Exhibit EE. Claiborne Site Phase I Culutural Resources Assessment

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE EVANS SITE AT THE HISTORIC CLAIBORNE PLANTATION IN IBERVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA

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July 2016

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TerraX Report No. 2016.012

July 14, 2016

ABSTRACT

From January 18 to February 5 and from May 16 to June 6, 2016, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the Evans Site at the historic Claiborne Plantation in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed by Paul D. Jackson (field director), Marie Pokrant (field director), Chris Rivers, Matt Sumrall, Shelly Miller, Anthony Chieffo, Tom Hough, Thomas Kennedy, Blair Bordelon, Max Pinsonneault, Ryan Nordness, Nicholas Butler, and Diana Johnson. Paul D. Jackson served as Principal Investigator for all field work. Total acreage for this project is approximately 1,047 acres (423.7 hectares).

The current investigation recorded the entire survey area as the Claiborne Plantation, Site 16IV226. This seems to match the historic boundaries of the Claiborne Plantation as seen on the 1879-80 Mississippi River Commission map. This plantation has been a working sugarcane enterprise since at least 1816, when it was purchased by W.C.C. Claiborne, at one time a member of the Tennessee State Supreme Court, the U.S. House of Representatives, governor of the Mississippi Territory, governor of the Territory of Orleans, governor of Louisiana, and a member of the U.S. Senate. Within the Claiborne Plantation boundaries are 17 loci that possess either a concentration of artifacts or an isolated artifact find. Of these 17 loci, only four (Loci 3, 14, 15, and 17) seem to possess research potential. These loci contain historic structures (standing and non-extant), possible cultural subsurface features, artifacts below the plow zone, and/or possible intact deposits. The remaining 13 loci exhibit extensive disturbance from agricultural activities, pipelines, canals, roads, and other plantation activities.

TerraX recommends that Site 16IV226 is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and D. However, large portions of the site can be cleared of archaeological concerns. TerraX recommends that only the four loci (3, 14, 15, and 17) should be avoided by any ground-disturbing activities. If avoidance is not possible, Phase II testing is recommended for these four loci.

TerraX resurveyed the previously recorded historic structures that were within the project APE of approximately a one mile radius or just outside of the one mile radius. Of the 13 buildings from the 1984 buildings survey in the project APE, six are no longer extant. Within the survey APE, two buildings are eligible for the NRHP (24-00872 in Iberville Parish and 03-00198 in Ascension Parish).

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by the Baton Rouge Area Chamber of Baton Rouge, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the Evans Site at the historic 1,047-acre Claiborne Plantation in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. The first part of the Phase I survey was performed from January 18 to February 5, 2016, by Paul D. Jackson (field director), Chris Rivers, Tom Hough, Thomas Kennedy, Blair Bordelon, Max Pinsonneault, Ryan Nordness, Nicholas Butler, and Diana Johnson. The second part of the survey was accomplished from May 16 to June 6 after receiving permission from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District; the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) in Baton Rouge; and the Atchafalaya Levee District to dig within 1,500 feet of the levee. This second portion of the survey was performed by Marie Pokrant (field director), Chris Rivers, Matt Sumrall, Shelly Miller, and Anthony Chieffo. Paul D. Jackson served as Principal Investigator for all field work. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria.

The project area is found within Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 65, 66, 67, and 68, Township 10 South, Range 14 East as seen on the 1999 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1). The project area is situated between the communities of Cannonburg and Hohen Solms on the west bank of the Mississippi River. The study area is within and surrounded by agricultural fields (Figure 1.2). State Highway 405 and the levee system separate the tract from the Mississippi River to the north.

At the time of the survey, the project area was a working sugarcane plantation, with both harvested areas (fallow fields) and areas with sugarcane present (Figures 1.3 and 1.4). Disturbances in the project area are myriad and include past and present agricultural activities, levee construction, underground pipelines, canals, roads, and building construction and razing.

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

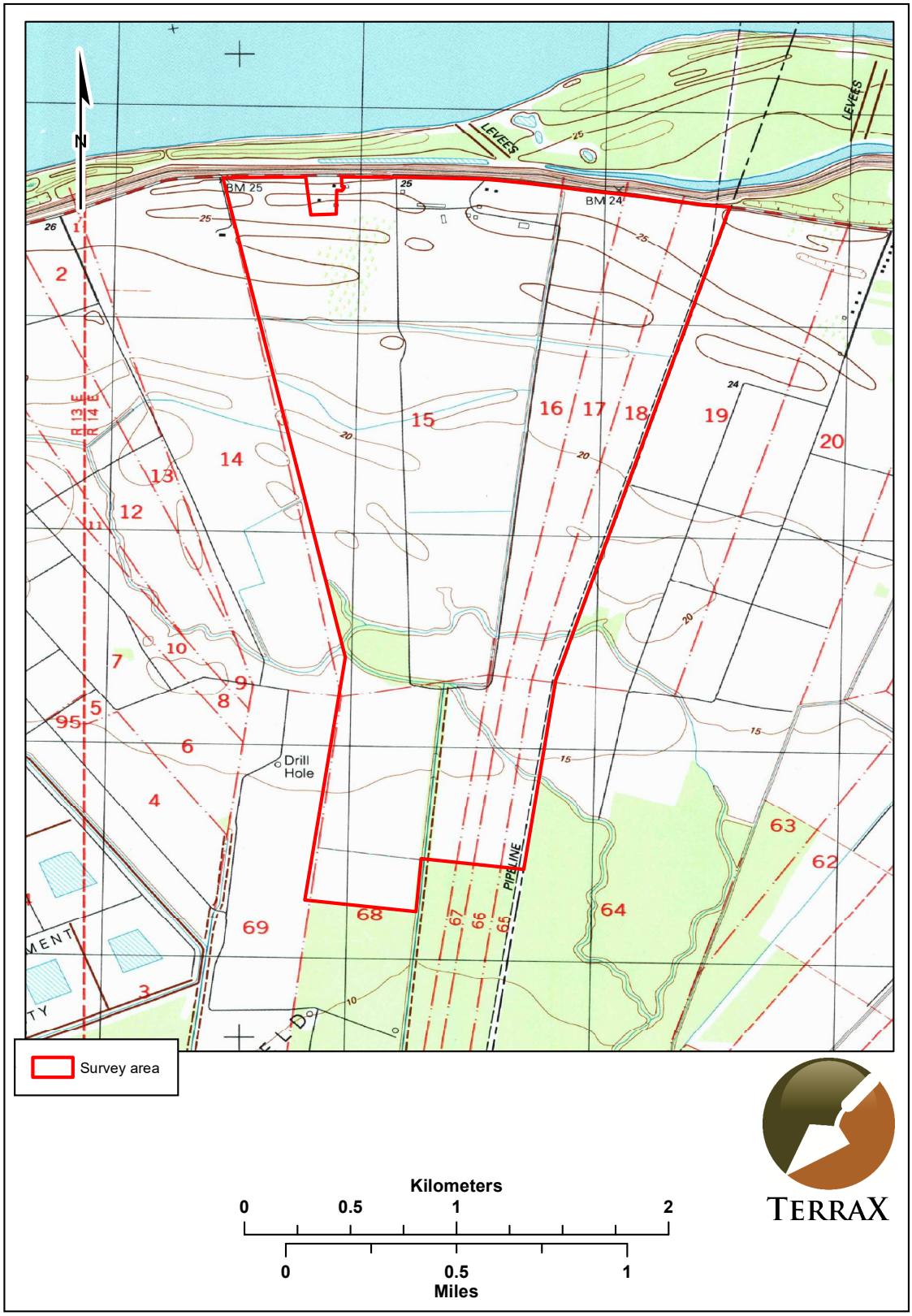

Figure 1.1. *Map showing the project area (based on the 1999 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).*

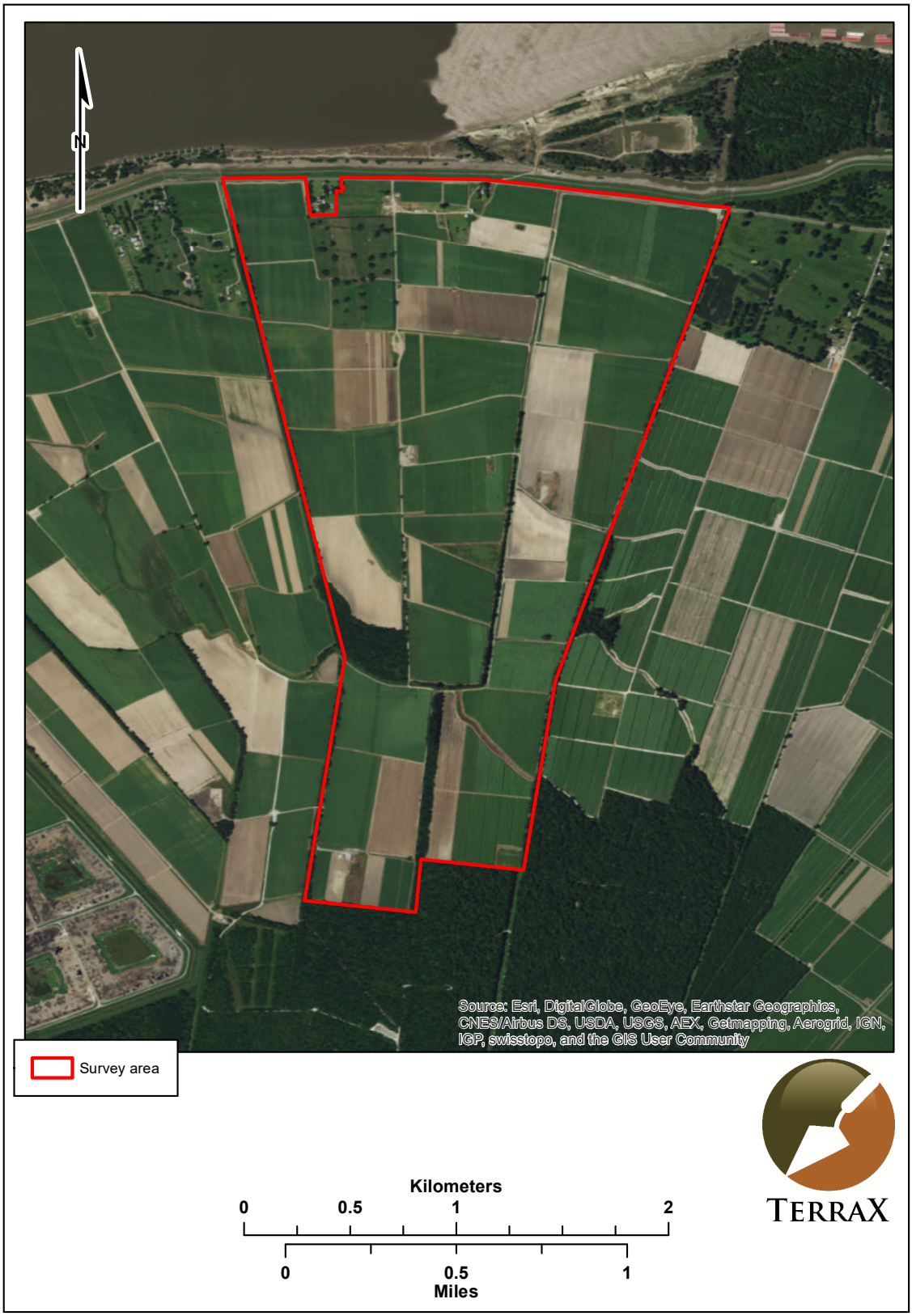

Figure 1.2. *Aerial view showing the project area and agricultural fields.*

Figure 1.3. *View of sugarcane field, facing north.*

Figure 1.4. *View of harvested sugarcane field, facing north.*

CHAPTER 2
PROJECT AREA ENVIRONMENT

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Evans Site project area is situated about 11 miles (crossing the Mississippi River as the crow flies) south of Baton Rouge and about the same distance southeast of the parish seat of Plaquemine on the west bank of the Mississippi River. Elevations within the project area range from about 12 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southern portion away from the river to 25 ft AMSL near the levee along the river.

The project area lies within the south-central region of the Mississippi River Delta Plain and consists of alluvium laid down in the recent Holocene (Figure 2.1). This alluvium is bordered to the west by Vermilion Bay, to the east by the Pearl River, and the north by a line running along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, then up the old Pleistocene Ridge on the river's present east bank until around the area of Simmesport, Louisiana, then on a line down to Vermilion Bay south of Lafayette. Alluvium consists of sandy and gravelly channel deposits mantled by sandy to muddy natural levee deposits, with organic-rich muddy backswamp deposits in between (Louisiana Geological Survey 2010). The soils of the natural levees formed in sediments that were deposited by former channels of the Mississippi River. A series of

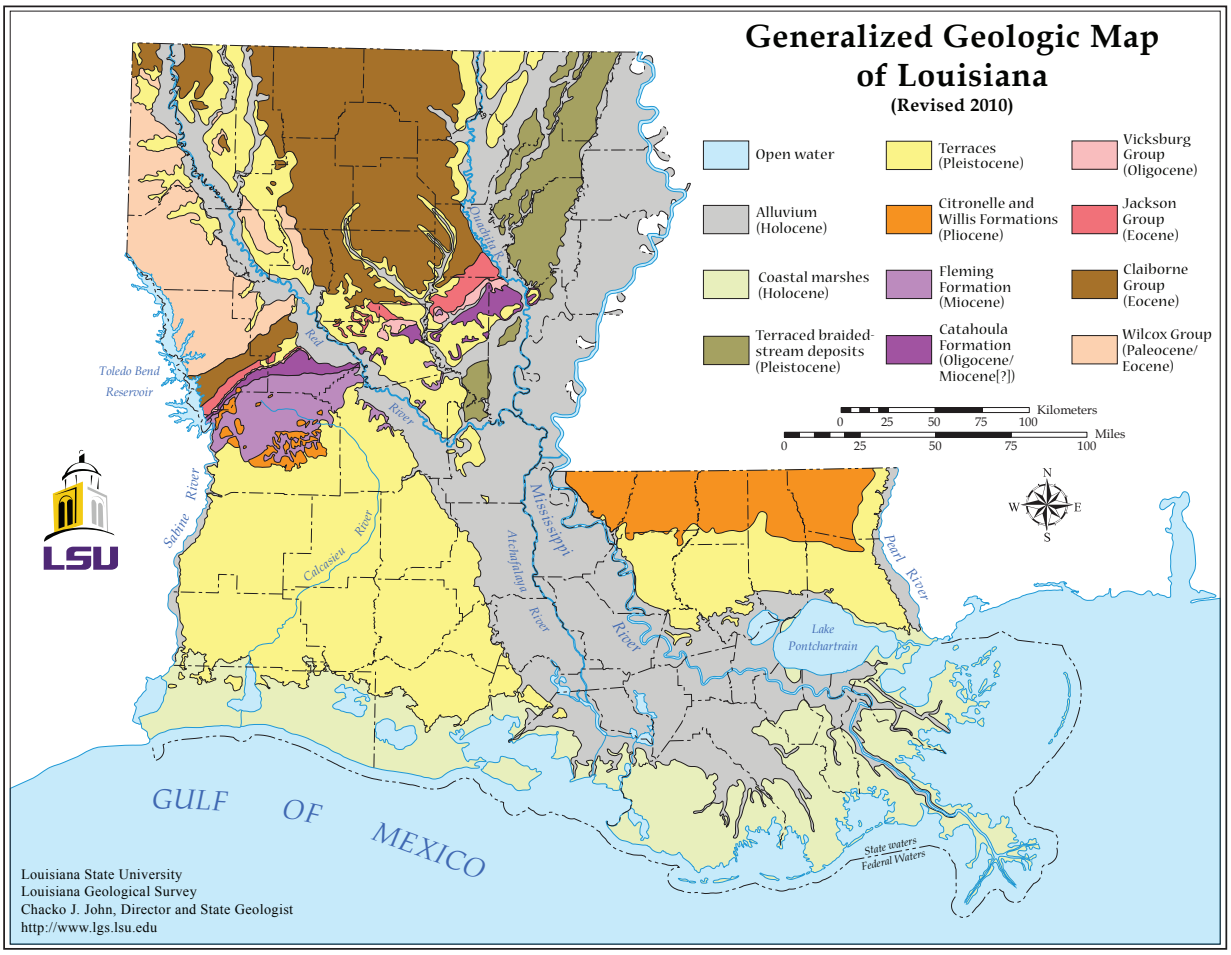

Figure 2.1. *Geologic map of Louisiana (Louisiana Geological Survey 2010).*

natural streams and man-made canals drain the Evans Site land south into the many-channeled Avoca Island Cutoff, then into Lake Verret, Lake Palourde, and Atchafalaya Bay, before eventually reaching the Gulf of Mexico.

SOILS

A review of the Web Soil Survey (2016) identified four soil types within the project area (Figure 2.2). These are Cancienne silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes; Cancienne silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent; Gramercy silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes; and Schriever clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes. Cancienne series soils, formerly included with Commerce soils, are very deep, level to gently undulating, and somewhat poorly drained. They exist on high and intermediate positions on natural levees and deltaic fans of the Mississippi River and its distributaries. This soil is used primarily for crops, such as sugarcane, soybeans, corn, and wheat. Gramercy soils are very deep and poorly drained. They can be found on alluvial flats and lower parts of natural levees on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River and its distributaries. Crops such as sugarcane, soybeans, cotton, corn, and hay do well in this soil or it can be used as pasture. Schriever soils are also very deep and poorly drained. Found on the lower parts of natural levees and in backswamps, they are mainly used for cropland. Crops include sugarcane, rice, soybeans, wheat, grain sorghum, and oats (Web Soil Survey 2016).

FLORA

Nearby wooded areas are comprised mainly of willow (*Salix nigra*) and other water-tolerant hardwoods, including cottonwood (*Populous deltoides*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar spp.*), and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Natural levees and abandoned point bars, less subject to long periods of flooding, support live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), magnolia (*Magnolia spp.*), hickory (*Carya cordiformis* and *Carya alba*), pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), and sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988:79). The backswamp areas are dominated by Tupelo or black gum (*Nyssa aquatica*), baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). This area was flooded regularly prior to the construction of the artificial levees. The environment is typically suited for wildlife habitat, timber, water storage, waste filtering, hunting, and trapping.

FAUNA

A variety of fauna thrives within this region due to the abundance of water. Mammal types in the area include deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), fox (*Urocyon spp.*), squirrel (*Sciurus spp.*), rabbit (*Sylvagus spp.*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*). In the backswamp lakes, tributary streams, and river channels, numerous bird species, including herons, egrets, and migratory ducks are also present. The waterways and flooded backswamps are also home to large numbers of fish species, snakes, turtles, and alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*) (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988:79).

CLIMATE

The climate in this area is characterized as humid, warm, and subtropical due in large part to the Gulf of Mexico. Winters are mild with an average temperature of 54 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and an average daily minimum temperature of 45 degrees F. In summer, the average temperature is 81 degrees F and the average daily maximum temperature is 90 degrees F. Humidity is generally high, with an average of 88 percent in the morning hours. The average annual total precipitation is 57 inches with October being the driest month. Thunderstorms are common between June and September. Snow is seldom encountered in this region (Spicer et al. 1977).

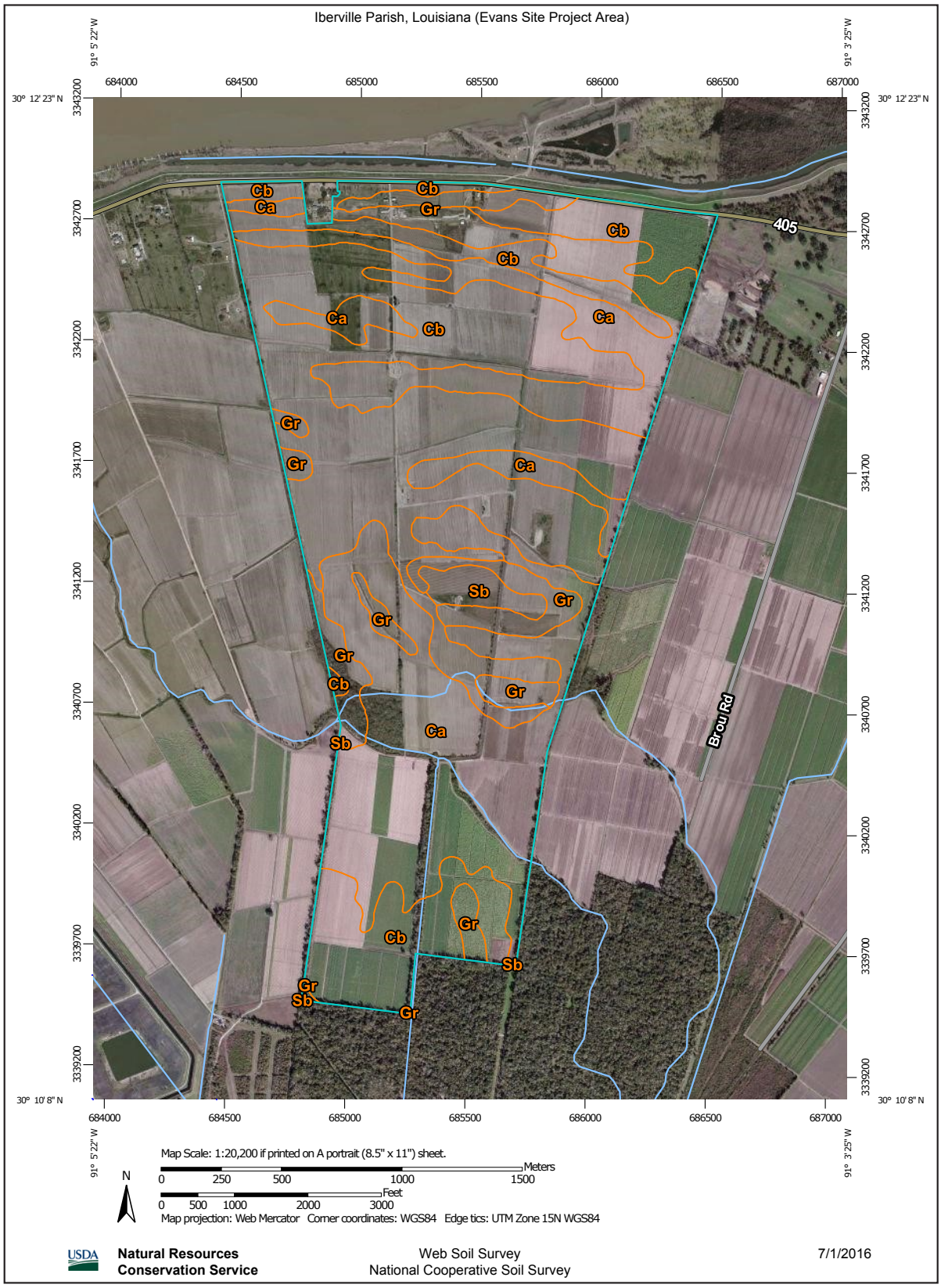

Figure 2.2. *Map depicting soil types within the project area.*

CHAPTER 3
CULTURAL HISTORY

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

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

It has been thought that the population of the Paleoindian period was highly adaptive, mobile hunter-gatherers whose ancestors had migrated from Siberia into North America between 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., although new discoveries are changing this long-held belief. This migration is believed to have occurred during a geologic period, the Pleistocene Epoch, when glaciers were expanding and retreating from fluctuations in the climate from cold to warm episodes (Anderson 1996). The population movements were presumably made possible when the colder periods of the Pleistocene Epoch captured large quantities of the earth's water in glaciers. This lowered sea levels and exposed large portions of the continent; allowing human populations to follow the Pleistocene mammals across the Americas.

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

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

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

During the Early Archaic period it is reasonable to assume there was a trend towards a more sedentary lifeway. Anderson (1996) discussed evidence that indicated a different trend which emphasized foraging adaptations in the Georgia Coastal Plain region during this time. Willey, Phillips, (Willey and Phillips 1958) and Caldwell (1958) viewed the Archaic stage as a dramatic shift from previous Paleoindian lifeways. However, as Walthall argues, this might have been true in northern regions where the drastic climatic shift precipitated large-scale population movements and material culture change, but in the non-glacial regions of the Southeast this change would have been much more gradual which would lead to imperceptible cultural adaptation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Tchefuncte Culture (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) followed the Poverty Point Culture and are set apart from early cultures by being the first Louisiana Indians to manufacture large amounts of pottery. In coastal Louisiana the shell middens are located in two primary areas, the Pontchartrain Basin around Grand Lake, and along the midden reaches of the Vermilon River (Hunter et al. 1991). The pottery was used to store and stew foods in a much more efficient manner. Unlike the previous Poverty Point Culture, the Tchefuncte

Indians did not rely on imported trade materials to make tools and ornaments, instead they used local materials (Neuman and Hawkins 1993).

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

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

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

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

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION (A.D. 1542 TO 1699)

By the time Europeans made contact with the inhabitants of North America, the people living in this area had developed a complex society with a trade network that brought in exotic items from across the

continent (Buxton and Crutchfield 1985). Trading paths connected villages and these would later be used by European explorers and settlers to enter the area.

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

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

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

After De Soto, the next European to enter the Louisiana region was a Frenchman named Robert Cavalier de la Salle. In 1682, his company sailed down the Mississipppi River to the Gulf of Mexico and encountered native Bayougoula people in modern day Iberville Parish (Bryant et al. 1982:31-32). La Salle attempted to return to the area two years later but could not relocate the Mississippi River and eventually became stranded on the Texas Coast. In 1699, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville arrived with the second French expedition of the area. Rather than working south along the Mississippi River, Iberville chose to follow the coast to the Mississippi River and then work north. Iberville travelled up the river to modern day Point Coupee Parish. After this successful expedition Louisiana was opened to settlement (Bryant et al. 1982:33-36).

COLONIZATION (A.D. 1700 TO 1803)

In 1718, John Law, a French proprietor, was given a trade monopoly by French King Louis XV. Law formed his company to settle and develop portions of Louisiana and vigorously sold stock throughout Europe. Most of Law's initial settlements were based along the Mississippi River with trading posts

positioned throughout the region. These posts were largely inhabited by European trappers and local Native Americans. Despite Law's efforts, the majority of Louisiana was not truly colonized until France ceded the territory to the Spanish in 1763 (Weinstein et al. 1979). Once the Spanish took over the Louisiana territory, many changes were introduced. One of these was the influx of Acadians after their expulsion from Nova Scotia by the British in 1755. The Acadian migration in 1765 consisted of 200 refugees in the New Orleans area (Weinstein et al. 1979). From New Orleans, they spread into the eastern parts of the prairies and the immediate west.

Early settlers grew cotton, rice, indigo, corn, and sugar cane on Spanish land grants that fronted a navigable waterway and extended back 40 arpents. Early plantations were situated along navigable bayous as there were no roads or bridges in the area. It was possible to travel by horseback along the bayous on towpaths, or cordelle roads as the French referred to them. These towpaths were made by workers pulling sailboats with ropes when the wind was insufficient (Lytle et al. 1959). Observation posts along the river were watched over by women, who looked for signs of Indians in the area (St. John the Baptist Parish 2015). At first, indigo was the primary crop, with cotton a close second. The indigo crop failure in 1794 hurt many planters. Jesuits introduced sugarcane to the region in the 1750s and the first sugarhouse was built by Joseph Dubreuil in 1758. Jean Etienne de Boré had a plantation in New Orleans (currently the site of Audubon Park) and was determined to try sugarcane against the advice of his wife and friends. Many people thought the climate was too cold in Louisiana for the cane to fully ripen. By 1795, he had his first crop ground and made 100 hogshead of sugar (Goodspeed Publishing Company 1892). Soon after, many planters followed suit.

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

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (A.D. 1803 TO 1860)

On April 10, 1805, the Orleans Territory was divided into 12 counties, with Iberville County one of these original entities. Iberville Parish was established on March 31, 1807 as one of the original 19 parishes. The parish was named in honor of explorer Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, the brother of Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville. Point Pleasant became the seat of government in 1807 and remained such until 1842 when it was changed to Plaquemine. Plaquemine comes from an Indian word meaning 'persimmon.'

After the discovery of how to granulate sugar by Jean Etienne de Boré at his plantation, southern areas along the Mississippi River quickly became very profitable sugar cane farming enterprises (Bryant et al. 1982:52). Cotton was still king until the War of 1812, when the British blockade kept out sugar from foreign markets. Many planters switched to the economic boon of sugar (Carmon 2007). As a result of these successful plantations, Louisiana's population growth exploded in the first part of the nineteenth century. Iberville Parish has always been one of the largest sugar-producing parishes in the state and was known as 'Sweet Iberville' (Spicer et al. 1977; Iberville Parish Tourism 2015).

Census records for Iberville Parish in 1840 show 2,523 whites, 85 free colored, and 5,887 slaves. In 1860, those numbers had risen to 3,793 whites, 188 free colored, and 10,680 slaves. In Iberville Parish in 1850, nine free black owners held land valued at $271,900. In 1860, 14 free blacks owned $651,800 worth of land (Schweninger 1989).

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1861 TO TWENTIETH CENTURY)

Louisiana's settlement and economy were put on hold during the Civil War as Union and Confederate forces contested Louisiana, and in particular, the head of the Mississippi River. Companies formed within Iberville Parish include the 2nd Regiment, Louisiana Cavalry, Company I and the 11th Regiment, Louisiana Infantry, Company C.

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

In 1866, there were over six million acres of federal land that had been surveyed but not purchased. The Southern Homestead Act was meant to offer this land at nominal fees to poor people. The very next year, the Act was repealed and the land was up for grabs by any buyer. With prices as low as 45 cents an acre, wealthy buyers could, and did, purchase over 100,000 acres each. Over a million acres were bought up by Northerners.

Many of the former slaves had fled the South, not being eager to perform the same jobs they had been forced to do as slaves, so a new labor source was necessary. White laborers did not want to take the sugarcane jobs as they felt that was beneath them. In 1870, Chinese workers from California arrived at Edward Gay's St. Louis plantation in Iberville Parish. Gay's son found the Chinese 'the queerest looking creatures he ever saw,' while his daughter 'laughed till she cried when they came stalking off the boat' (University of Richmond 2015). They were given work clothes and sent directly to work in the sugarcane fields. In an attempt to remove them from their culture, the Chinese workers were only allowed to wear their Chinese dress on Sundays. In this manner, they were treated more like slaves than hired help as the plantation owners transferred their racial prejudices to the unfamiliar Chinese.

In 1877, Louisiana rejoined the Union, being one of the last southern states to do so. At this time, approximately 85 percent of the state was forested. Longleaf pine existed in virgin stands of trees up to 200 years old. The open areas beneath the trees were free of underbrush and this environment was very conducive to easy lumbering. Cypress trees were predominant in the swamps and in the early twentieth century, Louisiana led the nation in cypress production. Cypress shingles were manufactured at and shipped from Plaquemine. Pine forests were more plentiful, but there were plenty of mills for both tree species (Fricker 2015).

Slowly the lumber industry become more and more important for its economic potential for Louisiana residents (Bryant et al. 1982:63). Innovations in the 1880s and 1890s, such as the skidder, pullboats (barges), and railroad dummy lines, facilitated the removal of logs from the woods and swamps. The expansion of the railroads went hand-in-hand with the timber harvest, not only providing access to the trees, but also carrying lumber to markets. Towns sprang up around the sawmills, built and owned by the lumber companies. Once an area had been stripped of its trees, the mono-purpose towns were either dismantled

by the lumber company or left to become ghost towns. Even small towns that existed prior to a sawmill became like company towns. Usually the timber company was the largest employer and made possible civic improvements; bankrolling fire departments, ice plants, brass bands, and baseball teams (Fricker 2015).

MODERN HISTORIC (TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST CENTURIES)

African Americans continued to flee the agricultural south in favor of industrial jobs in the northern cities. In addition to the migration, influenza and military service in World War I contributed to the labor shortage. Agricultural pay was still woefully inadequate, going from about 80 cents per day in the early 1920s to only about 95 cents per day in the early 1930s (Lee et al. 2010). The Sugar Act of 1937 terminated child labor and payment in plantation store credits instead of cash, as well as raised the daily wage to $1.17. In 1939, the U.S. Department of Agriculture set the pay at $1.50 for a nine-hour day. This increased to $2.70 in 1944 as labor was once again lost to the war effort. Depressed sugar prices kept labor costs low, only increasing to $2.90 per day for field labor and $3.65 for tractor drivers. In the harvest season, tractor drivers were paid $4.50 per day. In contrast, Florida sugar cane workers received $4.05 per day and sugar beet workers were paid $5.40. Union workers in Hawaii received over $6 per day (Lee et al. 2010).

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

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

Settlement along the railroad continued to grow into the twentieth century and towns and villages began to emerge as a result. Modern roads and highways continued this trend, fostering new settlement in areas previously inaccessible. The petroleum industry probably had the most dynamic impact on the landscape and economy in Louisiana. The need for gasoline and lubricating oil intensified the search for more resources in the state and the discovery at Spindle Top salt dome near Beaumont and at Jennings in Jefferson Davis Parish firmly placed Louisiana as a centerpiece in the petroleum industry. The largest oil reserves in Louisiana are south of Baton Rouge. These discoveries led to the construction of massive pipelines across the prairies to Baton Rouge and Beaumont, Texas (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988:166-170). Even today, Louisiana's primary economies are agriculture and petroleum. There are four salt domes in Iberville Parish: White Castle, Choctaw, Bayou Blue, and Bayou des Glaises. Only Choctaw is in production and its bounty is shipped as brine by pipeline to Baton Rouge (Spicer et al. 1977).

In the mid-twentieth century, sugar cane planting strategies led to three harvests from one planting, although later harvests were not as productive as the first one. Several factors can make for a poor harvest, including soil compaction by heavy machinery, poor drainage, cold temperatures, plant diseases, and loss of nutrients. While sugar cane needs plenty of water, too much on poorly drained fields can result in root rot and other diseases. Drainage ditches and canals are necessary for good crop yields. Planting is generally done in August, September, and October, with only one-quarter of the cane germinating. The large plantations may have had as many as 30 structures for the workers and a company store, since the plantations were often far

removed from town. In the 1950s, about 41 percent of the farm operators were owners, 20 percent were part-owners, four percent were managers, and 35 percent were tenants. Less than a quarter of the tenants paid cash rent; the rest were share-cash or share-crop tenants (Lytle et al. 1959).

Bayou Plaquemine was used as a navigable waterway for centuries. The Plaquemine Lock was designed by Colonel George W. Goethals (1858-1928), the assistant to the chief engineer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He would later go on to become the chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission and oversee the design and construction of the Panama Canal. Completed in 1909, the Plaquemine Lock was known for having the highest freshwater lift of any lock in the world at 51 ft, along with its unique design that worked with gravity flow. Hydraulic pumps were added later. The lock provided a shortcut from the Mississippi River into Louisiana's interior and by 1925, Bayou Plaquemine had become the northern terminus of the Intracoastal Canal system (Iberville Parish Tourism 2015). World War II and subsequent years saw an increase in traffic, which put a severe strain on the lock's capacity. In 1961, a larger set of locks began operating at Port Allen and the Plaquemine Lock was closed after 52 years of service. In 1974, the Corps of Engineers closed off access to the Mississippi River from Bayou Plaquemine and built the current levee. This also helped to support and stabilize the old lock system. The Plaquemine Lock structure is now on the National Register of Historic Places and includes the Gary James Hebert Memorial Lockhouse, which serves as a museum and visitors center (Iberville Parish Tourism 2015).

CHAPTER 4
PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND WORK

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the Evans Site at the historic Claiborne Plantation in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. A literature and document search was conducted in order to gather pertinent background information regarding the subject property and its surroundings. This research included an online query of the Louisiana Cultural Resource Viewer, the Phase I Surveys Database (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2016), the Historic Standing Structure Survey Files, and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2016).

The project area is found within Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 65, 66, 67, and 68 in Township 10 South, Range 14 East as seen on the 1999 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle. The project area is situated between the communities of Cannonburg and Hohen Solms on the west bank of the Mississippi River. The study area is within and surrounded by agricultural fields. State Highway 405 and the levee system separate the tract from the Mississippi River to the north.

A search of the Phase I surveys database maintained by LDOA (2016) identified seven previous archaeological surveys within a mile of the project area (Figure 4.1).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

LDOA# 22-0918. *Mississippi River Cultural Resource Survey: A Comprehensive Study Phase I.* This was prepared by the Southeast/Southwest Team of the National Park Service, Denver for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of this was to identify, describe, and evaluate known cultural resources along the lower Mississippi River (Greene et al. 1984).

LDOA# 22-1021. *Cultural Resource Survey, Louisiana Section of Proposed Pipeline Corridor from Weeks Island to Mississippi Border.* William G. McIntire completed this archaeological investigation in 1981. No new sites were discovered (McIntire 1981).

LDOA# 22-1041. *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Shell Pipeline between Station 9030+7 and Station 9863+45, Iberville and Ascension Parishes, Louisiana.* Coastal Environments, Inc. conducted this 11-mile linear survey in 1985. Some of this investigation occurred within the current project boundaries. No significant cultural resources were found (Bryant 1985).

LDOA# 22-2117. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Napoleonville to Tebone Pipeline, Louisiana.* AR Consultants conducted this 19.5-mile linear survey in 1997. Some of this investigation occurred within the current project boundaries. No cultural resources were identified during this project (Skinner 1997).

LDOA# 22-2306. *A Land Use History for Alhambra to Hohen-Solms And Hohen-Solms to Modeste Levee Enlargement Projects, Iberville and Ascension Parishes, Louisiana.* R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted this investigation between River Miles 179 and 191 in 2000. This investigation documented industrial and commercial disposing of hazardous waste (Draughon, Jr. 2000).

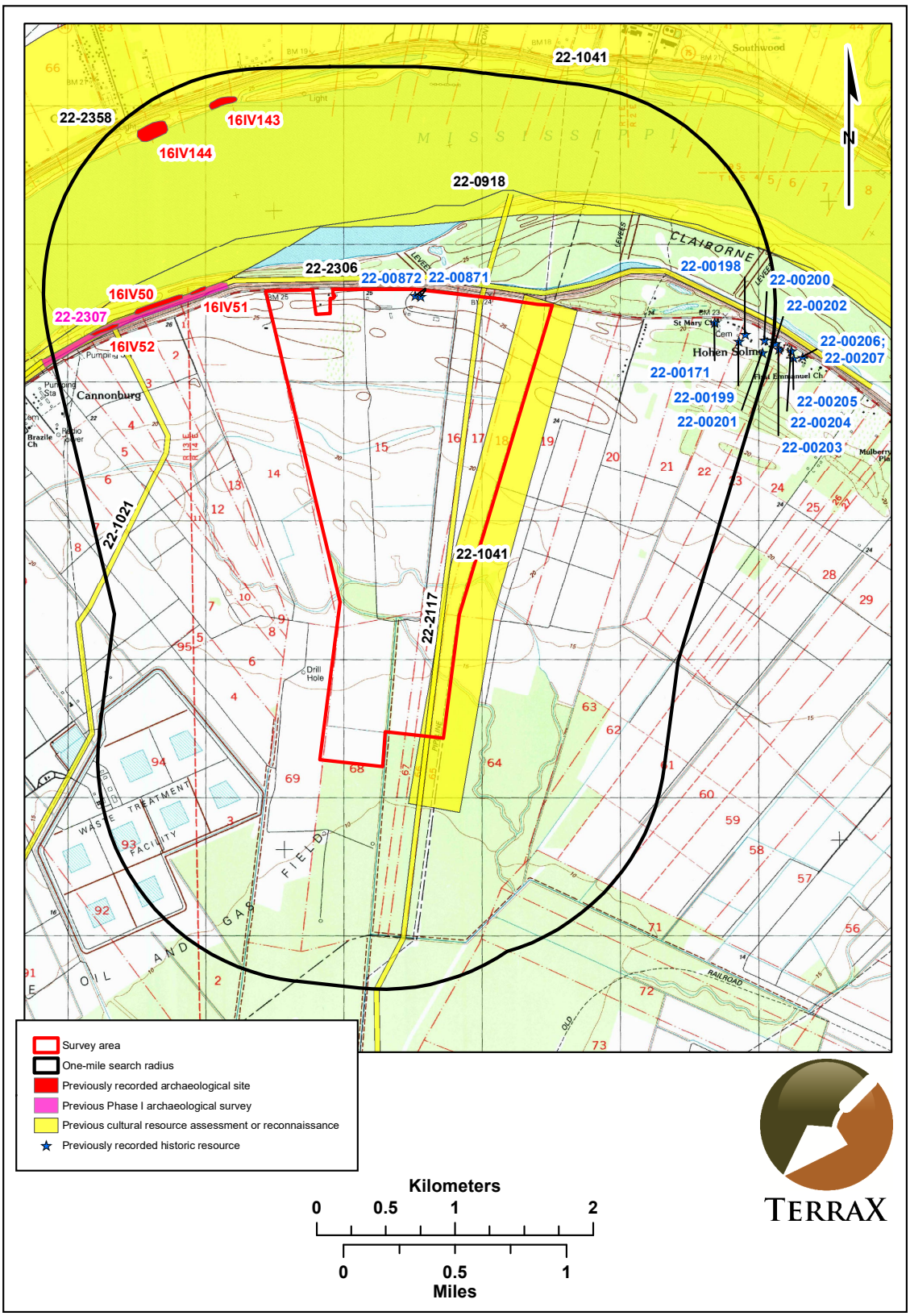

Figure 4.1. *Map showing the project area, previously recorded archaeological sites, previously surveyed areas, and recorded historic resources (based on the 1999 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5'series topographic quadrangle).*

LDOA# 22-2307. *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Inventory of the Alhambra to Hohen-Solms and Hohen-Solms to Modeste Project Items, Ascension and Iberville Parishes, Louisiana.* Accomplished by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, eight new sites were discovered. Of these, six were recommended as eligible or potentially eligible (George et al. 2000a). Three of these are within a one-mile radius of the project area (16IV50, 16IV51, and 16IV52).

LDOA# 22-2358. *Cultural Resources Study Supporting Supplement I to the Final Environmental Impact Statement, Mississippi River Main Line Levee.* R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted this survey including 11 survey items located along 15 miles of levees within six parishes in 2000. As a result of this project, 47 archaeological sites, 142 standing structures, four historic districts, and six historic cemeteries were identified. Two of these sites (16IV150 and 16IV151) are located within a mile of the proposed Evans Site. Both of these sites are recommended ineligible for the NRHP (George et al. 2000b).

A search of the site files (LDOA 2016) identified five previously recorded archaeological sites within a mile of the project area (see Figure 4.1; Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the Study Area.

Site Number	*NRHP Status*	*Components*	*Recorded by*	*Reference*
16IV50	potentially eligible	19th to early 20th century	Kari Krause	George et al. 2000
16IV51	eligible	early 19th century	Kari Krause	George et al. 2000; Godzinski et al. 2000
16IV52	eligible	late 19th to early 20th century	Kari Krause	George et al. 2000; Godzinski et al. 2000
16IV143	ineligible	late 19th to early 20th century	Peter Gendel	Goodwin et al. 1984
16IV144	ineligible	20th century	Peter Gendel	Goodwin et al. 1984

An examination of the Historic Standing Structure Survey Files at the State Library in Baton Rouge, Louisiana was performed to ascertain whether any historic resources have been recorded within or near the project area. Thirteen historic structures were found to be recorded within or just outside of a one-mile radius of the project area, two of these within the survey area (see Figure 4.1). These structures were re-assessed as part of this project and the descriptions and findings can be found in Chapter 6 - Results. Inspections of the NRHP (National Park Service 2016) failed to identify any previously listed historic properties within a mile of the project area.

CLAIBORNE PLANTATION

A preliminary attempt has been made to trace the ownership of the Claiborne Plantation. It appears that W.C.C. Claiborne bought the plantation c. 1816, before his death in 1817. It was purchased by Christopher Adams and his wife, Susan Johnson Adams, c. 1818. At some point after this, it was sold to pay off creditors. This may have been the sale to William W. Montgomery and Jonathan Montgomery in 1833. By the time of Persac's 1858 *Plantations on the Mississippi River from Natchez to New Orleans* map, it had been acquired by John R. Thompson (sometimes shown as J.B. Thompson) and his wife, Ann Montgomery Thompson (Figure 4.2). Ann may have been related to the Montgomerys who previously owned the plantation. The 1879-80 Mississippi River Commission (MRC) map depicts John A. Stevenson as the owner (Figure 4.3). In 1890, Victor Berthelot owned the property.

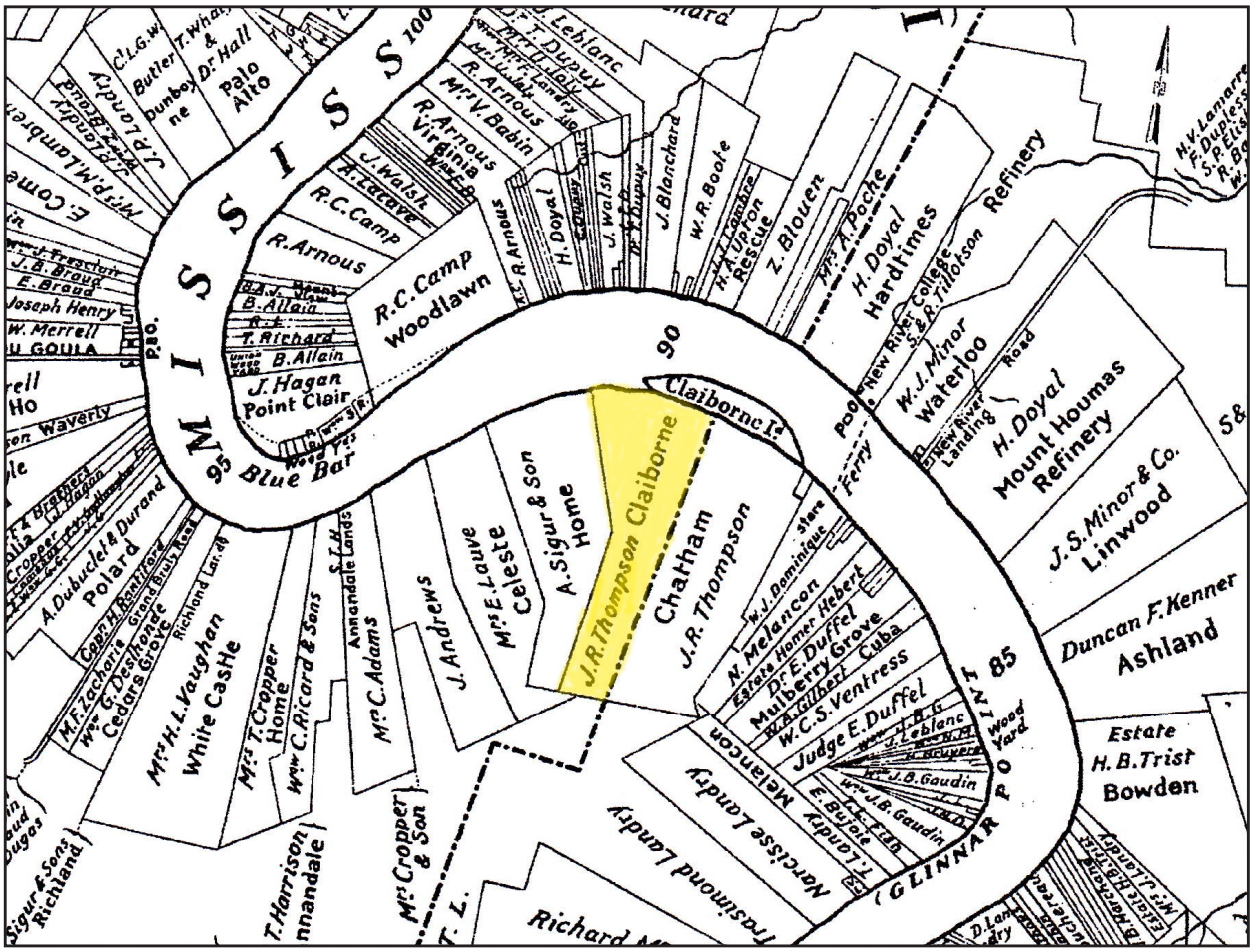

Figure 4.2. *Excerpt from Persac's 1858 chart showing Claiborne Plantation.*

William Charles Cole (W.C.C.) Claiborne was born in Sussex County, Virginia in 1775. Educated at William and Mary College, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1796, he served as a member of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention. He was appointed to the Tennessee State Supreme Court later that same year, where he served until 1797. From 1797 to 1801, Claiborne was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Following that, he became governor of the Mississippi Territory until 1803. In 1804, he served as the governor of the Territory of Orleans until 1812, when the State of Louisiana was admitted to the Union. He then became the governor of Louisiana until his term was up on December 16, 1816 and he left office. In 1817, Claiborne was elected to the U.S. Senate. He served from March 4 until his death on November 23, 1817 (National Governors Association 2011).

The next landowner of Claiborne Plantation, Christopher Adams, does not show up in Iberville Parish in the 1820, 1830, or 1840 federal census records.

Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office records list William W. Montgomery and Jonathan Montgomery as acquiring 865.42 acres comprising all of Sections 15 and 68 in T10S, R14E. Documents state the land was claimed on September 5, 1833, but it does not seem to have been filed until November 6, 1967.

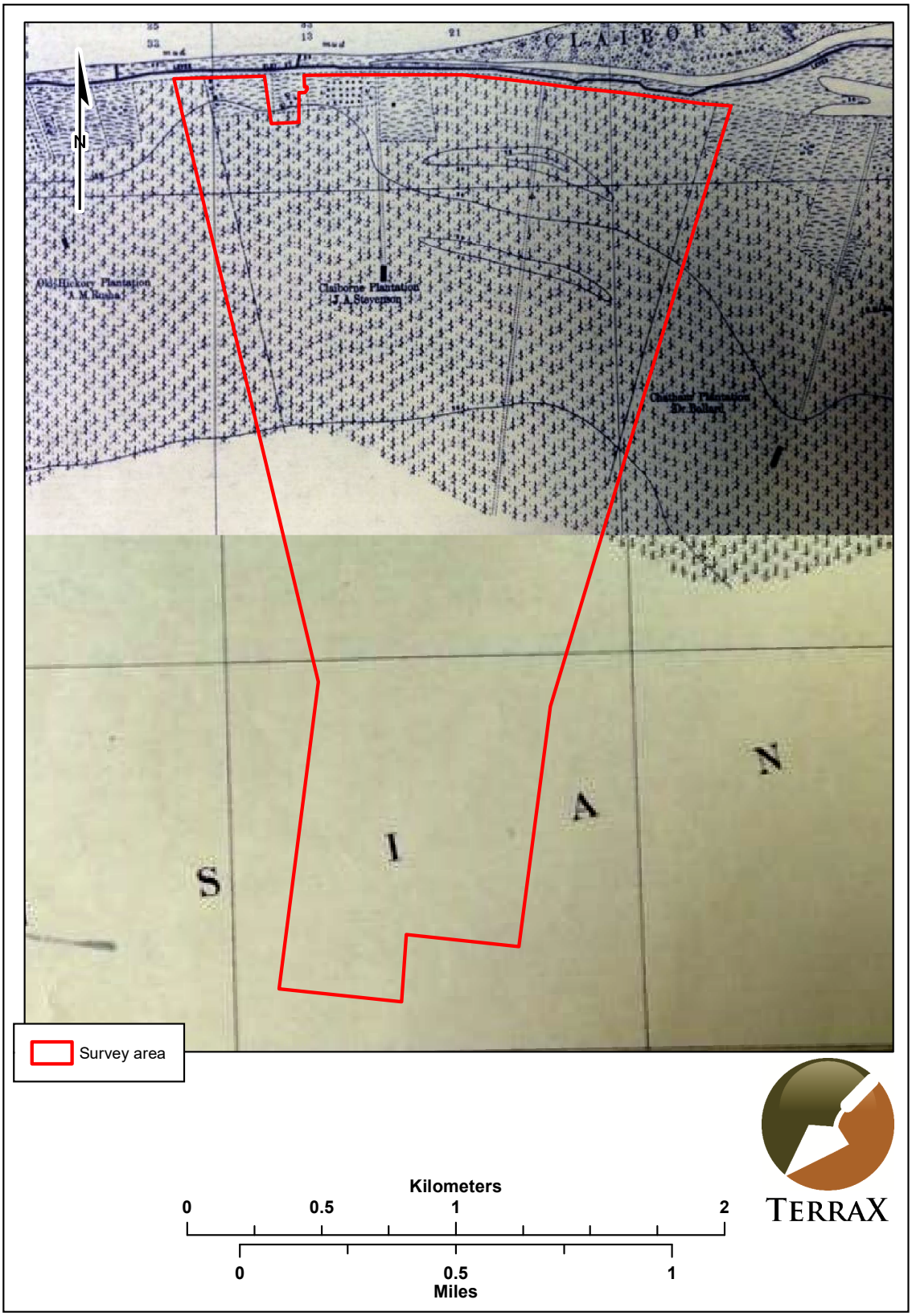

Figure 4.3. *Excerpt from the 1879-80 Mississippi River Commission Survey with project area boundaries superimposed.*

John Thompson may have gone into business with his wife's brothers before or after the marriage. Census records for "Thompson & Montgomery" in 1830 list 10 free white occupants and 60 enslaved individuals. Neighbors showing up in the census are Pierre Sigur, Widow Nathaniel Cropper, Achille and Laurent Sigur, and Hypolite Landry. The Montgomery name does not show up in the 1840 or 1850 census records for this area. The 1840 census does list J.R. Thompson with 6 free white people and 170 slaves. Neighbors are N. Cropper and Achille Sigur. In 1850, J.B. Thompson is listed as a 56-year-old planter with real estate worth $200,000. Within his household is his wife, Madam (Ann Montgomery Thompson), age 55, and presumable daughter, Julia E., age 18. Close neighbors include A. Sigur, Adaulf Sigur, and L. Banard, an overseer who lives next-door. Thompson & Montgomery do show up in the 1850 slave schedule as owning 175 slaves. Neighboring slave-owners include Norbert Cropper, with 110 slaves and C. Adams, with 91 slaves. The 1860 census shows Ann Montgomery Thompson, age 70, and five adults in the household. No occupations are listed for any of these. A neighbor is Governor Hebert, a planter. John R. Thompson shows up on the 1860 slave schedule with 194 slaves and 43 slave houses. Next door is the Cropper family and a neighbor is listed as Governor P.O. Hebert, who has 95 slaves and 56 slave houses (Ancestry 2016).

John A. Stevenson, who appears as the owner of the Claiborne Plantation on the 1879-80 MRC map, shows up in the 1880 census as a 65-year-old planter. Also in his household is his wife, 56-year-old Theodoline; son J.A., age 28, also a planter; daughter-in-law Mary, age 25; and grandchildren Pauline, age 7, Austin, age 3, Charles, age 2, and Heth(?), age 1 (Ancestry 2016).

Victor Berthelot and family members owned one of the largest planting industries in Iberville Parish. Doing business as J.A. Berthelot and Company in Hohen Solms were Victor, his brother J.A., and their brother-in-law, Louis Danos. Victor purchased the Chatham Plantation (just to the east of the Claiborne Plantation) in 1888 and bought the Claiborne Plantation in 1890, giving him a total of 2,700 acres, 1,500 of which were in cultivation. At some point, J.A. became the manager of his brother's plantations, where a well-stocked plantation store could be found. Victor shows up in the 1900 census at age 42 as a farmer. His brother-in-law, Louis Danos, age 46, is listed as a planter. Also in the Danos household is his wife, five children, a 48-year-old white boarder/housekeeper, and a 14-year-old black "adopted servant" (Ancestry 2016).

CHAPTER 5
FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

FIELD METHODS

The field survey conducted implemented standard archaeological survey techniques. Full land coverage requirements were achieved through visual inspections of the entire survey area and subsurface testing. While conducting visual inspections, any exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material. Special permission from the Atchafalaya Levee District, the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers, and the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana was needed in order to excavate within 1,500 feet of the levee.

The project area included both high and low probability areas, which was approved by the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, with most of the area deemed high. Beginning at the levee area, a high probability area stretches back from the river for some 1,300 m. South of this is a strip measuring approximately 550 m that is deemed low probability. This abuts another high probability area that contains some drainages and measures about 550 m north-south. The southernmost part of the project area, stretching for about 1,000 m, is believed to be low probability. High probability areas received shovel tests that were placed at 30 m intervals along similarly spaced transects. For low probability areas, visual inspection and subsurface testing were attempted along transects spaced at 50 m intervals.

Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer, if possible. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory. When cultural material was found, a series of shovel tests were placed in cardinal directions at 10-m intervals around the positive shovel test. Testing continued until two consecutive negative shovel tests were excavated in each direction.

LABORATORY METHODS AND COLLECTION CURATION

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

CHAPTER 6
RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

This Phase I investigation included the attempt of 4,347 shovel tests along 249 transects (Figure 6.1). Of these tests, 3,489 were negative, 401 were positive, and 457 were not excavated due to the presence of canals, roads, levee, structures, and pipelines. The project area has been disturbed by past and present agricultural activities, levee construction, underground pipelines, and road construction.

As a result of the Phase I survey, one new archaeological site, the Claiborne Plantation - 16IV226, was recorded. Within this large plantation site are 17 loci; 12 of which have a concentration of artifacts and five that are isolated finds (Figures 6.2 and 6.3). A description of Site 16IV226 and each of the loci within follows. The previously recorded historic resources were reassessed and are addressed later in this chapter.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS - SITE 16IV226

Located on the west bank of the Mississippi River within a flat floodplain, this large site has varying degrees of disturbance created by agricultural activities, road and canal construction, and structure building and razing. The site is located within active sugarcane fields, fallow fields, a horse pasture, and a cow pasture, with some modern homes and agricultural buildings present. The site measures approximately 3,490-x-2,065 m (approximately 1,047 acres). Several structures and roads are depicted on historic maps in this vicinity. The 1879-80 MRC map depicts a large rectangular structure within Locus 3; two or three structures in the vicinity of Locus 14; and a cluster of approximately 27 slave cabins/tenant houses and at least a couple of other structures in the vicinity of Locus 15 (Figure 6.4). The 1936 White Castle 15' topo map shows two structures within Locus 3, six within Locus 15, two in Locus 16, and possibly as many as seven structures within Locus 17 (Figure 6.5). The 1953 Carville 7.5' topo map shows three hollow structures and the north-south road in Locus 3; three structures in Locus 15; and four structures in Locus 17, one of them hollow (Figure 6.6).

It was noted during the survey that Locus 3 contained a concrete slab area, but no structural foundations. Locus 15 contained the ruins of a small brick structure that the landowner's son reported as being a slave cabin. It was found within an area where there are approximately 27 such structures indicated on the 1879-80 MRC map. A modern home with lawn is within this locus and researchers were not permitted to dig within the lawn. Modern agricultural buildings are located just east of this locus. No evidence of structural remains was found within Locus 16 during the survey. Locus 17 included a standing structure (Historic Resource 24-00872, built c. 1880), a brick smokehouse, a dilapidated wooden outbuilding, and a modern shed. More information about these individual loci can be found in the following sections.

Artifacts recovered across the site include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=516), a pressed brick, an extruded brick, mortar (n=19), cut nails/fragments (n=114), wire nails/fragments (n=61), window glass (n=10), barbed wire fragments (n=6), a horse shoe fragment, ferrous metal items (2 bolts, a chain link, possible fence finial, a handle, a hook, a clothing iron, a rectangular bar, 6 spikes, 2 staples, 3 straps, an undifferentiated tool, 5 wire fragments, and 32 undifferentiated fragments), slag (n=5), cuprous can lid fragments (n=2), a bisque electrical insulator, sewer pipe fragments (n=4), Prosser porcelain buttons (n=8), earthenware (n=5; Bristol slipped, hand painted, lead glazed, unglazed), creamware (n=5; relief molded, undecorated), pearlware (n=74; shell edged, transfer print, Blue Willow, dipped, hand painted, annular banded, relief molded, sponged, undecorated), whiteware (n=222; shell edged, transfer print, Blue Willow, flow blue, dipped, hand painted, annular banded, relief molded, sponged, undecorated), porcelain (n=21; hand painted, undecorated), yellowware (n=7; blue glazed interior/relief molded, undecorated), stoneware (n=15; Albany, Bristol, clear glazed, unglazed, relief molded), relief molded porcelaneous stoneware (n=5),

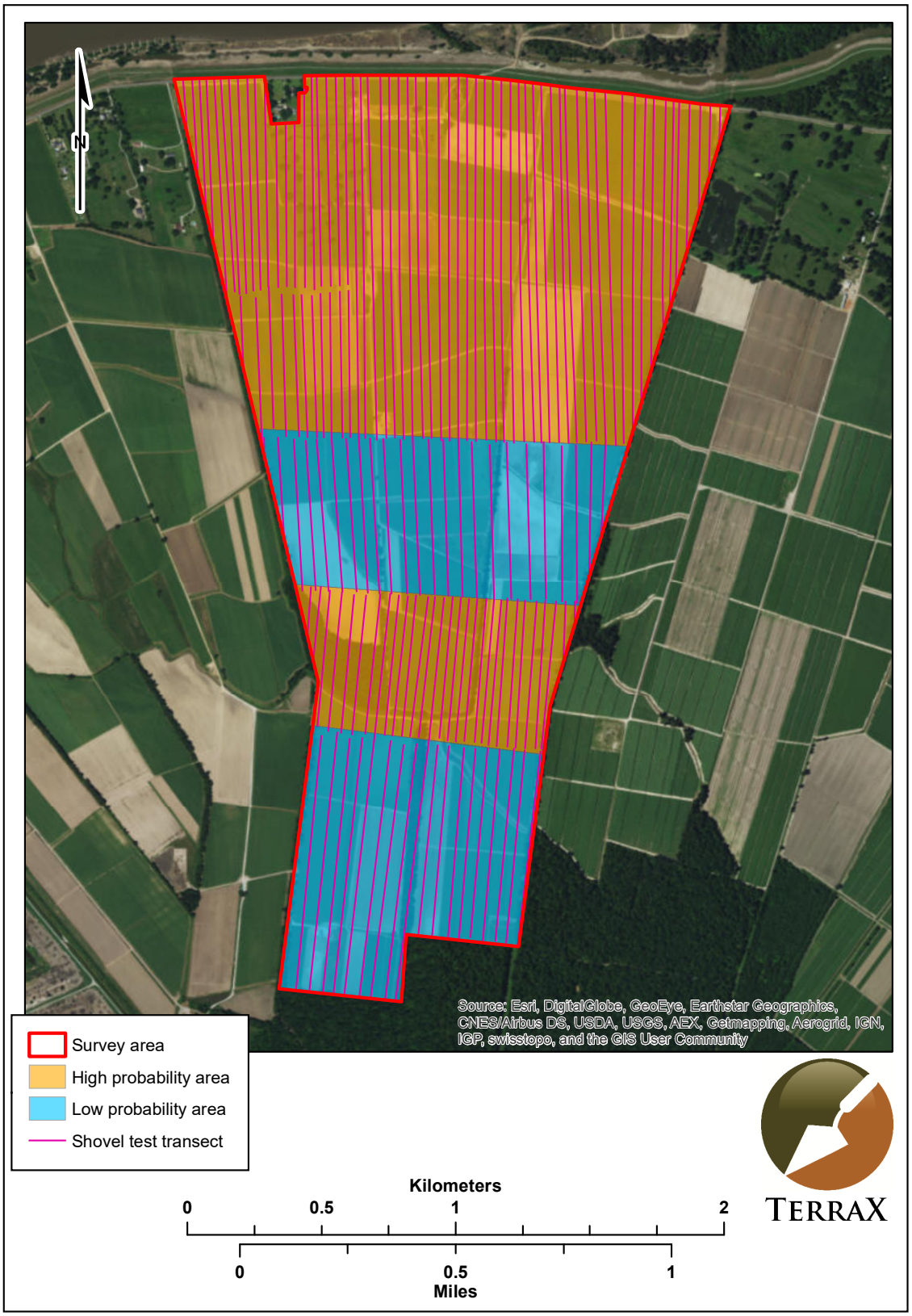

Figure 6.1. *Map showing probability areas and placement of transects within project area (based on the 1999 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).*

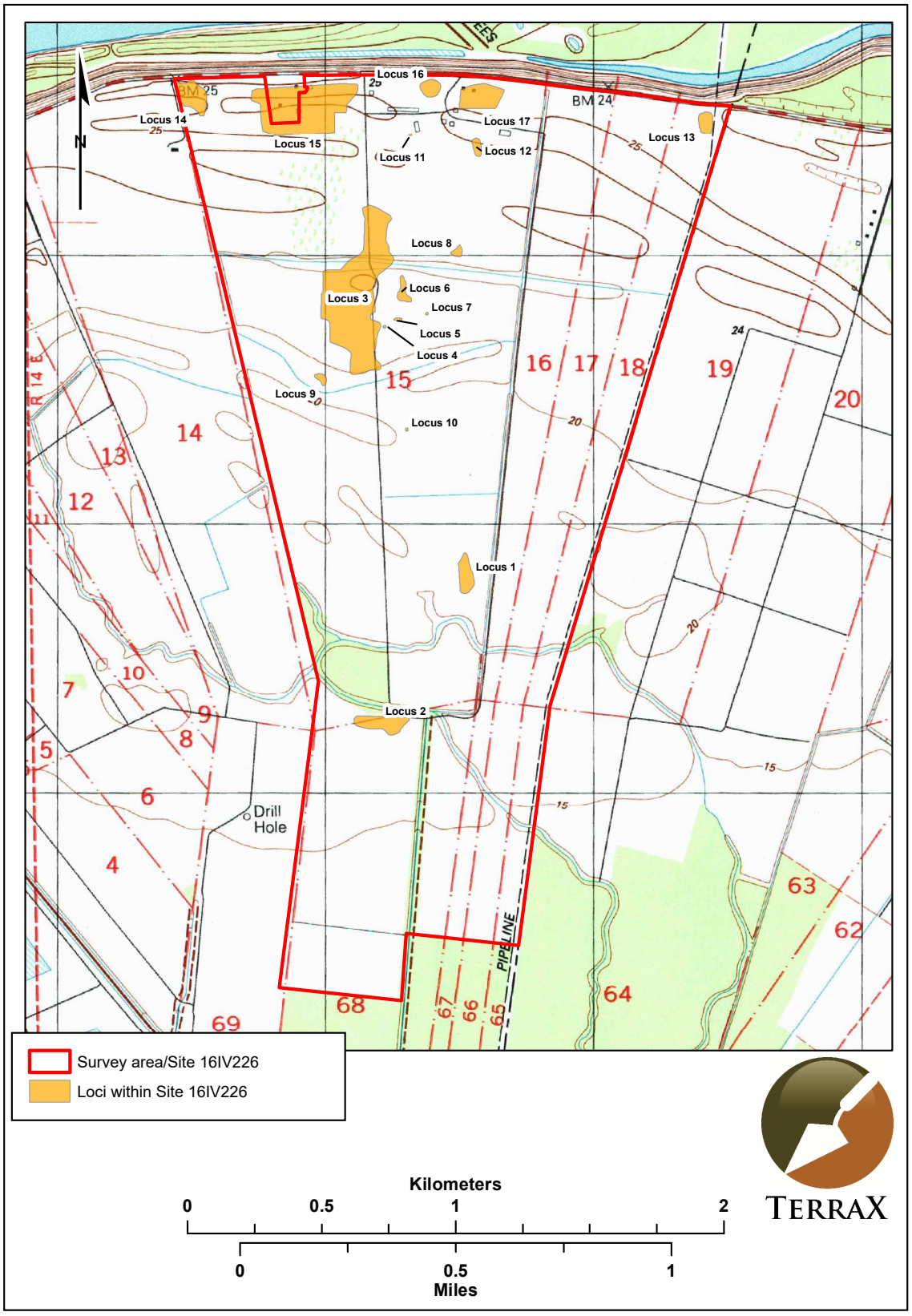

Figure 6.2. *Map showing loci within Claiborne Plantation Site 16IV226 and project area (based on the 1999 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).*

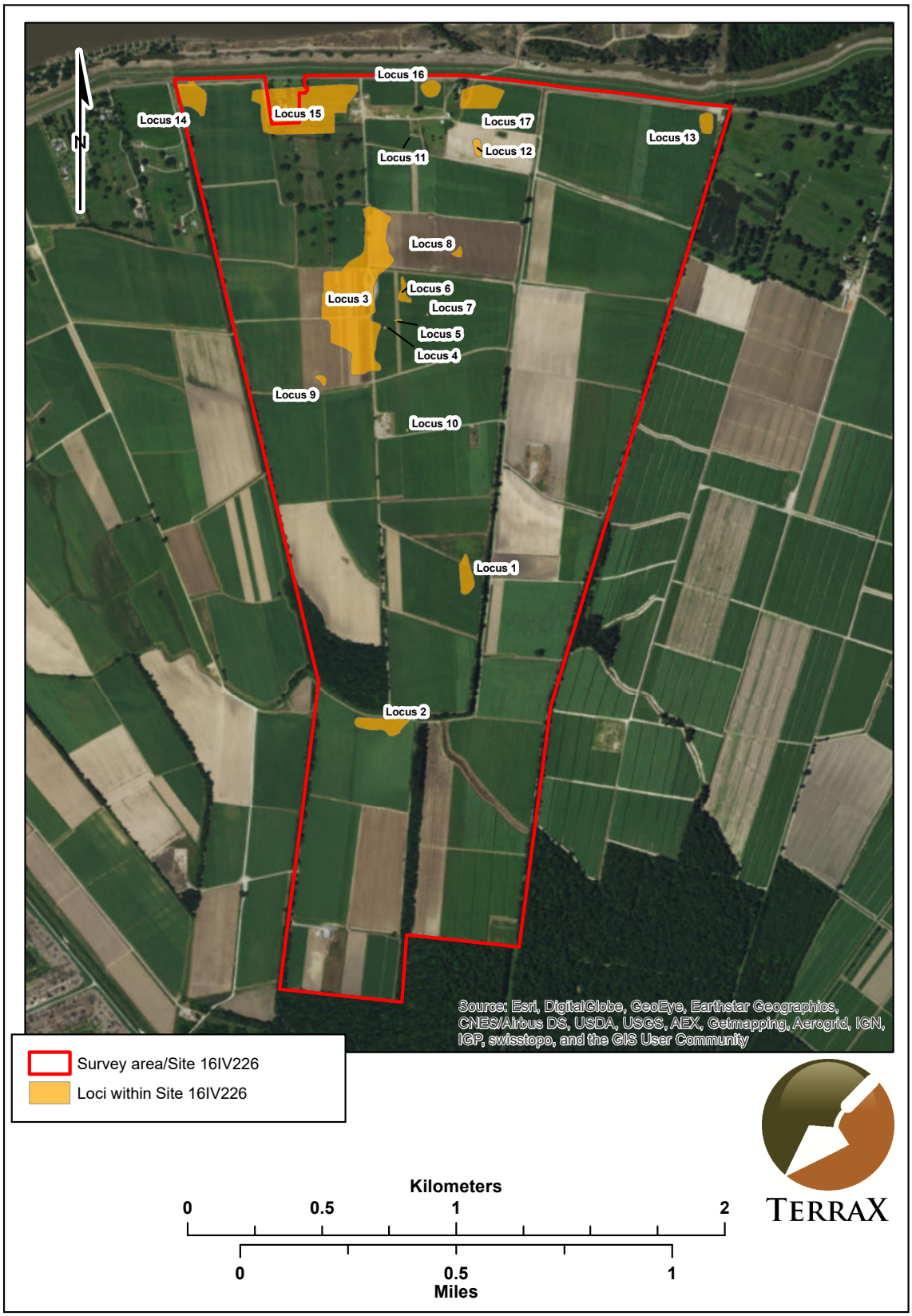

Figure 6.3. *Aerial showing loci within Claiborne Plantation Site 16IV226 and project area.*

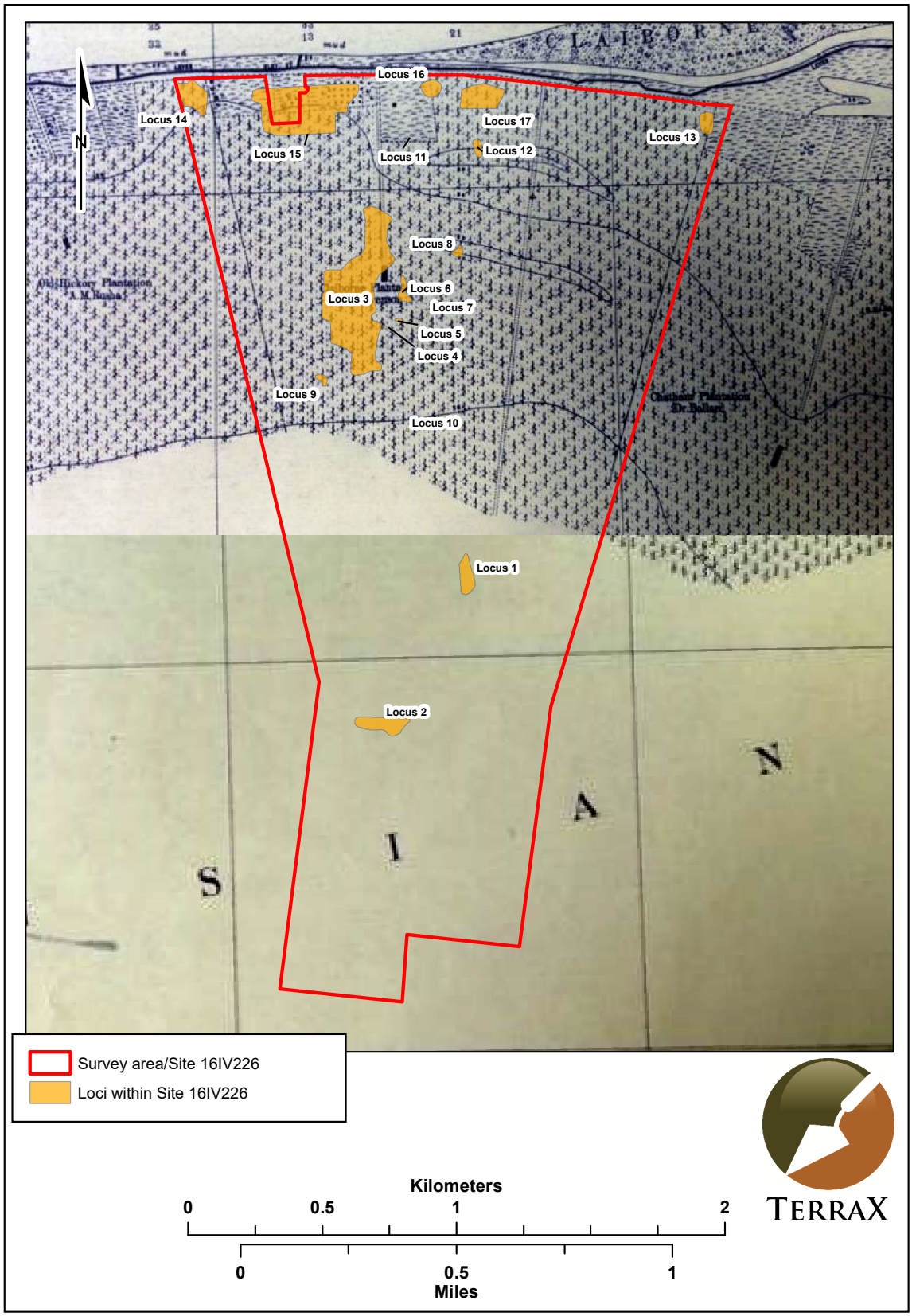

Figure 6.4. *1879-1880 MRC map showing loci within Claiborne Plantation Site 16IV226 and project area.*

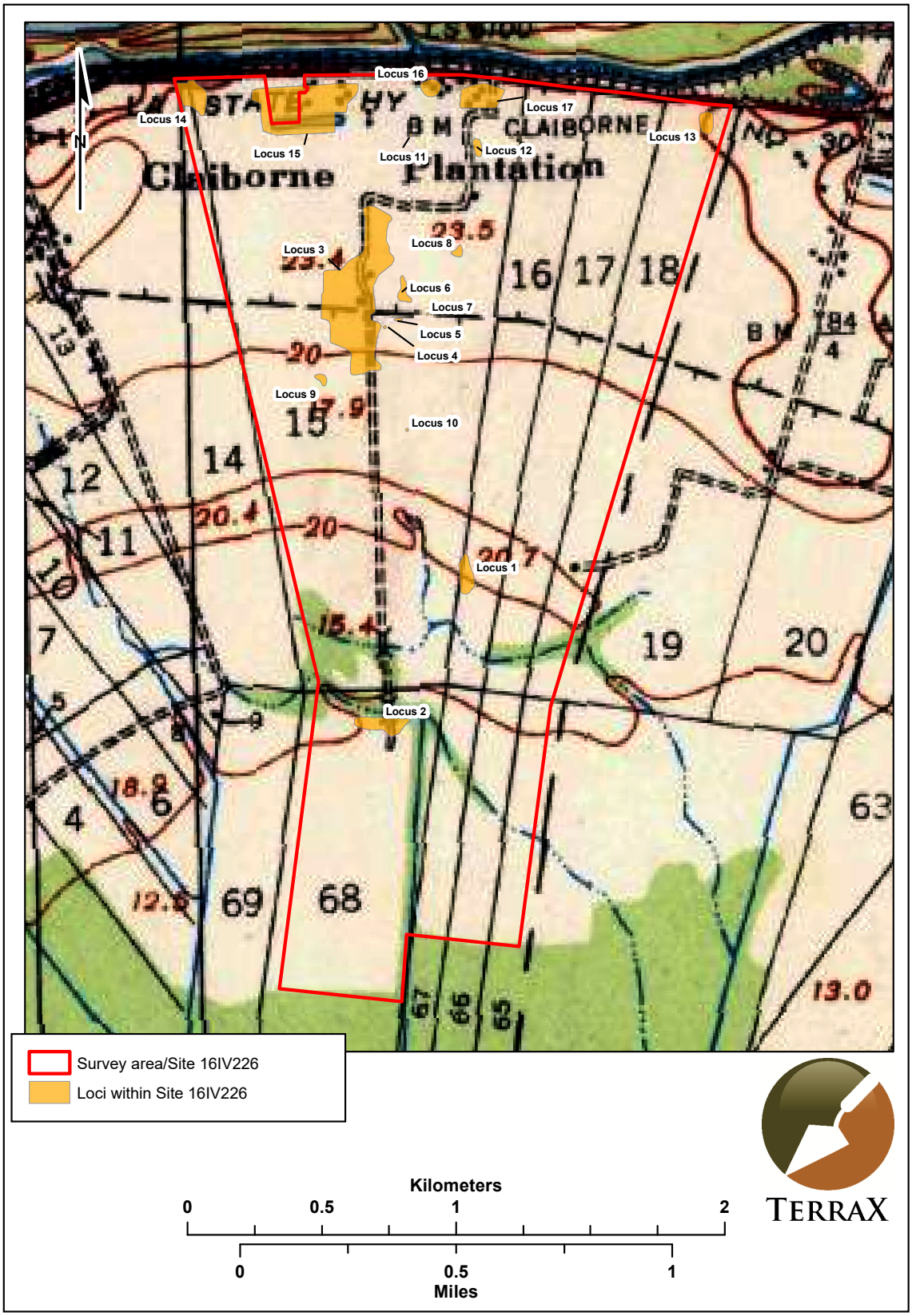

Figure 6.5. *Map showing loci within Claiborne Plantation Site 16IV226 and project area (based on the 1936 White Castle, Louisiana USGS 15' series topographic quadrangle).*

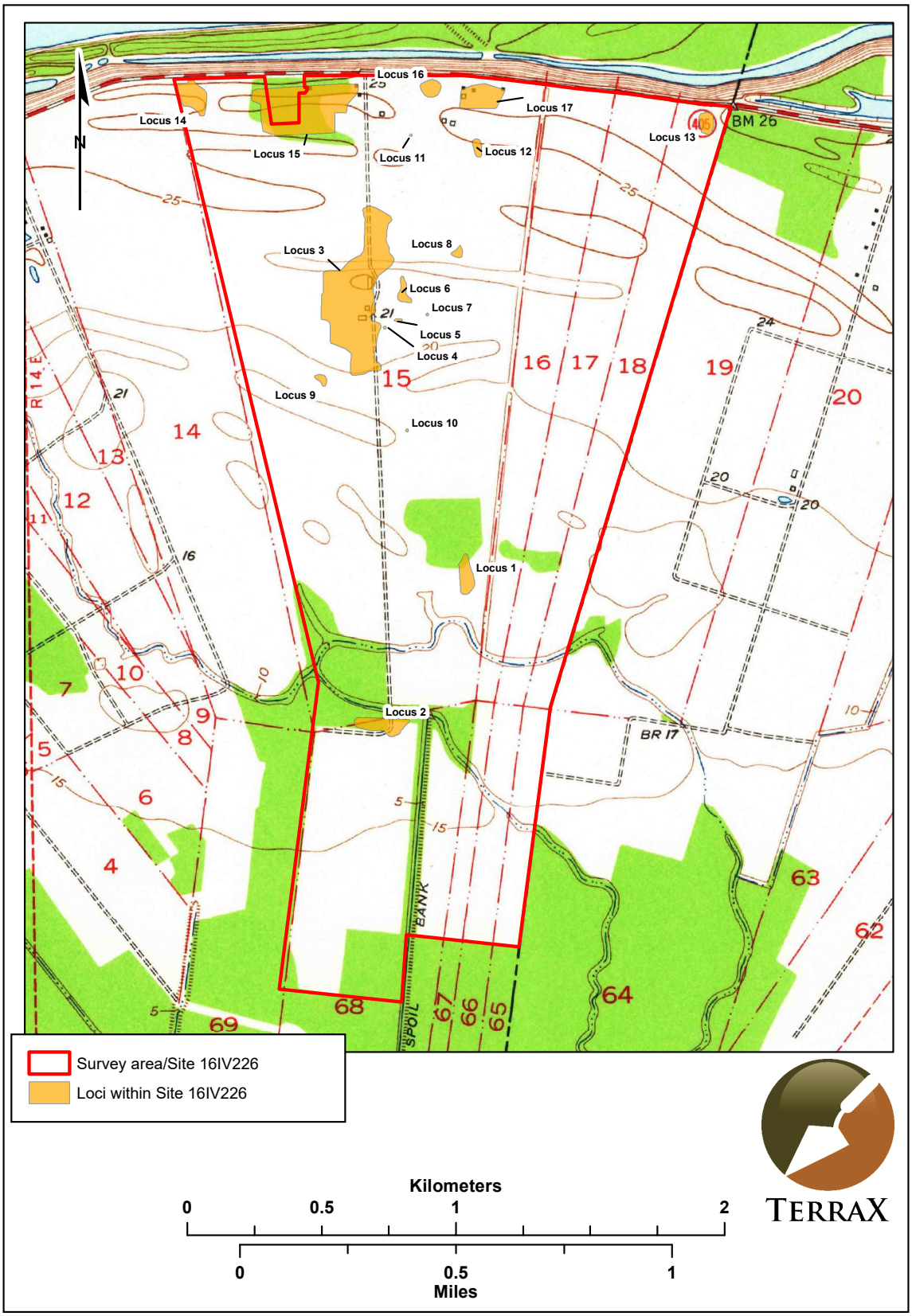

Figure 6.6. *Map showing loci within Claiborne Plantation Site 16IV226 and project area (based on the 1953 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).*

unglazed terracotta (n=1), orange glazed terracotta (n=1), an earthenware tile, a stoneware tile, a porcelain figurine head, a blue hand painted porcelain doll leg, a bisque doll head fragment, an undecorated porcelain saucer (from a child's tea set), machine made glass marbles (n=2), kaolin pipe stems (n=2), a stoneware smoking pipe fragment, an amethyst glass lamp chimney fragment, an amethyst glass syringe plunger, container glass (n=218; 16 amber, 88 colorless, 24 aqua [2 tooled patent finishes], 13 amethyst, 39 olive green, 11 green, 6 milk, 1 blue milk, 1 blue, 2 cobalt blue, 1 yellow), a colorless glass Club Sauce stopper, a colorless glass stemware foot fragment, a milk glass canning jar lid liner, a plastic button, plastic fragments (n=3), coal (n=9), charcoal (n=4), oyster shell (n=8), *Rangia cuneata* shell (n=3), unspecified bone (n=13), a chert flake, and a honey-colored blade type gunflint. The following sections list the artifacts found within each locus and a complete list can be found in Appendix B.

This long list of diverse artifacts also has diverse dates of manufacture for the various items. One of the earliest ending dates is that provided by the gunflint. These were utilized for hundreds of years, until around 1820 when they were replaced with percussion caps. This is not to say that everyone stopped used their old flintlocks at this time. Kaolin pipes also have an early and long date range, first being made by 1580 in Europe and by 1610 in the colony. These were manufactured until 1955. Many of the artifacts have a beginning manufacturing date in antebellum times, such as creamware (1762), pearlware (1780), whiteware (1820), yellowware (1830 in U.S.), Prosser buttons (1840), machine-cut nails (1830), and aqua glass (1820). Some of these items are still made and used today, while others fell out of popularity long ago. Other items were not made until the postbellem years, such as extruded brick (1870), wire nails (1870), amethyst glass (1880), colorless glass (1870), and Albany slipped stoneware (1870s). Some of these items continue to be made today.

While large areas of Site 16IV226 contained no artifacts, portions of this site have research potential beyond the findings of this investigation. Loci 3, 14, 15, and 17 contain structural remains, buildings depicted on historic maps, possible subsurface features, and/or early, diverse artifacts. More work is necessary to ascertain the function and age of the structures and how they relate to the workings of the plantation. Loci 3, 14, 15, and 17 are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Loci within Site 16IV226

Locus 1.

Locus 1 measures approximately 103-x-38 m (Figure 6.7). This area may have been used as a dump for old bricks as undifferentiated brick fragments were the only artifacts recovered, with the exception of a fragment of green glazed whiteware. Surface visibility was good with 75 percent ground exposure, but only brick fragments were noted. Six of the surface fragments were collected, with the remaining 21 fragments and the whiteware coming from subsurface contexts. A typical shovel test consisted of 0-25 cm dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay over light gray (10YR 7/1) clay mottled with brown (10YR 4/3) clay. Artifacts were recovered within Stratum I. Agricultural activities have had a negative impact on this locus with 95 percent disturbance. Locus 1 appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

Locus 2.

Locus 2 measures 195-x-60 m (Figure 6.8) with portions of the area within a sugarcane field and portions within a field road. While this seems to have once been a house site based on the artifact recovery, there are no remaining foundations or structural elements nor do any structures appear on historic maps. Surface visibility was good with 95 percent ground exposure and over half the cultural material found in the locus came from the surface. Soil stratigraphy consisted of 0-20 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam over grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay. Cultural material was found within the upper stratum.

Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=20), a wire nail fragment, undecorated porcelain (n=3), undecorated whiteware (n=13), hand painted whiteware (n=2), black transfer print whiteware

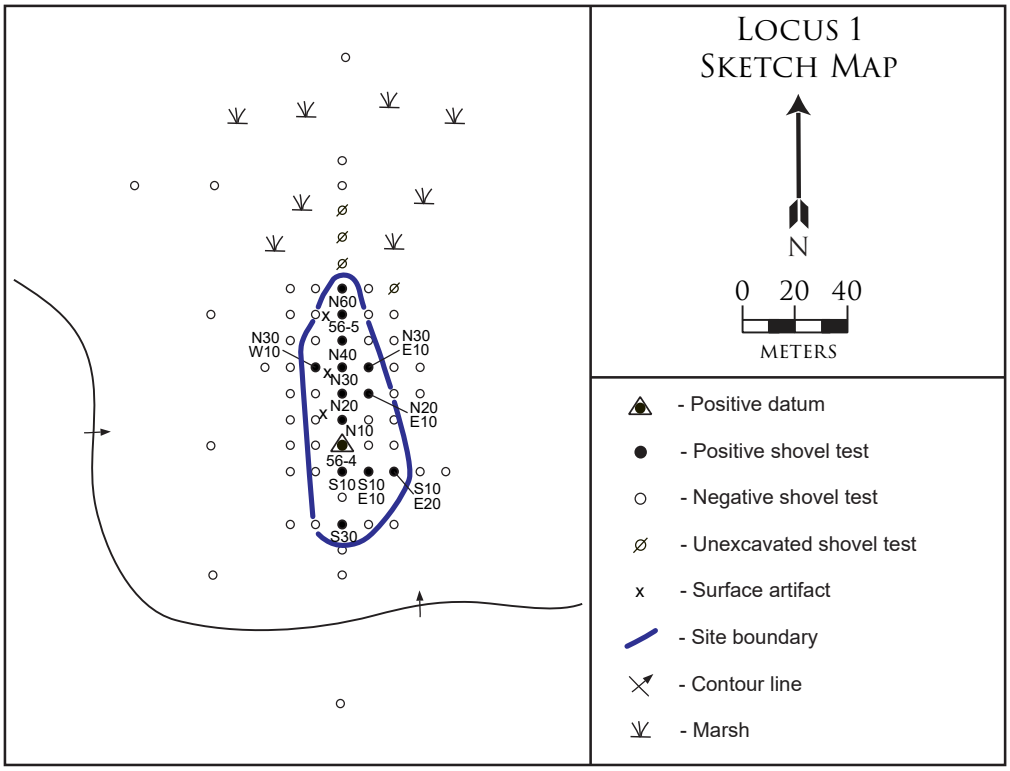

Figure 6.7. *Locus 1 sketch map.*

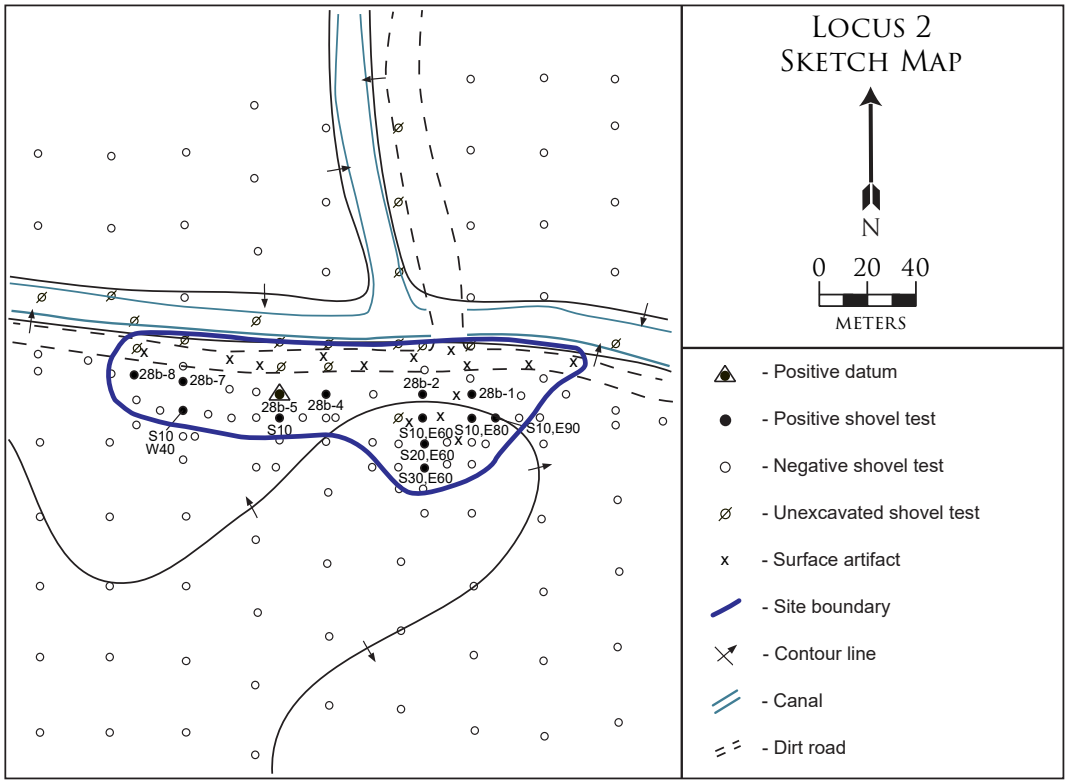

Figure 6.8. *Locus 2 sketch map.*

(n=1), a porcelain figurine head, container glass (4 colorless, 1 milk, 3 green, 1 cobalt, 1 aqua with tooled patent finish), and a fragment of plastic.

Date ranges for artifacts include wire nails (1870-present), undecorated whiteware (1820-present), hand painted whiteware (1820-1860), black transfer printed whiteware (1820-1864), colorless glass (1870s-present), and aqua glass with tooled patent finish (1850-1910). Any structure that was once in this location may have been erected after 1880 and gone by 1936 since it does not appear on the 1879-80 MRC map or the 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map and the artifact collection seems to date more to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with the exception of the fragment of plastic. This locus is 95 percent disturbed due to agricultural activities and appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

LOCUS 3. Located within a sugarcane field this locus measures approximately 730-x-235 m (Figure 6.9). Several structures and roads are depicted on maps in this vicinity. The 1879-80 MRC map depicts a large rectangular structure (see Figure 6.4); the 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map shows two structures and a north-south running road (see Figure 6.5); the 1953 Carville 7.5' map shows three structures and the north-south road (see Figure 6.6); and the 1963 White Castle 15' map shows three structures that are configured slightly different than the 1953 map, the north-south road, and a road that intersects the north-south road from the east. The large rectangular structure seen in the MRC map may be the sugarcane mill. Some concrete foundations were evident in the field in this vicinity, but no machinery was visible (Figure 6.10). Surface visibility was about 75 percent (Figure 6.11) and about half the non-brick cultural material found at Locus 3 came from the surface. A typical shovel test consisted of 0-30 cm brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay. Cultural material was found at depths up to 40 cmbs within Strata I and II.

Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=262), an extruded brick, a pressed brick, mortar (n=5), a wire nail, a machine-cut nail, spikes (n=3), a ferrous metal hook, a ferrous metal unidentified rectangular bar, a horseshoe fragment (Figure 6.12), undecorated porcelain (n=2), undecorated whiteware (n=22), blue transfer print Blue Willow whiteware (n=1) (Figure 6.13a), hand painted whiteware (n=2), purple transfer print whiteware (n=1) (Figure 6.13b), green transfer print whiteware (n=1), blue annular banded whiteware (n=2) (Figure 6.13c-d), flow blue whiteware (n=3) (Figure 6.13e-f), blue shell edge whiteware (n=2) (Figure 6.13g), green glazed whiteware (n=1), undecorated yellowware (n=1) (Figure 6.13h), Albany slipped stoneware (n=2), Bristol glazed earthenware (n=1), container glass (8 colorless, 1 milk, 10 olive green, 3 amethyst, 6 aqua), an amethyst glass irrigating syringe plunger (Figure 6.14), a Prosser button, a French honey-colored blade-type gunflint, sewer pipe fragments (n=3), and undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=10).

Early artifacts found at Locus 3 include the gunflint (ending date of 1820), some of the whiteware designs (1820-1860), yellowware (1830-1900), Prosser buttons (1840-?), and aqua glass (1820-1930). Postbellum artifact types include amethyst glass (1880-1925), extruded and pressed brick (1870-present), and wire nails (1870-present). The structures in this location may have been lived in or utilized for many years. The large rectangular structure shown on the 1879-80 MRC map may represent the sugarcane mill. More work is necessary to ascertain the function and age of these structures and how they relate to the plantation. Locus 3 appears to have research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

LOCUS 4. This represents one positive shovel test just north of the central portion of the project area (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3). A brick fragment was found within T86, ST1 in a sugarcane field in between two small drainages. Eight more shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions, but all were negative (Figure 6.15). The soil stratigraphy of the positive shovel test consisted of 20 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay. Surface visibility within the sugarcane field was good and no artifacts were noted on the surface. The soil has been disturbed by repeated cultivation and Locus 4 has no research potential.

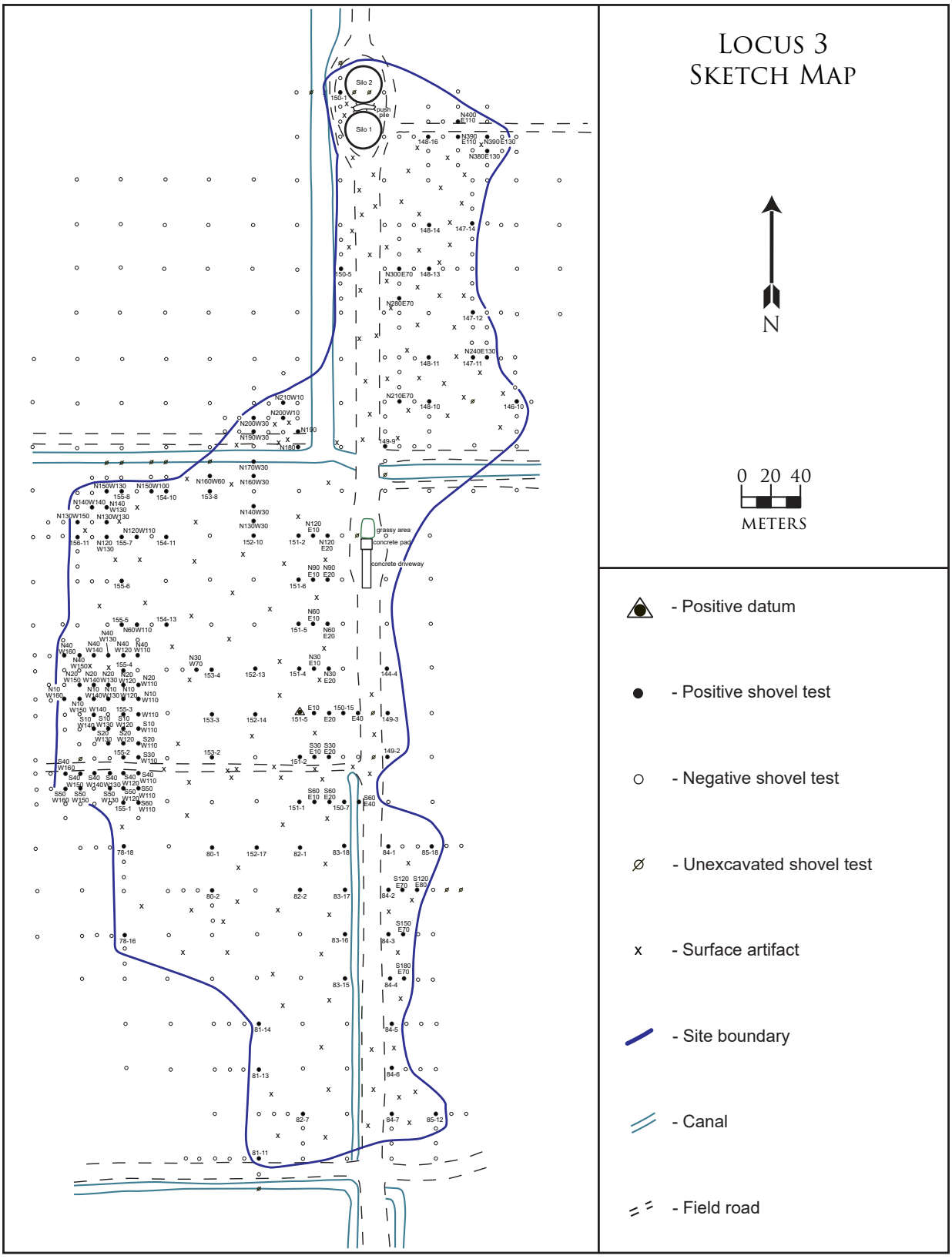

Figure 6.9. *Locus 3 sketch map.*

Figure 6.10. *Concrete slab at Locus 3, view south.*

Figure 6.11. *Fallow sugarcane field at Locus 3, view north.*

Figure 6.12. *Ferrous metal horseshoe fragment from Locus 3.*

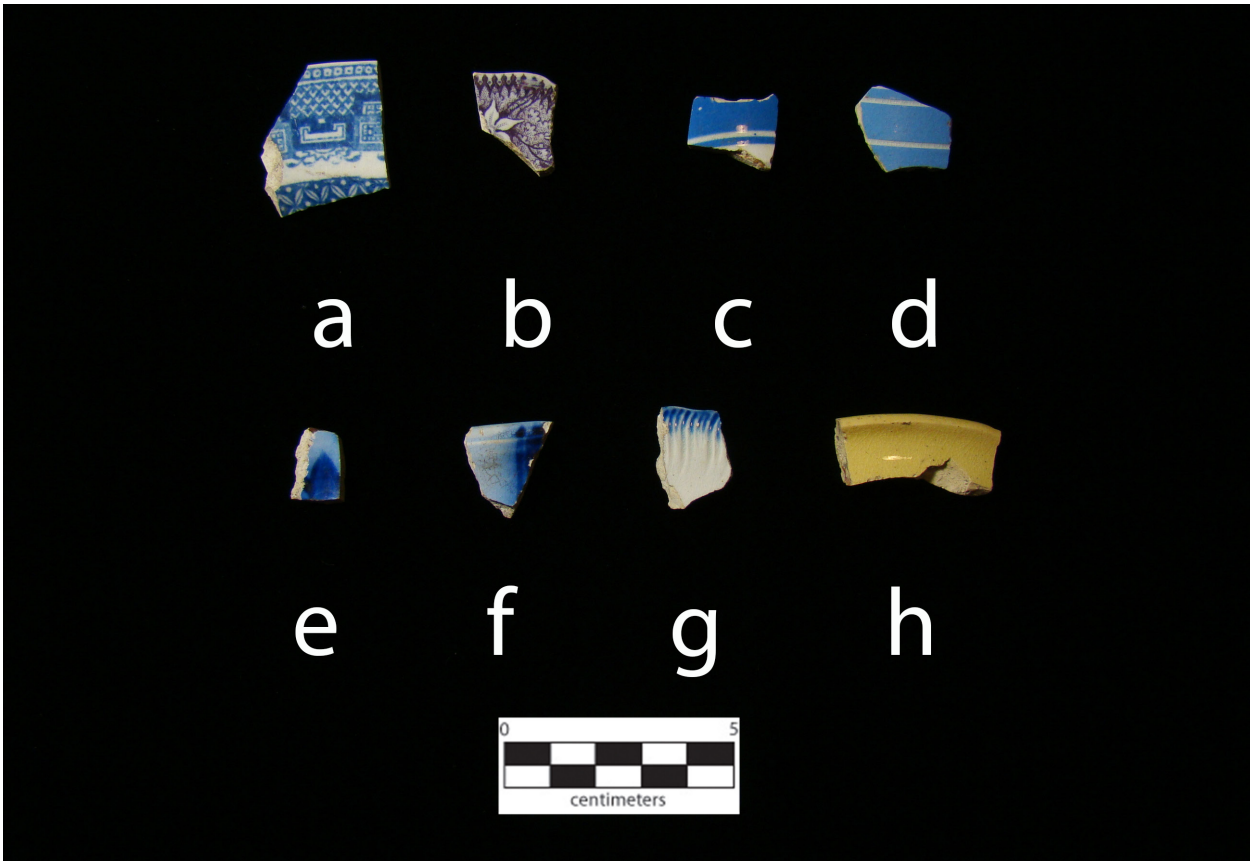

Figure 6.13. *Ceramics from Locus 3: a) Blue Willow whiteware; b) purple transfer print whiteware; c-d) blue annular banded whiteware; e-f) flow blue whiteware; g) blue shell edged whiteware; h) undecorated yellowware rim.*

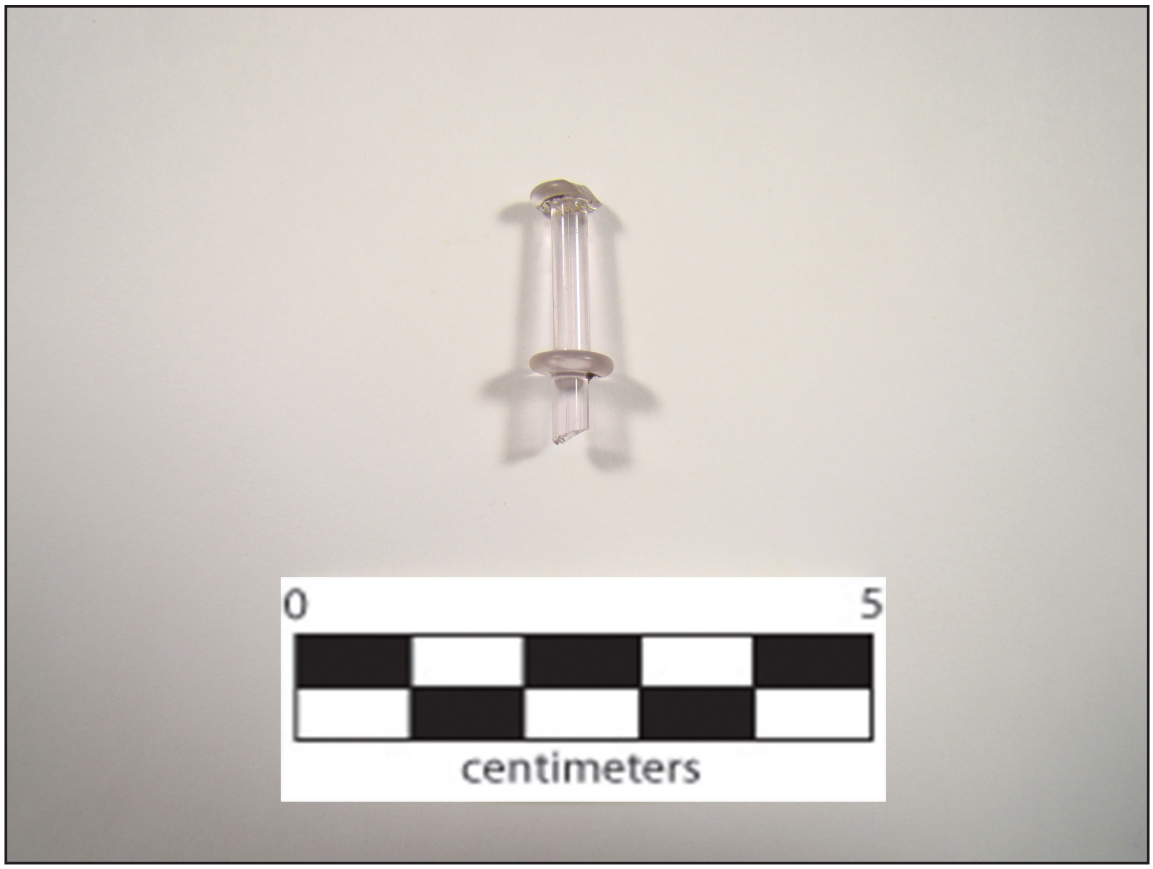

Figure 6.14. *Amethyst glass syringe plunger from Locus 3.*

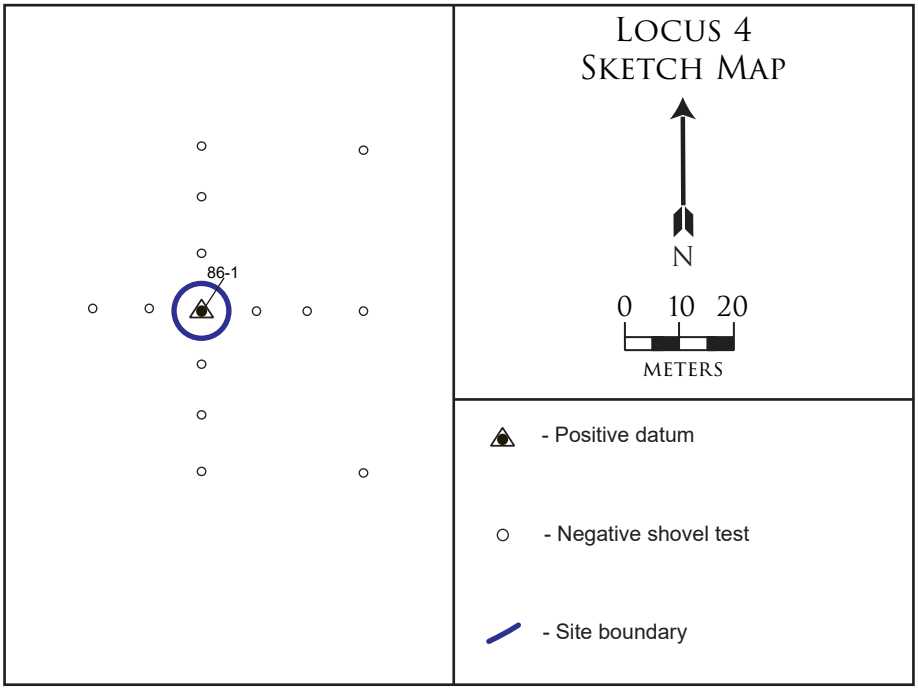

Figure 6.15. *Locus 4 sketch map.*

LOCUS 5. This isolated find was discovered just northeast of Locus 4 (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3) within a sugarcane field. Three brick fragments were found within T88, ST1. Fourteen more shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions, with one (W20) containing one more brick fragment (Figure 6.16). Surface visibility was very good in the recently harvested field but no other artifacts were noted. The soil stratigraphy consisted of 20 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay. The soil has been disturbed by repeated cultivation and this locus has no research potential.

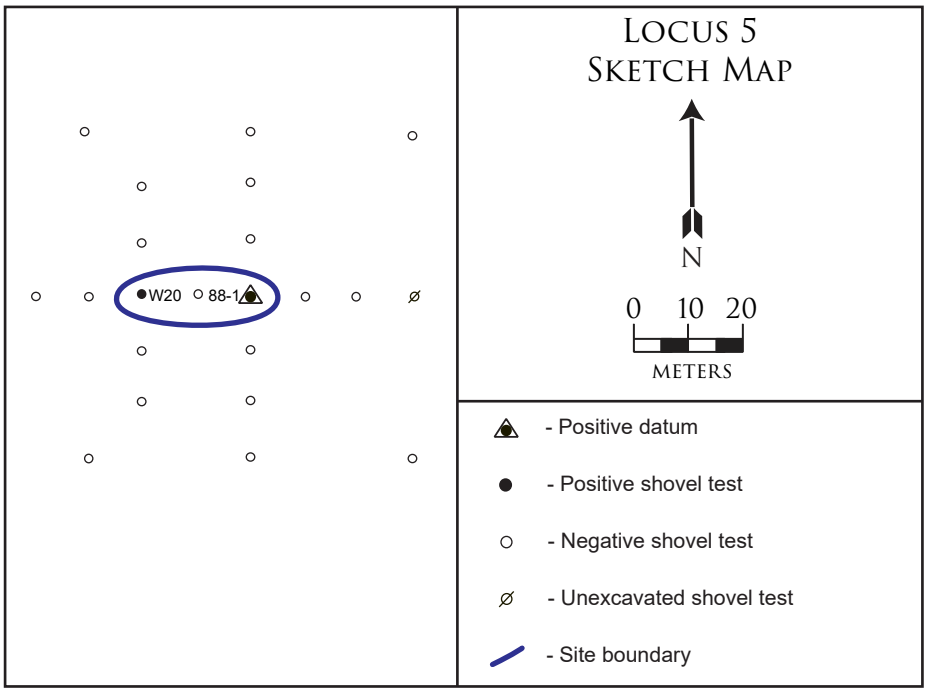

Figure 6.16. *Locus 5 sketch map.*

LOCUS 6. Located in a sugarcane field south of a canal, Locus 6 measures approximately 95-x-50 m (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figure 6.17). Surface visibility was good with 90 percent ground exposure. A typical shovel test consisted of 0-25 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and brown (10YR 5/3) clay with artifacts found within the upper stratum. Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=22), undecorated whiteware (n=1), amethyst container glass (n=1) (1880-1925), a ferrous metal chain fragment, undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=3), concrete, and a fragment of sewer pipe. All the non-brick artifacts were found on the surface. This locus has been disturbed by agricultural activities and appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

LOCUS 7. This isolated find was found east-northeast of Loci 4 and 5 (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3). The positive test occurred within a sugarcane field in Stratum I at a depth of 0 to 10 cm below surface. One undifferentiated brick fragment was found within T143, ST4. Eight shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions from the positive test, but all were negative (Figure 6.18). Surface visibility was very good (90 percent) in the field but no other artifacts were noted. The soil stratigraphy consisted of 10 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and brown (10YR 4/3) clay. The soil has been disturbed by repeated cultivation and this isolated find has no research potential.

LOCUS 8. Located in a sugarcane field north of a canal, this locus measures approximately 48-x-45 m (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figure 6.19). Surface visibility was 50 percent and agricultural activities have

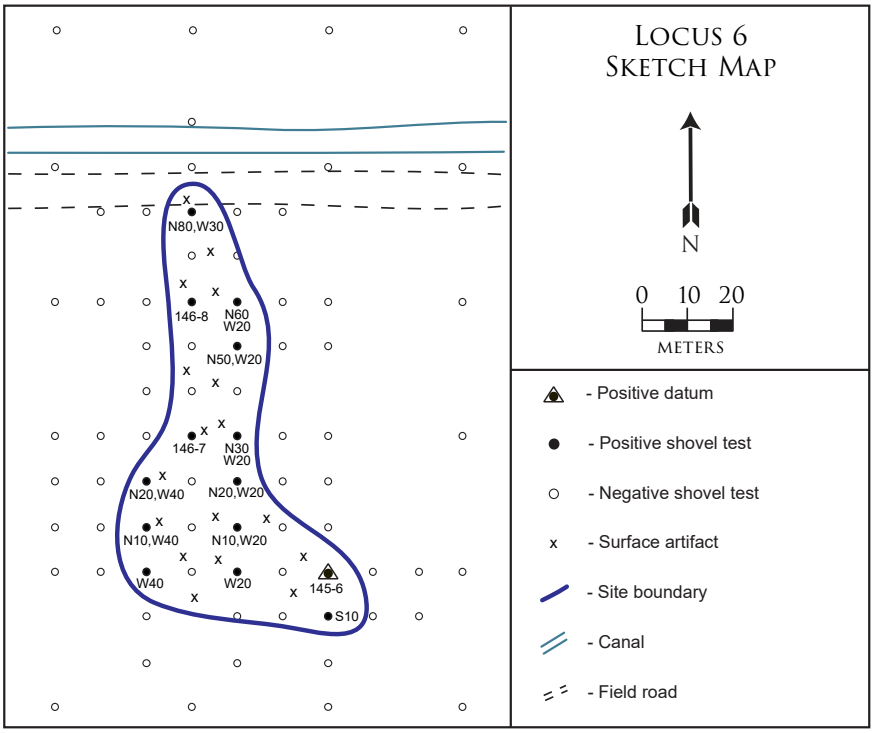

Figure 6.17. *Locus 6 sketch map.*

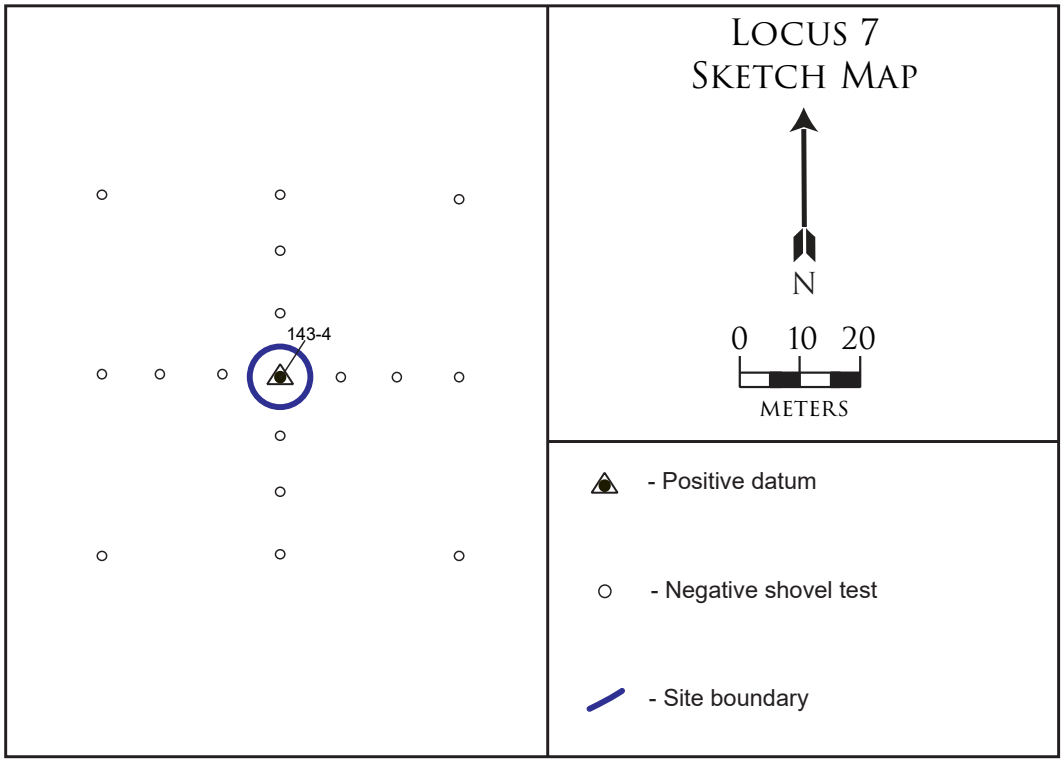

Figure 6.18. *Locus 7 sketch map.*

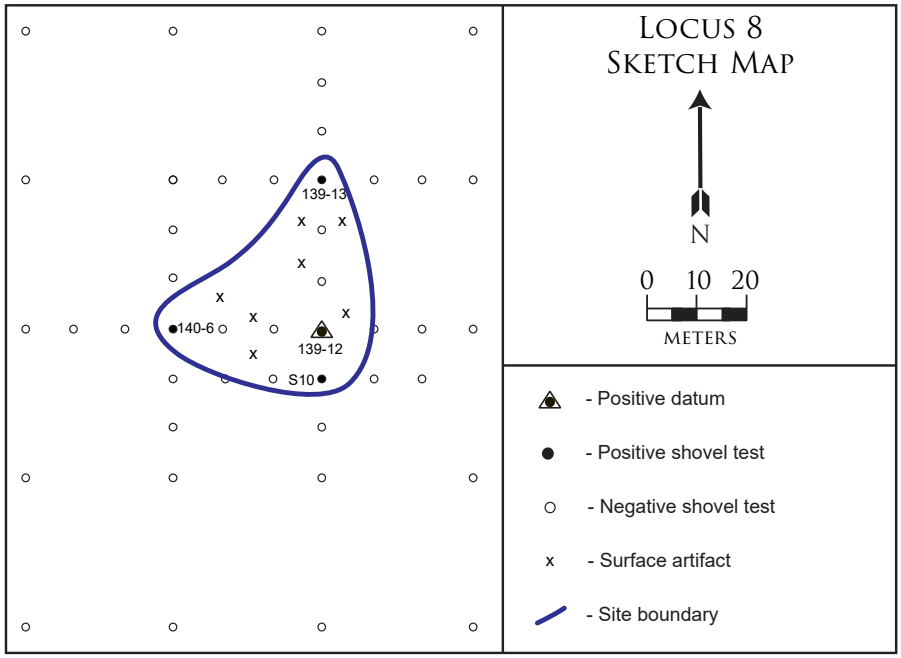

Figure 6.19. *Locus 8 sketch map.*

negatively impacted this locus. Soil stratigraphy consisted of 0-20 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and brown (10YR 5/3) clay with artifacts found within the upper stratum. Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=6), a Prosser button (1840-?), a machine-cut nail fragment (1830-present), and ferrous metal fence staples (n=2). All of the non-brick artifacts were found on the surface. This locus appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

LOCUS 9. Found in a sugarcane field north of a canal, Locus 9 measures approximately 43-x-45 m (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figure 6.20). Surface visibility was 50 percent and agricultural activities have negatively impacted this locus. A typical shovel test consisted of 0-20 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and brown (10YR 5/3) clay. Cultural material was found within the upper stratum. Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=10), olive green container glass (n=2), a ferrous metal spike, a piece of slag, and undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=3). This locus appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

LOCUS 10. This represents one positive shovel test in the central portion of the project area (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3). It occurred within a fallow sugarcane field. A brick fragment was found within T88, ST11 and eight more shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions, but all were negative (Figure 6.21). The soil stratigraphy of the positive shovel test consisted of 20 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay. Surface visibility within the fallow field was almost 100 percent and no artifacts were noted on the surface. The soil has been disturbed by repeated cultivation and this isolated find has no research potential.

LOCUS 11. This represents one positive shovel test in the central portion of the project area within a sugarcane field (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3). A brick fragment was found within T88, ST11. Eight more shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions, but all were negative (Figure 6.22). The soil stratigraphy of the positive shovel test consisted of 20 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay. Surface visibility within the sugarcane field was 50 percent and no artifacts were noted on the surface. The soil has been disturbed by repeated cultivation and this isolated find has no research potential.

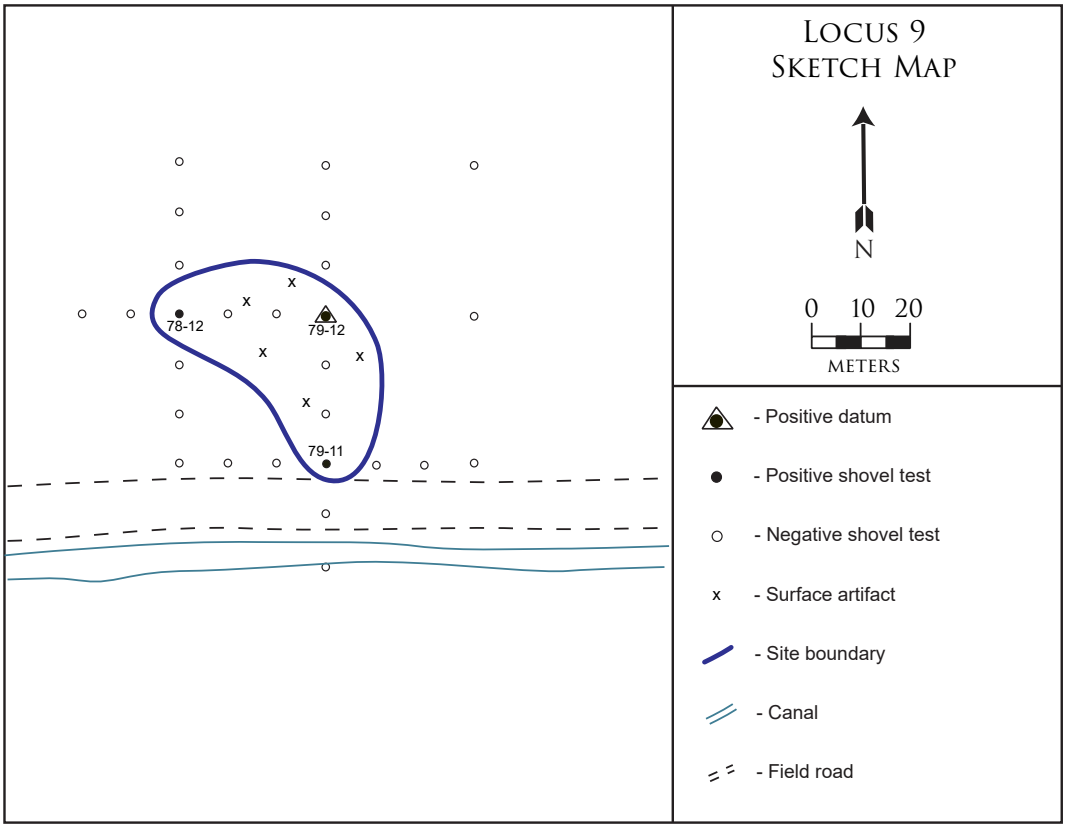

Figure 6.20. *Locus 9 sketch map.*

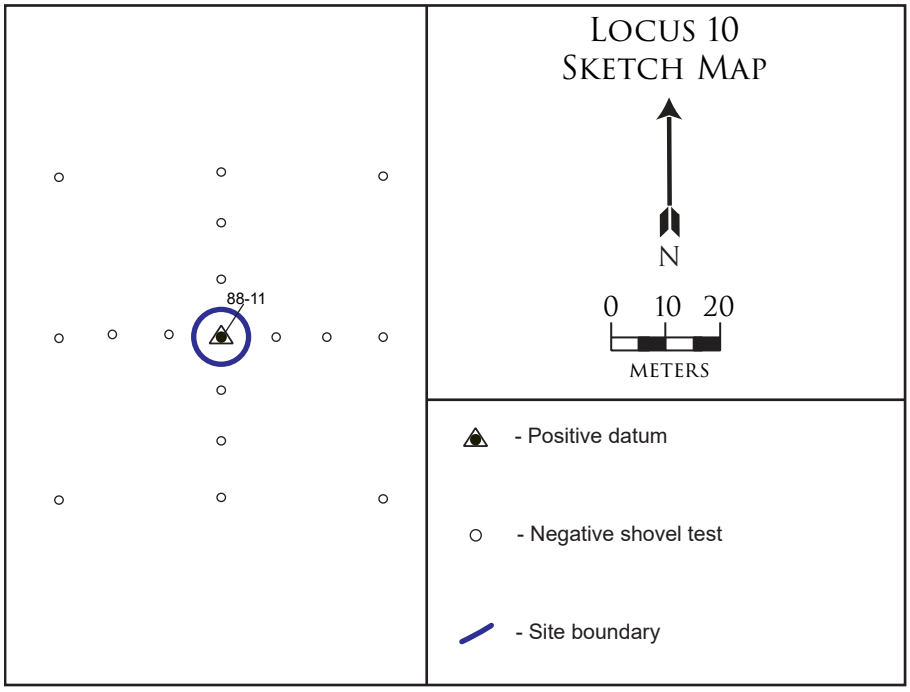

Figure 6.21. *Locus 10 sketch map.*

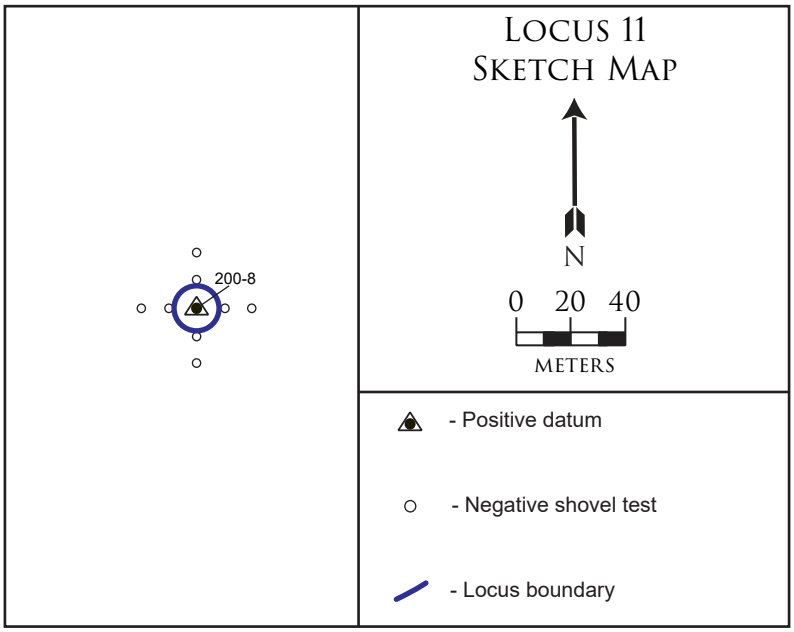

Figure 6.22. *Locus 11 sketch map.*

LOCUS 12. Found in a sugarcane field north of a canal, this locus measures approximately 55-x-35 m (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figure 6.23). Surface visibility was 50 percent and agricultural activities have had a negative impact on this locus. Soil stratigraphy consisted of 0-15 cm pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay over dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay. Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=8), a wire nail (1870-present), and container glass (1 amethyst [1880-1925], 1 colorless [1870-present]). This locus appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

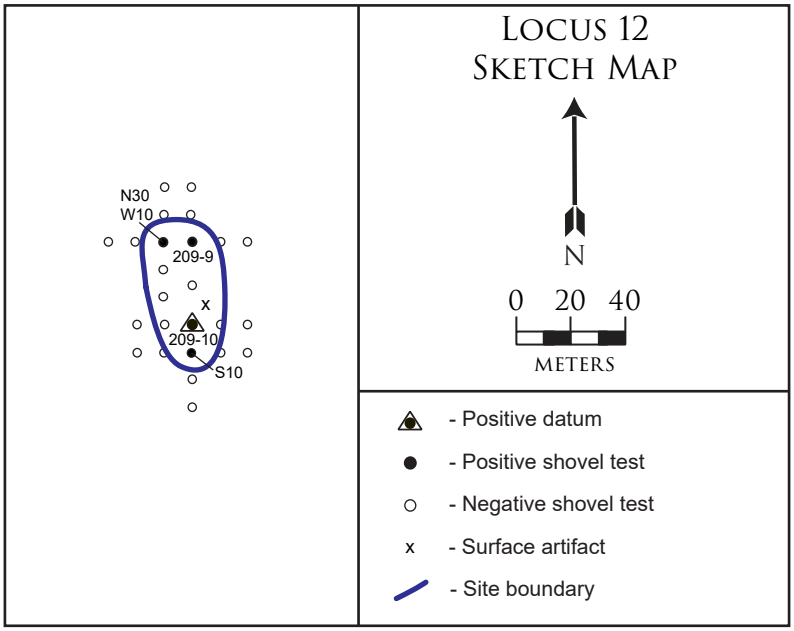

Figure 6.23. *Locus 12 sketch map.*

LOCUS 13. Located in an active sugarcane field, Locus 13 measures 80-x-66 m and has 75 percent surface visibility (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figure 6.24). It consists largely of a surface scatter of historic artifacts that may be re-deposited, possibly due to road fill. A gravel field road runs along the northern edge of the locus and buried pipelines exist just to the east of the locus. A typical shovel test consisted of 0-10 cm brown (10YR 4/3) clay over dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay mottled with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay. Very few architectural artifacts were noted in association with Locus 13, suggesting no structure existed in this location, as also indicated by map research. Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=2), undecorated burned creamware (n=1), pearlware (7 undecorated, 10 blue shell edged [Figure 6.25a], 4 green shell edged [Figure 6.25b], 1 hand painted [Figure 6.25d], 4 annular banded [Figure 6.25e-f], 1 blue hand painted, 1 brown hand painted, 3 green hand painted, 8 hand painted polychrome), whiteware (1 dipped polychrome, 1 blue glazed, 1 blue shell edged, 3 blue transfer print, 2 brown annular banded, 1 brown transfer print, 5 hand painted [Figure 6.25c], 2 dipped, 1 yellow glazed, 2 orange and tan annular banded, 1 relief molded, 7 undecorated), and stoneware (1 clear glazed, 1 unglazed, 1 white glazed modern tile). Artifacts and date ranges include creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1830), and some of the various whiteware designs (1820-1860).

Although a few artifacts were recovered within the plow zone, no intact subsurface deposits exist and this locus is thought to contain redeposited artifacts. This locus appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

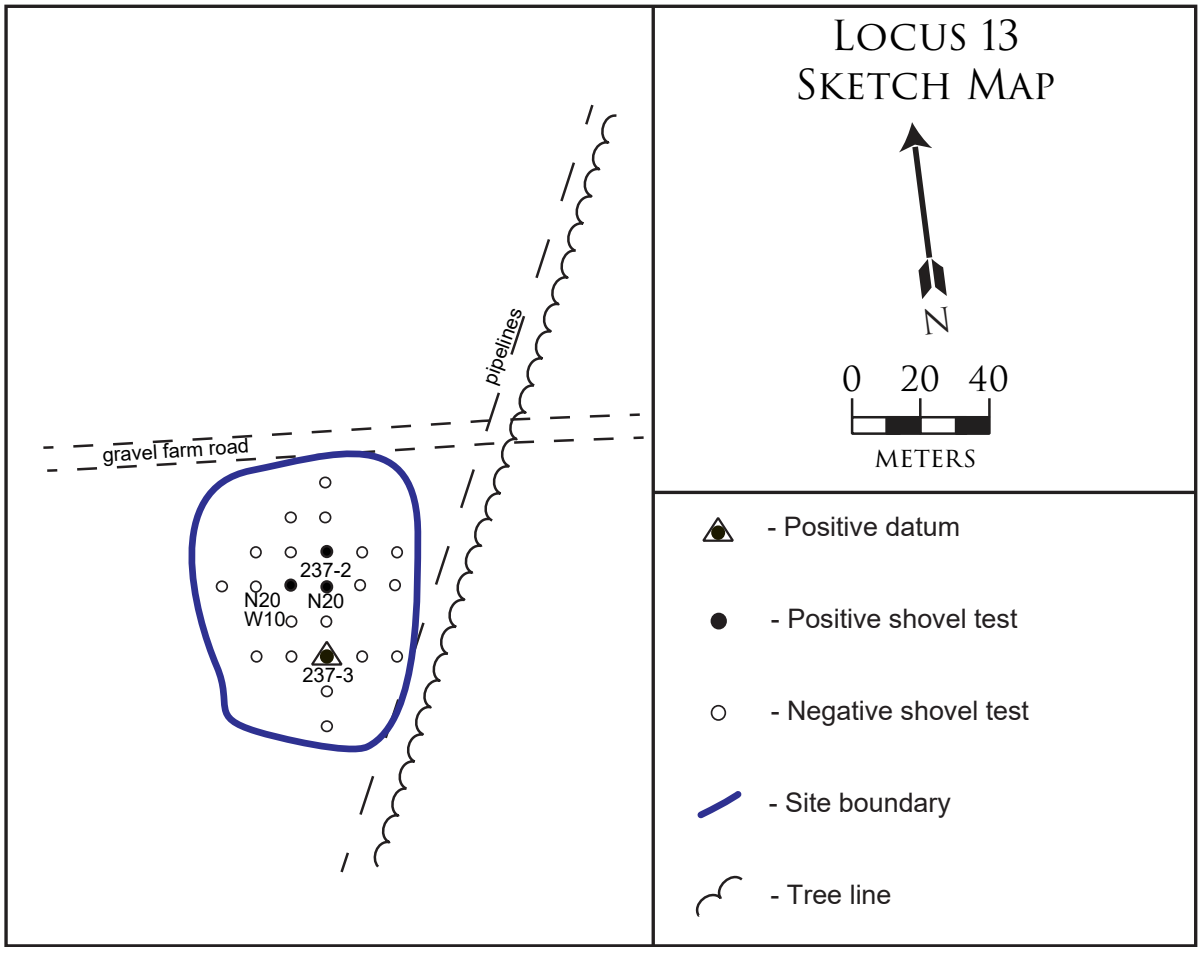

Figure 6.24. *Locus 13 sketch map.*

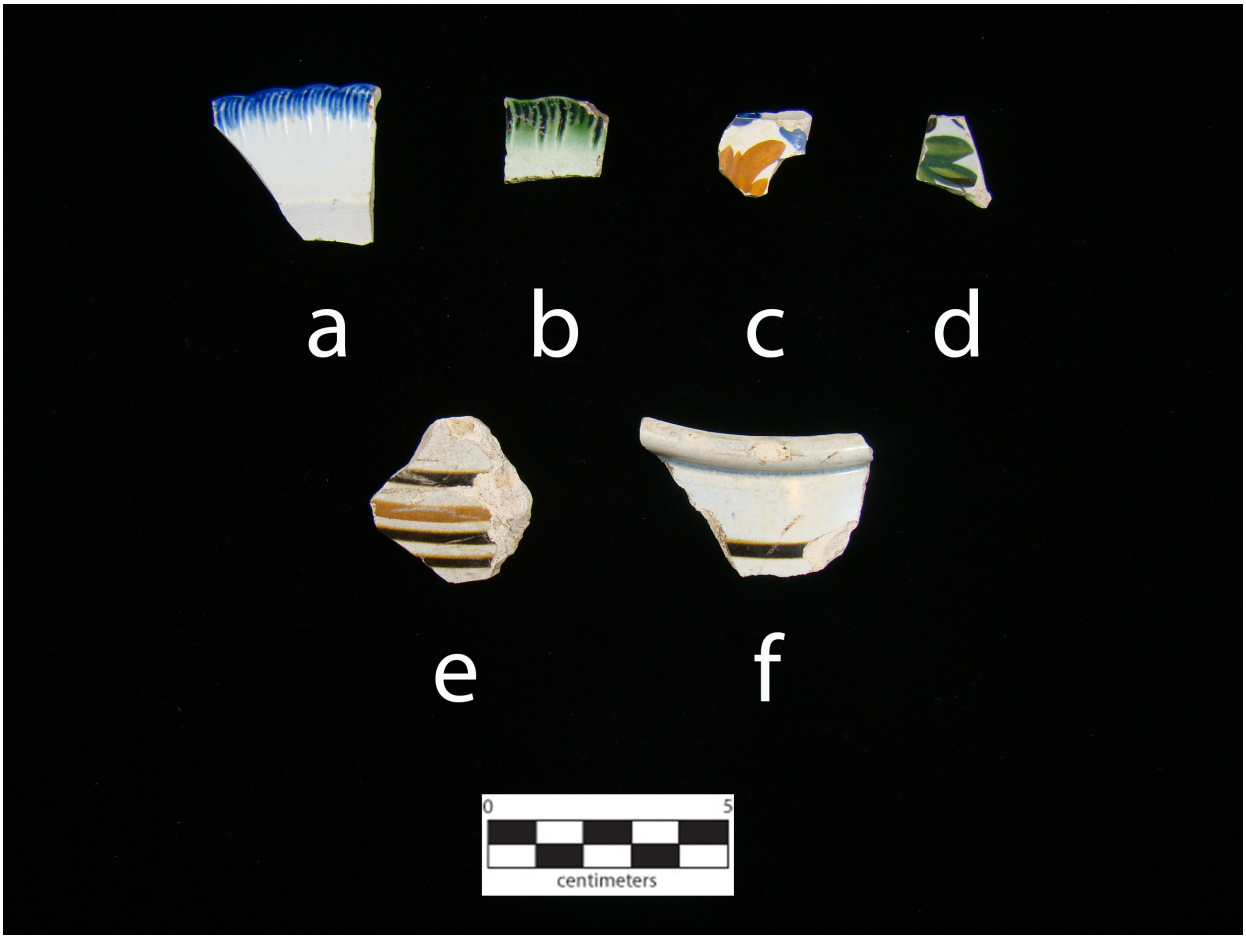

Figure 6.25. *Ceramics from Locus 13: a) blue shell-edged pearlware; b) green shell-edged pearlware; c) hand painted whiteware; d) hand painted pearlware; e-f) annular banded pearlware.*

LOCUS 14. Locus 14 measures 165-x-100 m and is located in an agricultural field with 50 percent surface visibility (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figures 6.26 and 6.27). It consists largely of a surface scatter of historic artifacts; however, diverse artifacts were also recovered from below the plow zone. A typical shovel test consisted of 0-25 cm brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam over grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay with artifacts found up to 60 cmbs. This locus appears to be 75 percent disturbed from agricultural activities. The 1879-80 MRC map seems to depict three structures in this general area, although map georeferencing is less than perfect (see Figure 6.4). Other historic topographic maps (1936 White Castle 15', 1953 Carville 7.5', 1974 Carville 7.5') and modern maps (1992 and 1999 Carville 7.5') show no structures in this area.

Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=59), a stoneware smoking pipe fragment (Figure 6.28a), kaolin pipe stems (n=2) (Figure 6.28b-c), Prosser porcelain buttons (n=2), creamware (2 relief molded [Figure 6.29a], 2 undecorated), pearlware (2 blue hand painted, 8 blue shell edged, 1 blue sponged, 2 dipped [Figure 6.29d], 1 green shell edged, 1 blue transfer print, 4 undecorated), whiteware (10 undecorated, 1 blue hand painted, 3 blue shell edged, 10 blue transfer print, 2 Blue Willow, 1 brown transfer print, 1 relief molded, 2 hand painted [Figure 6.29b-c], 1 orange and black annular banded), porcelain (3 blue hand painted, 1 yellow glazed, 5 undecorated), undecorated yellowware (n=1), clear glazed stoneware (n=1), orange glazed terracotta (n=1), an undecorated porcelain saucer from a child's tea set, container glass (4 amber, 4 colorless, 1 aqua, 1 aqua with tooled patent finish, 1 amethyst, 10 olive green), an amethyst lamp chimney rim, a colorless stemware foot fragment, cut nails (n=4), barbed wire fragments (n=6),

undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=2), coal (n=3), and charcoal. Artifact dates include kaolin pipe stems (1580-1955), Prosser buttons (1840-?), creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1830), yellowware (1830-1900), tooled patent finish (1880-1920), amethyst glass (1880-1925), and cut nails (1830s-present). Due to the recovery of artifacts below the plow zone and the indication of late 1800s structures here, Locus 14 seems to have research potential and further work is recommended.

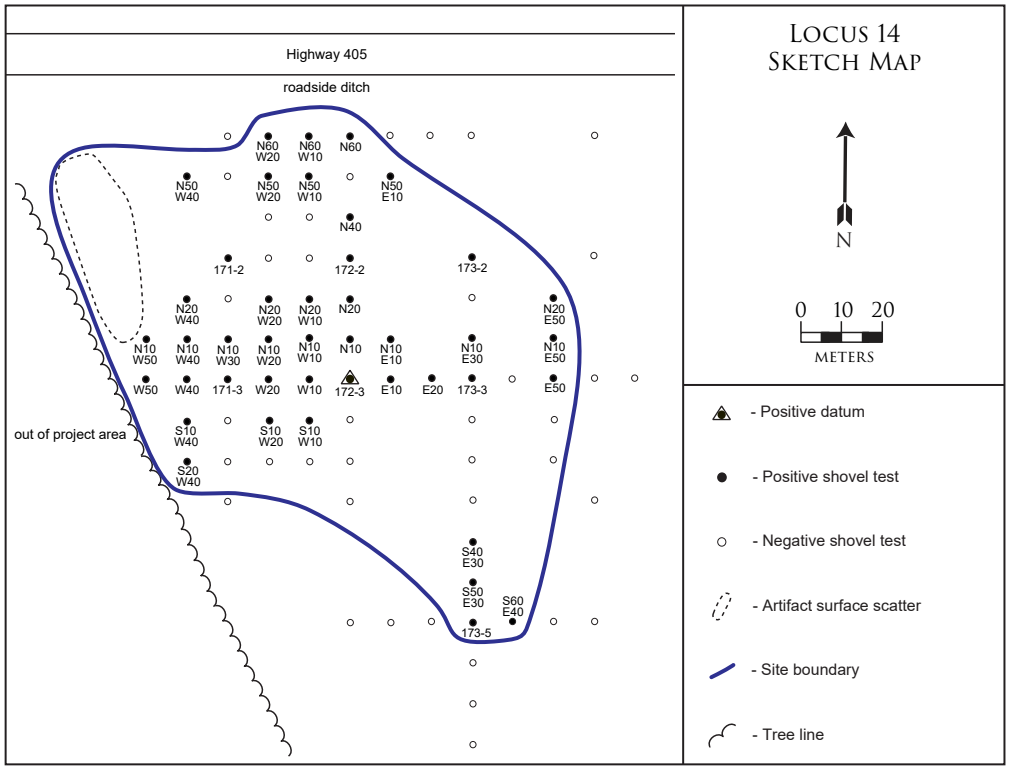

Figure 6.26. *Locus 14 sketch map.*

Figure 6.27. *Locus 14, view north toward levee.*

Figure 6.28. *Smoking pipe fragments from Locus 14: a) stoneware; b-c) kaolin.*

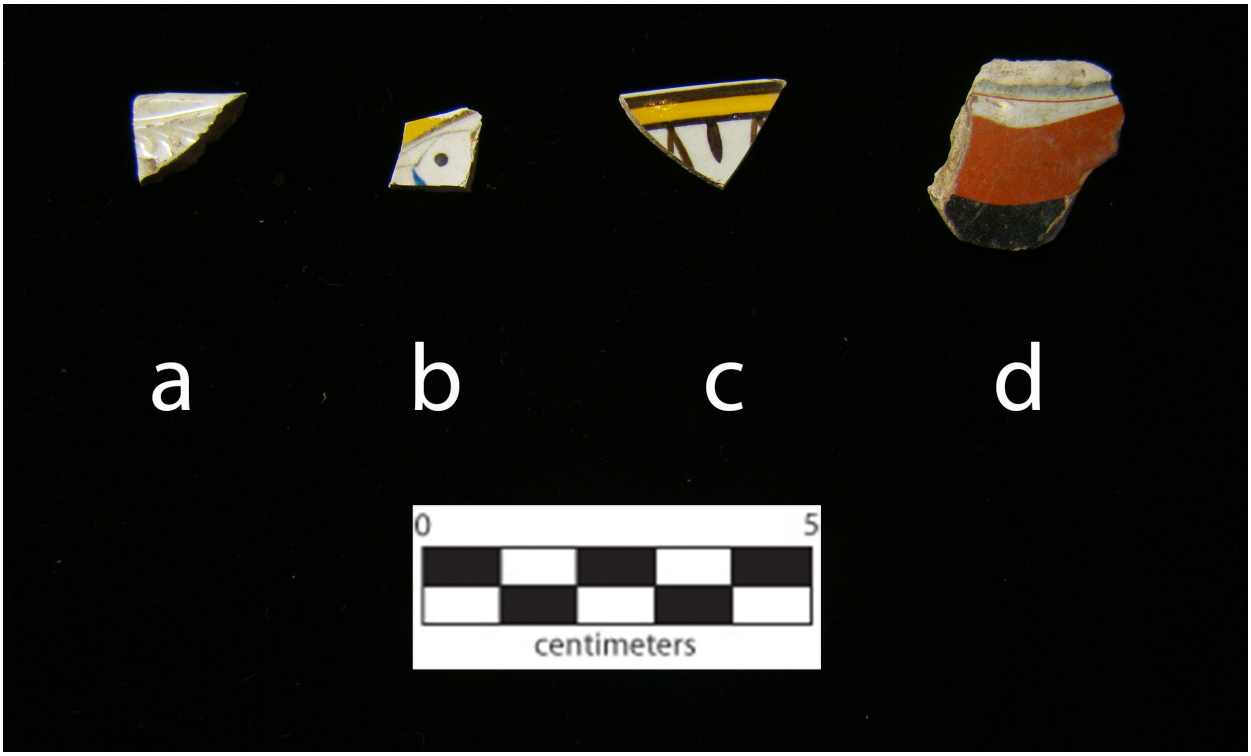

Figure 6.29. *Ceramics from Locus 14: a) creamware rim; b-c) hand painted whiteware; d) dipped pearlware.*

LOCUS 15. Locus 15 measures 430-x-220 m and is located partially in a fallow agricultural field with nearly 95 percent surface visibility, extending eastward into a grass-covered pasture with less than 10 percent surface visibility (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figure 6.30). A brick ruin exists in the pastured portion of the area and the son of the landowner confirmed it was a "slave cabin" (Figure 6.31). A small rise is noted within the pasture and shovel tests placed along the crest of this landform yielded diagnostic artifacts and a possible brick and mortar feature was noted at Transect 189, Shovel test 5. A typical shovel test contained 0-20 cm brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam over grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay. Artifacts were recovered below the plow zone at depths up to 60 cmbs. A modern home with lawn is within this locus and researchers were not permitted to dig within the lawn. Modern agricultural buildings are located just east of this locus. Locus 15 appears to be about 50 percent disturbed from agricultural activities and the excavation of drainage canals. Historic and modern maps depict varying numbers of structures in this location. The 1879-80 MRC map illustrates a cluster of approximately 27 slave cabins/tenant houses in the eastern portion of the locus and a few other structures in the western portion (see Figure 6.4). The 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map has a georeferencing issue, but it seems that as many as six structures may be in this area (see Figure 6.5). The 1953 Carville 7.5' topographic map shows two or three structures, depending on georeferencing accuracy (see Figure 6.6). By 1974 there is one structure and one outbuilding on the Carville topographic map, and by 1992 there is only the outbuilding.

Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=68), mortar, Prosser porcelain buttons (n=2), lead glazed earthenware (n=1), Bristol slipped earthenware (n=1), pearlware (1 green shell edged, 2 Blue Willow, 1 variegated dipped [Figure 6.32a], 1 blue transfer print [Figure 6.32c], 1 black and orange glazed, 7 undecorated), whiteware (65 undecorated, 1 dipped and rouletted [Figure 6.32b], 4 blue hand painted, 2 blue shell edged, 1 blue cord and hanging fern edged [Figure 6.32.d], 6 blue transfer print, 1 Blue Willow, 1 blue sponged [Figure 6.32e], 1 purple transfer print, 1 orange and black annular banded, 1 polychrome annular banded, 5 relief molded,2 green and pink hand painted), undecorated porcelain (n=10), undecorated yellowware (n=4), blue glazed interior relief molded yellowware (n=1), stoneware (1 clear glazed, 1 unglazed, 1 Bristol), relief molded porcelaneous stoneware (n=5), unglazed terracotta (n=1), earthenware tile (n=1), container glass (12 amber, 68 colorless, 11 aqua, 3 amethyst, 19 olive green, 4 green, 1 milk, 1 blue), window glass (n=6), a porcelain doll leg (Figure 6.33), cut nails/fragments (n=107), wire nails/fragments (n=55), spikes (n=2), a ferrous metal handle, ferrous metal wire fragments (n=5), cuprous can lid fragments (n=2), ferrous metal bolts (n=2), ferrous metal straps (n=2), a ferrous metal possible fence finial, slag (n=4), a plastic button, a plastic fragment, undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=12), coal (n=6), charcoal (n=2), oyster shell (n=8), *Rangia cuneata* shell (n=3), unspecified bone (n=13), and a chert flake. Artifacts with viable date ranges include Prosser buttons (1840-?), pearlware (1780-1830), yellowware (1830-1900), aqua glass (1820-1930), amethyst glass (1880-1925), cut nails (1830-present), and wire nails (1870-present).

Due to the recovery of artifacts below the plow zone, the presence of a possible feature, the brick ruins of the possible slave cabin/tenant house, and the map depiction of late 1800s structures here, Locus 15 seems to possess research potential and further work is recommended.

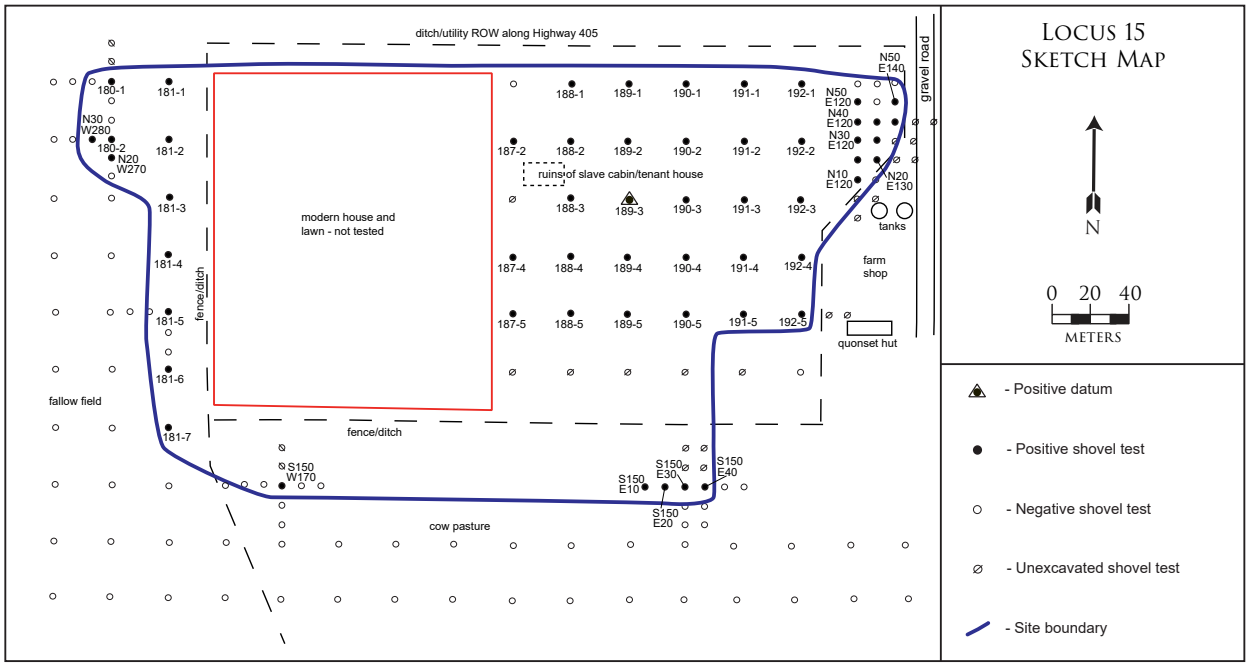

Figure 6.30. *Locus 15 sketch map.*

Figure 6.31. *Locus 15 brick ruins, view north.*

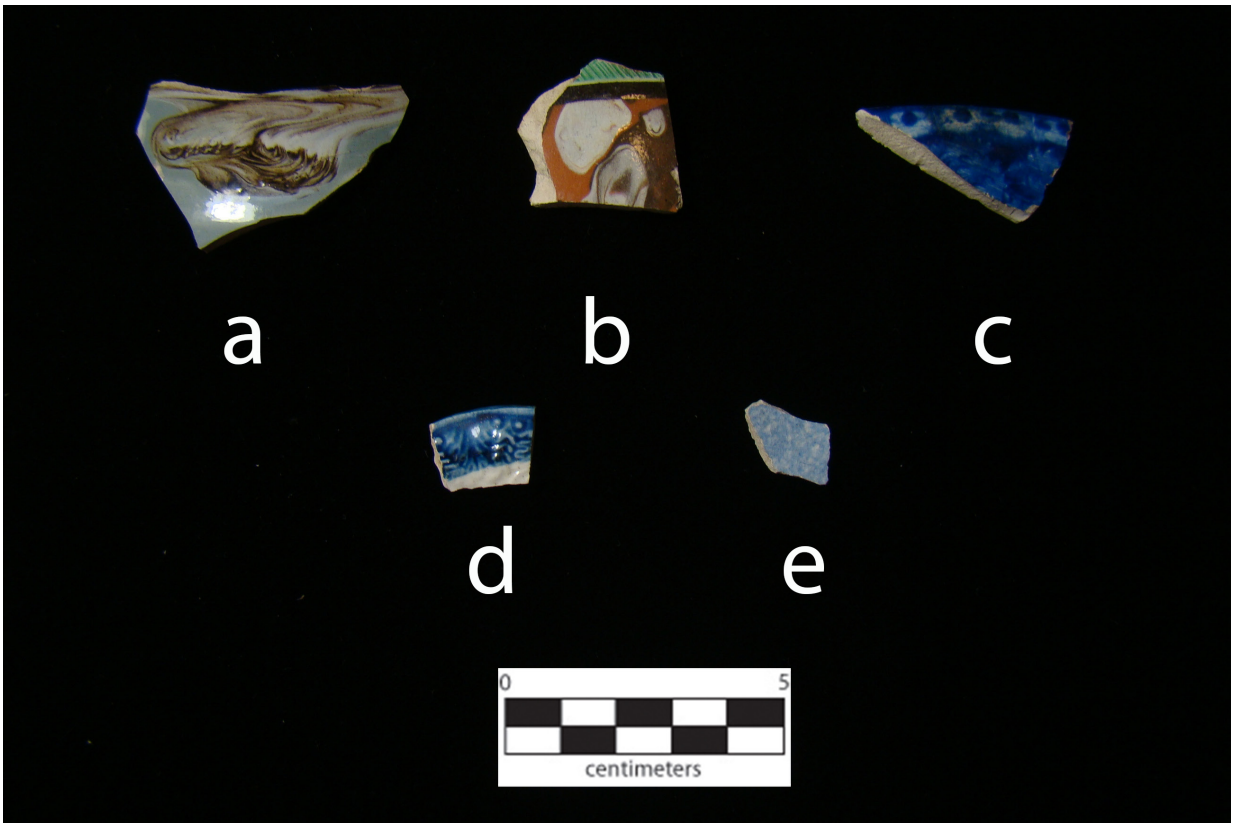

Figure 6.32. *Ceramics from Locus 15: a) variegated dipped pearlware; b) dipped whiteware with green rouletted band; c) blue transfer print pearlware; d) blue cord and hanging fern edged whiteware; e) blue sponged whiteware.*

Figure 6.33. *Porcelain doll leg from Locus 15.*

LOCUS 16. Locus 16 measures 90-x-65 m and is located in an active sugarcane field with 50 percent surface visibility (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figure 6.34). It consists largely of a surface scatter of historic artifacts. This locus appears to be 95 percent disturbed from agricultural activities. The soil stratigraphy consists of 0-15 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay over grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay and artifacts were found at depths to 20 cmbs. The 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map seems to show two structures in this area, but there are some georeferencing problems with this map.

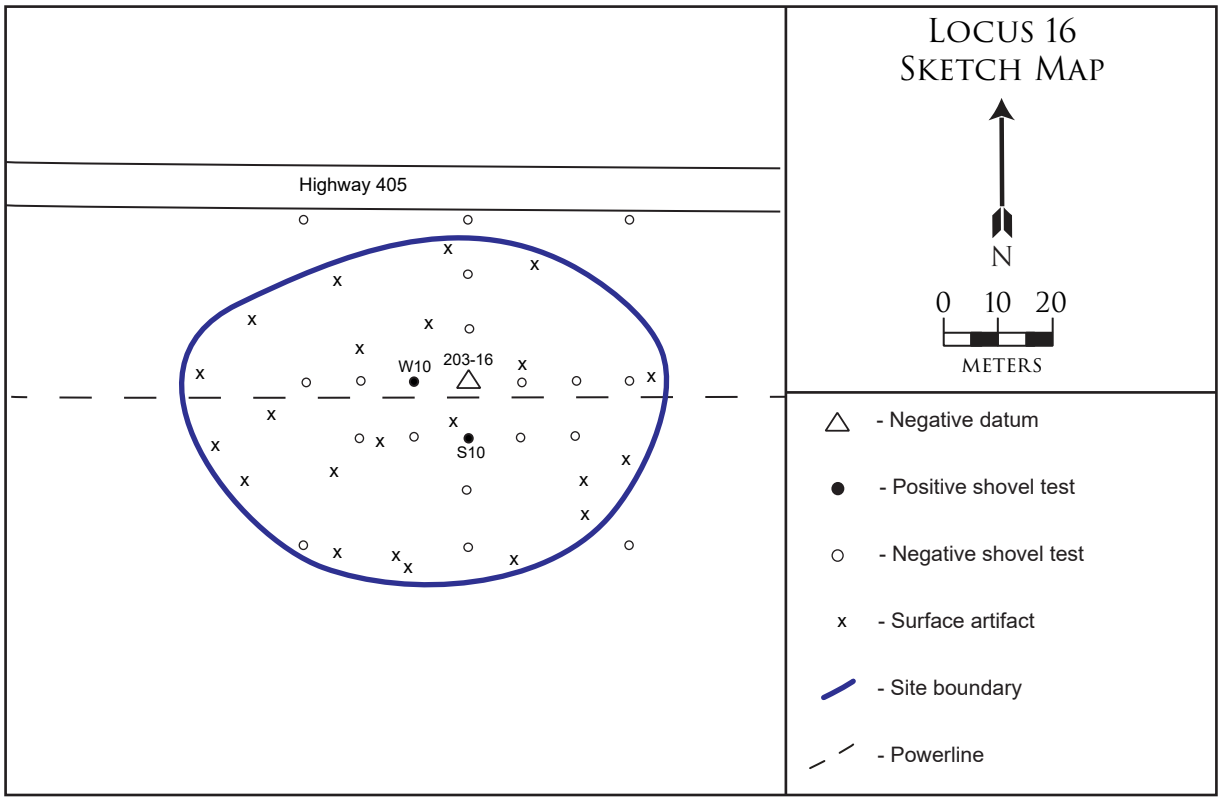

Figure 6.34. *Locus 16 sketch map.*

Artifacts recovered include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=3), blue annular banded pearlware (n=1) (Figure 6.35b), whiteware (8 undecorated, 1 blue glazed, 1 blue sponged [Figure 6.35a], 1 pink hand painted), undecorated porcelain (n=1), clear glazed stoneware (n=1), cobalt blue container glass (n=1), aqua container glass (n=1), a green container glass base (Pluto Water), milk glass container glass (n=2), an amethyst and white swirled decorative glass fragment, a ferrous metal clothing iron (Figure 6.36), a ferrous metal undifferentiated tool, and a fragment of plastic. The pearlware dates from 1780-1830; the blue sponged whiteware dates from 1820s-1860s; the aqua glass from 1820-1930; and the Pluto Water bottle fragment dates from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries.

Although artifacts were recovered within the plow zone, no intact subsurface deposits exist. This locus appears to have no research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

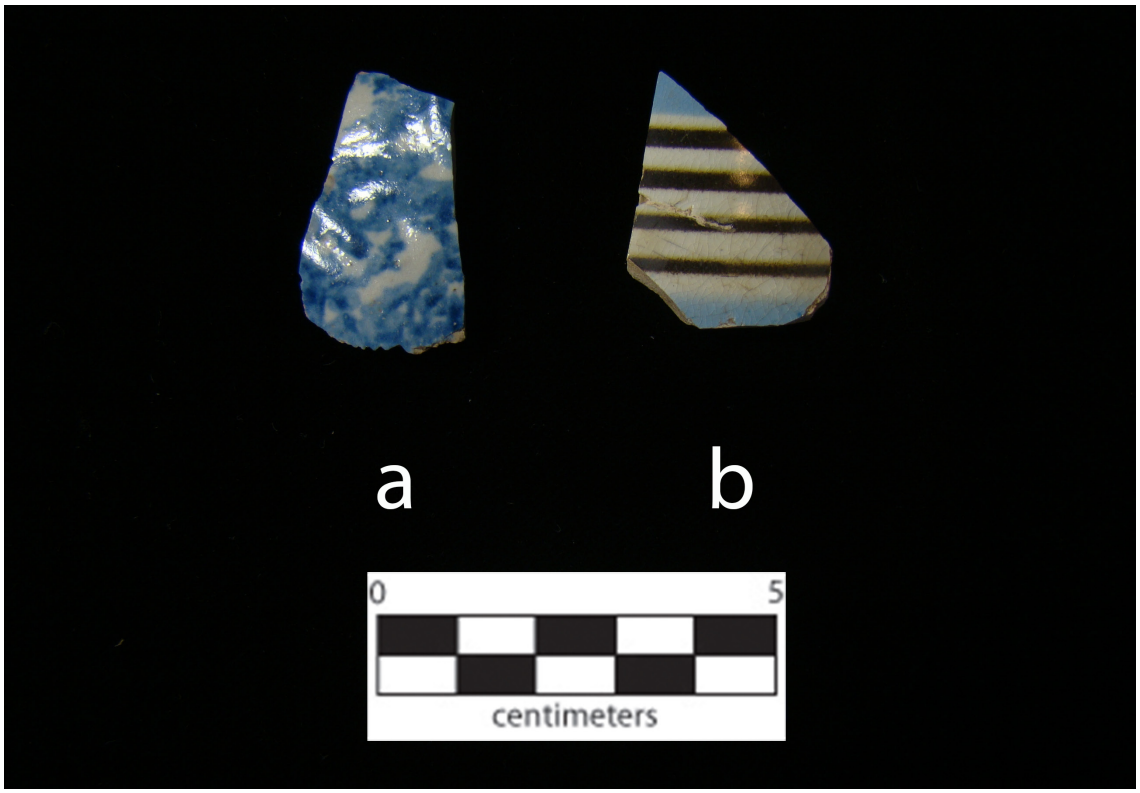

Figure 6.35. *Ceramics from Locus 16: a) blue sponged whiteware; b) blue annular banded pearlware.*

Figure 6.36. *Clothing iron from Locus 16.*

LOCUS 17. Locus 17 measures 210-x-135 m and is located partially in a fallow agricultural field with nearly 95 percent surface visibility and partially in a grassy lawn with zero visibility (see Figures 6.2 and 6.3; Figures 6.37 and 6.38). This locus includes a residence (Historic Resource 24-00872 – built c. 1880), a brick smokehouse, and a dilapidated wooden outbuilding, in addition to the artifact scatter. Locus 17 appears to be about 75 percent disturbed from agricultural activities. In spite of this, there were artifacts found below the plow zone. A typical shovel test contained 0-20 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay over grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay and cultural material was found to 40 cmbs. The 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map has some georeferencing issues, but as many as seven structures may have once stood in this area. The 1953 Carville 7.5' topographic map depicts three structures plus an outbuilding in this area.

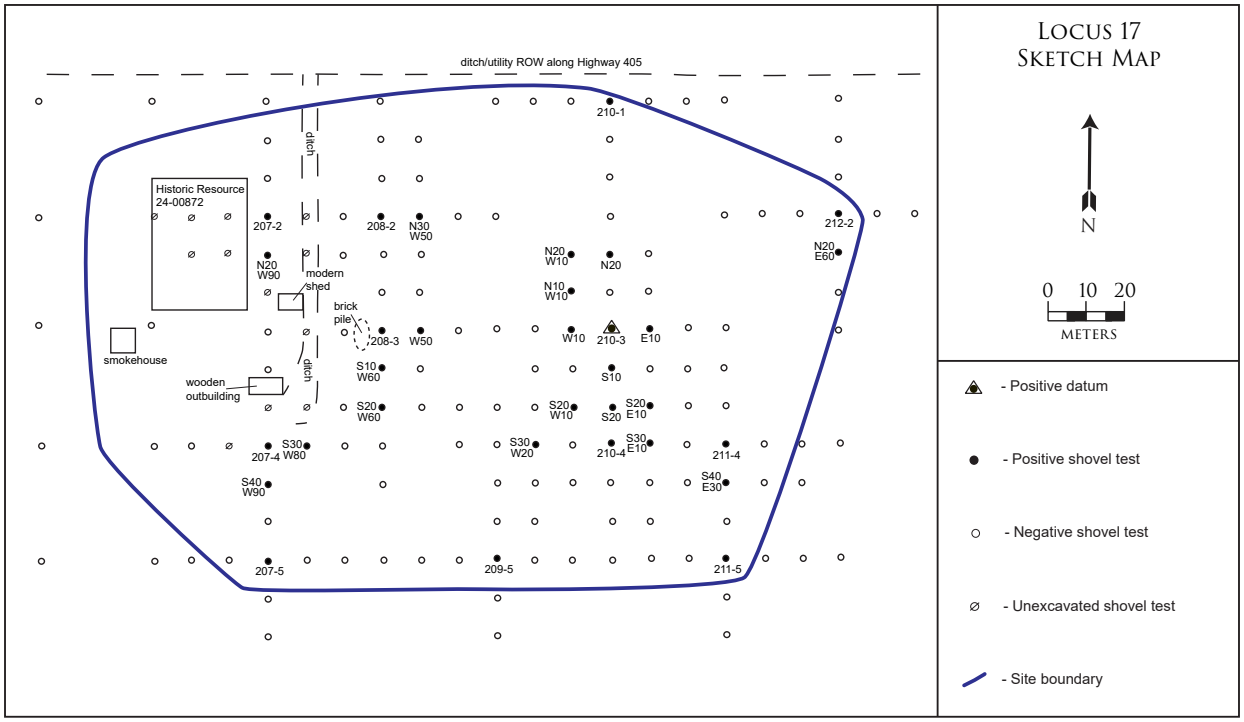

Figure 6.37. *Locus 17 sketch map.*

Cultural material found includes undifferentiated brick fragments (n=21), Prosser porcelain buttons (n=2), unglazed earthenware (n=1), Albany slipped stoneware (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=6), relief molded porcelain (n=2) (Figure 6.39a), blue hand painted porcelain (n=1) (Figure 6.39b), container glass (3 colorless, 3 aqua, 3 amethyst, 1 green, 1 milk, 1 blue milk), a colorless club sauce type stopper (Figure 6.40c), window glass (n=4), a milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment, a bisque doll head fragment (Figure 6.41), machine made glass marbles (n=2) (Figure 6.40a-b), a cut nail, wire nails/fragments (n=3), a ferrous metal strap, undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=2), and a bisque electrical insulator fragment. Date ranges for some of the artifacts include Prosser buttons (1840-?), pearlware (1780-1830), aqua glass (1820-1930), amethyst glass (1880-1925), club sauce type stopper (mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century), canning jar lid liners (1869 to mid-twentieth century), cut nails (1830-present), and wire nails (1870-present).

Due to the presence of historic structures (some standing, some non-extant) and cultural material found below the plow zone, it is believed that Locus 17 has research potential and more work is necessary. Historic resource 24-00872 is potentially eligible for the NRHP as an individual structure.

Figure 6.38. *Locus 16, view north toward levee.*

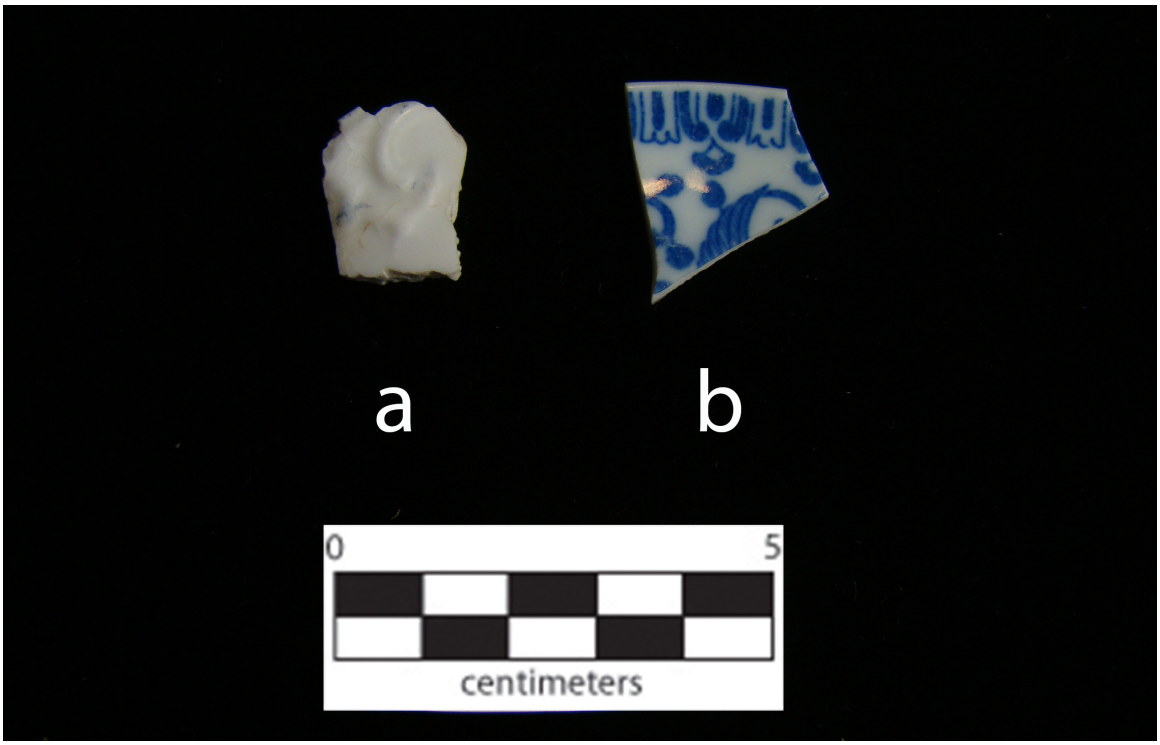

Figure 6.39. *Ceramics from Locus 17: a) relief molded porcelain; b) blue hand painted porcelain.*

Figure 6.40. *Glass items from Locus 17: a-b) machine made marbles; c) colorless club sauce type stopper.*

Figure 6.41. *Bisque doll head fragment from Locus 17.*

ARCHITECTURAL RESULTS

The architectural survey area covers two parishes, Iberville and Ascension, which were surveyed in 1984 by T. Nakagawa. For this project, TerraX resurveyed the structures that were included in those surveys and that were within the project APE of approximately a one mile radius or just outside of the one mile radius (Figure 6.42). Of the 13 buildings from the 1984 survey in the survey APE, six are no longer extant. New photographs of the extant buildings were taken and addendum forms for all extant and non-extant buildings were completed. TerraX field technicians Chris Rivers, Anthony Chieffo, and Marie Pokrant photographed the buildings, and Maria Lopez and Shanda Davidson, architectural historians for TerraX, assessed the buildings and completed the forms.

In the survey APE, two buildings are eligible for the NRHP (24-00872 in Iberville Parish and 03-00198 in Ascension Parish). Also within the survey area was infill, including new construction and manufactured homes. There is also an antenna tower that appears on Google Earth aerial images back to 1998.

IBERVILLE PARISH

Survey number 24-00871
Address: 34206-34402 Louisiana 405 White Castle, LA 70788
Property Description - [non extant] The property had a house in 1984 owned by Dorothy Evans that dated from 1900. The house was not located in the field and is no longer extant.

Survey number 24-00872
Address: 34060 or 34070 Louisiana 405 White Castle, LA 70788
Property Description - This structure is located within archaeological site 16IV226, Locus 17. The house dates from circa 1880 and is a wooden building 58 feet long by 34 feet wide with a tin metal roof that has a 31-degree inclination. The house is built on elevated brick foundations and has an attached shed front porch on the short side of the volume that wraps around to the east side of the building into a side ell (Figure 6.43). Six turned decorative porch columns support the solid wood lintel and metal roof with decorative brackets on each side. Five of the columns define the front porch façade. Concrete steps are attached to the porch aligned with the main volume. A façade composition consists of a door with transom and a window that mirror each other in the symmetrical main volume. The wood siding is placed horizontally in the house and it has a door or window in the gable. The west side elevation has six double hung windows; the first and third are boarded-up, the second and fourth are double hung windows like the front ones, and the last two windows are smaller. All windows line up at the top. In 1984 the house was owned by Dorothy Evans and today is in fair condition. The building maintains its integrity and is eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 6.42. *Map showing historic structures within the survey APE (based on the 1999 Carville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).*

Figure 6.43. *Historic resource 24-00872, view south.*

ASCENSION PARISH

Survey number 03-00171
Address: 9519 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description - The historic name of the property is St. Mary Baptist Church and Cemetery. The date of construction for the building is circa 1900. The owner is the St. Mary Baptist Church and has been for eighty years prior to 1984. The building's measurements are 72 feet in length by 42 feet in width and it is a rectangular wooden structure with pitched roof and front eaves. On the façade an attached low pitched porch entrance is supported by two round columns at each end (Figure 6.44). The porch covers the space of the five steps to the entrance double doors. An attached structure on the right side is setback from the main volume. An attached addition to the main volume has a pitched roof and the facade has a central door with a double hung windows at each side. Graves for the cemetery are located south of the church building in an east-west orientation and four of the graves are above ground (Figure 6.45). Survey notes from 1984 describe the property as being a Black Baptist Cemetery established at the turn of the century with graves dating from the 1950s. Before that date when the use of concrete vaults became a dominant practice, the graves were either below ground or completely above ground. The property line has a cyclone fence and a concrete path perpendicular to the building for the front access and also surrounds the front of the building. In a 2008 survey photo, the building appears in good condition. The church is not historic or architecturally significant, therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 6.44. *Historic resource 03-00171, St. Mary Baptist Church, view south.*

Figure 6.45. *Historic resource 03-00171, St. Mary Baptist Church Cemetery, view north.*

Survey number 03-00198
Address: 9279 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346 House
Property Description - The date of construction for the building is circa 1880. The building is a Queen Anne Style house of wood construction with a bay window ell to the west side of the façade and an open porch supported by four Bungalow style tapered posts on piers (Figure 6.46). The columns have simple moldings and the original columns were probably replaced in the 1930s or 1940s according to notes from the 1984 survey. The dimensions of the house are 50 feet long by 44 feet wide and the pitched tin metal roof has a 35-degree inclination. In 1984, the owner of the house was Louis Cayette. This building has alterations, such as the replacement of the original front porch piers. The house maintains its integrity and is a good example of a late nineteenth century Queen Anne, and is eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 6.46. *Historic resource 03-00198, view south.*

Survey number 03-00199
Address: 9435 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346 (barn)
Property Description - The date of construction for the barn is circa 1880. This wooden barn is 48 feet long by 60 feet wide with a pitched roof of 18-degree inclination. The orientation of the building from the front is northeast. The 1984 survey indicates that this barn was used for keeping pigs and was in poor condition. The current picture in 2016 shows the barn in a state of ruin (Figure 6.47). The dilapidated conditions show missing parts of the tin metal plank roof that has been taken over by invasive vegetation. The exterior walls have missing barn wood planks and may be structurally unstable, proposing safety issues. The barn belongs to the same property as 03-00198. The building is not eligible to the NRHP.

Figure 6.47. *Historic resource 03-00199, view southwest.*

Survey number 03-00200
Address: 9391 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description - [non extant] The first owner of the property was the Julian Family from circa 1900 to 1984 when the survey was conducted. The owner in 1984 was Wesley Julian. The wooden house was not located in the field.

Survey number 03-00201
Address: 8933-9279 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description - [non extant] The first owner of the property was the Julian Family from circa 1880 to 1984 when the survey was conducted. The owner in 1984 was Wesley Julian. The property was a shotgun wooden house that was not located in the field.

Survey number 03-00202
Address: 9361 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description - The date of construction for the house was circa 1910 and the first owner was Alexander Jones and Family. The owner and resident of the house in 1984 was Louise Brooks. The wooden two-room house is 52 feet in length and 15 feet in width with a corrugated metal pitched roof of a 30-degree inclination. A brick chimney is located in the center along the ridge. An added shed front porch on the short side of the building made of wood and metal planks has collapsed in place (Figure 6.48). The property is in a ruinous condition today. This building has no historic or architectural value and is not eligible to the NRHP.

Figure 6.48. *Historic resource 03-00202, view southeast.*

Survey number 03-00203
Address: 9347 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description - The property dates from the 1890s and is a wooden house with open front porch and corrugated metal one gable pitched roof with a 31-degree angle (Figure 6.49). Dimensions for the building are 58 feet long by 28 feet wide. The front porch with boxed cornice extends the length of the building and is supported by four double metal columns with ornamental brackets in between. Five concrete front steps are in the center attached to the porch. Two doors in the façade are located at equal distance from the center. Plain surround moldings are distinguished by a different color paint and wood plank orientation. A chimney is located in the center of the house along the ridge and the 1984 survey notes indicate that this is a creole cottage made with machine cut nails. The building is not architecturally significant and not eligible for the NRHP.

Survey number 03-00204
Address: 9319 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description - [non extant] The property owner was Felice Benn[e]tte in 1984 but the wooden Eastlake shotgun house was not located in the field.

Survey number 03-00205
Address: 9317 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description – (possible house) The house dates from 1880. The owner and resident in 1984 was

Figure 6.49. *Historic resource 03-00203, view south.*

Joe Knight. The wooden house is 45 feet long by 28 feet wide with a one gable tin metal roof of 31-degree inclination (Figure 6.50). The shed full length front porch has a lower inclination roof supported by six wood columns and it extends the length of the building. Two off-center doors in the façade are in a balanced composition. A brick chimney is located in the center ridge of the house. The house appears in fair condition. The porch no longer has a surrounding screen compared with the 1984 photo. The location of the building was difficult to evaluate with certainty. The house located has no architectural value and is not eligible to the NRHP.

Survey number 03-00206
Address: 9279 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description – [non extant] This property was owned by Joe Babin according to the 1984 survey. The building was a Queen Anne style house that is non extant. The building could not be located in the field.

Survey number 03-00207
Address: 9279 Louisiana 405 Donaldsonville, LA 70346
Property Description – [non extant] This building was in ruin and taken over by vegetation in 1984 according to the survey and is non extant. This was the same address as 03-00206. The building could not be located in the field.

Figure 6.50. *Historic resource 03-00205, view southwest.*

CHAPTER 7
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

TerraX, under contract with the Baton Rouge Area Chamber of Baton Rouge, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Evans Site at the historic Claiborne Plantation in Iberville Parish, Louisiana in compliance with federal and state regulations. The first part of the Phase I survey was performed from January 18 to February 5, 2016, by Paul D. Jackson (field director), Chris Rivers, Tom Hough, Thomas Kennedy, Blair Bordelon, Max Pinsonneault, Ryan Nordness, Nicholas Butler, and Diana Johnson. The second part of the survey was accomplished from May 16 to June 6 after receiving permission from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District; the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) in Baton Rouge; and the Atchafalaya Levee District to dig within 1,500 feet of the levee. This second portion of the survey was performed by Marie Pokrant (field director), Chris Rivers, Matt Sumrall, Shelly Miller, and Anthony Chieffo. Paul D. Jackson served as Principal Investigator for all field work.

As a result of the Phase I survey, one new archaeological site was recorded, the Claiborne Plantation, Site 16IV226. This plantation has been a working sugarcane enterprise since at least 1816, when it was purchased by W.C.C. Claiborne, at one time a member of the Tennessee State Supreme Court, the U.S. House of Representatives, governor of the Mississippi Territory, governor of the Territory of Orleans, governor of Louisiana, and a member of the U.S. Senate.

Most of the historic plantation was devoid of artifacts or structural remains, but within this large 1,047-acre site are 17 loci that possess either a concentration of artifacts or an isolated artifact find. Of these 17 loci, only four seem to possess research potential and are discussed below. The remaining 13 loci exhibit extensive disturbance from agricultural activities, pipelines, canals, roads, and other plantation activities.

LOCUS 3. Located within a sugarcane field this locus measures approximately 730-x-235 m. Several structures and roads are depicted on maps in this vicinity. The 1879-80 MRC map depicts a large rectangular structure; the 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map shows two structures and a north-south running road; the 1953 Carville 7.5' map shows three structures and the north-south road; and the 1963 White Castle 15' map shows three structures that are configured slightly different than the 1953 map, the north-south road, and a road that intersects the north-south road from the east. Some concrete foundations were evident at this locus, but no machinery was visible. Surface visibility was about 75 percent and about half the non-brick cultural material found at Locus 3 came from the surface. Cultural material was found within Strata I and II at depths up to 40 cmbs.

Early artifacts found at Locus 3 include the gunflint (ending date of 1820), some of the whiteware designs (1820-1860), yellowware (1830-1900), Prosser buttons (1840-?), and aqua glass (1820-1930). Postbellum artifact types include amethyst glass (1880-1925), extruded and pressed brick (1870-present), and wire nails (1870-present). The structures in this location may have been lived in or utilized for many years. The large rectangular structure shown on the 1879-80 MRC map may represent the sugarcane mill. More work is necessary to ascertain the function and age of these structures and how they relate to the plantation. Locus 3 appears to have research potential beyond the findings of this investigation.

LOCUS 14. Locus 14 measures 165-x-100 m and consists largely of a surface scatter of historic artifacts; however, diverse artifacts were also recovered from below the plow zone at depths up to 60 cmbs. The 1879-80 Mississippi River Commission (MRC) map seems to depict three structures in this general area, although map georeferencing is less than perfect. Other historic topographic maps (1936 White Castle 15', 1953 Carville 7.5', 1974 Carville 7.5') and modern maps (1992 and 1999 Carville 7.5') show no structures in this area.

Some early artifacts from at this locus include kaolin pipe stems (1580-1955), creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1830), yellowware (1830-1900), cut nails (1830s-present), Prosser buttons (1840-?), glass with tooled patent finish (1880-1920), and amethyst glass (1880-1925). Due to the recovery of artifacts below the plow zone and the indication of late 1800s structures here, Locus 14 seems to have research potential and further work is recommended.

LOCUS 15. Locus 15 measures 430-x-220 m and is located partially in a fallow agricultural field with nearly 95 percent surface visibility, extending eastward into a grass-covered pasture with less than 10 percent surface visibility. A brick ruin exists in the pastured portion of the area and the son of the landowner confirmed it was a "slave cabin." A possible brick and mortar feature was noted in a shovel test and artifacts in other portions of the site were recovered below the plow zone at depths up to 60 cmbs. Historic and modern maps depict varying numbers of structures in this location. The 1879-80 Mississippi River Commission map illustrates a cluster of approximately 27 slave cabins/tenant houses in the eastern portion of the locus and a few other structures in the western portion. The 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map has a georeferencing issue, but it seems that as many as six structures may be in this area. The 1953 Carville 7.5' topographic map shows two or three structures, depending on georeferencing accuracy. By 1974 there is one structure and one outbuilding on the Carville topographic map, and by 1992 there is only the outbuilding.

Some artifacts and date ranges include pearlware (1780-1830), yellowware (1830-1900), aqua glass (1820-1930), Prosser buttons (1840-?), amethyst glass (1880-1925), cut nails (1830-present), and wire nails (1870-present). Due to the recovery of artifacts below the plow zone, the presence of a possible feature, the brick ruins of the possible slave cabin/tenant house, and the map depiction of late 1800s structures here, Locus 15 seems to possess research potential and further work is recommended.

LOCUS 17. Locus 17 measures 210-x-135 m and is located partially in a fallow agricultural field with nearly 95 percent surface visibility and partially in a grassy lawn with zero visibility. This locus includes a residence (Historic Resource 24-00872 – built c. 1880), a brick smokehouse, and a dilapidated wooden outbuilding, in addition to the artifact scatter. There were artifacts found below the plow zone at depths to 40 cmbs. The 1936 White Castle 15' topographic map has some georeferencing issues, but as many as seven structures may have once stood in this area. The 1953 Carville 7.5' topographic map depicts three structures plus an outbuilding in this area. Historic resource 24-00872 is potentially eligible for the NRHP as an individual structure.

Date ranges for some of the artifacts include pearlware (1780-1830), aqua glass (1820-1930), Prosser buttons (1840-?), amethyst glass (1880-1925), club sauce type stopper (mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century), canning jar lid liners (1869 to mid-twentieth century), cut nails (1830-present), and wire nails (1870-present). Due to the presence of historic structures (some standing, some non-extant) and cultural material found below the plow zone, it is believed that Locus 17 has research potential and more work is necessary.

NRHP Criteria for Evaluation

The criteria applied for evaluating NRHP eligibility of historic and prehistoric cultural resources is defined in 36 CFR 60.4 (National Park Service 1995):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological and Architectural Recommendations

TerraX recommends that Site 16IV226 is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and D. That is not to say that the entire site is subject to the recommendation of avoidance of ground-disturbing activities. There are large portions of the site where little to no cultural material was found, which in TerraX's opinion should be cleared of archaeological concerns. However, Loci 3, 14, 15, and 17 contain possible cultural features and intact deposits. TerraX recommends that only these four archaeologically sensitive areas should be avoided by any ground-disturbing activities or construction. If these loci cannot be avoided, TerraX recommends Phase II testing to investigate whether these four loci do indeed contain intact deposits and important cultural information.

TerraX resurveyed the previously recorded historic structures that were within the project APE of approximately a one mile radius or just outside of the one mile radius. Of the 13 buildings from the 1984 buildings survey in the project APE, six are no longer extant. Within the survey APE, two buildings are eligible for the NRHP (24-00872 in Iberville Parish and 03-00198 in Ascension Parish).

It should also be noted that plantations often contained slave cemeteries. No graves have been found here, but there still remains the possibility of burials. Care should be exercised when conducting any ground-disturbing activities across the entire project area. There is always the possibility of undetected cultural resources, such as graves or other cultural features, not discovered through standard survey methods. In the event that burials or cultural features are revealed during the course of construction, the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office should be immediately alerted of the discovery.

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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

University of Alabama Museums

Office of Archaeological Research

THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALABAMA
MUSEUMS

Feb. 23, 2016

Paul Jackson
TerraXplorations
3523 18th Avenue NE
Tuscaloosa AL 35406

Dear Paul:

As per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement with you to provide curation services to TerraXplorations on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to agencies such as the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, National Forest Service, etc.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be compiled for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Note that collections must be curated whether or not artifacts are recovered. Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

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

Sincerely,

Eugene Futato

Eugene M. Futato RPA
Deputy Director

13075 Moundville
Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474
(205) 371-2266
FAX (205) 371-2494

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory List of Site 16IV226

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
Locus 1					
	56-4/I/0-20				***Bag: 1***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.1	2016.012001
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.1*	
	56 -5/I/0-25				***Bag: 2***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	0.2	2016.012002
		Location Totals	*3*	*0.2*	
	S 10/I/0-25				***Bag: 3***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.3	2016.012003
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.3*	
	N 30 E 10/II/20-30				***Bag: 4***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	4.1	2016.012004
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.1*	
	N 30/I/0-30				***Bag: 5***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.9	2016.012005
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.9*	
	S 10 E 20/I/0-10				***Bag: 6***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	4.8	2016.012006
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.8*	
	S 30/II/20-30				***Bag: 7***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.6	2016.012007
		Location Totals	*1*	*5.6*	
	N 30 W 10/I/0-20				***Bag: 8***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	10.1	2016.012008
		Location Totals	*1*	*10.1*	
	N 40 E 10/I/0-10				***Bag: 9***
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	1.9	2016.012009
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.9*	
	N 10/I/0-15				***Bag: 10***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	3.3	2016.012010
		Location Totals	*2*	*3.3*	
	N 20/I/0-20				***Bag: 11***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	3.7	2016.012011
		Location Totals	*2*	*3.7*	
	N 60/I/0-15				***Bag: 12***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.1	2016.012012
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.1*	
	N 20 E 10/I/II/10-15				***Bag: 13***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	5.7	2016.012013
		Location Totals	*2*	*5.7*	
	S 10 E 10/I/0-30				***Bag: 14***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.3	2016.012014

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.3*	
	Surface/0/0				***Bag: 15***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	144.1	2016.012015
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	2	92.6	2016.012016
		Location Totals	*6*	*236.7*	
Site Totals			*27*	*280.8*	
Locus 10					
	88 - 11/I/20 CMBS				***Bag: 60***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	11.7	2016.012079
		Location Totals	*1*	*11.7*	
Site Totals			*1*	*11.7*	
Locus 11					
	200-8/GSC/0				***Bag: 224***
		blue and black hand painted refined earthenware rim	1	1.0	2016.012323
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.0*	
Site Totals			*1*	*1.0*	
Locus 12					
	209-9/I/10-20				***Bag: 225***
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.5	2016.012324
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.9	2016.0123025
		Location Totals	*2*	*1.4*	
	209-10/I/10-20				***Bag: 226***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	1.5	2016.0123026
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	45.4	2016.0123027
		Location Totals	*2*	*46.9*	
	Surface Collection/surface/0				***Bag: 227***
		glass (amethyst container)	1	4.3	2016.012328
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.3*	
	N 30 W 10/II/15-25				***Bag: 228***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	3.3	2016.012329
		Location Totals	*5*	*3.3*	
	S 10 E 0/I/5-10				***Bag: 229***
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	6.4	2016.012330
		Location Totals	*1*	*6.4*	
Site Totals			*11*	*62.3*	
Locus 13					
	237-3/I/10-15				***Bag: 230***
		polychrome dipped whiteware	1	1.6	2016.012331
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.6*	
	N 20/II/10-25				***Bag: 231***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	9.2	2016.012332
		Location Totals	*1*	*9.2*	
	N 20 W 10/I/5-10				***Bag: 232***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	19.3	2016.012333

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*1*	*19.3*	
	237-2/II/15-25				***Bag: 233***
		undifferentiated brick fragment - not collected	0	0.0	2016.012334
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	Surface Collection/0/0				***Bag: 234***
		black annular banded pearlware base	1	22.2	2016.012352
		blue glazed whiteware rim	1	1.7	2016.012365
		blue hand painted pearlware	1	3.3	2016.012351
		blue hand painted whiteware	1	0.7	2016.012348
		blue shell-edged pearlware rim	10	33.5	2016.012335
		blue shell-edged whiteware	1	4.9	2016.012336
		blue transfer printed and molded whiteware handle	1	4.9	2016.012362
		blue transfer printed whiteware tea pot body	1	1.4	2016.012361
		blue transfer printed whiteware tea pot spout	1	2.3	2016.012360
		brown annular banded whiteware	2	2.3	2016.012357
		brown hand painted pearlware handle	1	6.1	2016.012353
		brown transfer printed whiteware	1	1.8	2016.012359
		clear glazed stoneware	1	7.0	2016.0123057
		dipped whiteware	2	2.1	2016.012355
		green hand painted pearlware base	1	1.7	2016.012346
		green hand painted pearlware rim	1	1.3	2016.012347
		green shell-edged pearlware rim	4	12.9	2016.012337
		orange and black annular banded pearlware	3	17.3	2016.012350
		orange and tan annular banded whiteware	2	2.1	2016.012358
		polychrome hand painted pearlware	7	8.0	2016.012345
		polychrome hand painted pearlware lid	1	2.5	2016.012366
		polychrome hand painted whiteware	5	7.3	2016.012364
		relief-molded green hand painted pearlware	1	0.9	2016.012349
		relief-molded whiteware	1	7.7	2016.012344
		undecorated burned whiteware base	1	3.3	2016.012341
		undecorated creamware base	1	2.3	2016.012354
		undecorated pearlware	5	6.4	2016.012342
		undecorated pearlware base	2	12.8	2016.012343
		undecorated whiteware	4	9.5	2016.012339
		undecorated whiteware rim	2	7.8	2016.012340
		unglazed stoneware	1	14.7	2016.012356
		white glazed modern tile stoneware	1	31.1	2016.012338
		yellow glazed whiteware	1	1.0	2016.012363
		Location Totals	*69*	*244.8*	
Site Totals			*72*	*274.9*	
Locus 14					
	N 40 E 0/I,II/10-25				***Bag: 271***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012866
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	Surface Collection/0/0				***Bag: 235***
		kaolin pipe stem	2	2.1	2016.012396
		Prosser porcelain button	2	2.2	2016.012394
		stoneware pipe fragment	1	7.5	2016.012395

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		blue hand painted pearlware	1	5.5	2016.012856
		blue hand painted pearlware rim	1	0.8	2016.012384
		blue hand painted porcelain	2	11.8	2016.012391
		blue hand painted porcelain rim	1	2.9	2016.012392
		blue hand painted whiteware	1	1.5	2016.012381
		blue shell-edged pearlware rim	8	26.8	2016.012850
		blue shell-edged whiteware rim	3	16.2	2016.012369
		blue sponged pearlware base	1	5.7	2016.012852
		blue transfer painted whiteware	9	25.2	2016.012382
		blue transfer printed whiteware rim	1	0.8	2016.012857
		Blue Willow patterned whiteware rim	2	8.3	2016.012383
		brown transfer printed whiteware rim	1	18.3	2016.012378
		clear glazed stoneware lid	1	24.8	2016.012386
		dipped pearlware	2	6.9	2016.012397
		glass (amber container base)	1	4.1	2016.012364
		glass (amber container)	2	9.7	2016.012363
		glass (amber lip)	1	4.7	2016.012365
		glass (amethyst container)	1	7.2	2016.012361
		glass (amethyst lamp chimney rim)	1	1.1	2016.012362
		glass (aqua bottleneck with tooled patent finish)	1	9.7	2016.012360
		glass (colorless container)	4	8.7	2016.012358
		glass (colorless stemware foot fragment)	1	16.1	2016.012359
		glass (olive green container base)	1	42.7	2016.012367
		glass (olive green container)	7	50.2	2016.012366
		green shell-edged pearlware rim	1	2.5	2016.012268
		orange glazed terracotta	1	29.0	2016.012387
		relief-molded creamware rim	1	1.0	52016.012857
		relief-molded whiteware rim	1	20.9	2016.012377
		undecorated creamware	1	10.4	2016.012854
		undecorated creamware base	1	4.7	2016.012851
		undecorated molded creamware rim	1	3.7	2016.012374
		undecorated pearlware	1	3.8	2016.012853
		undecorated pearlware base	2	7.9	2016.012372
		undecorated pearlware handle	1	5.4	2016.012376
		undecorated porcelain	3	15.7	2016.012388
		undecorated porcelain base	1	4.1	2016.012389
		undecorated porcelain saucer from a child's tea set	1	1.5	2016.012390
		undecorated whiteware	1	5.0	2016.012373
		undecorated whiteware	1	10.2	2016.012370
		undecorated whiteware base	1	1.2	2016.012371
		undecorated whiteware handle	2	14.0	2016.012375
		yellow and black hand painted whiteware rim	1	1.1	2016.012380
		yellow and blue hand painted whiteware	1	0.5	2016.012379
		yellow glazed porcelain base	1	6.5	2016.012393
		yellowware rim	1	15.8	2016.012385
		Location Totals	*84*	*486.4*	
	171-2/I/5-20				***Bag: 236***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	6.8	2016.012398
		Location Totals	*4*	*6.8*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	171-3/I,II/0-50				**Bag: 237**
		blue hand painted pearlware	1	0.9	2016.012399
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	2	7.3	2016.012400
		undifferentiated brick fragment	8	38.7	2016.012401
		Location Totals	*11*	*46.9*	
	172-2/I,II,III/0-30				**Bag: 239**
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	18.7	2016.012403
		Location Totals	*3*	*18.7*	
	172-3/I/0-15				**Bag: 240**
		glass (olive green container)	1	1.0	2016.012404
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.1	2016.012405
		Location Totals	*2*	*2.1*	
	173-5/I/20-30				**Bag: 241**
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	38.8	2016.012406
		Location Totals	*5*	*38.8*	
	173-2/I/20-30				**Bag: 242**
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	11.7	2016.012407
		Location Totals	*1*	*11.7*	
	173-3/I/15-25				**Bag: 243**
		undecorated whiteware	1	0.4	2016.012408
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.8	2016.012838
		Location Totals	*2*	*2.2*	
	N 0 W 50/I/0-57				**Bag: 244**
		charcoal	1	1.1	2016.012411
		coal	3	10.9	2016.012410
		ferrous metal barbed wire fragment	6	15.6	2016.012409
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.4	2016.012412
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	9.5	2016.012413
		Location Totals	*12*	*38.5*	
	N 10 W 30/II/10-35				**Bag: 245**
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.9	2016.012414
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.9*	
	N 0 W 20/II,III/20-60				**Bag: 246**
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	1	1.8	2016.012415
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	6.1	2016.012416
		Location Totals	*6*	*7.9*	
	N 10 W 20/I/5-15				**Bag: 247**
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.0	2016.012417
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.0*	
	N 0 E 50/II/20-30				**Bag: 248**
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.5	2016.012418
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.5*	
	N 20 W 50/II/10-15				**Bag: 249**
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.0	2016.012419
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.0*	
	N 50 W 40/I/5-15				**Bag: 250**

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.6	2016.012420
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.6*	
	N 10 E 10/II/15-25				***Bag: 251***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.4	2016.012421
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.4*	
	N 50 W 10/I/10-30				***Bag: 252***
		undecorated whiteware	1	0.7	2016.012422
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	1.5	2016.012423
		Location Totals	*3*	*2.2*	
	N 0 W 40/I,II/0-60				***Bag: 253***
		blue transfer printed pearlware	1	2.3	2016.012425
		orange and black annular banded whiteware	1	0.6	2016.012426
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.5	2016.012424
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	9.2	2016.012839
		Location Totals	*5*	*13.6*	
	N 20 W 20/I/5-15				***Bag: 254***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	15.3	2016.012427
		Location Totals	*1*	*15.3*	
	N 10 W 10/II,III/15-30				***Bag: 255***
		glass (olive green container)	1	3.1	2016.012428
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	8.3	2016.012429
		Location Totals	*2*	*11.4*	
	N 10 W 50/I/0-20				***Bag: 256***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.3	2016.012430
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.3*	
	N 0 W 10/II-IV/10-55				***Bag: 257***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.4	2016.012431
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	31.6	2016.012433
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	2	5.7	2016.012432
		Location Totals	*5*	*39.7*	
	N 50 E 10/I/5-25				***Bag: 258***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.3	2016.012434
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.3*	
	N 10 E 30/I/5-15				***Bag: 259***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	10.6	2016.012435
		Location Totals	*2*	*10.6*	
	N 60 W 10/I/0-20				***Bag: 260***
		undecorated porcelain	1	0.1	2016.012436
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.8	2016.012437
		Location Totals	*2*	*0.9*	
	N 50 W 20/I/5-20				***Bag: 261***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	3.8	2016.012438
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	9.3	2016.012439
		Location Totals	*2*	*13.1*	
	N 20 E 0/II/10-20				***Bag: 262***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	45.1	2016.012440

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*1*	*45.1*	
	N 60 W 20/I/5-15				***Bag: 263***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.0	2016.012441
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.0*	
	S 10 W 40/I/0-30				***Bag: 264***
		undecorated whiteware	1	7.0	2016.012443
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	12.4	2016.012442
		Location Totals	*6*	*19.4*	
	N 10 E 0/II/15-35				***Bag: 265***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	43.6	2016.012444
		Location Totals	*3*	*43.6*	
	N 10 W 40/I,II/0-40				***Bag: 266***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012861
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	N 20 W 40/I/0-20				***Bag: 267***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012862
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	S 10 W 20/I/5-15				***Bag: 268***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012863
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	S 10 W 10/I,II/10-30				***Bag: 270***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012865
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	N 0 E 10/I,II/10-20				***Bag: 272***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012867
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	N 0 E 20/I/0-15				***Bag: 273***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012868
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	N 10 E 30/I/0-20				***Bag: 274***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012869
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	S 40 E 30/I/0-20				***Bag: 275***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012870
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	S 50 E 30/I/0-20				***Bag: 276***
		brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012871
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	190-4/I,II/10-25				***Bag: 277***
		blue hand painted whiteware rim	1	0.5	2016.012445
		glass (colorless container)	1	2.5	2016.012446
		oyster shell	1	1.3	2016.012447
		Location Totals	*3*	*4.3*	
	190-1/I,II/5-30				***Bag: 278***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	10.6	2016.012448

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*1*	*10.6*	
	190-2/I,II/0-35				***Bag: 279***
		black plastic fragment	1	0.3	2016.012454
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	3	33.7	2016.012457
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	3	24.2	2016.012458
		ferrous metal wire nail	3	24.2	2016.012459
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	3	4.9	2016.012460
		glass (amber container)	5	17.3	2016.012451
		glass (colorless container)	2	2.4	2016.012450
		glass (milk container)	1	1.5	2016.012453
		glass (olive green container)	1	0.6	2016.012452
		mortar	1	7.0	2016.012461
		slag	3	42.4	2016.012456
		undecorated whiteware	2	2.7	2016.012449
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.9	2016.012462
		unspecified bone	2	18.2	2016.012455
		Location Totals	*31*	*181.3*	
Site Totals			*206*	*1096.1*	
Locus 15					
	190-3/I,II/10-20				***Bag: 280***
		green and pink hand painted whiteware	1	1.7	2016.012859
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.8	2016.012858
		unspecified bone	1	0.7	2016.012860
		Location Totals	*3*	*6.2*	
	190-5/I,II/5-30				***Bag: 281***
		glass (green patinated container)	1	0.4	2016.012466
		mortar	1	3.7	2016.012427
		transfer printed whiteware	2	0.9	2016.012465
		undecorated pearlware	2	6.5	2016.012464
		undecorated whiteware	2	1.2	2016.012463
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	4.3	2016.012468
		Location Totals	*10*	*17.0*	
	191-2/I/0-25				***Bag: 282***
		coal	2	4.4	2016.012474
		debitage (1/2-inch chert flake with cortex)	1	11.0	2016.012470
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.2	2016.012471
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.2	2016.012472
		glass (olive green container)	1	4.4	2016.012473
		mortar	1	6.1	2016.012475
		Rangia cuneata shell	1	1.0	2016.012473
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.8	2016.012469
		Location Totals	*9*	*31.1*	
	191-5/I/0-20				***Bag: 283***
		Prosser porcelain button	1	0.3	2016.012480
		blue transfer printed whiteware	1	2.2	2016.012468
		blue transfer printed whiteware rim	1	3.0	2016.012477
		ferrous metal fence top	1	31.9	2016.012483
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	1	12.1	2016.012484

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.6	2016.012481
		glass (olive green container)	1	0.8	2016.012482
		mortar	1	14.8	2016.012486
		undecorated pearlware	2	2.5	2016.012479
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.4	2016.012476
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.4	2016.012487
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	6.4	2016.012485
		Location Totals	*13*	*79.4*	
	191-3/I/0-30				***Bag: 284***
		glass (amber container)	2	5.1	2016.012491
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.3	2016.012489
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.2	2016.012491
		unglazed stoneware base	1	30.2	2016.012488
		Location Totals	*5*	*38.8*	
	191-4/I/0-20				***Bag: 285***
		blue hand painted whiteware	1	1.1	2016.012493
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	1	17.2	2016.012496
		glass (amber container)	1	3.6	2016.012495
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	4.8	2016.012494
		mortar	1	12.3	2016.012498
		oyster shell	1	1.0	2016.012497
		undecorated whiteware	3	4.6	2016.012492
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.8	2016.012499
		Location Totals	*10*	*48.4*	
	191-1/I/0-15				***Bag: 286***
		green and pink hand painted whiteware	1	1.7	2016.012502
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.8	2016.012501
		unspecified bone	1	0.7	2016.012503
		Location Totals	*3*	*6.2*	
	193-2/I/5-30				***Bag: 287***
		blue sponged whiteware	1	1.2	2016.012506
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	6	62.8	2016.012509
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	10	42.6	2016.012510
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	14.5	2016.012511
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	6	22.1	2016.012512
		glass (colorless container)	4	76.1	2016.012507
		glass (colorless press-molded container)	2	1.9	2016.012508
		undecorated whiteware	5	10.4	2016.012504
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	2.3	2016.012505
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.0	2016.012513
		Location Totals	*38*	*236.9*	
	189-5/I/0-10				***Bag: 288***
		ferrous metal spike	1	41.6	2016.012517
		glass (olive green container)	1	5.2	2016.012515
		glass (olive green patinated container)	1	5.9	2016.012516
		purple transfer printed whiteware rim	1	0.9	2016.012514
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.1	2016.012518
		undifferentiated brick fragment with white glaze	1	1.6	2016.012519

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*6*	*58.3*	
	189-3/I-III/0-50				***Bag: 290***
		blue transfer printed whiteware	1	1.5	2016.012522
		charcoal	2	8.0	2016.012526
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	12.0	2016.012524
		glass (colorless press-molded container)	1	2.7	2016.012523
		mortar	2	16.9	2016.012527
		oyster shell	1	64.9	2016.012525
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.3	2016.012521
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.7	2016.012528
		Location Totals	*10*	*112.0*	
	189-4/I,II/0-40				***Bag: 291***
		Bristol slipped stoneware rim	1	9.6	2016.012529
		charred wood fragment	3	11.3	2016.012532
		Rangia cuneata shell	1	1.4	2016.012530
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	3.4	2016.012533
		undifferentiated brick fragment with white glaze	1	7.6	2016.012534
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	30.3	2016.012531
		Location Totals	*9*	*63.6*	
	189-2/I,II/0-50				***Bag: 292***
		glass (aqua melted container)	1	2.1	2016.012536
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.5	2016.012535
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.1	2016.012538
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	151.0	2016.012537
		Location Totals	*4*	*157.7*	
	189-1/I,II/0-46				***Bag: 293***
		mortar	1	7.2	2016.012539
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.8	2016.012540
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	2.2	2016.012541
		Location Totals	*3*	*14.2*	
	181-3/I,II/0-35				***Bag: 294***
		Rangia cuneata shell	1	1.1	2016.012543
		undecorated whiteware	1	9.1	2016.012542
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.7	2016.012544
		Location Totals	*3*	*11.9*	
	181-4/II/10-40				***Bag: 295***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.4	2016.012545
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.4*	
	181-5/I/0-30				***Bag: 296***
		glass (olive green container base)	1	51.8	2016.012546
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	6.1	2016.012547
		Location Totals	*3*	*57.9*	
	181-6/I/0-30				***Bag: 297***
		teal glazed earthenware tile	1	193.7	2016.012548
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.6	2016.012549
		Location Totals	*2*	*196.3*	
	181-1/I,II/0-30				***Bag: 298***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		coal	2	10.9	2016.012551
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.6	2016.012550
		mortar	1	6.2	2016.012552
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.4	2016.012553
		Location Totals	*5*	*22.1*	
	181-7/I/0-25				***Bag: 299***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.7	2016.012554
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.7*	
	181-2/I/0-25				***Bag: 300***
		glass (green container)	1	3.9	2016.012556
		glass (olive green container)	1	0.3	2016.012557
		undecorated porcelain	1	2.8	2016.012555
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	8.8	2016.012558
		Location Totals	*7*	*15.8*	
	180-1/I/10-20				***Bag: 301***
		glass (window)	2	1.6	2016.012559
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.1	2016.012560
		Location Totals	*3*	*1.7*	
	180-2/I/5-30				***Bag: 302***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.5	2016.012561
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.5*	
	187-5/I/0-20				***Bag: 303***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	18.3	2016.012570
		glass (aqua container)	1	2.5	2016.012565
		glass (aqua embossed container ["..ERA.."])	1	1.4	2016.012566
		glass (colorless container)	2	1.9	2016.012568
		glass (colorless press-molded lip)	1	2.2	2016.012569
		glass (olive green container)	1	0.8	2016.012567
		mortar	1	1.4	2016.012571
		undecorated whiteware	2	8.4	2016.012562
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	0.5	2016.012563
		undecorated yellowware rim	1	8.0	2016.012564
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	47.8	2016.012572
		Location Totals	*16*	*93.2*	
	187-4/I/0-15				***Bag: 304***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	2	9.9	2016.012577
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.1	2016.012576
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.8	2016.012575
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	2.2	2016.012573
		undecorated yellowware rim	1	10.0	2016.012574
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	74.5	2016.012840
		Location Totals	*9*	*98.5*	
	187-2/I/0-10				***Bag: 305***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	2	11.0	2016.012578
		slag	1	11.9	2016.012580
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.8	2016.012581
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	3	25.9	2016.012579

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*7*	*53.6*	
	188-2/I/5-60				***Bag: 306***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	2	17.8	2016.012585
		glass (olive green container base)	1	77.2	2016.012584
		glass (olive green container)	1	26.4	2016.012583
		undecorated whiteware	4	15.3	2016.012582
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.3	2016.012586
		Location Totals	*9*	*139.0*	
	188-4/I/5-30				***Bag: 307***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	13.0	2016.012593
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	9	42.8	2016.012592
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.5	2016.012587
		glass (colorless lip)	1	3.3	2016.012588
		glass (olive green container)	2	3.7	2016.012589
		Prosser porcelain button	1	0.4	2016.012590
		unspecified bone	1	1.9	2016.012591
		Location Totals	*16*	*68.6*	
	188-5/I/5-30				***Bag: 308***
		blue hand painted porcelain doll leg	1	5.2	2016.012601
		blue hand painted whiteware	1	1.3	2016.012596
		blue shell-edged whiteware	1	4.7	2016.012598
		cuprous metal can lid fragment	2	2.0	2016.012608
		ferrous metal handle	1	147.3	2016.012610
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	14.2	2016.012609
		ferrous metal strap	2	75.2	2016.012611
		glass (container)	2	3.3	2016.012602
		glass (amber container)	1	2.5	2016.012603
		glass (aqua container)	2	3.6	2016.012604
		glass (colorless container base)	2	17.1	2016.012606
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.1	2016.012605
		orange and black annular banded whiteware rim	1	1.4	2016.012599
		undecorated porcelain handle	1	6.0	2016.012600
		undecorated whiteware	2	1.7	2016.012595
		undecorated whiteware base	1	35.6	2016.012597
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	0.5	2016.012594
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.5	2016.012612
		unspecified bone	3	20.3	2016.012607
		Location Totals	*27*	*346.5*	
	188-1/I/5-20				***Bag: 309***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.2	2016.012613
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.2*	
	188-3/I/5-25				***Bag: 310***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	3.0	2016.012616
		mortar	1	2.8	2016.012618
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.2	2016.012615
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	10.7	2016.012614
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	997.9	2016.012619
		unspecified bone	1	4.0	2016.012617

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*6*	*1019.6*	
	192-5/I/0-20				***Bag: 311***
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.9	2016.012621
		glass (olive green container)	1	2.6	2016.012622
		undecorated relief-molded whiteware	1	4.3	2016.012620
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	8.5	2016.012623
		Location Totals	*4*	*16.3*	
	192-4/I/0-20				***Bag: 312***
		blue transfer printed whiteware	1	0.7	2016.012625
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	1	9.2	2016.012628
		ferrous metal spike	1	44.4	2016.012627
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	3.1	2016.012629
		glass (green container)	1	1.4	2016.012626
		undecorated whiteware	3	5.0	2016.012624
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.9	2016.012631
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	3	69.1	2016.012630
		Location Totals	*12*	*135.8*	
	192-2/I/0-20				***Bag: 313***
		mortar	1	20.0	2016.012633
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.0	2016.012634
		Location Totals	*2*	*25.0*	
	192-3/I/0-20				***Bag: 314***
		glass (aqua container)	1	0.7	2016.012636
		glass (aqua embossed container ["C B.."])	1	7.5	2016.012637
		undecorated whiteware	2	5.6	2016.012635
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	6.8	2016.012638
		Location Totals	*7*	*20.6*	
	N 20 E 130/I/10-30				***Bag: 315***
		black and orange glazed pearlware	1	0.9	2016.012643
		brown plastic button	1	0.3	2016.012646
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	8	21.4	2016.012652
		ferrous metal wire nail	3	21.6	2016.012650
		glass (colorless container)	9	5.6	2016.012645
		glass (yellow container)	1	1.3	2016.012644
		mortar	1	0.3	2016.012648
		oyster shell	1	0.7	2016.012649
		undecorated pearlware base	1	2.5	2016.012642
		undecorated whiteware	2	0.6	2016.012639
		undecorated whiteware base	1	2.2	2016.012641
		undecorated whiteware rim	2	2.1	2016.012640
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.6	2016.012653
		undifferentiated brick fragment with black glaze	2	17.2	2016.0126554
		unspecified bone	1	0.6	2016.012647
		wire nail fragment	3	7.2	2016.012651
		Location Totals	*38*	*85.1*	
	N 40 E 140/I/0-20				***Bag: 316***
		coal	1	0.9	2016.012656
		lead glazed earthenware	1	1.1	2016.012655

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*2*	*2.0*	
	N 30 E 130/II,III/5-40				***Bag: 318***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	10	71.2	2016.012672
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	7	30.8	2016.012673
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	4	8.0	2016.012674
		glass (amber patinated container)	1	1.2	2016.012668
		glass (aqua container)	3	1.8	2016.012665
		glass (blue container)	1	3.0	2016.012666
		glass (colorless container)	12	12.6	2016.012662
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	0.6	2016.012664
		glass (colorless press-molded container)	3		2016.012663
		glass (olive green container)	1	4.6	2016.012667
		oyster shell	2	2.3	2016.012669
		pebble	1	1.9	2016.012671
		relief-molded porcelaneous stoneware	5	8.0	2016.012660
		relief-molded whiteware	1	1.8	2016.012661
		undecorated porcelain	3	1.3	2016.012658
		undecorated porcelain rim	1	0.5	2016.012659
		undecorated whiteware	2	3.0	2016.012657
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	20.9	2016.012676
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	20.4	2016.012677
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	2	68.7	2016.012675
		unspecified bone	3	5.2	2016.012670
		Location Totals	*65*	*267.8*	
	N 20 E 120/I/0-25				***Bag: 320***
		ferrous metal bolt	1	14.4	2016.012687
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	17.3	2016.012686
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	4	10.7	2016.012689
		ferrous metal wire nail	4	22.4	2016.012688
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	6	21.5	2016.012690
		glass (amber container)	1	5.0	2016.012685
		glass (colorless press-molded container)	2	4.9	2016.012682
		glass (green container)	1	2.7	2016.012684
		glass (amethyst press-molded container)	1	1.0	2016.012683
		glass (window)	1	0.2	2016.012681
		oyster shell	1	78.4	2016.012691
		relief-molded whiteware rim	3	1.5	2016.012680
		undecorated whiteware	3	3.4	2016.012678
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	0.4	2016.012679
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.3	2016.012692
		Location Totals	*31*	*187.1*	
	N 10 E 120/I,II/0-40				***Bag: 321***
		blue transfer printed pearlware rim	1	5.0	2016.012696
		Bristal slipped earthenware rim	1	3.5	2016.012697
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	6	48.6	2016.012706
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	23	81.9	2016.012707
		ferrous metal wire nail	5	38.6	2016.012705
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	14	34.6	2016.012704
		ferrous metal wires	5	8.0	2016.012703

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (amber container)	1	0.7	2016.012702
		glass (amethyst container)	1	0.8	2016.012701
		glass (colorless container)	12	11.5	2016.012699
		glass (colorless press-molded container)	1	2.2	2016.012700
		glass (window)	2	1.4	2016.012698
		mortar	1	9.4	2016.012708
		undecorated porcelain handle	1	0.4	2016.012695
		undecorated whiteware	3	2.1	2016.012693
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	1.5	2016.012694
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	96.5	2016.012709
		Location Totals	*83*	*346.7*	
	N 40 E 120/I,II/0-30				***Bag: 322***
		ferrous metal bolt	1	257.9	2016.012710
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.5	2016.012711
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	13.4	2016.012712
		Location Totals	*3*	*272.8*	
	S 150 E 40/I/0-15				***Bag: 323***
		glass (olive green container)	3	33.5	2016.012713
		Location Totals	*3*	*33.5*	
	N 50 E 120/I,II/0-35				***Bag: 324***
		charcoal	1	0.9	2016.012715
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	5.1	2016.012714
		undecorated terracotta	1	3.2	2016.012716
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.8	2016.012717
		Location Totals	*4*	*14.0*	
	183A-1/I/0-25				***Bag: 325***
		coal	1	1.9	2016.012719
		undecorated whiteware	3	9.6	2016.012718
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.9	2016.012720
		Location Totals	*5*	*12.4*	
	N 40 E 130/I,II/0-40				***Bag: 326***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	3	28.9	2016.012729
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.2	2016.012726
		glass (colorless press-molded container)	1	0.5	2016.012727
		glass (window)	1	0.9	2016.012725
		oyster shell	1	3.0	2016.012728
		undecorated porcelain handle	1	6.5	2016.012724
		undecorated whiteware base	1	0.9	2016.012722
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	2.8	2016.012731
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	4.8	2016.012730
		undecorated yellowware	1	3.8	2016.012723
		Location Totals	*13*	*52.3*	
	N 20 W 270/I/5-15				***Bag: 327***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.1	2016.012733
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.1*	
	N 30 W 280/II/10-30				***Bag: 328***
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	4.2	2016.012402

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	6.4	2016.012734
		Location Totals	*2*	*10.6*	
	General Surface Collection/0/0				***Bag: 329***
		dipped variegated pearlware	1	9.6	2016.012754
		dipped whiteware with green rouletted band	1	6.1	2016.012753
		black, brown and green annular banded whiteware	1	3.3	2016.012745
		blue cord and hanging fern edged whiteware rim	1	2.2	2016.012748
		blue glazed interior yellowware relief-molded	1	14.6	2016.012751
		blue hand painted whiteware	1	19.5	2016.012752
		blue shell-edged whiteware	1	7.2	2016.012743
		blue transfer printed whiteware	2	9.2	2016.012749
		Blue Willow patterned pearlware	2	10.7	2016.012747
		Blue Willow patterned whiteware rim	1	3.3	2016.012746
		clear glazed stoneware	1	3.9	2016.012742
		glass (amethyst container base)	1	8.3	2016.012756
		glass (olive green container base)	2	32.4	2016.012755
		green shell-edged pearlware	1	9.0	2016.012744
		undecorated burned whiteware	1	2.5	2016.012741
		undecorated pearlware	1	3.1	2016.012736
		undecorated pearlware base	1	0.9	2016.012737
		undecorated porcelain rim	2	12.4	2016.012735
		undecorated whiteware	3	6.9	2016.012738
		undecorated whiteware base	1	14.8	2016.012739
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	2.0	2016.012740
		undecorated yellowware	1	2.2	2016.012750
		Location Totals	*28*	*184.1*	
	N 50 E 140/I,II/0-30				***Bag: 330***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.0	2016.012757
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.0*	
Site Totals			*544*	*4684.5*	
Locus 16					
	202-1/I/0-20				***Bag: 349***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.9	2016.012783
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.9*	
	General Surface Collection/0/0				***Bag: 350***
		blue annular banded pearlware	1	4.9	2016.012788
		blue glazed whiteware	1	2.8	2016.012790
		blue sponged whiteware	1	7.6	2016.012791
		clear glazed stoneware rim	1	14.1	2016.012787
		ferrous metal iron	1	544.3	2016.012801
		ferrous metal undifferentiated tool	1	80.7	2016.012800
		glass (amethyst and white swirled glass decorative fragment)	1	14.3	2016.012798
		glass (aqua embossed container base Diamond Glass Co. [1924-ca. 1940] ["11"])	1	29.4	2016.012795
		glass (cobalt blue container)	1	3.1	2016.012797
		glass (green embossed container base Pluto Water [1919-1971] ["PLUTO"])	1	31.8	2016.012796
		glass (milk press-molded container)	1	10.7	2016.012794
		pink hand painted whiteware	1	0.4	2016.012789

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undecorated porcelain rim and handle fragment	1	5.2	2016.012792
		undecorated whiteware	6	42.3	2016.012784
		undecorated whiteware base	1	3.6	2016.012785
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	54.8	2016.012786
		white plastic with blue paint	1	1.9	2016.012799
		Location Totals	*22*	*851.9*	
	W 10/I/5-15				***Bag: 351***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	12.9	2016.012802
		Location Totals	*1*	*12.9*	
	S 10/I/5-15				***Bag: 352***
		glass (milk container)	1	1.3	2016.012803
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	21.6	2016.012804
		Location Totals	*2*	*22.9*	
Site Totals			*26*	*889.6*	
Locus 17					
	212-2/I,II/0-20				***Bag: 331***
		glass (colorless container)	2	3.6	2016.012758
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.4	2016.012759
		Location Totals	*3*	*5.0*	
	212-4/II/10-25				***Bag: 332***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	2.4	2016.012760
		Location Totals	*2*	*2.4*	
	208-2/II/20-40				***Bag: 337***
		glass (green container)	1	0.7	2016.012767
		glass (window)	2	1.5	2016.012766
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	1.7	2016.012768
		Location Totals	*5*	*3.9*	
	208-3/I/0-25				***Bag: 338***
		glass (milk embossed canning lid liner ["MAS"])	1	2.2	2016.012770
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	6.8	2016.012769
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	3.4	2016.012771
		Location Totals	*6*	*12.4*	
	207-2/I/5-15				***Bag: 339***
		unglazed earthenware base	1	20.7	2016.012772
		Location Totals	*1*	*20.7*	
	207-4/I/5-10				***Bag: 340***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.3	2016.012773
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.3*	
	207-5/I/5-15				***Bag: 341***
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	0.5	2016.012774
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.5*	
	209-5/I/10-20				***Bag: 342***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	1	7.7	2016.012776
		glass (window)	1	0.6	2016.012775
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.3*	
	211-4/I/5-15				***Bag: 344***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	55.3	2016.012778
		Location Totals	*1*	*55.3*	
	211-5/I/5-15				***Bag: 345***
		Albany slipped stoneware	1	4.6	2016.012779
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.6*	
	210-1/I/10-25				***Bag: 346***
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.9	2016.012780
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.9*	
	210-3/I/10-20				***Bag: 347***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	3	2.6	2016.012781
		Location Totals	*3*	*2.6*	
	210-4/I/10-20				***Bag: 348***
		glass (amethyst press-molded container base)	1	7.4	2016.012782
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.4*	
	E 10/I/5-15				***Bag: 353***
		ferrous metal strap	1	33.3	2016.012805
		Location Totals	*1*	*33.3*	
	S 40 E 30/I/15-20				***Bag: 354***
		glass (blue milk container)	1	2.5	2016.012806
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.5*	
	W 50/I/5-10				***Bag: 355***
		relief-molded pearlware rim	1	1.1	2016.012807
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.1*	
	N 20/I/5-15				***Bag: 356***
		undifferentiated brick fragment with white glaze	1	10.6	2016.012808
		Location Totals	*1*	*10.6*	
	S 30 W 20/I/10-15				***Bag: 357***
		glass (aqua embossed press-molded container ["..DEM.. TTLE P.."])	1	8.3	2016.012810
		glass (aqua press-molded container)	1	10.0	2016.012809
		Location Totals	*2*	*18.3*	
	N 20 W 90/I/10-15				***Bag: 358***
		glass (colorless machine-made marble with aqua swirl)	1	6.6	2016.012811
		Location Totals	*1*	*6.6*	
	N 20 W 10/I/5-10				***Bag: 359***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.6	2016.012812
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.6*	
	S 20/I/5-15				***Bag: 360***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	8.8	2016.012813
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.8*	
	S 20 E 10/I/5-20				***Bag: 361***
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.2	2016.012815
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.9	2016.012814
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.8	2016.012816
		Location Totals	*3*	*6.9*	
	N 30 W 50/I/10-20				***Bag: 364***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (amethyst bottleneck)	1	21.4	2016.012821
		Location Totals	*1*	*21.4*	
	S 40 W 90/I/5-10				***Bag: 362***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.7	2016.012819
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.7	2016.012817
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	2.9	2016.012818
		Location Totals	*3*	*12.3*	
	S 30 E 10/I/10-20				***Bag: 363***
		glass (amethyst press-molded container)	1	11.9	2016.012820
		Location Totals	*1*	*11.9*	
	W 10/I/5-10				***Bag: 365***
		glass (window)	1	1.9	2016.012822
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.9*	
	S 30 W 80/I/5-10				***Bag: 366***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	24.3	2016.012823
		Location Totals	*1*	*24.3*	
	N 20 E 60/I/5-15				***Bag: 367***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.8	2016.012824
		Location Totals	*1*	*5.8*	
	S 20 W 60/I/10-15				***Bag: 368***
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.3	2016.012825
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.3*	
	S 10 W 60/I/5-10				***Bag: 369***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.9	2016.012826
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.9*	
	N 10 W 10/I/10-15				***Bag: 370***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.9	2016.012827
		Location Totals	*1*	*5.9*	
	S 10/I/5-10				***Bag: 371***
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.0	2016.012828
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.0*	
	S 20 W 10/I/5-15				***Bag: 372***
		glass (milk container)	1	1.2	2016.012829
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.2*	
	General Surface Collection/0/0				***Bag: 373***
		bisque electrical insulator	1	32.0	2016.012832
		Prosser porcelain button	2	2.3	2016.012834
		relief-molded porcelain	1	2.9	2016.012830
		blue hand painted porcelain rim	1	2.6	2016.012831
		glass (aqua embossed container ["SONVIL.."])	1	14.3	2016.012837
		glass (colorless club sauce type stopper)	1	14.2	2016.012836
		glass (milk and orange machine-made marble)	1	8.9	2016.012835
		undecorated bisque doll head fragment	1	1.7	2016.012833
		Location Totals	*9*	*78.9*	
Site Totals			*63*	*389.8*	

Locus 2

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	28 B-1/I/0-15				***Bag: 16***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.2	2016.012017
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.2*	
	28 B-2/0/0				***Bag: 17***
		undecorated porcelain	1	0.9	2016.01218
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.8	2016.01219
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.7*	
	28 B-5/I/0-25				***Bag: 18***
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.8	2016.01220
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	9.9	2016.012020
		Location Totals	*3*	*13.7*	
	28 B-7/I/0-25				***Bag: 19***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	2.1	2016.012021
		Location Totals	*4*	*2.1*	
	28 B-8/I/0-15				***Bag: 20***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.9	2016.012022
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.9*	
	S10 E 80/I/0-27				***Bag: 21***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	3.5	2016.012023
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	3.8	2016.012024
		Location Totals	*3*	*7.3*	
	S 10 E 90/0/0				***Bag: 22***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	212.6	2016.012025
		Location Totals	*1*	*212.6*	
	S 30 E 60/I/0-20				***Bag: 23***
		black transfer printed whiteware	1	2.3	2016.01226
		undifferentiated brick fragment with white glaze	1	20.0	2016.012027
		Location Totals	*2*	*22.3*	
	S 20 E 60/I/15 cmbs				***Bag: 24***
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.7	2016.012028
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.7	2016.012029
		Location Totals	*2*	*5.4*	
	S 10 E 60/I/0-10				***Bag: 25***
		undecorated whiteware	1	0.4	2016.01230
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.3	2016.012031
		Location Totals	*2*	*0.7*	
	S 10 W 40/I/0-10				***Bag: 26***
		undifferentiated brick fragment- unable to collect	0	0.0	2016.012032
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	S 10 E 0/I/0-10				***Bag: 27***
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.3	2016.012033
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.3*	
	28 B-4/II/20-30				***Bag: 28***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	97.7	2016.012034
		Location Totals	*1*	*97.7*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	Surface/0/0				***Bag: 29***
		blue hand painted whiteware	1	4.2	2016.012038
		glass (aqua bottleneck with tooled patent finish)	1	60.2	2016.012046
		glass (cobalt blue container)	1	1.2	2016.012045
		glass (colorless container base)	1	14.7	2016.012044
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.8	2016.012043
		glass (green container base)	3	20.0	2016.012048
		glass (milk container)	1	2.3	2016.012047
		green hand painted whiteware base	1	5.7	2016.012039
		porcelain base	1	3.3	2016.012041
		porcelain figurine head	1	25.7	2016.012042
		relief-molded pocelain rim	1	0.4	2016.012040
		undecorated whiteware	5	16.8	2016.01235
		undecorated whiteware base	3	15.6	2016.012037
		undecorated whiteware rim	2	6.3	2016.01236
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	328.9	2016.012050
		white melted plastic fragment	1	7.5	2016.012049
		Location Totals	*29*	*516.6*	
Site Totals			*52*	*890.5*	
Locus 3					
	78- 18/I/0-25				***Bag: 33***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.9	2016.0123212
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.9*	
	80- 1/I/0-25				***Bag: 36***
		glass (olive green container)	1	2.5	2016.012056
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.5*	
	80- 2/I/0-20				***Bag: 37***
		flow blue whiteware large bowl fragment	1	66.1	2016.0123211
		Location Totals	*1*	*66.1*	
	81 - 11/I/0-5				***Bag: 38***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	2.9	2016.012057
		Location Totals	*3*	*2.9*	
	81- 13/I/0-5				***Bag: 39***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.9	2016.012058
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.9*	
	81 - 14/I/0-15				***Bag: 40***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	25.8	2016.012059
		Location Totals	*1*	*25.8*	
	82- 1/I/0-15				***Bag: 41***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.8	2016.012060
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.8*	
	82 - 2/I/0-15				***Bag: 42***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	4.8	2016.012061
		Location Totals	*3*	*4.8*	
	82- 7/I/0-14				***Bag: 43***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.0	2016.012062

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*1*	*5.0*	
	83- 10/II/20-30				***Bag: 44***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.5	2016.012063
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.5*	
	83-15/I/1-20				***Bag: 45***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	1.9	2016.012064
		Location Totals	*4*	*1.9*	
	83-16/I/0-10				***Bag: 46***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	30.5	2016.012065
		Location Totals	*1*	*30.5*	
	83 - 17/I/0-10				***Bag: 47***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	1.9	2016.012066
		Location Totals	*2*	*1.9*	
	83- 18/I/0-10				***Bag: 48***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	8.3	2016.012067
		Location Totals	*4*	*8.3*	
	84- 1/I/0-20				***Bag: 49***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	6	44.9	2016.012069
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	35.7	2016.012068
		Location Totals	*7*	*80.6*	
	84 - 2/I/0-10				***Bag: 50***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	29.4	2016.01269
		Location Totals	*3*	*29.4*	
	84 - 3/I/0-10				***Bag: 51***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	2.1	2016.012070
		Location Totals	*4*	*2.1*	
	84 - 4/I/0-10				***Bag: 52***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	1.0	2016.012071
		Location Totals	*2*	*1.0*	
	84- 5/I/0-10				***Bag: 53***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.4	2016.012072
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.4*	
	84 - 6/I/0-10				***Bag: 54***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	5.3	2016.012073
		Location Totals	*2*	*5.3*	
	85 - 12/I/20 CMBS				***Bag: 55***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.9	2016.012074
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.9*	
	85 - 18/I/15 CMBS				***Bag: 56***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.7	2016.012075
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.7*	
	84 - 7/I/0-10				***Bag: 61***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.7	2016.012080
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.7*	
	146- 10/I/0				***Bag: 70***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	6.6	2016.012089
		Location Totals	*3*	*6.6*	
	147 - 12/0/0				***Bag: 71***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	46.8	2016.012090
		Location Totals	*1*	*46.8*	
	147 - 11/0/0				***Bag: 72***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	15.3	2016.012091
		Location Totals	*1*	*15.3*	
	147 - 14/0/0-10				***Bag: 73***
		undecorated whiteware	1	4.8	2016.012092
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.8*	
	148-10/I/0-10				***Bag: 77***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.4	2016.012096
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.4*	
	148- 11/I/0-10				***Bag: 78***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	10.1	2016.012097
		Location Totals	*1*	*10.1*	
	148 - 14/I/0-10				***Bag: 80***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	12.2	2016.012099
		Location Totals	*1*	*12.2*	
	148- 16/I/0-10				***Bag: 81***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.9	2016.012100
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.9*	
	149 - 9/0/0				***Bag: 82***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	1	11.3	2016.012102
		glass (amethyst container base)	1	3.8	2016.012101
		Location Totals	*2*	*15.1*	
	149 - 12/0/0				***Bag: 83***
		glass (aqua container)	1	6.1	2016.012103
		Location Totals	*1*	*6.1*	
	149 - 2/0/0				***Bag: 84***
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	101.2	2016.012104
		Location Totals	*1*	*101.2*	
	149 - 3/0/0				***Bag: 85***
		ferrous metal spike	1	65.1	2016.012105
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	48.0	2016.012106
		Location Totals	*2*	*113.1*	
	149 - 4/0/0				***Bag: 86***
		brick fragment with gray glaze	1	816.5	2016.012107
		Location Totals	*1*	*816.5*	
	150 - 1/0/0				***Bag: 87***
		brick fragment- unable to collect before crumbling	0	0.0	2016.012108
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
	150 - 5/I/0-20				***Bag: 88***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	17.4	2016.012109

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*1*	*17.4*	
	150 - 15/0/0				***Bag: 89***
		glass (aqua container)	1	5.6	2016.012111
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.0	2016.012110
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	25.8	2016.012112
		Location Totals	*4*	*32.4*	
	150- 17/0/0				***Bag: 90***
		glass (amethyst container)	1	1.1	2016.012113
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.1*	
	151- 1/I/0-5				***Bag: 91***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	8.7	2016.012114
		Location Totals	*3*	*8.7*	
	151 - 2/I/0-5				***Bag: 92***
		Bristol slipped earthenware	1	6.3	2016.012115
		undifferentiated brick fragment	6	37.1	2016.012116
		Location Totals	*7*	*43.4*	
	151 - 3/I/0-27				***Bag: 93***
		glass (amethyst syringe plunger fragment)	1	0.7	2016.012117
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	34.3	2016.012118
		Location Totals	*4*	*35.0*	
	151 - 6/I/0-25				***Bag: 94***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	3.3	2016.012119
		Location Totals	*2*	*3.3*	
	151 - 7/I/0-5				***Bag: 95***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	40.0	2016.012120
		Location Totals	*4*	*40.0*	
	151 - 9/I/0-30				***Bag: 96***
		blue hand painted whiteware	1	0.2	2016.012121
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	10.1	2016.012122
		Location Totals	*4*	*10.3*	
	151 - 4/I/0-25				***Bag: 97***
		Prosser porcelain button	1	0.3	2016.012124
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.0	2016.012123
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.2	2016.012126
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	84.1	2016.012125
		Location Totals	*4*	*93.6*	
	151- 5/I/0-25				***Bag: 98***
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	6	120.7	2016.012127
		Location Totals	*6*	*120.7*	
	152 - 10/I/0-25				***Bag: 99***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.3	2016.012128
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.3*	
	152-13/I/0-5				***Bag: 100***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.9	2016.012130
		Location Totals	*1*	*5.9*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	152-17/I/0-25				***Bag: 101***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.2	2016.012131
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.2*	
	153-2/I/0-10				***Bag: 102***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.8	2016.012132
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.8*	
	153-3/I/0-40				***Bag: 103***
		mortar	1	5.1	2016.012134
		undifferentiated brick fragment	7	91.4	2016.012133
		Location Totals	*8*	*96.5*	
	153- 4/I/0-10				***Bag: 104***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	13.2	2016.012135
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	15.5	2016.012135
		Location Totals	*4*	*28.7*	
	153-8/I/0-10				***Bag: 105***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	20.5	2016.012137
		Location Totals	*3*	*20.5*	
	154 -10/I/0-20				***Bag: 106***
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	23.4	2016.012138
		Location Totals	*1*	*23.4*	
	154 -11/I/20-30				***Bag: 107***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	20.8	2016.0121
		Location Totals	*1*	*20.8*	
	155- 1/I/1 CMBS				***Bag: 108***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	28.9	2016.012140
		Location Totals	*2*	*28.9*	
	155-2/I/5 CMBS				***Bag: 109***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	6.3	2016.012141
		Location Totals	*1*	*6.3*	
	155-3/I/0-15				***Bag: 110***
		mortar	1	4.9	2016.012143
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	37.9	2016.012142
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	4	37.9	2016.012142
		Location Totals	*9*	*80.7*	
	155 - 4/I/0-2 CMBS				***Bag: 111***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	6	2.6	2016.012145
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	39.5	2016.012146
		Location Totals	*7*	*42.1*	
	155- 5/I/0-5				***Bag: 112***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	6.8	2016.012147
		Location Totals	*3*	*6.8*	
	155- 6/I/10 CMBS				***Bag: 113***
		ferrous metal rectangular bar	1	208.7	2016.012322
		Location Totals	*1*	*208.7*	
	155 - 7/I/1 CMBS				***Bag: 114***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	3.4	2016.012148
		Location Totals	*2*	*3.4*	
	155- 8/I/0-1				***Bag: 115***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	30.3	2016.012149
		Location Totals	*2*	*30.3*	
	155 - 11/I/1 CMBS				***Bag: 116***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.8	2016.012150
		Location Totals	*1*	*5.8*	
	Surface/0/0				***Bag: 117***
		Albany slipped stoneware	1	32.1	2016.012168
		blue annular banded whiteware	1	3.5	2016.012164
		blue shell-edged whiteware rim	2	4.9	2016.012157
		Blue Willow patterned whiteware rim	1	7.1	2016.012156
		extruded brick fragment	1	997.9	2016.012178
		flow blue whiteware	1	1.0	2016.012159
		flow blue whiteware rim	1	2.8	2016.012160
		glass (aqua container)	1	4.2	2016.012171
		glass (aqua embossed container base ["K"])	1	14.2	2016.012172
		glass (colorless embossed container ["A."])	1	4.2	2016.012170
		glass (milk press-molded container)	1	2.6	2016.012175
		glass (olive green patinated container base)	2	35.4	2016.012174
		glass (olive green patinated container)	5	70.1	2016.012173
		green glazed whiteware	1	2.6	2016.012161
		green hand painted whiteware	1	0.9	2016.012162
		green transfer printed whiteware rim	1	2.1	2016.012158
		blue annular banded whiteware	1	2.6	2016.012163
		porcelain handle fragment	1	6.3	2016.012166
		pressed undifferentiated brick fragment "U."	1	453.6	2016.012177
		purple transfer printed whiteware rim	1	3.0	2016.012155
		relief-molded porcelain	1	2.5	2016.012167
		sewer pipe fragment	2	77.3	2016.012169
		undecorated whiteware	7	28.2	2016.012151
		undecorated whiteware base	3	18.2	2016.012153
		undecorated whiteware handle	1	8.9	2016.012154
		undecorated whiteware rim	3	62.4	2016.012152
		undecorated yellowware rim	1	6.9	2016.012165
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	19.2	2016.012179
		Location Totals	*45*	*1874.7*	
	S 120 E 80/I/0-5				***Bag: 118***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	9.3	2016.012179
		Location Totals	*1*	*9.3*	
	S 120 E 70/I/0-15				***Bag: 119***
		ferrous metal horse shoe fragment	1	51.3	2016.012180
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	81.1	2016.012181
		Location Totals	*2*	*132.4*	
	S 150 E 70/0/0				***Bag: 120***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	8.6	2016.012182
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.6*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	S 180 E 70/I/0-10				***Bag: 121***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	11.8	2016.012183
		Location Totals	*2*	*11.8*	
	S 210 W 10/I/0-15				***Bag: 122***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	4.4	2016.012184
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.4*	
	S 60 W 110/I/0				***Bag: 123***
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.1	2016.012185
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	11.4	2016.012186
		Location Totals	*2*	*11.5*	
	S 60 E 10/I/0-15				***Bag: 124***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	12.4	2016.012187
		Location Totals	*3*	*12.4*	
	S 60 E 20/I/0-20				***Bag: 125***
		burned undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.0	2016.012188
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	9.3	2016.012189
		Location Totals	*2*	*14.3*	
	S 60 E 40/I/0-15				***Bag: 126***
		ferrous metal spike	1	108.6	2016.012190
		Location Totals	*1*	*108.6*	
	S 50 W 110/I/15-25				***Bag: 127***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	24.8	2016.012191
		Location Totals	*2*	*24.8*	
	S 50 W 120/I/0-25				***Bag: 128***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.9	2016.012192
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.9*	
	S 50 W 130/I/0-5				***Bag: 129***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.7	2016.012193
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.7*	
	S 50 W 150/I/0-5				***Bag: 130***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.8	2016.012194
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.8*	
	S 30 E 10/I/0-15				***Bag: 131***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	9.1	2016.012195
		Location Totals	*2*	*9.1*	
	S 50 W 160/I/0-5				***Bag: 132***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.4	2016.012196
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.4*	
	S 40 W 110/I/II/0-25				***Bag: 133***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	34.3	2016.012197
		Location Totals	*3*	*34.3*	
	S 40 W 120/0/0				***Bag: 134***
		blue hand painted whiteware rim	1	1.3	2016.012198
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.4	2016.012199
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.7*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	S 40 W 130/0/0				***Bag: 135***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	20.0	2016.012200
		Location Totals	*1*	*20.0*	
	S 40 W 140/0/0				***Bag: 136***
		ferrous metal spike	1	125.0	2016.012201
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	10.0	2016.012202
		Location Totals	*2*	*135.0*	
	S 40 W 150/0/0				***Bag: 137***
		French honey-colored blade-type gunflint	1	2.5	2016.012323
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	6.4	2016.012324
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.9*	
	S 20 W 110/0/0				***Bag: 138***
		ferrous metal hook	1	25.3	2016.012326
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	14.1	2016.012325
		Location Totals	*2*	*39.4*	
	S 20 W 120/I/II/0-25				***Bag: 139***
		mortar	1	1.3	2016.012204
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	26.1	2016.012203
		Location Totals	*4*	*27.4*	
	S 20 W 120/I/0-20				***Bag: 140***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	24.9	2016.012205
		Location Totals	*3*	*24.9*	
	S 20 W 130/I/II/0-30				***Bag: 141***
		glass (aqua embossed container ["LE"])	1	15.5	2016.012206
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	67.6	2016.012208
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	14.4	2016.012207
		Location Totals	*4*	*97.5*	
	S 20 E 20/I/0-10				***Bag: 142***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	43.2	2016.012209
		Location Totals	*1*	*43.2*	
	S 10 W 100/I/0-15				***Bag: 143***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	8.7	2016.012210
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.7*	
	S 10 W 120/I/0-5				***Bag: 144***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.5	2016.012211
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.5*	
	S 10 W 130/I/10-20				***Bag: 145***
		mortar	1	7.8	2016.012212
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.8*	
	S 10 W 140/I/10-25				***Bag: 146***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	8.8	2016.012213
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.8*	
	N 0 E 10/I/0-10				***Bag: 147***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	16.8	2016.012214
		Location Totals	*4*	*16.8*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	N 0 W 110/I/0-15				***Bag: 148***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	18.5	2016.012215
		Location Totals	*1*	*18.5*	
	N 0 W 140/I/10-20				***Bag: 149***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.0	2016.012216
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.0*	
	N 0 E 20/I/0-15				***Bag: 150***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	140.6	2016.012220
		Location Totals	*1*	*140.6*	
	N 10 W 120/I/0-10				***Bag: 151***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.3	2016.012221
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.3*	
	N 10 W 140/I/0-15				***Bag: 152***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	74.6	2016.012222
		Location Totals	*1*	*74.6*	
	N 10 W 110/I/0-15				***Bag: 153***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	13.3	2016.012223
		Location Totals	*1*	*13.3*	
	N 10 W 130/I/0-10				***Bag: 154***
		glass (olive green patinated container)	1	32.1	2016.012224
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	3.4	2016.012225
		Location Totals	*4*	*35.5*	
	N 10 W 150/I/0-10				***Bag: 155***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	141.2	2016.012226
		Location Totals	*1*	*141.2*	
	N 10 W 160/I/0-10				***Bag: 156***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.5	2016.012227
		Location Totals	*1*	*5.5*	
	N 20 W 110/I/0-20				***Bag: 157***
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.1	2016.012228
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	66.8	2016.012229
		Location Totals	*6*	*67.9*	
	N 20 W 120/0/0				***Bag: 158***
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	13.5	2016.012230
		Location Totals	*1*	*13.5*	
	N 20 W 130/0/0				***Bag: 159***
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.5	2016.012231
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.3	2016.012232
		Location Totals	*2*	*6.8*	
	N 30 E 10/I/0-20				***Bag: 160***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	12.9	2016.012233
		Location Totals	*3*	*12.9*	
	N 30 W 70/I/15-25				***Bag: 161***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	8.0	2016.012234
		Location Totals	*1*	*8.0*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	N 20 W 140/0/0				***Bag: 162***
		glass (amethyst container base)	1	13.0	2016.012235
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	13.7	2016.012236
		Location Totals	*2*	*26.7*	
	N 20 W 150/0/0				***Bag: 163***
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.1	2016.012237
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	9.0	2016.012238
		Location Totals	*2*	*11.1*	
	N 40 W 120/I/0-25				***Bag: 164***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.5	2016.012239
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.5*	
	N 40 W 130/I/0-5				***Bag: 165***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.1	2016.012240
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.1*	
	N 40 W 110/I/0-15				***Bag: 166***
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.7	2016.012241
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	37.7	2016.012242
		Location Totals	*4*	*38.4*	
	N 40 W 140/I/0-20				***Bag: 167***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	5.3	2016.012244
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	27.8	2016.012243
		Location Totals	*3*	*33.1*	
	N 40 W 150/I/0-5				***Bag: 168***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.9	2016.012245
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.9*	
	N 40 W 160/II/0-5				***Bag: 169***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	20.9	2016.012246
		Location Totals	*1*	*20.9*	
	N 60 E 20/I/0-15				***Bag: 170***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	8.9	2016.012247
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.9*	
	N 120 W 110/0/0				***Bag: 171***
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.0	2016.012248
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.5	2016.012249
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.5*	
	N 60 W 110/0/0				***Bag: 172***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	1.2	2016.012260
		Location Totals	*3*	*1.2*	
	N 60 E 10/I/0-15				***Bag: 173***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	92.5	2016.012251
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	122.2	2016.012252
		Location Totals	*3*	*214.7*	
	N 120 W 130/I/0-15				***Bag: 174***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	18.1	2016.012253
		Location Totals	*1*	*18.1*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	N 120 E 10/I/0-25				***Bag: 175***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	9.9	2016.012254
		Location Totals	*4*	*9.9*	
	N 120 E 20/I/0-10				***Bag: 176***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	12.8	2016.012255
		Location Totals	*3*	*12.8*	
	N 130 W 30/I/0-5				***Bag: 177***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.3	2016.012256
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.3*	
	N 130 W 130/0/0				***Bag: 178***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	12.6	2016.012257
		Location Totals	*1*	*12.6*	
	N 130 W 150/0/0				***Bag: 179***
		sewer pipe	1	238.2	2016.012258
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.1	2016.012098
		Location Totals	*2*	*239.3*	
	N 150 W 100/0/0				***Bag: 180***
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.2	2016.012259
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	11.9	2016.012000026(
		Location Totals	*2*	*13.1*	
	N 140 N 30/I/0-5				***Bag: 181***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.8	2016.012261
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.8*	
	N 140 W 130/0/0				***Bag: 182***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	8.2	2016.012262
		Location Totals	*1*	*8.2*	
	N 140 W 140/0/0				***Bag: 183***
		glass (olive green container)	1	2.4	2016.012263
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.4*	
	N 150 W 130/I/0-20				***Bag: 184***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	47.4	2016.012264
		Location Totals	*1*	*47.4*	
	N 160 W 30/I/0-25				***Bag: 185***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	41.0	2016.012265
		Location Totals	*1*	*41.0*	
	N 170 W 30/I/0-5				***Bag: 186***
		Albany slipped stoneware	1	3.3	2016.012267
		glass (colorless container)	2	9.0	2016.012268
		undecorated whiteware base	1	8.4	2016.012266
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	4.5	2016.012269
		Location Totals	*6*	*25.2*	
	N 160 W 60/I/0-5				***Bag: 187***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	0.5	2016.012270
		Location Totals	*4*	*0.5*	
	N 190 W 30/I/0-20				***Bag: 188***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.6	2016.012272
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.1	2016.012271
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	6.7	2016.012273
		Location Totals	*4*	*10.4*	
	N 190 E 0/I/0-15				***Bag: 189***
		burned undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.7	2016.012274
		mortar	1	6.3	2016.012275
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.0*	
	N 210 E 70/I/0-5				***Bag: 190***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	18.7	2016.012276
		Location Totals	*1*	*18.7*	
	N 200 W 10/I/0-15				***Bag: 191***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	5.7	2016.012297
		Location Totals	*2*	*5.7*	
	N 200 W 30/I/II/III/0-27 CM				***Bag: 192***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	4.0	2016.012278
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	6.5	2016.012279
		Location Totals	*3*	*10.5*	
	N 280 E 70/I/0-15				***Bag: 193***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	6.7	2016.012280
		Location Totals	*1*	*6.7*	
	N 210 E 130/II/15				***Bag: 194***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.3	2016.012281
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.3*	
	N 300 E 20/0/0				***Bag: 195***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	9.8	2016.012282
		Location Totals	*1*	*9.8*	
	S 30 W 110/I/0-5				***Bag: 196***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.9	2016.012283
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.9*	
	TS 152 ST 14/I/0-15				***Bag: 197***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.4	2016.012284
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.4*	
	N 0 E 40/I/0-15				***Bag: 198***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.4	2016.012285
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.4*	
	154 -13/0/0				***Bag: 199***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	54.3	2016.012286
		Location Totals	*1*	*54.3*	
	N 390 E 130/0/0				***Bag: 200***
		undecorated whiteware base	1	3.4	2016.012287
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.4*	
	N 380 E 130/0/0				***Bag: 201***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	12.8	2016.012288
		Location Totals	*1*	*12.8*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	N 400 E 110/I/0-20				***Bag: 202***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.3	2016.012289
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.3*	
	N 90 E 10/I/0-15				***Bag: 203***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	2.2	2016.012290
		Location Totals	*2*	*2.2*	
	N 90 E 20/I/0-25				***Bag: 204***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	17.2	2016.012292
		undifferentiated brick fragment with mortar	1	41.7	2016.012291
		Location Totals	*4*	*58.9*	
	N 390 E 110/0/0				***Bag: 205***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	14.5	2016.012293
		Location Totals	*1*	*14.5*	
Site Totals			*365*	*6769.0*	
Locus 4					
	86-1/0-20				***Bag: 222***
		brick fragment- lost in field	0	0.0	2016.012880
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
Site Totals			*0*	*0.0*	
Locus 5					
	88 -1/0/0				***Bag: 59***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	29.4	2016.012078
		Location Totals	*3*	*29.4*	
	N 0 W 20/I/0-5				***Bag: 221***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.2	2016.012320
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.2*	
Site Totals			*4*	*33.6*	
Locus 6					
	145 -6/I/0-10				***Bag: 66***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.2	2016.012085
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.2*	
	146 - 7/I/0-5				***Bag: 68***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.5	2016.012087
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.5*	
	146 - 8/I/0-5				***Bag: 69***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.5	2016.012088
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.5*	
	N 30 W 20/I/0-18				***Bag: 210***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.3	2016.012304
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.3*	
	Surface/0/0				***Bag: 206***
		concrete fragment	1	362.9	2016.012298
		ferrous metal chain links	1	169.6	2016.012297
		glass (amethyst container)	1	1.4	2016.012295
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.3	2016.012294

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	6	272.2	2016.012299
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	3	725.7	2016.012296
		Location Totals	*13*	*1534.1*	
	N 0 W 20/0/0				***Bag: 207***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.9	2016.012300
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	6.8	2016.012301
		Location Totals	*2*	*9.7*	
	N 80 W 30/I/0-20				***Bag: 208***
		undifferentiated brick fragment with gray glaze	1	48.6	2016.012302
		Location Totals	*1*	*48.6*	
	N 0 W 40/I/0-15				***Bag: 209***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	10.7	2016.012303
		Location Totals	*1*	*10.7*	
	N 20 W 40/I/0-15				***Bag: 211***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	22.1	2016.012305
		Location Totals	*2*	*22.1*	
	N 20 W 20/I/0-16				***Bag: 212***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	22.1	2016.012306
		Location Totals	*1*	*22.1*	
	N 50 W 20/I/0-20				***Bag: 213***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.4	2016.012307
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.4*	
	N 10 W 40/I/0-10				***Bag: 214***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	8.7	2016.012308
		Location Totals	*1*	*8.7*	
	N 10 W 20/I/0-16				***Bag: 215***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.2	2016.012309
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.2*	
	W 20 N 60/I/0-5				***Bag: 216***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	9.7	2016.0123310
		Location Totals	*2*	*9.7*	
	S 10 E 0/II/25				***Bag: 217***
		sewer pipe fragment	1	87.9	2016.012311
		Location Totals	*1*	*87.9*	
Site Totals			*30*	*1776.7*	
Locus 7					
	143-4/0-20				***Bag: 223***
		brick fragment- lost in field	0	0.0	2016.012881
		Location Totals	*0*	*0.0*	
Site Totals			*0*	*0.0*	
Locus 8					
	139 - 12/I/0-15				***Bag: 74***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	13.3	2016.012093
		Location Totals	*1*	*13.3*	
	139 - 13/I/0-10				***Bag: 75***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	12.1	2016.012094
		Location Totals	*1*	*12.1*	
	140- 6/I/0-10				***Bag: 76***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	7.5	2016.012095
		Location Totals	*1*	*7.5*	
	Surface/0/0				***Bag: 218***
		Prosser porcelain button	1	1.1	2016.012312
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	1	8.0	2016.012313
		ferrous metal staple	2	54.1	2016.012314
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	54.1	2016.012315
		Location Totals	*6*	*117.3*	
	S 10 E 0/I/0-5				***Bag: 219***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	6.2	2016.012316
		Location Totals	*1*	*6.2*	
Site Totals			*10*	*156.4*	
Locus 9					
	78- 12/I/0-30				***Bag: 31***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	4.5	2016.012327
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	12.0	2016.012052
		Location Totals	*3*	*16.5*	
	79 - 11/I/0-22				***Bag: 34***
		glass (green container)	2	2.1	2016.012054
		slag	1	3.9	2016.012329
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.2	2016.012328
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	13.4	2016.012777
		Location Totals	*5*	*21.6*	
	79 - 12/I/0-25				***Bag: 35***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	26.5	2016.012055
		Location Totals	*1*	*26.5*	
	Surface/0/0				***Bag: 220***
		ferrous metal spike	1	81.9	2016.012317
		undifferentiated brick fragment	6	65.4	2016.012319
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	2	65.8	2016.012318
		Location Totals	*9*	*213.1*	
Site Totals			*18*	*277.7*	
Project Totals			*1430*	*17594.6*	