Decorated													
Maker's Mark													
Mocha													
Shell edge													
Stoneware													
Generic													
Ironstone ware													
Decorated													
Pearlware													
Plain													
Decorated													
Mocha													
Yellow ware													
Plain													

Terracotta									4				
Porcelain													
Plain						1						2	
Toilet Bowl						2							
Decorated													
Redware													
Decorated													
Banded						3							
Glass													
Bottle (curved)	10	2	11	2	4	7	29	6	15	2	6	29	7
Window (Flat)						2	6					7	
Milk			1									1	
Metal													
Iron													
Fasteners													
Nails													
Wire		1					1					8	
Square												6	
Unknown									1				4
Screws													
Stake													
Wire							1	8					
Shavings							1					1	
Misc.								4				1	
Unknown							1					3	5
Construction Material													
Brick								3	1		1	7	1

Slate													
Bone													
Mammal													
Fossilized Turtle Shell												3	
Unknown													
Tooth								1					
Shell													
<i>Rangia</i>												4	
Oyster												1	
Wood													
Charcoal												1	
Misc.													
Prehistoric Flake													
Tertiary													
TOTAL	10	3	12	2	4	15	39	21	22	3	7	80	17

TABLE 4 (continued)

	30S50E- Surface	30S60E- In Hole	40S50E- In Hole	40S60E- In Hole	Rep. Sample btw 40S & 50S	TOTAL
Ceramics						
Whiteware						
Plain					2	9
Decorated						
Maker's Mark						3
Mocha						1
Shell edge						2
Stoneware						
Generic					1	1
Ironstone ware						
Decorated	1					1
Pearlware						
Plain	2					2
Decorated						
Mocha						1
Yellow ware						
Plain					1	1
Terracotta					2	10

Porcelain						
Plain						11
Toilet Bowl	2					6
Decorated	1					1
Redware						
Decorated						
Banded						3
Glass						
Bottle (curved)	11	8	1	3	11	255
Window (Flat)	3					22
Milk						2
Metal						
Iron						
Fasteners						
Nails						
Wire		5				30
Square						14
Unknown			1			13
Screws						1
Stake						1
Wire						57
Shavings					1	20
Misc.		1				6
Unknown		1			1	19
Construction Material						
Brick		13		3	2	58
Slate						1

Bone						
Mammal						1
Fossilized Turtle						
Shell						5
Unknown						2
Tooth						1
Shell						
<i>Rangia</i>					1	15
Oyster						1
Wood						
Charcoal						3
Misc.						1
Prehistoric Flake						
Tertiary						3
TOTAL	20	28	2	6	22	583

Some of the artifacts recovered from this site are depicted in Figures 36-40.



Figure 36. Hand painted porcelain, surface, 16IV146.



Figure 37. Glazed redware, surface, 16IV146.

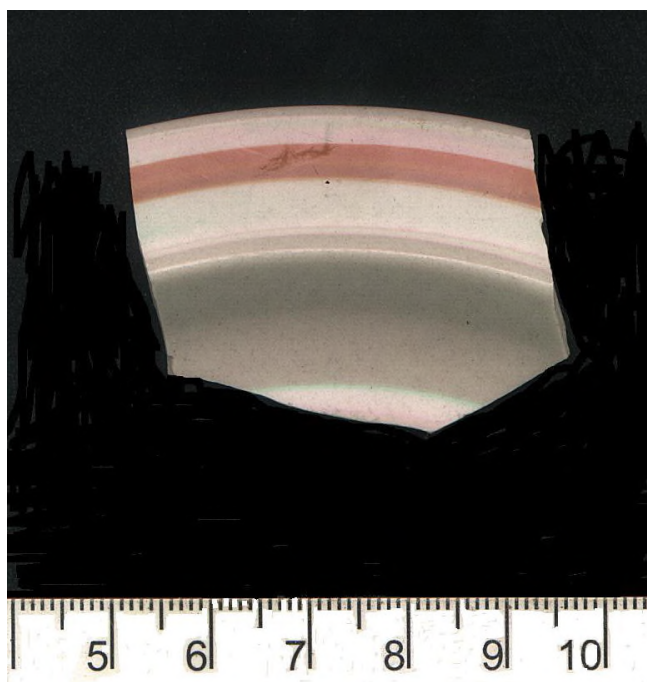


Figure 38. Modern annular ironstone ware from surface, 16IV146.

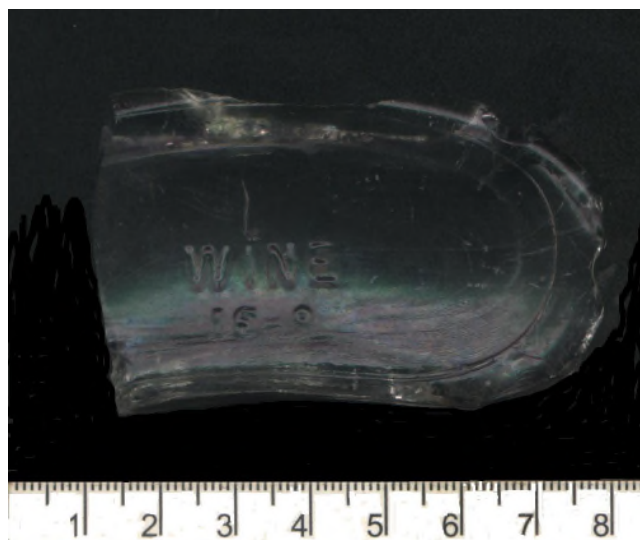


Figure 39. Fragment of molded glass wine bottle base, surface, 10E0N, 16IV146.



Figure 40. Cut nail from Shovel test 10E0N, 16IV146.

Discussion of Virginia Plantation (16IV146)

On the whole, the material from this portion of 16IV146 suggests a 19th through 20th century antiquity. Of the 52 ceramic artifacts recovered, 18 items, or 34.6 percent, are generic porcelain, which spans the entire 19th and 20th centuries (Kovel and Kovel 2004:59-60, FMNH n.d.). Some 12 sherds were whiteware (23 percent of the total), of which 2 were shell-edged and 1 mocha, dating to the early to mid-19th century (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-1; Noel Hume 1970:131; Rickard 2006). Three fragments of Pearlware, dating to the late 18th/early 19th century (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-1), were recovered. The earliest material was a set of three fragments of slipped redware, probably from the same vessel. This item may have dated to the mid 17th century but equally could have dated as late as 1850, a span of 200 years (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-2).

The bottle glass ranged from the late 19th century through the middle of the 20th.

Of the 44 identified nails, 30 or 68 percent, were wire nails, which date to the very end of the 19th through 20th centuries. The remainder (14 nails, or 32 percent) were cut nails, from the 19th century (Edwards and Wells 1993).

Discussions with Mr. Alfred Videau, 74 years old, who lives on St. Clair Road, suggested that the Jerusalem Baptist Church and Cemetery indicated on the 1964 15-minute map and the Mt. Bethel Church, shown on the 1953 7.5-minute map, were located where they are currently, near the corner of LA 141 and LA 75. He thinks the grove of trees where the newly defined portion of 16IV146 lies may have once been a church; if there was ever a cemetery there, he says it was not in his memory.

While shovel tests showed no indication of graves, in view of the oral history it seems prudent to suggest a 100 ft (30.8 m) buffer around this site. The site itself, with articulated bricks and some 129th century artifacts, must be considered as of unknown National Register eligibility.

Lorrett Plantation (16IVxxx)

This site, covering about 18 ac (7.27 ha), consisted of what was probably a sugar house and nearby tenant structures, in the NW portion of the APE. The entire area was littered with brick debris but the artifacts clustered into five groups, which will be described below (Figure 41).



Figure 41. Detail of aerial photo showing Lorrett Plantation (16IVXX) and artifact concentrations (Locations 1-5)(Source: Google Earth).

Location 1

The datum was T17 ST1 and the UTM location was 680778.00 m Easting 3346114.00 m Northing (Lat. 30.232029° Long. -91.121475°) . This Location measures 15 meters by 12 meters. The historic artifacts recovered include; porcelain, flat and curved glass, brick, metal, unidentified bone and charcoal.

Figure 42 is a shovel test map and Figure 43 is a view of the site area.

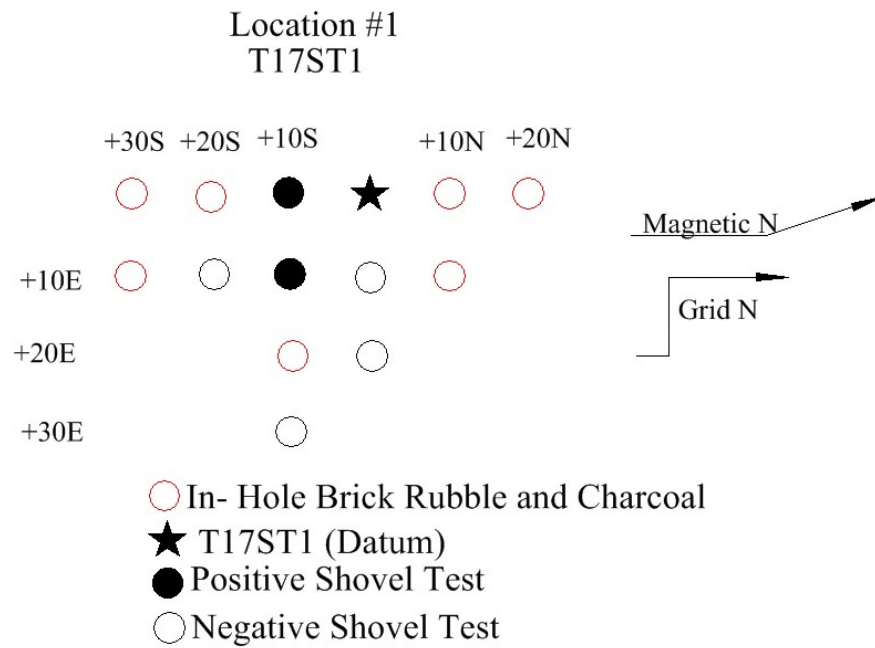


Figure 42. Map of Location 1, 16IVxx.



Figure 43. View east from Location 1, 16IVxx.

Table 5 presents the artifact tallies from this location.

Table 5. Material from Location 1 (16IVxx)

	LOCATION 1			
	T17ST1 (Datum)- In Hole	10S- In Hole	10S10E- In Hole	Total
Ceramics				
Porcelain				
Plain			2	2
Glass				
Bottle (curved)	3	1		4
Window (Flat)		1		1
Metal				
Iron				
Shavings	1			1
Construction Material				
Brick	4			4
Metal	10			10
Bone				
Unknown Animal			1	1
Shell				
<i>Rangia</i>		1		1
Wood				
Charcoal	1	1		2
Clinkers		1		1
TOTAL	19	5	3	27

In general, the artifacts from this location are not informative, other than to suggest that the 19th through 20th centuries are possibilities. The existence of brick rubble suggests a possible tenant structure.

Location 2

The datum for this site was a tree with articulated brick at its base; the UTM coordinates are 680716.00 m, Easting 3346068.00 m Northing (Lat. 30.231865° Long. - 91.120708°). This location measures 55 meters by 25 meters. Datum is a large pecan tree with visible articulated brick throughout the root structure. The articulated brick feature is rectangular and measures 20 meters by 25 meters. The depth varies from surface to 15cmbs. The entire feature is three courses deep. Artifacts recovered include; whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, pearlware, clear bottle glass, wire nails, unidentified metal and unidentified bone (Figure 44). Figures 45 and 46 show the setting of the location and a view of articulated brick in a shovel test, respectively. Artifact tallies appear in Table 6.

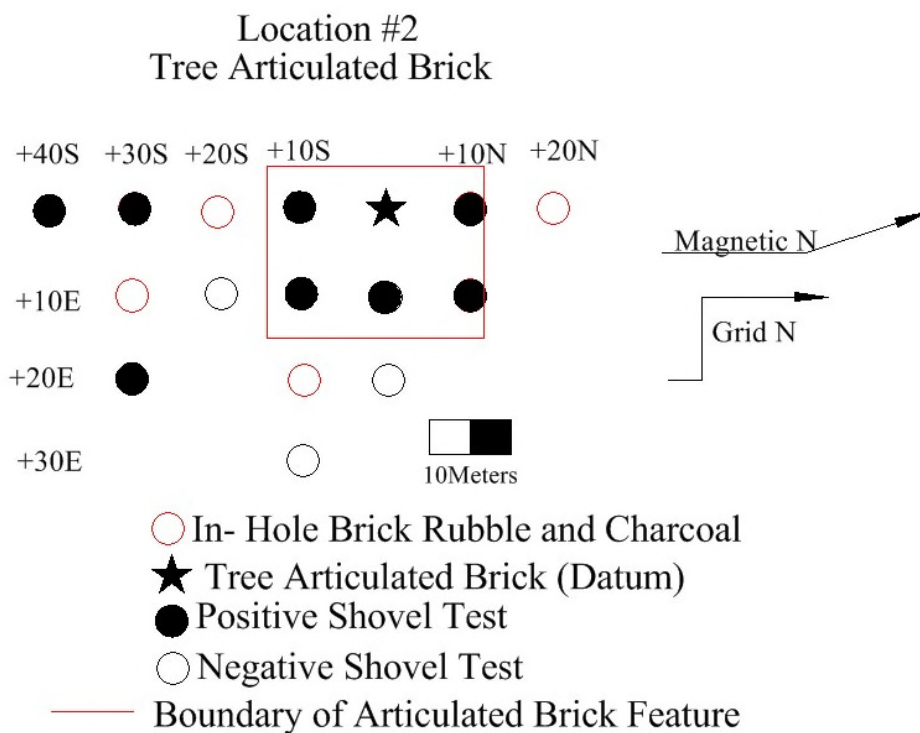


Figure 44. Map of Location 2, 16IVxx.



Figure 45. View facing south, From Location 2, 16IVXX.



Figure 46. Near-surface articulated brick, Location 2, 16IVXX, facing west.

Table 6. Material from Location 2 (16IVXX).

	LOCATION 2 (Tree/ Art. Brick Feat.)								
	5S- In Hole	10S- In Hole	30S20E- In Hole	40S- In Hole	10E- In Hole	10N- In Hole	10N10E- In Hole	T20ST1 (30S)- In Hole	Total
Ceramics									
Whiteware									
Plain			5						5
Stoneware									
Decorated			2				1		3
Ironstone ware									
Decorated			1						1
Pearlware									
Decorated									
Other			2						2
Porcelain									
Decorated									
Maker's Mark			4						4
Glass									
Bottle (curved)		4	3		1	3			11
Fused							1		1
Metal									
Iron									
Fasteners									
Nails									
Wire	2			1				1	4
Wire				3					3
Unknown			1						1
Construction Material									
Metal					1	3	1		5
Bone									
Unknown Animal				1					1
Shell									
Rangia			1						1
TOTAL	2	4	19	5	2	6	3	1	42

The finding of two fragments of pearlware suggests this location may date to the early 19th century, though the late 18th century is not impossible (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-1). More probably, however, when one considers that only wire nails, dating to the 20th century were recovered, these were legacy items. Whether these materials reflect a tenant house or other building is unknown at this time.

The intact brick foundations suggest that this location may be of National Register eligibility under Criterion D. Hence, at present, it must be considered of unknown eligibility status.

Location 3

This location consisted of articulated brick foundations and diagnostic artifacts. The datum is T22 ST1 and the UTM coordinates are 680662.00 m Easting, 3346011.00 m Northing (Lat. 30.231865° Long -91.120708°). The area of articulated brick is triangular, with its longest side running Northeast to Southwest, its area is 825 square meters. Artifacts recovered from this Location include; whiteware, stoneware (rockingham), pearlware (mocha), creamware, porcelain, curved and flat glass, square nails, wire nails, brick, concrete, metal and charcoal. Figure 47 is a site map and Figures 48 and 49 show the site area and the articulated brick, respectively. Table 7 gives the artifacts recovered.

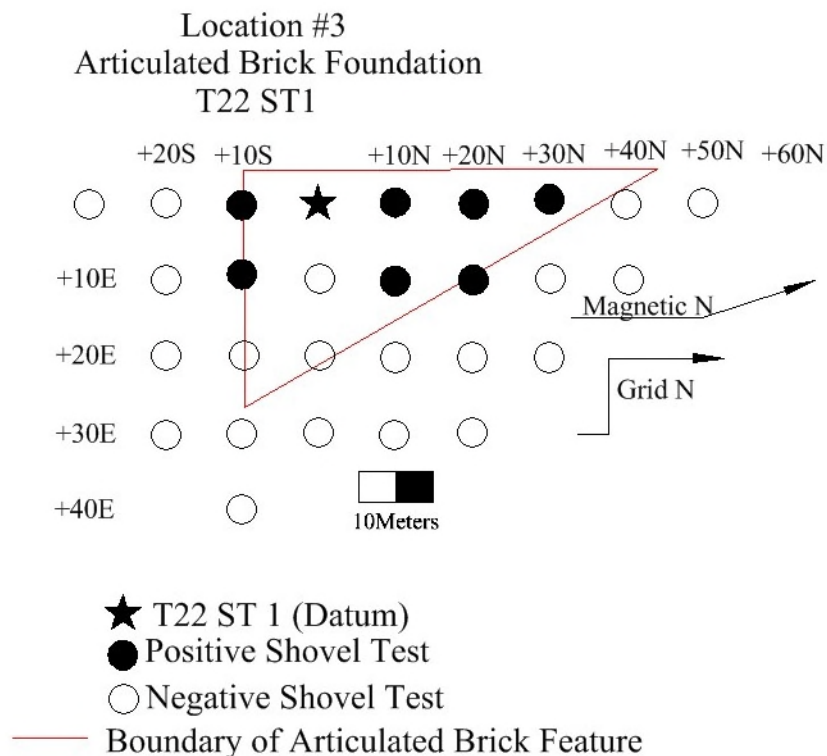


Figure 47. Map of Location 3, 16IVXX.



Figure 48. View north from Location 3, 16IVxx.



Figure 49. Subsurface articulated brick, T22ST1 (Location 3), 16IVXX, facing east.

Table 7. Material from Location 3 (16IVXXX).

	LOCATION 3 (Art. Brick Feat.)											
	T22ST1 (Datum)- In Hole	5- 25cmbs Above Art. Brick (4/22/14)	5- 25cmbs Above Art. Brick (4/24/14)	5- 25cmbs Above Art. Brick (4/29/14)	SE Side of Feat.- In Hole	S Side of Feat.- In Hole	NE Side of Feat.- In Hole	NNE Side of Feat.- In Hole	N Side of Feat.- In Hole	T21ST1 (30N)- In Hole	GPS #620- In Hole	Total
Ceramics												
Whiteware												
Plain		1										1
Stoneware												
Rockingham Glaze						4						4
Bristol Glaze				1								1
Pearlware												
Decorated												
Mocha											1	1
Creamware												
Plain		1							1			2
Porcelain												
Plain		1										1

Glass												
Bottle (curved)	36	1	3				6	2	14			62
Window (Flat)	2		13	1								16
Metal												
Iron												
Fasteners												
Nails												
Wire			2		1			5	3			11
Square			3	15								18
Hooks								1				1
Wire			5	11						5		21
Plumbing Fixture			1									1
Shavings				3								3
Unknown								2				2
Construction Material												
Brick	9									4		13
Concrete												
Metal	3		3		3	1	2					12
Mortar				5								5
Bone												
Animal Tooth		2										2
Shell												
Rangia		1	1							1		3

Wood												
Charcoal		3					1					4
Coal			1									
Prehistoric Flakes												1
Primary		2										2
Clinkers		5					1					6
TOTAL	50	17	32	36	4	5	10	10	18	10	1	193

Location 3 provided artifacts definitely suggesting a 19th century age. One piece of Mocha-decorated pearlware, probably dating to the first half of the 19th century (though possibly the late 18th) (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-1; Ricard 2006; Noel Hume 1970:131), and one piece of creamware, that, in manufacture, spans middle 18th to early 19th century (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-1), were found. Furthermore, of the 29 nails that could be identified, 18 (62 percent) were cut nails, dating to the 19th century (Edwards and Wells 1993). This location, lying near Point Clair Road, may have been a dwelling but at present this cannot be stated for certain. It is strongly suggested that this location is or potential National Register eligibility under Criterion D.

Location 4

Location datum is T26 ST13 and coordinates are 680564.00 m Easting, 3345926.00 m Northing (Lat. 30.230968° Long. -91.121233°). The area is rectangular, and measures 90 meters (parallel to HWY141) by 30 meters (Southeast) (Figure 50).

Artifacts recovered from the area include; whiteware, stoneware, curved and flat glass, milk glass, wire nails, square nails and construction material. An isolated area of articulated brick is located at 50S 30E and measures 5 meters by 3 meters. Figure 51 is a photograph of the location.

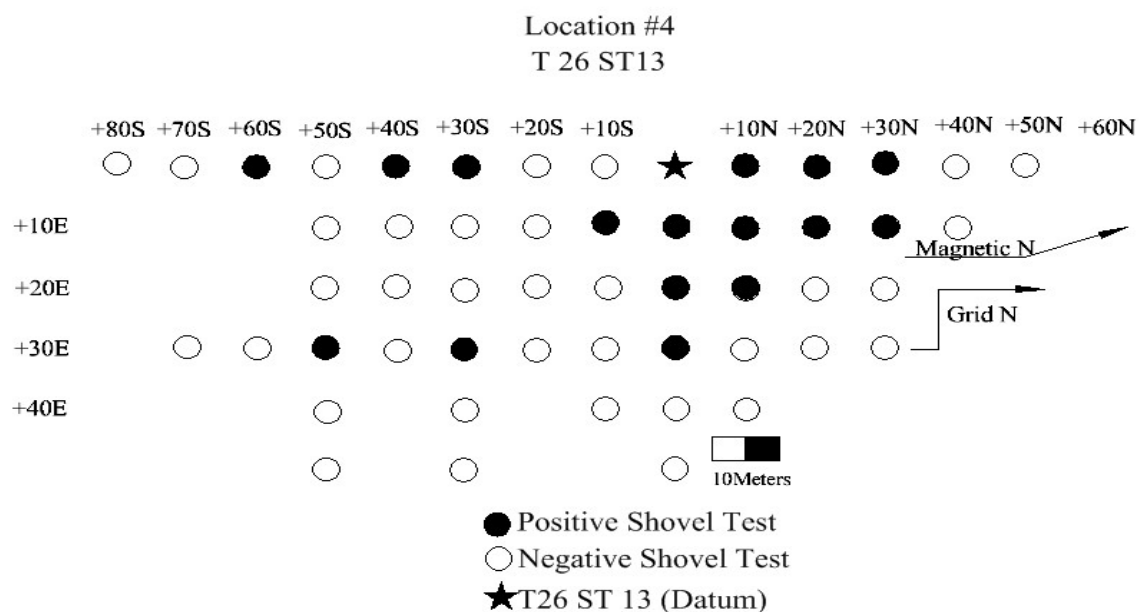


Figure 50. Map of Location 4, 16IVXX.



Figure 51. View facing north from Location 4, 16IVXX.

The artifact tally for Location 4 is provided in Table 8.

Table 8. Material from Location 4 (16IVxx) (1).

	LOCATION 4 (T25-T28 Along HWY)										
	T26ST13 (Datum)- In Hole	10E- In Hole	20E- In Hole	20E10N- In Hole	T26ST12 (30E)- In Hole	10N- In Hole	10N10E- In Hole	20N- In Hole	20N10E- In Hole	T25ST1 (30N)- In Hole	Subtotal
Ceramics											
Whiteware											
Plain				1			2		1		4
Decorated											
Banded						4					4
Shell edge							1				1
Stoneware											
Generic				1						1	2
Glass											
Bottle (curved)		1	1	3	4	4	4	1	1	4	23
Window (Flat)							1				1
Milk				1							1
Button				1							1
Metal											
Iron											
Fasteners											
Nails											
Square						3					3
Unknown							3				3
Spikes						2					2

Hinges							1			1
Wire	3									3
Unknown		1	4		1					6
Construction Material										
Brick									1	1
Metal				1		1	3	5	2	12
Bone										
Unknown Animal			1		1		4	2	3	11
Shell										
Oyster	1							1		2
Wood										
Charcoal								1	1	2
Coal								1	1	2
Prehistoric Flakes										
Primary										
Clinkers						2		1	1	4
TOTAL	4	2	6	8	6	16	18	13	10	89

Table 8 (Continued). Material from Location 4 (16IVxx) (2).

	LOCATION 4 (T25-T28 Along HWY)									
	30N10E- In Hole	T27ST1 (30S)- In Hole	T27ST2 (30S30E)- In Hole	40S- In Hole	50S30E- In Hole	T28ST1 (60S)- In Hole	Subtotal 1	Subtotal 2	Total	
Ceramics										
Whiteware										
Plain			2				4	2	6	
Decorated										
Banded							4		4	
Shell edge							1		1	
Stoneware										
Generic							2		2	
Glass										
Bottle (curved)	2		2	18	1		23	23	46	
Window (Flat)							1		1	
Milk							1		1	
Button							1		1	
Metal										
Iron										
Fasteners										
Nails										
Square							3		3	
Unknown							3		3	
Spikes							2		2	
Hinges							1		1	

Wire							3		3	
Unknown							6		6	
Construction Material										
Brick							1		1	
Metal					1	6	12	7	19	
Bone										
Unknown Animal	2						11	2	13	
Shell										
Oyster							2		2	
Wood										
Charcoal					4		2	4	6	
Coal							2		2	
Prehistoric Flakes										
Primary		1						1	1	
Clinkers							4		4	
TOTAL	4	1	4	18	6	6	89	39	128	

This location provided some evidence of 19th century occupation, in terms of the four examples of banded whiteware and the 1 shell-edged whiteware sherds that were recovered (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-1; Noel Hume 1970:131), and the identifiable nails indicate an even split between cut and wire varieties, suggesting a late 19th/early 20th century span (Edwards and Wells 1993). The presence of considerable numbers of clinkers suggest a fire at some time in the past. This location is considered of unknown National Register eligibility.

Location 5

This location was set well back from Point Clair Road and was referred to by locals as a sugar house ruin. There is little reason to doubt this identification, as it contained a large area of articulated brick and was at the edge of the backswamp, where sugar houses were usually situated. Site datum was at T25 ST9, UTM coordinates 680846.00 m Easting, 3345724.00 m Northing (Lat. 30.230970°, Long. -91.120865°). The area is rectangular, and measures 85 meters by 80 meters (Figure 52).

The articulated brick ranges from being visible at surface to beginning at 20cmbs. The area of articulated brick covers an area of 50 meters by 55 meters. When completely intact, the brick runs three courses deep.

Artifacts recovered from the area include; whiteware, stoneware, creamware, porcelain, curved bottle glass, milk glass, square nails, brick, unidentified metal, mortar, unidentified bone, shell, wood and a significant amount of charcoal.

Photos of the location and features are presented in Figures 53-56.

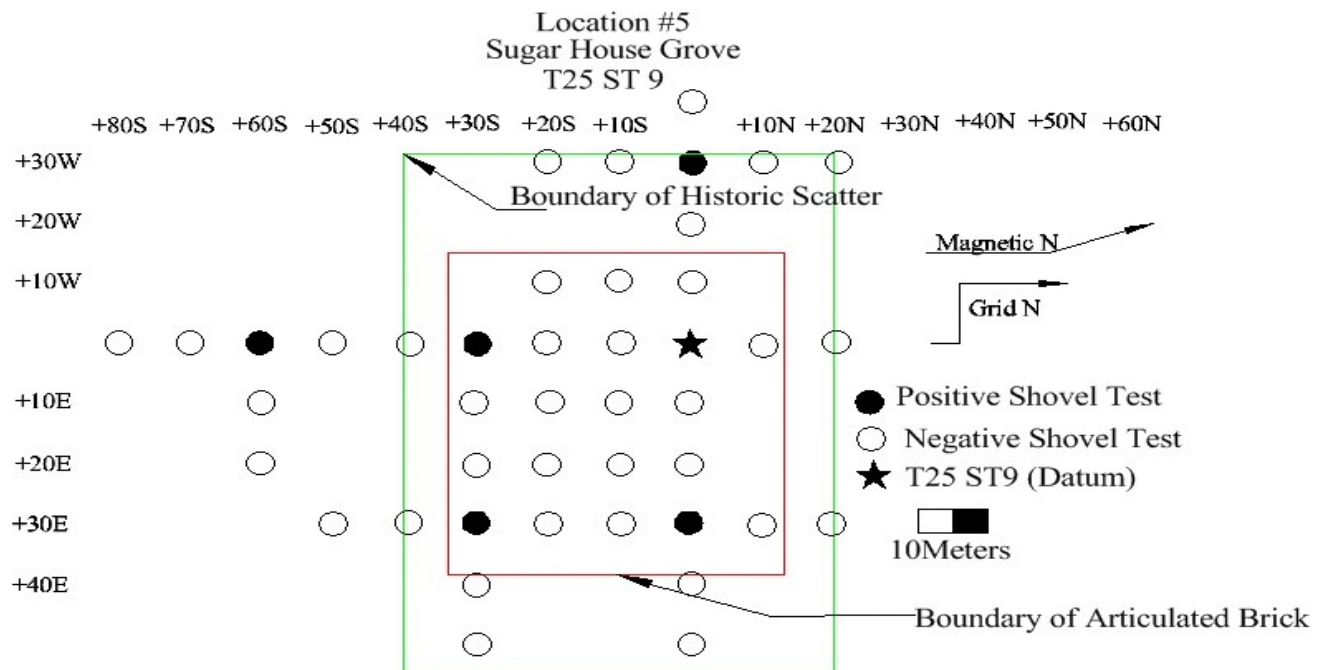


Figure 52. Map of Location 5, 16 IVXX.



Figure 53. Sugar house area, Location 5, 16IVXX, facing east.



Figure 54. View west from sugar house area (16IVXX), T25ST9 (Location 5).



Figure 55. Detail of burned area T25, ST10 (Location 5), facing north (16IVXX).



Figure 56. Articulated bricks, T26, ST4 (Loc. 5), facing west (16IVXX

Table 9 gives the artifact tallies for Location 5, 16IVXX.

Table 9. Material from Location 5, 16IVXXX.

	LOCATION 5 (Sugar House)								
	T25ST9 (Datum)- Surface	T25ST9 (Datum)- In Hole	T25ST8 (30W)- In Hole	T25ST10 (30E)- In Hole	T26ST4 (30S)- In Hole	T26ST3 (30S30E)- In Hole	T27ST11 (60S)- In Hole	btw T25ST9 (Datum) & T26ST4 (30S)- In Hole	Total
Ceramics									
Whiteware									
Plain			1						1
Stoneware									
Decorated		1							1
Generic	1						2		3
Ironstone ware									
Decorated			1						1
Creamware									
Plain	1								1
Porcelain									
Plain							1	1	2
Decorated									
Other	2								2
Glass									
Bottle (curved)	21	10			1		2	25	59
Window (Flat)									
Milk	1							2	3
Bottle								1	1

Metal									
Iron									
Fasteners									
Nails									
Square				1			1		2
Unknown						1			1
Spikes									
Construction Material									
Brick			1	13	3	11	2		30
Concrete					1	3			4
Metal					1		6	1	8
Mortar				10		3			13
Bone									
Unknown Animal		1					1		2
Animal Tooth			1						1
Shell									
Other					1	1			2
Wood									
Charcoal			10		22			1	33
TOTAL	26	12	14	24	29	19	15	31	170

Eleven historic sherds came from this location, only one of which, a piece of creamware, was indicative of an antebellum time span (Hahn and Castille 1988:C-1). The only identifiable nails were 2 cut nails, probably dating to the 19th century (Edwards and Wells 1993). Extensive burned areas suggested either a fire that destroyed the facility or, more likely, the combustion of bagasse.

In view of the intact foundations, it is suggested that this location may qualify for National Register eligibility under Criterion D.

Surface Collection

Table 10 presents artifacts collected from the surface of Lorrett Plantation 916IVXXX). In general, these suggest a 19th/20th century antiquity for the site. Specifically, the decorated whiteware, pearlware, and creamware all date to the ante-bellum period, and the 38 identifiable nails are predominantly (61 percent) of the cut type. These facts reinforce the suggestion that this site dates from the antebellum period to at least the early 20th century. Table 11 provides soil profiles for this site.

Table 10. Table 10. Surface scatter artifacts from 16IVXX.

	Historic Surface Scatter	
	Btw T30&31 ST1&3-Surface	TOTAL
Ceramics		
Whiteware		
Plain	2	15
Decorated		
Banded		4
Shell edge		1
Stoneware		
Rockingham Glaze		4
Bristol Glaze		1
Decorated		4
Generic		5
Ironstone ware		
Decorated		2
Other	1	1
Pearlware		
Plain	1	1
Decorated		
Mocha		1
Other		2
Creamware		
Plain		3

Porcelain		
Plain		5
Decorated		
Maker's Mark		4
Other		2
Glass		
Bottle (curved)	6	188
Window (Flat)	1	19
Milk		4
Fused		1
Bottle		1
Button	1	3
Metal		
Iron		
Fasteners		
Nails		
Wire		15
Square		23
Unknown		4
Spikes		2
Hooks		1
Hinges		1
Wire		27
Plumbing		
Fixture		1
Shavings		4
Unknown		9
Construction Material		
Brick		48
Concrete		4
Metal		54
Mortar		18
Bone		
Unknown		16
Tooth		3
Shell		
<i>Rangia</i>		5
Oyster		2
Other		2
Wood		

Charcoal		45
Coal		3
Prehistoric Flakes		
Primary		3
Clinkers		11
TOTAL	12	572

Table 11. Soil profiles from Lorrett Plantation (16IVXXX).

	Depth	Munsell	Description	Notes
Location				
Loc. 1 T17ST1	0-25 cmbs	7.5YR3/2	Compact sand with clay	Heavy brick and charcoal at 20 cmbs
	25-50 cmbs	10YR4/4	Moist silty sand	
Loc. 2 5S0E	0-35 cmbs	10YR3/2	Very compact sandy silt	Articulated brick 0-15 cmbs
Loc. 3 T22ST1 (Datum)	0-20 cmbs	10YR3/2	Silty sand with small amount of clay	
	20-50 cmbs	7.5YR4/4	Silty sand with mod. amount of clay	Brick begins at soil change (20 cmbs)
Loc. 4 T26ST13 (Datum)	0-15 cmbs	10YR3/2	Silty sandy loam	Brick present over whole area
	15-50 cmbs	7.5YR5/4	Silty sand with small amt. of clay	
Loc. 5 T25ST9 (Datum)	0-25 cmbs	10YR3/2	Sandy loam with small amt. of clay	
	25-50 cmbs	10YR4/4	Moist silty sand	
Loc. 5 T26ST4	0-20 cmbs	10YR3/2	Compact sandy loam	
	20-50 cmbs	10YR4/3	Silty sand with mod. amnt. of clay	

Figures 56-64 are examples of artifacts from 16IVxx.

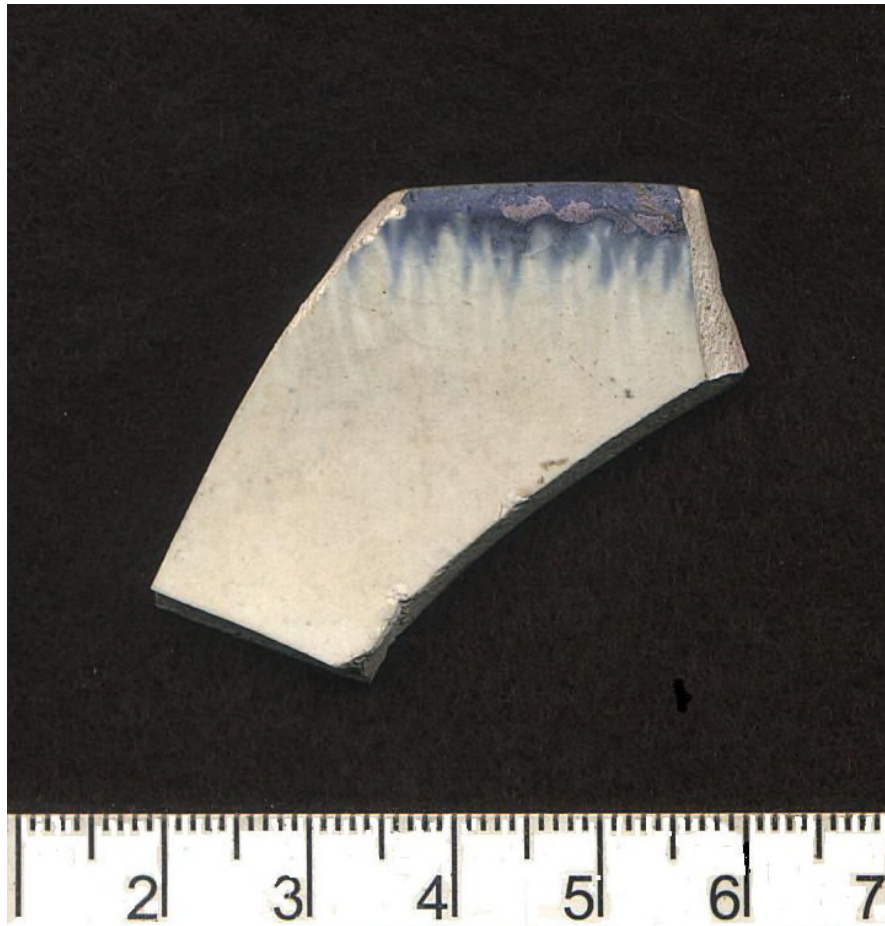


Figure 56. Blue shell-edged whiteware from 10N10E, 16IVxx.

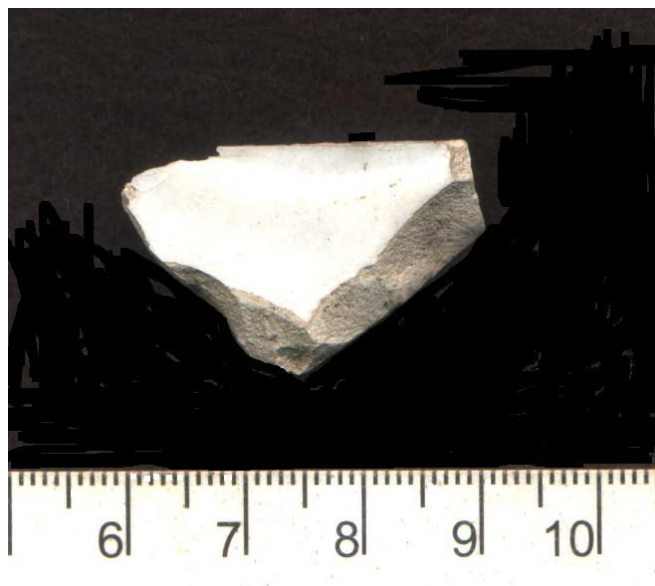


Figure 57. Plain pearlware from surface, 16IVxx.



Figure 58. Mocha decorated pearlware, Location 3, 16IV xx.

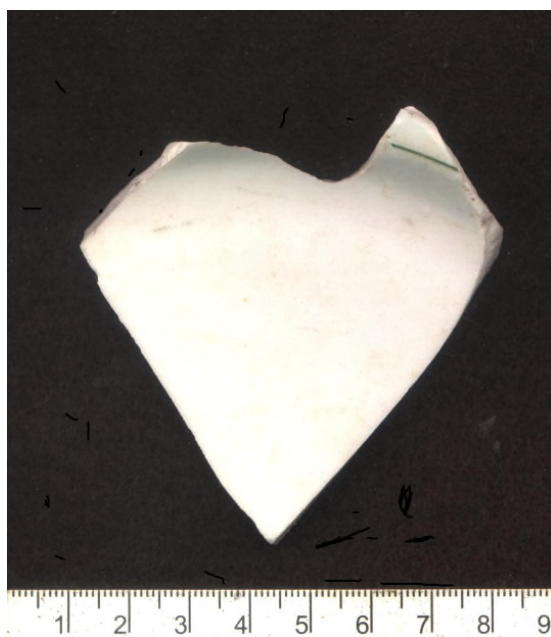


Figure 59. Porcelain with green annular ring, surface, Location 1, 16IVXX.

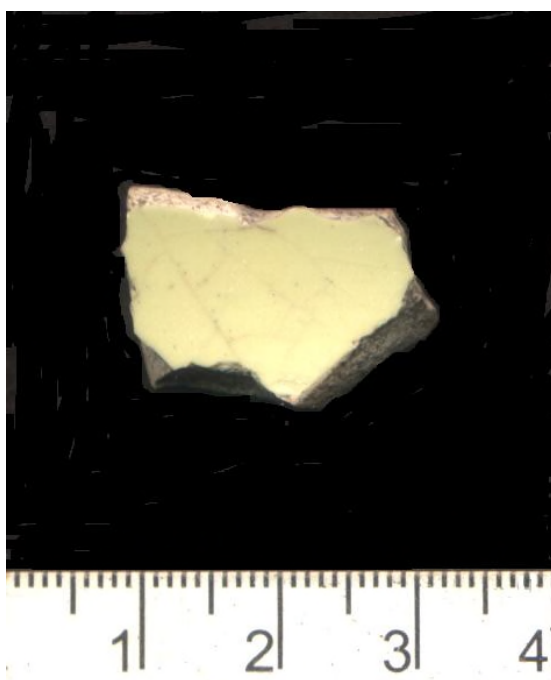


Figure 60. Creamware, Location 3, 16IVxx.



Figure 61. Bristol-glaze stoneware ginger beer bottle, Loc. 3, 16IVxx.



Figure 62. Small bottle with screw-type neck, surface, 16IVxxx



Figure 63. Cut nail, Loc. 3, 16IVXXX.



Figure 64. Mammal long bone, ST10N10E, 16IVXXX.

Discussion

The Lorrett Plantation site (16IVXX) covers a large area, 18 ac (7.27 ha) and consists of five discrete locations with intact materials. The first four locations probably represent domestic structures and/or work buildings (e.g., shops) of some sort. The fifth location was probably the sugar house.

The artifacts indicate a span from the early 19th through at least part of the 20th century. Considering the fact that articulated brick foundations are represented at these locations, it is considered that this site is of potential National Register eligibility.

CHAPTER EIGHT: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

A survey of 723 ac (292.6 ha) on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River, in Iberville Parish, covered portions of two former plantations. A total of 1,259 transect shovel tests were excavated.

While most of the area surveyed was culturally sterile, two cultural locations facing LA 141 (Point Clair Road) were defined. These were portions of Virginia Plantation (16IV146) and a part of Lorrett Plantation (16IVxxx).

The former consisted of remains belonging to a possible late 19th/early 20th century church. Intact foundations were uncovered, as well as artifacts suggesting a 19th/20th century date. No cemetery was found.

The latter was a site composed of five discrete cultural loci. Each contained intact bricks and Location 5 was evidently the remains of the plantation sugar house. The artifacts ranged from the late 18th/early 19th century to the 20th century.

Recommendations

It is suggested that both these properties are of potential National Register eligibility under Criterion D. In the case of properties that are possibly eligible for the NRHP, the owner has the option of avoiding the property or of undertaking further investigations to establish NRHP-eligibility. It is also recommended that a 100 ft (30.8 m) buffer be utilized around the newly defined Virginia Plantation site.

SURA, Inc., further recommends that all other acreage not specified above be opened to such development as the owners deem advisable.

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