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**MORGANZA TO THE GULF
FEASIBILITY STUDY: CULTURAL RESOURCES
SAMPLE SURVEY, TERREBONNE AND
LAFOURCHE PARISHES, LOUISIANA**

VOLUME II OF II

**FINAL REPORT
NOVEMBER, 2000**

PREPARED FOR:

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
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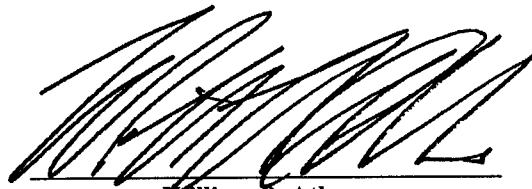
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This volume presents the results of a sample Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of 405 ha (1,000 ac) in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana. This survey was conducted between March and August of 1999 on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., as part of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. Select portions of two proposed levee alignment corridors (the Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan and the Recon 500 Plan) were examined during survey. This work was designed to test a site predictive model previously developed for the feasibility study by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Brown et al. 2000; Volume I), as well as to identify and evaluate all cultural resources situated within the examined acreage. In general, the predictive model hypothesized that archeological sites in the project corridors generally will be located on natural levees and crevasse land bridges and preferentially at distributary confluences. Fieldwork for this investigation consisted of boat survey augmented with probing and shovel/auger testing, or pedestrian survey augmented with shovel testing. During survey, 229 ha (565 ac) were examined by boat, while the remaining 176 ha (435 ac) were investigated using pedestrian survey and shovel testing. Of the total examined acreage, 318 ha (786 ac) fell in areas characterized as having a high probability for containing cultural resources; the remaining 87 ha (214 ac) were classified as low probability areas. During survey, five non-site cultural resources loci (32-01, 32-04, 32-05, 32-06, and 32-07), six newly recorded archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR304, 16LF72, and 16LF73), and two newly documented standing structures (55-1113 and 55-1112) were identified. In addition, five previously recorded archeological sites (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR33, 16TR71, and 16LF108) and three previously recorded standing structures (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were revisited. All five non-site loci, seven of the archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR3, 16LF72, 16LF73, and 16LF108), and three of the standing structures (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1112) were assessed as not significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]); no additional testing of these cultural resources is recommended. Sites 16TR71 and 16TR304 and Standing Structures 55-1113 and 55-1013 were assessed as potentially significant applying the same National Register of Historic Places criteria, and avoidance or additional testing and evaluation of these sites and structures is recommended. Lastly, Sites 16TR19 and 16TR33 were assessed as significant; avoidance or mitigation of these sites is recommended. The results of the current investigation, in general, confirm the site predictive model previously developed by Brown et al. (2000; Volume I). All of the archeological sites identified during survey were located on natural levees in areas predicted to contain sites. No sites were identified in the low probability areas. These results demonstrate that additional archeological sites are likely to be present in those high probability areas of the proposed levee alignment corridors that have not been surveyed for cultural resources. Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of these areas is recommended.				
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CULTURAL RESOURCES SAMPLE SURVEY,
TERREBONNE AND LAFOURCHE PARISHES, LOUISIANA**

FINAL REPORT

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**William P. Athens
Principal Investigator**

By

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November 2000

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This volume presents the results of a sample Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of 39 tracts totaling 405 ha (1,000 ac) in extent in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana. This investigation was conducted on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., as part of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. Portions of two proposed levee alignment corridors (the Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan and the Recon 500 Plan) were examined as a result of this investigation. This research was conducted to test a site predictive model previously developed for the study area by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., (Brown et al. 2000; Volume I), as well as to identify and evaluate all cultural resources situated within the examined acreage. Fieldwork was completed between March and August, 1999. All work was performed in accordance with the project Scope of Work, with the procedures outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; with the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended; and with Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800, as appropriate. Additionally, this survey effort abided by the standards set forth in *Archeology and Historic Preservation: The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines* and in *Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983).

Project Description

As part of the Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, is investigating two proposed levee alignments (the Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan and the Recon 500 Year Plan) situated in the vicinity of Houma, Bayou Grand Caillou, and Bayou du Large Ridge in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana (Figures 1 - 3). The proposed Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan levee alignment will incorporate approximately 2,203.4 ha (5,444.7 ac), while the proposed Recon 500 Year Plan will measure roughly 1,400.1 ha (3,459.8 ac) in aerial extent. These levees will be designed to provide additional flood and hurricane surge protection for portions of Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. Each of the proposed levee alignments will utilize/improve existing levees, pumping stations, and other water control structures. Additional facilities to be constructed as part of this undertaking will include levees, flood gates, one or more locks, and other water control structures.

The current cultural resources investigation was designed to test and to refine an archeological site predictive model previously developed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Brown et al. 2000; Volume I)¹. The principal goal of the current investigation was to test the validity of that site predictive model. As part of this study, a 405 ha (1,000 ac) sample, or ap-

¹ This site predictive model initially was developed in 1997, but it has been revised and reprinted in association with the current sample survey. The revised model, authored by Brown et al. (2000), appears as Volume I of this report.

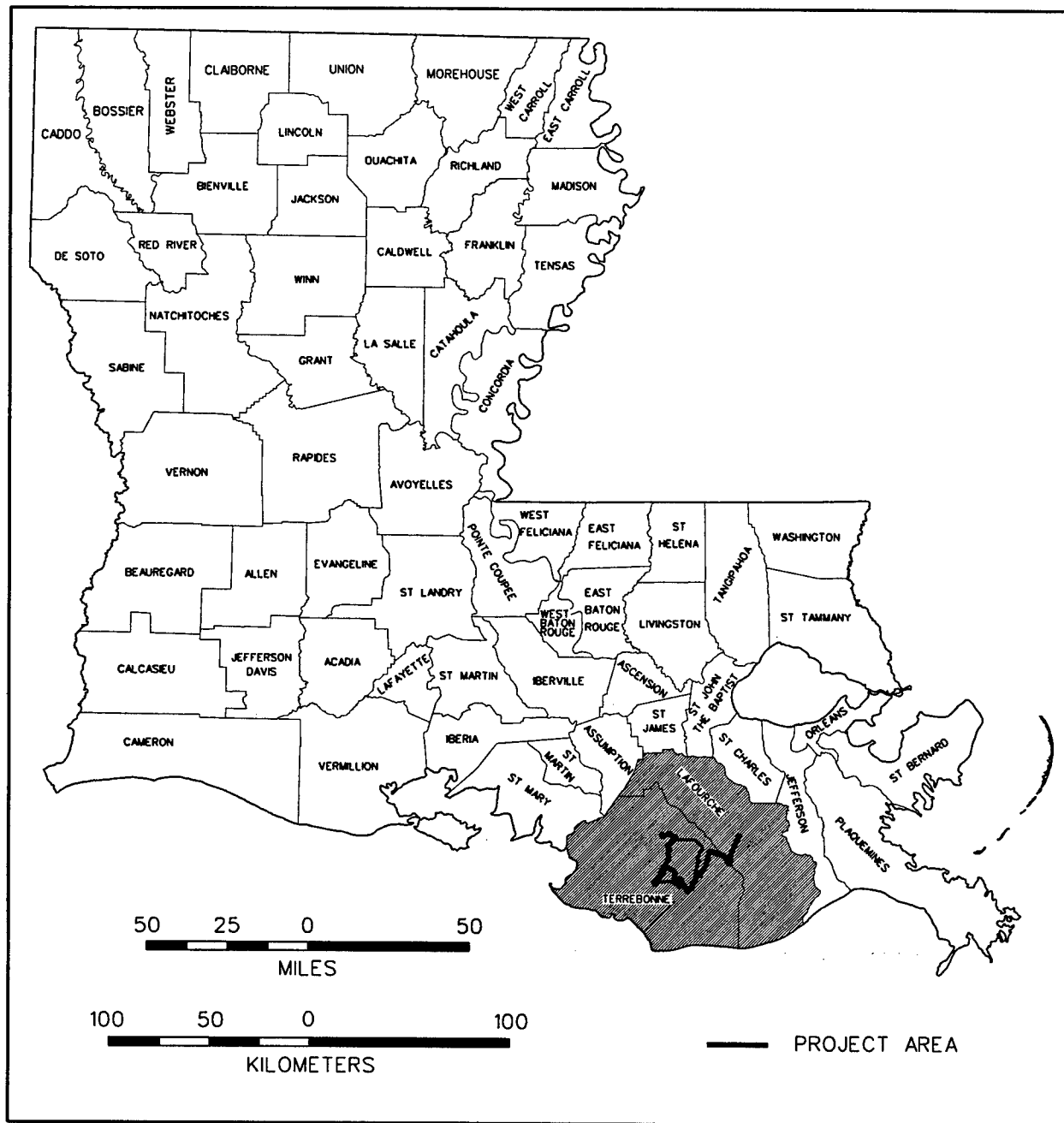


Figure 1. Map of Louisiana depicting the project area.

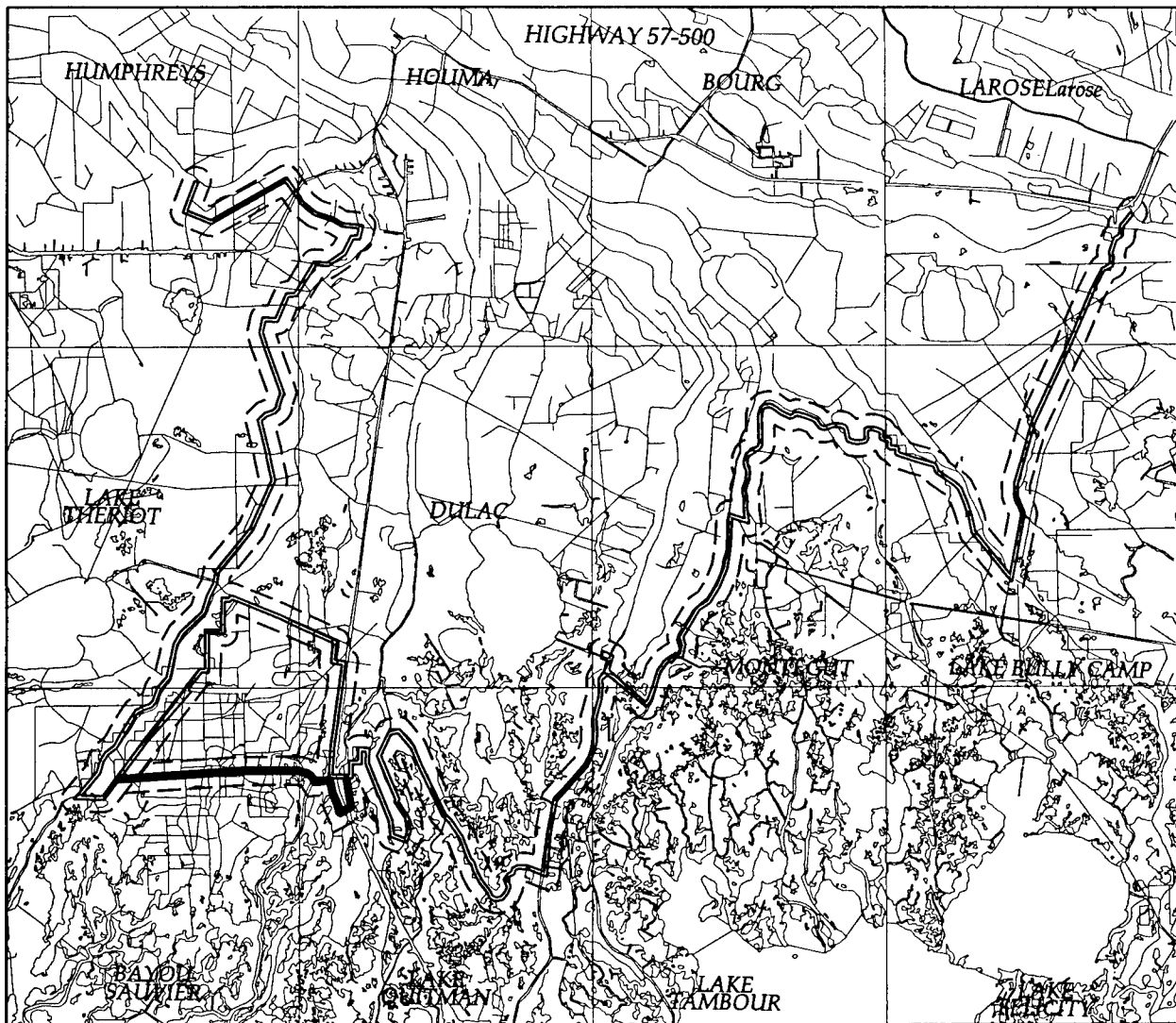


Figure 2. Map depicting the proposed Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan levee alignment in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana.

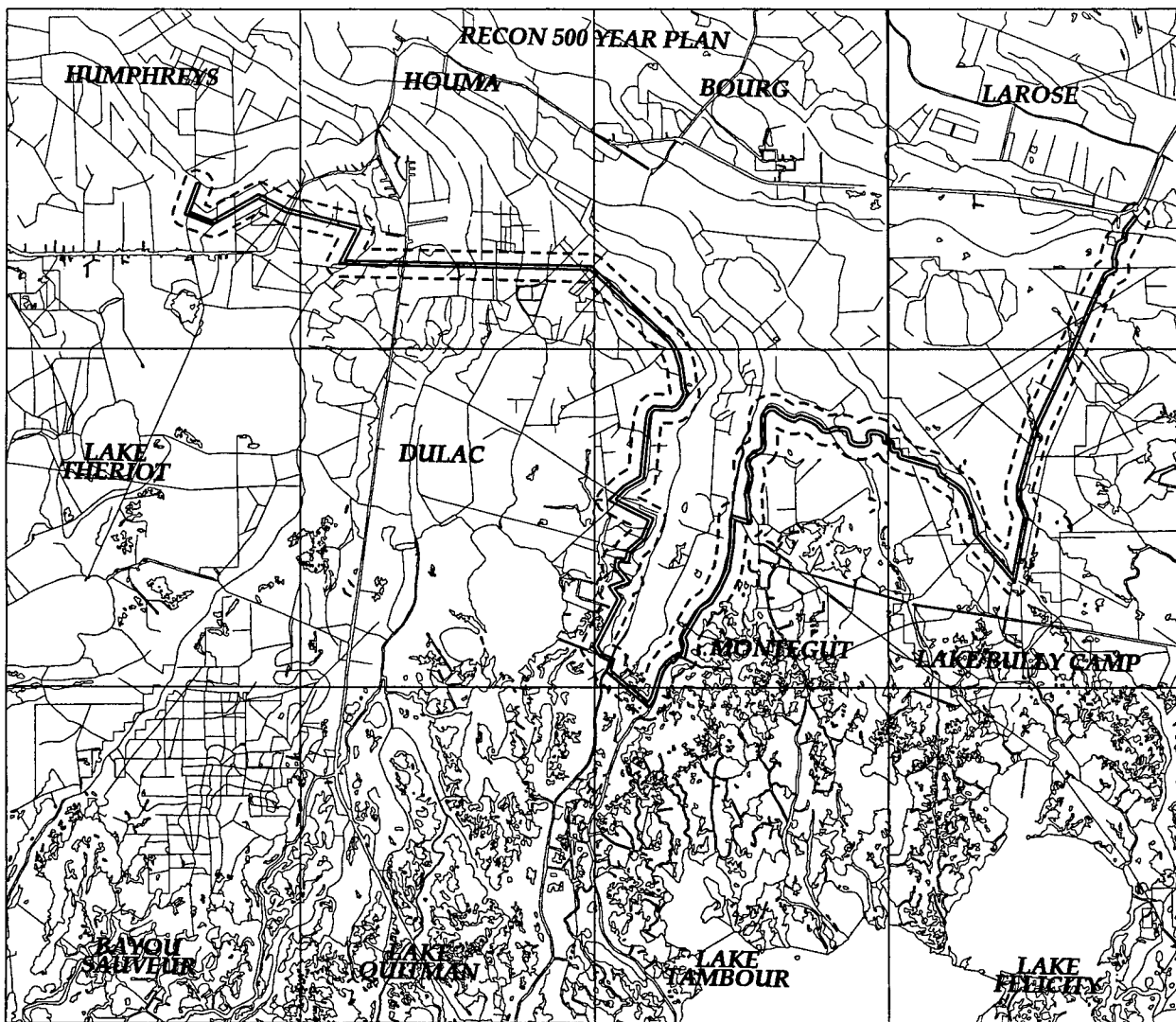


Figure 3. Map depicting the proposed Recon 500 Year Plan levee alignment.

proximately 11 percent of the total project area, was examined for evidence of cultural resources. The data recovered as a result of this investigation, as well as the assessment of the site predictive model, will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, in planning future cultural resource management efforts within the Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study area.

The Site Predictive Model

The site predictive model previously developed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for the Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study (Volume I) incorporated data on regional geomorphology, the prehistoric and historic period cultural settings of the overall study area, the results of other modeling efforts designed to predict archeological site occurrence in south Louisiana, the results of previously conducted cultural resources investigations in the project region, and the distribution of known cultural resources within and adjacent to the proposed levee alignment corridors (Volume I). Utilizing these data, Brown et al. (2000) divided the project reach into areas assessed as having either high or low probabilities for containing cultural resources. In general, high probability areas were defined as those portions of the project corridors that fell on natural levees or crevasse land bridges, while low probability areas were classified as those stretches of the proposed levee alignments that fell in interdistributary wetlands. In addition to these general predictions, Brown et al. (2000) devised a series of eight hypotheses to explain archeological site location in the study area. These included:

- 1) Past settlement was almost entirely confined to natural levee deposits . . . ; therefore, archeological sites will occur in the same areas, regardless of whether the geomorphic structures are presently subsided
- 2) Sites of all periods will occur preferentially at distributary confluences and crevasse land bridges
- 3) Site types will be distributed differentially, with central places like mounds and plantations occurring preferentially at distributary confluences, and with resource procurement

sites occurring preferentially on the distal flanks and extremities of distributaries

- 4) Earth middens are the most common type of site that remains to be identified in the project area Earth middens are probably common but very poorly recognized in the project area.
- 5) Overall site density of the natural levees in the project area can be estimated at 0.037 sites/ha (0.0148 sites/ac)
- 6) Site density in interdistributary wetlands, although very low, will be greater than zero.
- 7) Shipwrecks and derelict vessels appear to be common in the larger distributary channels [and]
- 8) Historic plantations will exhibit the nodal block and bayou block settlement patterns described by Rheder (1978), with the later predominating. Plantations will occur preferentially where there are unusual expanses of arable land (Brown et al. (2000): 137-138).

In order to test these hypotheses, Brown et al. (2000) recommended a sample survey of randomly selected tracts within the project areas to collect additional data on archeological site occurrence and non-occurrence.

Research Design and Field Methodology

The current cultural resources investigation was designed to examine an 11 percent sample, or 405 ha (1,000 ac), of the currently proposed levee alignment project areas. Survey tracts were selected based in part on their perceived probability to contain cultural resources and in part on the accessibility of the landforms; some tracts initially selected for survey could not be examined since right-of-entry to these areas was denied. Although an attempt was made to allocate one-third of the examined acreage to low probability areas, in practice, only 87 ha (214 ac) of low probability landforms were examined; the remaining 318 ha (786 ac) was allocated to high probability areas.

Fieldwork consisted of a combination of pedestrian survey, boat survey, probing, and shovel and auger testing. Boat survey was conducted along the bayous and canals that inter-

cross the proposed levee alignment corridors. During boat survey, the banklines of the bayous/canals were examined visually for cultural material. Where appropriate, shovel/auger testing was conducted along the bankline. Additionally, a long metal probe was used to test for submerged or deeply buried cultural resources. In terrestrial areas, fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals along survey transects spaced 25 m (82 ft) apart. In total, 229 ha (565 ac) were inspected utilizing boat survey augmented with probing and shovel testing, while the remaining 176 ha (435 ac) were examined using pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing. Identical field methods were utilized in both high and low probability areas to eliminate any bias in the survey methodology.

Project Results

During survey, five non-site cultural resources loci (32-01, 32-04, 32-05, 32-06, and 32-07), six newly recorded archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR304, 16LF72, and 16LF73), and two newly recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age (55-1113 and 55-1112) were identified. In addition, five previously recorded archeological sites (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR33, 16TR71, and 16LF108) and three previously recorded standing structures (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were revisited. While an attempt also was made to relocate previously recorded Site 16TR26, no evidence of this site could be identified during survey. A seventh previously recorded archeological site (16TR160) was positioned within the proposed levee alignment project area, but right-of-entry to this site was denied by the current landowner.

A total of three archeological sites (16TR3, 16TR33, and 16LF108) dated from the prehistoric period, six archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR304, 16TR19, 16TR71, and 16LF72) contained both prehistoric and historic period components, and three archeological sites (16TR302, 16TR303, and 16LF73) and all five non-site cultural resources loci dated from the historic/modern period. The prehistoric sites were characterized as a Marksville to Baytown period shell midden and artifact scatter (16TR3), a Late

Plaquemine cultural mound (16TR33), and a dredge spoil pile that produced late prehistoric period cultural material (16LF108). The multi-component sites included an isolated prehistoric period find within a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter (16TR301), a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian cultural shell midden and a nineteenth to twentieth century dump (16TR304), a Plaquemine cultural mound and two discrete nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatters that may represent the remains of a domestic dwelling and an associated farm complex (16TR19), a Plaquemine cultural artifact scatter and a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that may represent the remains of a domestic dwelling (16TR71), and a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian cultural artifact scatter and a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that probably represents the remains of a dwelling (16LF72). The historic period sites were listed as a buried shell fill deposit that probably dates from the twentieth century (16TR302), a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that appears to demarcate the remains of a dwelling (16TR303), and a twentieth century dump (16LF73). The five non-site loci consisted of a late twentieth century artifact scatter associated with a modern mobile home (32-01), an isolated historic period find (32-04), a low density scatter of faunal material associated with an isolated historic period find (32-05), a low density surface scatter of brick fragments associated with an isolated faunal specimen (32-06), and two isolated faunal remains (32-07).

No evidence of intact cultural deposits or research potential was identified at the five non-site cultural resources loci or at seven of the archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR3, 16LF72, 16LF73, and 16LF108). These loci and sites do not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of these loci and sites is recommended. Evidence of intact cultural deposits and substantive research potential, however, was identified at the four remaining archeological sites (16TR19, 16TR33, 16TR71, and 16TR304). Sites 16TR71 and 16TR304 were assessed as potentially significant and Sites 16TR19 and

16TR33 were assessed as significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [d]). Avoidance or additional (Phase II) testing of Sites 16TR71 and 16TR304, and avoidance or mitigation (Phase III) of Sites 16TR19 and 16TR33 is recommended.²

The newly and previously recorded standing structures identified/revisited as a result of the current investigation were characterized as a mid-nineteenth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling (55-1113); an early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun that also contained Craftsman style attributes (55-1112); a mid-nineteenth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian salt box) dwelling (55-1011); an early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian) dwelling (55-1012); and a late nineteenth century, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun (55-1013). Standing Structures 55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1112 were classified as typical examples of locally common housing types and these buildings were assessed as not significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Standing Structures 55-1113 and 55-1013, however, represented distinguishable architectural entities characteristic of the National style and the side-gabled (55-1113) and shotgun (55-1013) forms. These structures may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4 [c]). Avoidance or additional architectural recordation of these two structures is recommended.³

The data generated as a result of this investigation in general confirm the predictive statements hypothesized by Brown et al. (2000; Vol-

ume I) regarding archeological site location. All of the archaeological sites identified or revisited during survey were located on natural levee deposits in areas predicted to have a high probability for containing cultural resources. Overall, the site density along the natural levees was 0.057 sites/ha (0.014 sites/ac), a result that is remarkably consistent with Brown et al. (2000) prediction of 0.037 sites/ha (0.0148 sites/ac) for the natural levee landforms. No archeological sites were identified in the low probability areas, i.e., in the intertributary wetlands. Although these results contradict Brown et al. (2000) statement that the density of archeological sites in intertributary wetlands will be greater than zero, they confirm that site densities in wetlands will be extremely low. A more detailed analysis of the site predictive model is presented in Chapter V of this volume.

Recommendations

In addition to the site specific recommendations presented above, additional Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory is recommended for all non-surveyed high probability areas contained within the proposed Highway 57 500 Future Year Plan and Recon 500 Year Plan levee alignment corridors. Since the results of the current investigation confirm the predictive statement that site densities in intertributary wetlands will be extremely low, no additional testing of these areas is recommended. Specific recommendations pertaining to each of the proposed levee alignment corridors are presented below.

The Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan

The proposed Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan measures approximately 2,383.8 ha (5,890.4 ac) in size; this includes 1,555.2 ha (3,842.8 ac) of natural levees and crevasse land bridges assessed as having a high probability for containing cultural resources and 828.7 ha (2,047.6 ac) of intertributary wetlands assessed as having a low probability for containing such resources. Since 137.5 ha (339.8 ac) of the high probability areas previously were surveyed for cultural resources (Brown et al. 2000), and an additional 318.1 ha (786 ac) of high probability areas were examined along this alignment as a result of the current investigation (Chapters

² The Louisiana Division of Archeology concurred with all of the archeological site assessments and recommendations, except those for Site 16TR304. The Division determined that Site 16TR304 is not significant.

³ The Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation concurred with the assessments and recommendations of Standing Structures 55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1112, but they did not agree with the assessments and recommendations for Standing Structures 55-1113 and 55-1013. The Division determined that the latter two structures are not significant.

II and III, this volume), additional testing of the remaining 1,099.6 ha (2,717 ac) of high probability acreage is recommended.

The Recon 500 Year Plan

The proposed Recon 500 Year Plan incorporates approximately 1,400.1 ha (3,459.8 ac); a majority of this acreage (911.5 ha [2,252.3 ac]) occupies landforms (natural levees and crevasse land bridges) assessed as having a high probability for containing cultural resources. The remaining portions of the project area (488.7 ha [1,207.5 ac]) are positioned on landforms (inter-distributary wetlands) assessed as having a low probability for containing such resources. A total of 72.8 ha (179.8 ac) of the high probability areas along this alignment previously were surveyed for cultural resources (Brown et al. 2000); an additional 315.7 ha (780 ac) of high probability areas were examined along the proposed Recon 500 Year Plan alignment as a result of the current investigation (Chapters II and III, this volume). Consequently, additional testing of the remaining 523.1 ha (1,292.5 ac) of high probability acreage is recommended.

Project Personnel

William P. Athens, M.A., served as the Principal Investigator for this project. Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., R.P.A., acted as Project Manager. Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., served as Assistant Project Manager and he directed the field effort; he was assisted by Heather Bowden, B.A.; Chris Branam, B.A.; Colleen Hanratty, B.A.; Benjamin Hoksbergen, B.A.; Hedy Justus, B.A.; Mohammed Salem, B.A.; Roger Soden, B.A.; David Stitcher, B.A.; and Ellen Wilmer, B.A. Jerome Zeringue of the South Terrebonne Parish Water District provided assistance in obtaining permission to survey the selected tracts. Charlene Keck, M.A., R.P.A., directed the laboratory analysis of the cultural material recovered during survey. She was assisted by Rebecca Johnson, B.A., and James Allen Green, Jr. The

graphics that appear in this report were prepared by Faith Leech, B.A., and David Stitcher, B.A. And lastly, Heidi Post, B.A., and Chad Farnum, B.A., produced this volume.

Organization of the Report

Discussions pertaining to the natural, pre-historic, and historic settings of the project region as well as descriptions of all previously recorded archeological sites and previously conducted cultural resources investigations conducted in the vicinity of the proposed levee alignment corridors are presented in Brown et al. (2000); that information is not repeated here. The research design and field methodologies used to complete this investigation are discussed in Chapter II. That chapter also includes a brief discussion of the laboratory methods and the procedures used to process and analyze the cultural material recovered during survey. The results of this investigation, including a description of each cultural resource identified, are described in Chapter III. An assessment of the site predictive model and a summary and management recommendations are presented in Chapter IV.

A list of the artifacts recovered during survey is included as Appendix I. State of Louisiana site record and site update forms for each site identified/revisited as a result of this undertaking are contained in Appendix II. State of Louisiana standing structure forms for each structure identified/revisited during survey appear in Appendix III. And lastly, a complete set of 7.5 minute series U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles depicting the proposed levee alignments, all previously recorded and newly recorded cultural resources situated within and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project corridors, the limits of all previously conducted cultural resources surveys in the immediate vicinity of the study area, and all tracts examined during survey appear as Attachment 1.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter describes the research design and field methodologies used to complete the current Phase I cultural resources sample survey. It also includes a discussion of the laboratory methods and the procedures utilized to process and analyze the cultural material recovered as a result of this undertaking.

Project Description

The present study considered two potential levee alignments: the Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan and the Recon 500 Year Plan (Figures 2 and 3 and Attachment 1). Both of these alignments extend through portions of Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana. The proposed Highway 57 500 Year Plan incorporates approximately 2,383.8 ha (5,890.4 ac), and it extends across portions of 10 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangles (Humphreys, Houma, Lake Theriot, Bayou Sauveur, Dulac, Lake Quitman, Lake Tambour, Montegut, Lake Bully Camp, and Larose) (Figure 2 and Attachment 1). The proposed Recon 500 Year Plan measures roughly 1,400.2 ha (3,459.8 ac) in size, and it traverses eight U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangles (Humphreys, Houma, Bourg, Montegut, Dulac, Lake Tambour, Lake Bully Camp, and Larose) (Figure 3 and Attachment 1). Both alignments share approximately 832.1 ha (2,056.2 ac) in common.

Research Design

The current investigation was designed to test the site predictive model previously developed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., (Brown et al. 2000; Volume I) for the currently proposed levee alignment project areas. In essence, this model states that archeological sites will be located preferentially across natural levee deposits and especially near the confluences of distributaries or on crevasse land bridges. The predictive model was based on a number of factors including the distribution of known cultural resources within the study area and a geomorphological classification of the landforms encompassed by the proposed levee alignment corridors. In general, landforms were classified either as natural levee (distributary natural levee, subsided distributary natural levee, or crevasse natural levee) or as interdistributary wetlands (Brown et al. 2000; Attachment 1). As a result of this landform classification effort, the project corridors were divided into areas assessed as having a high or low probability for containing intact cultural deposits. High probability areas were defined as those portions of the proposed levee alignments that fell on natural levee deposits; low probability areas were defined as those segments of the two project corridors encompassed by extant interdistributary wetlands. In addition to these divisions, those portions of the proposed project rights-of-way positioned within 1 km (0.6 mi) of the confluence of two distributaries or at the intersection

of a crevasse natural levee and a distributary natural levee were targeted since these represented areas with an exceptionally high probability for containing cultural resources. Brown et al. (2000; Attachment I) identified 25 such areas within the project reach.

Fieldwork for the current investigation was conducted to assess the validity of these predictions. Survey resulted in the examination of 11 percent of the currently proposed levee alignment project corridors, i.e., 405 ha (1,000 ac). Although the current project alignments have been revised slightly since the development of the predictive model, in general, they follow the same trajectories. Prior to initiating the fieldwork, 39 discrete tracts scattered across both project alignments were selected for investiga-

tion (Table 1). The selection of these tracts was based on three factors: the accessibility of the tract by land or water, the ability to secure right-of-entry, and the probability of the area to contain cultural deposits. Since right-of-entry was a primary consideration, the examined acreage does not represent a random sample of the two levee alignment corridors. While an attempt was made to allocate one-third (135 ha [333 ac]) of the examined acreage to low probability areas, in practice, only 87 ha (214 ac) of low probability landforms were examined; right-of-entry could not be secured to other low probability areas encompassed by the project reach. Jerome Zeringue of the South Terrebonne Parish Water District provided assistance in identifying and contacting landowners to secure right-of-entry.

Table 1. Areas Examined during Survey.

SURVEY AREA	QUADRANGLE	LEVEE ALIGNMENT	SIZE	PROBABILITY	METHODOLOGY	SHOVEL TESTS (EXCAVATED/ PLANNED)	CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED
1	Humphreys	Both	2 ha / 5 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
2	Humphreys	Both	2 ha / 6 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
6	Larose	Both	8 ha / 20 ac	High	Pedestrian survey and shovel testing	23 / 125	Sites 16LF71 and 16LF72
7	Larose	Both	4 ha / 9 ac	Low	Boat survey augmented with probing and shovel testing	2 / 2	Structure 7-01
8	Larose	Both	1 ha / 3 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
9	Larose	Both	7 ha / 18 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
10	Lake Theriot	Both	26 ha / 65 ac	High	Pedestrian survey and shovel testing	364 / 408	Sites 16TR3 and 16TR19 and Locus 10-0
11	Lake Theriot	Both	6 ha / 15 ac	High	Pedestrian survey and shovel testing	76 / 104	Site 16TR71
12	Lake Theriot	Both	4 ha / 9 ac	High	Pedestrian survey and shovel testing	16 / 66	None
13	Lake Theriot	Both	9 ha / 22 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
14	Lake Theriot	Both	12 ha / 30 ac	Low	Boat survey augmented with probing and auger testing	0 / 0	None
15	Lake Theriot	Both	4 ha / 9 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
16	Lake Theriot	Both	2 ha / 6 ac	Low	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
17	Bourg/ Montegut	Recon Future	9 ha / 23 ac	Low	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
18	Montegut	Both	30 ha / 74 ac	High	Pedestrian survey and shovel testing	256 / 465	None
20	Montegut	Both	25 ha / 62 ac	High	Pedestrian survey and shovel testing	334 / 387	None
21	Montegut/ Lake Tambor	Both	4 ha / 11 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None

Table 3, continued

SURVEY AREA	QUADRANGLE	LEVEE ALIGNMENT	SIZE	PROBABILITY	METHODOLOGY	SHOVEL TESTS (EXCAVATED/ PLANNED)	CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED
22	Larose/ Lake Bully Camp	Both	6 ha / 15 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing and shovel testing	3 / 3	None
23	Lake Bully Camp	Both	11 ha / 27 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing and shovel testing	6 / 6	Site 16TR33
24	Lake Bully Camp	Both	2 ha / 6 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with shovel testing	2 / 2	None
25	Lake Bully Camp	Both	13 ha / 33 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing and shovel testing	3 / 3	Site 16LF108
26	Lake Bully Camp	Both	4 ha / 10 ac	Low	Boat survey augmented with probing and shovel testing	2 / 3	None
27	Lake Bully Camp	Both	6 ha / 16 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
28	Bayou Sauveur	Both	6 ha / 14 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
29	Bayou Sauveur	Both	8 ha / 21 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
30	Lake Quitman	Both	5 ha / 12 ac	High	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
31	Lake Quitman	Both	2 ha / 5 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
32	Lake Quitman	Both	77 ha / 190 ac	High	Pedestrian survey and shovel testing	896 / 1,207	Sites 16TR26, 16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, and 16TR304; Loci 32-01, 32- 04, 32-05, 32-06, and 32-07
35	Montegut/ Lake Quitman/ Lake Tambour	Both	27 ha / 66 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
36	Lake Theriot	Both	2 ha / 5 ac	High	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
37	Lake Theriot	Both	2 ha / 5 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
38	Humphreys	Highway 57 500 Year	2 ha / 5 ac	High	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
39	Lake Theriot/ Dulac	Both	13 ha / 31 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
40	Lake Quitman	Both	1 ha / 3 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
41	Montegut/ Lake Tambor	Both	28 ha / 69 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
42	Dulac/ Lake Quitman	Both	15 ha / 37 ac	High	Boat survey augmented with probing	0 / 0	None
43	Bayou Sauveur	Both	3 ha / 8 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
45	Bourg	Recon Future	4 ha / 9 ac	Low	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
46	Lake Quitman		10 ha / 25 ac	High	Boat survey	0 / 0	None
TOTAL	-	-	405 ha / 1,000 ac	-	-	1,983 / 2,781	-

Field Methods

Fieldwork for this project consisted of boat survey augmented with probing and judgmental shovel/auger testing, or pedestrian survey augmented with systematic shovel testing. As discussed previously, 39 survey tracts encompassing 405 ha (1,000 ac) were examined for cultural resources. During survey, 32 tracts totaling 229 ha (565 ac) were surveyed utilizing the former methodology. Pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing was utilized to assess the remaining 7 tracts (i.e., the remaining 176 ha [435 ac]). Identical field methods were utilized in both high and low probability areas to eliminate any bias in the survey methodology. A description of the two methodologies is presented below.

Boat survey was conducted along the bayous and canals located throughout the proposed levee alignment corridors. For purposes of this investigation, it was assumed that a 30.5 m (100 ft) wide corridor, or 4.9 ha (12.14 ac) per linear km (per linear mi), could be examined by boat. During survey, the banklines of the bayou or the existing canal were examined for cultural material and for evidence of intact cultural deposits. Along the larger canals where only one bankline will be impacted by the proposed undertaking, only the affected side of the canal was examined (e.g., Area 42 along the Houma Navigational Canal). Where appropriate, shovel and/or auger tests were excavated along the bankline of the canal/bayou and/or bankline profiles were prepared. Additionally, a long metal probe was used to test for submerged or deeply buried cultural resources, such as shell middens. In general, probing was conducted at 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals along the bankline.

In elevated, dry areas, fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals along survey transects spaced 25 m (82 ft) apart. Each shovel test measured approximately 30 cm (11.8 in) in diameter and each was excavated to a maximum depth of 50 cm (19.7 in) or until excessive amounts of ground water hindered the excavation process. All shovel test fill was screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) hardware cloth; extremely wet soils

and clay were hand-sifted, troweled, and examined visually for cultural material. Each shovel test was excavated in 10 cm (4 in) artificial levels within natural strata, and the fill from each level was screened separately. Munsell Soil Color Charts were used to record soil color; soil texture and other identifiable characteristics also were recorded using standard soils nomenclature. All shovel tests were backfilled immediately upon completion of the archeological recordation process. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas covered by standing water.

Site Recordation and Delineation

All cultural resources identified/revisited during survey were examined to ascertain the nature, size, depth, integrity, age, and affiliation of the cultural deposits. Delineation also was used to assess the stratigraphic placement, density, and research potential of each archeological site or cultural resource locus identified. In addition, information was gathered to assist in the subsequent assessment of a site as not significant, potentially significant, or significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The subsequent delineation of each identified cultural resource included a combination of the following: (1) the establishment of a site datum; (2) intensive surface reconnaissance of the site area; and (3) the excavation of tightly spaced shovel tests along rays emanating from datum to delineate both the horizontal and vertical extent of the site and its configuration. Where appropriate, auger testing and/or probing also was conducted.

Delineation was sufficient to provide the data necessary to make an explicit significance evaluation for each identified/revisited site applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Artifact distributions and the stratigraphic positions of all artifacts were used in compiling the site description, as well as to support a clear and concise statement regarding site integrity and significance for each cultural resource identified/revisited. Finally, Louisiana site record or site update forms were completed for all archeological sites identified/revisited during survey (Appendix II).

Architectural Review and Standing Structures Recordation

Survey crews were instructed to record all standing structures identified as a result of this cultural resources survey (Table 2). In addition, three previously recorded standing structures (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were revisited. Since the currently proposed levee alignment project has the potential to impact or destroy historic standing structures, the purpose of the architectural recordation was to: (1) collect reconnaissance-level architectural survey data for each building 50 years in age or older located within or immediately adjacent to the survey tracts; (2) apply the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) to each recorded structure to identify significant or potentially significant standing structures; and (3) apply the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Criteria of Effect to each standing structure to anticipate the potential ef-

fects of the undertaking. In addition, architectural investigations were undertaken in accordance with guidelines established in *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (National Park Service 1995).

The architectural survey was accomplished by inspecting each building identified or revisited during survey. Black and white and color photographs of each identified/revisited structure older than 50 years in age were taken. Architectural data collected included building form, building material(s), and decorative features. Field notes recorded the character of the surrounding area, including vegetation present, overall landscape, and the presence of man-made obstructions. Finally, Louisiana standing structure forms were completed for all buildings 50 years in age or older identified/revisited during survey.

Table 2. Modern Structures Identified during Survey.

STRUCTURE	PARISH	QUAD	SURVEY AREA	TYPE	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION
1-01	Terrebonne	Humphreys	1	Modern	Late twentieth century	Modern residential development containing several structures
6-01	Lafourche	Larose	6	Modern	1997	Texaco refinery
6-02	Lafourche	Larose	6	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Mobile home
7-01	Lafourche	Larose	7	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Collapsed, National style, front gabled dwelling
9-01	Lafourche	Larose	9	Modern	Late twentieth century	Duck hunting platform
12-01	Terrebonne	Lake Theriot	12	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Pumping station
14-01	Terrebonne	Lake Theriot	14	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Pumping station
15-01	Terrebonne	Lake Theriot	15	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Pumping station
17-01	Terrebonne	Bourg	17	Modern	Post 1963	Front-gabled commercial structure; imitation National (Acadian) style; bar called "Bayou Neuf"
17-02	Terrebonne	Bourg	17	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Maintenance/water control structure
32-01	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	32	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Abandoned, burned out mobile home; located immediately south of Locus 32-01
55-1113	Terrebonne	Montegut	N/A	Historic	Mid-nineteenth century	Wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling
55-1112	Terrebonne	Montegut	N/A	Historic	Early twentieth century	Wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun that also contains Craftsman style attributes
35-01	Terrebonne	Montegut	35	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Flood control station
41-01	Terrebonne	Lake Tambour	41	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Corrugated metal dock structure
42-01	Terrebonne	Dulac	42	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Pontoon station
TR71-1	Terrebonne	Lake Theriot	N/A	Modern	Mid - late twentieth century	Mobile home at Site 16TR71

Laboratory Methods

All of the material collected during survey was washed and sorted by material category, and then encoded into computerized site catalogs to allow for further manipulation of the data. The nature and structure of the analyses was guided by the goals of the project. The first requirement of the research was to determine whether or not a cultural resources locus had the potential to meet the legal definition of an historic property. Therefore, particular care was taken to observe and record the chronologically sensitive attributes of historic artifacts, and to evaluate, for example, whether or not the material was more than 50 years in age.

Beyond the determination of minimum age, the artifact analysis consisted of making and recording a series of observations for each specimen. The observations were chosen to provide the most significant and temporally diagnostic information about each specimen. A total of three separate databases were used to store, organize, and manipulate the data generated by the analytical process. Separate databases were used for analyzing the prehistoric ceramics, historic/modern period artifacts, and faunal remains recovered during survey. Since only one lithic artifact was recovered during survey, attributes pertaining to this artifact were listed in a table. The use of the different databases reflected the differences in the analytical protocols required to study thoroughly each type of material. A list of all of the artifacts recovered during survey is contained in Appendix I.

Prehistoric Ceramic Analysis

The prehistoric ceramic taxonomy was organized by type, variety, surface decoration, aplastic inclusions, and vessel portion. The database was designed to allow the analyst to record established ceramic types as well as ceramic modes and attributes as necessary. The first level of the taxonomy, type, represented the established named ceramic type according to published sources such as Brown (1985), Steponaitis (1983), Phillips (1970), Williams and Brain (1983), Neitzel (1983), Weinstein (1987), Kidder (1995), and Miller et al. (1999). The next level, variety, identified the named ceramic variety utilizing existing published typologies. "Class" described the basic type of surface decoration

present on the sherd (i.e., plain, brushed, ridged, or incised). The aplastic inclusion category listed the principal temper types observed in the paste of the sherd. The vessel portion field contained the part of the ceramic vessel from which the sherd derived. Possible values for this field included body, rim, base, neck/collar, and so forth. The "additional description" column was used to record other observations.

Prehistoric Lithic Analysis

Only one prehistoric lithic artifact, an unmodified flake, was recovered during survey. This artifact was described as a secondary cortex, unmodified chert flake; it also was noted that this artifact may represent a piece of crushed road gravel.

Historic/Modern Period Material Analysis

The analysis of historic/modern period materials was organized by class, functional group, type, and subtype. The first level, class, represented the material category (e.g., ceramic, glass, or metal). The second level, functional group (e.g., architecture, kitchen, or personal), was based on classifications established by South (1977). The third and fourth levels, type and subtype, described diagnostic attributes. The identification of historic/modern artifacts was aided by consulting standard reference works including Coates and Thomas (1990), Fike (1987), Florence (1990), Jones and Sullivan (1985), Kovel and Kovel (1986), Lord (1995), Miller (1980, 1991), Nelson (1968), Schornak (1964), South (1977), Speer (1979), Switzer (1974), Toulouse (1971, 1977), and Wilson (1981).

Faunal Material Analysis

The faunal remains recovered as a result of this investigation were examined using standard zooarcheological protocols. The identification of the faunal specimens was based on comparing the recovered faunal material to a skeletal reference collection maintained by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., and this analysis was augmented by consulting standard reference works such as Gilbert (1980), Hillson (1986), Olsen (1964, 1968), and Sisson and Grossman (1938). A number of primary data classes were recorded. These included class, family, genus, species, and modifications.

Curation

Following the acceptance of the final cultural resources survey and archeological inventory report, all archeological materials, records, photographs, and field notes will be curated with the:

State of Louisiana
Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
Division of Archaeology
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4247
(504) 342-8170

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATION

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of a 405 ha (1,000 ac) sample of two proposed levee alignments (the Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan and the Recon 500 Year Plan) in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana; this work was completed as part of the currently proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. Fieldwork was distributed among 39 project items; these encompassed 318 ha (786 ac) assessed as having a high probability for containing cultural resources and 214 ac (87 ha) believed to have a low probability for containing such resources. Since the selection of the 39 survey items was based in part on right-of-entry, the examined acreage does not represent a true random sample of the proposed levee alignment project areas. Approximately 2 ha (5 ac) of the proposed Highway 57 500 Year Plan alignment, 13 ha (32 ac) of the proposed Recon 500 Year Plan alignment, and 390 ha (963 ac) common to both alignments were examined as a result of this investigation.

Fieldwork for this project consisted of a combination of pedestrian survey augmented with systematic shovel testing or boat survey augmented with probing and judgmental shovel testing. Approximately 176 ha (435 ac) were investigated utilizing the former methodology. Boat survey augmented with judgmental probing and shovel testing was used to assess the remaining 229 ha (565 ac). This work resulted in the identification and recordation of five non-site cultural resources loci (32-01, 32-04, 32-05, 32-

06, and 32-07), six newly recorded archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR304, 16LF73, and 16LF72), and two newly recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age (55-1113 and 55-1112) (Table 3). In addition, six previously recorded archeological sites (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR26, 16TR33, 16TR71, and 16LF108) and three previously recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were revisited (Table 3). A description of each of these resources is presented by parish below.

Terrebonne Parish

During survey of the Terrebonne Parish portions of the project corridor, five non-site cultural resources loci (32-01, 32-04, 32-05, 32-06, and 32-07), four previously unrecorded archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, and 16TR304), and two standing structures (55-1113 and 55-1112) were identified. In addition, five previously recorded archeological sites (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR26, 16TR33, and 16TR71) and three previously recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were revisited (Table 3 and Attachment 1). Each of these cultural resources is discussed below.

Newly Recorded Non-Site Cultural Resources Loci

A total of five non-site cultural resources loci (32-01, 32-04, 32-05, 32-06, and 32-07) were identified in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana (Table 3). Each of these loci is discussed below.

Table 3. Cultural Resources Identified/Revisited during Survey.

RESOURCE NUMBER	PARISH	U.S.G.S. 7.5' SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE	SITE SIZE	SITE DESCRIPTION	NRHP STATUS
Cultural Resource Loci					
32-01	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	N/A	A late twentieth century artifact scatter associated with a modern mobile home	Not eligible
32-04	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	N/A	An isolated historic period find	Not eligible
32-05	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	N/A	A low density scatter of faunal material associated with an isolated historic period find	Not eligible
32-06	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	N/A	A low density surface scatter of brick fragments associated with an isolated faunal specimen	Not eligible
32-07	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	N/A	Two isolated faunal remains	Not eligible
Newly Recorded Archeological Sites					
16TR301	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	20 x 26 m (66 x 85 ft)	an isolated prehistoric period find with a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter	Not eligible
16TR302	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	7 x 24 m (23 x 79 ft)	A buried shell fill deposit that probably dates from the twentieth century	Not eligible
16TR303	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	66 x 110 m (217 x 361 ft)	A nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that appears to demarcate the remains of a dwelling	Not eligible
16TR304	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	50 x 83 m (164 x 272 ft)	A Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden and a nineteenth to twentieth century dump	Potentially eligible
16LF73	Lafourche	Larose	10 x 25 m (33 x 82 ft)	A twentieth century dump	Not eligible
16LF72	Lafourche	Larose	95 x 140 m (312 x 459 ft)	a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period artifact scatter and a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that probably represents the remains of a dwelling	Not eligible
Previously Recorded Archeological Sites					
16TR3	Terrebonne	Lake Theriot	30 x 50 m (98 x 164 ft)	a Baytown to Marksville period shell midden and artifact scatter	Not eligible
16TR19	Terrebonne	Lake Theriot	250 x 350 m (820 x 1,148 ft)	A Plaquemine period mound and two discrete nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatters that may represent the remains of a domestic dwelling and an associated farm complex	Eligible
16TR26	Terrebonne	Lake Quitman	N/A	No evidence of this site was identified during survey; it previously was reported as a shell midden	Not eligible
16TR33	Terrebonne	Lake Bully Camp	23 x 24 m (76 x 79 ft)	A Late Plaquemine period mound	Eligible
16TR71	Terrebonne	Lake Theriot	48 x 62 m (157 x 203 ft)	A Plaquemine period artifact scatter and a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that may represent the remains of a domestic dwelling	Potentially eligible
16LF108	Lafourche	Lake Bully Camp	30 x 100 m (98 x 328 ft)	A dredge spoil pile that contains late prehistoric period cultural material	Not eligible
Newly Recorded Standing Structures					
55-1113	Terrebonne	Montegut	8.5 x 9.5 m (28 x 31 ft)	A mid-nineteenth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling	Potentially eligible
55-1112	Terrebonne	Montegut	10 x 17.5 m (33 x 57 ft)	An early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun that also contained Craftsman style attributes	Not eligible
Previously Recorded Standing Structures					
55-1011	Terrebonne	Montegut	8.5 x 9.5 m (28 x 31 ft)	A mid-nineteenth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian) dwelling	Potentially eligible
55-1012	Terrebonne	Montegut	10 x 15 m (33 x 49 ft)	An early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian) dwelling	Not eligible
55-1013	Terrebonne	Montegut	9 x 16 m (30 x 53 ft)	A late nineteenth century, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun	Potentially eligible

Locus 32-01

Locus 32-01, a surface and subsurface scatter of modern cultural material, was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; Figures 4 and 5). The locus is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) to the east of Four Point Road and 2.8 km (1.7 mi) to the southwest of the confluence of Four Point Bayou and Bayou Sale. It occupies natural levee deposits and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. The locus is

positioned in a clear cut area where vegetation consists of overgrown grasses and brambles (e.g., raspberries). The locus is ovoid in configuration and it measures 26 x 53 m (85.3 x 173.8 ft) in size. Locus 32-01 is bounded to the east by an artificial levee, to the west by a treeline, and to the north and south by additional clear cut fields. A modern, burned out mobile home lies approximately 15 m (49 ft) to the south of the locus. The cultural material recovered from Locus 32-01 probably is associated with that

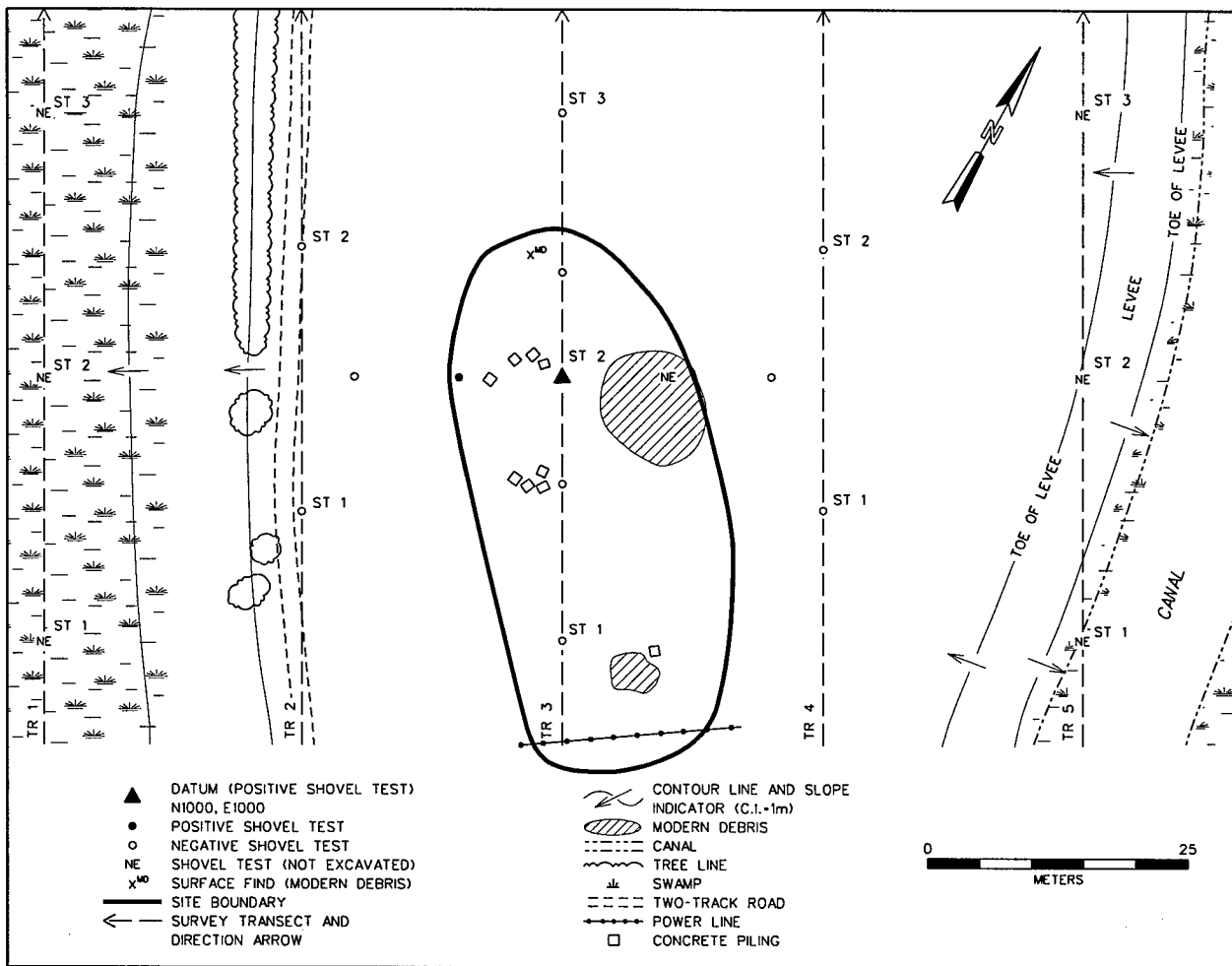


Figure 4. Plan view of Locus 32-01.

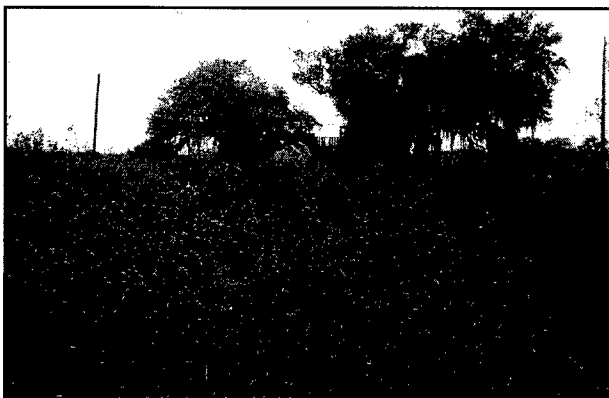


Figure 5. An overview of Locus 32-01 facing south.

structure. Since the locus dates from the modern era, an official state site trinomial was not requested from the Division of Archaeology.

A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated within and in the vicinity of Locus 32-01 to delineate the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the locus (Figure 4). While five shovel tests fell within the locus boundary, only two shovel tests produced cultural material. This material consisted of 1 ceramic figurine fragment (Figure 6), 29 pieces of glass (6 flat glass shards, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 15 pieces of cindered glass, 1 unidentified bottle glass shard, 4 fire-damaged glass shards, and 1 unidentified glass shard), 99 pieces of metal (3 brads, 2 hinges, 3 screws, 9 staples, 1 cotter pin, 5 electrical wire fragments, 12 wire fragments, 6 nails, and 58 pieces of unidentified metal), 4

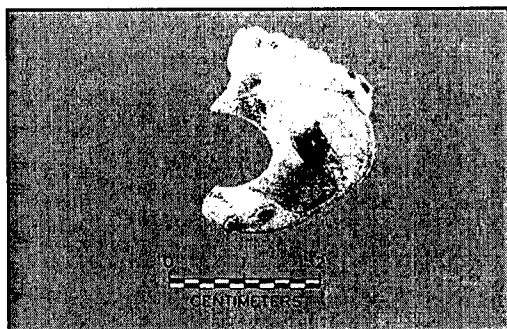


Figure 6. A single historic/modern period ceramic figurine fragment (FS #3) recovered from Locus 32-01 showing a portion of the foot and gown/dress.

synthetic objects (1 piece of cellophane and 3 pieces of plastic), and 5 pieces of carbonized wood (Table 4 and Figure 6). In addition to this material, a variety of debris was observed across the surface of the locus. The latter included pieces of concrete, two by four boards, plywood, insulation, and other modern debris.

A typical shovel test excavated at Locus 32-01 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited three strata in profile (Figure 7). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam that extended from the surface to approximately 20

Table 4. Historic/Modern Period Cultural Material Recovered from Locus 32-01.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	
Stratum II	Ceramic	Activities	Figurine(s)		Portion of a foot and ankle long gown/dress	1	
	Glass	Flat Glass Shards				6	
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless		Mend	2	
		Unidentified	Slagged/Cindered Glass (Not Industrial Slag)			15	
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless			1	
		Unidentified Fire-damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless			4	
		Unidentified Glass (Miscellaneous)	Dark Green		Spall; probably bottle glass	1	
	Metal	Construction Hard-ware	Brad(s)			3	
			Hinge(s)		Offset cabinet hinge	1	
						1	
			Screw(s)			3	
			Staple(s)		Modern crate staple	2	
				Modern pallet staples	7		
		Miscellaneous Hard-ware	Cotter Pin(s)			1	
			Electrical Wire fragment(s)		Outer insulation burned off; paired solid-core wire	5	
			Wire (non-barbed Wire) fragment(s)		Fragments; some could be pallet staples	12	
		Nail(s)	Other			Vertically ridged plywood nail	1
			Wire	post ca. 1890		5	
		Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel			Rectangularly perforated sheet metal in which perforated areas were folded out to form teeth. Possibly splices used in modern construction	9
							1
							7
			Non-ferrous Metal			35	
			Sheet Metal			6	
		Synthetic	Miscellaneous Activi-ties Synthetic	Cellophane		Green tinsel (like Easter basket grass)	1
	Plastic				Wire core twist-tie	1	
					2		
	Wood	Miscellaneous	Carbonized		Pinus spp.	1	
					Vesicular structure; probably Arecaceae spp. (Palm/Palmetto)	4	
	Stratum II Total						138
Grand Total						138	

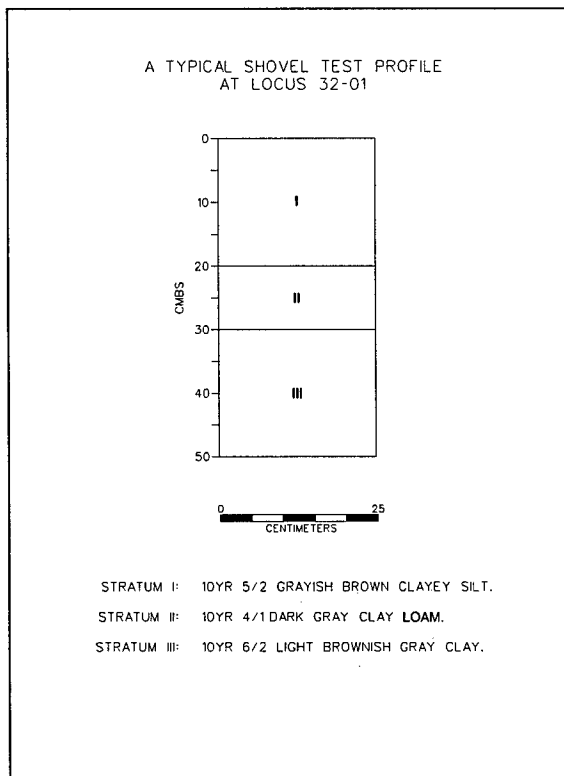


Figure 7. A typical shovel test profile at Locus 32-01.

cmbs (7.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam that extended from the base of Stratum I to 30 cmbs (11.8 inbs). The basal stratum, Stratum III, consisted of a layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay that continued from the base of Stratum II to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). All of the cultural material recovered from Locus 32-01 originated from Stratum II of the site matrix.

Locus 32-01 was characterized as a surface and subsurface scatter of possibly historic but probably modern cultural material that appeared to be associated with a modern, burned out, mobile home. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the locus included 5 wire nails (post ca. 1890), 2 modern crate staples, 2 modern pallet staples, cellophane, and plastic. In addition, modern debris, including concrete, plywood, construction-grade lumber, insulation, and modern garbage, was observed across the surface of the locus. No evidence of intact historic period cultural deposits was identified at the locus. Additionally, since Locus 32-01 dated from the modern era, it did not warrant site status. These results

demonstrate that Locus 32-01 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Locus 32-01 is recommended.

Locus 32-04

Locus 32-04, an isolated historic/modern period find, was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; Figures 8 and 9). The locus is located in a fallow pasture approximately 130 m (426.6 ft) to the west of Four Point Road and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to the southwest of the confluence of Four Point Bayou and Bayou Sale. Locus 32-04 lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD and on natural levee deposits. The vegetation across the locus and its immediate vicinity consists of grasses and brambles (e.g., raspberries) and widely scattered saplings. During survey, a single piece of amber-colored, blown-in-mold bottle glass (Figure 10) was recovered from a shovel test at depths ranging from 10 - 15 cmbs (3.9 - 5.9 inbs). No additional cultural material was recovered from the locus.

A total of nine shovel tests were excavated throughout the vicinity of Locus 32-04 during the initial cultural resources survey; six additional shovel tests were excavated during the subsequent locus delineation process (Figure 8). A typical survey and site delineation shovel test extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 11). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) clay or clay loam that extended from 0 - 15 cmbs (0 - 5.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay; it continued to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). With the exception of the datum shovel test, none of the remaining shovel tests produced cultural material. No evidence of intact cultural deposits was documented throughout the Locus 32-04 area. These results demonstrate that Locus 32-04, an isolated historic/modern period find that does not warrant site status, lacks research potential. This locus does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Locus 32-04 is recommended.

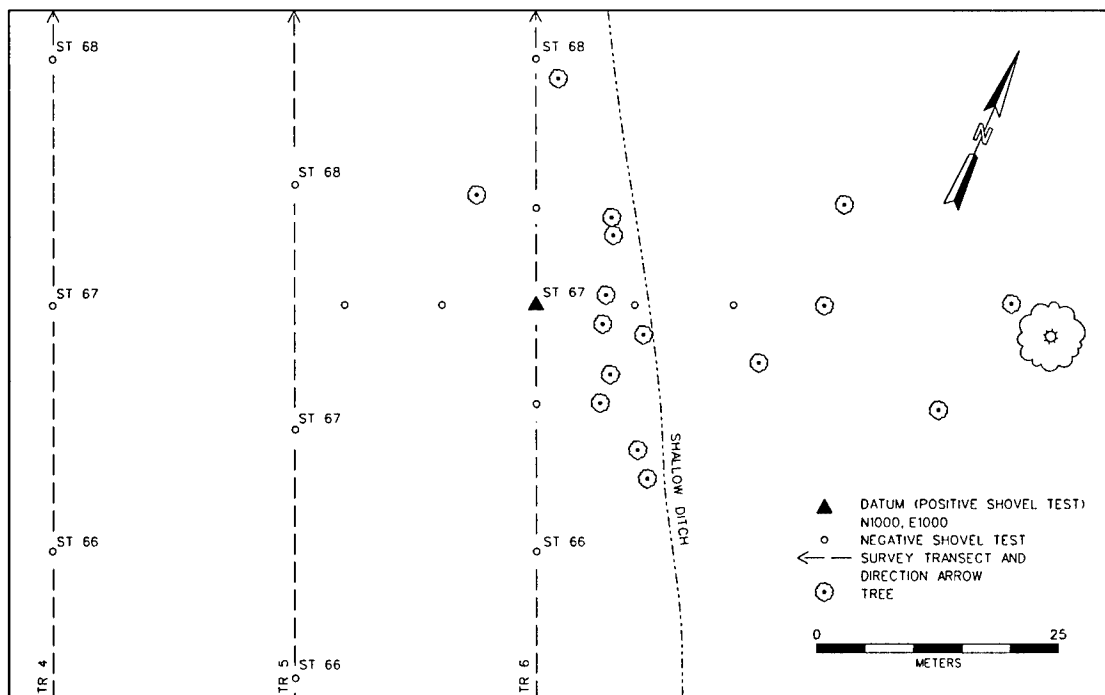


Figure 8. Plan view of Locus 32-04.



Figure 9. An overview of Locus 32-04 facing north.

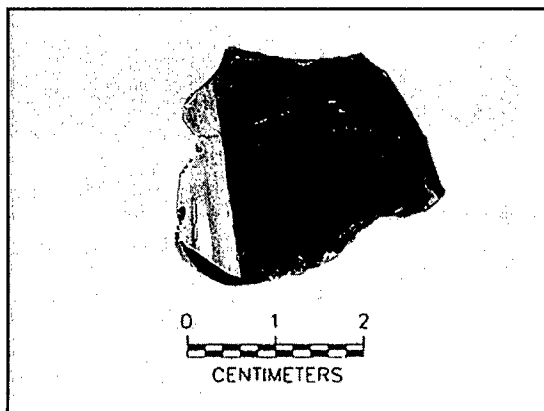


Figure 10. A single amber, blown-in-mold bottle glass shard (FS #8) recovered from Locus 32-04.

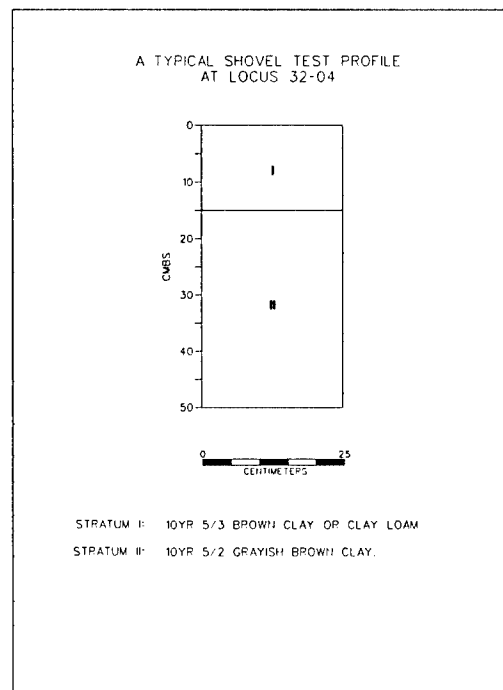


Figure 11. A typical shovel test profile at Locus 32-04.

Locus 32-05

Locus 32-05, a low density scatter of faunal material and an isolated historic/modern period find, was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 12 and 13). The locus was identified approximately 100 m (328.1 ft) to the east of Four Point Road, 300 m (984.3 ft) to the west of Sweetwater Pond, and 1.2 km (0.75 mi) to the southwest of the confluence of Four Point Bayou and Bayou Sale. The locus lies within an inactive pasture, on natural levee deposits and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Locus 32-05 is circular in configuration and it measures approximately 7 m (23.0 ft) in diameter. The vegetation throughout the vicinity of Locus 32-05 consists of overgrown grasses. A total of 4 faunal specimens and 1 historic/modern artifact was recovered from the locus; all of this material originated from subsurface contexts.

During the initial cultural resources survey, 12 shovel tests were excavated throughout the vicinity of Locus 32-05; an additional 17 shovel tests were excavated during the subsequent locus delineation process (Figure 12). Only three of these shovel tests, however, produced cultural

and/or faunal material. This material consisted of 1 unidentified mammal shaft fragment, 1 carapace fragment from an unidentified turtle, 1 unidentified shell fragment, and 1 unidentified vertebrate fragment (Figure 14). The historic/modern period artifact consisted of a small piece of corroded metal that may represent the remains of a barbed wire or nail fragment. No cultural material was observed or collected from the surface of the locus.

A typical shovel test excavated within the limits of Locus 32-05 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 15). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy clay and it extended from the surface to an average depth of 30 cmbs (11.8 inbs); this stratum consisted of plowzone deposits and in some shovel tests it contained charcoal flecking. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay that extended from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). The faunal and cultural material recovered from Locus 32-05 originated both from Stratum I (n=3) and Stratum II (n=2).

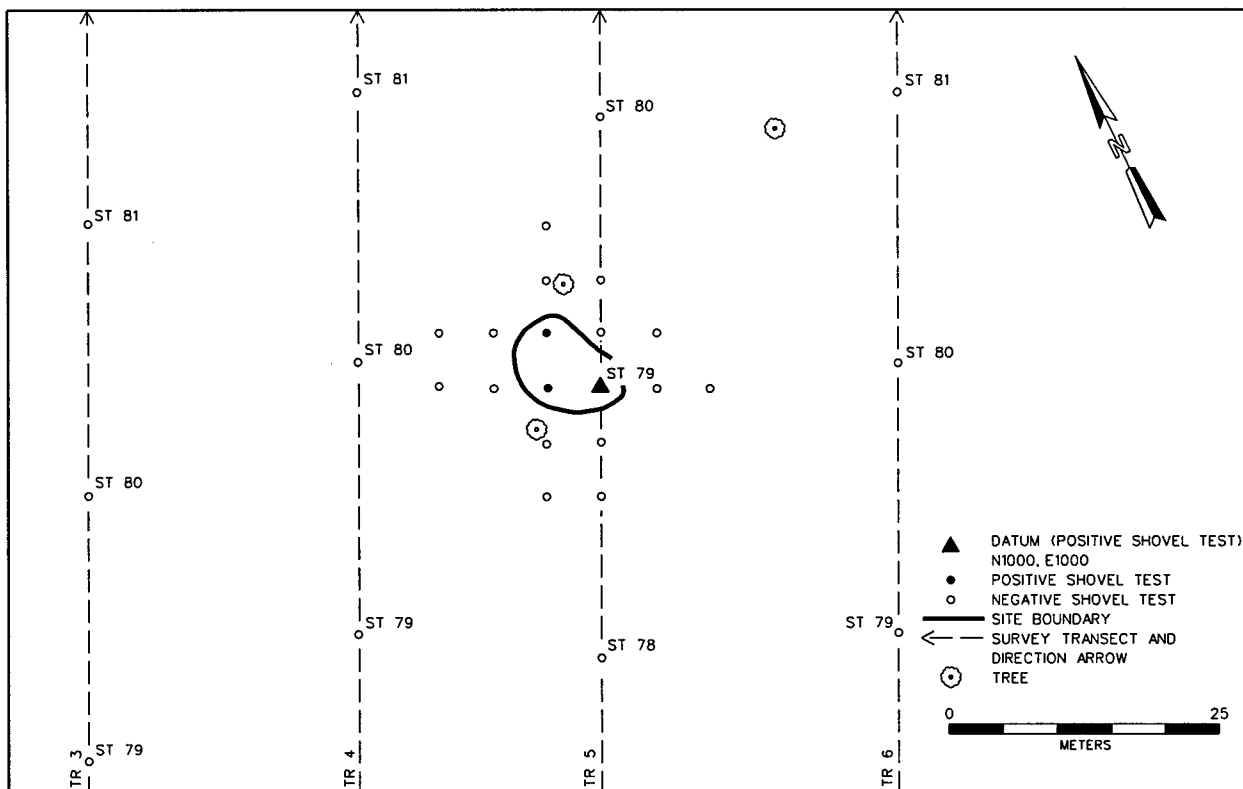


Figure 12. Plan view of Locus 32-05.



Figure 13. An overview of Locus 32-05 facing west.

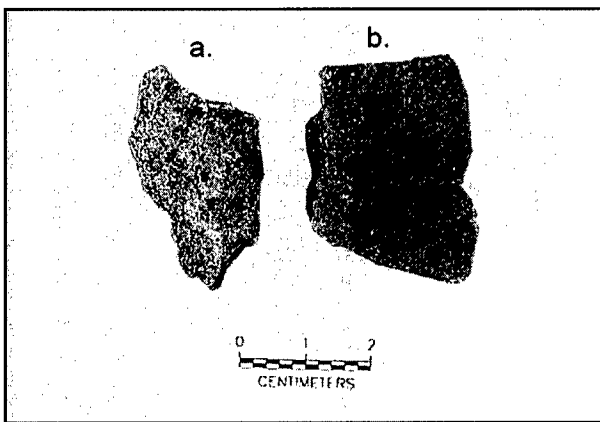


Figure 14. Selected faunal specimens recovered from Locus 32-05: (a) large unidentified mammal shaft fragment (FS #12) and (b) unidentified turtle carapace fragment (FS #13).

No evidence of intact cultural deposits was identified at Locus 32-05. Only four faunal specimens and one temporally non-diagnostic historic/modern period artifact was recovered from the locus. The limited artifact assemblage, the low artifact/ecofact density, and the absence of substantial deposits of buried cultural/faunal material demonstrates that Locus 32-05 lacks research potential. Additionally, this locus does not warrant site status. Locus 32-05 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Locus 32-05 is recommended.

Locus 32-06

Locus 32-06, an isolated faunal specimen recovered in association with a low density surface scatter of brick fragments, was identified

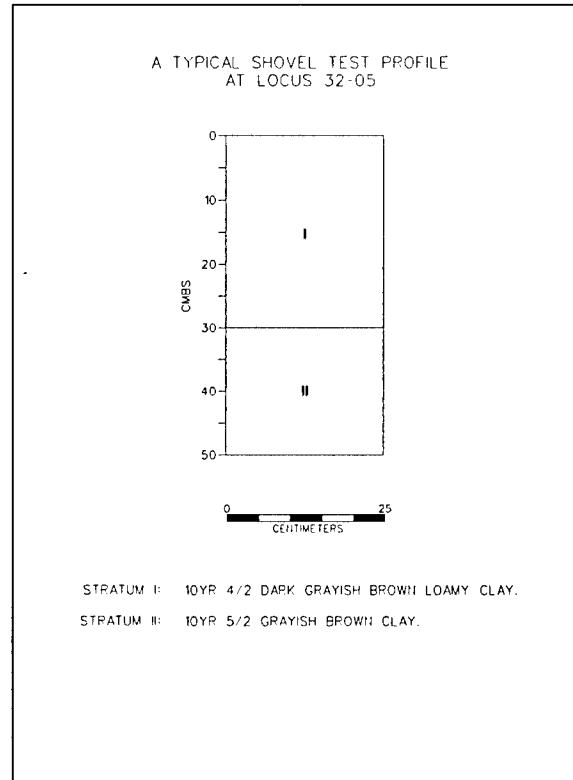


Figure 15. A typical shovel test profile at Locus 32-05.

during Phase I cultural resources survey and archaeological inventory of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 16 and 17). This locus is positioned in a fallow pasture situated along the east bank of Four Point Bayou and it lies approximately 0.35 km (0.22 mi) to the southwest of the confluence of that bayou and Bayou Sale. Locus 32-06 occupies a natural levee and it lies an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Vegetation throughout the area consists of grasses and widely scattered saplings. During survey, 1 shell fragment (unidentified invertebrate) was recovered from a single shovel test excavated at Locus 32-06; this material originated from depths ranging from 0 - 10 cmbs (0 - 3.9 ins). In addition, a low density scatter of shell and a few brick fragments was observed on the surface of the locus; none of this surface material was collected. No additional cultural or faunal material was recovered from Locus 32-06.

A total of 17 shovel tests were excavated within and in the immediate vicinity of Locus 32-06 to delineate the horizontal and vertical

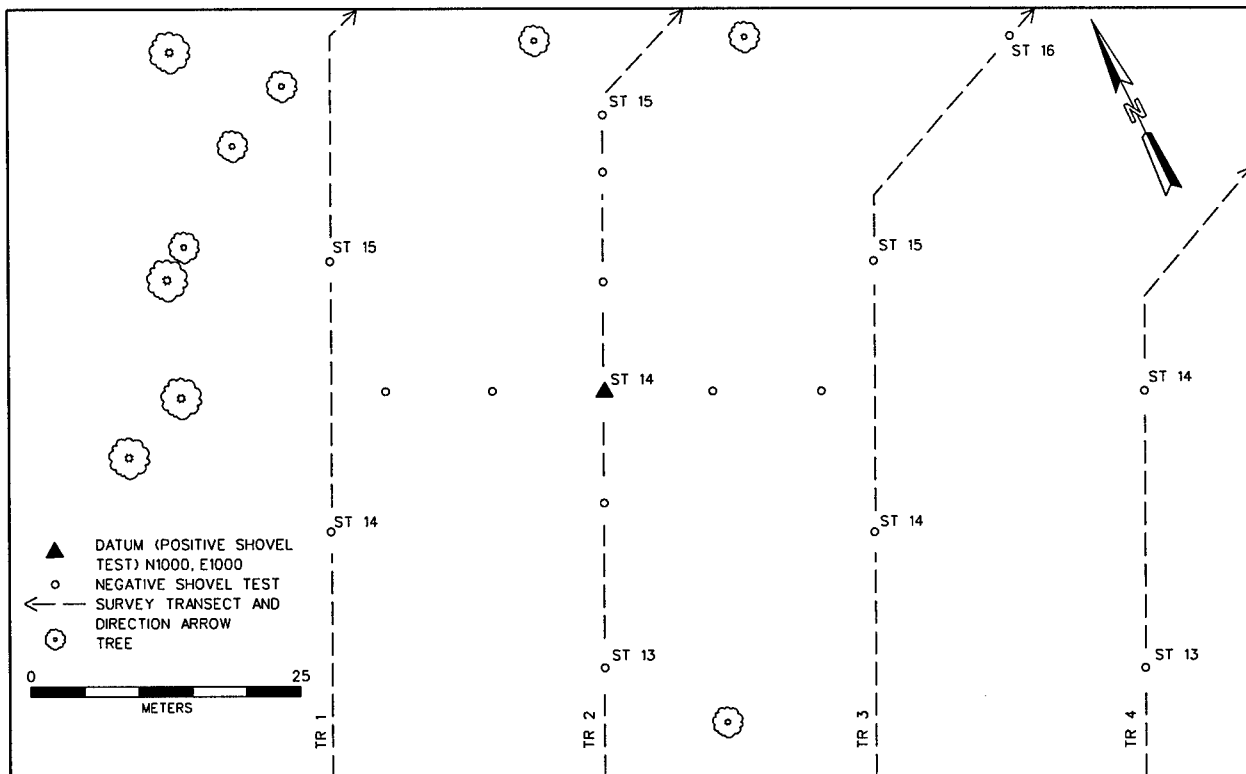


Figure 16. Plan view of Locus 32-06.



Figure 17. An overview of Locus 32-06 facing north.

dimensions of the locus (Figure 16). A typical shovel test extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 ins) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 18). Stratum I consisted of a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay to clay loam that extended from 0 - 20 cmbs (0 - 7.9 ins); this stratum was characterized as plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 ins). With the exception of the single shovel test mentioned above, none of the remaining

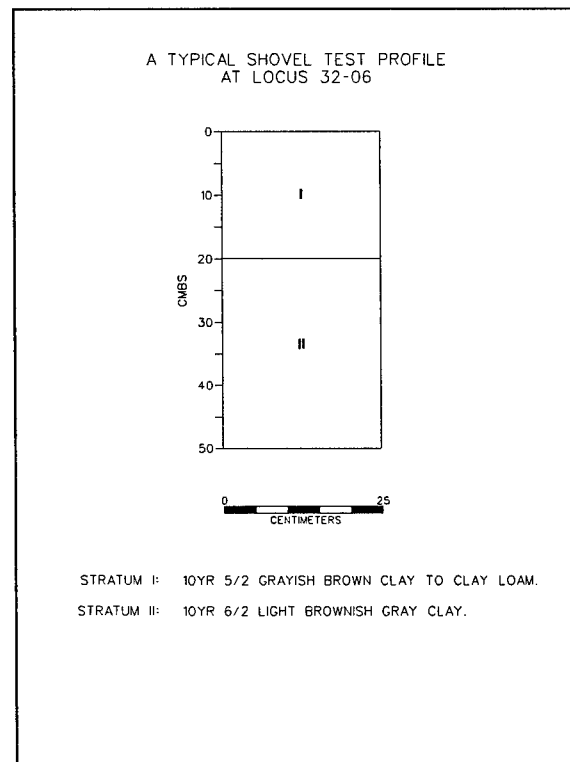


Figure 18. A typical shovel test profile at Locus 32-06.

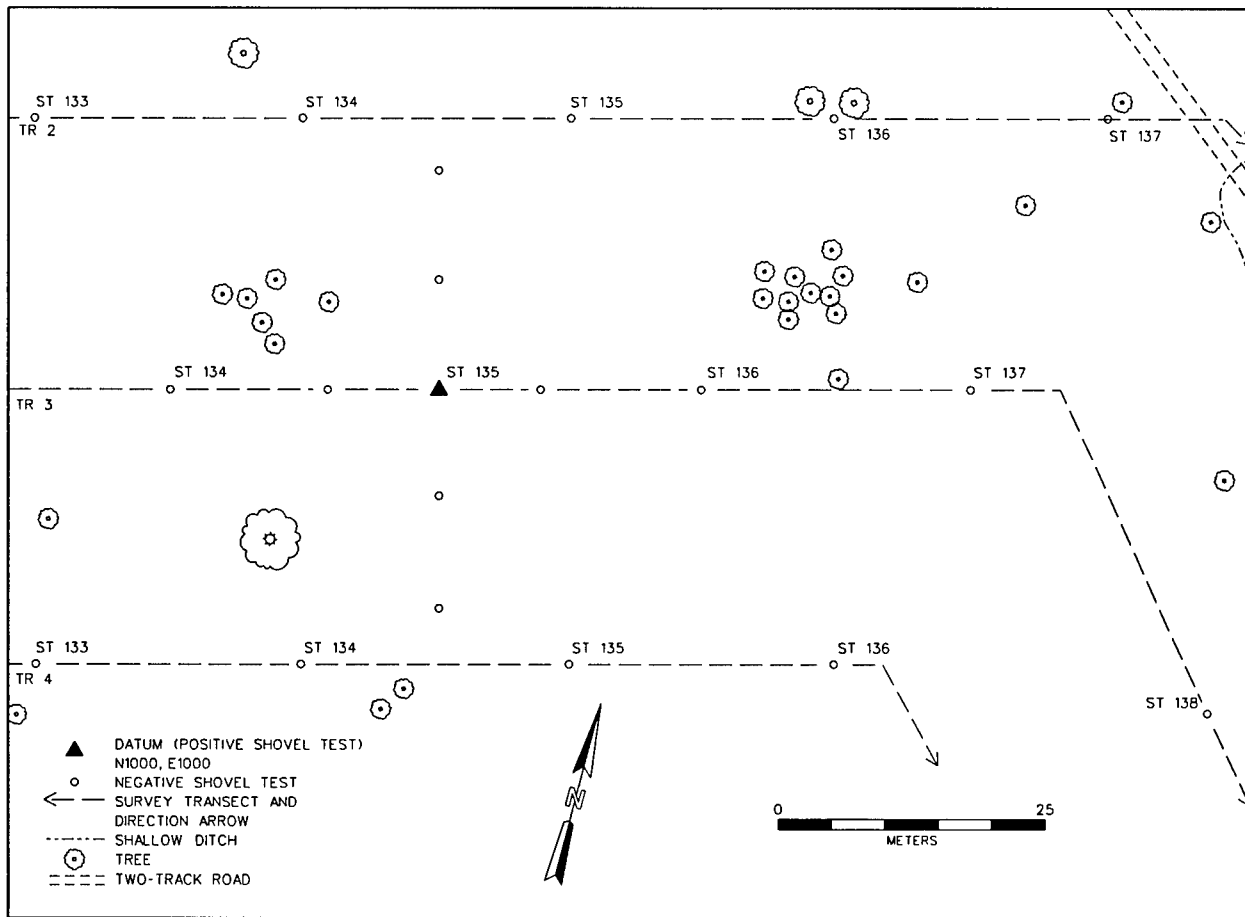


Figure 19. Plan view of Locus 32-07.



Figure 20. An overview of Locus 32-07 facing north.

shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. These results demonstrate that Locus 32-06, a cultural resource defined by only 1 recovered ecofact and an associated surface scatter of brick and shell fragments, lacks research potential. Locus 32-06 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of

Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Locus 32-06 is recommended.

Locus 32-07

Locus 32-07, a subsurface scatter, produced only two faunal specimens; it was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 19 and 20). The locus is located along the west bank of Bayou Sale approximately 0.35 km (0.22 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of that distributary and Four Point Bayou. Locus 32-07 is positioned on natural levee deposits and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. The locus occupies an inactive pasture; vegetation throughout the area consists of grasses and widely scattered saplings. During survey, two animal bone fragments were recovered from a single shovel test excavated within the locus; they originated from depths ranging from 0 - 10 cmbs (0 - 3.9 inbs). These bones consisted of a

single unidentified invertebrate fragment and a mandible fragment from a white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). No additional faunal material and no cultural material was recovered from the locus.

During the initial cultural resources survey, 13 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Locus 32-07; six additional shovel tests were excavated as part of the subsequent locus delineation process (Figure 19). A typical shovel test extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 21). Stratum I was characterized as a compacted layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy silt that extended from 0 - 35 cmbs (0 - 13.8 inbs); this deposit represented the plowzone. Stratum II consisted of a deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey silt; it extended from the base of Stratum I to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). With the exception of the single shovel test mentioned above, none of the remaining shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. These results demonstrate that Locus 32-07, two subsurface faunal finds, lacks research potential. This locus does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR

60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Locus 32-07 is recommended.

Newly Recorded Archeological Sites

A total of four newly recorded archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, and 16TR304) were identified in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana (Table 3 and Attachment 1). Each of these sites is discussed below.

Site 16TR301 (32-02)

Site 16TR301, a multi-component prehistoric and historic period archeological site, was identified during the cultural resources survey of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 22 and 23). The site is located approximately 150 m (492.1 ft) to the east of Four Point Road and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to the southwest of the confluence of Four Point Bayou and Bayou Sale. Site 16TR301 lies in an inactive pasture atop natural levee deposits and at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. The site measures 26 m (85.3 ft) in length along its major east/west axis by 20 m (65.6 ft) in width along its minor north/south axis. It is bounded to the north and east by a canal and to the south and west by additional fallow pasture. Vegetation throughout the vicinity of the site includes overgrown grasses and widely scattered trees. During this archeological inventory, 1 prehistoric period artifact, 5 historic period artifacts (Table 5), and 3 pieces of shell were recovered from the site; all of this material originated from subsurface contexts.

A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Site 16TR301 during the initial cultural resources survey; an additional 11 shovel tests were excavated throughout the area as part of the subsequent site delineation process (Figure 22). While four shovel tests ultimately fell within the site boundary, only three of these produced cultural and/or faunal material. This material consisted of 1 Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* prehistoric period ceramic sherd (Figure 24), 2 historic period ceramic sherds (1 ironstone [Figure 25] and 1 whiteware), 1 brick fragment, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shard, 1 unidentified iron object, and 3 pieces of shell (i.e., Virginia oyster [*Crassostrea virginica*]). Diagnostic historic period artifacts recovered from the site, including ironstone and

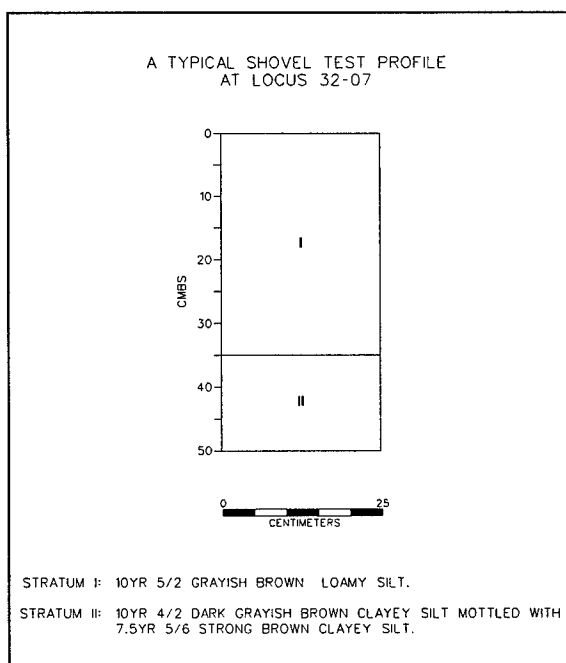


Figure 21. A typical shovel test profile at Locus 32-07.

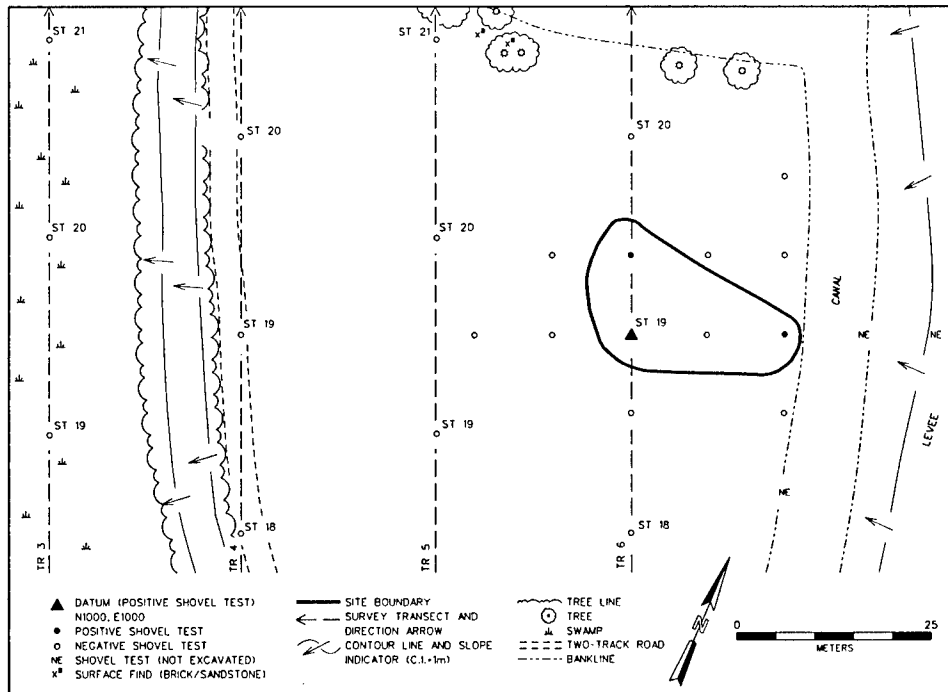


Figure 22. Plan view of Site 16TR301.

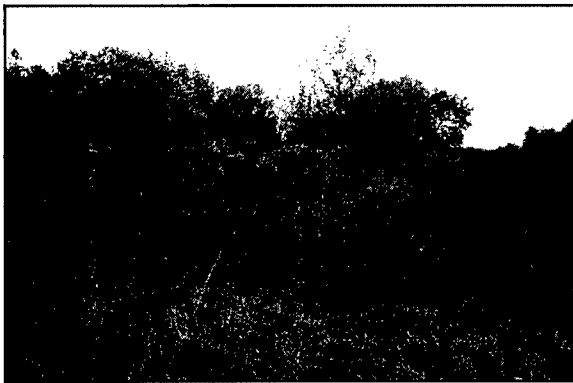


Figure 23. An overview of Site 16TR301 facing northwest.

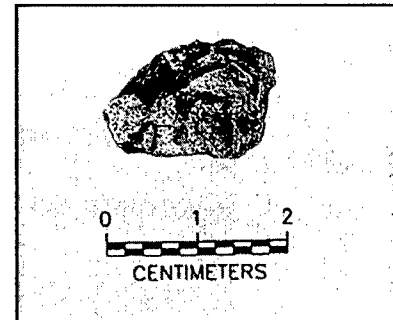


Figure 24. A single Baytown Plain, var. unspecified prehistoric period ceramic sherd (FS #7) recovered from Site 16TR301.

Table 5. Historic/Modern Cultural Material Recovered from Site 16TR301.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	GENERAL DATE RANGE	TOTAL
Stratum I	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White		ca. 1813-1900+; U.P. post ca. 1845	1
		Whiteware	Colored Glaze	Blue glaze		1
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)			1
Stratum I Total						3
Stratum II	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Dark Green	Possibly has cold-mold surface texture		1
	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Possibly a very corroded nail fragment		1
Stratum II Total						2
Grand Total						5

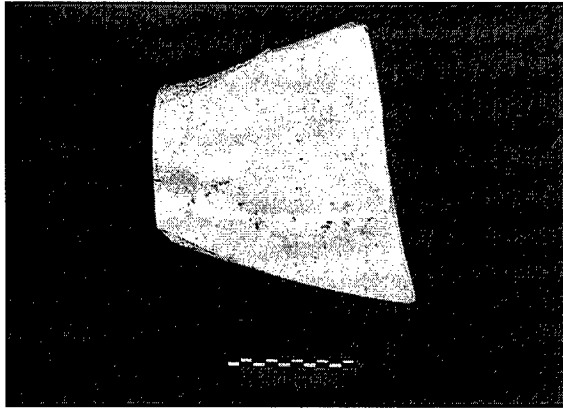


Figure 25. A single undecorated white ironstone historic period ceramic sherd (FS #7) recovered from Site 16TR301.

whiteware, suggested a cultural component dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The prehistoric artifact recovered from the site was not culturally/temporally diagnostic. No artifacts were observed or collected from the surface of Site 16TR301.

A typical shovel test excavated within Site 16TR301 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 ins) and it exhibited only two strata in profile (Figure 26). Stratum I was described as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) clay or silty clay that extended from the surface to a maximum excavated depth of 10 cmbs (3.9 ins); this deposit was characterized as plowzone. Stratum II consisted of a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay to silty clay that extended from 10 - 50 cmbs (3.9 - 19.7 ins). Cultural and/or faunal material was recovered from both Stratum I (n=6) and Stratum II (n=3) of the site matrix.

Site 16TR301 consists of a multi-component prehistoric and historic period artifact scatter. As a result of this investigation, 1 prehistoric period and 5 historic period artifacts and 3 pieces of shell were recovered from the site. The vast majority of this material (n=6) originated from the plowzone. No evidence of intact cultural deposits was identified within the site. The limited cultural assemblage, the low artifact density, and the absence of intact cultural deposits demonstrates that Site 16TR301 lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria

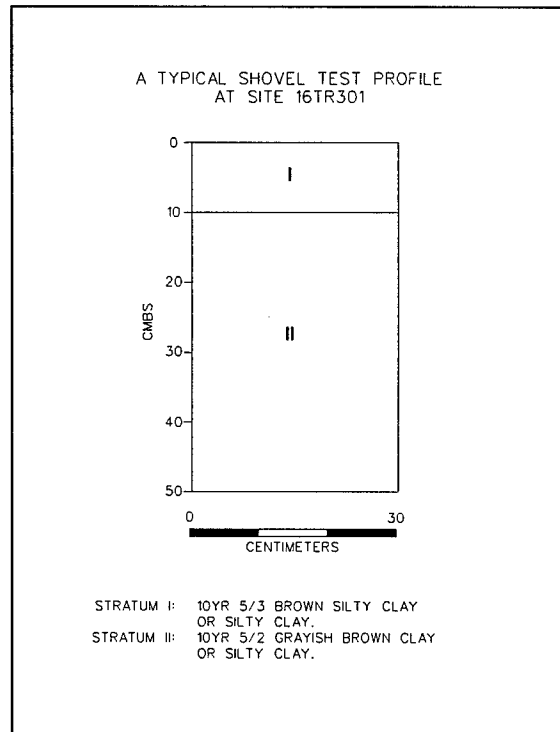


Figure 26. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16TR301.

for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16TR301 is recommended.

Site 16TR302 (32-03)

Site 16TR302 was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 27 and 28). The site consists of a buried shell deposit that may represent pavement associated with a nearby two-track road or dredge spoil excavated from a nearby canal. The site is located along the west bank of the former channel of Four Point Bayou approximately 2.25 km (1.40 mi) southwest of the confluence of that distributary and Bayou Sale. Site 16TR302 lies within a fallow pasture on a natural levee of a distributary and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. The site is bounded to the north by an existing two-track road and an artificial levee, to the east by an artificial levee, and to the south and west by additional pasture. It measures 24 m (78.7 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 7 m (23.0 ft) in width along its minor east/west axis. Vegetation throughout the site vicinity includes a variety of grasses and brambles (e.g., raspberries). During survey, 171 whole or fragmentary

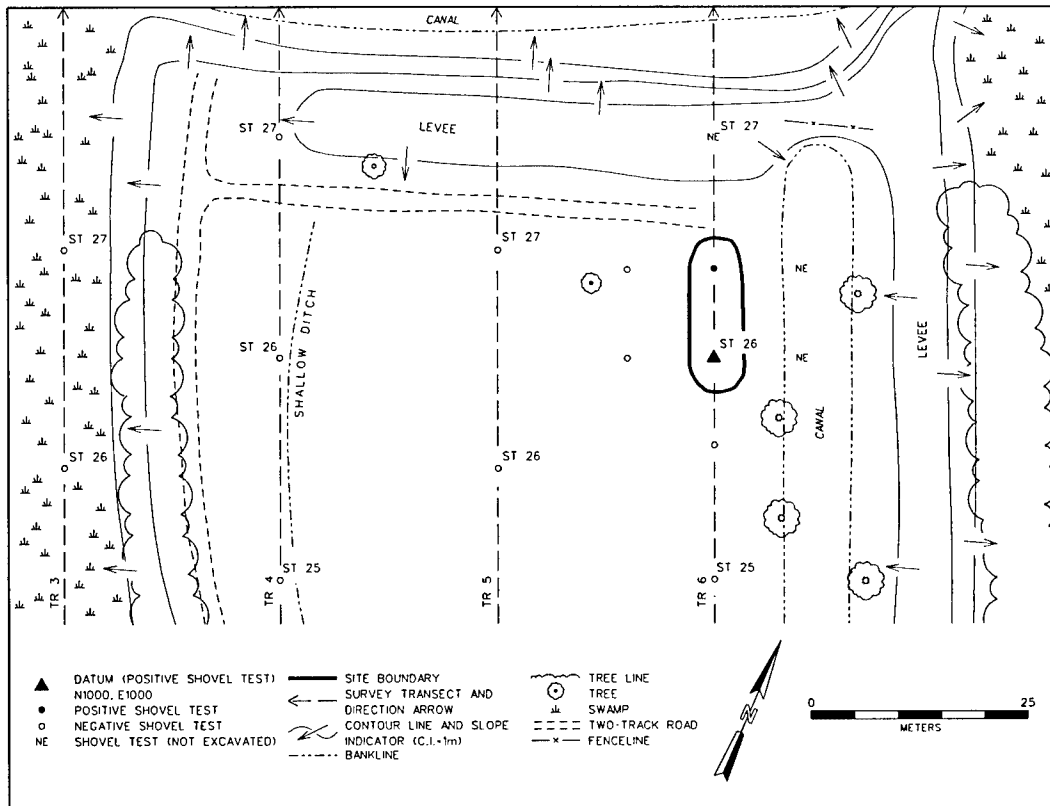


Figure 27. Plan view of Site 16TR302.

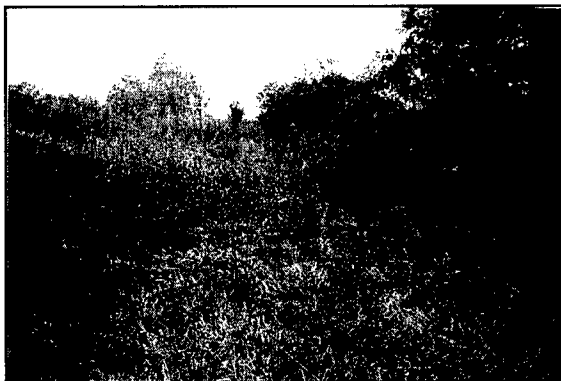


Figure 28. An overview of Site 16TR302 facing north.

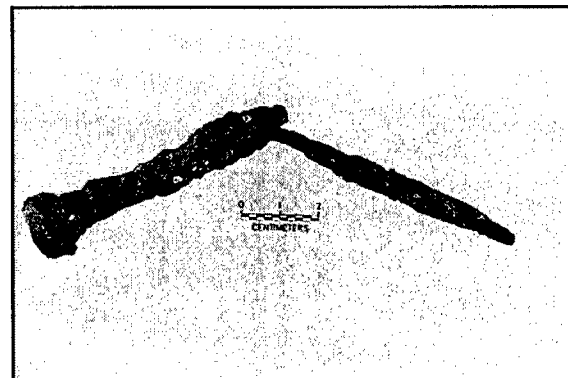


Figure 29. A single 50d size wire nail (FS #2) recovered from Site 16TR302.

shells (Table 6), 1 nail (Figure 29), 9 pieces of an unidentified material, and 2 pieces of plastic were recovered from two shovel tests excavated within the site area. All of this material originated from subsurface contexts.

A total of 10 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Site 16TR302 during the initial cultural resources survey; four additional shovel

tests were excavated at the site as part of the subsequent site delineation process (Figure 27). Only two of the excavated shovel tests produced cultural and/or faunal material. The faunal material included 121 complete valves or hinges and 38 shell fragments identified as brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) and 8 shell fragments listed as Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*)

Table 6. Faunal Material Recovered from Site 16TR302.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Stratum III	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Complete valve or hinge	127
						Fragments	38
		Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster	Fragments	6
Stratum III Total							171
Grand Total							171

(Table 6). The cultural material consisted of 1 wire (50d size) nail (post ca. 1890; Figure 29) and 9 pieces of unidentified material; the latter may represent flecks of green and/or black paint. In addition to these artifacts, two pieces of modern plastic also were recovered but this material simply was noted and then discarded.

Only two of the excavated shovel tests fell within the boundary of Site 16TR302 (Figure 30). While both of these shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs), one shovel test exhibited three strata in profile and the other shovel test exhibited four strata in profile. The datum shovel test (Transect 6, Shovel Test 26) contained only three stratum in profile (Figure 30a). In this shovel test, Stratum I consisted of a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty

clay that ranged from 0 - 5 cmbs (0 - 1.2 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from 5 - 10 cmbs (1.2 - 3.9 inbs). The basal stratum, Stratum III, was listed as a layer of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay that reached from 10 - 50 cmbs (3.9 - 19.7 inbs). While shell was observed throughout Stratum III, it predominantly occurred within the first 20 cm (7.9 in) level excavated within this stratum; 122 whole or fragmentary shells and a single wire nail were recovered from this level.

Delineation shovel test N990/E1000 exhibited four strata in profile (Figure 30b). In this shovel test, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay that extended from 0 - 4 cmbs (0 - 1.6 inbs). It was un-

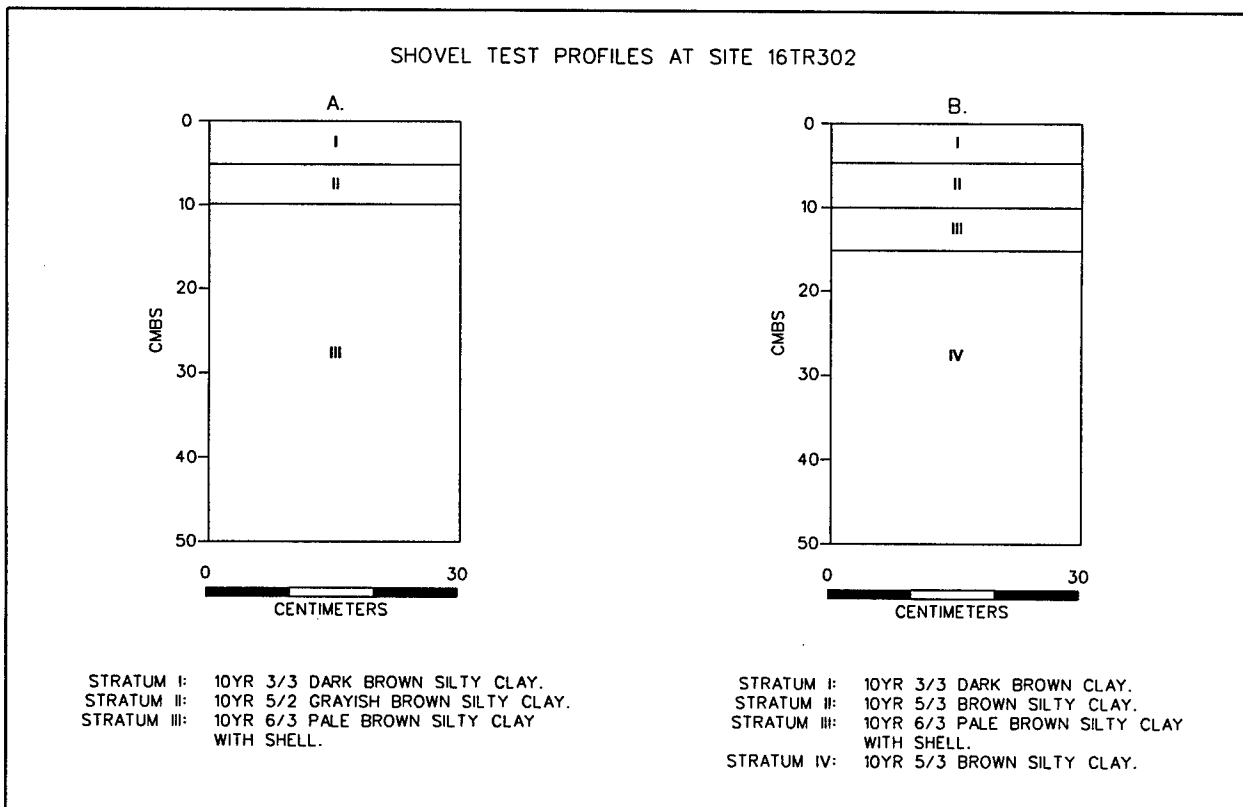


Figure 30. Shovel test profiles for Site 16TR302.

derlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay that reached from 4 - 10 cmbs (1.6 - 3.9 inbs). Stratum III was described as a layer of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay that ranged from 10 - 15 cmbs (3.9 - 5.9 inbs); it contained 49 whole or fragmentary shells, 9 pieces of unidentified material that may represent paint chips, and 2 pieces of plastic. The basal stratum, Stratum IV, was characterized as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay that extended from 15 - 50 cmbs (5.9 - 19.7 inbs).

Site 16TR302 consists of a buried shell deposit that may be associated with a nearby two-track road or it may represent dredge spoil excavated from an adjacent canal. The shell fill deposit was identified in the datum shovel test at depths ranging from 10 - 30 cmbs (3.9 - 11.8 inbs) and in a single site delineation shovel test at depths ranging from 10 - 15 cmbs (3.9 - 5.9 inbs). A wire nail, 9 pieces of unidentified material that may represent paint flecks, and 2 pieces of plastic were recovered in association with the shell deposit. No prehistoric cultural material

was observed or recovered from the site. These results suggest that Site 16TR302 dates from the historic/modern era and that it lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16TR302 is recommended.

Site 16TR303 (32-08)

Site 16TR303 also was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 31 and 32). The site consists of a scatter of nineteenth to twentieth century historic period artifacts that may represent the remains of a former dwelling. Site 16TR303 is located along the west bank of Bayou Sale and it lies approximately 0.95 km (0.59 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of Bayou Sale and Four Point Bayou. The site is positioned atop natural levee deposits and it lies at an approximate elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. It measures 110 m (361 ft) in

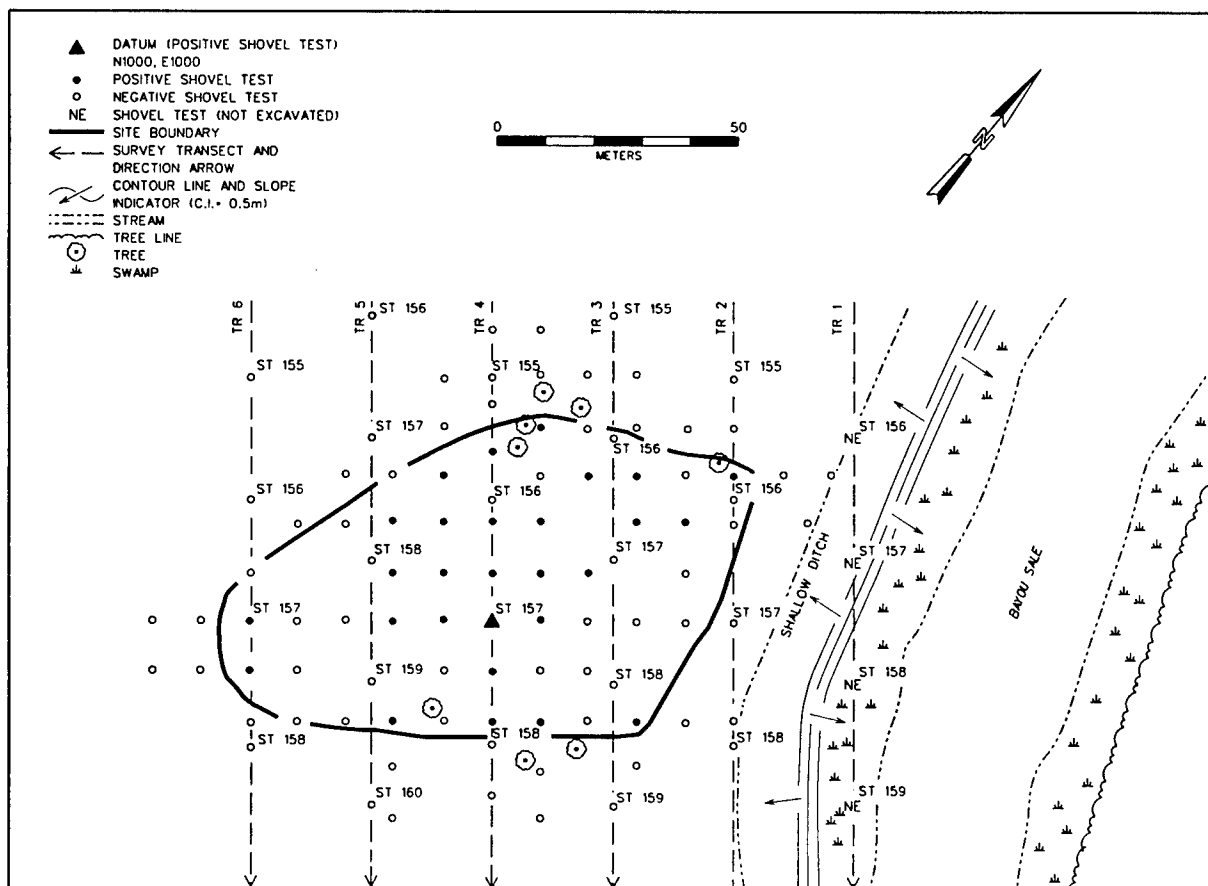


Figure 31. Plan view of Site 16TR303.



Figure 32. An overview of Site 16TR303 facing south.

length along its major northeast/southwest axis by 66 m (217 ft) in width along its minor northwest/southeast axis. The site lies within a former pasture where the vegetation currently consists of a variety of grasses and widely scattered saplings. Surface visibility at Site 16TR303 is 0 percent.

A total of 98 shovel tests were excavated within and in the vicinity of Site 16TR303 to delineate both the configuration and extent of the site; 55 shovel tests fell within the site boundaries and 28 of these shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material (Figure 31). This material consisted of 145 historic period artifacts (Table 7 and Figures 33 and 34) and 18 pieces of shell (Table 8). The historic period material included 82 brick fragments, 2 pieces of slate roofing, 20 ceramic sherds (6 ironstone sherds, 13 whiteware sherds, and 1 yellowware sherd), 23 glass shards (2 cup bottom molded glass shards, 1 lamp glass shard, 1 machine-made lip glass shard, 1 tooled lip glass shard, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shards, 14 unidentified bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified fire-damaged glass shard, and 1 flat glass shard), and 18 pieces of metal (2 bolts/brackets, 1 wire fragment, 7 nails, and 8 pieces of unidentified metal). Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site, including ironstone, whiteware, yellowware, cup bottom molded glass, machine-made glass, tooled lip glass, amethyst-colored glass, machine cut nails, and wire nails, suggest that Site 16TR303 was occupied during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The shell material recovered from the site was character-

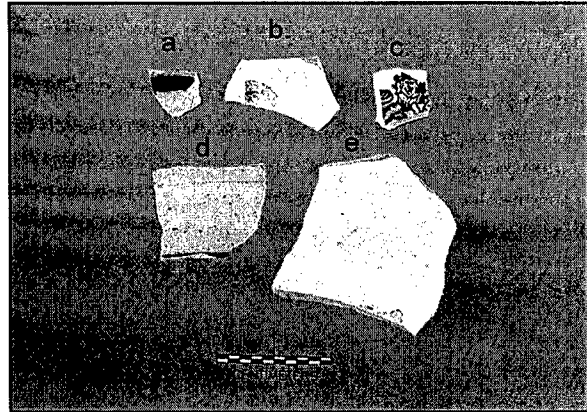


Figure 33. Selected historic period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR303: (a) annular decorated yellowware sherd (FS #27); (b) whiteware sherd with decal decoration (FS #27); (c) plain whiteware sherd with a partial, unidentified maker's mark (FS #27); (d) annular decorated yellowware sherd (FS #26); and (e) ironstone sherd with mold decoration (FS #26).

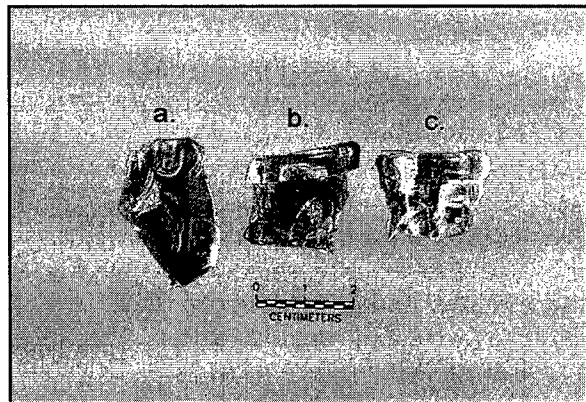


Figure 34. Selected historic period glass shards recovered from Site 16TR303: (a) blown-in-mold bottle glass shard embossed with "OX/BE" (FS #24); (b) machine made glass lip shard from a patent medicine bottle (FS #56); and (c) double beaded tooled lip shard (FS #61).

ized as 17 brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) specimens and 1 unidentified shell fragment.

The recovered artifact assemblage suggests that Site 16TR303 may represent the remains of a nineteenth to twentieth century dwelling. While no intact architectural features were identified, architectural debris including 82 brick fragments, 2 pieces of slate roofing, and 7 nails, accounted for nearly 63 percent of the total arti-

Table 7. Historic Period Cultural Material Recovered from Site 16TR303.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	TOTAL
Stratum I	Ceramic	Ironstone	Decal	ca. 1900-1950	1
			Porcelaneous Ware	post ca. 1880	3
			Undecorated White	ca. 1813-1900+; U.P. post ca. 1845	2
		Whiteware	Annular Decorated	ca. 1820-1890	1
			Decal Decorated	post ca. 1880	1
			Plain	ca. 1820-1900+	11
		Yellowware	Annular Decorated	ca. 1840-1900	1
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		47
		Building Materials	Slate, Roofing		2
		Miscellaneous Architectural	Flat glass		1
	Glass	Cup Bottom Mold	Aqua	post ca. 1850	2
		Lamp Glass	Colorless		1
		Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	1
		Tooled Lip	Light Aqua	ca. 1820s-1920s	1
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber		1
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber		1
			Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	ca. 1875-1920	2
			Light Aqua		5
			Opaque White / Milk Glass		1
			Yellow Green (Olive)		2
		Unidentified Fire-damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless		1
	Metal	Construction Hardware	Bolt(s) and/or Bracket(s)		2
		Nail(s)	Machine-Cut, Unidentified Head Style	ca. 1790s-1890s+	2
			Unidentified		3
			Wire, unidentified	post ca. 1890	2
		Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel		8
Stratum II	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		35
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Light Aqua		1
			Colorless		1
			Light Aqua		1
			Yellow Green (Olive)		1
	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)		1
Grand Total					145

Table 8. Faunal Material Recovered from Site 16TR303.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Stratum I	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Fragments	4
							12
		Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster		1
	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate		1
Stratum I Total							18
Grand Total							18

Table 9. Ceramic and Glass Artifacts Recovered from Site 16TR303 by Type, Subtype, and Vessel Portion.

CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Ceramic	Ironstone	Decal	Base(s)	Mold decoration	1
		Porcelaneous Ware	Body(s)	Teacup; mends with below	1
			Rim(s)	Teacup; mends with above	2
		Undecorated White	Base(s)		1
			Body(s)		1
	Whiteware	Annular Decorated	Body(s)		1
		Decal Decorated	Base(s)		1
		Plain	Body(s)	Partial unidentified maker's mark; probably Royal Ironstone	1
					5
			Rim(s)	Two sherds mend	3
					2
	Yellowware	Annular Decorated	Body(s)		1
Glass	Cup Bottom Mold	Aqua	Base(s)	Mends	2
	Lamp Glass	Colorless			1
	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Patent medicine bottle	1
	Tooled Lip	Light Aqua	Lip(s)	Double beaded lip	1
	Unid. Blown-in-Mold	Amber	Body(s)		1
	Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Body(s)	"OX/BE"	1
	Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber	Body(s)		1
		Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	Body(s)		1
			Indeterminate		1
		Colorless	Body(s)		1
		Light Aqua	Body(s)		4
			Indeterminate		2
		Opaque White / Milk Glass	Body(s)		1
		Yellow Green (Olive)	Body(s)		1
			Indeterminate		2
	Unidentified Fire-damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless	Indeterminate		1
Grand Total					42

fact assemblage. The remainder of the site assemblage largely was comprised of domestic artifacts such as refined earthenwares (ironstone, whiteware, and yellowware) and bottle glass (Table 9). Identifiable ceramic and glass forms included an ironstone teacup and a machine-made patent medicine bottle.

A typical shovel test excavated at Site 16TR303 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 ins) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 35). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clayey silt that ranged from 0 - 20 cmbs (0 - 7.9 ins); this stratum represented the plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay that extended from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 ins). Artifacts originated both

from Stratum I (n=105) and Stratum II (n=40) of the site matrix.

Data recovered from Site 16TR303 suggests that the site contains the scattered remains of a domestic dwelling that dates from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although the 1953 aerial photographs contained in the Terrebonne Parish soil survey (Lytle and McMichael 1960) depict a road extending across Bayou Sale in the vicinity of the site, no evidence of a structure was apparent in the photographs. In fact, the site area appeared to have been under cultivation at that time. This analysis suggests that any structures present at Site 16TR303 were removed or demolished prior to 1953. Shovel testing throughout the site area confirmed that Site 16TR303 has been impacted

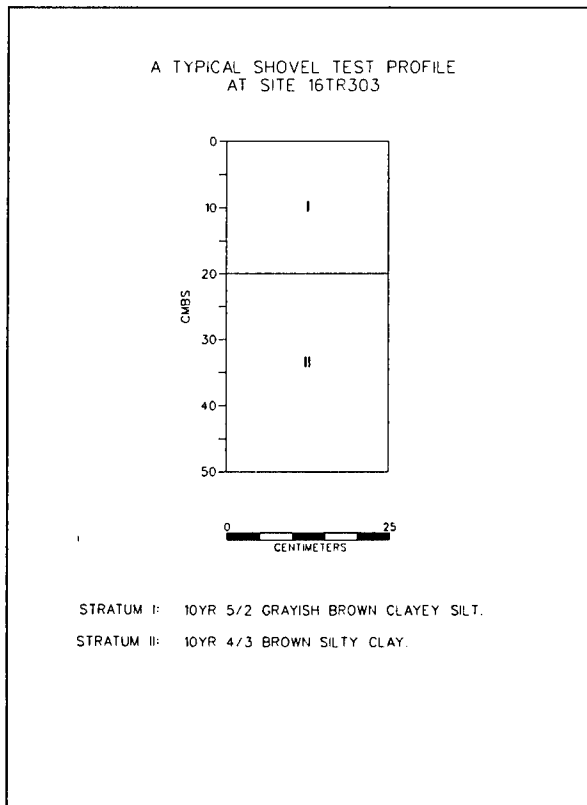


Figure 35. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16TR303.

severely by plowing. A majority of the artifacts recovered from the site originated from the plowzone. No evidence of intact cultural deposits or research potential was identified during the delineation of Site 16R303. This site lacks both integrity and research potential. Site 16R303 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16TR303 is recommended.

Site 16TR304 (32-09)

Site 16TR304 is a multi-component site that contains both a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden and a nineteenth century historic period artifact scatter. The site was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 32 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 36 and 37). The site, located on the west bank of Bayou Sale approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of that distributary and Four Point Bayou (Figure 36), oc-

cupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. The natural levee in this area largely is subsided and the site currently borders on a freshwater marsh. Site 16TR304 measures approximately 83 m (272.2 ft) in length along its major northwest/southeast axis and 50 m (164.0 ft) in width along its minor northeast/southwest axis. Currently, the site lies in a fallow pasture; surface visibility was limited throughout the area (Figure 36). The vegetation throughout this area consists of primarily grass and sparsely scattered saplings.

A total of 78 shovel tests were excavated to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of Site 16TR304 (Figure 36). While 27 shovel tests fell within the site boundary, only 14 of the shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material. This material consisted of 2 prehistoric period ceramic sherds (Figure 38), 2 historic period artifacts (Figure 39), and 588 whole or fragmentary shells (Figure 38 and Table 10). Prehistoric material recovered from the site included 1 Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* body sherd and 1 Mississippian Plain, *var. unspecified* body sherd; both of these ceramic types date from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian periods (ca. A.D. 1410 - 1700). The historic period material recovered from the site included 1 plain yellowware sherd (ca. A.D. 1830 - 1900) and 1 unidentified piece of metal. Lastly, 587 whole ($n=217$) or fragmentary ($n=370$) brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) shells and 1 fragmentary Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) shell were recovered; 15 of these shell fragments exhibited evidence of burning.

While a minority of the shovel tests excavated within Site 16TR304 exhibited one ($n=8$) or three ($n=3$) strata in profile, a typical shovel test ($n=66$) extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 40). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 inbs); this deposit was characterized as the plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay that extended from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.6 inbs). Cultural and faunal material was recovered from Stratum I ($n=484$), II ($n=94$), and III ($n=14$) of the site matrix.

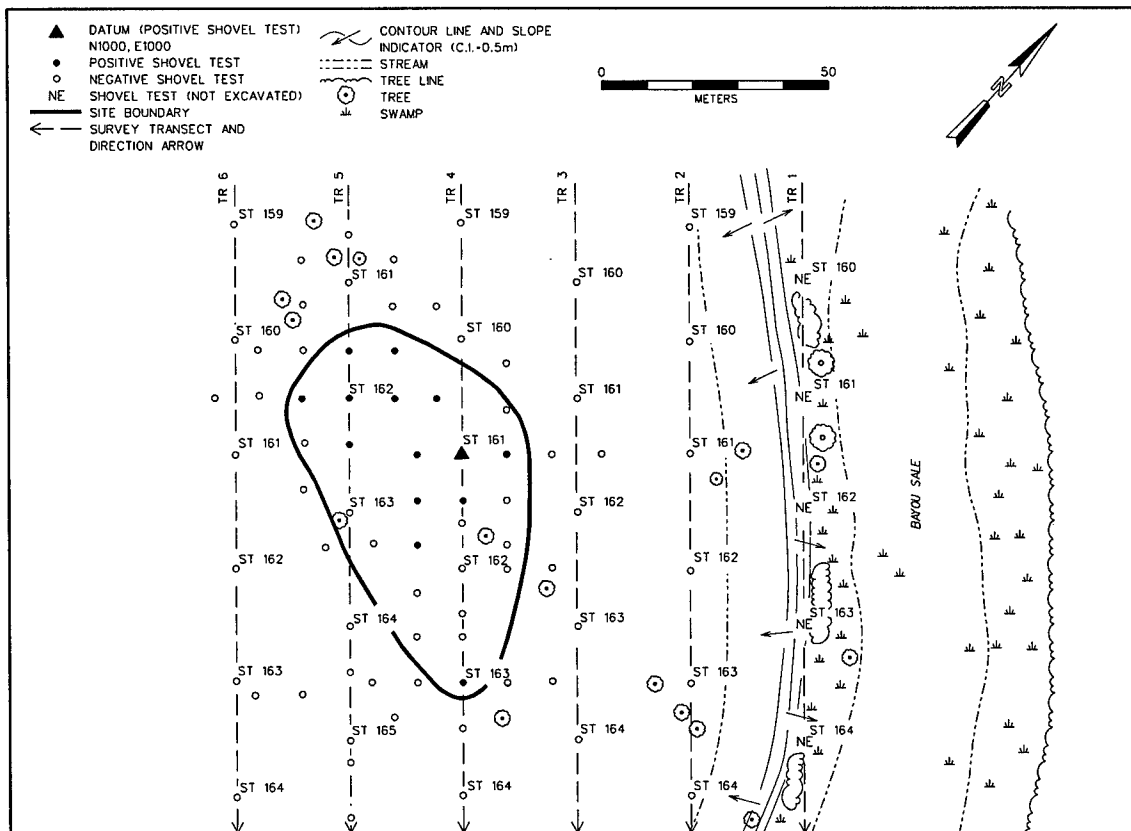


Figure 36. Plan view of Site 16TR304.

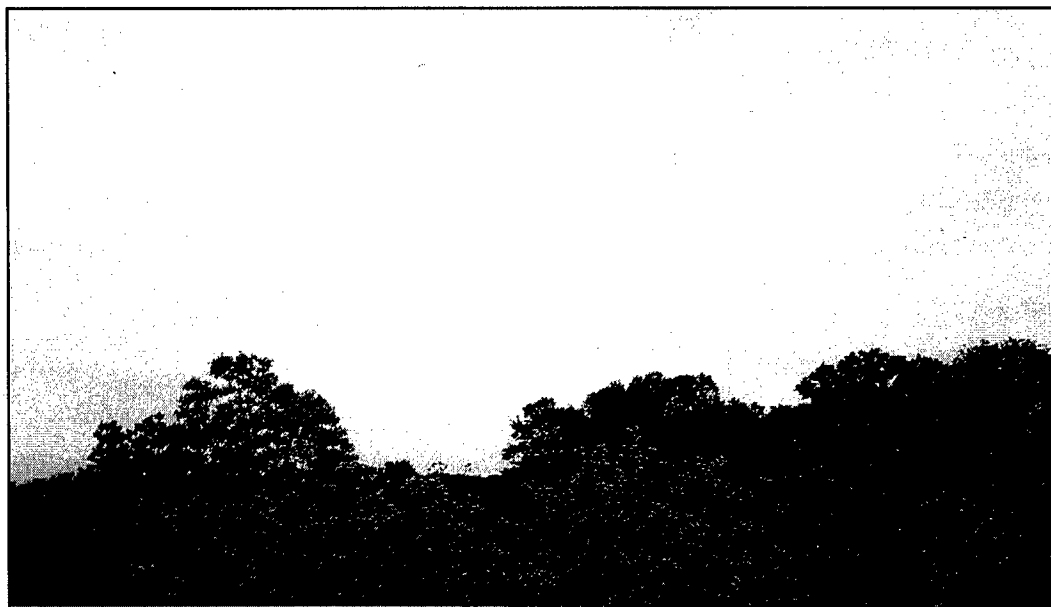


Figure 37. An overview of Site 16TR304 facing east.

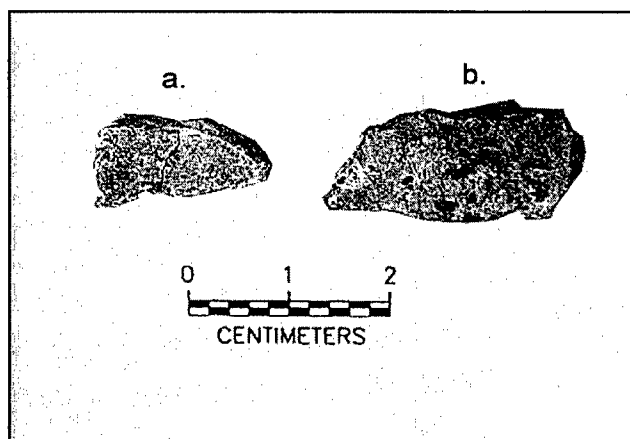


Figure 38. Selected prehistoric period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR304: (a) Bell Plain, var. unspecified ceramic sherd (FS #19) and (b) Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified ceramic sherd (FS #45).

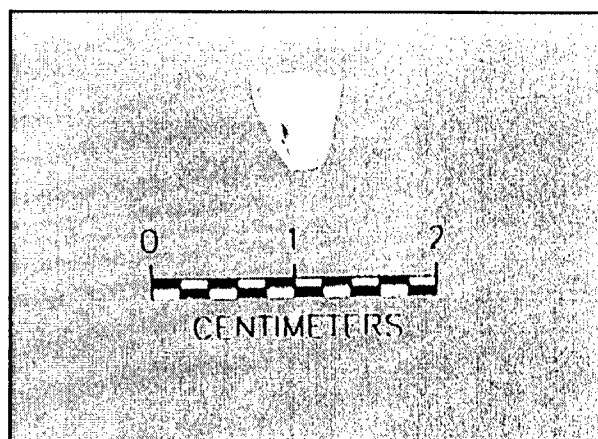


Figure 39. A single plain yellowware historic period ceramic sherd (FS #49) recovered from Site 16TR304.

Table 10. Faunal Material Recovered from Site 16TR304.

Table 10: Faunal material recovered from Site F01R04.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Stratum I	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Complete valve or hinge	189
						Complete valve or hinge; burned	1
						Fragments	278
						Fragments; burned	12
		Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster	Fragment; burned	1
Stratum II	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Complete valve or hinge	19
						Fragments	32
						Fragments; burned	1
							41
Stratum III	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Complete valve or hinge	8
						Fragments	6
Grand Total							588

The results of the current investigation demonstrate that Site 16TR304 contains both prehistoric and historic/modern period components. The prehistoric period component consists of a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden, while the historic/modern component consists of a low density artifact scatter that probably represents the remains of several isolated dumping episodes. Both components of the site have been impacted by plowing. In fact, a review of the 1953 aerial photographs contained in the Terrebonne Parish soil survey suggest that the site was under cultivation as early as that date (Lytle and McMichael 1960). A majority of the faunal material ($n=481$; 82 percent) as well as the prehistoric ceramic sherds originated from the plowzone, i.e., from Stratum I of the site matrix. Nonetheless,

107 shells or shell fragments, approximately 18 percent of the faunal subassemblage recovered from the site, originated from deposits below the plowzone. These results demonstrate that intact midden deposits may be present at the site. Site 16TR304 may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [d]) as an exemplar of a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden. Additional work at the site may provide important information pertaining to subsistence during this time period. Consequently, avoidance or additional testing of the site is recommended.¹

¹ The Louisiana Division of Archeology determined that Site 16TR304 is not significant.

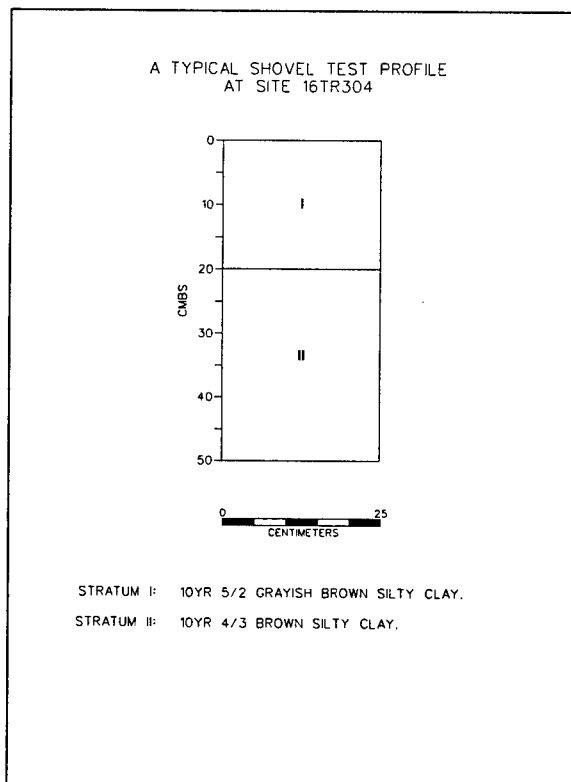


Figure 40. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16TR304.

Previously Recorded Sites

A total of five previously recorded archaeological sites (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR26, 16TR33, and 16TR71) were revisited as a result of this cultural resources survey. While a sixth previously recorded site (16TR160) is located within the currently proposed project alignment, right-of-entry to the site area was denied. Each of the revisited sites are discussed below.

16TR3

Site 16TR3, a prehistoric period shell midden and artifact scatter, originally was identified in 1952 by McIntire (Weinstein and Kelley 1992); it subsequently was revisited in 1978 by Altschul (1978) and again in 1992 by Weinstein and Kelley (1992). The site, positioned along the Marmande Ridge distributary natural levee, lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD (Tables 1 and 3 and Attachment 1). Bayou du Large is situated approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) to the east of the site. Since it first was recorded, several discrepancies in the actual location of Site 16TR3, as well as its relationship to Site 16TR19, a nearby

prehistoric period mound site, have been reported. A discussion of Site 16TR3 is presented below. Information pertaining to Site 16TR19 is presented elsewhere in this chapter.

In 1952, McIntire described Site 16TR3 as a prehistoric period shell midden located in a cultivated sugarcane field. McIntire noted that the integrity of the site nearly had been destroyed by repeated plowing associated with sugarcane cultivation (McIntire 1958). In his original site map, McIntire plotted Site 16TR3 along the Marmande Ridge and approximately 200 to 300 m (656 to 984 ft) southwest of Site 16TR19.

When Site 16TR3 was revisited by Altschul (1978) in 1978, he identified a large scatter of prehistoric and historic period cultural material situated east of Site 16TR19 and along the west bank of Bayou du Large. This scatter contained a variety of Plaquemine and Mississippian culture ceramic sherds, faunal material, daub, prehistoric lithic artifacts, and historic period cultural material. Altschul reasoned that this material may be associated with Site 16TR3 given its close proximity to Site 16TR19, even though the artifact scatter he identified was not situated precisely in the exact location previously identified by McIntire. In his analysis, Altschul examined the cultural material collected from the artifact scatter he identified and compared it to artifacts recovered from Site 16TR19 and he determined that the prehistoric occupations at both locations were contemporaneous. Altschul subsequently modified the state site form to reflect the association between Sites 16TR3 and 16TR19 and he assessed the combined site as significant (Altschul 1978).

During their 1992 investigation, Weinstein and Kelly (1992) assessed the reported discrepancies regarding the location of Site 16TR3 and its relationship to Site 16TR19. After reviewing the site documentation provided by McIntire in 1952 and Altschul in 1978, they determined that the artifact scatter identified by Altschul did not conform to the site location or description previously reported by McIntire. Instead, they argued that the artifact scatter recorded by Altschul (1978) represented a new, distinct site and it was assigned the trinomial 16TR218. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) subsequently restored McIntire's description to Site 16TR3. As part of their investigation, they reanalyzed artifacts previously re-

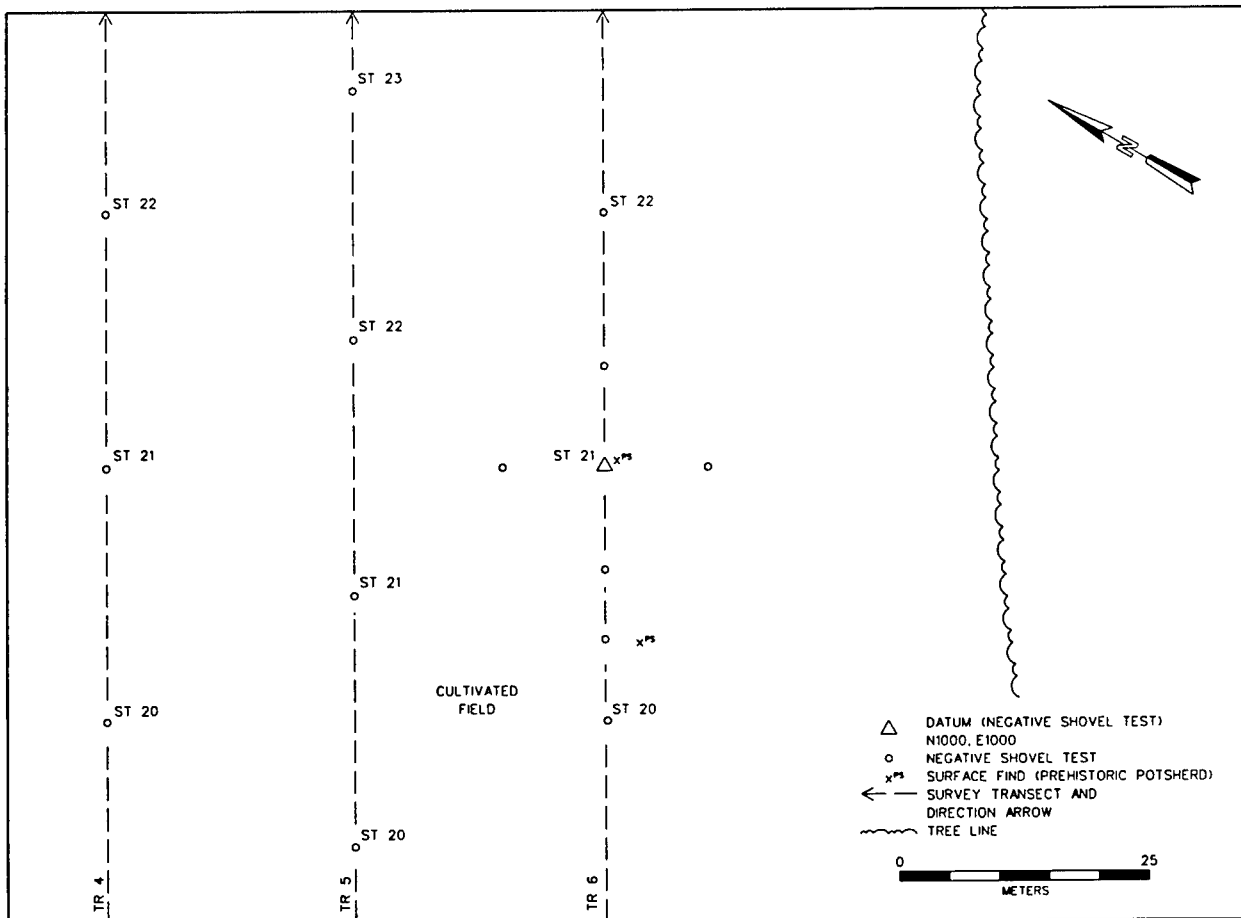


Figure 41. Plan view of Site 16TR3.

covered from Site 16TR3 and they determined that the site, in fact, dated from the Baytown or Marksville periods. While Weinstein and Kelley (1992) attempted to relocate Site 16TR3 to collect additional data, no evidence of the site was identified during their field investigation.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., relocated Site 16TR3, as plotted by McIntire in 1952 and by Weinstein and Kelley (1992) in 1992, in a cultivated sugarcane field during survey of Area 10 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 41 and 42). A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated in the mapped vicinity of the site. While none of these shovel tests produced cultural material, two prehistoric ceramic sherds were surface collected from the site area. These sherds consisted of a single Plaquemine Brushed, *var. unspecified* body sherd and 1 unidentified eroded body sherd (Figure 43). The former dated from the Plaquemine culture while the latter was

not culturally/temporally diagnostic. No additional cultural material was recovered from the surface of the 16TR3 site area.

A typical shovel test excavated at Site 16TR3 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure



Figure 42. An overview of Site 16TR3 facing east.

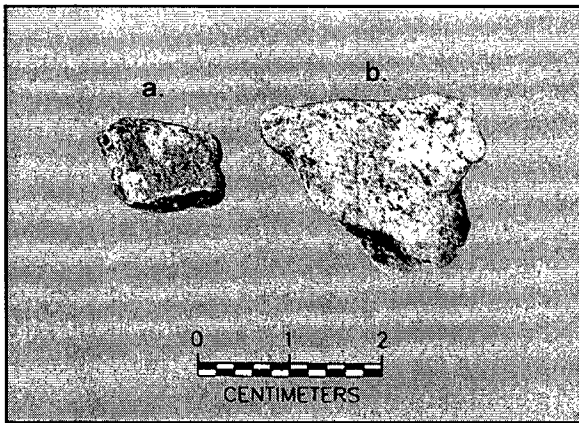


Figure 43. Selected prehistoric period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR3: (a) Plaquemine Brushed var. unspecified ceramic sherd (FS #107) and (b) unidentified ceramic sherd (FS #108).

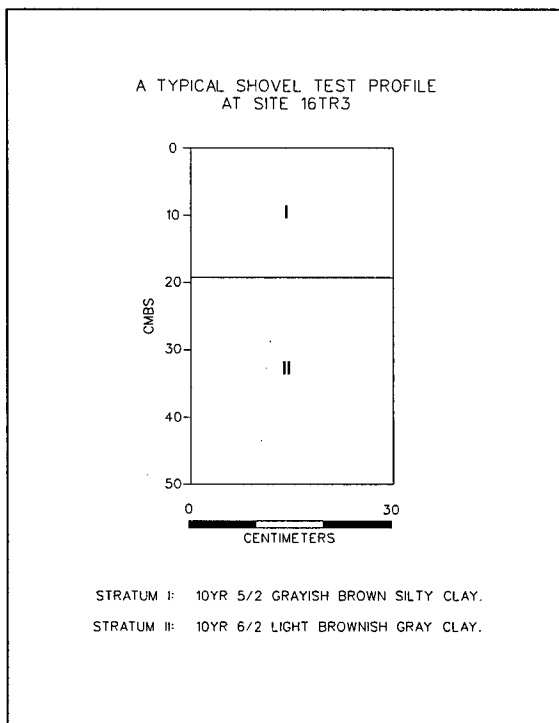


Figure 44. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16TR3.

44). Stratum I represented the plowzone and it consisted of a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 19 cmbs (7.5 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay that reached from the base

of Stratum I to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). None of the shovel tests excavated at Site 16TR3 produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits.

While Site 16TR3 previously had been characterized as a prehistoric period shell midden, no evidence of a midden deposit was identified as a result of the current investigation. In fact, only two prehistoric period ceramic sherds were recovered from the site. These results are consistent with those obtained by Weinstein and Kelley (1992), who failed to relocate the site in 1992. In addition, the site area has been impacted by repeated plowing associated with prior and ongoing sugarcane cultivation. In fact, McIntire stated that as early as 1952 repeated plowing had destroyed the site. The limited material assemblage, the low artifact density, and the absence of intact cultural deposits, as well as the previously suggested shell midden deposit, demonstrate that Site 16TR3 lacks both integrity and research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16TR3 is recommended.

16TR19

Site 16TR19, also known as the Marmande Plantation Site, is a well-documented prehistoric period mound and historic period homestead located in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1). The site is situated at the confluence of an abandoned distributary natural levee and the Marmande Ridge and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. Bayou du Large is located approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi) to the east of the site. The prehistoric mound at Site 16TR19 is located in an open, graded area and the site is surrounded by a cultivated field; the historic component of the site is located immediately to the north and northeast of the mound and within the sugarcane field.

The prehistoric earthen mound identified as Site 16TR19 first was documented by Randolph Brazet in 1924. Later, in 1952, McIntire and Kniffen undertook a more extensive survey of the site (Weinstein and Kelley 1992). They described the mound as a truncated earthwork that measured 3.7 m (12 ft) in height and 22.9 m (75 ft) in diameter and they argued that the mound had

been constructed atop a shell midden. Based on material previously recovered from Site 16TR19 by Bazet, McIntire dated the mound from the Troyville period. He also identified Coles Creek and Plaquemine occupations based on the ceramic material he had analyzed. Altschul (1978) revisited Site 16TR19 in 1978; based on this investigation, he determined that the mound probably was constructed during the Plaquemine and Mississippian cultures, but he stated that a Coles Creek component may underlie the earthwork. He also revised the dimensions of the mound, stating that it measured 20 x 25 m (65.6 x 82.0 ft) at its base and 5.9 m (19.4 ft) in height. Altschul (1978) assessed the site as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and he recommended preservation of the site (Altschul 1978).

Weinstein and Kelley (1992) reanalyzed the prehistoric ceramic sherds previously recovered from Site 16TR19 in 1992 in conjunction with a field visit to the site. The reanalysis of the ceramic material led to a revision of the site chronology. The ceramic material previously recovered from the site was associated with cultural components dating from the Coles Creek, Plaquemine, Mississippian period, and possibly the protohistoric periods; the mound itself, however, was dated from the Plaquemine period. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) argue that the Troyville cultural affiliation previously assigned to the site by McIntire in 1952 was based on the misidentification of many of the temporally diagnostic ceramic sherds.

During their field visit, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) excavated five shovel tests and a single auger test in the mound vicinity. Each shovel test exhibited two strata in profile; the top-stratum was characterized as plowzone deposit mixed with *Rangia* shell; the bottom stratum consisted of natural levee deposits. Since no shell was identified in the auger test, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) questioned McIntire's supposition that the mound had been constructed atop a shell midden. No prehistoric period cultural material was recovered from the shovel tests or from the auger test excavated at the site.

In addition to the investigation at the mound, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) also documented a previously unreported historic period component at Site 16TR19. This component was character-

ized as a surface scatter of twentieth century cultural material. The scatter, located in a cultivated sugarcane field and immediately north of the mound, produced a variety of domestic artifacts such as machine-made bottle glass and ceramic sherds. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) interpreted the site to be the remains of a twentieth century homestead.

Although they failed to recover any prehistoric period cultural material from Site 16TR19, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) determined that the mound itself was in excellent condition. Furthermore, they reasoned that intact cultural features such as postmolds and pits probably were present at the site beneath the plowzone. They argue further that additional work at the site may provide important information pertaining to Coles Creek through Mississippian period settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and housing types. Consequently, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) concurred with Altschul's (1978) original assessment of Site 16TR19 as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Site 16TR19 as part of the currently proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study during the cultural resources assessment of Area 10 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 45 - 47). A total of 158 shovel tests were excavated in the mapped vicinity of the site. In addition to the prehistoric mound and the historic period artifact scatter previously identified at the site, a second discrete historic period artifact scatter also was identified. The previously recorded scatter was designated Locus A, while the newly identified scatter was denominated Locus B. In total, 229 historic period artifacts were recovered from Locus A and 198 historic period artifacts were retrieved from Locus B (Tables 11 and 12). In addition to this material, 2 prehistoric period ceramic sherds also were collected from the site.

The mound at Site 16TR19 was in excellent condition (Figure 47). As previously reported by Altschul (1978) and Weinstein and Kelley (1992), the mound structure is pyramidal in shape and it measures approximately 20 - 25 m (65.6 - 82.0 ft) at its base and 6.1 - 7.6 m (20 - 25 ft) in height. The mound currently supports several large trees and it is surrounded by a cultivated sugarcane field. While no shovel tests were excavated within the mound itself, 5 shovel tests were

Table 11. Historic Period Artifacts Recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	SPECIFIC ARTIFACT DATES	TOTAL
Stratum I	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stone-ware	Opaque Glaze on Buff			1
		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	post ca. 1768		1
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)			9
	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
		Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue			1
			Colorless			1
		Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless			1
	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common			2
			Wire, unidentified	post ca. 1890		1
		Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal			1
			Unidentified Iron Object(s)			1
	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)			5
Stratum I Total						26
Surface	Ceramic	Activities	Doll Part(s)			1
		Domestic Brown Stone-ware	Colored Glaze on Buff			1
			Opaque Glaze on Buff			2
		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	post ca. 1768		1
		Whiteware	Plain	ca. 1820-1900+		1
		Yellowware	Annular Decorated	ca. 1840-1900	Still made	1
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)			46
	Glass	"Depression" Glass	Peach		ca. 1932-1934 (Adam); ca. 1930-1935 (New Century)	1
		Bead(s)	Opaque Blue			1
		Cup Bottom Mold	Colorless	post ca. 1850		1
		Flat Glass Shards				2
		Machine-Made Base	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
			Green	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
		Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
			Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	ca. 1929-1954	1
			Green	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
			Opaque White / Milk Glass	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
		Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Blue			1
			Cobalt Blue			4
			Colorless			7
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber			11
			Blue			4
			Cobalt Blue			1
			Colorless			4
			Opaque White / Milk Glass			1
	Metal	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)			1
		Miscellaneous Hardware	Buckle(s)			1
			Misc Machinery/Other Part(s)			1

Table 11, continued

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	SPECIFIC ARTIFACT DATES	TOTAL
Surface, cont.	Metal, cont.	Misc. Hardware, cont.	Wire fragment(s)			7
		Miscellaneous Metal Clothing Items	Zipper part(s)			1
		Nail(s)	Wire, Common			1
			Wire, unidentified	post ca. 1890		6
		Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal			12
			Unidentified Iron Object(s)			9
	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)			64
	Stone	Activities	Graphite Battery Part(s) (Historic)			1
	Synthetic	Miscellaneous Activities Synthetic	Vehicle Part(s)			1
Surface Total						203
Grand Total						229

Table 12. Historic Period Artifacts Recovered from Locus B of Site 16TR19.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	SPECIFIC ARTIFACT DATES	TOTAL	
Stratum I	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	ca. 1820-1900+		1	
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)			17	
				Brick, Partial		1	
			Building Materials	Asbestos Shingle(s)		1	
	Glass	"Depression" Glass	Colorless			1	
		Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		2	
				Light Green	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	post ca. 1915	2
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber			2	
				Colorless			6
				Green			2
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber			1	
				Colorless			3
				Green			3
		Unidentified Fire-damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless			1	
				Green			1
		Metal	Construction Hardware	Hinge(s)			1
			Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)			3
				Clamp(s)			1
	Tools		Plow Part(s)			1	
	Unidentified Metal		Sheet Metal			19	
				Unidentified Iron Object(s)			4
	Stratum I Total						73
Stratum II	Construction Materials	Building Materials	Asbestos Shingle(s)			1	
	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		5	
		Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1	
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber			2	
				Colorless			8
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber			2	
				Colorless			19
			Green			2	

Table 12, continued

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	SPECIFIC ARTIFACT DATES	TOTAL	
Stratum II, cont.	Glass, cont.	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless			1	
	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)			1	
			Wire fragment(s)			4	
		Miscellaneous Kitchen	Pull Tab(s)		post ca. 1962	1	
		Nail(s)	Other			2	
			Wire, Common			7	
			Wire, Roofing			2	
	Wood	Unidentified Wood	Charcoal fragment(s)			2	
			Modified Wood frag- ment(s)			1	
Stratum II Total						61	
Surface	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	ca. 1813-1900+; U.P. post ca. 1845		1	
		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	post ca. 1768		1	
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)			13	
	Glass	Lamp Glass	Colorless			1	
		Machine-Made Base	Light Green	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	post 1927 (Chattanooga Glass); post 1965 (on Coke)	1	
			Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)		1
			Light Green	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	post ca. 1951	2	
							1
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless			2	
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber			1	
			Colorless			1	
			Green			1	
		Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Dark Green		ca. 1950-1957 (Forest Green pattern)	1	
		Metal	Construction Hardware	Pipe(s)			1
				Staple(s)			1
			Miscellaneous Hardware	Agricultural Machinery Part(s)			1
	Hook(s) (Generic)					1	
	Strap(s)					1	
	Wire fragment(s)					4	
	Nail(s)			Wire, Common			11
			Wire, unidentified	post ca. 1890		2	
	Tools		Plow Part(s)			1	
	Unidentified Metal		Sheet Metal			7	
			Unidentified Iron Ob- ject(s)			4	
	Natural Mate- rial	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)			2	
	Synthetic	Unidentified Material	Unidentifiable Rubber Material			1	
	Surface Total						64
Grand Total						198	

excavated within 20 m (65.6 ft) of the base of the mound. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. Two prehistoric period ceramic sherds, however, were collected from the surface and from the immediate vicinity of the mound (Figure 48). These two sherds were classified as a single

Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* sherd and 1 unidentified eroded sherd; both sherds contained grog aplastic inclusions. The Baytown Plain *var. unspecified* sherd dates from the Mississippi period (Plaquemine culture).

A typical shovel test excavated in the vicinity of the mound, i.e., within 20 m (65.6 ft) of the

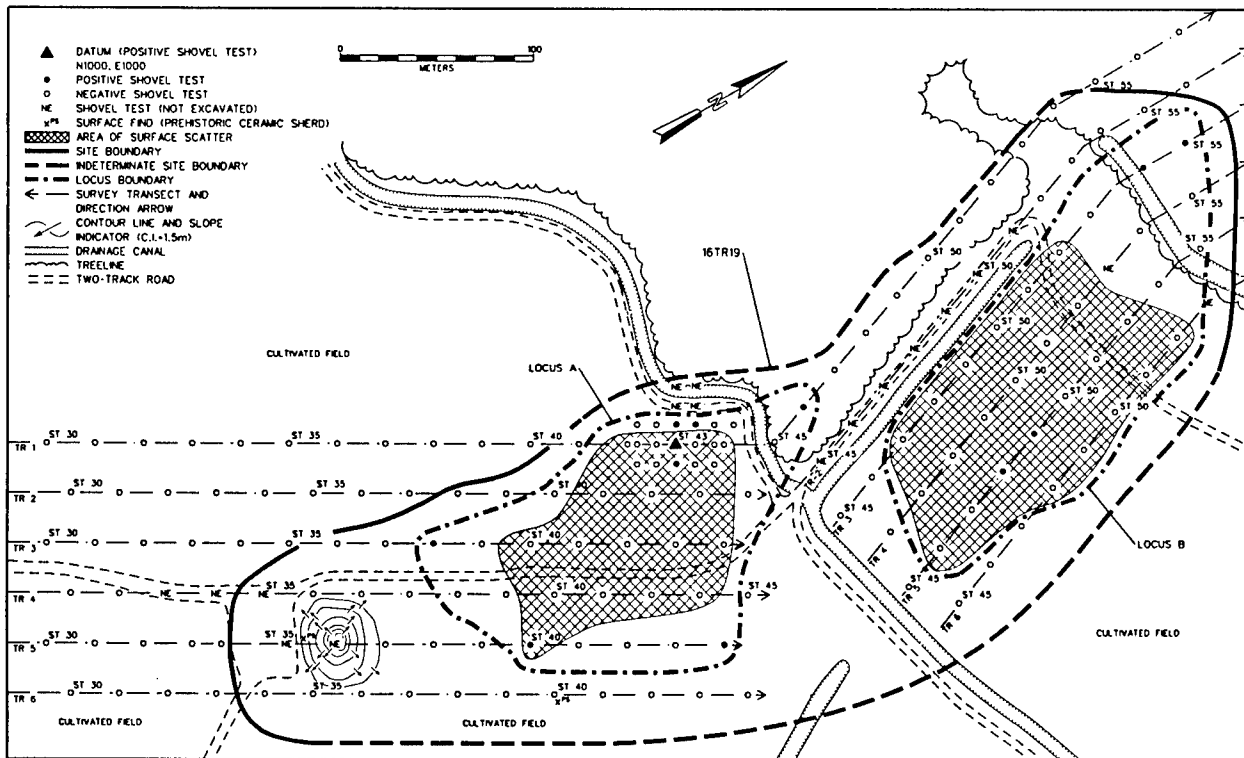


Figure 45. Plan view of Site 16TR19.

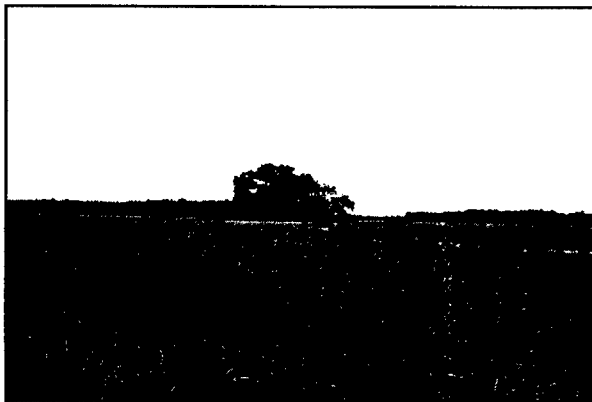


Figure 46. An overview of Site 16TR19 facing southeast. The mound is positioned in the clump of trees in the center of the photograph.

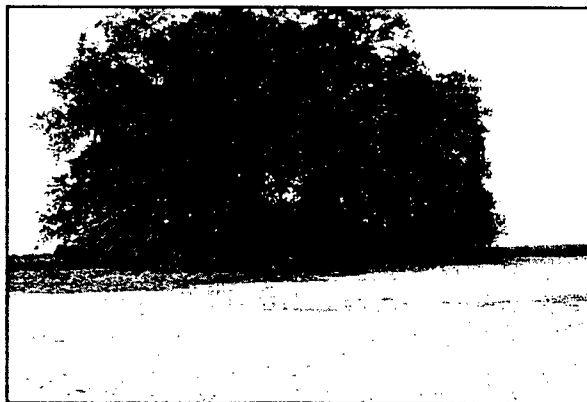


Figure 47. An overview of the mound at Site 16TR19 facing northeast.

earthwork, extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 ins) and it exhibited one ($n=3$) or two strata ($n=2$) in profile (Figure 49). In the former, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay to silty clay that extended from the surface to 50 cmbs (19.7 ins). In the later, Stratum I consisted of a deposit of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay to clay loam that reached from 0 - 25 cmbs (0 - 9.8 ins), while Stratum II

was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to clay loam that extended from 25 - 50 cmbs (9.8 - 19.7 ins). As mentioned above, none of the shovel tests excavated within 20 m (65.6 ft) of the mound produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits.

Locus A at Site 16TR19 was relocated approximately 60 m (196.8 ft) to the north of the

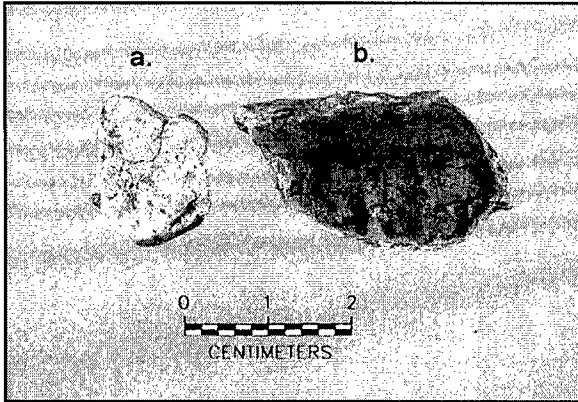


Figure 48. Selected prehistoric period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR19: (a) unidentified ceramic sherd (FS #126) and (b) Baytown Plain var. unspecified ceramic sherd (FS #188).

mound (Figure 45). While 43 shovel tests were excavated within the bounds of the locus, only 8 shovel tests produced cultural material. This material consisted of 1 domestic brown stoneware sherd, 1 hard-paste porcelain sherd, 9 brick fragments, 1 machine-made bottle glass shard, 1

machine-made lip glass shard, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified glass shard, 3 nails, 2 pieces of unidentified metal, and 5 pieces of burned clay lumps (Table 11 and Figures 50 - 54). In addition to this material, 203 artifacts also were recovered from the surface of Locus A. These were described as 1 ceramic doll part, 3 domestic brown stoneware sherds, 1 hard-paste porcelain sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 yellowware sherd, 46 brick fragments, 1 "Depression" glass shard, 1 glass bead, 1 cup bottom molded glass shard, 2 flat glass shards, 2 machine-made base glass shards, 4 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 machine-made lip glass shard, 12 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 21 unidentified glass shards, 1 metal staple, 1 metal buckle, 1 unidentified piece of machinery, 7 wire fragments, 1 metal zipper part, 7 nails, 17 pieces of unidentified metal, 64 pieces of burned clay lumps, 1 graphite battery part, and 1 synthetic vehicle part (Table 11). Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Locus A, including hard-paste porcelain, whiteware, yellowware, machine-made glass, peach-colored "Depression" glass, and wire nails, suggested dates

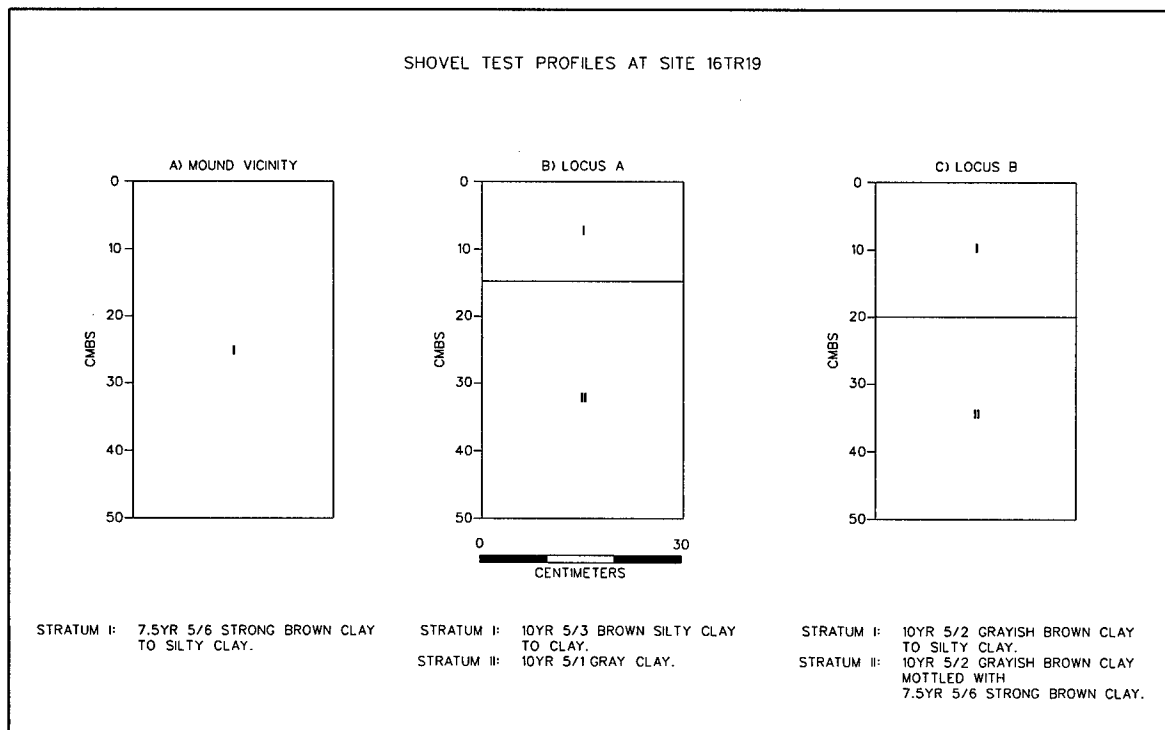


Figure 49. Typical shovel test profiles at Site 16TR19.

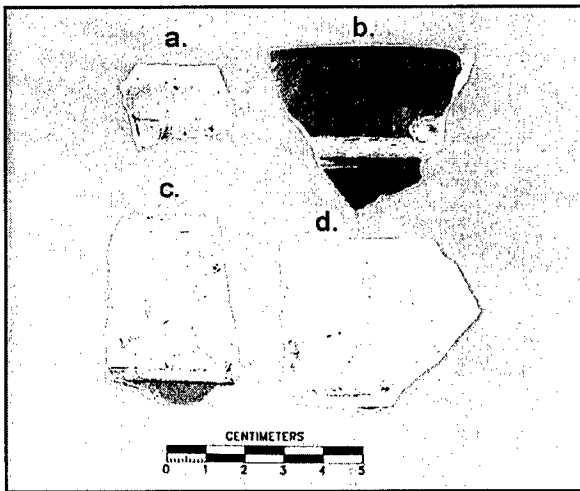


Figure 50. Selected historic period ceramic sherds recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19: (a) domestic brown stoneware sherd with opaque glaze (FS #160); (b) domestic brown stoneware sherd with colored glaze (FS #158); (c) domestic brown stoneware sherd with opaque glaze and picket fence style mold decoration (FS #157); and (d) domestic brown stoneware sherd with opaque glaze and picket fence style mold decoration (FS #165).

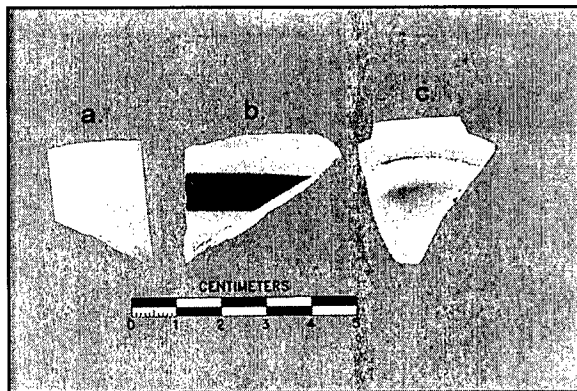


Figure 51. Selected historic period ceramic sherds recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19: (a) plain whiteware sherd (FS #119); (b) annular decorated yellowware sherd (FS #167); and (c) undecorated hard paste porcelain sherd (FS #163).

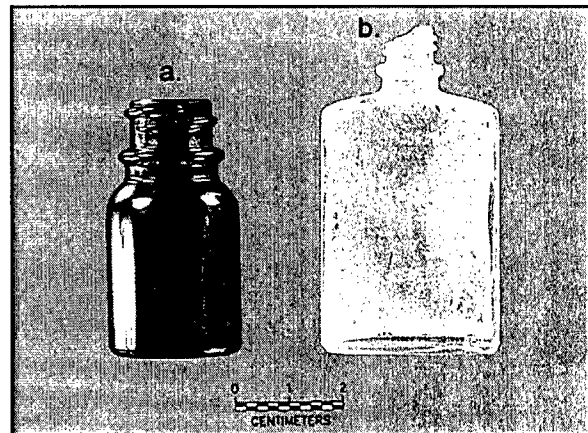


Figure 52. Selected historic period glass bottles recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19: (a) machine made medicine bottle with continuous thread lip and embossed with "10/6/7/6500" (FS #157) and (b) machine made bottle with an Owens scar, a continuous thread closure, and embossed with "13 [superimposed I, O and diamond (Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark)] O..." on base (FS #166).

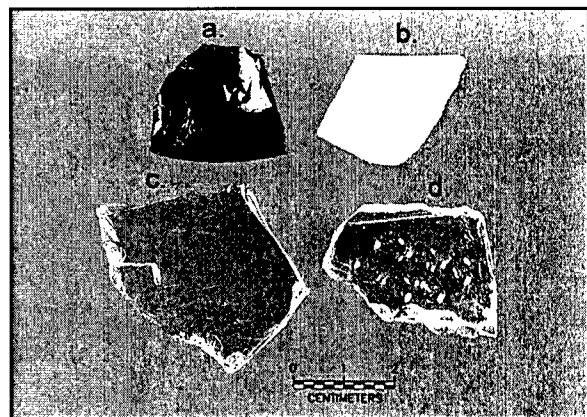


Figure 53. Selected historic period glass artifacts recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19: (a) machine made bottle glass base sherd embossed with "...82-W..." (FS #166); (b) opaque white/milk glass machine made bottle glass lip sherd with continuous thread closure (FS #166); (c) "depression" glass sherd with "Adam" pattern by Jeannette Glass Co. or "New Century" pattern by Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (FS #119); and (d) blown-in-mold bottle glass sherd with unidentified embossed pattern (FS #163).

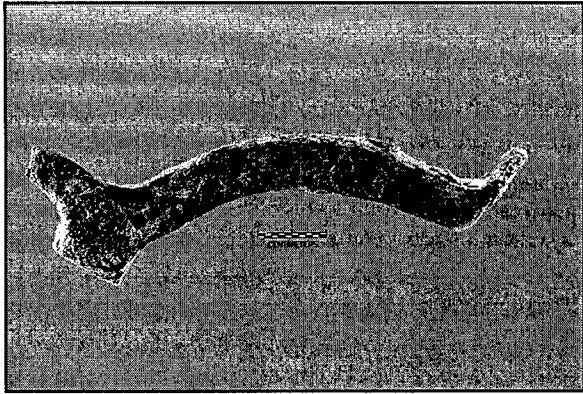


Figure 54. A cast iron treadle sewing machine frame fragment (FS #163) recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19.

ranging from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. The recovery architectural debris, e.g., the brick fragments and nails, as well as the domestic artifacts, i.e., the refined earthenwares, bottle glass, flat glass, and a doll part (Table 13), indicated that the locus may represent the remains of a nineteenth to twentieth century dwelling.

A typical shovel test excavated within Locus A of Site 16TR19 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 49). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay to clay that extended from 0 - 15 cmbs (0 - 5.9 inbs); this deposit was classified as plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of gray (10YR 5/1) clay that continued from the base of Stratum I to an excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). All of the subsurface cultural material recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19 originated from Stratum I of the site matrix, i.e., from the plowzone.

Locus B of Site 16TR19 was positioned approximately 175 m (574.1 ft) to the northeast of the mound (Figure 45). A total of 36 shovel tests were excavated successfully within this locus. Only 4 of these shovel tests, however, produced cultural material (Figures 55 - 58). This material consisted of 1 whiteware sherd, 17 brick fragments, 1 partial brick, 2 asbestos shingles, 1 "Depression" glass shard, 9 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 machine-made glass lip, 20 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 30 unidentified bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified glass shard, 2 unidentified fire-damaged glass shards, 1 metal bolt, 1 metal hinge, 4 wire frag-

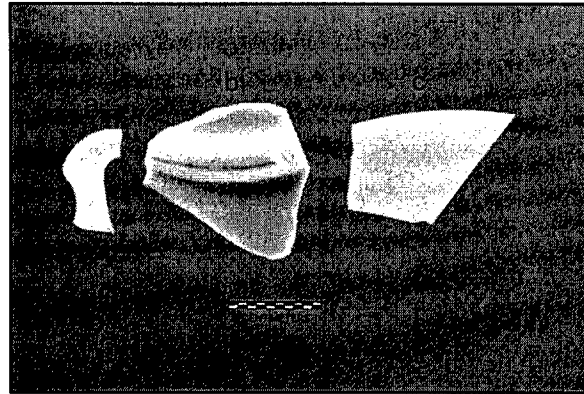


Figure 55. Selected historic period ceramic sherds recovered from Locus B of Site 16TR19: (a) undecorated white ironstone handle sherd (FS #101); (b) undecorated hard paste porcelain sherd (FS #101); and (c) plain whiteware sherd (FS #102).

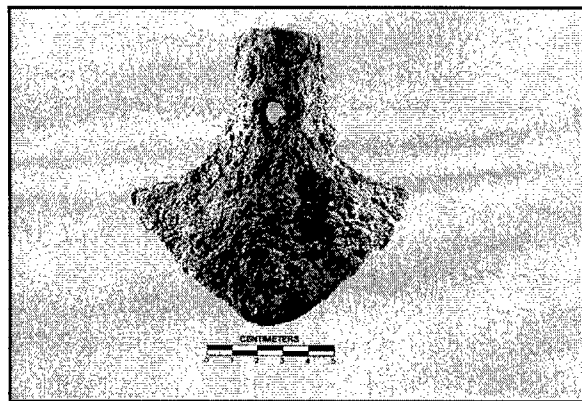


Figure 56. An iron plow part (FS #147) recovered from Locus B of Site 16TR19.

ments, 1 aluminum pull tab, 11 nails, 3 barbed wire fragments, 1 metal clamp, 1 metal plow part, 23 pieces of unidentified metal, 2 charcoal fragments, and 1 modified wood fragment (Table 12). In addition to the aforementioned subsurface material, a variety of artifacts were collected from the surface of Locus B. These included 1 ironstone sherd, 1 hard-paste porcelain sherd, 13 brick fragments, 1 lamp glass shard, 1 machine-made glass base, 4 machine-made bottle glass shards, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 3 unidentified bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified glass shard, 1 metal pipe, 1 metal staple, 1 piece of metal agricultural machinery, 1 metal hook, 1 metal strap, 4 wire fragments, 13 nails, 1 metal plow part, 11 unidentified pieces of metal,

Table 13. Ceramic and Glass Artifacts Recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19 by Type, Subtype, and Vessel Portion.

CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Ceramic	Activities	Doll Part(s)	Other	Bisque	1
	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Colored Glaze on Buff	Rim(s)	Blue glazed utilitarian ware; speckled glaze similar to porcelain-glazed metal graniteware	1
			Base(s)	Utilitarian ware	1
		Opaque Glaze on Buff	Rim(s)	Molded upside-down picket fence pattern extending down from rim; utilitarian ware	1
				Utilitarian ware	1
	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	Base(s)		2
	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)		1
	Yellowware	Annular Decorated	Body(s)		1
Glass	"Depression" Glass	Peach	Body(s)	"Adam" pattern by Jeannette Glass Co. or "New Century" pattern by Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	1
	Bead(s)	Opaque Blue			1
	Cup Bottom Mold	Colorless	Heel(s)		1
	Flat Glass Shards				2
	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	Base(s)	Textured heel; "No. . . ."	1
		Green	Base(s)	" . . . 82-W . . ." in push-up	1
	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	Complete	Small medicine bottle with continuous thread lip; "10/6/7/6500 [UID makers mark]"	1
		Colorless	Complete	Perfume? Continuous thread closure; Owens scar; "13 [superimposed I, O and diamond (Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark)] 0. . . ." on base	1
			Lip(s)	Snap-lid closure	1
		Green	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure	1
		Opaque White / Milk Glass	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure	1
	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure	1
				Continuous thread closure; same size as the possible perfume bottle	1
	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Blue	Shoulder(s)		1
		Cobalt Blue	Body(s)	Embossed ridges	1
				Possibly a Vicks Vapor Rub bottle	2
			Shoulder(s)	Possibly a Vicks Vapor Rub bottle	1
				Probably Vicks Vapor Rub bottle fragment	1
		Colorless	Body(s)	Embossed grapes; wine?	1
				Panel bottle fragment	2
				Ribbed	1
				Stippled area	1
					1
				Heel(s)	1
				Shoulder(s)	1
	Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber	Body(s)		7
			Shoulder(s)		4
		Blue	Body(s)		1
			Indeterminate	Spall	2
					1
		Cobalt Blue	Indeterminate		1
		Colorless	Body(s)		3
			Shoulder(s)		1
		Opaque White / Milk Glass	Body(s)		1
	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless	Indeterminate	Spall	1
Grand Total					59

2 pieces of burned clay lumps, and 1 piece of unidentifiable rubber material (Table 12). Temporally diagnostic cultural material recovered from the locus, including whiteware, ironstone, hard-paste porcelain, machine-made bottle glass, Coke bottle glass, and a pull tab, suggested that Locus B may date from as early as the nineteenth century, but that it probably dates from the twentieth century. The recovery of architectural debris, such as brick fragments, asbestos shingles, and nails, suggested that one or more structures may have stood within the Locus B area. Since the remainder of the assemblage consisted largely of metal hardware, machine/tool parts, and soda bottles (Table 14), it appeared that Locus B represented the remains of a barn or some other agricultural work station.

A typical shovel test excavated within Locus B of Site 16TR19 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited one (n=29) or two (n=7) strata in profile (Figure 49). In the former, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of gray (10YR 6/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay that extended from 0 - 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs); this deposit coincided within the plowzone. In the latter, Stratum I consisted of a deposit of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay to clay that extended from 0 - 20 cmbs (0 - 7.9 inbs); this layer also was characterized as plowzone. This deposit was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay to clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay that ranged from 20 - 50 cmbs (7.9 - 19.7 inbs). The subsurface cultural material recovered from Locus B originated from Stratum I (n=73) and from Stratum II (n=61) of the site matrix.

A variety of data pertaining to Site 16TR19 was collected as a result of the current investigation. In addition to revisiting the previously documented mound and nearby domestic habitation site (Locus A), a second historic period component (Locus B) also was identified. The mound itself was in excellent condition. It was characterized as pyramidal in configuration and it measured 20 to 25 m (65.6 to 82.0 ft) in circumference by 6.1 to 7.6 m (20 to 25 ft) in height. Although only one temporally diagnostic prehistoric period artifact, a Baytown Plain *var. unspecified* ceramic sherd, was recovered from the site area, previous work by McIntire (1958), Altschul (1978), and Weinstein and Kelley (1992) suggests that the

prehistoric component of Site 16TR19 dates from the Coles Creek through Mississippian periods and that the mound probably was constructed during the Plaquemine period. Furthermore, Weinstein and Kelley note that "features, such as pits and postmolds, undoubtedly exist beneath the plowzone" (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:171). None of the data collected as a result of the current investigation refute that assessment. These results suggest that the prehistoric component at Site 16TR19 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [d]). Avoidance or mitigation of the prehistoric component of the site is recommended.

The historic period component of Site 16TR19 incorporated two discrete loci. Locus A was characterized as a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that represented the remains of a domestic dwelling. Locus B, positioned immediately to the northeast of Locus A, consisted of a possibly late nineteenth but more likely twentieth century artifact scatter that delimited the location of a barn or other agricultural work station. It is likely that Locus A and Locus B represent discrete components, i.e., domestic and agricultural, of the same farm complex. Although all of the cultural material recovered from Locus A originated from the surface or from plowzone contexts, artifacts were recovered from below the plowzone at Locus B. In addition, the density of the surface material at both loci was high. These results suggest that intact cultural deposits or cultural features associated with the historic period component at Site 16TR19 may be present at Loci A and B. These results demonstrate that the historic period component of Site 16TR19, i.e., Loci A and B, may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or evaluatory testing of the historic period component of Site 16TR19 is recommended.

16TR26

Site 16TR26, a prehistoric period shell midden, initially was recorded by McIntire in 1952 and it subsequently was revisited by Altschul in 1978 (Brown et al. 2000; Altschul 1978). The site was identified along the west bank of Bayou Sale approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the southeast of

Table 14. Ceramic, Glass, and Metal Artifacts Recovered from Locus B of Site 16TR19 by Type, Subtype, and Portion.

CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Handle(s)		1
	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	Base(s)		1
	Whiteware	Plain	Rim(s)		1
Glass	"Depression" Glass	Colorless	Lid(s)		1
	Lamp Glass	Colorless		Chimney glass	1
	Machine-Made Base	Light Green	Base(s)	Coke bottle fragment; "[C in cicle (Chattanooga Glass Co. mark)] 59/ 6"	1
	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	Base(s)	Stippled; "2 ..."	1
			Base(s)		2
		Colorless	Body(s)	Mend; "[Dr. Pe]pp[er]"	2
			Complete	"NO DEPOSIT/ NO REFILL" Coke bottle; "76" on base probably indicates manufactured in 1976	1
			Heel(s)		1
			Lip(s)	Lugged thread closure; partially melted	1
		Light Green	Body(s)	Coke bottle fragment	1
				Coke bottle fragment; "...[PAT]ENT..."	1
				Coke bottle fragment; "...[RE]GIST[ERED]... / . . .[PATE]NT O[FFICE]..."	1
				Coke bottle glass	2
	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Crown finish	1
	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)		1
			Shoulder(s)	"...ER..."	1
				Stippled area	1
					1
		Colorless	Body(s)	Diagonal curved ribs; possibly pressed glass	1
				Indeterminate embossed lettering	1
					6
			Heel(s)		1
			Neck(s)	Jug fragment	1
					1
			Shoulder(s)	Textured	1
					4
		Green	Shoulder(s)	Textured area	1
					1
	Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber	Body(s)		4
		Colorless	Body(s)	Partially melted	2
					17
			Shoulder(s)		4
		Green	Body(s)	Mend	2
					4
	Unidentified Fire-damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless			1
		Green			1
	Unidentified Glass (Kitchen)	Colorless	Indeterminate	Fluted; possibly pressed glass	1
		Dark Green	Shoulder(s)	Possibly "Forest Green" pattern Depression glass by Anchor Hocking Glass Company	1
Metal	Construction Hardware	Hinge(s)	Iron		1
		Pipe(s)	Iron	Fragment	1
		Staple(s)	Iron	Box staple	1
	Miscellaneous Hardware	Agricultural Machinery Part(s)	Iron	Pin for tractor attachments	1
		Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron		3
		Bolt(s)	Iron		1
		Clamp(s)	Iron	Modern jumper cable clamp with plastic covered handles	1
		Hook(s) (Generic)	Iron	Chain/cable hook; identical to modern types	1
		Strap(s)	Iron	Thin metal	1
		Wire fragment(s)	Iron		8
	Miscellaneous Kitchen	Pull Tab(s)	Aluminum		1

Table 14, continued

CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Metal, cont.	Nail(s)	Other	Iron	Grooved plywood nails	2
		Wire, Common	Iron	30d size	2
				5d size	1
				60d size	5
				70d size	2
					8
		Wire, Roofing	Iron		2
		Wire, unidentified	Iron		2
	Tools	Plow Part(s)	Iron		2
	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	Possibly a can fragment	1
				Possibly can fragments	23
				Roofing?	2
		Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a large cotter pin	1
				Possibly a wire nail	1
				Possibly a wire nail or barbed wire fragment	1
				Possibly machinery fragment	1
				Rust spall with blue paint on 1 surface	1
				3	
Grand Total					159

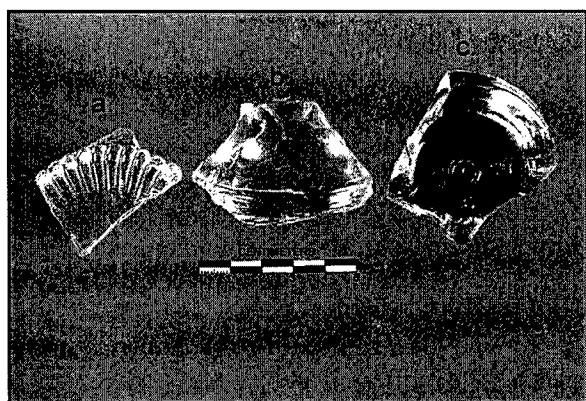


Figure 57. Selected historic period glass artifacts recovered from Locus B of Site 16TR19: (a) blown-in-mold bottle glass shard with diagonal curved ribs (FS #152); (b) blown-in-mold bottle glass shard (FS #134); and (c) machine made Coke bottle base embossed with [C in circle (Chattanooga Glass Co. mark)] 59/6" (FS #146).

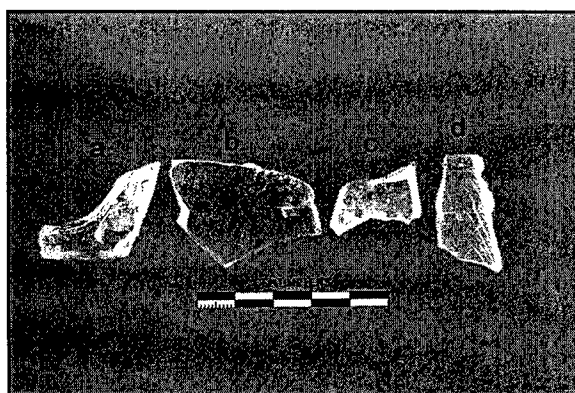


Figure 58. Selected historic period glass artifacts recovered from Locus B of Site 16TR19: (a) machine made Coke bottle glass shard embossed with "...[RE]GIST[ERED].../[PATE]NT O[FFICE]..." (FS #121); (b) blown-in-mold bottle glass shard with a demarcated fluted area (FS #129); (c) machine made bottle glass shard with an applied color decal (FS #131); and (d) machine made bottle glass lip shard with a crown finish (FS #137).

the confluence of that distributary and Four Point Bayou (Tables 1 and 3 and Attachment 1). The site occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. Site 16TR26 is positioned between Bayou Sale to the east and an interdistributary wetland to the west.

In 1952, McIntire characterized Site 16TR26 as a small prehistoric period shell midden with an unidentified cultural/temporal affiliation and he noted that the site was eroding into Bayou Sale (Brown et al. 2000). Later, when Altschul (1978) visited Site 16TR26 in 1978, he stated that the site was destroyed or submerged, but he identified a scatter of prehistoric ceramic sherds along the west bank of Bayou Sale; five plain body sherds were surface collected from the scatter. No evidence of a shell midden, however, was reported. A total of four shovel tests were excavated within the limits of the ceramic scatter and they extended to depths of approximately 35 cmbs (13.8 inbs); 1 m (3.3 ft) deep core samples were excavated at the base of each shovel test. None of these shovel tests or core samples produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. None-the-less, since Altschul (1978) assumed that Site 16TR26 may represent the remains of a submerged cultural resource, he assessed Site 16TR26 as potentially significant.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited the mapped location of Site 16TR26 as part of the current investigation; however, no evidence of the site was identified during survey. A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82.0 ft) intervals throughout a 100 x 150 m (328.1 x 492.1 ft) area that encompassed the mapped location of the site. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. In addition, no cultural material was observed across the surface of the mapped vicinity of the site. These results suggest that Site 16TR26 has been destroyed. This interpretation is consistent with the findings of McIntire, who reported in 1952 that the site was eroding into Bayou Sale, and Altschul (1978), who reported in 1978 that the site either was submerged or destroyed. No additional testing at the mapped location of Site 16TR26 is recommended since this site apparently has been destroyed.

16TR33

Site 16TR33 is located on a subsided natural levee approximately 250 m (820 ft) west of Bayou Pointe au Chien and 2.8 km (1.7 mi) northwest of the intersection of that bayou and Cutoff Canal (Tables 1 and 3 and Attachment 1). The site consists of a small, prehistoric period truncated earthwork. The area surrounding the site has been transformed into freshwater marsh by subsidence throughout the site vicinity (Brown et al. 2000). Currently, Site 16TR33 lies at an approximate elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD, and the crest of the mound rises approximately 2.0 m (6.56 ft) above the surrounding water.

Originally recorded by McIntire and Kniffen in 1952 based on information provided by Randolph Bazet, the mound at Site 16TR33 was characterized at that time as slightly elongated around the base and truncated on the top (Brown et al. 2000) the mound dimensions were recorded as 9.1 m (30 ft) in length by 6.1 m (20 ft) in width by 2.1 m (7 ft) in height. In addition to the mound, a brick structure also was reported at the site. No subsurface testing was conducted as a result of the 1952 investigation.

Altschul (1978) revisited Site 16TR33 in 1978. As part of that investigation, he excavated a series of shovel tests around the base of the mound and throughout the surrounding area; in addition, two units were excavated into the side of the mound. Cultural/faunal material was recovered from both of the exploratory units excavated within the mound. This material consisted of 1 French Fork Incised *var. Iberville* ceramic sherd and 10 faunal specimens; the faunal material was identified as bobcat (*Lynx rufus*; n=1), unidentified mammal (n=1), brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*; n=7) and Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*; n=1). The majority of the faunal material originated from a buried deposit of dark sandy clay loam that Altschul (1978) identified as a midden deposit. While only one prehistoric period ceramic sherd was recovered, Altschul suggested that Site 16TR33 probably dated from the late Plaquemine period. The site was assessed as significant, and preservation of the mound was recommended (Altschul 1978).

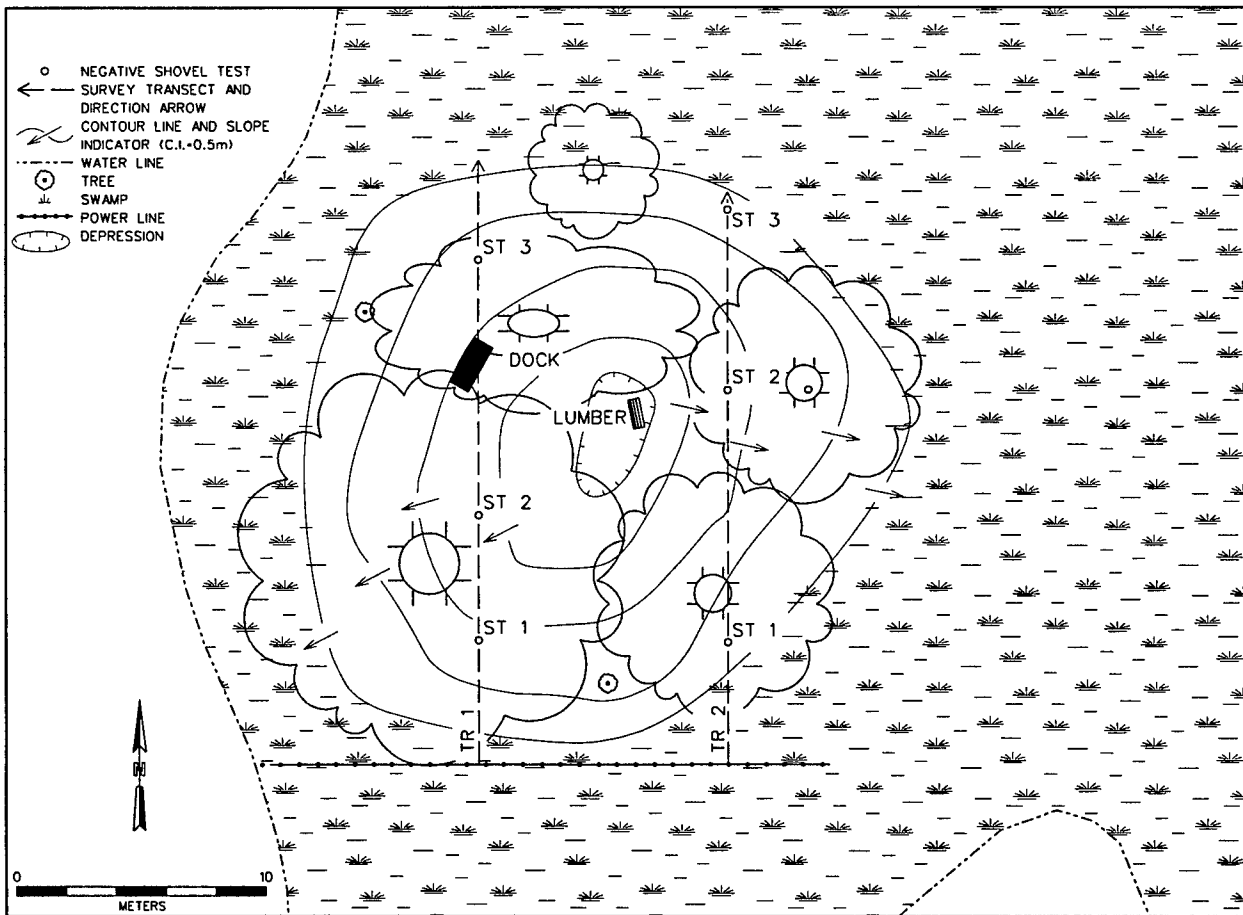


Figure 59. Plan view of Site 16TR33.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Site 16TR33 as part of the current cultural resources investigation (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 59 and 60). The site was visible as a small cluster of live oak trees from Louisiana Highway 665. The dimensions of the mound were recorded as 24 m (79 ft) in length, 23 m (75 ft) in width, and 2.0 m (6.56 ft) in height. A small depression measuring 5 m (16 ft) in length by 3 m (10 ft) in width by 0.75 m (2.46 ft) in depth was found in the center of the mound. While no evidence of the brick structure previously reported by McIntire and Kniffen was identified, the depression on the mound may have been associated with that structure. Portions of a modern, wooden dock also were observed scattered across the mound structure.

Fieldwork at Site 16TR33 consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing and probing throughout the site area. A

total of six shovel tests were excavated within the mound during survey (Figure 59). A typical shovel test was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and each exhibited only a single stratum (Stratum I) in profile (Figure 61). This stratum was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam. One shovel test, Shovel Test 3 on Transect 2, however, was positioned at the base of the mound and it extended to the water table at a depth of 32 cmbs (12.6 inbs). None of the shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material. In addition to the shovel testing, systematic probing was conducted at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals around the base of the mound. No evidence of buried cultural deposits was identified during the probing.

With the exception of the depression mentioned above, the mound structure at Site 16TR33 is in good condition. Although no cultural material was recovered as a result of the current in-



Figure 60. An overview of Site 16TR33 facing west.

vestigation, previous work at the site by Altschul (1978) suggested that an intact midden deposit may be present at the site. The failure of the current investigation to document this midden may be due to subsidence in the site vicinity. Over 20 years have elapsed between Altschul's investigation of the site (1978) and the fieldwork completed as a result of the current study. Consequently, the midden deposit may be deeply buried at the site. The presence of an intact mound and the possibility of deeply buried cultural deposits at Site 16TR33 affirm Altschul's (1978) previous assessment of the site as significant. Avoidance of Site 16TR33 is recommended.

16TR71

Site 16TR71, a Plaquemine period artifact scatter overlain by a nineteenth to twentieth century historic period artifact scatter, is located near the confluence of Bayou du Large and Small Bayou La Pointe. The site is positioned on the west bank of Bayou du Large approximately 20 m (65.6 ft) to the west of Louisiana Highway 315 (Tables 1 and 3 and Attachment 1). Site 16TR71 occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of less than 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. The site area has been impacted severely by modern development. A bridge extending across Bayou du Large is situated immediately south of the site, and several paved thoroughfares, including Louisiana Highway 315, flank the site to the south and east. Residential development has occurred in the area positioned just north of the site. Lastly,

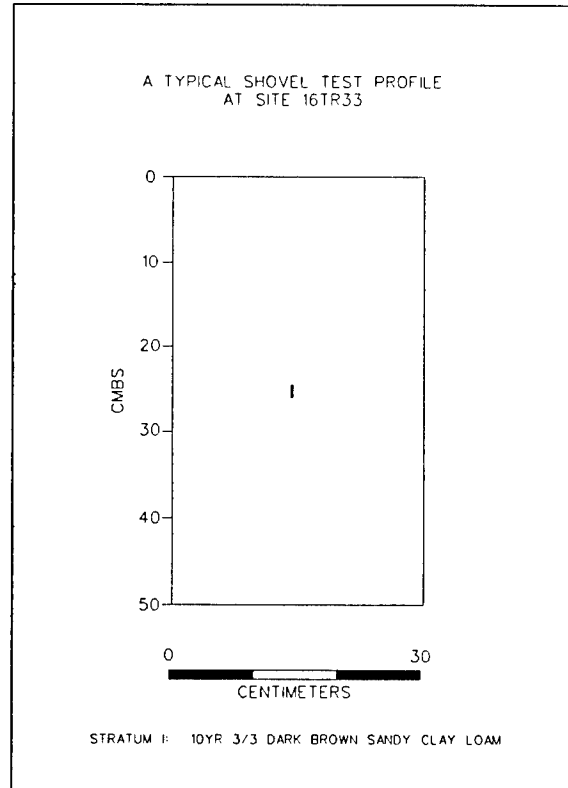


Figure 61. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16TR33.

local informants have reported that Bayou du Large has been dredged repeatedly in the vicinity of the site (Brown et al. 1996).

Site 16TR71 first was located by Randolph Bazet in 1953 and it was recorded by McIntire (1958) in 1958. McIntire characterized the site as a Plaquemine period shell midden based on the analysis of the temporally diagnostic cultural material provided by Bazet (McIntire 1958). Altschul (1978) relocated Site 16TR71 in 1978. He described the site as a scatter of oyster shell and prehistoric and historic/modern period cultural material that extended along the west bank of Bayou du Large. A local resident, Mr. Norman Frederick, informed Altschul that a second bridge extending across Bayou du Large once was located at Site 16TR71 but it since had been destroyed. Consequently, Altschul argued that the cultural and faunal material present at Site 16TR71 represented spoil deposited during the construction of the bridge. Since he believed that the artifacts present at the site did not represent a

primary deposit of cultural material, Altschul assessed Site 16TR71 as not significant (Altschul 1978).

Weinstein and Kelley (1992) attempted to relocate Site 16TR71 in 1991. At that time, Mr. Frederick again was interviewed, but this time he stated that a second bridge had not been constructed across Bayou du Large. Consequently, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) revised Altschul's (1978) interpretation of the site. Where Altschul had characterized the scatter of faunal material and artifacts as spoil associated with the construction of a bridge, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) suggested that the site may represent a primary deposit of cultural material. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) also refined McIntire's (1958) analysis of the prehistoric period cultural material previously recovered from the site. They argued that the site dated principally from the late Plaquemine period, however, possible Coles Creek and protohistoric (possibly Houmas) components may exist within the site. Although they attempted to relocate the site, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) observed only a few shells. They argue that erosion along the bank of Bayou du Large (a loss of up to 4.6 - 6.1 m [15 - 20 ft] of bankline over the last 80 years according to Mr. Frederick) had destroyed the site.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Site 16TR71 as part of the current investigation (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 62 and 63). The site, now positioned at the southern end of a recent residential development, was examined for evidence of intact cultural deposits. In addition to the small bridge house constructed in the southeast corner of the site, a mobile home now lies within the recorded

limits of the site. Site 16TR71 is bounded to the north by a residential dwelling, to the south by Terrebonne Parish Road 111, to the east by Jane Lynne Court Road, and to the west by Bayou du Large.

Fieldwork at Site 16TR71 consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing. A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated to define the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site (Figure 62). A total of 13 shovel tests actually fell within the limits of the site, 11 of which produced cultural or faunal material. This material included 17 prehistoric period ceramic sherds (Table 15), 1 prehistoric period lithic artifact, 87 historic period artifacts (Table 16), and 18 faunal specimens (Table 17). No cultural material was observed or collected from the surface of the site.

The prehistoric cultural material recovered from Site 16TR71 consisted of 2 Baytown Plain, *var. Cataoautche* sherds, 3 Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* sherds, 1 Buras Incised *var. unspecified* sherd, 3 Fatherland Incised, *var. unspecified* sherds, 1 Maddox Engraved, *var. Barataria* sherd, 1 Plaquemine Brushed, *var. unspecified* sherd, 6 unidentified prehistoric sherds, and 1 unmodified chert flake (Table 15 and Figure 64). Temporally diagnostic ceramic artifacts recovered from the site, including Plaquemine Brushed *var. unspecified*, Baytown, Plain *var. Cataoautche*, Buras Incised *var. unspecified*, Fatherland Incised, *var. unspecified*, and Maddox Engraved, *var. Barataria*, suggested that the prehistoric component of the site dated to the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian cultures. The lithic artifact recovered from the site was not temporally diagnostic.

Table 15. Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts Recovered from Site 16TR71.

PROVENIENCE	TYPE	VARIETY	APLASTIC INCLUSIONS	VESSEL PORTION	PRESUMED CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TOTAL
Stratum I	Plaquemine Brushed	unspecified	Grog	Rim(s)		1
I Total						1
Stratum II	Baytown Plain	Cataoautche	Grog	Body(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	2
		unspecified	Grog	Body(s)		3
	Buras Incised	unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	1
	Fatherland Incised	unspecified	Shell	Body(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	1
					Mississippian	2
	Maddox Engraved	Barataria	Grog	Body(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	1
	unidentified	unspecified	Grog	Indeter.		6
II Total						16
Grand Total						17

Table 16. Historic Period Cultural Material Recovered From Site 16TR71.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	SPECIFIC ARTIFACT DATES:	TOTAL	
Stratum I	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Opaque Glaze w/Int. Brown Glaze on Buff			1	
		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	post ca. 1768		1	
		Whiteware	Decal Decorated	post ca. 1880		1	
			Plain	ca. 1820-1900+		9	
		Yellowware	Mocha Decorated	ca. 1840-1900		1	
	Glass	"Depression" Glass	Peach			1	
		Flat Glass Shards				15	
		Lamp Glass	Colorless			1	
		Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	ca. 1958 - 69 (ads)	1	
						1	
		Pressed Glass	Colorless			1	
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	ca. 1875-1920		1	
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber			1	
			Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	ca. 1875-1920		1	
			Colorless			4	
			Light Aqua			1	
		Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)			1
				Bolt(s)			1
				Buckle(s)			1
	Miscellaneous Kitchen		Lid(s)			1	
	Nail(s)		Machine-Cut, Stamped Head	ca. late 1830s-1890s+		1	
			Machine-Cut, Unidentified Head Style	ca. 1790s-1890s+		1	
			Unidentified			1	
			Wire, Common			5	
			Wire, unidentified	post ca. 1890		2	
	Unidentified Metal		Sheet Metal			1	
			Unidentified Iron Object(s)			5	
Stratum I Total						61	
Stratum II	Glass	Flat Glass Shards				1	
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Dark Green			1	
	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common			1	
		Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal			1	
			Unidentified Iron Object(s)			1	
Stratum II Total						5	
Grand Total						66	

Table 17. Faunal Material Recovered from Site 16TR71.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Stratum I	Invertebrata	Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster		3
	Mammalia	Cricetidae	Ondatra	zibethicus	Muskrat	Incisors	2
						Molar	1
					UID Mammal	Rodentia femur fragment	1
						Rodentia spp. calcaneous	1
						Shaft fragments	2
						Vertebra?	1
	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate		2
Stratum I Total							13
Stratum II	Reptilia	Alligatoridae	Alligator	mississippiensis	American alligator	Shaft fragments	3
	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Probably Alligator	2
Stratum II Total							5
Grand Total							18

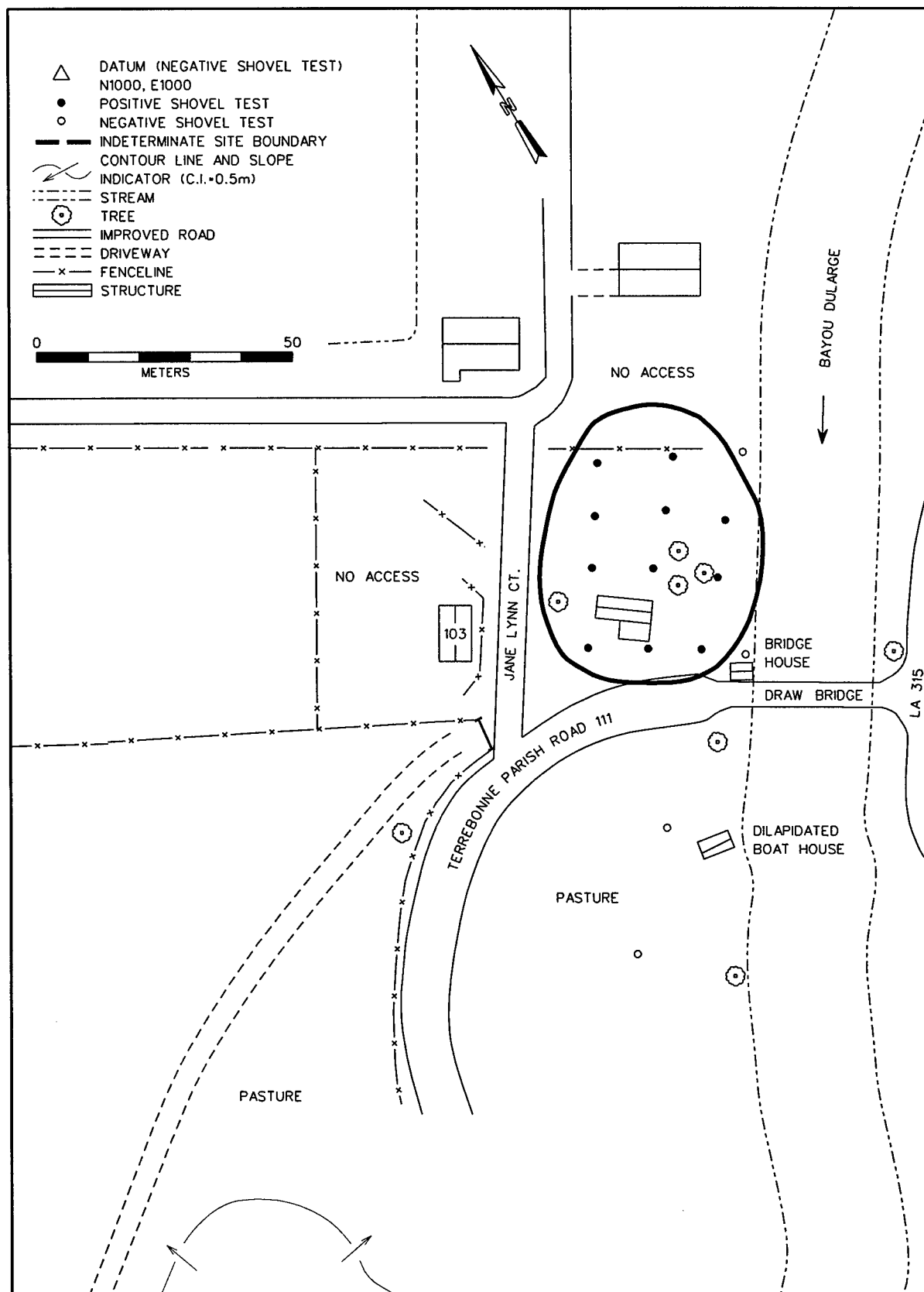


Figure 62. Plan view of Site 16TR71.



Figure 63. An overview of Site 16TR71 facing north-east.

The historic period artifacts recovered from Site 16TR71 consisted of 13 ceramic sherds (1 domestic brown stoneware sherd, 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, 10 whiteware sherds, and 1 yellowware sherd), 17 brick fragments, 1 bone button, 30 glass shards (1 "Depression" glass shard, 16 flat glass shards, 1 lamp glass shard, 2 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 pressed glass shard, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shard, and 8 unidentified glass shards), 23 metal objects or fragments (1 barbed wire fragment, 1 bolt, 1 buckle, 1 lid, 11 nails, 2 pieces of sheet metal, and 6 unidentified metal fragments), 1 fired clay lump, and 2 pieces of plastic (Table 16). Temporally diagnostic material recovered from the site included hard paste porcelain, whiteware, yellowware, machine-made bottle glass, amethyst-colored glass, machine cut nails, and wire nails; this component of Site 16TR71 probably dates from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries (Figures 65 - 67). The recovery of architectural debris, e.g., brick fragments and nails, as well as domestic artifacts such as refined earthenwares and bottle glass (Table 18) suggest that a dwelling may have once stood at the site.

The faunal material recovered from Site 16TR71 consisted of 3 pieces of Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), 3 muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) bones, 5 unidentified mammal remains, 3 American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) bones, and 4 specimens characterized as unidentified vertebrata (Table 17). None of the faunal material had been modified. The most interesting aspect of the faunal subassemblage was the relative absence of shell (n=3), particularly

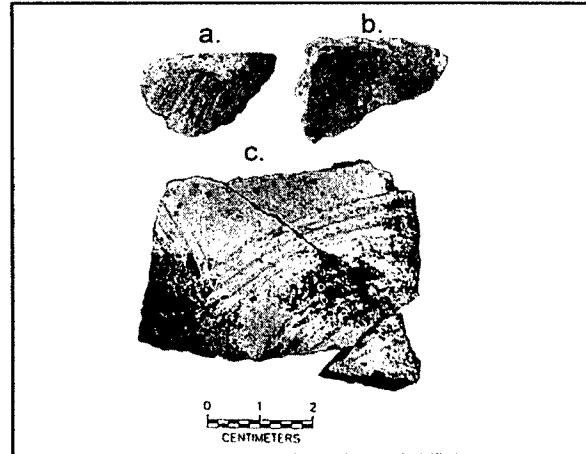


Figure 64. Selected prehistoric period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR71: (a) Plaquemine Brushed, var. unspecified (FS #177); (b) Baytown Plain, var. Cataoautche ceramic sherd (FS #176); and (c) three Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified ceramic sherds (FS # 175 and FS #176) which mend to form a single sherd.

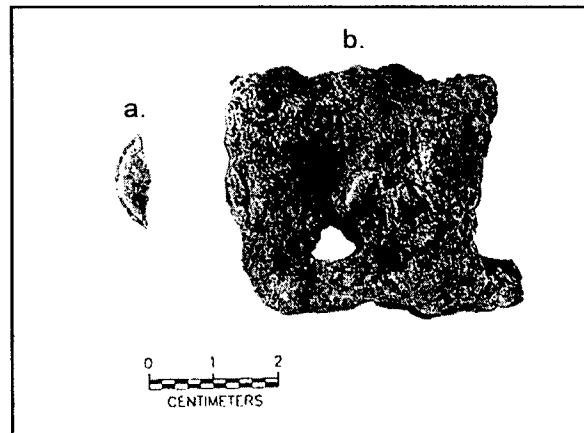


Figure 65. Selected historic period artifacts recovered from Site 16TR71: (a) bone button fragment (FS # 186) and (b) iron buckle (FS #181).

since the site originally was reported to be the remains of a shell midden.

A typical shovel test excavated at Site 16TR71 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 ins) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 68). Stratum I consisted of a deposit of dark brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 29 cmbs (11.4 ins). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam; this layer ex-

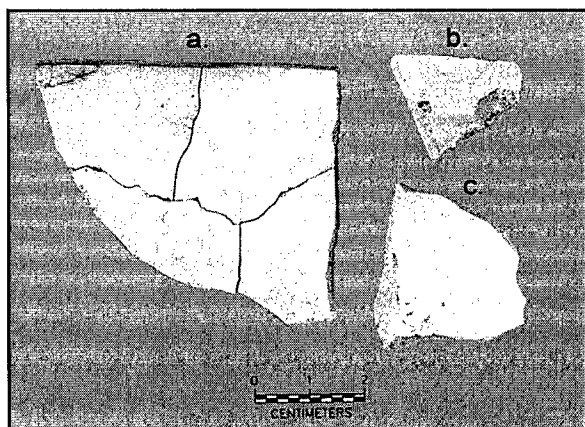


Figure 66. Selected historic period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR71: (a) four plain whiteware sherds (FS #170) which mend to form a single sherd; (b) plain whiteware sherd (FS #170); and (c) whiteware sherd with decal decoration (FS #184).



Figure 67. A single machine made bottle (FS # 178) with a continuous thread lip and embossed with "Liquiprin" on front and back of shoulder as well as with "12" in a circle on base recovered from Site 16TR71.

Table 18. Ceramic and Glass Artifacts Recovered from Site 16TR71 by Type, Subtype, and Vessel Portion.

CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Opaque Glaze w/Int. Brown Glaze on Buff	Body(s)	Asphalt residue on interior	1
	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	Body(s)		1
	Whiteware	Decal Decorated	Base(s)	Floral pattern	1
		Plain	Base(s)		2
			Body(s)		2
			Rim(s)		1
			Rim/ Body	1 rim and 3 body sherds mend	4
	Yellowware	Mocha Decorated	Body(s)	Blue mocha on cream-colored glaze	1
Glass	"Depression" Glass	Peach	Rim(s)	Tumbler fragment	1
	Flat Glass Shards		Lip(s)	Chimney fragment	1
				4 mend and 5 mend	10
					5
	Lamp Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Chimney fragment	1
	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Modern; "DISPO[SE OF PROPERLY]"	1
			Complete	Continuous thread lip; "Liquiprin" on front and back of shoulder; "12" in a circle on base; textured shoulder and heel	1
	Pressed Glass	Colorless	Indeterminate	Indeterminate pattern	1
	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	Neck(s)		1
	Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber	Body(s)		1
		Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	Shoulder(s)	Very light amethyst	1
		Colorless	Body(s)		2
			Indeterminate		1
			Shoulder(s)		1
		Dark Green	Indeterminate		1
Light Aqua		Body(s)		1	
Grand Total					43

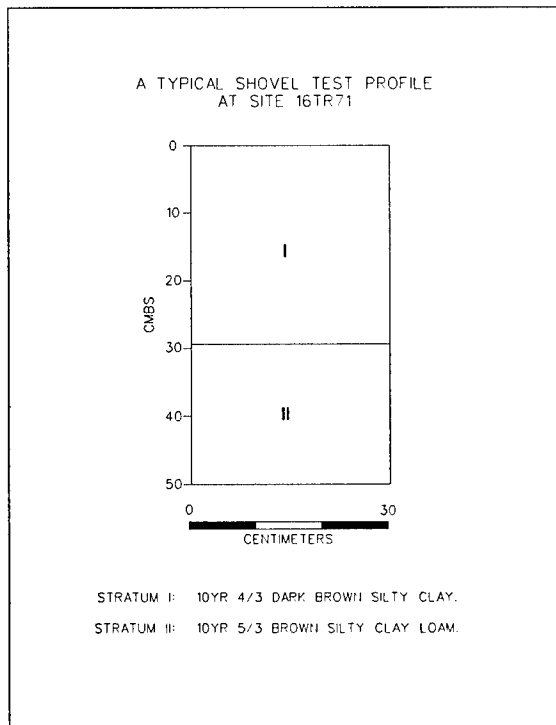


Figure 68. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16TR71.

tended from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Cultural and faunal material was recovered both from Stratum I ($n=95$) and from Stratum II ($n=28$) of the site matrix. While a small number of prehistoric period artifacts were collected from Stratum I ($n=2$; 11 percent), the majority of the material originated from Stratum II ($n=16$; 89 percent). Conversely, a majority of the historic period artifacts originated from Stratum I of the site matrix ($n=80$; 92 percent), while only a minority of the material was recovered from Stratum II ($n=7$; 8 percent). The faunal material was collected primarily from Stratum I ($n=13$; 72 percent), however, some material was recovered from Stratum II ($n=5$; 28 percent).

The current investigation demonstrated that portions of Site 16TR71 still are present along Bayou du Large; Weinstein and Kelley's (1992) failure to document the site in 1992 is likely due to the fact that the site lacks a discernible surface expression and they apparently did not excavate shovel tests within the site area. A number of the prehistoric period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR71 date to the Late Plaquemine/

Mississippian cultures; no evidence of an earlier Coles Creek or later protohistoric occupation was identified as a result of the current investigation. Interestingly, relatively few shells ($n=3$) were recovered from the site and no evidence of a shell midden was identified. It is likely that the shell midden has eroded completely into Bayou du Large. The historic period component of the site probably represents the remains of a no longer standing nineteenth to twentieth century dwelling. No intact architectural features, however, were identified at the site.

Although portions of Site 16TR71 have been disturbed by erosion and possibly by construction, the vertical distribution of the recovered artifacts suggested that intact cultural deposits may still be present within the site. While only 18 prehistoric period artifacts were recovered from Site 16TR71, the vast majority of this material ($n=16$; 89 percent) originated from Stratum II of the site matrix; only 2 prehistoric ceramic sherds ceramic (11 percent) were recovered from Stratum I. On the contrary, most of the historic period artifacts originated from Stratum I ($n=80$; 92 percent); only 7 historic period artifacts were recovered from Stratum II. These results suggest that, despite the amount of disturbance present at the site, the prehistoric and historic period components may be stratified. Consequently, Site 16TR71 may possess research potential. This site may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or additional testing of Site 16TR71 is recommended.

Newly Recorded Standing Structures

A total of two newly recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age were documented in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana (55-1113 and 55-1112). Each of these structures is described below.

Standing Structure 55-1113

Standing Structure 55-1113 is located along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 700 m (2,296.6 ft) upstream from the confluence of that bayou and Lapeyrouse Canal (Table 3; Attachment 1; and Figure 69). The building is situated between Louisiana Highway 55 and a wetland. Standing Structure 55-1113 lies on a

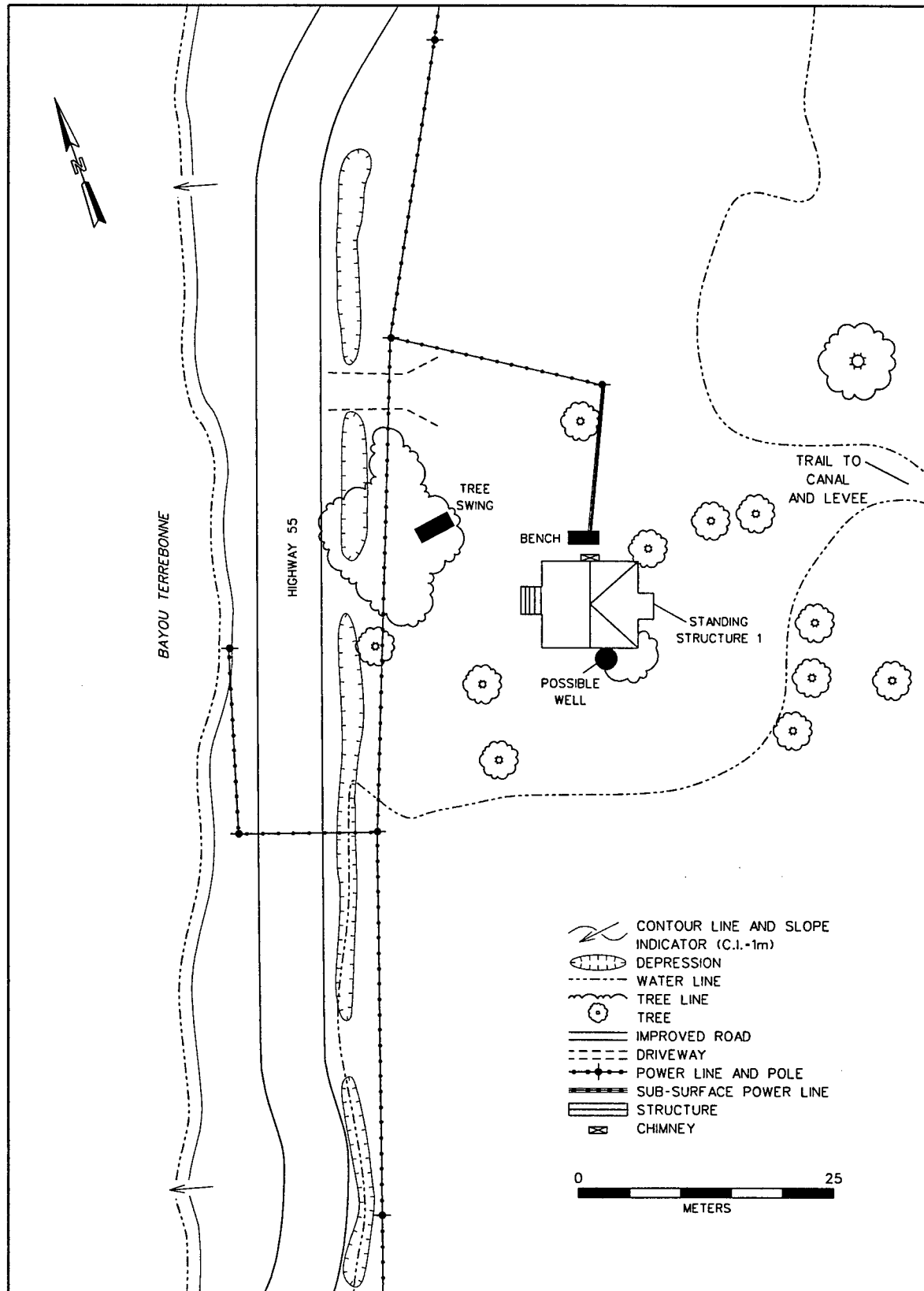


Figure 69. Plan view of Standing Structure 55-1113.



Figure 70. An overview of the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the horizontally oriented wooden planks, the front porch, the square wooden posts, the wooden steps, the paneled front door, the two side windows, and the supporting piers.



Figure 71. An overview of the side (northern) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the horizontally oriented wooden planks, the four windows, the gable wall brick chimney, and the supporting piers. Also note the slightly overhanging eave along the front (western) elevation.

distributary natural levee and at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., documented this building while en route to previously recorded Standing Structure 55-1011.

Standing Structure 55-1113 consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling (Figures 70 - 73) (McAlester and McAlester 1998). Since the interior of the structure could not be accessed, the floor plan is not known; however, it appears to be associated with the massed plan, side-gabled family. Standing Structure 55-1113 is slightly rectangular in plan, one story in height, and it measures 8.5 x 9.5 m (27.9 x 31.2 ft) in size. The configuration of the roof is unique in that the front (western) half is side-gabled (Figure 70), while the rear (eastern) half contains a cross gable (Figures 72 and 74). The structure contains slightly overhanging eaves on all four sides with rafters exposed along the front (western) elevation of the dwelling (Figures 71 and 73). The roof consists of corrugated metal. A brick chimney is positioned along the northern gable wall of the dwelling (Figures 71 and 75). A well or cistern is located along the south elevation of the structure.

Standing Structure 55-1113 is supported by masonry (brick and cinder block) piers (Figure

76); the cinder block piers likely represent replacements. The structure is wood frame, with a braced frame construction (Figure 77). Standing Structure 55-1113 is clad in both cut and hand-planed wooden planks; the planks are horizontally oriented along the front (western) elevation of the dwelling as well as along the northern and southern sides; the planks are vertically oriented along the wall of the rear (eastern) elevation of the dwelling, but they are horizontally oriented along the rear gable (Figures 70 - 73). The vertical planks are lapped (Figure 77), while the horizontal planks are flush. The exterior of Standing Structure 55-1113 is painted yellow on the front (western) side, but the sides and rear of the dwelling have not been painted.

The front porch of Standing Structure 55-1113 spans the entire façade of the eastern side of the dwelling and it is contained beneath the principal roof (Figure 70). The front porch contains four squared wooden columns and two wooden steps with a railing (Figure 78). The porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks painted gray. Other than the fact that the front (eastern) façade of the dwelling is painted yellow, there is no ornamentation associated with the front porch. The back porch consists of a simple, extended deck comprised of flush boards and it lacks a roof (Figure 72).

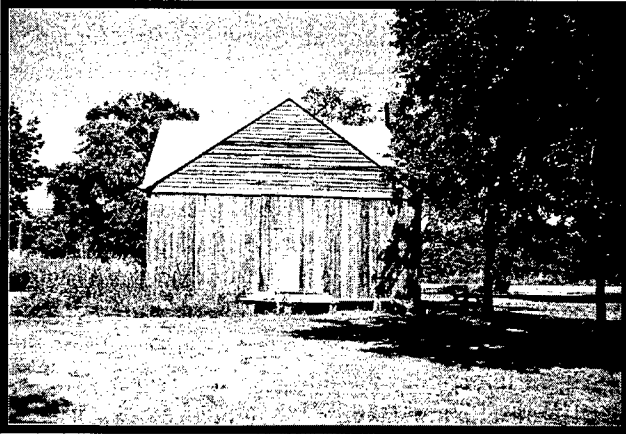


Figure 72. An overview of the rear (eastern) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the cross gable, the horizontally oriented planks along the exterior wall, the vertically oriented planks along the gable, the back door, the back porch, and the supporting piers.

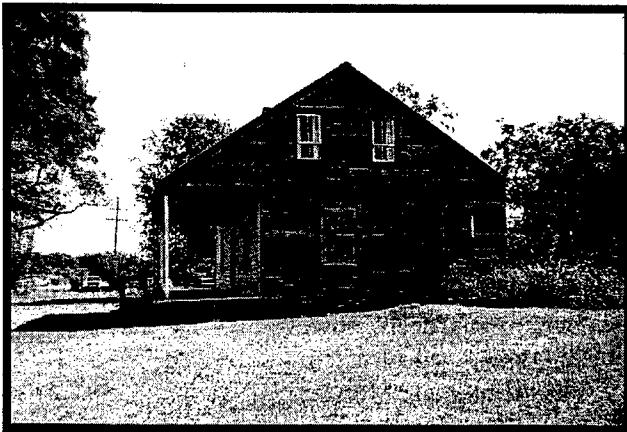


Figure 73. An overview of the side (southern) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the horizontally oriented planks, the four windows, and the supporting piers. Also note the slightly overhanging eave along the front (western) elevation.



Figure 74. A detail of the cross gable along the rear (eastern) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113.

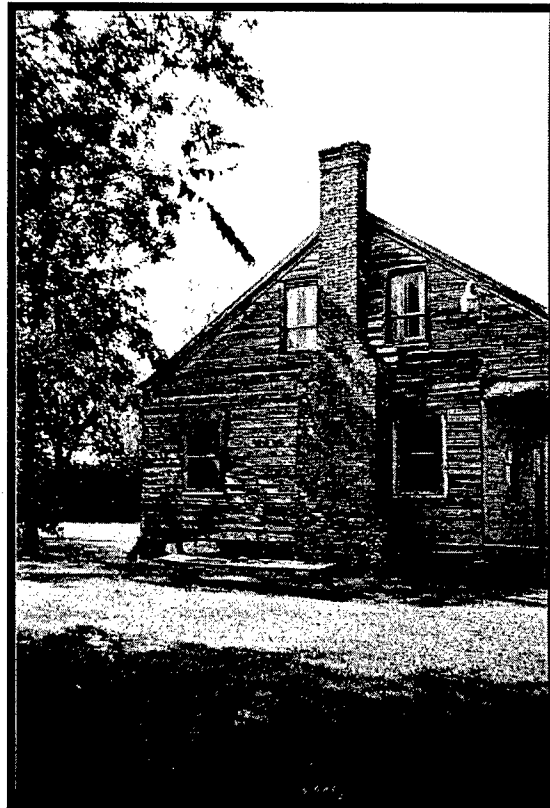


Figure 75. A detail of the gable wall brick chimney along the northern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113.

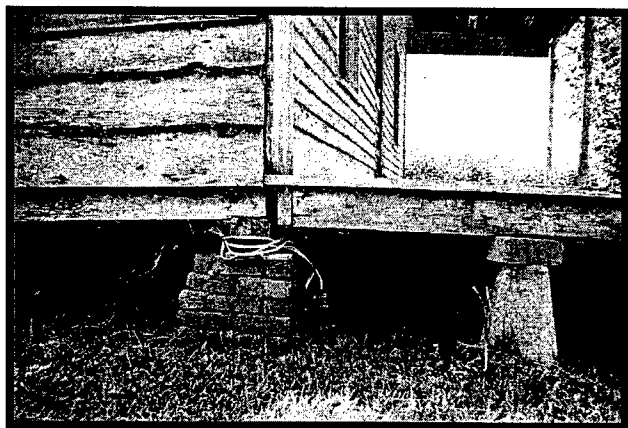


Figure 76. A detail of the masonry (brick and cinder block) piers at Standing Structure 55-1113.



Figure 77. A detail of the northern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113 depicting the wood frame, braced frame construction. The braced frame can be seen in the section where the wooden planks have been removed. Also note that the horizontally oriented wooden planks are lapped.



Figure 78. A detail of the squared wooden columns, the wooden steps, and the railing on the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1113.

The front door at Standing Structure 55-1113 is wooden and paneled and it contains three windows; a ghost seam running around the boundaries of the front door suggests that at one time the front entryway was much larger, but it since has been replaced with a smaller opening (Figure 79). The back door of Standing Structure 55-1113 is paneled with no windows (Figure 80). The front (eastern) side of the dwelling contains two windows, one to either side of the front door; both windows are double hung (3/2) (Figures 70 and 81). The southern and northern sides of Standing Structure 55-1113 contain four windows each; two are positioned on the main floor and two are incorporated into the gable (Figures 71, 73, 82, and 83). Each of these windows is double hung (3/2 on the main floor and 2/2 on the gable). There are no windows on the rear (eastern) side of the dwelling.

The actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1113 is unknown, but the estimated date is early to mid-nineteenth century. The National style generally dates from post ca. 1850 to 1890, but it also continues into the twentieth century. The simple, symmetrical floor plan of Standing Structure 55-1113, a four-cornered dwelling that is probably two rooms wide by two rooms deep, however, is characteristic of buildings constructed prior to ca. 1850 (McAlester and McAlester 1998).

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1113 consists of a mid-nineteenth century, National style, massed plan, side-gabled dwelling. It is a distinguishable entity that appears to be characteristic both of the National style and of the nineteenth century. In addition, it contains at least one unique architectural attribute in the roof configuration; the roof combines elements of both side-gabled and cross-gabled forms. Standing Structure 55-1113 is situated in a rural area that appears to retain integrity of setting. Lastly, the building is occupied and well maintained. These results suggest that Standing Structure 55-1113 may possess research potential as an exemplar of a mid-nineteenth century National style dwelling. This structure may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4 [c]). Avoidance or additional recordation of Standing Structure 55-1113 is recommended.



Figure 79. A detail of the paneled front door at Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the ghost seam running along the boundary of the door. Also note the flush wooden planks that comprise the porch floor.

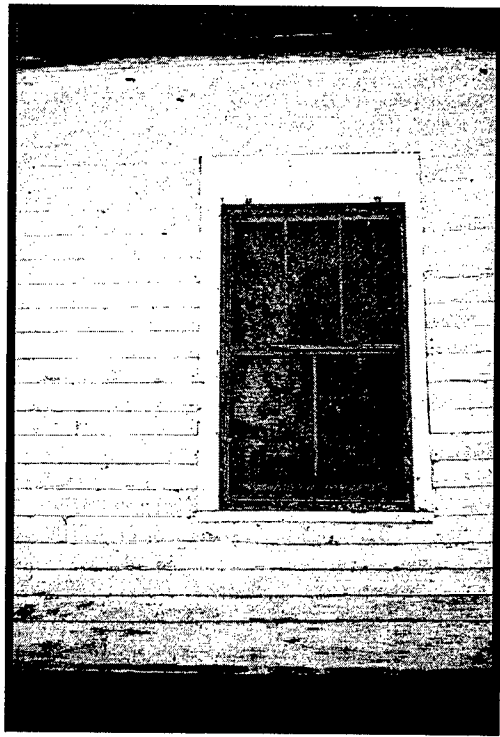


Figure 81. A detail of a window along the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the paned (3/2) glass.

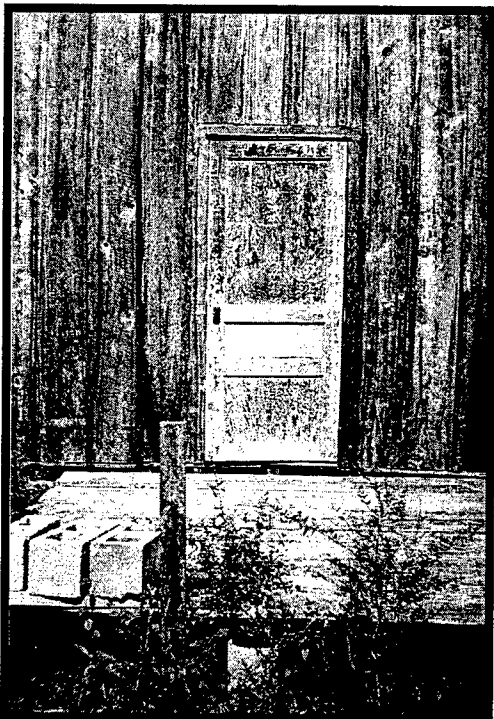


Figure 80. A detail of the paneled back door at Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the vertically oriented wooden planks along the wall of the rear (eastern) elevation.

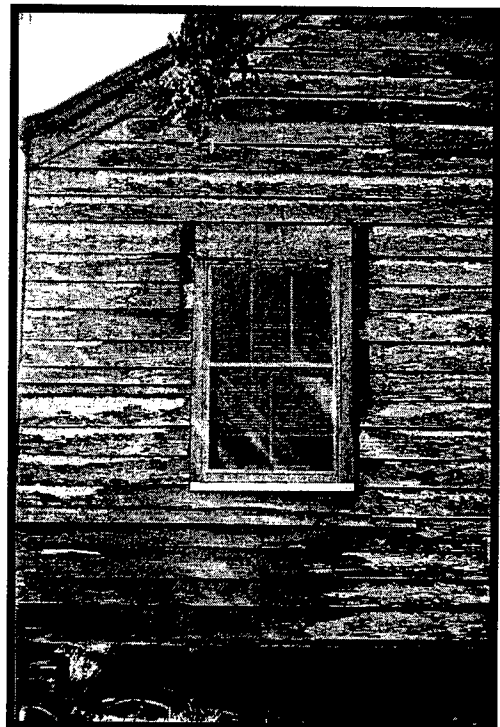


Figure 82. A detail of a window along the wall of the northern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the paned (3/2) glass.



Figure 83. A detail of two windows along the gable wall of the southern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1113. Note the paned (2/2) glass.

Standing Structure 55-1112

Standing Structure 55-1112 is located on the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 0.9 km (0.6 mi) upstream from the confluence of that bayou and the Lapeyrouse Canal (Table 3; Attachment 1; and Figure 84). The building is bounded to the west by Bayou Terrebonne and to the east by an intertributary wetland. It occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., documented Standing Structure 55-1112 while en route to previously recorded Standing Structure 55-1011.

Standing Structure 55-1112 was characterized as a heavily deteriorated, symmetrical, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun that also contains elements reminiscent of the Craftsman style (Figures 85, 86, and 87) (McAlester and McAlester 1998). Access to the

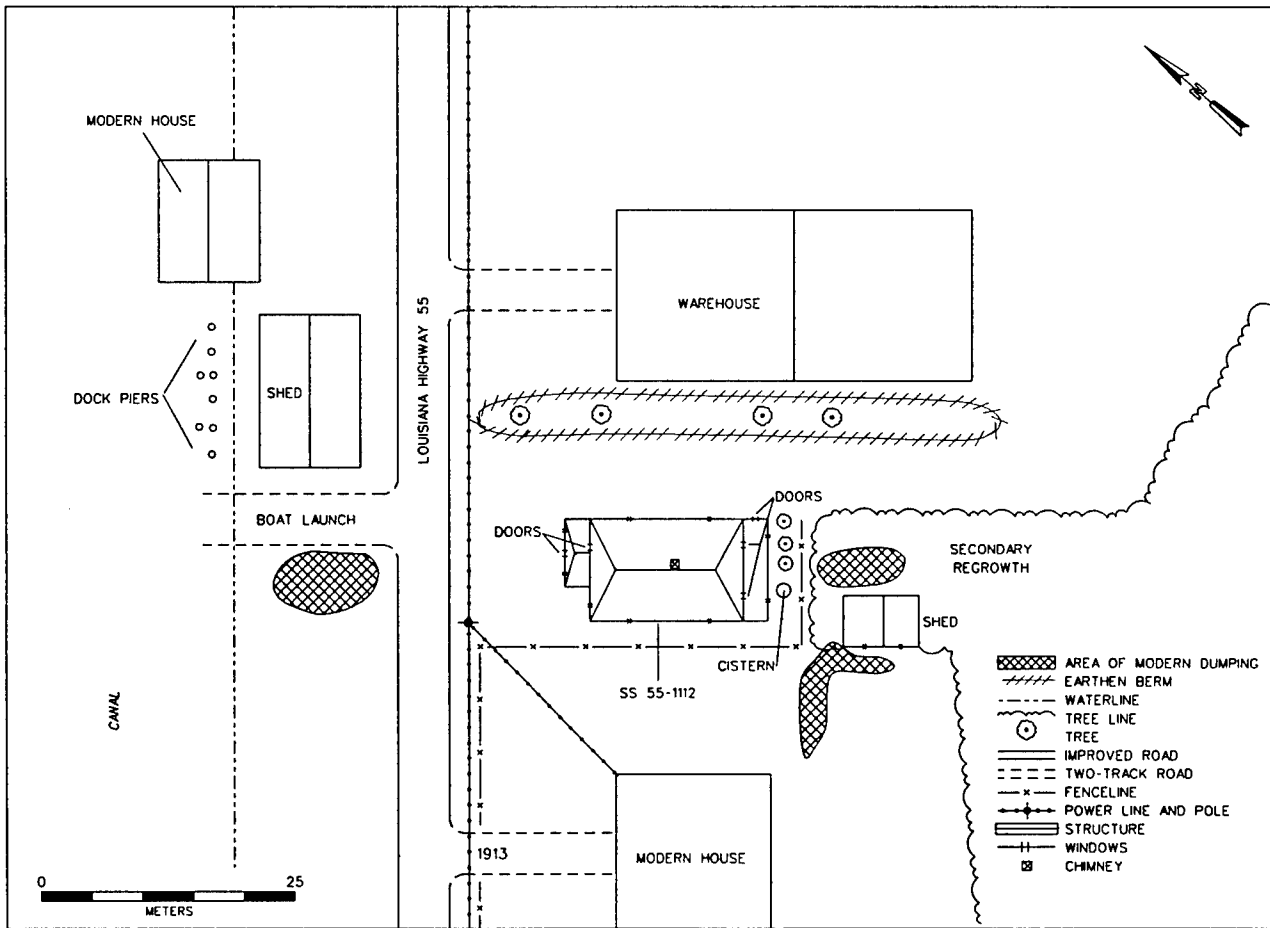


Figure 84. Plan view of Standing Structure 55-1112.



Figure 85. An overview of the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1112. Note the extended front porch with the partially dropped front-gable roof. This configuration is reminiscent of the Craftsman architectural style.



Figure 86. An overview of the northern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1112. Note the front porch, the horizontally oriented wooden plank cladding, the interior slope chimney, and the back door.



Figure 87. An overview of the rear (eastern) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1112. Note the horizontally oriented wooden plank cladding, the interior slope chimney, and the back door.

interior of this building was not available. Standing Structure 55-1112 is rectangular in plan and one story in height and it measures approximately 10 x 17.5 m (32.8 x 57.4 ft) in size. The front-gabled roof is comprised of corrugated metal. Standing Structure 55-1112 contains an interior brick chimney positioned on the slope of the gable (Figure 88). A subterranean cistern is located adjacent to the eastern side of the dwelling (Figure 89), and a shed is positioned to the rear of the building.

The foundation material at Standing Structure 55-1112 consists of masonry (concrete) piers (Figure 90). The building is wood frame, with a balloon or platform frame construction (Figure 91). Standing Structure 55-1112 is clad in horizontally oriented, lapped wooden planks and commercial plywood (Figures 85, 86, and 87). Although a majority of the paint is worn off of the building, paint chips on the exterior of the dwelling suggest that it originally was painted gray and white.

The front porch at Standing Structure 55-1112 is partial width and it is confined to the northern two-thirds of the eastern façade of the dwelling (Figures 84, 85, and 92). The porch is extended with a partially dropped, front-gable roof (Figure 85). The juxtaposition of the partially dropped, front-gabled porch roof on the front-gabled main roof is characteristic of the Craftsman architectural style, a tradition that dates from ca. 1905 - 1930 (McAlester and McAlester 1998). The front porch is enclosed in commercial plywood (Figure 92) and it contains four squared wooden columns. The porch is accessed by two wooden steps (Figure 93), and the porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks. Standing Structure 55-1112 does not contain a back porch.

Although the front entryway at Standing Structure 55-1112 contains a screen door, the main door has been removed (Figure 94). Similarly, the rear door at the building also is missing (Figure 95). Standing Structure 55-1112 contains seven windows; one window is positioned on the eastern side of the dwelling, and two windows each are situated on the northern, southern, and western sides. The windows are double hung with 6/6 panes (Figure 96).

While the actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1112 is not known, the

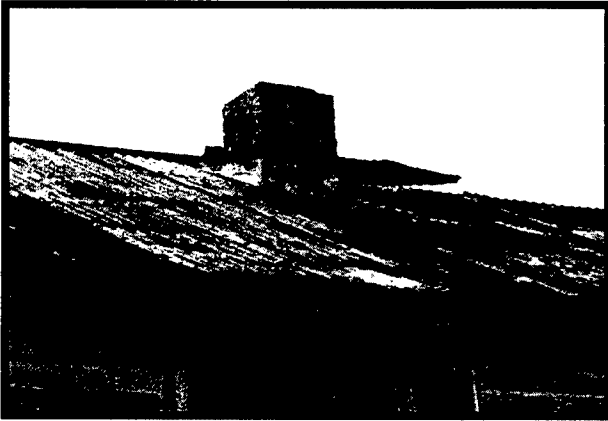


Figure 88. A detail of the interior slope brick chimney at Standing Structure 55-1112.



Figure 91. A detail of the structural system at Standing Structure 55-1112.



Figure 89. A detail of the entrance to the subterranean cistern at Standing Structure 55-1112.



Figure 90. A detail of the masonry (concrete) piers identified at Standing Structure 55-1112.



Figure 92. A detail of the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1112. Note the plywood cladding.



Figure 93. A detail of the front steps at Standing Structure 55-1112.

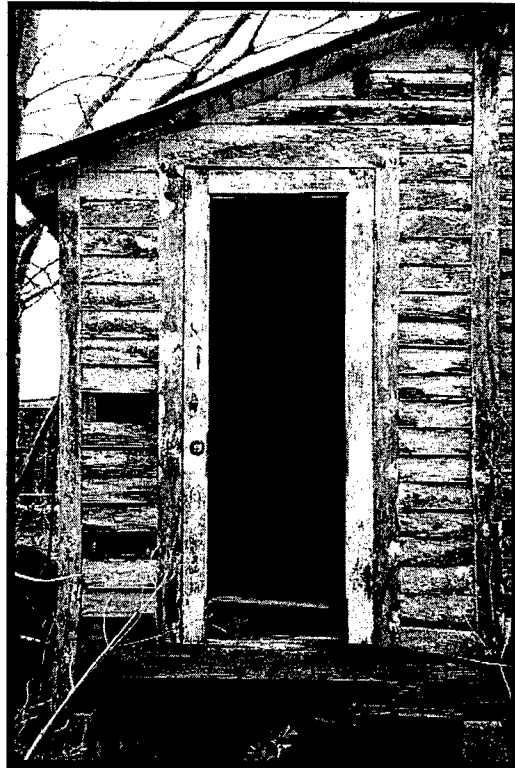


Figure 95. A detail of the back door at Standing Structure 55-1112.

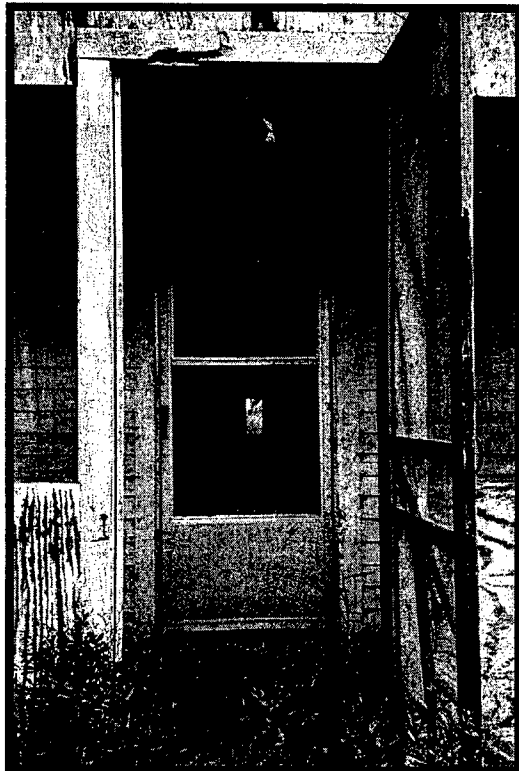


Figure 94. A detail of the front door at Standing Structure 55-1112.



Figure 96. A detail of a window at Standing Structure 55-1112.

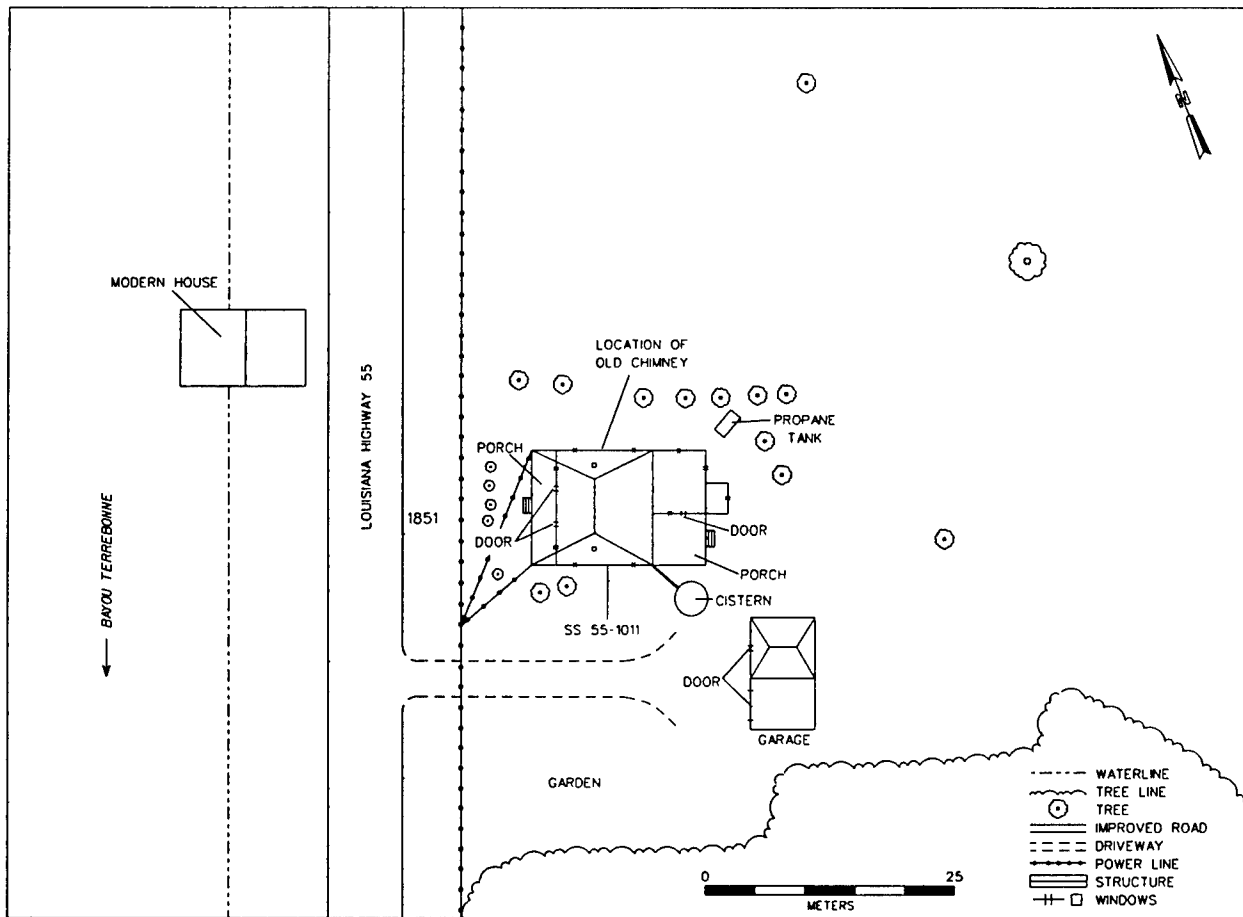


Figure 97. Plan view of Standing Structure 55-1011.

estimated date is the first quarter of the twentieth century. This data is consistent with National style shotguns as well as with the date range for Craftsman type dwellings (ca. 1905 - 1930) (McAlester and McAlester 1998).

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1112 consists of an early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun with a porch roof similar to Craftsman style configurations. The building currently is unoccupied and it is in a poor, dilapidated condition. Better examples of this type of building stock are preserved throughout Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. Standing Structure 55-1112 represents a typical example of a locally and regionally common house type. It possesses no known historical associations of any import and it is not locally significant. On the basis of its externally visible architecture, Standing Structure 55-1112 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places

criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional architectural recordation of this building is recommended.

Previously Recorded Standing Structures

A total of three previously recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were identified as a result of this investigation (Table 3). Each of these structures is described below.

Standing Structure 55-1011

Standing Structure 55-1011 is positioned along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 1.6 km (1.0 mi) south of the community of Pointe Barr (Table 3; Attachment 1; and Figure 97). The structure is sandwiched between Louisiana Highway 55 to the west and an adjoining wetland to the east. Standing Structure 55-1011 lies on a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft)

NGVD. While this structure originally was recorded by Paul Leslie in 1981 (Leslie 1981a), the location of the building incorrectly was plotted in the standing structure files maintained by the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Standing Structure 55-1011 actually is positioned approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) upstream from its mapped location. Consequently, an updated standing structure form depicting the correct location of the building was completed and submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation (Appendix III).

Leslie identified Standing Structure 55-1011 as the Guidry House and he described it as an Acadian salt box that dates from ca. 1830. He noted that the building had a tin gable, a removed fireplace, double front French doors, double hung (6/6) windows, a screened in front porch, aluminum siding, a cistern, a rear porch, and a rear garage. Leslie did not assess the significance of the dwelling applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Standing Structure 55-1011 as a part of the current investigation and additional information pertaining to the building was recorded. The structure consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian salt box) dwelling with a rear addition (McAlester and McAlester 1998) (Figures 98, 99, and 100). While access to the interior of Standing Structure 55-1011 was not available, the floor plan is believed to be associated with the massed plan, side-gabled family. Standing Structure 55-1011 is rectangular in plan and one and one-half stories in height. The main part of the structure measures approximately 12 x 12 m (39.4 x 62.3 ft), while the rear addition measures 7 x 12 m (23.0 ft). The roof is comprised of corrugated metal. The roof covering the rear addition is dropped. While no evidence of a chimney was identified, the owner of the structure, Mr. Delman Guidry, reported that a brick chimney once was positioned along the southern elevation of the dwelling, but it was removed at an unspecified date (Guidry 2000, personal communication). Lastly, a cistern (Figure 101) was recorded along the south elevation of the structure and a garage (Figure 102) was observed to the rear of the building.



Figure 98. An overview of the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1011. Note the horizontally oriented wood siding, the front porch, the squared wooden porch supports, the porch banister, the double French doors, and the corrugated metal roof.



Figure 99. An overview of the southern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1011. Note the horizontally oriented aluminum siding, the back porch, and the cistern.



Figure 100. An overview of the eastern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1011. Note the back porch, the cistern, and the corrugated metal roof.



Figure 101. A detail of the cistern identified at Standing Structure 55-1011.

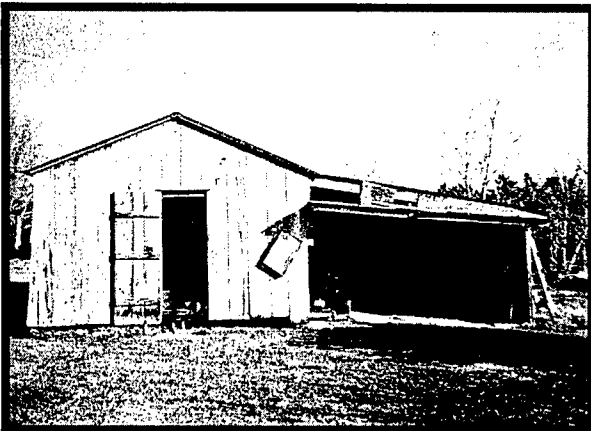


Figure 102. A detail of the garage identified at Standing Structure 55-1011.

Standing Structure 55-1011 is supported by masonry (concrete) piers (Figure 103); these modern looking piers undoubtedly represent replacements. The building is wood frame, although the specific method of construction could not be identified. Standing Structure 55-1011 is clad in horizontally oriented wood siding (painted white) along its western side (Figure 98), and in replacement aluminum siding (also white) on the remaining sides (Figure 99). Both the wood and aluminum siding are lapped.

The front porch at Standing Structure 55-1011 extends across the entire façade of the western side of the dwelling and it is contained beneath the principal roof (Figure 104). The front porch contains four squared wooden columns with a banister. The porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks painted gray. The front porch is accessed by a series of four concrete replacement steps (Figure 105). The back porch at Standing Structure 55-1011 is located in the southeast corner of the dwelling (Figure 106); it extends across the southern half of the rear façade and it is contained beneath the roof of the addition. The back porch is supported by a single squared wooden post and it is accessed by a series of three concrete steps.

The front façade at Standing Structure 55-1011 contains double French doors (Figure 107). Each of these doors is paneled and each contains two windows. Standing Structure 55-1011 also contains a paneled back door located in the back porch. The western side of the dwelling contains two windows that flank the double French doors; both windows are double hung (6/6). The southern side of Standing Structure 55-1011 contains three windows, the northern side has four windows, and the eastern side contains one window. Each of these windows also is double hung (6/6) (Figure 108).

The actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1011 is unknown, but the estimated date is mid-nineteenth century. Mr. Guidry reported that his grandfather purchased the house in 1859 and he believed that it was constructed ca. 1849 (Guidry 2000, personal communication). While the National style generally dates from post ca. 1850 to 1890, the simple, symmetrical floor plan of Standing Structure 55-1011 is characteristic of buildings constructed prior to ca. 1850 (McAlester and McAlester 1998).

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1011 consists of a mid-nineteenth century, National style, massed plan, side-gabled (Acadian salt box) dwelling. Although it is a well maintained building, the original fabric of the dwelling has been compromised by the addition of a rear wing, the replacement of the original steps and structural supports, the addition of aluminum siding, and the removal of the original chimney. These results suggest that Standing Structure 55-1011 no longer possess integrity of materials,



Figure 103. A detail of the masonry (concrete) piers identified at Standing Structure 55-1011.



Figure 104. A detail of the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1011.

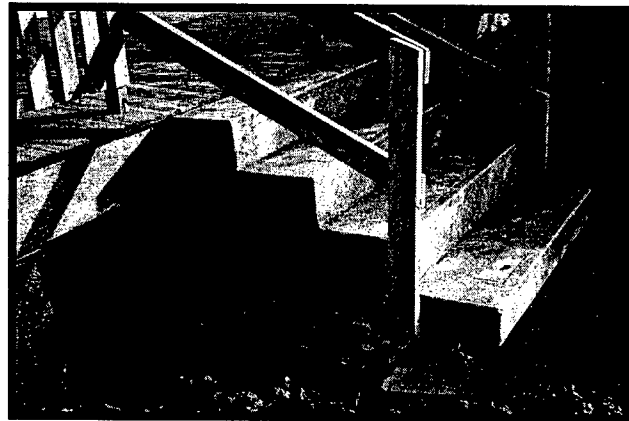


Figure 105. A detail of the concrete replacement steps at Standing Structure 55-1011.



Figure 106. A detail of the back porch at Standing Structure 55-1011.

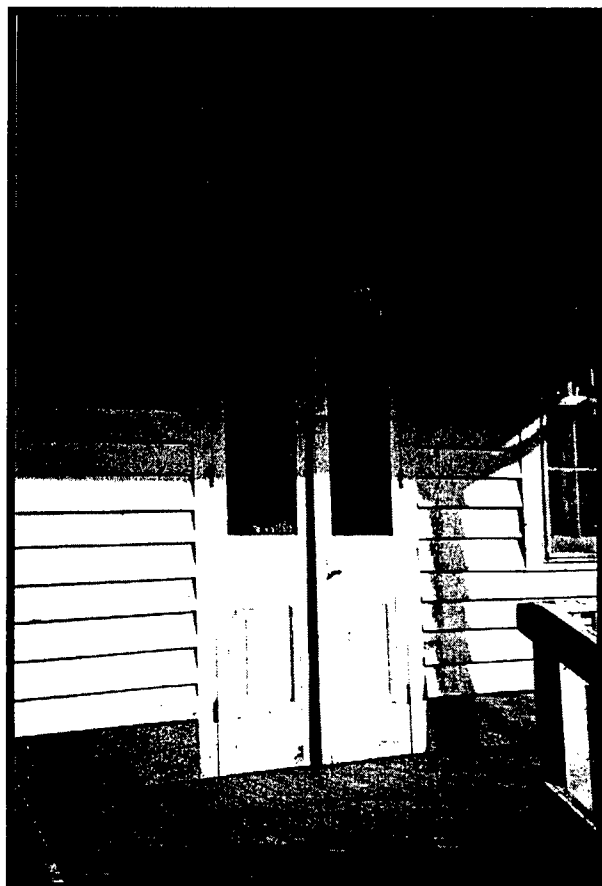


Figure 107. A detail of a French door at Standing Structure 55-1011.



Figure 108. A detail of a window at Standing Structure 55-1011.

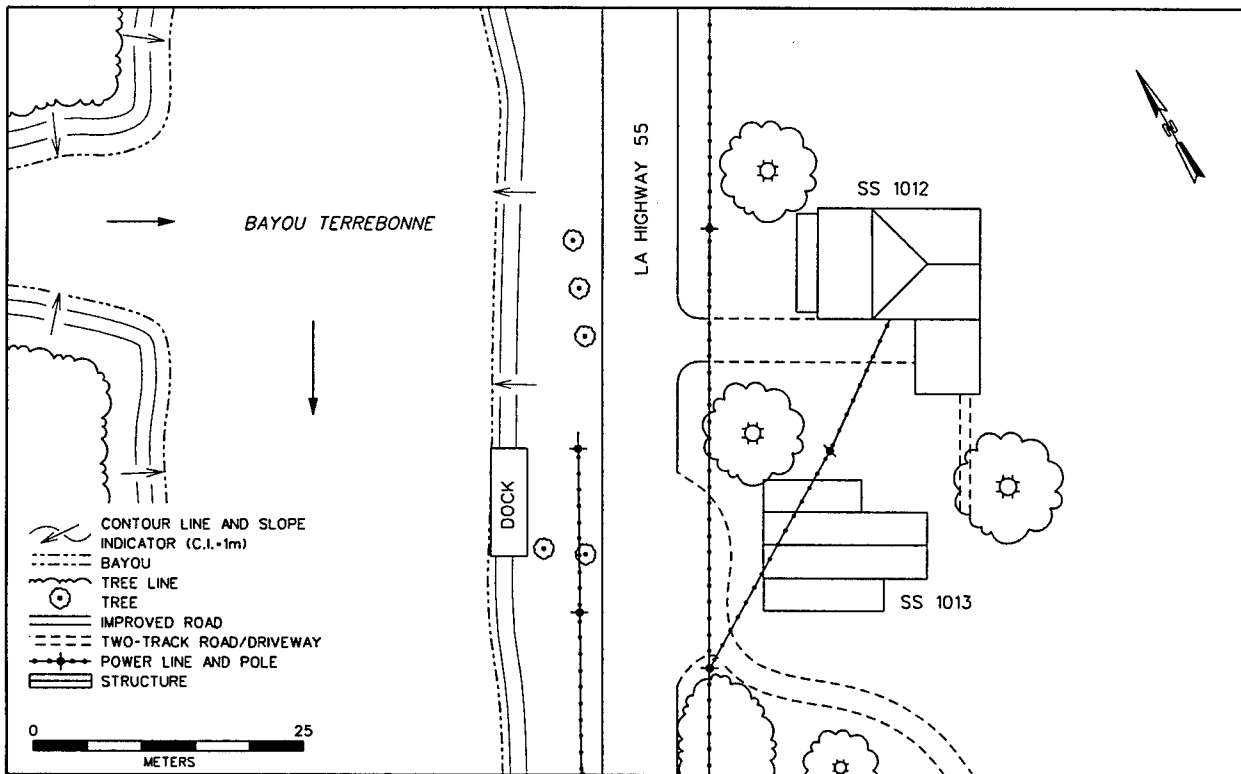


Figure 109. Plan view of Standing Structure 55-1012.

design, or workmanship. This structure does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional recordation of Standing Structure 55-1011 is recommended.

Standing Structure 55-1012

Standing Structure 55-1012 is located along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne east of Louisiana Highway 55. It is situated approximately 100 m (328 ft) to the northeast of the confluence of Bayou Terrebonne and Lapeyrouse Canal (Table 3; Attachment 1; and Figure 109). The structure occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. Standing Structure 55-1012 originally was recorded by Paul Leslie in 1981 (Leslie 1981b). He characterized the building as a one and one-half story Acadian Creole T that dated from ca. 1910. Leslie noted that the dwelling contained “an asbestos slate exterior in side [sic] of the house, concrete reinforcement pillars, aluminum replacement windows, [a] side garage, [a] single

front door, [a] screened in front porch, concrete piers, [and] aluminum awnings”. He stated that the building was occupied and in excellent condition. The significance of Standing Structure 55-1012, however, was not assessed.

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., revisited Standing Structure 55-1012 as part of the current investigation to collect additional data to assess the significance of the dwelling. Since the structure is overgrown heavily with vegetation, only limited data could be recorded. The structure consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian) dwelling with an attached, open carport (Figures 110 and 111) (McAlester and McAlester 1998). It is one and one-half stories in height, rectangular in plan, and it measures approximately 10 x 15 m (32.8 x 49.2 ft) in size. The carport, which may represent an addition to the main structure, is positioned along the southern elevation of the dwelling and it measures roughly 6 x 7 m (19.7 x 23.0 ft) in size (Figure 112). The interior of Standing Structure 55-1012 could not be examined; however, it appears from



Figure 110. A partially obscured overview of the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012. Note the inset front porch under the principal roof, the awning along the front porch, the corrugated metal roof, and the vegetation that has grown around the structure.



Figure 111. An overview of the southern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012. Note the two windows visible in the southern gable wall. The roof of the carport is visible behind the vegetation in the right-center portion of the photograph. Also note the rear cross gable.



Figure 112. An overview of the carport at Standing Structure 55-1012 facing east.

the exterior that the building contains a massed floor plan, probably two rooms deep. Like Standing Structure 55-1011, the roof of Standing Structure 55-1012 is side-gabled along the front (western) elevation (Figure 110), but it also includes a cross gable along the rear (eastern) elevation (Figure 111). The corrugated metal roof contains only slightly overhanging eaves along the front (western) elevation (Figure 110 and 111). There are no decorative treatments present on the roof. The absence of a chimney suggests that Standing Structure 55-1012 probably was heated with one or more stoves or furnaces.

Standing Structure 55-1012 is supported by masonry (cinder block and concrete) piers and it contains decorative masonry walls along its perimeter (Figure 113). The masonry walls are comprised of a variation on the typical English bond; rather than alternating rows of stretchers and headers, the headers were removed, leaving a gap between the stretchers. The brick associated with the decorative masonry walls is machine-made and appears to be a relatively modern addition to the dwelling. Standing Structure 55-1012 probably is wood frame, but the specific method of construction is not known. The dwelling is clad in wood or asbestos slate shingles. The exterior of the structure is painted grayish-blue.

Standing Structure 55-1012 contains an inset front porch that extends along the entire eastern façade of the dwelling and it is contained beneath the principal roof (Figures 110 and 111). The front porch contains four squared wooden columns, painted white, and an attached wood frame designed to support screening and a screen door (Figure 114). The porch floor is comprised of flush wooden planks. A series of five masonry (brick) steps lead to the front porch (Figure 115); like the decorative masonry walls described above, the brick associated with the front steps is machine-made and it appears to be a modern replacement (Figure 116). Other than a full-façade metal awning (Figure 110), also probably an addition, there is no ornamentation on the front porch. Standing Structure 55-1012 contains a side entryway along the southern elevation of the dwelling that leads into the carport; it too contains a series of five masonry steps comprised of modern looking brick. Standing Structure 55-1012 lacks a back porch.

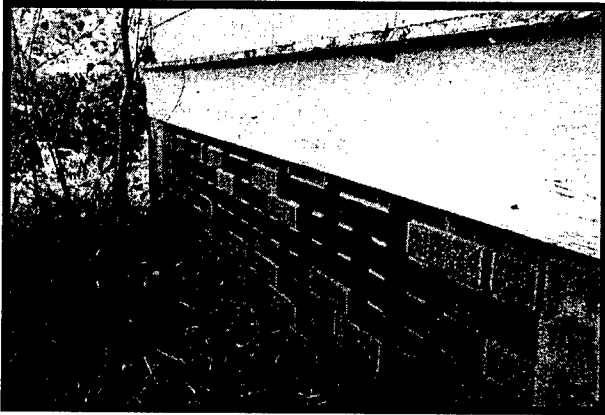


Figure 113. A detail of a section of the decorative masonry wall at Standing Structure 55-1012. Note the variation on the English bond; the headers are missing from the wall.



Figure 115. A detail of the masonry (brick) steps that lead to the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1012.



Figure 114. A detail of the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1012 facing north. Note the porch columns and the attached wood frame designed to support screening.



Figure 116. A detail of the brick in the masonry stairs that lead to the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1012. Note the near perfect symmetry of the brick. These bricks are machine-made and they appear to represent relatively modern replacements.



Figure 117. A detail of the front door at Standing Structure 55-1012.



Figure 118. A detail of a window along the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012. Note the paned glass (2/2).

The front door of Standing Structure 55-1012 consists of a flush wooden door with three inset, diagonally oriented, rectangular transoms (Figure 117). The side door associated with the entryway in the car port also consists of a flush wooden door. Two windows, positioned on either side of the front door, are located along the eastern side of the dwelling (Figure 118). The northern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012 incorporates five windows; three windows are located along the northern wall, while two windows are situated in the gable wall. The southern elevation contains six windows; four are positioned on the southern wall and two are incorporated into the gable wall (Figure 119). The rear (eastern) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012 includes only two windows; both are situated along the eastern wall. All of the windows associated with Standing Structure 55-1012 are double hung (2/2). At least one window

contains a decorative awning (Figure 120). None of the windows contain shutters.

While the actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1012 is not known, it is believed to date from the early twentieth century. The symmetry of the structure, the apparent floor plan, the exterior cladding, and the decorative features all are consistent with an early twentieth century date. Although the carport probably represents an addition to the main structure, the side door appears to be original and it may have been designed to access a driveway. This would not be inconsistent with an early twentieth century date. Paul Leslie, who originally recorded Standing Structure 55-1012 in 1981, suggested that the dwelling dated from ca. 1910.

In summation, Standing Structure 55-1012 consists of an early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling. The

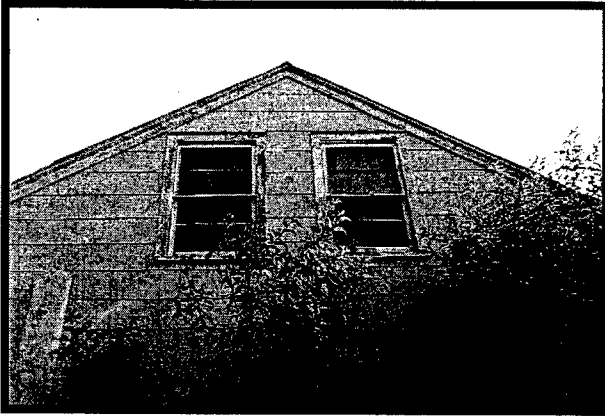


Figure 119. A detail of two windows along the gable wall of the southern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012.

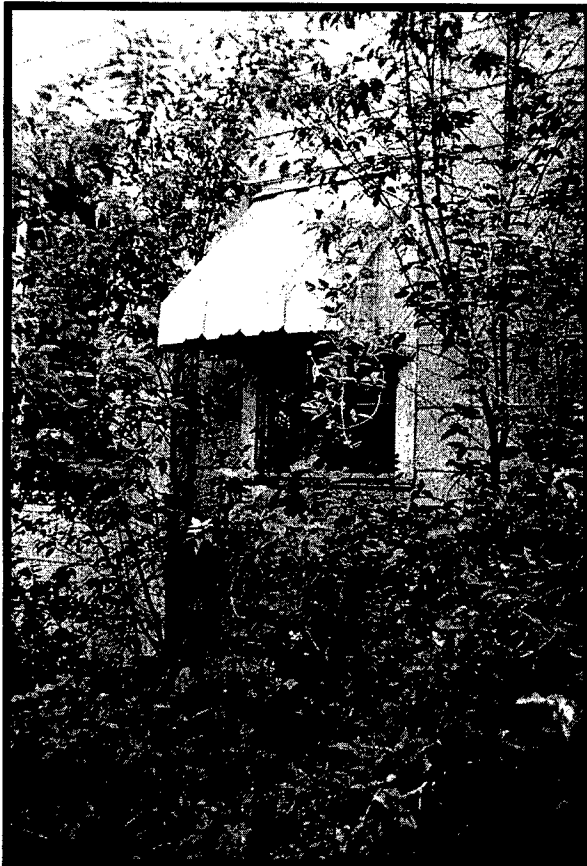


Figure 120. A detail of a window along the wall of the southern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012. Note the decorative awning.

structure currently is abandoned and it is in fair to poor condition. Although Standing Structure 55-1012 is situated in a rural area that retains integrity of setting, it is a relatively common expression of an early twentieth century, National style dwelling. In addition, the structure has been altered physically since it originally was constructed. The carport appears to represent an addition to the main dwelling, as do the decorative masonry walls, both sets of masonry stairs, the decorative awnings, and the wood frame on the porch designed to support screening. Standing Structure 55-1012 is a typical example of a locally common house type and it possesses no known historical associations of any import. On the basis of its externally visible architecture, Standing Structure 55-1012 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional architectural recordation of this building is recommended.

Standing Structure 55-1013

Standing Structure 55-1013 is positioned adjacent to Standing Structure 55-1012. It is situated along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 50 m (164 ft) northeast of the intersection of that bayou and Lapeyrouse Canal (Table 3; Attachment 1; and Figure 121). The structure is positioned immediately east of Louisiana Highway 55. Standing Structure 55-1013 originally was recorded by Paul Leslie in 1981 (Leslie 1981c). He characterized the dwelling as a linear tin gable balloon structure with "center match boards under the front porch; [a] tin exterior; 6 porch posts, [a] small eyebrow; concrete piers; board and batten shutters; transoms; three front doors; [and a] window in the front end gable". Leslie stated that Standing Structure 55-1013 was built ca. 1892 by the "Layperouse [sic]" family. The architectural significance of the dwelling was not assessed.

Standing Structure 55-1013 was revisited by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., as a result of the current investigation and additional information pertaining to the architectural style of the building was collected. The structure consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun with wings on either side of the building (Figures 122 - 125); the

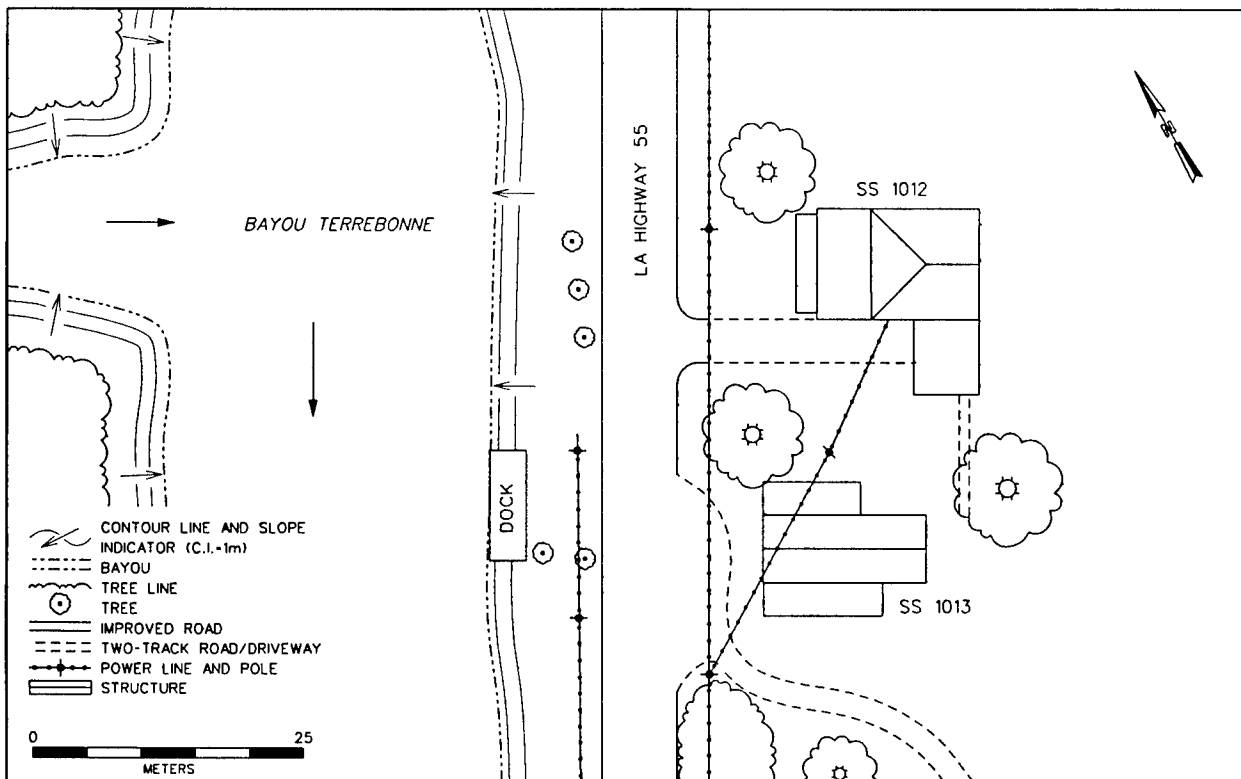


Figure 121. Plan view of Standing Structure 55-1013.



Figure 122. An overview of the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1013. Note the front-gable, the side wings, the window in the gable wall, the horizontally oriented plank cladding, the front porch, and the awning covering the front porch.



Figure 123. A second view of the front (western) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1013. Note the front gable, the corrugated metal roof, the vertically oriented plank cladding, the window in the gable wall, the front porch, and the awning covering the front porch.

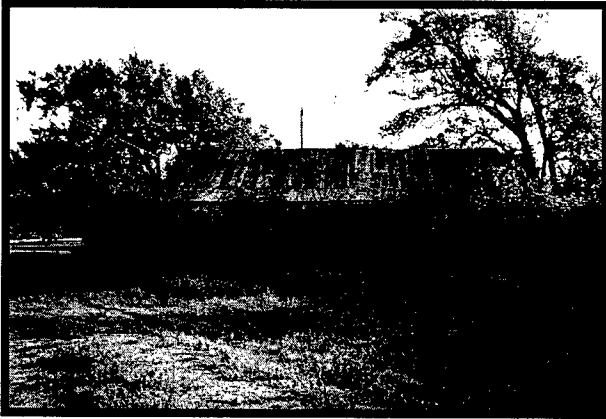


Figure 124. An overview of the southern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1013. Note the corrugated metal roof and the corrugated metal cladding along the wing.



Figure 125. An overview of the northern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1013. Note the corrugated metal roof and corrugated metal cladding along the wing.



Figure 126. A detail of the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1013. Note the squared wooden columns, the front door, the side windows, and the corrugated metal awning.

structure may have been utilized as a residence, a store, or both. The shotgun measures 16 m (52.5 ft) in length by 6 m (19.7 ft) in width and it is oriented perpendicular to Louisiana Highway 55 (Figure 121). The wing along the northern side of the building measures 9 m (29.5 ft) in length by 3 m (9.8 ft) in width, while the wing along the southern side measures 11 m (36.1 ft) in length by 3 m (9.8 ft) in width. The roof of the shotgun is front-gabled (Figures 122 and 123); the roof on both of the wings is extended from the main roof similar to an extended porch roof. The roof on both the shotgun and the wings is comprised of corrugated metal (Figures 122 - 125). There is no ornamentation on the roof. In addition, the building lacks a chimney.

Although dense vegetation prevented the observation of the foundation system, the structure certainly is supported by masonry, probably brick, concrete, and/or cinder block, piers. Standing Structure 55-1012 undoubtedly is wood frame, but the specific method of construction is not known. The shotgun is clad in cut wooden planks; the planks are horizontally oriented along the front (western) and rear (eastern) elevations of the structure (Figures 122 and 123) and vertically oriented along both sides. Both the horizontally and vertically oriented planks are flush and they may contain either shiplap or tongue and groove joints. The planks are painted gray. The wings associated with the shotgun are clad in corrugated metal (Figures 124 and 125).

The front porch of Standing Structure 55-1013 extends across the entire façade of the eastern elevation of the shotgun (Figures 126 and 127). The porch is inset into the shotgun and it is contained beneath the principal roof; a corrugated metal awning also covers a portion of the porch. The porch contains four squared wooden columns with two wooden steps but no railing (Figure 128). Other than the awning, there is no ornamentation associated with the front porch. The porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks painted gray. There is no back porch associated with the shotgun.

The front door of Standing Structure 55-1013 consists of a double, board and batten door with a simple wooden casing and two light transoms (Figure 129). There is no back door to the structure and no exterior entryways to the wings.

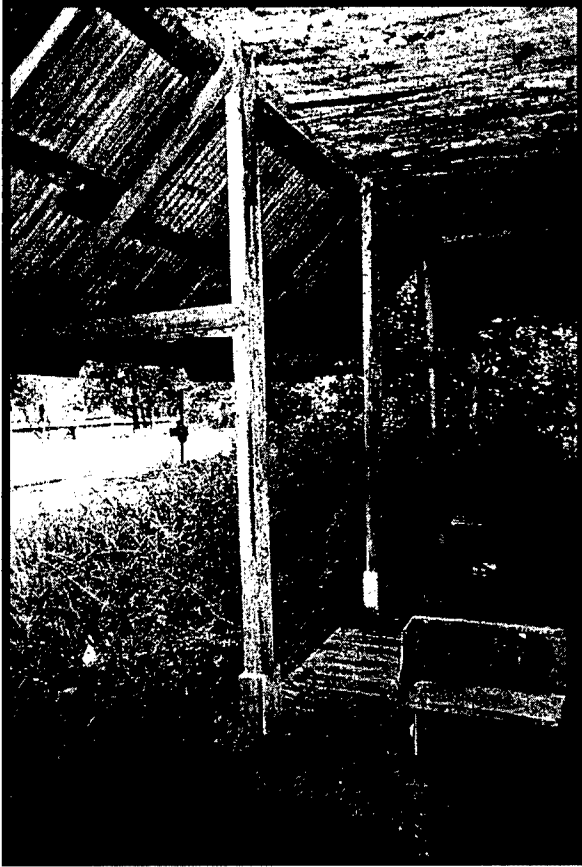


Figure 127. A second detail of the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1013 facing northeast. Note the squared wooden columns, the porch floor (flush, cut planks), the porch ceiling, and the corrugated metal awning.



Figure 128. A detail of the wooden steps leading to the front porch at Standing Structure 55-1013.

Access to the wings undoubtedly is through the interior of the shotgun. There are three windows along the front (eastern) elevation of the shotgun; two of these windows are positioned one to either side of the front door on the main wall (Figures 126 and 130), while the third is located on the gable (Figures 122, 123, and 131). The former is covered by board and batten shutters. An interesting feature is situated adjacent to the southernmost of these windows; this feature consists of a metal bracket (Figure 132). The window on the gable wall is double hung with 6/6 panes. Most of the glass is missing from this window. Additional windows are located along the front (eastern) elevations of both wings, along the northern elevation of the northern wing, and along the northern elevation of the shotgun (Figure 121). There are no windows along the rear (eastern) elevation of the shotgun.

Standing Structure 55-1013 probably was constructed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. As mentioned previously in this chapter, the National style generally dates from post ca. 1850 to 1890. McAlester and McAlester (1998:90) note that shotguns “dominated many modest southern neighborhoods built from about 1880 to 1930”. Paul Leslie, who first recorded Standing Structure 55-1013 in 1981, suggested that the building dates from ca. 1892.

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1013 represents a late nineteenth to early twentieth century, National style, shotgun. The structure may have served as a dwelling, a commercial establishment, or as both. Although it currently is unoccupied, Standing Structure 55-1013 is in fair to moderate condition. It is a distinguishable entity that appears to be characteristic of both the National style and the shotgun form. Standing Structure 55-1013 is located in a rural area and it appears to retain integrity of setting. Although wings have been added to the structure, these do not appear to have altered significantly the core fabric of the shotgun. These results suggest that Standing Structure 55-1013 may possess research potential as an exemplar of a late-nineteenth to early twentieth century, National style shotgun possibly utilized as a store. This structure may possess the qualities of signifi-

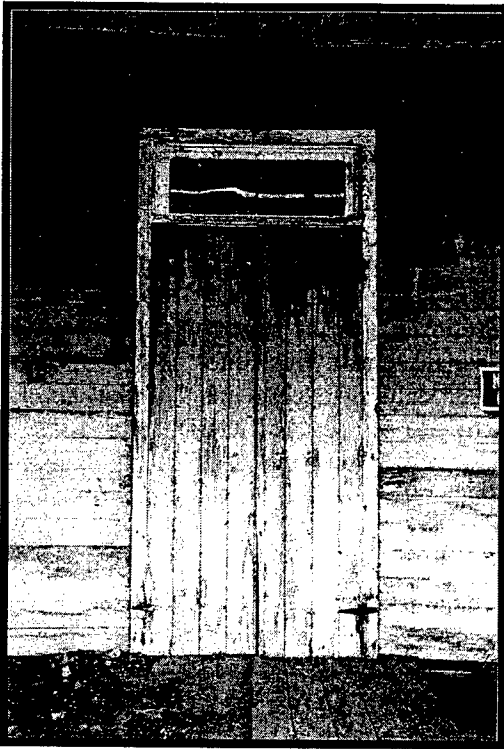


Figure 129. A detail of the front door at Standing Structure 55-1013. Note the double, board and batten door, the simple wooden casing, and the two light transoms.

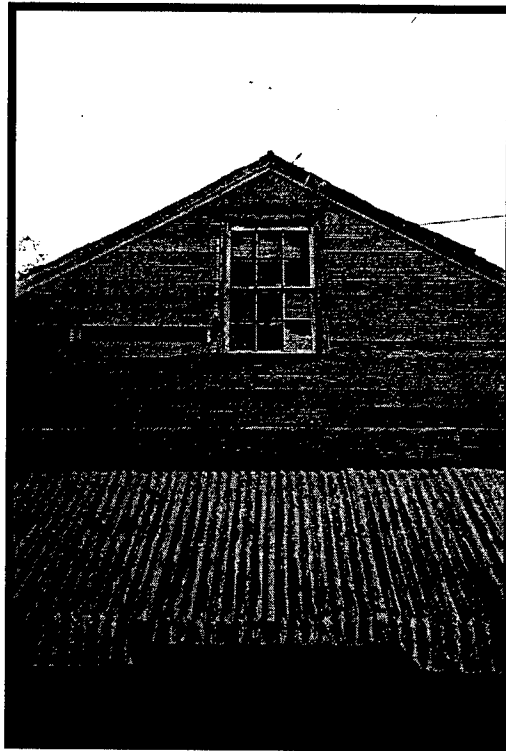


Figure 131. A detail of the window on the gable wall along the front (western) elevation at Standing Structure 55-1013. Note the simple casing and the double hung 6/6 panes. Most of the glass is missing from the window.

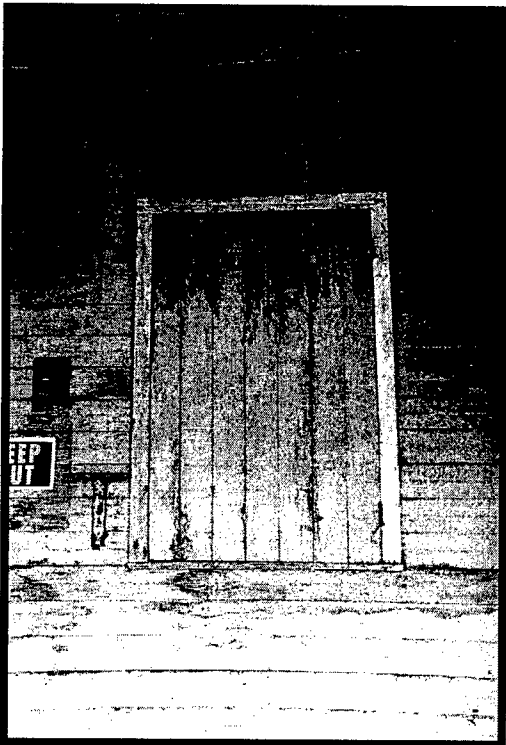


Figure 130. A detail of the board and batten shutter at one of the windows adjacent to the front door at Standing Structure 55-1013.



Figure 132. A detail of a metal mount along the western elevation of Standing Structure 55-1013.

cance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4 [c]). Avoidance or additional recordation of Standing Structure 55-1013 is recommended.

Lafourche Parish

During survey in Lafourche Parish, two archeological sites (16LF72 and 16LF73) were identified and one previously recorded archeological site (16LF108) was revisited. Each of these sites is discussed below.

Newly Recorded Archeological Sites

Only two newly recorded archeological sites (16LF72 and 16LF73) were identified during survey in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. Sites 16LF73 and 16LF72 are discussed below.

Site 16LF73 (6-01)

Site 16LF73, a historic/modern artifact scatter that probably represents a dump, was identified during the Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of Area 6 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 133 and 134). The site is located approximately 40 m (131.2 ft) to the west of Grand Bayou Canal and 200 m (656.2 ft) to the south of the confluence of that canal with Bayous Blue and Manuel. The site lies on natural levee deposits and at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Site 16LF72 measures 25 m (82.0 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 10 m (32.8 ft) in width along its minor east/west axis. The site area currently is used as a hay field. It is bounded to the east by Grand Bayou Canal, to the south by a wooded

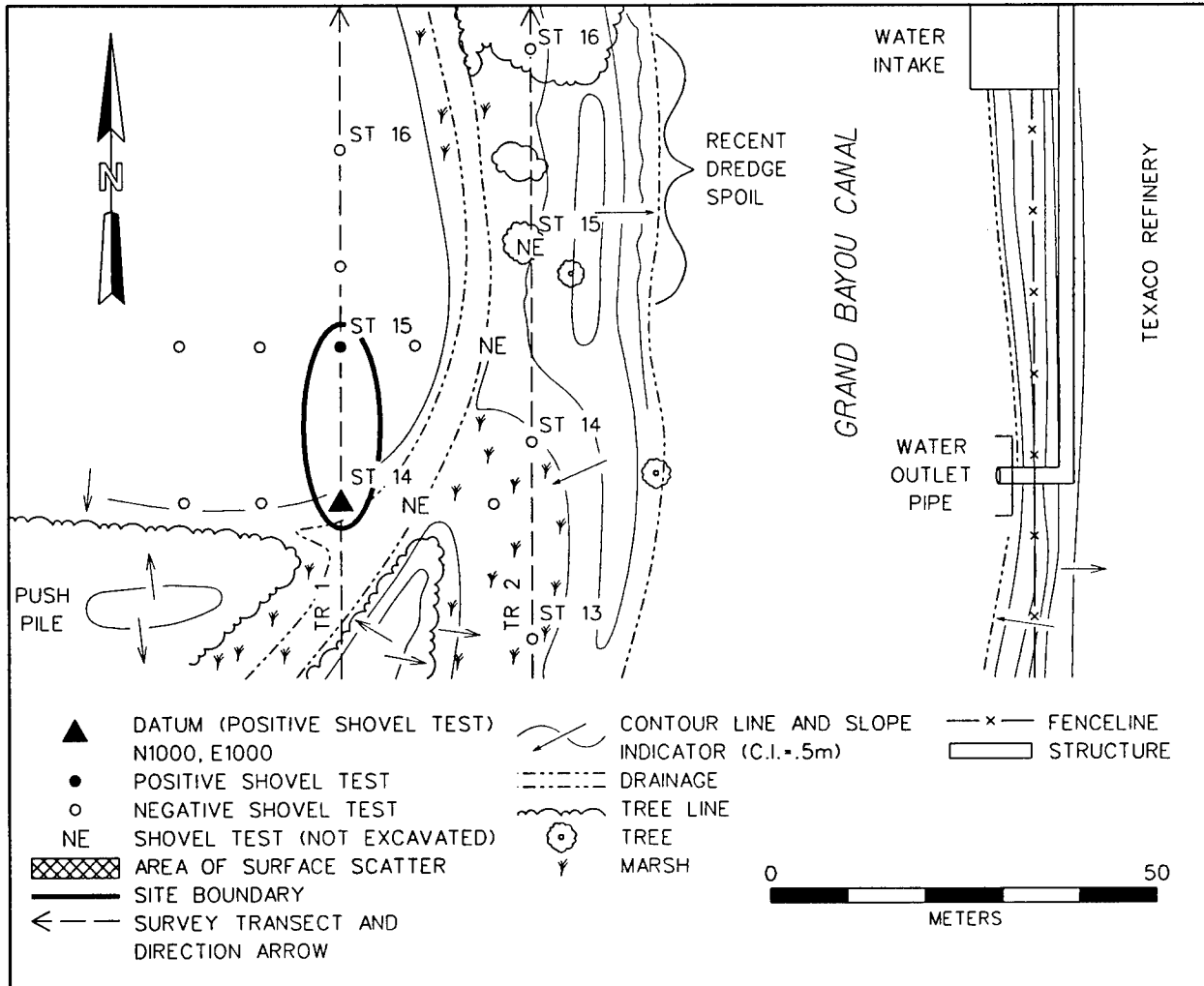


Figure 133. Plan view of Site 16LF73.

marsh, and to the north and west by additional hay fields. During survey, 20 historic period artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts at the site.

A total of six shovel tests were excavated within and in the vicinity of Site 16LF73 during the initial cultural resources survey; seven additional shovel tests were excavated throughout the site as part of the subsequent site delineation process (Figure 133). Only two shovel tests produced cultural material (Tables 19 and 20). This material consisted of 12 buff bodied earthenware sherds that cross-mended to form a hand-painted octagonal plate (Figure 135), 1 whiteware sherd, 2 machine-made glass shards, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shards, 1 unidentified molded technique glass shard, and 2 opaque white/milk glass shards. No cultural material was observed or collected from the surface of

the site. Temporally diagnostic cultural material recovered from Site 16LF73, including whiteware and machine-made bottle glass, suggests that the site dates from the twentieth century.

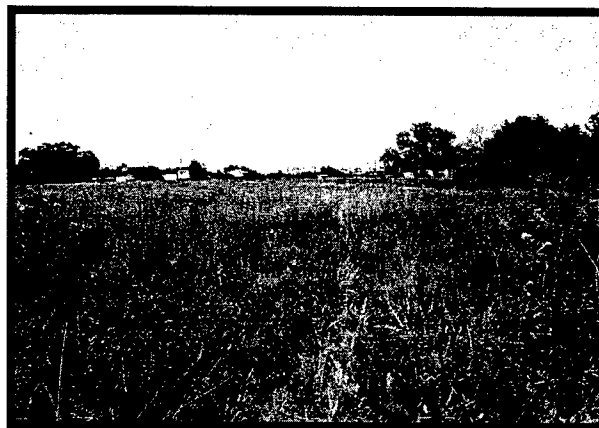


Figure 134. An overview of Site 16LF73 facing north.

Table 19. Historic Period Artifacts Recovered from Site 16LF73.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	TOTAL
Stratum I	Ceramic	Buff Bodied Earthenware	Opaque Glaze		12
		Whiteware	Plain	ca. 1820-1900+	1
	Glass	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	1
		Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	1
		Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless		2
		Unid. Molded Technique	Colorless		1
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Opaque White / Milk Glass		2
Stratum I Total					20
Grand Total					20

Table 20. Ceramic and Glass Artifacts Recovered from Site 16LF73 by Type, Subtype, and Vessel Portion.

CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Ceramic	Buff Bodied Earthenware	Opaque Glaze	Body(s)	Mends; octagonal plate; hand-painted	12
	Whiteware	Plain	Base(s)	(blank)	1
Glass	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	Base(s)	Rectangular bottle with beaded design on body	1
	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Ketchup bottle	1
	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	(blank)	1
			Neck(s)	(blank)	1
	Unid. Molded Technique	Colorless	Body(s)	Etched glass; possibly a grape pattern; possible tumbler	1
	Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Opaque White / Milk Glass	Indeterminate	Mends; with blue swirls	2
Grand Total					20

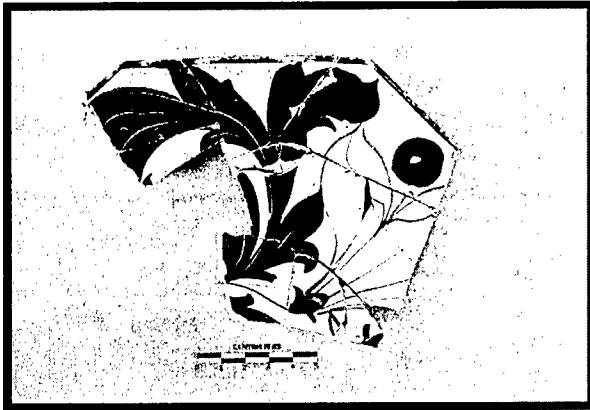


Figure 135. Twelve historic period, buff bodied, hand painted earthenware sherds (FS #74) recovered from Site 16LF73 which mend to form a partial, octagonal shaped plate.

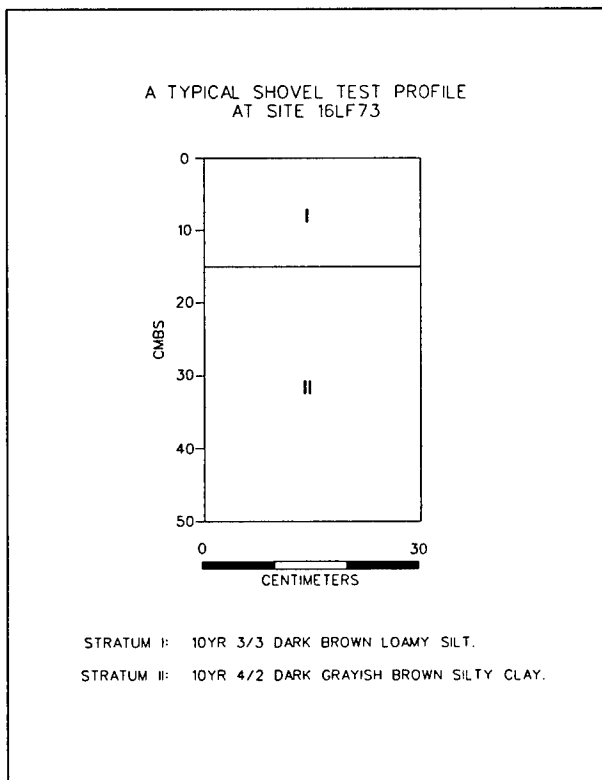


Figure 136. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16LF73.

A typical shovel test excavated at Site 16LF73 extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 136). Stratum I was described as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy silt that extended from 0 - 15 cmbs (0 - 5.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of dark grayish brown

(10YR 4/2) silty clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). All of the cultural material recovered from Site 16LF73 originated from Stratum I of the site matrix.

Data recovered from Site 16LF73 suggests that the site probably represent the remains of a twentieth century dump. A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from a relatively small (10 x 25 m [32.8 x 82.0 ft]) area. In fact, 19 of the artifacts recovered from Site 16LF73 originated from the datum shovel test. Additionally, all of the cultural material originated from Stratum I of the site matrix and at depths ranging from only 0 - 10 cmbs (0 - 3.9 inbs). No evidence of intact cultural deposits was identified at the site. These results demonstrate that Site 16LF73, a probable small, isolated dump, lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16LF73 is recommended.

Site 16LF72 (6-02)

Site 16LF72, a multi-component prehistoric and historic period site, also was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 6 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 137 and 138). The site is located in the southeast corner of the intersection of Grand Bayou Canal and Bayous Blue and Manuel. It occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Site 16LF72 is ovoid in configuration and it measures 140 m (459.3 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 95 m (311.7 ft) in width along its minor east/west axis. While a majority of the site occupies a hay field, the remainder consists of a yard associated with an elevated mobile home that is positioned just outside of the northwest corner of the site. A modern pier and associated pilings are present along the northern border of the site. In addition, dredge spoil has been deposited throughout the site area; in fact, a recent dredge spoil pile is positioned in the southeast corner of the site. During survey, 8 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 67 historic period artifacts, and 121 faunal specimens were recovered from Site 16LF72 (Tables 21 - 24); this material originated from both surface (n=16) and subsurface (n=180) contexts.

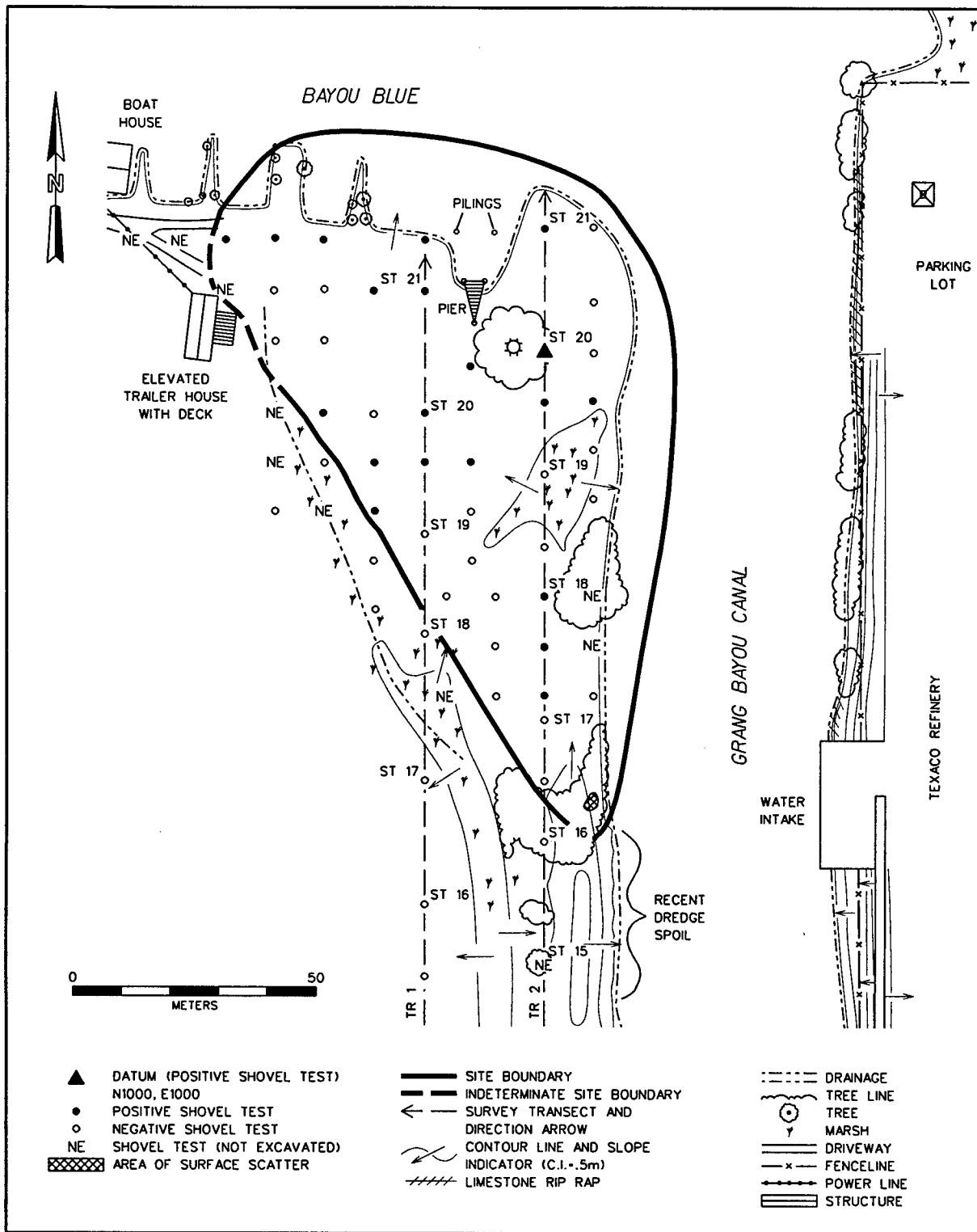


Figure 137. Plan view of Site 16LF72.



Figure 138. An overview of Site 16LF72 facing north.

A total of 50 shovel tests were excavated within and in the vicinity of Site 16LF72 to define the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the site (Figure 137). A total; for 42 shovel tests fell within the site boundary, 20 of these which produced cultural and/or faunal material. This material consisted of 3 prehistoric period ceramic sherds (Figure 139), 63 historic period artifacts (Figures 140 and 141), and 145 faunal specimens. In addition to these artifacts and ecofacts, 5 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 4 historic period artifacts, and 7 pieces of faunal material were collected from the surface of the site.

The prehistoric subassemblage recovered from Site 16LF72 contained 1 French Fork Incised, *var. unspecified* body sherd, 1 unidentified body sherd, 1 unidentified rim sherd, 2 Baytown Plain, *var. Cataouatche* body sherds, 1 Baytown Plain, *var. Cataouatche* indeterminate sherd, and 2 Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* body sherds (Table 21 and Figure 139); the Baytown Plain sherds date from the Late Mississippian period (ca. A.D. 1410 - 1700). The historic period cultural material recovered from the site consisted of 2 ironstone body sherds, 2 whiteware body sherds, 12 brick fragments, 2 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shard, 8 unidentified bottle glass shards, 33 barbed wire fragments, 2 wire fragments, 1 unidentified nail, 2 wire nails, and 2 pieces of unidentified metal (Tables 22 and 23); temporally diagnostic historic period artifacts recovered from the site, including ironstone, whiteware, and machine-

made bottle glass (Figures 140 and 141), suggest that the historic period component of Site 16LF72 dated from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The faunal material recovered from the site consisted of 70 whole or fragmentary brackish water clam shells (*Rangia cuneata*), 24 Virginia oyster shells (*Crassostrea virginica*), the distal end of a femur from a domesticated dog (*Canis familiaris*), a rib and mandible fragment identified as Nutria (*Myocastor coypus*), 3 unidentified mammal bones, 18 pieces of mandible and 1 vertebra fragment from American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), 1 carapace from a Cooter (*Pseudemys spp.*), and 1 vertebra from an unidentified vertebrate (Table 24); the vertebra fragment identified as American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) exhibited a cut mark.

A typical shovel test excavated at Site 16LF72 (n=35; 70 percent) extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 142). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average approximate depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that ranged from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Other shovel tests exhibited one (n=9) or three (n=6) strata in profile. Cultural and/or faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=103; 57 percent), Stratum II (n=62; 34 percent), and Stratum III (n=15; 8 percent) of the site matrix.

The prehistoric component of Site 16LF72 was characterized as a low density artifact scatter that dated primarily from the Late Mississippian period. Only 8 prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the site. A majority of this material (n=5) originated from the surface and from a recently deposited dredge spoil pile located in the southeast corner of the site; the remainder (n=3) were recovered from shovel tests and at depths ranging from 8 - 20 cmbs (3.1 - 7.9 inbs). This subsurface material also may have been deposited as dredge spoil. Since Site 16LF72 is located directly across Grand Bayou Canal from previously recorded Site 16LF66, a Plaquemine period midden and burial site, it is reasonable to conclude

Table 21. Prehistoric Ceramic Sherds Recovered from Site 16LF72.

PROVENIENCE	TYPE	VARIETY	APLASTIC INCLUSIONS	VESSEL PORTION	PRESUMED CULTURAL AFFILIATION	TOTAL
Stratum I	unidentified	unspecified	No Temper	Body(s)		1
Stratum I Total						1
Stratum II	Baytown Plain	unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	1
	French Fork Incised	unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	late Coles Creek to early Plaquemine?	1
Stratum II Total						2
Surface	Baytown Plain	Cataoautche	Grog	Body(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	2
				Indeter.	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	1
		unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	1
	unidentified	unspecified	Grog	Rim(s)	Late Plaquemine/Mississippian	1
Surface Total						5
Grand Total						8

Table 22. Historic Period Cultural Material Recovered from Site 16LF72.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	GENERAL DATE RANGE	TOTAL
Stratum I	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	ca. 1813-1900+; U.P. post ca. 1845	1
		Whiteware	Plain	ca. 1820-1900+	1
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		10
	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Aqua		1
		Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber		1
			Colorless		3
			Green		1
			Yellow Green (Olive)		2
		Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	
	Wire fragment(s)				2
	Nail(s)		Unidentified		1
			Wire, Common		1
Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel		2		
Stratum I Total					59
Stratum II	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common		1
Stratum II Total					1
Stratum III	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	ca. 1813-1900+; U.P. post ca. 1845	1
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Light Green		1
Stratum III Total					3
Surface	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded/ Embossed Decoration		1
	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1
	Glass	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	1
		Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	post ca. 1898 (Manu.); post 1916 (U.P.)	1
Surface Total					4
Grand Total					67

Table 23. Ceramic and Glass Artifacts Recovered from Site 16LF72 by Type, Subtype, and Vessel Portion.

PROVENIENCE	TYPE	SUBTYPE	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Body(s)		2
	Whiteware	Molded/ Embossed Decoration	Rim(s)		1
		Plain	Rim(s)		1
Glass	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	Base(s)	“50”	1
	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	“...e-mark”	1
	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Aqua			1
	Unidentified Bottle Glass (Kitchen)	Amber	Body(s)		1
		Colorless	Body(s)		3
		Green	Neck(s)		1
		Light Green	Body(s)		1
		Yellow Green (Olive)	Body(s)		2
Grand Total					15

Table 24. Faunal Material Recovered from Site 16LF72.

PROVENIENCE	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Stratum I	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Complete valve or hinge	2
						Fragments	7
							3
		Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster	Fragment	1
						Fragments	1
						Juvenile shells	7
	Mammalia	Capromyidae	Myocastor	coypus	Nutria	Mandible fragments with 1 molar and incisor	1
					UID Mammal	Large mammal shaft frag-ment	1
						Mend; large mammal shaft fragment	2
	Reptilia	Alligatoridae	Alligator	mississippiensis	American alligator	Fragmented right angular (mandible element)	18
Stratum I Total							43
Stratum II	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Complete valve or hinge	1
							56
		Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster		2
Stratum II Total							59
Stratum III	Invertebrata	Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster		12
Stratum III Total							12
Surface	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	Rangia	cuneata	Brackish water clam	Complete valve or hinge	1
		Oyster	Crassostrea	virginica	Virginia oyster		1
	Mammalia	Canidae	Canis	familiaris	Domestic dog	Distal end of femur; un-fused	1
		Capromyidae	Myocastor	coypus	Nutria	Rib	1
	Reptilia	Alligatoridae	Alligator	mississippiensis	American alligator	Vertebra fragment; cut mark	1
		Emydidae	Pseudemys	spp.	Cooters	Carapace	1
	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Caudal vertebra	1
	Surface Total						
Grand Total							121

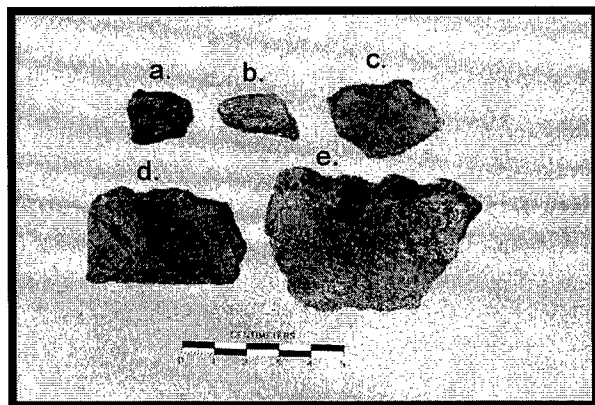


Figure 139. Selected prehistoric period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16LF72: (a) French Fork Incised var. *unspecified* ceramic sherd (FS #89); (b) Baytown Plain var. *Cataoautche* ceramic sherd (FS #100); (c) Baytown Plain var. *Cataoautche* ceramic sherd (FS #100); (d) Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* ceramic sherd (FS #89); and (e) Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* ceramic sherd (FS #100).

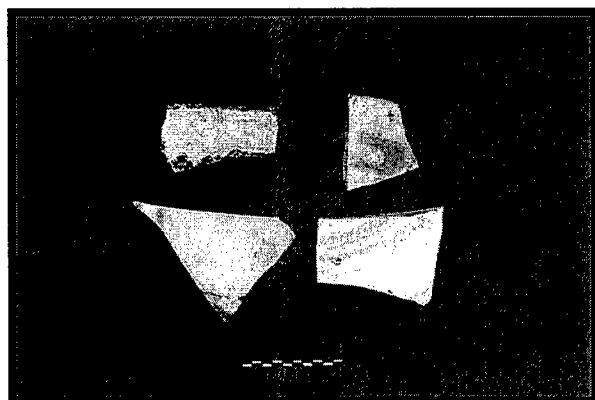


Figure 140. Selected historic period ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16LF72: (a) plain whiteware sherd (FS #93); (b) whiteware sherd with molded/embossed decoration (FS #100); (c) undecorated white ironstone sherd (FS #95); and (d) undecorated white ironstone sherd (FS #96).

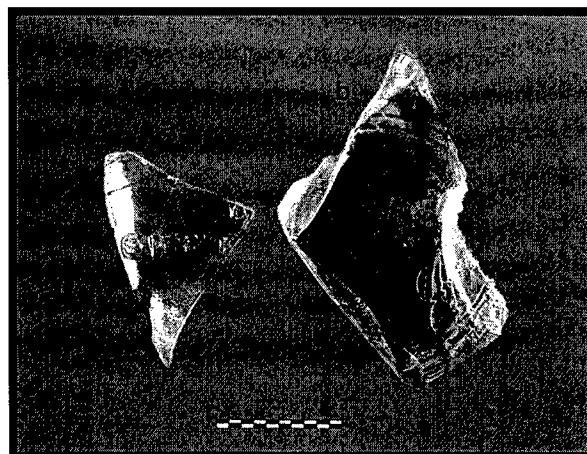


Figure 141. Selected historic period glass shards recovered from Site 16LF72: (a) machine made bottle glass body shard embossed with "...e-mark" (FS #100) and (b) machine made bottle base shard embossed with "50" (FS #100).

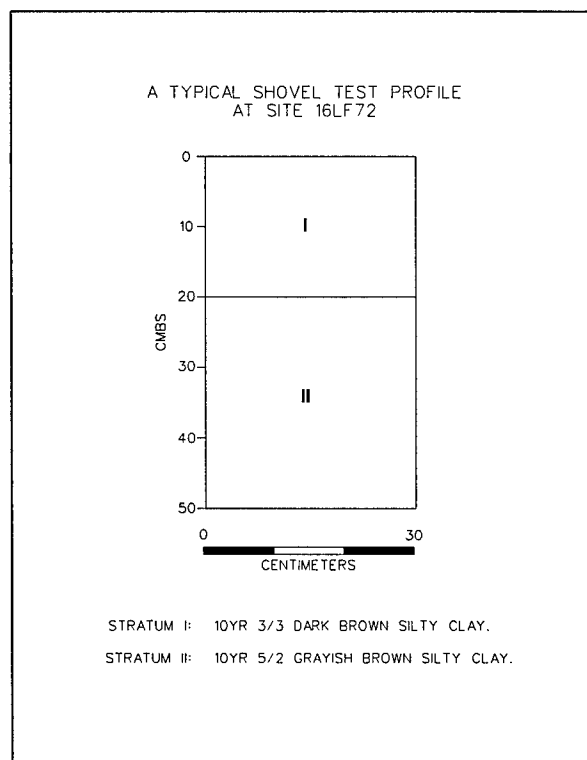


Figure 142. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16LF72.

that the prehistoric cultural material recovered from Site 16LF72 originated from deposits associated with Site 16FL66 that were dredged from the canal. In fact, one of the Baytown Plain sherds recovered from Site 16LF72 contained fine grog aplastic inclusions that were identical to fine grog ceramics previously recovered from Site 16LF66 (Miller et al. 1999). While 5 prehistoric period ceramic sherds were surface collected from Site 16LF72 in the same vicinity as 7 of the recovered faunal specimens, none of the subsurface prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered in association with subsurface faunal material. No evidence of intact prehistoric period cultural deposits was identified at Site 16LF72.

The historic period component at Site 16LF72 consisted of a low density surface and subsurface scatter of cultural material that dated from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Only 67 historic period artifacts were recovered from the site; 63 artifacts originated from subsurface contexts, while 4 artifacts were surface collected from the site. The density of the subsurface historic period cultural material was relatively low with an average of only 1.6 artifacts per shovel test (63 artifacts/40 shovel tests). While the recovery of 12 brick fragments as well as 3 nails suggest that a structure may have once stood at the site, no evidence of intact architectural features was identified. While some of the faunal material recovered from Site 16LF72 undoubtedly is associated with the historic period component, no evidence of an intact historic period midden was identified.

In summary, the current investigation failed to document any evidence of intact prehistoric or historic period cultural deposits at Site 16LF72. The site area has been impacted by a variety of activities including clear-cutting and plowing. In addition, dredge material from Grand Bayou Canal and Bayou Blue has been deposited at the site. The limited artifact and ecofact assemblages, the low artifact density, and the absence of intact cultural deposits associated with either component of the site demonstrates that Site 16LF72 lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No

additional testing of Site 16LF72 is recommended.

Previously Recorded Sites

During survey, only one previously recorded archeological site (16LF108) was revisited in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. Site 16LF108 is described below.

16LF108

Site 16LF108, a scatter of prehistoric ceramic sherds and faunal material, is located along the west bank of Grand Bayou approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi) to the northwest of the confluence of that distributary and Cutoff Canal (Tables 1 and 3 and Attachment 1). The site occupies an artificial levee constructed atop a subsided distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Site 16LF108 measures 100 m (328.1 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 30 m (98.4 ft) in width along its minor east west axis. It is bounded to the east by Grand Bayou and an artificial levee comprised of dredge spoil and to the west by a brackish water marsh.

Site 16LF108 originally was recorded by Philip Rivet in 1987 (Rivet 1987). According to the state site record form, a variety of prehistoric ceramic sherds and faunal remains were surface collected from dredge spoil present at the site. The spoil reportedly had been excavated from Grand Bayou sometime around May of 1987. Identifiable prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from the site included the types Coleman Incised or Coles Creek Incised and Baytown Plain. In addition, the remains of alligator and deer also were collected from the site. Rivet did not assess the significance of Site 16LF108 applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Site 16LF108 was revisited in 1991 by archeologists from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, during a Phase I cultural resources survey of the then proposed Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Project (Wojtala and Stout 1991). The site was relocated atop an artificial levee comprised of dredge material excavated from Grand Bayou. It was described as a series of three discrete artifact scatters that produced Late Coles Creek through Early Mississippian period ceramic sherds and

faunal remains. Since it was known that the dredge material used to build the artificial levee had been excavated from a borrow pit located immediately to the east of the site, this location was hypothesized as the source of the cultural material deposited on the levee. The prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from the site consisted of a single Plaquemine Brushed sherd, 1 Coles Creek Incised sherd, and approximately 20 - 25 undecorated sherds that may represent the type Baytown Plain. In addition to this material, the remains of alligator, turtle, small mammals, and fish as well as a small number of oyster and brackish water clam shells were observed at the site. The low numbers of shell observed in the assemblage suggested that Site 16LF108 may have represented an earth as opposed to a shell midden before it was impacted by dredging. Wojtala and Stout (1991) listed the research

potential of Site 16LF108 as unknown but probably low. The site was not assessed applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., relocated Site 16LF108 as part of the current investigation during the cultural resources survey of Area 25 (Tables 1 and 3; Attachment 1; and Figures 143 and 144). Fieldwork in the site vicinity consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing along the artificial levee as well as systematic subsurface probing at 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals along the banks of Grand Bayou to the east and along the brackish marsh to the west. A total of six shovel tests were excavated at the site, four of which produced faunal material. A typical shovel test extended to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited only one stratum (Stratum I) in profile (Figure 145). This stratum consisted of dredge spoil and it

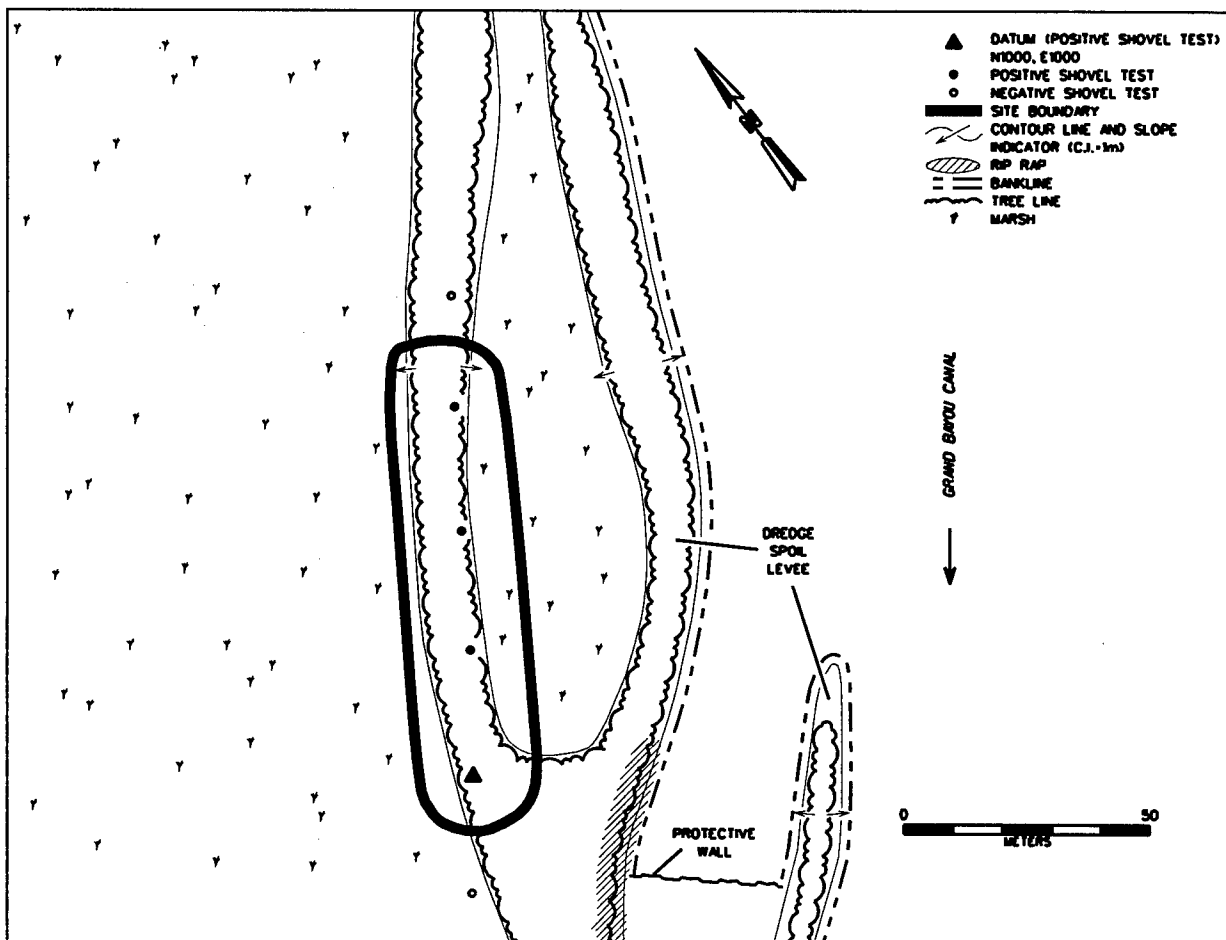


Figure 143. Plan view of Site 16LF108.



Figure 144. An overview of Site 16LF108 facing south.

was described as a layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay mottled with strong brown silt (7.5YR 5/6). While a small amount of oyster and rangia shell (n=48) was observed in the fill excavated from four of the shovel tests, no pre-historic or historic period cultural material was recovered. In addition, no evidence of buried cultural deposits (e.g., a shell midden) was identified during the systematic probing completed at the site.

The data recovered as a result of the current investigation of Site 16LF108 combined with the information previously collected at the site by Rivet (1987) and Wojtala and Stout (1991) demonstrates that the site consists of a secondary deposit of dredge spoil that also contains a limited amount of prehistoric cultural material and faunal remains. It is likely that the site has been destroyed by previous dredging in Grand Bayou and by the construction of the extant artificial levee. No evidence of intact cultural deposits was identified at the site. These results demonstrate that Site 16LF108 lacks both integrity and research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16LF108 is recommended.

Standing Structures

No newly recorded standing structures were identified and no previously recorded standing structures were revisited in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

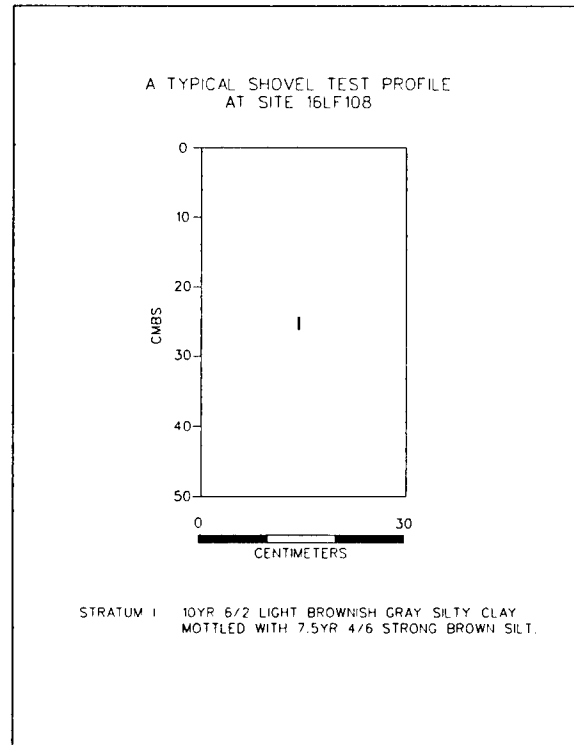


Figure 145. A typical shovel test profile at Site 16LF108.

Summary

During survey, five non-site cultural resources loci (32-01, 32-04, 32-05, 32-06, and 32-07), six newly recorded archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR304, 16LF73, and 16LF72), and two newly recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age (55-1113 and 55-1112) were identified; in addition, six previously recorded sites (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR26, 16TR33, 16TR71, and 16LF108) and three previously recorded standing structures (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were revisited (Table 3). All five non-site loci, seven of the archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR3, 16LF73, 16LF72, and 16LF108), and three of the standing structures (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1112) were assessed as not significant applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of these loci and sites and this structure is recommended. Sites 16TR304 and 16TR71 and Standing Structures 55-1013 and 55-1113 were

assessed as potentially significant applying the same National Register of Historic Places criteria. Avoidance of these sites and structures or additional (Phase II) testing/recordation is recommended. Sites 16TR19 and 16TR33 were assessed as significant under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places criteria for

evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or mitigation of these two sites is recommended.² Lastly, no evidence of previously recorded Site 16TR26 was identified during survey. This site probably has been destroyed by erosion along Bayou Sale. No additional testing at the mapped location of this site is recommended.

² The Louisiana Divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation concurred with all of these recommendations, except those for Site 16TR304 and Standing Structures 55-1013 and 55-1113. The Divisions determined that Site 16TR304 and Standing Structures 55-1013 and 55-1113 are not significant.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This sample Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory included the examination of 39 tracts that measured a combined total of 405 ha (1,000 ac) in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana; fieldwork for the project was completed between March and August, 1999. This investigation was performed on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., as part of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. During survey, select portions of two proposed levee alignment corridors (the Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan and the Recon 500 Plan) were examined. This research was performed to test a site predictive model previously developed for the project area by Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Brown et al. 2000; Volume I). The data collected as a result of this study will be used by the New Orleans District to plan future cultural resources investigations associated with the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The present chapter provides a summary of the results of the fieldwork, an assessment of the site predictive model, and recommendations for additional work.

Project Results

During survey, 39 tracts measuring a combined total of 405 ha (1,000 ac) were examined for cultural resources; 30 tracts measuring 352 ha (870 ac) were located in Terrebonne Parish, while 9 tracts incorporating 53 ha (130 ac) were situated in Lafourche Parish. A total of 23 tracts measuring 318 ha (786 ac) fell on landforms assessed as having a high probability for containing cultural resources, and 16 tracts encom-

passing 87 ha (214 ac) occupied land forms believed to have a low probability for containing such resources (Table 1 and Attachment 1).

Fieldwork for the project consisted of a combination of pedestrian survey, boat survey, probing, and shovel and auger testing. Boat survey was conducted along the bayous and canals that intercross the proposed levee alignment corridors, while pedestrian survey and shovel testing was performed in elevated, dry areas. A majority of the examined acreage (23 tracts; 229 ha [565 ac]) was surveyed utilizing pedestrian survey and shovel testing, while the remainder (7 tracts; 176 ha [435 ac]) was investigated as part of the boat survey. Identical field methods were utilized to examine both high and low probability areas to eliminate any bias in the survey methodology.

During survey, five non-site cultural resources loci (32-01, 32-04, 32-05, 32-06, and 32-07), six newly recorded archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR304, 16LF73, and 16LF72), and two newly recorded standing structures older than 50 years in age (55-1113 and 55-1112) were identified, and five previously recorded archeological sites (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR33, 16TR71, and 16LF108) and three previously recorded standing structures (55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1013) were revisited (Table 3). While three sites (16TR3, 16TR33, and 16LF108) dated from the prehistoric period, six sites (16TR301, 16TR304, 16TR19, 16TR71, and 16LF72) produced evidence of both prehistoric and historic/modern period components and three archeological sites (16TR302, 16TR303, and 16LF73) and all five loci dated from the historic/modern period. Col-

lectively, the prehistoric period components identified/revisited during survey produced temporally diagnostic artifacts dating primarily from the Mississippi period; the historic period components identified/revisited during survey dated principally from the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. Each of the standing structures were associated with the National architectural style as defined by McAlester and McAlester (1998), and they dated from both the nineteenth (55-1011, 55-1013, and 55-1113) and twentieth (55-1012 and 55-1112) centuries.

No evidence of intact cultural deposits or substantive research potential was identified at the five non-site loci or at seven of the archeological sites (16TR301, 16TR302, 16TR303, 16TR3, 16LF73, 16LF72, and 16LF108). None of these sites or the loci possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Sites 16TR71 and 16TR304 both produced evidence of intact deposits of buried cultural material. Each of these sites appears to possess research potential. Sites 16TR71 and 16TR304 may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or additional (Phase II) testing and evaluation of these two sites is recommended. Sites 16TR19 and 16TR33 both contained intact prehistoric period earthen mounds. These sites represent significant cultural resources eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or mitigation of Sites 16TR19 and 16TR33 is recommended.³

Standing Structures 55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1112 were characterized as typical examples of nineteenth to twentieth century, National style dwellings. No evidence of substantive research potential was identified during the recordation of these building. Standing Structures 55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1112 do not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Reg-

ister of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and no additional recordation of these dwellings is recommended. Standing Structures 55-1013 and 55-1113, however, represent distinguishable architectural entities with unique attributes. These nineteenth century dwellings embody both the National style and the side-gabled (55-1113) and shotgun (55-1013) forms. Standing Structures 55-1013 and 55-1113 may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or additional recordation of these two buildings is recommended.⁴

The Site Predictive Model

A major goal of the current investigation was to assess the site predictive model previously developed for the project areas by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Brown et al. 2000) As outlined in Chapters I and II, this model predicts that archeological sites will be located preferentially on natural levee deposits near the confluences of distributaries or on crevasse land bridges. In addition to this general prediction, the model outlined a series of eight hypothesis to explain both prehistoric and historic period settlement in the study region. Each of these hypotheses are described below with reference to the current sample cultural resources survey.

Prediction 1: Past settlement was almost entirely confined to natural levee deposits, with the possible exception of shipwrecks that will occur in distributary channels; therefore archeological sites will occur in the same areas regardless of whether the geomorphic structures are presently subsided. It is vital to recognize, however, that not all geomorphic features can be identi-

³ The Louisiana Division of Archeology concurred with all of the archeological site assessments and recommendations, except those for Site 16TR304. The division determined that Site 16TR304 is not significant.

⁴ The Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation concurred with the assessments and recommendations of Standing Structures 55-1011, 55-1012, and 55-1112, but they did not agree with the assessments and recommendations for Standing Structures 55-1113 and 55-1013. The Division determined that the latter two structures are not significant.

fied based on the presently available data. For example, presently unsuspected distributary natural levees could be discovered by sub-surface testing.

The results of the current investigation confirm Prediction 1. During survey, six newly recorded archeological sites were identified and five previously recorded archeological sites were revisited. All 11 sites occupy natural levee deposits. These results demonstrate that natural levees represent landforms with a high probability for containing archeological sites and they agree with every other major predictive modeling effort for south Louisiana (Beavers 1982; Franks and Yakubik 1990; Gagliano et al. 1979; Speaker et al. 1986; Smith et al. 1986; and Weinstein and Kelley 1992). Since natural levees represented the only habitable land in the region, they were the focus of settlement during prehistoric and historic period times.

Prediction 2: Sites of all periods will occur preferentially at distributary confluences and crevasse land bridges....

Most studies of settlement patterns in south Louisiana predict that archeological sites will be located preferentially at the confluences of distributaries (Gagliano et al. 1979; Beavers 1982). In a study of settlement patterns in the nearby Barataria Basin, for example, Beavers (1982:103-104) argued that habitation sites "tend to focus at the confluences of tributary/distributary streams and trunk channels Confluences tend, by their very nature, to be concentrated areas of elevated ground, as the converging levee ridge systems merge and overlap". Taking these factors into consideration, Brown et al. (2000) identified 25 confluences and/or crevasses land bridges (a landform that also provided elevated, habitable land) in the Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study Area, and they predicted that these landforms would have the highest probabilities for containing cultural resources. The results of the current investigation support this hypothesis. Of the 11 sites identified or revisited during survey, a substantial majority (n=8; 73 percent) fall within 1.0

km (0.6 mi) of a confluence (16TR3, 16TR19, 16TR71, 16TR303, 16TR304, 16LF72, 16LF73, and 16LF108); only 3 sites (27 percent) were positioned at greater distances from such confluences (16TR33, 16TR301, and 16TR302).

Prediction 3: Site types will be distributed differentially, with central places like mounds and plantations occurring preferentially on the distal flanks and extremities of distributaries. In fact, mounds will be heavily over-represented in the project area, because it does not include the corresponding distal portion of the distributary natural levee.

Using the 11 sites identified/revisited as a result of the current investigation, it is not possible to assess the distribution of sites by type throughout the project area since the sample size is small. As mentioned above, a majority of the sites identified/revisited during survey (n=8) were positioned within 1.0 km (0.6 mi) of a confluence. These included 2 prehistoric period sites (16TR3 and 16LF108), 4 sites that contained both prehistoric and historic period components (16TR19, 16TR71, 16TR304, and 16LF72), and 2 sites that dated from the historic/modern period (16TR303 and 16LF73). The prehistoric period components identified at these sites included a Baytown to Marksville period shell midden (16TR3), a Plaquemine culture mound (16TR19), a Late Mississippi period shell midden (16TR304), a Plaquemine period artifact scatter (16TR71), a Late Mississippi period artifact scatter (16LF72), and a late prehistoric period shell midden (16LF108). The historic period components identified at the sites consisted of three nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatters that appeared to represent the remains of domestic dwellings (16TR71, 16TR303, and 16LF72), a nineteenth to twentieth century dump (16TR304), a twentieth century dump (16LF73), and a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that probably represents the remains of a domestic dwelling and an associated farm complex (19TR19). As expected, the mound at Site 16TR19 was positioned adjacent to a confluence whereas the other sites were located at slightly

farther distances (up to 1.0 km [0.6 mi]) from such confluences.

The three sites located further away from the identified confluences were characterized as a prehistoric period mound (16TR33), an isolated prehistoric period find with a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter (16TR301), and a buried deposit of shell fill (16TR302). The position of the mound at Site 16TR33 certainly is curious and it may suggest that a presently unrecognized distributary channel may be present in the vicinity of the site.

Prediction 4: Earth middens are the most common type of site that remains to be identified in the project area. Without doubt, the inventory of extant sites is much more complete for shell middens and mounds of all kinds than for earth middens. Earth middens are probably common but very poorly recognized in the project area.

None of the sites identified as a result of the current investigation were classified as earth middens. While this may be the result of sampling, it certainly raises the possibility that earth middens are in fact uncommon in the study reach as opposed to being unrecognized.

Prediction 5: Overall site density on the natural levees in the project area can be estimated at 0.0148 sites/ac (0.037 sites/ha).

As mentioned above, 11 archeological sites were identified/revisited on natural levees. Since approximately 318 ha (786 ac) of natural levee deposits were examined during survey, the overall site density for the project area is 0.035 sites/ha (0.014 sites/ac), a result that is remarkably consistent with Brown et al.'s (2000) prediction of 0.037 sites/ha (0.0148 sites/ac). Given the fact that all but one of the archeological sites identified/revisited during survey (16LF108) was located during pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing as opposed to boat survey, however, this estimate may be artificially low. During survey, 176 ha (435 ac) was examined utilizing pedestrian survey augmented with sys-

tematic shovel testing, while 229 ha (565 ac) was investigated via boat survey. Since 10 sites were identified/revisited using the former methodology, a more refined tabulation of the site density is 0.057 sites/ha (0.023 sites/ac).

Prediction 6: Site density in inter-distributary wetlands, although very low will be greater than zero.

None of the archeological sites identified/revisited as a result of the current investigation are located on landforms classified as inter-distributary wetland. Although these results contradict Brown et al.'s (2000) hypothesis, they confirm that archeological site densities in inter-distributary wetlands will be extremely low, probably near zero. There is always the possibility, however, that presently unrecognized, subsided natural levees occur in areas currently classified as interdistributary wetland.

Prediction 7: Shipwrecks and derelict vessels appear to be common in the larger distributary channels, although there may be difficulties in determining whether a vessel is abandoned or merely decommissioned.

No data pertaining to shipwrecks was collected as part of the current investigation. In the absence of contradictory data, however, there is no reason to dispute this hypothesis.

Prediction 8: Historic plantations will exhibit the nodal block and bayou block settlement patterns described by Rehder (1978) with the latter predominating; plantations will occur preferentially where there are unusual expanses of arable land.

While no plantation sites were identified as a result of the current cultural resources investigation, there is no reason to doubt the Rehder (1978) model. This detailed study demonstrates that the nodal block and bayou block settlement patterns are common throughout south Louisiana.

Project Recommendations

In addition to the site specific recommendations presented above, the results of the current investigation demonstrate that additional Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory along the currently proposed levee alignment corridors is warranted. Since the current sample cultural resources survey demonstrated that the site predictive model previously developed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., (Brown et al. 2000) generally is valid, additional archeological inventory is recommended for all of the high probability areas encompassed by both the proposed Highway 57 500 Future Year Plan and Recon 500 Year Plan levee alignment corridors that have not been

surveyed previously for cultural resources. This incorporates approximately 1,099.6 ha (2,717 ac) along the former alignment, and 523.1 ha (1,292.5 ac) along the latter alignment (Table 25). Assuming a site density ranging from 0.035 - 0.057 sites/ha (0.014 - 0.023 sites/ac), it is estimated that an additional 38 - 62 archeological sites will be identified during survey of the remaining high probability tracts associated with the Highway 57 500 Future Year Plan alignment, and that 18 - 30 sites will be located along the Recon 500 Year alignment. No additional testing of the remaining unsurveyed portions of the low probability landforms situated within each of the proposed project alignments is recommended.

Table 25. Areas Along the Proposed Highway 57 500 Year Future Plan and Recon 500 Year Plan Levee Alignments Requiring Additional Survey.

ALIGNMENT	TOTAL AREA	HIGH PROBABILITY	LOW PROBABILITY	PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED HIGH PROBABILITY	CURRENTLY SURVEYED HIGH PROBABILITY	AREA TO SURVEY
Highway 57 500 Year Plan	5890.4 ac	3,842.8 ac	2,047.6 ac	339.8 ac	786 ac	2,717.0 ac
Recon 500 Year Plan	3,459.8 ac	2,252.3 ac	1,207.5 ac	179.8 ac	780 ac	1,292.5 ac

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APPENDIX I

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING SURVEY

Table 1. Prehistoric Ceramic Artifacts Recovered during Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study.

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	DECORATIVE CLASS	TYPE	VARIETY	APLAS. INCLUS.	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Unspecified	Grog	Rim(s)	Baytown Plain var. <i>Cataouache</i> paste; lip only
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Plain	Baytown Plain	<i>Cataouache</i>	Grog	Indeter.	
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	2	Plain	Baytown Plain	<i>Cataouache</i>	Grog	Body(s)	
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Plain	Baytown Plain	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Fine grog
81	16LF72					977.5	975	I	2	10	20		1	Plain	Unidentified	Unspecified	No Temper	Body(s)	Soft, contorted Tchefuncte/ early Marksville-like paste
89	16LF72					990	1010	II	2	8	18		1	Incised	French Fork Incised	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Medium-fine deep cross- hatched wet-paste incisions within zoned curvilinear elements; zoning incisions overhang and are medium-wide; Addis-like paste
89	16LF72					990	1010	II	2	8	18		1	Plain	Baytown Plain	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Fine grog
108	16TR03	Area 10	6		495							Surface collection	1	Eroded	Unidentified	Unspecified	Grog/ Sand	Body(s)	
107	16TR03	Area 10	6		512.5							Surface collection	1	Brushed	Plaquemine Brushed	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Small sherd; possibly incidental brushing
188	16TR19	Area 10	5		860							Surface collection 3m west of transect	1	Plain	Baytown Plain	Unspecified	Grog	Heel(s)	
126	16TR19A	Area 10	6		987.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Eroded	Unidentified	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	

Table 1, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	DECORATIVE CLASS	TYPE	VARIETY	APLAS. INCLUS.	VESSEL PORTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
7	16TR301	32	6	19	462			I	1	0	15		1	Plain	Baytown Plain	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	
19	16TR304		4	161	4012.5			I	1	0	10		1	Plain	Bell Plain	Unspecified	Shell	Body(s)	
45	16TR304					1000	990	I	1	0	20		1	Plain	Mississippi Plain	Unspecified	Shell	Body(s)	Crushed rangia temper
154	16TR71					1012.5	987.5	II	3	20	30		3	Eroded	Unidentified	Unspecified	Grog	Indeter.	Spalls
154	16TR71					1012.5	987.5	II	3	20	30		1	Incised	Maddox Engraved	<i>Barataria</i>	Grog	Body(s)	Eroded surface; wet-paste incisions
154	16TR71					1012.5	987.5	II	3	20	30		3	Plain	Baytown Plain	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	
154	16TR71					1012.5	987.5	II	3	20	30		1	Punctated and Incised	Buras Incised	Unspecified	Grog	Body(s)	Probably var. <i>Oyster Road</i>
155	16TR71					1012.5	987.5	II	4	30	40		3	Eroded	Unidentified	Unspecified	Grog	Indeter.	Spalls
155	16TR71					1012.5	987.5	II	4	30	40		1	Plain	Baytown Plain	<i>Cataouache</i>	Grog	Body(s)	
175	16TR71					1025	975	II	4	30	40		2	Incised	Fatherland Incised	Unspecified	Shell	Body(s)	Mend; 3 parallel curvilinear lines form a V; .9 cm below are 4 parallel curvilinear lines paralleling the first 3 lines
176	16TR71					1025	975	II	5	40	50		1	Incised	Fatherland Incised	Unspecified	Shell	Body(s)	Cross-mends with sherds from Level 5; same shovel test
176	16TR71					1025	975	II	5	40	50		1	Plain	Baytown Plain	<i>Cataouache</i>	Grog	Body(s)	
177	16TR71					1037.5	987.5	I	1	0	10		1	Brushed	Plaquemine Brushed	Unspecified	Grog	Rim(s)	Flattened lip

Table 2. Faunal Remains Recovered during Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study.

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
78	16LF72		1	21	500			I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
90	16LF72		2	18	437.5			I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	Fragment
90	16LF72		2	18	437.5			I	1	0	10		18	Reptilia	Alligatoridae	<i>Alligator</i>	<i>mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	Fragmented right angular (mandible element)
77	16LF72		2	20	487.5			I	1	0	10		1	Mammalia	Capromyidae	<i>Myocastor</i>	<i>coypus</i>	Nutria	Mandible fragment with 1 molar and 1 incisor
91	16LF72		2	21	512.5			I	1	0	10		7	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	Juvenile shells
92	16LF72		2	21	512.5			II	3	19	29		2	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Canis</i>	<i>familiaris</i>	Domestic dog	Distal end of femur; unfused
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Mammalia	Capromyidae	<i>Myocastor</i>	<i>coypus</i>	Nutria	Rib
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Reptilia	Alligatoridae	<i>Alligator</i>	<i>mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	Vertebra fragment; cut mark
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Reptilia	Emyridae	<i>Pseudemys</i>	spp.	Cooters	Carapace
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Caudal vertebra
95	16LF72					977.5	985	I	2	10	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
89	16LF72					990	1010	II	2	8	18		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
96	16LF72					997.5	985	III	4	30	40		4	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	

Table 2, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
97	16LF72					997.5	985	III	5	40	50		3	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	
98	16LF72					997.5	985	III	6	50	60		5	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	
83	16LF72					1012.5	965	I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
99	16LF72					1022.5	935	II	3	19	33		56	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
84	16LF72					1022.5	945	I	3	20	29		7	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
84	16LF72					1022.5	945	I	3	20	29		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
84	16LF72					1022.5	945	I	3	20	29		1	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	Fragment
85	16LF72					1022.5	955	I	1	0	10		2	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Mend; large mammal shaft fragment
86	16LF72					1022.5	955	I	2	10	19		1	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Large mammal shaft fragment
153	16TR19A	Area 10	5		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Reptilia	Testudinidata			UID Turtle	
7	16TR301	32	6	19	462			I	1	0	15		2	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	Fragments
5	16TR301					1010	1000	II	2	6	50		1	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	
2	16TR302	32	6	26	368			III	3	10	30		28	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
2	16TR302	32	6	26	368			III	3	10	30		88	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
2	16TR302	32	6	26	368			III	3	10	30		6	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	Fragments
6	16TR302					990	1000	III	3	15	20		39	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
6	16TR302					990	1000	III	3	15	20		10	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments

Table 2, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
17	16TR303		4	157	3912.5			1	2	10	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
26	16TR303					1010	990	1	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	
27	16TR303					1010	990	1	2	10	20		5	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
27	16TR303					1010	990	1	2	10	20		1	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
56	16TR303					1010	1000	1	2	10	20		3	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
55	16TR303					1020	1000	1	2	10	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
65	16TR303					1020	1040	1	2	10	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
70	16TR303					1030	990	1	2	10	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
71	16TR303					1030	1020	1	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
72	16TR303					1030	1020	1	3	20	27		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
19	16TR304		4	161	4012.5			1	1	0	10		27	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
19	16TR304		4	161	4012.5			1	1	0	10		28	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
20	16TR304		4	163	4062.5			1	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
22	16TR304		5	162	4000			1	3	20	30		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
22	16TR304		5	162	4000			1	3	20	30		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
21	16TR304		5	166	4100			1	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
43	16TR304					980	990	1	1	0	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
43	16TR304					980	990	1	1	0	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment

Table 2, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
44	16TR304					990	990	I	1	0	10		6	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
44	16TR304					990	990	I	1	0	10		9	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
51	16TR304					990	1000	I	1	0	18		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
51	16TR304					990	1000	I	1	0	18		4	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
51	16TR304					990	1000	I	1	0	18		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
51	16TR304					990	1000	I	1	0	18		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
45	16TR304					1000	990	I	1	0	20		55	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
45	16TR304					1000	990	I	1	0	20		91	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
31	16TR304					1002.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
31	16TR304					1002.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
67	16TR304					1012.5	965	I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
34	16TR304					1012.5	985	I	1	0	10		17	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
34	16TR304					1012.5	985	I	1	0	10		21	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
35	16TR304					1012.5	985	I	2	10	20		7	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
35	16TR304					1012.5	985	I	2	10	20		11	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
36	16TR304					1012.5	985	II	3	20	30		10	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
36	16TR304					1012.5	985	II	3	20	30		3	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
37	16TR304					1012.5	985	II	4	30	40		4	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments

Table 2, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
37	16TR304					1012.5	985	II	4	30	40		4	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
38	16TR304					1012.5	985	III	5	40	50		3	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
46	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	1	0	10		6	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments; burned
46	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	1	0	10		73	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
46	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	1	0	10		42	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
46	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	Fragment; burned
47	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	2	10	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge; burned
47	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	2	10	20		21	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
47	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	2	10	20		35	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
47	16TR304					1012.5	995	I	2	10	20		6	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments; burned
48	16TR304					1012.5	995	II	3	20	30		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment; burned
48	16TR304					1012.5	995	II	3	20	30		9	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
48	16TR304					1012.5	995	II	3	20	30		4	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
49	16TR304					1012.5	995	II	4	30	40		41	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	
50	16TR304					1012.5	995	III	5	40	50		5	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
50	16TR304					1012.5	995	III	5	40	50		6	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
32	16TR304					1022.5	975	II	2	10	20		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
32	16TR304					1022.5	975	II	2	10	20		3	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge

Table 2, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
33	16TR304					1022.5	975	II	3	20	30		3	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
33	16TR304					1022.5	975	II	3	20	30		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
39	16TR304					1022.5	985	I	1	0	10		3	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
39	16TR304					1022.5	985	I	1	0	10		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
40	16TR304					1022.5	985	II	2	10	20		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
40	16TR304					1022.5	985	II	2	10	20		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragments
41	16TR304					1022.5	985	II	3	20	30		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
41	16TR304					1022.5	985	II	3	20	30		2	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
42	16TR304					1022.5	985	II	4	30	40		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Fragment
42	16TR304					1022.5	985	II	4	30	40		1	Invertebrata	Bivalvia	<i>Rangia</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	Brackish water clam	Complete valve/ hinge
169	16TR71					1012	975	I	1	0	10		1	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Vertebra?
169	16TR71					1012	975	I	1	0	10		2	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	
173	16TR71					1025	975	I	1	0	10		1	Mammalia	Cricetidae	<i>Ondatra</i>	<i>zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	Molar
174	16TR71					1025	975	I	2	10	20		2	Mammalia	Cricetidae	<i>Ondatra</i>	<i>zibethicus</i>	Muskrat	Incisors
175	16TR71					1025	975	II	4	30	40		3	Reptilia	Alligatoridae	<i>Alligator</i>	<i>mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	Shaft fragments
176	16TR71					1025	975	II	5	40	50		2	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Probably Alligator
181	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	2	10	20		2	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Shaft fragments
179	16TR71					1037.5	1000	I	3	20	30	Possibly in spoil pile	3	Invertebrata	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Virginia oyster	
183	16TR71					1050	987.5	I	1	0	10		1	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Rodentia spp. calcaneous
183	16TR71					1050	987.5	I	1	0	10		1	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Rodentia spp. femur fragment
9	32-05		5	79	1965			II	5	38	41		1	Invertebrata				UID Invertebrate	

Table 2, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
12	32-05					1000	995	I	1	0	10		1	Mammalia				UID Mammal	Large mammal shaft fragment
11	32-05					1000	995	II	4	28	38		1	Vertebrata				UID Vertebrate	Fragmented
13	32-05					1005	995	I	1	0	10		1	Reptilia	Testudinidata			UID Turtle	Carapace fragment
14	32-06		2	114	2838			I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata				UID Invertebrate	
15	32-07		3	135	3350			I	1	0	10		1	Invertebrata				UID Invertebrate	
15	32-07		3	135	3350			I	1	0	10		1	Mammalia	Cervidae	<i>Odocoileus</i>	<i>virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer	Mandible fragment

Table 3. Prehistoric Lithic Material Recovered during Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study.

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	TYPE	SUBTYPE	LMT	TA	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
174	16TR71					1025	975	1	2	10	20		1	Unmodified Flake(s)	Secondary Cortex	Chert	No	Possibly crushed road gravel?

Table 4. Historic/Modern Artifacts Recovered during Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study.

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
76	16LF72		1	20	475			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Green	Neck(s)	
78	16LF72		1	21	500			1	1	0	10		3	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
90	16LF72		2	18	437.5			1	1	0	10		18	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
77	16LF72		2	20	487.5			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Yellow Green (Olive)	Body(s)	
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Molded/ Embossed Decoration	Rim(s)	
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Glass	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	Base(s)	"50"
100	16LF72					908	1010					Surface collection	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	"...e-mark"
93	16LF72					930	1000	1	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Rim(s)	
94	16LF72					940	1000	1	1	0	10		2	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
79	16LF72					967.5	965	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Aqua		
80	16LF72					977.5	965	1	1	0	10		7	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
81	16LF72					977.5	975	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Yellow Green (Olive)	Body(s)	
81	16LF72					977.5	975	1	2	10	20		5	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
95	16LF72					977.5	985	1	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Body(s)	
95	16LF72					977.5	985	1	2	10	20		6	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
95	16LF72					977.5	985	I	2	10	20		2	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	
82	16LF72					987.5	955	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Unidentified		
88	16LF72					990	1000	I	2	10	20		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
96	16LF72					997.5	985	III	4	30	40		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Body(s)	
96	16LF72					997.5	985	III	4	30	40		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
97	16LF72					997.5	985	III	5	40	50		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Green	Body(s)	
83	16LF72					1012.5	965	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
99	16LF72					1022.5	935	II	3	19	33		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
85	16LF72					1022.5	955	I	1	0	10		2	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
87	16LF72					1022.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
87	16LF72					1022.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
87	16LF72					1022.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
87	16LF72					1022.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
74	16LF73		1	14	330			I	1	0	10		12	Ceramic	Buff Bodied Earthenware	Opaque Glaze	Body(s)	Mends: octagonal plate; hand-painted
74	16LF73		1	14	330			I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Base(s)	
74	16LF73		1	14	330			I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	Base(s)	Rectangular bottle with beaded design on body

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
74	16LF73		1	14	330			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Ketchup bottle
74	16LF73		1	14	330			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
74	16LF73		1	14	330			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Neck(s)	
74	16LF73		1	14	330			1	1	0	10		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Opaque White / Milk Glass	Indeter.	Mends; blue swirls
75	16LF73		1	15	350			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Molded Technique	Colorless	Body(s)	Etched glass; possibly a grape pattern; possibly a tumbler
119	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1025							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
119	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1025							Surface collection; 5 m radius	7	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		1 possibly hand-made
119	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1025							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	"Depression" Glass	Peach	Body(s)	"Adam" pattern by Jeannette Glass Co. or "New Century" pattern by Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.
119	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1025							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Base	Colorless	Base(s)	Textured heel; "No."
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	26	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		25 have soft sandy paste and are possibly hand- made
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Not hand-made; possibly stiff-mud excruded

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Glass	Flat Glass Shards			
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Blue	Shoulder(s)	
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Ribbed
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Panel bottle fragment
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Heel(s)	Panelled; catsup?
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Shoulder(s)	
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Blue	Indeter.	
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	
105	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
123	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1075							Surface collection; 5 m radius	5	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2 possibly hand-made
123	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1075							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Panel bottle fragment
123	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1075							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
123	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1075							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a nail fragment
123	16TR19A	Area 10	1		1075							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		Large
106	16TR19A	Area 10	2		1062.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
106	16TR19A	Area 10	2		1062.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue	Body(s)	Possibly a Vicks Vapor Rub bottle
106	16TR19A	Area 10	2		1062.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue	Shoulder(s)	Possibly a Vicks Vapor Rub bottle
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	3	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	3	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue	Indeter.	
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)	Iron	Box staple

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	6	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	5	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	10	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	4	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Thick rust spalls
115	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
125	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1025							Surface collection; 5 m radius	4	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
114	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	50d size
114	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	
114	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	
114	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1050							Surface collection; 5 m radius	4	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
124	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1075							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Rust spall
124	16TR19A	Area 10	3		1075							Surface collection; 5 m radius	6	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
112	16TR19A	Area 10	4		1062.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hade-made
112	16TR19A	Area 10	4		1062.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
112	16TR19A	Area 10	4		1062.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a whiffletree hook fragment
112	16TR19A	Area 10	4		1062.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
153	16TR19A	Area 10	5		1000							Surface collection; 5 m radius	46	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
126	16TR19A	Area 10	6		987.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
111	16TR19A	Area 10	1	43	1050			1	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	Base(s)	
111	16TR19A	Area 10	1	43	1050			1	1	0	10		4	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		3 have soft sandy paste and possibly are hand- made
111	16TR19A	Area 10	1	43	1050			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure
110	16TR19A	Area 10	1	43	1050			1	2	10	20		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
117	16TR19A	Area 10	3	39	950			1	1	0	10		4	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		2 possibly hand-made
122	16TR19A	Area 10	5	41	1000			1	1	0	10		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	Possibly a rust spall
122	16TR19A	Area 10	5	41	1000			1	1	0	10		5	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
157	16TR19A					990	1000					Surface collection	1	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Opaque Glaze on Buff	Rim(s)	Molded upside-down picket fence pattern extending down from rim; utilitarian ware
157	16TR19A					990	1000					Surface collection	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	Complete	Small medicine bottle with continuous thread lip; "10/6/7/6500 [UID makers mark]"
158	16TR19A					990	1010					Surface collection	1	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Colored Glaze on Buff	Rim(s)	Blue glazed utilitarian ware; speckled glaze similar to porcelain- glazed metal graniteware
161	16TR19A					1000	1010					Surface collection	1	Stone	Activities	Graphite Battery Part(s) (Historic)		
161	16TR19A					1000	1010					Surface collection	1	Synthetic	Miscellaneous Activities Synthetic	Vehicle Part(s)		Battery casing fragment; sand-impregnated hard rubber?
162	16TR19A					1000	1030					Surface collection	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Buckle(s)	Iron	
162	16TR19A					1000	1030					Surface collection	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Metal Clothing Items	Zipper part(s)	Brass	
163	16TR19A					1010	990					Surface collection	1	Ceramic	Activities	Doll Part(s)	Other	Bisque
163	16TR19A					1010	990					Surface collection	1	Ceramic	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	Base(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
163	16TR19A					1010	990					Surface collection	1	Glass	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure; same size as the possible perfume bottle
163	16TR19A					1010	990					Surface collection	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue	Body(s)	Embossed ridges
163	16TR19A					1010	990					Surface collection	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Embossed grapes; wine?
163	16TR19A					1010	990					Surface collection	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
163	16TR19A					1010	990					Surface collection	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Misc Machinery/Other Part(s)	Cast Iron	Treadle sewing machine frame fragment
165	16TR19A					1010	1000					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Opaque Glaze on Buff	Rim(s)	Utilitarian ware
165	16TR19A					1010	1000					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Blue	Body(s)	
165	16TR19A					1010	1000					Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Blue	Indeter.	Spall
165	16TR19A					1010	1000					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Opaque White / Milk Glass	Body(s)	
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Bead(s)	Opaque Blue		
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Cup Bottom Mold	Colorless	Heel(s)	
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Base	Green	Base(s)	"...82-W..." in push-up

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Complete	Perfume? Continuous thread closure; Owens scar; "13 [superimposed I, O and diamond (Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark)] 0..." on base
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Green	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Opaque White / Milk Glass	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Stippled area
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
166	16TR19A					1010	1010					Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Shoulder(s)	
167	16TR19A					1012.5	1000					Surface collection	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Annular Decorated	Body(s)	
159	16TR19A					1000	990	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Glass	Colorless	Indeter.	Spall
160	16TR19A					1000	1010	1	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Opaque Glaze on Buff	Base(s)	Utilitarian ware
160	16TR19A					1000	1010	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Cobalt Blue	Shoulder(s)	Probably Vick's Vapor Rub bottle fragment
160	16TR19A					1000	1010	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
164	16TR19A					1010	990	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Lip(s)	Snap-lid closure
164	16TR19A					1010	990	1	2	10	20		2	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	12d and 20d sizes
164	16TR19A					1010	990	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	
164	16TR19A					1010	990	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	
101	16TR19B	Area 10	2		1137.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Handle(s)	
101	16TR19B	Area 10	2		1137.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Ceramic	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	Base(s)	
101	16TR19B	Area 10	2		1137.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	13	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy texture; possibly hand-made
101	16TR19B	Area 10	2		1137.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
101	16TR19B	Area 10	2		1137.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Green	Body(s)	
113	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1125							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)	Iron	Box staple
113	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1125							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
116	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1150							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Base	Light Green	Base(s)	Coke bottle fragment; "C in circle (Chattanooga Glass Co. mark)] 59/ 6"

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
1116	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1150							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
138	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1175							Surface collection	1	Metal	Tools	Plow Part(s)	Iron	
138	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1175							Surface collection	2	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	Roofing?
143	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1200							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
143	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1200							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Pipe(s)	Iron	Fragment
143	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1200							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
143	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1200							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
143	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1200							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	60d size
143	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1200							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	70d size
148	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1225							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Light Green	Body(s)	Coke bottle fragment; "...[PAT]ENT..."
148	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1225							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
148	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1225							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	30d size

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
148	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1225							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Rust spall with blue paint on 1 surface
149	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1250							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Light Green	Body(s)	Coke bottle fragment
149	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1250							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	70d size
150	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1275							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Neck(s)	
150	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1275							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Strap(s)	Iron	Thin metal
150	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1275							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Synthetic	Unidentified Material	Unidentifiable Rubber Material		Red hard rubber
151	16TR19B	Area 10	3		1300							Surface collection	1	Glass	Unidentified Glass	Dark Green	Shoulder(s)	Possibly "Forest Green" pattern Depression glass by Anchor Hocking Glass Company
127	16TR19B	Area 10	4		1312.5							Surface collection; 5m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Continuous thread closure
127	16TR19B	Area 10	4		1312.5							Surface collection; 5m radius	3	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
127	16TR19B	Area 10	4		1312.5							Surface collection; 5m radius	2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
104	16TR19B	Area 10	5		1125							Surface collection	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Hook(s) (Generic)	Iron	Chain/cable hook; identical to modern types

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
141	16TR19B	Area 10	5		1175							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
141	16TR19B	Area 10	5		1175							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	60d size
141	16TR19B	Area 10	5		1175							Surface collection; 5 m radius	2	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	
141	16TR19B	Area 10	5		1175							Surface collection; 5 m radius	5	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	Possibly can fragments
140	16TR19B	Area 10	5		1200							Surface collection	2	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	60d size
133	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1187.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	30d size
133	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1187.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
121	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1212							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Lamp Glass	Colorless		Chimney glass
121	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1212							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Light Green	Body(s)	Coke bottle fragment; "...[RE]GIST[ERED].../. [PATE]NT [OFFICE]..."
121	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1212							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Agricultural Machinery Part(s)	Iron	Pin for tractor attachments
121	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1212							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a wire nail

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
121	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1212							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a large cotter pin
135	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1240.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	Base(s)	Stippled; "2 ..."
135	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1240.5							Surface collection; 5 m radius	1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a wire nail or barbed wire fragment
134	16TR19B	Area 10	6		1287.5							Surface collection	1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Neck(s)	Jug fragment
103	16TR19B	Area 10	1	46	1125			I	1	0	10		5	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
120	16TR19B	Area 10	1	46	1125			I	2	10	20		11	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
102	16TR19B	Area 10	2	42	1137.5			I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Rim(s)	
132	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			I	1	0	10		2	Construction Materials	Building Materials	Asbestos Shingle(s)		
132	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			I	1	0	10		1	Textiles	Activities	Insulation Paper Fragment(s)		
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		2	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Base(s)	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Lip(s)	Lugged thread closure; partially melted
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Crown finish
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber	Shoulder(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		3	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Indeterminate embossed lettering
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	Textured
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		13	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Green	Body(s)	Mend
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Glass	Colorless	Indeter.	Fluted; possibly pressed glass
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)	Iron	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		4	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Kitchen	Pull Tab(s)	Aluminum	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		2	Metal	Nail(s)	Other	Iron	Grooved plywood nails
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		6	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Roofing	Iron	
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		2	Wood	Unidentified Wood	Charcoal fragment(s)		
137	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	2	10	20		1	Wood	Unidentified Wood	Modified Wood fragment(s)		Charred

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		1	Construction Materials	Building Materials	Asbestos Shingle(s)		
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		2	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Mend; "[Dr. Pepp[er]"
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		2	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		3	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	5d size
156	16TR19B	Area 10	3	54	1325			II	3	20	30		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Roofing	Iron	
145	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			I	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick, Partial		Type with holes; dark grey sand mortar attached
144	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Heel(s)	
144	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			I	1	0	10		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Partially melted
144	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly machinery fragment
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			I	2	10	20		1	Construction Materials	Building Materials	Asbestos Shingle(s)		
146	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			I	2	10	20		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Complete	"NO DEPOSIT/ NO REFILL" Coke bottle; "76" on base
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			I	2	10	20		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Heel(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber	Shoulder(s)	"...ER..."
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber	Shoulder(s)	Stippled area
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Green	Body(s)	
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Fire- damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless		
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Clamp(s)	Iron	Modern jumper cable clamp with plastic covered handles
147	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Tools	Plow Part(s)	Iron	
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	"Depression" Glass	Colorless	Lid(s)	
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		2	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Light Green	Body(s)	Coke bottle glass
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Diagonal curved ribs; possibly pressed glass
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		2	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Green	Shoulder(s)	Textured area
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Green	Shoulder(s)	
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Green	Body(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unidentified Fire-damaged or Melted Glass	Green		
152	16TR19B	Area 10	3	55	1350			1	3	20	30		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	
131	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	Stippled area
131	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Amber	Shoulder(s)	Stippled
131	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Heel(s)	"... QUART ..."
131	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Decal (Applied Color Label)	Body(s)	Colorless; "... OZ. ..."
131	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Light Green	Body(s)	Probably a Coke bottle fragment
129	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Neck(s)	
129	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Reverse stippling and embossed cartouche
129	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
129	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Indeter.	Demarcated fluted area; possibly a jug shoulder or pressed glass
129	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
129	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Green	Body(s)	Partially melted
129	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Green	Body(s)	
128	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			1	4	30	40		1	Construction Materials	Miscellaneous Architectural	Tar		

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
128	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			I	4	30	40		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
128	16TR19B	Area 10	4	53	1312.5			I	4	30	40		4	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	
109	16TR19B	Area 10	5	45	1100			I	1	0	10		3	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
139	16TR19B	Area 10	5	48	1175			I	5	40	50		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
139	16TR19B	Area 10	5	48	1175			I	5	40	50		18	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	Possibly can fragments
142	16TR19B	Area 10	5	49	1200			I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	
142	16TR19B	Area 10	5	49	1200			I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Hinge(s)	Iron	
142	16TR19B	Area 10	5	49	1200			I	1	0	10		2	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	
136	16TR19B	Area 10	5	49	1200			I	2	20	30		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	Possibly a can fragment
7	16TR301	32	6	19	462			I	1	0	15		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Base(s)	
7	16TR301	32	6	19	462			I	1	0	15		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Colored Glaze	Indeter.	Blue glaze
7	16TR301	32	6	19	462			I	1	0	15		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
4	16TR301					1000	1020	II	5	36	46		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a very corroded nail fragment
5	16TR301					1010	1000	II	2	6	50		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Dark Green	Body(s)	Possibly has cold-mold surface texture
2	16TR302	32	6	26	368			III	3	10	30		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire	Spike (Wire)	50d size

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
6	16TR302					990	1000	III	3	15	20		9	Other	Unidentified Material	(???) Totally Unidentifiable Material		Very fragile with bubbled irregular surfaces; possibly green and black flecks of paint
17	16TR303		4	157	3912.5			I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Porcelaneous Ware	Body(s)	Mends with above; teacup
17	16TR303		4	157	3912.5			I	2	10	20		2	Ceramic	Ironstone	Porcelaneous Ware	Rim(s)	Mend; teacup
18	16TR303		4	157	3912.5			I	3	20	30		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
18	16TR303		4	157	3912.5			I	3	20	30		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Machine-Cut, Unidentified Head Style	Iron	
18	16TR303		4	157	3912.5			I	3	20	30		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	
23	16TR303		6	157	3912.5			I	1	0	10		6	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
30	16TR303					980	1000	II	2	10	20		2	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
30	16TR303					980	1000	II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
66	16TR303					990	950	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Bolt(s) and/or Bracket(s)	Iron	
53	16TR303					990	1000	II	4	30	40		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Yellow Green (Olive)	Indeter.	
24	16TR303					1000	980	II	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Body(s)	"OX/BE"
25	16TR303					1000	990	I	1	0	10		3	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
25	16TR303					1000	990	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Body(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
25	16TR303					1000	990	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Yellow Green (Olive)	Indeter.	
25	16TR303					1000	990	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	
59	16TR303					1000	1010	II	3	20	30		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
59	16TR303					1000	1010	II	3	20	30		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Body(s)	
68	16TR303					1010	980	I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
68	16TR303					1010	980	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	
26	16TR303					1010	990	I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Decal	Base(s)	Mold decoration
26	16TR303					1010	990	I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Rim(s)	
26	16TR303					1010	990	I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Annular Decorated	Body(s)	
26	16TR303					1010	990	I	1	0	10		4	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
27	16TR303					1010	990	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Base(s)	Partial British Royal Arms maker's mark depicting a lion on left side
27	16TR303					1010	990	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
27	16TR303					1010	990	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
27	16TR303					1010	990	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Annular Decorated	Body(s)	
27	16TR303					1010	990	I	2	10	20		5	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
27	16TR303					1010	990	1	2	10	20		1	Construction Materials	Miscellaneous Architectural	Flat glass		
27	16TR303					1010	990	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Unidentified		
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Base(s)	
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated White	Body(s)	
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		3	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Rim(s)	Two mend
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		5	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Body(s)	
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Bolt(s) and/or Bracket(s)	Iron	
57	16TR303					1010	1000	1	1	0	10		5	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	
56	16TR303					1010	1000	1	2	10	20		7	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
56	16TR303					1010	1000	1	2	10	20		2	Glass	Cup Bottom Mold	Aqua	Base(s)	Mends
56	16TR303					1010	1000	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Lamp Glass	Colorless		
56	16TR303					1010	1000	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Machine-Made Lip	Colorless	Lip(s)	Patent medicine bottle
56	16TR303					1010	1000	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	Indeter.	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
56	16TR303					1010	1000	I	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Body(s)	
56	16TR303					1010	1000	I	2	10	20		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Indeter.	
56	16TR303					1010	1000	I	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Machine-Cut, Unidentified Head Style	Iron	
60	16TR303					1010	1010	II	2	10	20		11	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
63	16TR303					1010	1020	II	2	10	20		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
69	16TR303					1020	980	I	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Unidentified		
69	16TR303					1020	980	I	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	
28	16TR303					1020	990	II	2	10	20		9	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
29	16TR303					1020	990	II	3	20	30		11	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
54	16TR303					1020	1000	I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
54	16TR303					1020	1000	I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Rim(s)	
54	16TR303					1020	1000	I	1	0	10		5	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
54	16TR303					1020	1000	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Unidentified		
55	16TR303					1020	1000	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
55	16TR303					1020	1000	1	2	10	20		2	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
55	16TR303					1020	1000	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Opaque White / Milk Glass	Body(s)	
61	16TR303					1020	1010	1	1	0	10		4	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
61	16TR303					1020	1010	1	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Building Materials	Slate, Roofing		
61	16TR303					1020	1010	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Tooled Lip	Light Aqua	Lip(s)	Double beaded lip
61	16TR303					1020	1010	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	Body(s)	
61	16TR303					1020	1010	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Yellow Green (Olive)	Body(s)	
64	16TR303					1020	1030	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
65	16TR303					1020	1040	1	2	10	20		2	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
65	16TR303					1020	1040	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
70	16TR303					1030	990	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	
71	16TR303					1030	1020	1	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
73	16TR303					1030	1050	1	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Building Materials	Slate, Roofing		

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
58	16TR303					1035	1000	I	1	0	10		2	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
58	16TR303					1035	1000	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Fire- damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless	Indeter.	
62	16TR303					1040	1010	II	2	11	21		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire fragment(s)	Copper	
45	16TR304					1000	990	I	1	0	20		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	
49	16TR304					1012.5	995	II	4	30	40		1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Plain	Indeter.	
169	16TR71					1012	975	I	1	0	10		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Aluminum	Lid or can fragment
169	16TR71					1012	975	I	1	0	10		1	Synthetic	Unidentified Material	Unidentifiable Plastic Material/Object		
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Base(s)	
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		4	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Rim/ Body	1 rim and 3 body sherds mend
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		2	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Machine-Cut, Stamped Head	Iron	
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Machine-Cut, Unidentified Head Style	Iron	
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
170	16TR71					1012	975	I	2	10	20		1	Natural Material	Miscellaneous Activities	Field/ Push Pile Burned Clay Lump(s)		
171	16TR71					1012	975	I	3	20	30		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
168	16TR71					1012.5	1000	II	5	40	50		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Dark Green	Indeter.	
173	16TR71					1025	975	I	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
173	16TR71					1025	975	I	1	0	10		10	Glass	Flat Glass Shards			4 mend and 5 mend
173	16TR71					1025	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Indeter.	
173	16TR71					1025	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Light Aqua	Body(s)	
173	16TR71					1025	975	I	1	0	10		1	Synthetic	Kitchen Item(s)	Plastic Lid Liner/Gasket		
174	16TR71					1025	975	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Base(s)	
174	16TR71					1025	975	I	2	10	20		1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Mocha Decorated	Body(s)	Blue mocha on cream- colored glaze
174	16TR71					1025	975	I	2	10	20		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Partially glazed; soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
174	16TR71					1025	975	I	2	10	20		4	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
174	16TR71					1025	975	I	2	10	20		4	Glass	Flat Glass Shards			
174	16TR71					1025	975	I	2	10	20		1	Glass	Pressed Glass	Colorless	Indeter.	Indeterminate pattern

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
175	16TR71					1025	975	II	4	30	40		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
175	16TR71					1025	975	II	4	30	40		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Disc-shaped with a boss protruding from the center of one side
172	16TR71					1025	987.5	II	2	10	20		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
172	16TR71					1025	987.5	II	2	10	20		1	Glass	Flat Glass Shards			
172	16TR71					1025	987.5	II	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	8d size
172	16TR71					1025	987.5	II	2	10	20		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	Possibly a can fragment
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Body(s)	
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft paste
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Glazed
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	"Depression" Glass	Peach	Rim(s)	Tumbler fragment
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Lamp Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Chimney fragment
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	Shoulder(s)	Very light amethyst
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		2	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	I	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Shoulder(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	1	0	10		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Kitchen	Lid(s)	Iron	Threaded cap fragment with plastic liner
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	1	0	10		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	1	0	10		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, unidentified	Iron	
180	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	1	0	10		2	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	1 possibly is a wood screw fragment
181	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	2	10	20		1	Glass	Flat Glass Shards		Lip(s)	Chimney fragment
181	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	
181	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Buckle(s)	Iron	
181	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	304 size
181	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	
182	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	3	20	30		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	Rim(s)	
182	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	3	20	30		1	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		
182	16TR71					1037.5	975	1	3	20	30		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	
178	16TR71					1037.5	987.5	1	4	30	40		1	Ceramic	Domestic Brown Stoneware	Opaque Glaze w/Int. Brown Glaze on Buff	Body(s)	Asphalt residue on interior

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
178	16TR71					1037.5	987.5	1	4	30	40		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Complete	Continuous thread lip; "Liquiprin" on front and back of shoulder; "12" in a circle on base; textured shoulder and heel
185	16TR71					1050	975	1	1	0	10		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire, Common	Iron	8d size
186	16TR71					1050	975	1	2	10	20		1	Fauna	Clothing	Bone Button(s)		Fragment
186	16TR71					1050	975	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Unidentified	Iron	
186	16TR71					1050	975	1	2	10	20		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a chain link fragment
187	16TR71					1050	975	1	4	30	40		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Unidentified Iron Object(s)	Iron	
183	16TR71					1050	987.5	1	1	0	10		1	Ceramic	Porcelain, Hard Paste	Undecorated	Body(s)	
183	16TR71					1050	987.5	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Modern; "DISPO[SE OF PROPERLY]"
183	16TR71					1050	987.5	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amethyst-colored (Manganese Solarization)	Neck(s)	
183	16TR71					1050	987.5	1	1	0	10		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	
184	16TR71					1050	987.5	1	5	40	50		1	Ceramic	Whiteware	Decal Decorated	Base(s)	Floral pattern
184	16TR71					1050	987.5	1	5	40	50		4	Construction Materials	Architectural Stone	Brick Fragment(s)		Soft sandy paste; possibly hand-made
184	16TR71					1050	987.5	1	5	40	50		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt(s)	Iron	Slotted dome-head machine bolt

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
1	32-01	32	3	3	50			II	5	35	40		1	Glass	Unidentified Glass (Miscellaneous)	Dark Green	Indeter.	Spall; probably bottle glass
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Ceramic	Activities	Figurine(s)	Base(s)	Portion of a foot and ankle long gown/dress
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		6	Glass	Flat Glass Shards			
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		2	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	Mend
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		15	Glass	Unidentified	Slagged/Cindere Glass (Not Industrial Slag)		
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Glass	Unidentified Bottle Glass	Colorless	Body(s)	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		4	Glass	Unidentified Fire- damaged or Melted Glass	Colorless		
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		3	Metal	Construction Hardware	Brad(s)	Iron	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Hinge(s)	Iron	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Metal	Construction Hardware	Hinge(s)	Iron	Offset cabinet hinge
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		3	Metal	Construction Hardware	Screw(s)	Lip(s)	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		7	Metal	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)	Iron	Modern pallet staples
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		2	Metal	Construction Hardware	Staple(s)	Iron	Modern crate staple
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Cotter Pin(s)	Iron	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		5	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Electrical Wire fragment(s)	Copper	Outer insulation burned off; paired solid-core wire
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		12	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Wire (non-barbed Wire) fragment(s)	Iron	Fragments; some could be pallet staples

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Metal	Nail(s)	Other	Iron	Vertically ridged plywood nail
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		5	Metal	Nail(s)	Wire	Unident.	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		9	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Iron/Steel	Iron	Rectangularly perforated sheet metal in which perforated areas were folded out to form teeth. Possibly splices used in modern construction
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		7	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Non-ferrous Metal	Zinc?	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		35	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Sheet Metal	Iron	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		6	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Slag	Aluminum	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Synthetic	Miscellaneous Activities Synthetic	Cellophane	Green tinsel (like Easter basket grass)	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Synthetic	Miscellaneous Activities Synthetic	Plastic	Wire core twist-tie	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		2	Synthetic	Miscellaneous Activities Synthetic	Plastic		
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		1	Wood	Miscellaneous	Carbonized	Pinus spp.	
3	32-01					1000	990	II	2	3	50		4	Wood	Miscellaneous	Carbonized	Vascular structure; probably <i>Areaceae</i> spp. (<i>Palm/Palmetto</i>)	
8	32-04	32	6	67	1662			I	1	0	15		1	Glass	Unid. Blown-in-Mold Bottle Glass	Amber	Body(s)	

Table 4, continued

FS	SITE/ LOCUS	SEG	TR	ST	METER	NORTH	EAST	STR	LEV	TE	BE	ADDITIONAL PROVENIENCE	CT	CLASS	TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION
10	32-05					1000	990	1	3	20	30		1	Metal	Unidentified Metal	Metal Object(s)	Iron	Possibly a barbed wire or wire nail fragment
14	32-06		2	114	2838			1	1	0	10		1	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	Barbed Wire fragment(s)	Iron	

APPENDIX II

STATE OF LOUISIANA SITE RECORD AND SITE UPDATE FORMS

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME: Marmande Plantation Site

STATE SURVEY NO.: 16TR19

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS:

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 16TR19 is located at the confluence of an abandoned distributary natural levee and the Marmande Ridge.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish

Section 31 **Township** 18S **Range** 17E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Theriot, LA 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E717175 N3262700

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 16TR19 occupies a distributary natural levee.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Subsidence.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 16TR19 lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Site 16TR19 is positioned along an abandoned distributary (Marmande Ridge). Bayou du Large is located approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi) to the east of the site.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 16TR19 is located at the confluence of an abandoned distributary natural levee and the Marmande Ridge

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Mhoon silty clay loam; Commerce silt loam, level phase.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: Site 16TR3

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 16TR19, also known as the Marmande Plantation Site, is a well-documented prehistoric mound and historic homestead site located in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. The site is situated at the confluence of an abandoned distributary natural levee and the Marmande Ridge and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. Bayou du Large is located approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi) to the east of the site. The prehistoric mound at Site 16TR19 is located in an open, graded area surrounded by cultivated sugarcane; the historic component of the site is located immediately to the north and northeast of the mound within the sugarcane field.

The prehistoric mound at Site 16TR19 first was documented by Randolph Brazet in 1924. Later, McIntire and Kniffin undertook a more extensive survey of the site in 1952 (Weinstein and Kelley 1992). They described the mound as a truncated earthwork measuring 3.7 m (12 ft) in height and 22.9 m (75 ft) in diameter and they argued that it had been constructed atop a shell midden. Based on material previously recovered from Site 16TR19 by Bazet, McIntire dated the mound from the Troyville period. He also identified Coles Creek and Plaquemine occupations based on the ceramic material he analyzed.

Altschul (1978) revisited Site 16TR19 in 1978; based on this investigation, he determined that the mound probably was constructed during the Plaquemine period, but he stated that a Coles Creek component may underlie it. He [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 190 x 600 m

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Moderate to dense.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A typical shovel test at Site 16TR19 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited one or two strata in profile. In the former, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay to silty clay that extended from the surface to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). In the later, Stratum I was listed as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay to clay loam that reached from 0 - 25 cmbs (0 - 9.8 inbs), while Stratum II was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to clay loam that ranged from 25 - 50 cmbs (9.8 - 19.7 inbs).

FEATURES: Prehistoric mound.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: The prehistoric period component of Site 16TR19 dates from the Coles Creek through Mississippian periods; the mound probably was constructed during the Plaquemine period. The historic period component dates from the nineteenth to the twentieth century.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: The mound is in excellent condition. The remainder of the site is in fair condition.

PRESENT USE: Cultivated sugarcane field.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts consist of repeated plowing around the mound. Future impacts include additional plowing and levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Fieldwork at Site 16TR19 consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: A total of 427 historic period artifacts and 2 prehistoric period artifacts were recovered during survey.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: The prehistoric component of Site 16TR19 possess substantive research potential as an exemplar of a Plaquemine period mound. The historic period component at the site may possess research potential as an example of a nineteenth to twentieth century homestead and an associated farm complex.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: The prehistoric component of Site 16TR19 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The historic component is potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Avoidance or mitigation of Site 16TR19 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: Rivet (1987); Wojtala and Stout (1991).

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plaque Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 9, 1999.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name _____

Site Survey Number 16TR19

also revised the dimensions of the mound to 20 x 25 m (65.6 x 82.0 ft) at its base by 5.9 m (19.4 ft) in height. Altschul (1978) assessed the site as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and he recommended preservation of the site (Altschul 1978).

Weinstein and Kelley (1992) reanalyzed prehistoric ceramic sherds previously recovered from Site 16TR19 in 1992 in conjunction with a field visit to the site. The reanalysis of the ceramic material led to a revision of the site chronology. The recovered ceramic sherds suggested occupations dating from the Coles Creek, Plaquemine, Mississippian, and possibly protohistoric periods; the mound itself, however, was dated from the Plaquemine period. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) argued that the Troyville cultural affiliation previously assigned to the site by McIntire was based on the misidentification of diagnostic ceramic sherds.

During their field visit, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) excavated five shovel tests and a single auger test in the mound vicinity. Each shovel test exhibited two strata in profile; the top-stratum was characterized as plowzone mixed with *Rangia* shell, and the bottom stratum was listed as natural levee deposit. Since no shell was identified in the auger test, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) questioned McIntire's supposition that the mound had been constructed atop a shell midden. No prehistoric cultural material was recovered from the shovel tests and the auger test excavated at the site.

In addition to the fieldwork at the Site 16TR19 mound, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) also documented a previously unreported historic period component at the site. This component was characterized as a surface scatter of twentieth century cultural material. The scatter was located in a cultivated sugarcane field immediately north of the mound and it contained a variety of domestic artifacts such as machine-made bottle glass and ceramic sherds. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) interpreted this component as the remains of a twentieth century homestead.

Although they failed to recover prehistoric period cultural material from Site 16TR19, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) determined that the mound itself was in excellent condition. Furthermore, they reasoned that intact cultural features such as postmolds and pits probably are present at the site beneath the plowzone. They argued that additional work at the site may provide important information pertaining to Coles Creek through Mississippian period settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and housing types. Consequently, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) concurred with Altschul's (1978) original assessment of Site 16TR19 as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Site 16TR19 during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. A total of 158 shovel tests were excavated in the mapped vicinity of the site. In addition to the prehistoric mound and the historic period artifact scatter previously identified at the site, a second discrete historic period artifact scatter also was identified. The previously recorded scatter was designated Locus A, while the newly identified scatter was denominated Locus B. In total, 229 historic period artifacts were recovered from Locus A and 198 historic period artifacts were retrieved from Locus B. In addition to this material, 2 prehistoric period ceramic sherds also were collected from the site.

The mound at Site 16TR19 was in excellent condition. As previously reported by Altschul (1978) and Weinstein and Kelley (1992), the mound structure is pyramidal in shape and it measures approximately 20 to 25 m (65.6 to 82.0 ft) at its base by 6.1 to 7.6 m (20 to 25 ft) in height. The mound currently is covered with several large trees and it is surrounded by a cultivated sugarcane field. While no shovel tests were excavated on the mound itself, 5 shovel tests were excavated within 20 m (65.6 ft) of the base of the mound. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. Two prehistoric period ceramic sherds, however, were surface collected in the immediate vicinity of the mound. These were characterized as 1 Baytown Plain var. *Unspecified* heel sherd and 1 unidentified eroded body sherd; both sherds contained grog aplastic inclusions. The Baytown Plain var. *Unspecified* sherd dates from the Plaquemine period.

A typical shovel test in the vicinity of the mound, i.e., within 20 m (65.6 ft) of the earthwork, was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited one (n=3) or two strata (n=2) in profile. [CONTINUED]

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In the former, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay to silty clay that extended from the surface to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). In the later, Stratum I was listed as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay to clay loam that reached from 0 - 25 cmbs (0 - 9.8 inbs), while Stratum II was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to clay loam that ranged from 25 - 50 cmbs (9.8 - 19.7 inbs). As mentioned above, none of the shovel tests excavated within 20 m (65.6 ft) of the mound produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits.

Locus A at Site 16TR19 was relocated approximately 60 m (196.8 ft) to the north of the mound. While 43 shovel tests were excavated within the bounds of the locus, only 8 shovel tests produced cultural material. This material consisted of 1 domestic brown stoneware sherd, 1 hard-paste porcelain sherd, 9 brick fragments, 1 machine-made bottle glass shard, 1 machine-made lip glass shard, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified glass shard, 3 nails, 2 pieces of unidentified metal, and 5 pieces of burned clay lumps. In addition to this material, 203 artifacts also were recovered from the surface of Locus A. These were described as 1 ceramic doll part, 3 domestic brown stoneware sherds, 1 hard-paste porcelain sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 yellowware sherd, 46 brick fragments, 1 "Depression" glass shard, 1 glass bead, 1 cup bottom molded glass shard, 2 flat glass shards, 2 machine-made base glass shards, 4 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 machine-made lip glass shard, 12 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 21 unidentified glass shards, 1 metal staple, 1 metal buckle, 1 unidentified piece of machinery, 7 wire fragments, 1 metal zipper part, 7 nails, 17 pieces of unidentified metal, 64 pieces of burned clay lumps, 1 graphite battery part, and 1 synthetic vehicle part. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Locus A, including hard-paste porcelain, whiteware, yellowware, machine-made glass, peach-colored "Depression" glass, and wire nails, suggested that this locus dated from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. The recovery architectural debris, such as brick fragments and nails, as well as domestic artifacts, like refined earthenwares, bottle glass, flat glass, and a doll part, indicated that the locus represented the remains of a nineteenth to twentieth century dwelling.

A typical shovel test at Locus A of Site 16TR19 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay to clay that extended from 0 - 15 cmbs (0 - 5.9 inbs); this deposit was classified as plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of gray (10YR 5/1) clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). All of the subsurface cultural material recovered from Locus A of Site 16TR19 originated from Stratum I of the site matrix, i.e., from the plowzone.

Locus B of Site 16TR19 was positioned approximately 175 m (574.1 ft) to the northeast of the mound. A total of 36 shovel tests were excavated successfully within the locus. Only 4 shovel tests, however, produced cultural material. This material was characterized as 1 whiteware sherd, 17 brick fragments, 1 partial brick, 2 asbestos shingles, 1 "Depression" glass shard, 9 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 machine-made glass lip, 20 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 30 unidentified bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified glass shard, 2 unidentified fire-damaged glass shards, 1 metal bolt, 1 metal hinge, 4 wire fragments, 1 pull tab, 11 nails, 3 barbed wire fragments, 1 metal clamp, 1 metal plow part, 23 pieces of unidentified metal, 2 charcoal fragments, and 1 modified wood fragment. In addition to this subsurface material, a variety of artifacts were surface collected from Locus B. These consisted of 1 ironstone sherd, 1 hard-paste porcelain sherd, 13 brick fragments, 1 lamp glass shard, 1 machine-made glass base, 4 machine-made bottle glass shards, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shards, 3 unidentified bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified glass shard, 1 metal pipe, 1 metal staple, 1 piece of metal agricultural machinery, 1 metal hook, 1 metal strap, 4 wire fragments, 13 nails, 1 metal plow part, 11 unidentified pieces of metal, 2 pieces of burned clay lumps, and 1 piece of unidentifiable rubber material. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the locus, including whiteware, ironstone, hard-paste porcelain, machine-made bottle glass, Coke bottle glass, and a pull tab, suggested that Locus B may date as early as the nineteenth century, but that it probably dates from the twentieth century. The recovery of architectural debris, such as brick fragments, asbestos shingles, and nails, suggested that one or more structures may have been present at [CONTINUED]

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name _____

Site Survey Number 16TR19

Locus B. Since the remainder of the assemblage largely consisted of metal hardware, machine/tool parts, and soda bottles, it appeared that Locus B represented the remains of a barn or some other agricultural work station.

A typical shovel test at Locus B of Site 16TR19 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited one (n=29) or two (n=7) strata in profile. In the former, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of gray (10YR 6/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay that extended from 0 - 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs); this deposit appeared to represent the plowzone. In the latter, Stratum I was listed as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay to clay that extended from 0 - 20 cmbs (0 - 7.9 inbs); this layer also was characterized as plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay to clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay that ranged from 20 - 50 cmbs (7.9 - 19.7 inbs). The subsurface cultural material recovered from Locus B originated from Stratum I (n=73) and Stratum II (n=61) of the site matrix.

A variety of data pertaining to Site 16TR19 was collected as a result of the current investigation. In addition to revisiting the previously documented mound and nearby domestic habitation site (Locus A), a second historic period component (Locus B) also was identified. The mound itself was in excellent condition. It was characterized as pyramidal in configuration and it measured 20 to 25 m (65.6 to 82.0 ft) in circumference by 6.1 to 7.6 m (20 to 25 ft) in height. Although only one diagnostic prehistoric period artifact, a Baytown Plain var. *Unspecified* ceramic sherd, was recovered during survey, previous work at the site by McIntire (1958), Altscul (1978), and Weinstein and Kelley (1992) suggests that the prehistoric component of Site 16TR19 dates from the Coles Creek through Mississippian periods and that the mound was constructed during the Plaquemine period. Furthermore, Weinstein and Kelley note that "features, such as pits and postmounds, undoubtedly exist beneath the plowzone" at the site (Weinstein and Kelley 1992: 171). None of the data collected as a result of the current investigation refute that hypothesis. These results confirm the previous assessment of the prehistoric component at Site 16TR19 as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [d]). Avoidance or mitigation of the prehistoric component of the site is recommended.

The historic period component of Site 16TR19 incorporated two discrete loci. Locus A was characterized as a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter that represented the remains of a domestic dwelling. Locus B was positioned immediately to the northeast of Locus A; it consisted of a possibly late nineteenth but more likely twentieth century artifact scatter that delimited the location of a barn or other agricultural work station. It is likely that Locus A and Locus B represent discrete components, i.e., domestic and agricultural, of the same farm complex. Although all of the cultural material recovered from Locus A originated from the surface or from plowzone contexts, artifacts were recovered from below the plowzone at Locus B. In addition, the density of the surface material at both loci was high. These results suggest that intact cultural deposits or cultural features associated with the historic period component at Site 16TR19 may be present at Loci A and B. These results demonstrate that the historic period component of Site 16TR19, i.e., Loci A and B, may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or additional testing to determine the significance of the historic period component at the site is recommended.

Site No. 16TR19

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	psc	Prehistoric Scatter	ls	Lithic Scatter
~~md1~~	~~Mound/Earthwork~~	~~hsc~~	~~Historic Scatter~~	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	shm	Shell Midden	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu	Prehis. (Unk.)	tc	Tchefuncte	~~ms~~	~~Mississippian~~
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	~~ant~~	~~Antebellum 1803-1860~~
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	~~cc~~	~~Coles Creek~~	~~war~~	~~War & Afterm 1860-1890~~
po	Poverty Point	pq	Plaquemine	~~in~~	~~Indust. & Modern 1890-~~

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu	Prehist. (Unk.)	~~fa~~	~~Farm/Rural res.~~	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
~~cer~~	~~Ceremonial Center~~	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

~~era~~	~~Ceramics, Aborig.~~	she	Shell	wb	Worked Bone
~~hc~~	~~Ceramics, Hist.~~	ppo	PPO's	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	~~gl~~	~~Glass~~	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	~~mo~~	~~Metal~~	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	~~cmt~~	~~Construct. Material~~ (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.)

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.

~~**sy** Systematic Col.~~

~~**cht** Shovel Testing~~

au Auger Testing

tu Test Units

exc Excavation

rs Remote Sensing

dv Diver Investigation

obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown

pd Potted

nn None

~~**ag** Agricultr (Plowing)~~

ti Timber Industry

nat Natural

di Urban Develop.

ot Other, see site form

cw Construction, Water

cto Construction, Other

uw Underwater

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

unk Unknown

nn None

mp Minor Impact

~~**mj** Major Impact~~

dt Destroyed

iu Inundated

National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown

ne Not Eligible

ld Listed

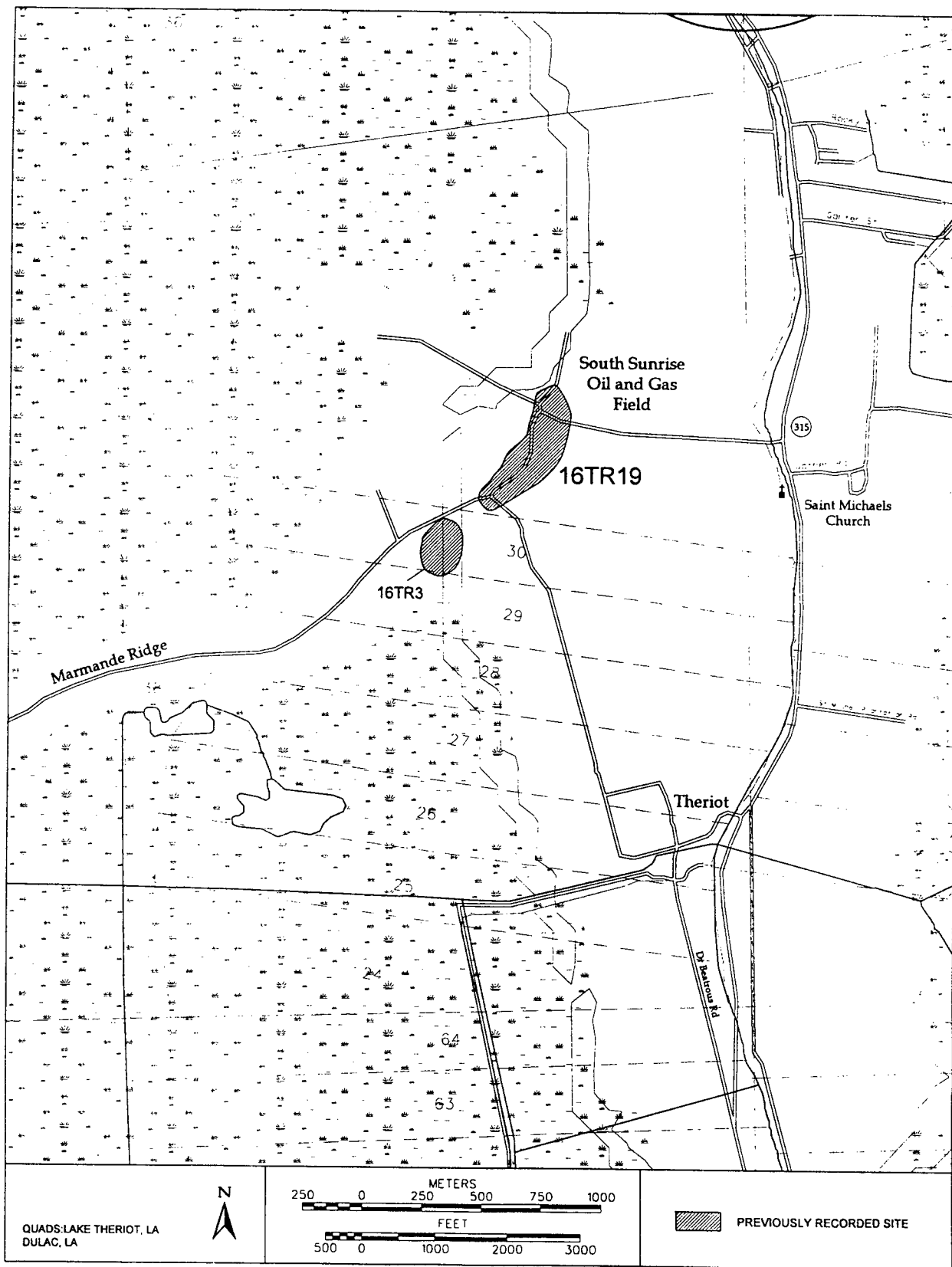
~~**de** Declared Elig.~~

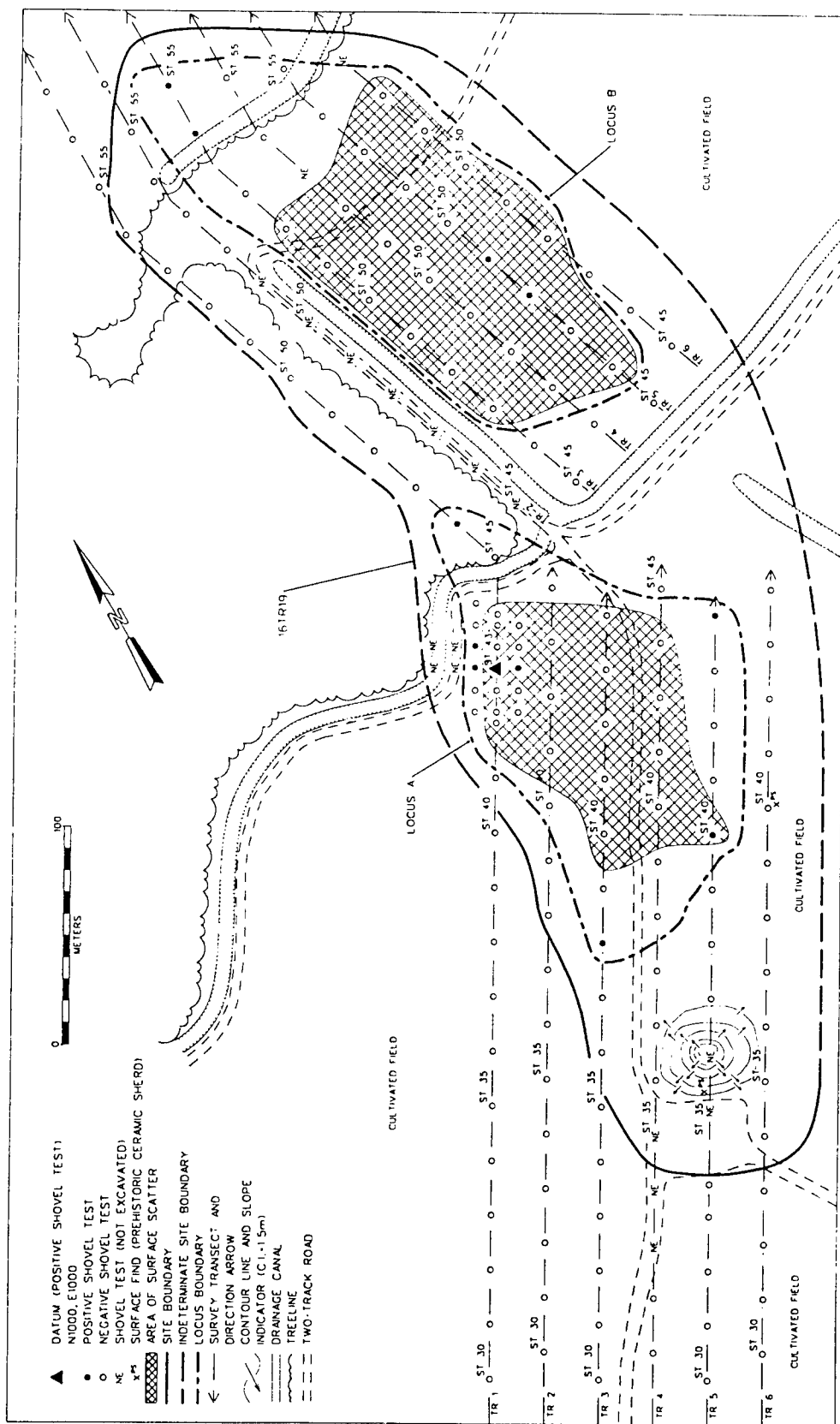
ps Potent. Signif.

nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME: Bayou Sale #1

STATE SURVEY NO.: 16TR26

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS:

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: The previously reported location of Site 16TR26 is on the west bank of Bayou Sale approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of that distributary and Four Point Bayou.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish.

Section 37 (irregular) **Township** 20S **Range** 17E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Quitman, La 1994

UTM COORDINATES:

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: The previously reported location of Site 16TR26 occupies a natural levee along Bayou Sale.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Subsidence.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: The previously reported location of Site 16TR26 lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD; the relief in this area is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Bayou Sale.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: The previously reported location of Site 16TR26 is along the west bank of Bayou Sale between the bayou and an interdistributary wetland.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Mhoon silt loam, low phase.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: 16TR23.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 16TR26, a prehistoric period shell midden, previously was recorded by McIntire in 1952 and subsequently it was revisited by Altschul in 1978 (Altschul 1978). The site is located on the west bank of Bayou Sale approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of that distributary and Four Point Bayou. The site occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. The site is positioned between Bayou Sale to the east and an interdistributary wetland to the west.

In 1952, McIntire characterized Site 16TR26 as a small shell midden with an unidentified cultural/temporal affiliation and he noted that the site was eroding into Bayou Sale. Later, when Altschul (1978) visited Site 16TR26 in 1978, he stated that the site was destroyed or submerged, but he identified a scatter of prehistoric ceramic sherds along the west bank of Bayou Sale; five plain body sherds were surface collected from the scatter. No evidence of a shell midden was reported. A total of four shovel tests were excavated within the ceramic scatter to depths of approximately 35 cmbs (13.8 inbs); 1 m (3.3 ft) deep core samples were excavated at the base of each shovel test. None of the shovel tests or core samples produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. None-the-less, since Altschul (1978) assumed that Site 16TR26 may be a submerged cultural resource, he assessed the site as potentially significant.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., unsuccessfully attempted to relocate Site 16TR26 during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82.0 ft) intervals in an area measuring 100 x 150 m (328.1 x 492.1 ft) in size in the vicinity of the mapped location of the site. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits. In addition, no cultural material was observed on the surface in the vicinity of the mapped location of the site. These results suggest that Site 16TR26 has been destroyed. This interpretation is consistent with the findings of McIntire, who reported in 1952 that the site was eroding into Bayou Sale, and Altschul (1978), who reported in 1978 that the site was either submerged or destroyed. No additional testing in the vicinity of Site 16TR26 is recommended.

SITE SIZE: According to Altschul (1978), Site 16TR26 measured 25 m (82.0 ft) in length along Bayou Sale.

CONFIGURATION:

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: No cultural materials were recovered as a result of the current investigation.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: No evidence of Site 16TR26 was identified as a result of the current investigation.

FEATURES: None were identified as a result of the current investigation.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: No evidence of Site 16TR26 was identified as a result of the current investigation. McIntire (1952) and Altschul (1978) both listed the site as prehistoric with an unidentified cultural affiliation.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Destroyed.

PRESENT USE: Pature.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts include plowing, erosion, and subsidence.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: No cultural material was recovered as a result of the current investigation. Altschul (1978) previously recovered 5 plain body sherds from the site.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: None.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: No evidence of Site 16TR26 was identified as a result of the current investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing in the vicinity of the previously mapped location of Site 16TR26 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: McIntire (1952); Altschul (1978).

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: No cultural material was recovered as a result of the current investigation.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plaque Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 10, 1999.

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn Knoll	sd Saltdome	bea Beach	nrs Nat. Relic Scar
rid Ridge	swa Swamp	udw Underwater	bat Batture
bn Bench	bsw Backswamp	~~nal Natural Levee~~	ot Other, see form
pm Pimple Mound	msh Marsh	chr Chenier	

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp Coastal Plain	fw Flatwoods	~~ral Recent Alluvium~~	cpr Coastal Prairies
cmr Coastal Marsh	mtl Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills		

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar Single Artifact	psc Prehistoric Scatter	ls Lithic Scatter
md1 Mound/Earthwork	hsc Historic Scatter	bu Burials
md2 Mounds/Earthwork	hst Hist. Sheet Midden	ss Standing Structures
her Hist. Earthwork	~~shm Shell Midden~~	du Dump
ote Other Earthwork	erm Earth Midden	hr Historic ruins
sw Shipwreck		

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

~~pu Prehis. (Unk.)~~	tc Tchefuncte	ms Mississippian
hu Historic (Unk.)	mar Marksville	cad Caddo
ph Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is Issaquena	hi Hist. Indian Contact
pal Paleo-Indian	ba Baytown	ex Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro Troyville	ant Antebellum 1803-1860
ni Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc Coles Creek	war War & Aftm 1860-1890
po Poverty Point	pq Plaquemine	in Indust. & Modern 1890-

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu Prehist. (Unk.)	fa Farm/Rural res.	ci Commercial/Service
hu Historic (Unk.)	wt Watercraft P&H	it Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch Chipping Station	pt Plantation	gv Governmental
cam Camp	hs Hist. Town/Vill.	id Industrial
~~el Extraction Locale~~	ur Urban	du Dump
ha Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr Cemetery (Mort.)	ml Military
cer Ceremonial Center	ht Hist. Transport.	

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

cra Ceramics, Aborig.	she Shell	wb Worked Bone
hc Ceramics, Hist.	ppo PPO's	ub Unmodified Bone
cs Chipped Stone	gl Glass	fl Flora
pp Projectile Pts.	me Metal	wo Wood
gs Ground Stone	cmt Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)	

Remarks (S.F.) No cultural material was recovered as a result of the current investigation.

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.	au Auger Testing	rs Remote Sensing
sy Systematic Col.	tu Test Units	dv Diver Investigation
~~sh Shovel Testing~~	exc Excavation	obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown	ti Timber Industry	cw Construction, Water
pd Potted	~~nat Natural~~	cto Construction, Other
nn None	di Urban Develop.	uw Underwater
~~ag Agricultr (Plowing)~~	ot Other, see site form	

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

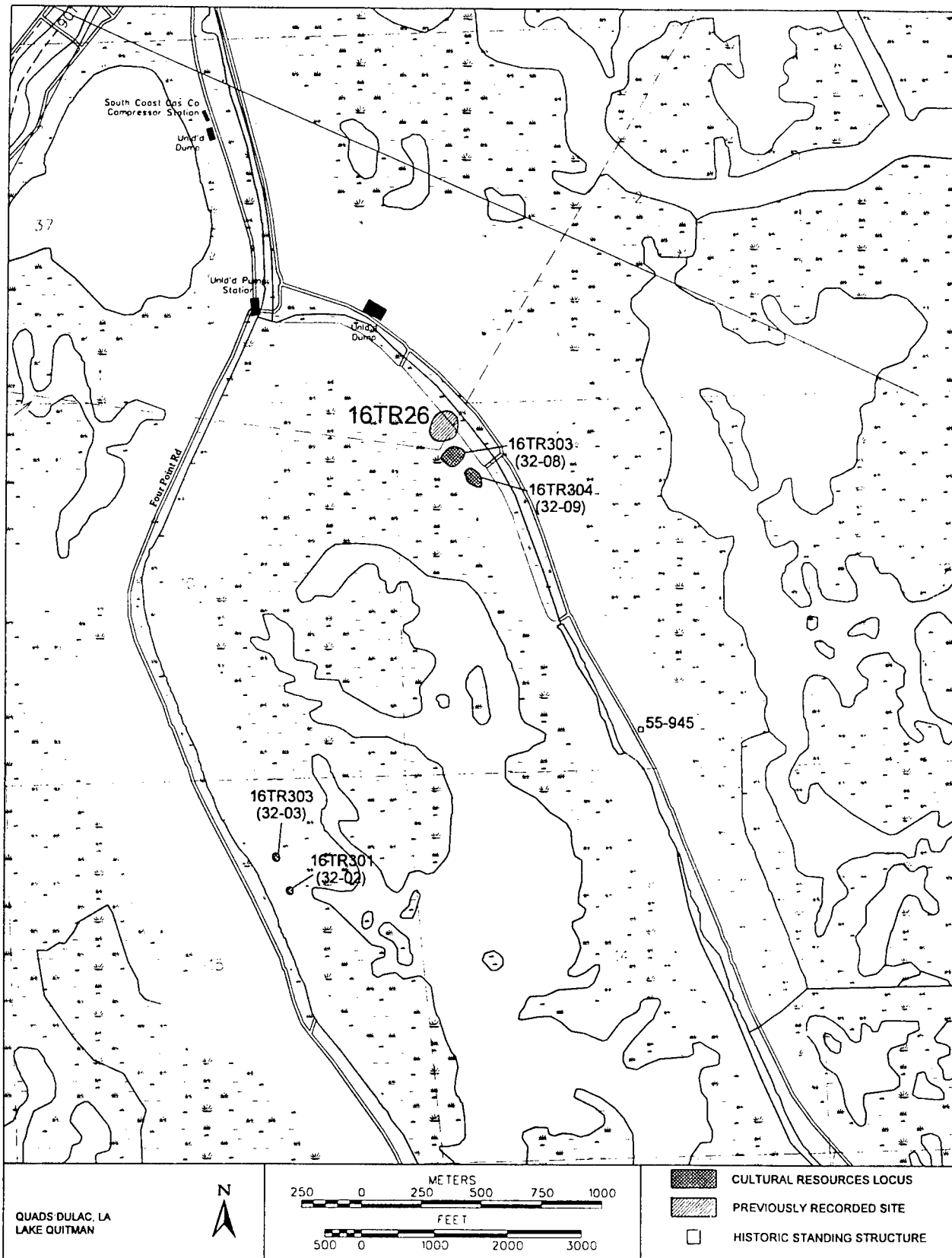
unk Unknown	mp Minor Impact	~~dt Destroyed~~
nn None	mj Major Impact	iu Inundated

National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown	ld Listed	ps Potent. Signif.
ne Not Eligible	de Declared Elig.	nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____



**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME: The St. Eloie Plant Site

STATE SURVEY NO.: 16TR3

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS:

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 16TR3 is located approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) west of State Road 315.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish.

Section 30 **Township** 18S **Range** 17E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Theriot, La (1994).

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E716898 N3262436

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 16TR3 is located on the Marmande Ridge distributary natural levee

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Alluviation.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 16TR3 lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Site 16TR3 is located 1.4 km (0.9 mi) west of Bayou duLarge.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN:

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Sharkey clay; Mhoon silty clay loam.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Sugarcane.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: 16TR19.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 16TR3, a prehistoric periodshell midden and artifact scatter, originally was identified in 1952 by McIntire; it subsequently was revisited in 1978 by Altschul (1978) and again in 1992 by Weinstein and Kelley (1992:296). The site is located in irregular Section 30, of Township 18S, Range 17E; it is positioned along the Marmande Ridge distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Bayou duLarge is situated approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) to the east of the site. Since it first was recorded, several discrepancies in the actual location of Site 16TR3, as well as its relationship to Site 16TR19, a nearby prehistoric mound site, have been reported.

In 1952, McIntire described Site 16TR3 as a prehistoric period shell midden located in a cultivated sugarcane field; he stated that the integrity of the site nearly had been destroyed by repeated plowing associated with sugarcane cultivation (McIntire 1958). In the original site map, McIntire plotted Site 16TR3 along the Marmande Ridge and approximately 200 to 300 m (656 to 984 ft) southwest of Site 16TR19.

When Site 16TR3 was revisited by Altschul (1978) in 1978, he identified a large scatter of prehistoric and historic period cultural material situated east of Site 16TR19 along the west bank of Bayou duLarge. This scatter contained a variety of Plaquemine and Mississippian period ceramic sherds, faunal material, daub, prehistoric lithic artifacts, and historic period cultural material. Altschul reasoned that this material was associated with Site 16TR3 given its close proximity to Site 16TR19, even though the artifact scatter he identified was not situated precisely in the same location described by McIntire. In his analysis, Altschul combined the
[CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 30 x 50 m (98.4 x 164 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Low.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: Artifacts only were recovered from the surface at Site 16TR3. A typical shovel test at the site, however, was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I represented the plowzone and it was described as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 19 cmbs (7.5 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). None of the shovel tests at Site 16TR3 produced cultural material or evidence of intact cultural deposits.

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Plaquemine period.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Site 16TR3 has been destroyed by repeated plowing associated with sugarcane cultivation.

PRESENT USE: The site area currently is used as a cultivated field.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Present impacts include plowing associated with sugarcane cultivation. Future impacts include continued plowing as well as proposed levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: Only two artifacts were recovered from Site 16TR3. These were described as 1 Plaquemine Brushed *var. unspecified* body sherd and 1 unidentified eroded body sherd.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 16TR3 lacks integrity and research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 16TR3 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing of Site 16TR3 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: McIntire (1952), Altschul (1978), and Weinstein and Kelley (1992).

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: Artifacts recovered as a result of the current investigation will be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: Photographs and maps produced as a result of the current investigation will be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES: Patrick P. Robblee, Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf
Feasibility Study. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New
Orleans District, upon project completion.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., and Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., R.P.A.

DATE: May 28, 1999

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name The St. Eloie Plant Site

Site Survey Number 16TR3

cultural material collected from the artifact scatter he identified with artifacts recovered from Site 16TR19 and he determined that the prehistoric occupations at both sites were contemporary. Altschul subsequently modified the state site record form to reflect the association between Sites 16TR3 and 16TR19 and he assessed the combined sites as significant (Altschul 1978).

During their 1992 investigation, Weinstein and Kelly (1992) became aware of the reported discrepancies regarding the location of Site 16TR3 and its relationship to Site 16TR19. After reviewing the site documentation provided by McIntire and Altschul, they determined that the artifact scatter identified by Altschul did not conform to the site location or description previously reported by McIntire. Instead, they argued that the artifact scatter identified by Altschul (1978) represented a new, distinct site and it was assigned the trinomial 16TR218. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) subsequently restored McIntire's original description to Site 16TR3. As part of their investigation, they reanalyzed artifacts previously recovered from Site 16TR3 and they determined that the site dated from the Baytown or Marksville periods. Although Weinstein and Kelley (1992) attempted to relocate Site 16TR3 to collect additional data, no evidence of the site was identified during their field survey.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., relocated Site 16TR3, as plotted by McIntire in 1952 and Weinstein and Kelley (1992) in 1992, in a cultivated sugarcane field during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study in the spring of 1999. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated in the mapped vicinity of the site. While none of these shovel tests produced cultural material, two prehistoric ceramic sherds were surface collected from the site. These were described as 1 Plaquemine Brushed *var. unspecified* body sherd and 1 unidentified eroded body sherd. The former dated from the Plaquemine period, while the latter was not culturally/temporally diagnostic. No additional cultural material was observed on the surface of the site.

While Site 16TR3 previously was characterized as a prehistoric shell midden, only two prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the site as a result of the 1999 investigation. No evidence of the midden deposit was identified during survey. These results are consistent with those obtained by Weinstein and Kelley (1992), who failed to relocate the site in 1992. In addition, the site area has been impacted by repeated plowing associated with sugarcane cultivation. In fact, McIntire reported in 1952 that the site had been destroyed by plowing. The limited assemblage, the low artifact density, and the absence of intact cultural deposits and the previously identified shell midden demonstrate that Site 16TR3 lacks integrity and research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16TR3 is recommended.

Site No. 16TR3

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	~~pse~~	~~Prehistoric Scatter~~	ls	Lithic Scatter
md1	Mound/Earthwork	hsc	Historic Scatter	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	~~shm~~	~~Shell Midden~~	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu	Prehis. (Unk.)	tc	Tchefuncte	ms	Mississippian
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	ant	Antebellum 1803-1860
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc	Coles Creek	war	War & Aftm 1860-1890
po	Poverty Point	~~pq~~	~~Plaquemine~~	in	Indust. & Modern 1890-

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu	Prehist. (Unk.)	fa	Farm/Rural res.	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
~~el~~	~~Extraction Locale~~	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
cer	Ceremonial Center	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

~~cra~~	~~Ceramics, Aborig.~~	she	Shell	wb	Worked Bone
hc	Ceramics, Hist.	ppo	PPO's	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	gl	Glass	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	me	Metal	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	cmt	Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.	au Auger Testing	rs Remote Sensing
~~sy Systematic Col.~~	tu Test Units	dv Diver Investigation
~~sh Shovel Testing~~	exc Excavation	obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown	ti Timber Industry	cw Construction, Water
pd Potted	nat Natural	cto Construction, Other
nn None	di Urban Develop.	uw Underwater
~~ag Agriculr (Plowing)~~	ot Other, see site form	

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

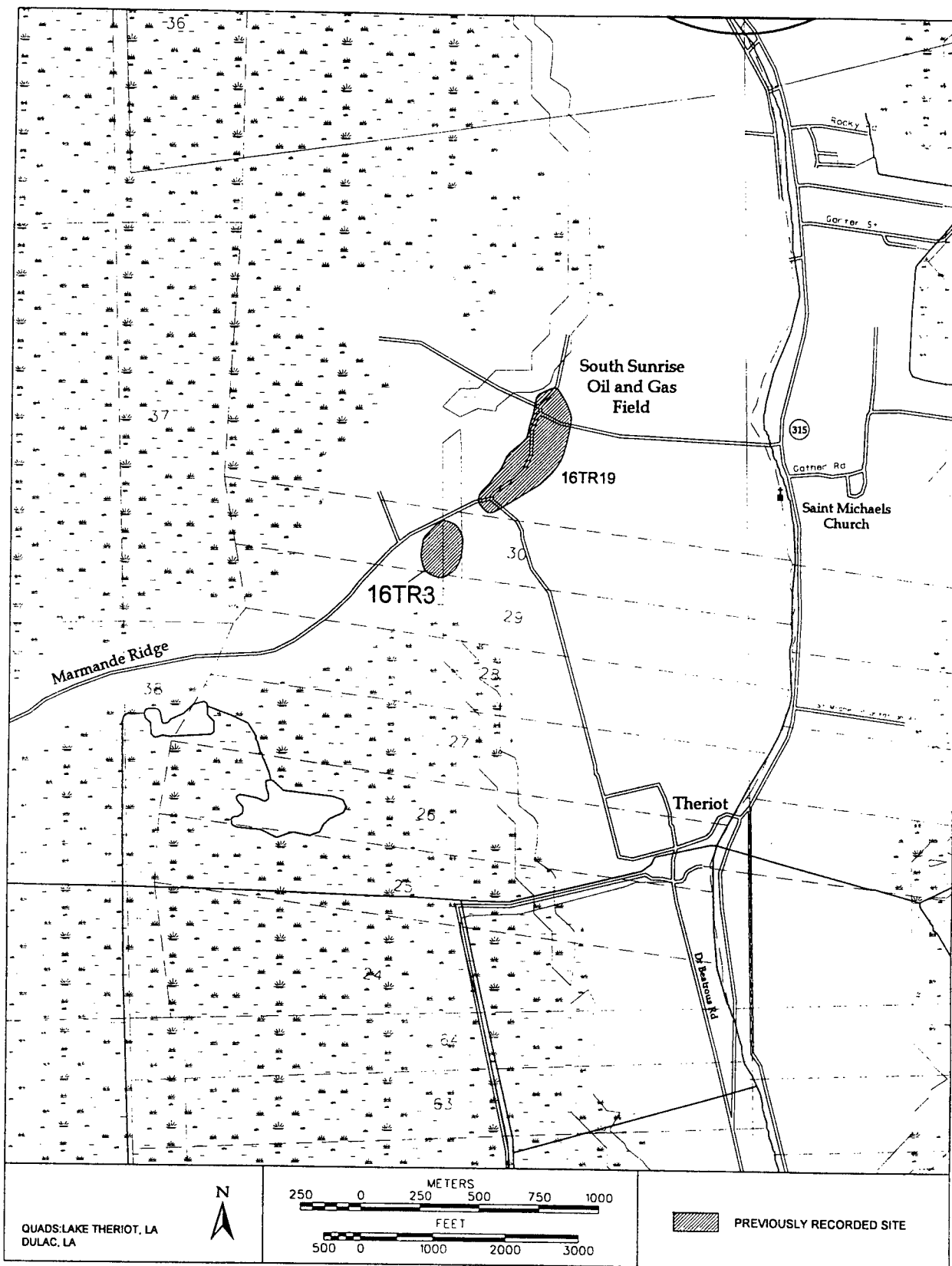
unk Unknown	mp Minor Impact	dt Destroyed
nn None	~~mj Major Impact~~	iu Inundated

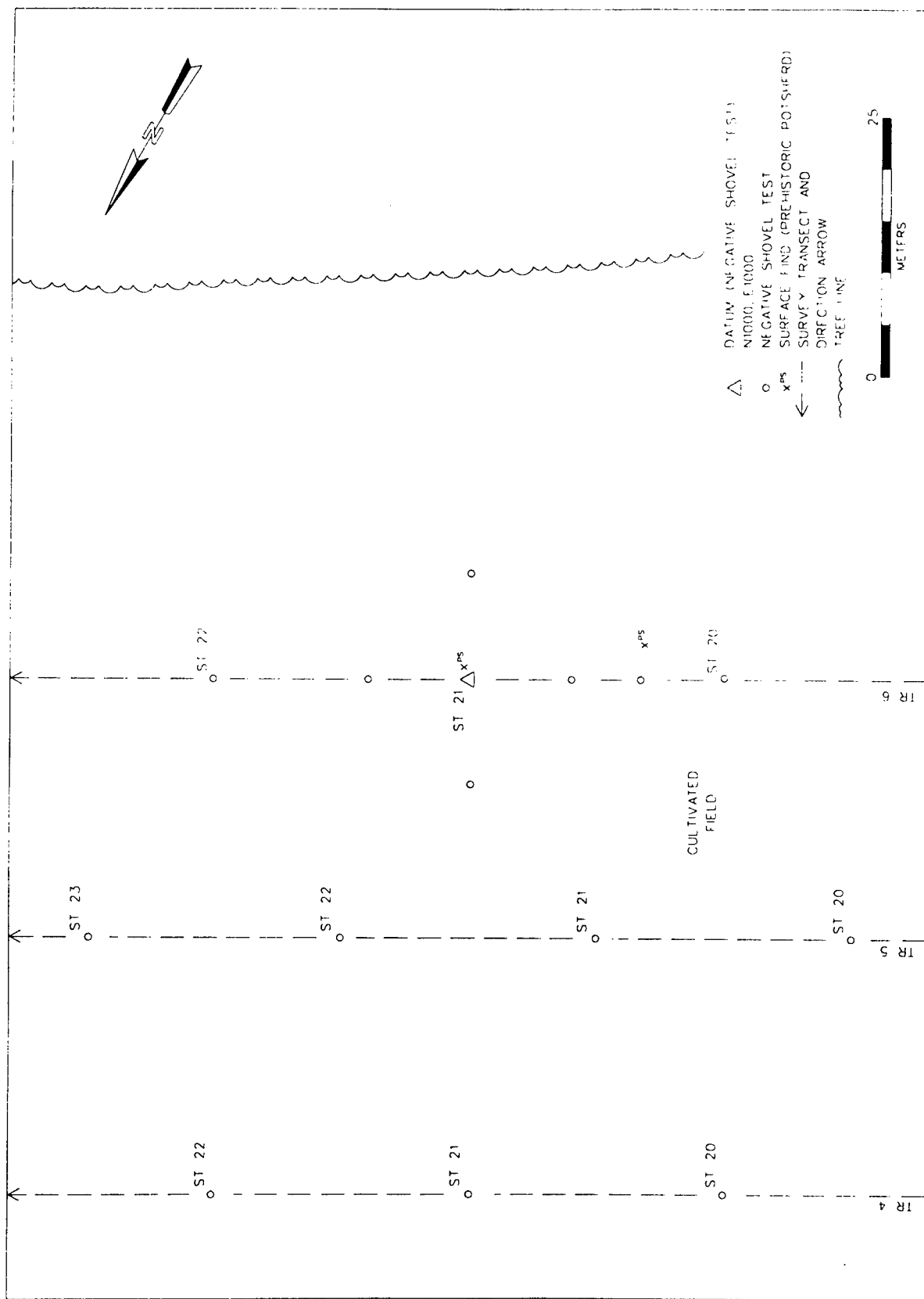
National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown	ld Listed	ps Potent. Signif.
~~ne Not Eligible~~	de Declared Elig.	nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME: Point au Chien #2

STATE SURVEY NO.: 16TR33

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS:

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 16TR33 is located 300 m (984 ft) west of Louisiana Highway 655.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish.

Section No section number **Township** 19S **Range** 20E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Bully Camp, La 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E746069 N3258934

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 16TR33 is located atop a subsided natural levee.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Subsidence.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 16TR33 lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD; Site 16TR33 consists of a mound that extends approximately 2 m (6.56 ft) above the surrounding grade.

NEAREST WATER: Bayou Pointe au Chien is located 250 m (820 ft) to the east of Site 16TR33.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 16TR33 is positioned between the Bayou Pointe au Chien natural levee and an interdistributary wetland.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Sharkey clay, low phase;

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee/backswamp communities, especially live oak.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee/backswamp communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: Site 16LF108.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 16TR33 is located on a subsided natural levee approximately 250 m (820 ft) west of Bayou Pointe au Chien and 2.8 km (1.7 mi) northwest of the intersection of that bayou and Cutoff Canal. The site consists of a small, truncated earthwork with an unidentified prehistoric cultural affiliation. The area surrounding the site has been transformed into freshwater marsh due to subsidence in the site vicinity. Currently, Site 16TR33 lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD, and the crest of the mound rises approximately 2 m (6.56 ft) above the surrounding water.

Originally recorded by McIntire and Kniffen in 1952 based on information provided by Randolph Bazet, the mound at Site 16TR33 then was characterized as slightly elongated around the base and truncated on the top; the mound dimensions were recorded as 9.1 m (30 ft) in length by 6.1 m (20 ft) in width by 2.1 m (7 ft) in height. In addition to the mound, a brick structure also was reported at the site. No subsurface testing was conducted at the site as a result of this investigation.

Altschul (1978) revisited Site 16TR33 in 1978 and he excavated a series of shovel tests around the base of the mound and in the surrounding natural levee deposits; in addition, two test units were excavated into the side of the mound. Cultural/faunal material was recovered from both of the units excavated at the site. This material consisted of 1 French Fork Incised *var. Iberville* ceramic sherd and 10 faunal specimens; the faunal material was identified as bobcat (*Lynx rufus*; n=1), unidentifiable mammal (n=1), brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*; n=7) and Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*; n=1). The majority of the faunal material originated from a buried deposit of dark sandy clay loam that Altschul (1978) identified as a midden. While only one prehistoric ceramic sherd was recovered, Altschul suggested that Site 16TR33 probably dated from the late Plaquemine period. The site was assessed as significant, and preservation of the mound was recommended (Altschul 1978). [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: Site 16TR33 measures 24 m (79 ft) in length by 23 m (75 ft) in width by 2.5 m (8 ft) in height.

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: N/A.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A total of six shovel tests were excavated on the mound at Site 16TR33 during survey. A typical shovel test was excavated to a depth of 32 cmbs (12.6 inbs) and it exhibited only a single stratum (Stratum I) in profile. This stratum was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam and it extended to the water table. None of the shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material.

FEATURES: Mound.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Undetermined prehistoric, possibly late Plaquemine period.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Site 16TR33 is in good condition.

PRESENT USE: Site 16TR33 is located at the interface of a subsiding natural levee and an intertributary wetland. The identification of the remains of a dock at the site suggest that the site may be used for recreational boating/fishing/hunting.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past impacts at Site 16TR33 include construction (McIntire and Kniffen identified a brick structure at Site 16TR33 in 1952 and a small depression was identified on top of the mound as a result of the current investigation) and subsidence. Future impacts include levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing and probing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: No artifacts were recovered as a result of the current investigation.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 16TR33 possesses research potential as an intact prehistoric (possibly late Plaquemine period) mound.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 16TR33 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: Mitigation or avoidance of Site 16TR33 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Pointe au Chien State Wildlife Management Area.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: McIntire and Kniffen (1952); Altschul (1978).

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: No cultural material was recovered as a result of the current investigation.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens

2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plaque Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 7, 1999.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name Pointe au Chien #2

Site Survey Number 16TR33

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Site 16TR33 during Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The site was visible as a small cluster of Live Oak trees from Louisiana Highway 665. The dimensions of the mound were recorded as 24 m (79 ft) in length by 23 m (75 ft) in width by 2.5 m (8 ft) in height. A small depression measuring 5 m (16 ft) in length by 3 m (10 ft) in width by 0.75 m (2.46 ft) in depth was found in the center of the mound. While no evidence of the brick structure previously reported by McIntire and Kniffen was identified, the depression on the mound may have been associated with that structure. Alternatively, the depression may represent evidence of an attempt to loot the site. Portions of a modern, wooden dock also were observed scattered on the mound structure.

Fieldwork at Site 16TR33 consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing and probing. A total of six shovel tests were excavated on the mound during survey. A typical shovel test was excavated to a depth of 32 cmbs (12.6 inbs) and it exhibited only a single stratum (Stratum I) in profile. This stratum was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam and it extended to the water table. None of the shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material. In addition to the shovel testing, systematic probing was conducted at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals around the base of the mound. No evidence of buried cultural deposits was identified during the probing.

With the exception of the depression mentioned above, the mound structure at Site 16TR33 is in good condition. Although no cultural material was recovered as a result of the current investigation, previous work at the site by Altschul (1978) suggested that an intact midden deposit may be present at the site. The failure of the current investigation to document this midden may be due to subsidence in the site vicinity. Over 20 years have elapsed between Altschul's visit to the site in 1978 and the fieldwork completed as a result of the current study. Consequently, the midden deposit may be deeply buried at the site. The presence of an intact mound and the possibility of deeply buried cultural deposits at Site 16TR33 affirms Altschul's (1978) previous assessment of the site as significant. Mitigation or avoidance of Site 16TR33 is recommended.

Site No. 16TR33

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	ral	Recent Alluvium	cpr	Coastal Prairies
~~cmr~~	~~Coastal Marsh~~	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	psc	Prehistoric Scatter	ls	Lithic Scatter
~~md1~~	~~Mound/Earthwork~~	hsc	Historic Scatter	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	shm	Shell Midden	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

~~pu~~	~~Prehis. (Unk.)~~	tc	Tchefuncte	ms	Mississippian
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	ant	Antebellum 1803-1860
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc	Coles Creek	war	War & Afrm 1860-1890
po	Poverty Point	pq	Plaquemine	in	Indust. & Modern 1890-

Remarks (C.A.) Possibly late Plaquemine period

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu	Prehist. (Unk.)	fa	Farm/Rural res.	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
~~cer~~	~~Ceremonial Center~~	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

cra	Ceramics, Aborig.	she	Shell	wb	Worked Bone
hc	Ceramics, Hist.	ppo	PPO's	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	gl	Glass	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	me	Metal	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	cmt	Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.

sy Systematic Col.

~~**cht** Shovel Testing~~

au Auger Testing

tu Test Units

exc Excavation

rs Remote Sensing

dv Diver Investigation

obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown

pd Potted

nn None

ag Agricultr (Plowing)

ti Timber Industry

~~**nat** Natural~~

di Urban Develop.

ot Other, see site form

cw Construction, Water

~~**cto** Construction, Other~~

uw Underwater

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

unk Unknown

nn None

~~**mp** Minor Impact~~

mj Major Impact

dt Destroyed

iu Inundated

National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown

ne Not Eligible

ld Listed

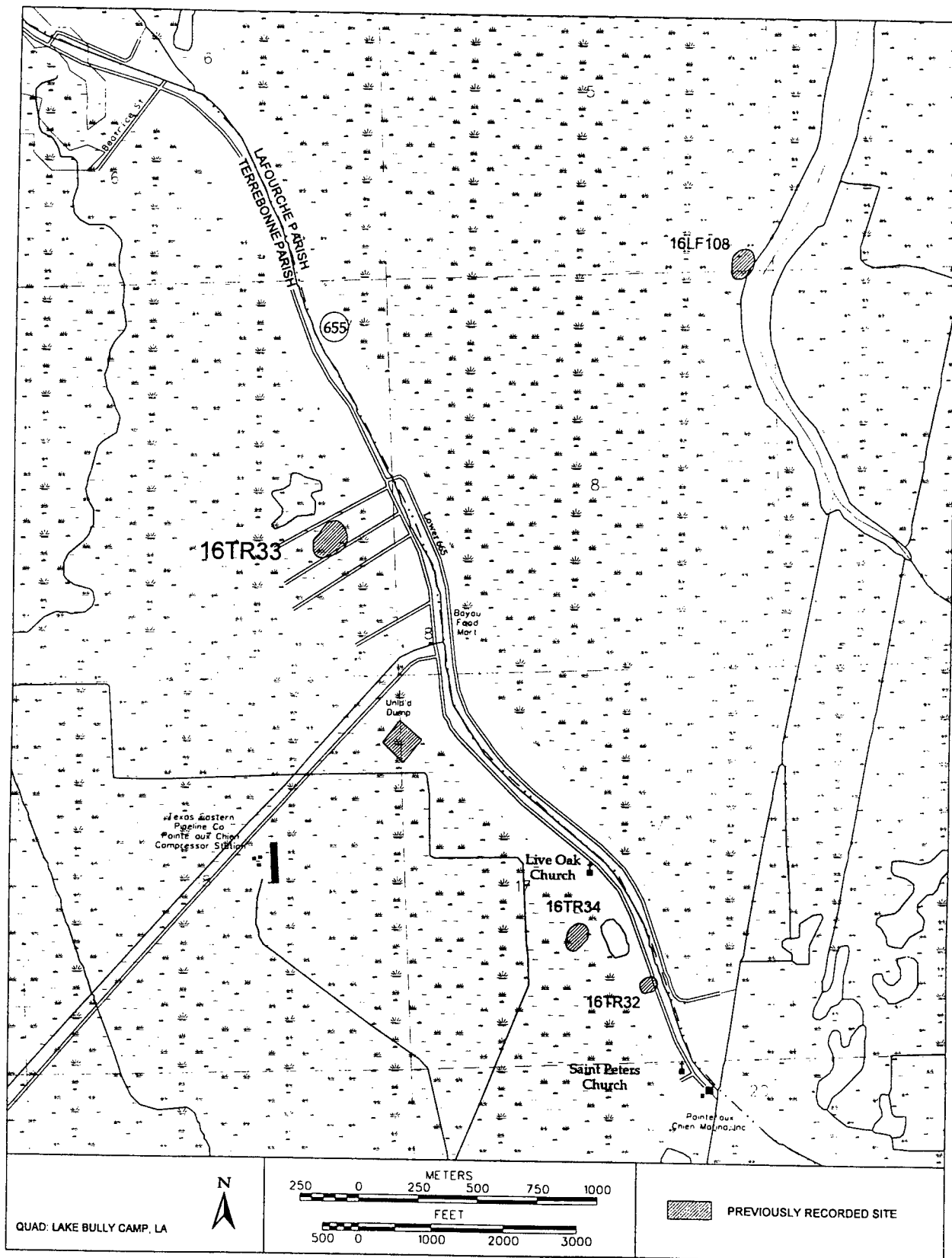
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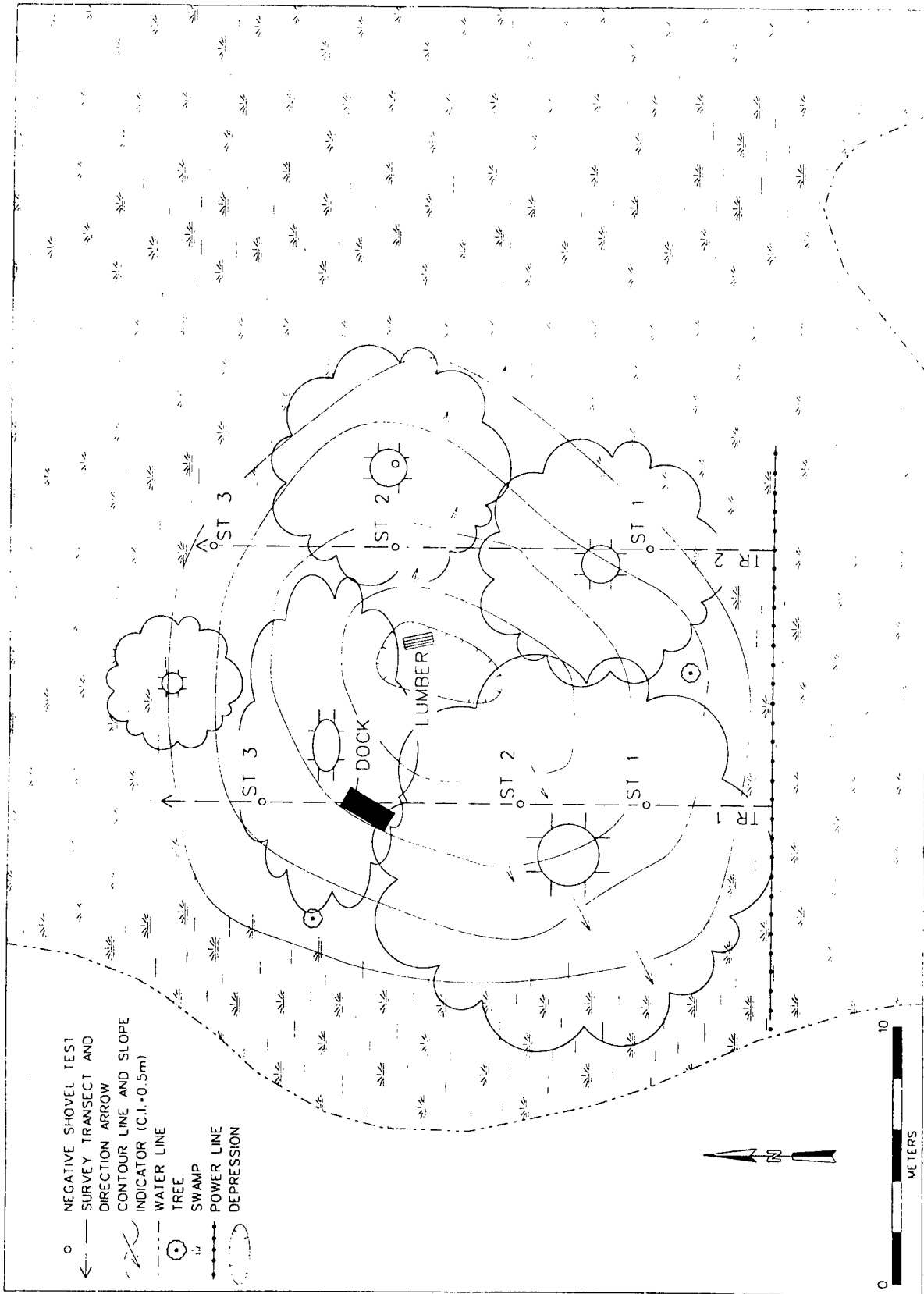
ps Potent. Signif.

nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME: Old Bridge

STATE SURVEY NO.: 16TR71

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS:

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 16TR71 is located west of Louisiana Highway 315 at the confluence of Bayou du Large and Small Bayou La Pointe.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish

Section 24 Township 19S Range 16E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Theriot, LA 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E714766 N3255268

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 16TR71 occupies a distributary natural levee.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Subsidence.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 16TR71 lies at an elevation of 1.5 (5 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: The site is positioned at the confluence of Bayou du Large and Small Bayou La Point.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 16TR71 is positioned between Bayou du Large and Terrebonne Parish Road 111.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Mhoon silty clay loam.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: 16TR51.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 16TR71, a Plaquemine period artifact scatter overlain by a nineteenth to twentieth century historic period artifact scatter, is located at the confluence of Bayou du Large and Small Bayou La Pointe. The site is positioned on the west bank of Bayou du Large approximately 20 m (65.6 ft) to the west of Louisiana Highway 315. Site 16TR71 occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of less than 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. The site area has been impacted severely by modern development. A bridge extending across Bayou du Large is situated immediately south of the site, and several paved thoroughfares, including Louisiana Highway 315, flank the site to the south and east. Residential development also has occurred in the area just north of the site. Lastly, local informants have reported that Bayou du Large has been dredged repeatedly in the vicinity of the site (Brown et al. 1997). [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 45 x 60 m.

CONFIGURATION: Circular.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Moderate.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A typical shovel test at Site 16TR71 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was described as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 29 cmbs (11.4 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam; this layer extended from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Cultural and faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=95) and Stratum II (n=28) of the site matrix. While a small number of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (n=2; 11 percent), the majority originated from Stratum II (n=16; 89 percent). Conversely, a majority of the historic period artifacts originated from Stratum I of the site matrix (n=80; 92 percent) and only a minority were recovered from Stratum II (n=7; 8 percent). The faunal material predominantly was recovered from Stratum I (n=13; n=72 percent), but some originated from Stratum II (n=5; 28 percent).

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: The prehistoric component of the site dates from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian periods. The historic component of the site dates from the nineteenth to the twentieth century.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Fair to poor.

PRESENT USE: Residential area.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Site 16TR71 has been impacted by residential development and erosion. Future impacts include levee construction and additional development.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: During survey, 11 prehistoric ceramic sherds, 87 historic period artifacts, and 18 faunal specimens were recovered from the site.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 16TR71 may possess research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 16TR71 may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Avoidance or additional (Phase II) testing of Site 16TR71 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: McIntire 1958; Altschul 1978; Weinstein and Kelley 1992.

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
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5824 Plaque Street
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DATE: December 9, 1999.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name _____

Site Survey Number 16TR71

Site 16TR71 first was located by Randolph Bazet in 1953 and it was recorded by McIntire (1958) in 1958. McIntire characterized the site as a Plaquemine period shell midden based on diagnostic cultural material he was given by Bazet (McIntire 1958). Altschul (1978) relocated Site 16TR71 in 1978. He described the site as a scatter of oyster shell and prehistoric and historic/modern period cultural material that extended along the west bank of Bayou du Large. A local resident, Mr. Norman Frederick, informed Altschul that a second bridge extending across Bayou du Large once was located at Site 16TR71 but it since had been destroyed. Consequently, Altschul argued that the cultural and faunal material present at Site 16TR71 represented spoil deposited during the construction of the bridge. Since he believed that the artifacts present at the site did not represent a primary deposit of cultural material, Altschul assessed Site 16TR71 as not significant (Altschul 1978).

Weinstein and Kelley (1992) attempted to relocate Site 16TR71 in 1991. At that time, Mr. Frederick again was interviewed, but this time he stated that there never was a second bridge across Bayou du Large at the site. Consequently, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) revised Altschul's (1978) interpretation of the site. Where Altschul had characterized the scatter of faunal material and artifacts as spoil associated with the construction of a bridge, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) determined that the site represented a primary deposit of cultural material. Weinstein and Kelley (1992) also refined McIntire's (1958) analysis of the prehistoric period cultural material previously recovered from the site. They argued that the site dated principally from the late Plaquemine period, but they also identified possible Coles Creek and proto-historic (possibly Houmas) components. Although they attempted to relocate the site, Weinstein and Kelley (1992) observed only a few shells at Site 16TR71. They argued that erosion along the bank of Bayou du Large (a loss of up to 4.6 - 6.1 m [15 - 20 ft] of bankline over the last 80 years according to Mr. Frederick) had destroyed the site.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Site 16TR71 during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The site, now positioned at the southern end of a recent residential development, was examined to test for evidence of intact cultural deposits. In addition to a small bridge house in the southeast corner of the site, a modern mobile home was recorded within the limits of the site. Site 16TR71 is bounded to the north by a residential dwelling, to the south by Terrebonne Parish Road 111, to the east by Jane Lynne Court, and to the west by Bayou du Large.

Fieldwork at Site 16TR71 consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing. A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated to define the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site. While 13 shovel tests fell within the site boundary, only 11 shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material. This material was characterized as 17 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 1 prehistoric period lithic artifact, 87 historic period artifacts, and 18 faunal specimens. No cultural material was observed or collected from the surface of the site.

The prehistoric cultural material recovered from Site 16TR71 was listed as 2 Baytown Plain var. *Cataoautche* sherds, 3 Baytown Plain var. *Unspecified* sherds, 1 Buras Incised var. *Unspecified* sherd, 3 Fatherland Incised var. *Unspecified* sherds, 1 Maddox Engraved var. *Barataria* sherd, 1 Plaquemine Brushed var. *Unspecified* sherd, 6 unidentified prehistoric sherds, and 1 unmodified chert flake. Diagnostic prehistoric period ceramic artifacts recovered from the site, including Plaquemine Brushed var. *Unspecified*, Baytown Plain var. *Cataoautche*, Buras Incised var. *Unspecified*, Fatherland Incised var. *Unspecified*, and Maddox Engraved var. *Barataria*, suggested that the prehistoric component of the site dated from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian periods. The lithic artifact recovered from the site was not diagnostic.

The historic period artifacts recovered from Site 16TR71 were described as 13 ceramic sherds (1 domestic brown stoneware sherd, 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, 10 whiteware sherds, and 1 yellowware sherd), 17 brick fragments, 1 bone button, 30 glass shards (1 "Depression" glass shard, 16 flat glass shards, 1 lamp glass shard, 2 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 pressed, glass shard, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shard, and 8 unidentified glass shards), 23 metal objects or fragments (1 barbed wire fragment, 1 bolt, 1 buckle, 1 lid, 11 nails, 2 pieces of sheet metal, and 6 unidentified metal fragments), 1 fired clay lump,

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM**

Site Name _____

Site Survey Number 16TR71

and 2 pieces of plastic. Diagnostic specimens, including hard paste porcelain, whiteware, yellowware, machine-made bottle glass, amethyst-colored glass, machine cut nails, and wire nails, indicated that the historic period component of Site 16TR71 dated from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The recovery of architectural debris such as brick fragments and nails as well as domestic artifacts such as refined earthenwares and bottle glass implied that a dwelling may have been present at the site.

The faunal material recovered from Site 16TR71 consisted of 3 pieces listed as Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), 3 specimens identified as muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), 5 bones listed as unidentified mammal, 3 examples catalogued as American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), and 4 specimens characterized as unidentified vertebrata. None of the faunal material had been modified. The most interesting aspect of the faunal sub-assembly was the relative absence of shell (n=3) since the site originally was reported as a shell midden.

A typical shovel test at Site 16TR71 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was described as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 29 cmbs (11.4 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam; this layer extended from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Cultural and faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=95) and Stratum II (n=28) of the site matrix. While a small number of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (n=2; 11 percent), the majority originated from Stratum II (n=16; 89 percent). Conversely, a majority of the historic period artifacts originated from Stratum I of the site matrix (n=80; 92 percent) and only a minority were recovered from Stratum II (n=7; 8 percent). The faunal material predominantly was recovered from Stratum I (n=13; n=72 percent), but some originated from Stratum II (n=5; 28 percent).

The current investigation demonstrated that portions of Site 16TR71 still are present along Bayou du Large; Weinstein and Kelley's (1992) failure to document the site in 1992 is likely due to the fact that the site lacks a discernible surface expression and they did not excavate shovel tests at the site. Diagnostic prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from Site 16TR71 suggested that this component of the site dated from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian periods; no evidence of an earlier Coles Creek or later proto-historic occupation was identified as a result of the current investigation. Interestingly, relative few shells (n=3) were recovered from the site; no evidence of a shell midden was identified. It is probable that the shell midden once present at the site has eroded completely into Bayou du Large. The historic period component of the site appeared to consist of the remains of a nineteenth to twentieth century dwelling. No intact architectural features, however, were identified at the site.

Although portions of Site 16TR71 have been disturbed by erosion and possibly by construction, the vertical distribution of the recovered artifacts suggested that intact cultural deposits may still be present at the site. While only 18 prehistoric period artifacts were recovered from Site 16TR71, the vast majority of this material (n=16; 89 percent) originated from Stratum II of the site matrix; only 2 prehistoric ceramic sherds ceramic (11 percent) were recovered from Stratum I. On the contrary, most of the historic period artifacts originated from Stratum I (n=80; 92 percent); only 7 historic period artifacts were recovered from Stratum II. These results suggest that, despite the amount of disturbance present at the site, the prehistoric and historic period components may be stratified. Consequently, Site 16TR71 may possess research potential. This site may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Avoidance or additional testing of Site 16TR71 is recommended.

Site No. _____

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn Knoll	sd Saltdome	bea Beach	nrs Nat. Relic Scar
rid Ridge	swa Swamp	udw Underwater	bat Batture
bn Bench	bsw Backswamp	~~nal Natural Levee~~	ot Other, see form
pm Pimple Mound	msh Marsh	chr Chenier	

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp Coastal Plain	fw Flatwoods	~~ral Recent Alluvium~~	cpr Coastal Prairies
cmr Coastal Marsh	mtl Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills		

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar Single Artifact	~~psc Prehistoric Scatter~~	ls Lithic Scatter
md1 Mound/Earthwork	~~hsc Historic Scatter~~	bu Burials
md2 Mounds/Earthwork	hst Hist. Sheet Midden	ss Standing Structures
her Hist. Earthwork	~~shm Shell Midden~~	du Dump
ote Other Earthwork	erm Earth Midden	hr Historic ruins
sw Shipwreck		

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu Prehis. (Unk.)	tc Tchefuncte	~~ms Mississippian~~
hu Historic (Unk.)	mar Marksville	cad Caddo
ph Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is Issaquena	hi Hist. Indian Contact
pal Paleo-Indian	ba Baytown	ex Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro Troyville	~~ant Antebellum 1803-1860~~
ni Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc Coles Creek	~~war War & Aftern 1860-1890~~
po Poverty Point	~~pq Plaquemine~~	~~in Indust. & Modern 1890-~~

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

~~pu Prehist. (Unk.)~~	~~fa Farm/Rural res.~~	ci Commercial/Service
hu Historic (Unk.)	wt Watercraft P&H	it Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch Chipping Station	pt Plantation	gv Governmental
cam Camp	hs Hist. Town/Vill.	id Industrial
~~el Extraction Locale~~	ur Urban	du Dump
ha Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr Cemetery (Mort.)	ml Military
cer Ceremonial Center	ht Hist. Transport.	

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

~~cra Ceramics, Aborig.~~	she Shell	wb Worked Bone
~~hc Ceramics, Hist.~~	ppo PPO's	~~ub Unmodified Bone~~
cs Chipped Stone	~~gl Glass~~	fl Flora
pp Projectile Pts.	~~me Metal~~	wo Wood
gs Ground Stone	~~cmt Construct. Material~~	
	(Brick, Wattle & Daub)	

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.

sy Systematic Col.

~~**sht** Shovel Testing~~

au Auger Testing

tu Test Units

exc Excavation

rs Remote Sensing

dv Diver Investigation

obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown

pd Potted

nn None

ag Agricultr (Plowing)

ti Timber Industry

~~**nat** Natural~~

di Urban Develop.

ot Other, see site form

cw Construction, Water

~~**cto** Construction, Other~~

uw Underwater

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

unk Unknown

nn None

mp Minor Impact

~~**mj** Major Impact~~

dt Destroyed

iu Inundated

National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown

ne Not Eligible

ld Listed

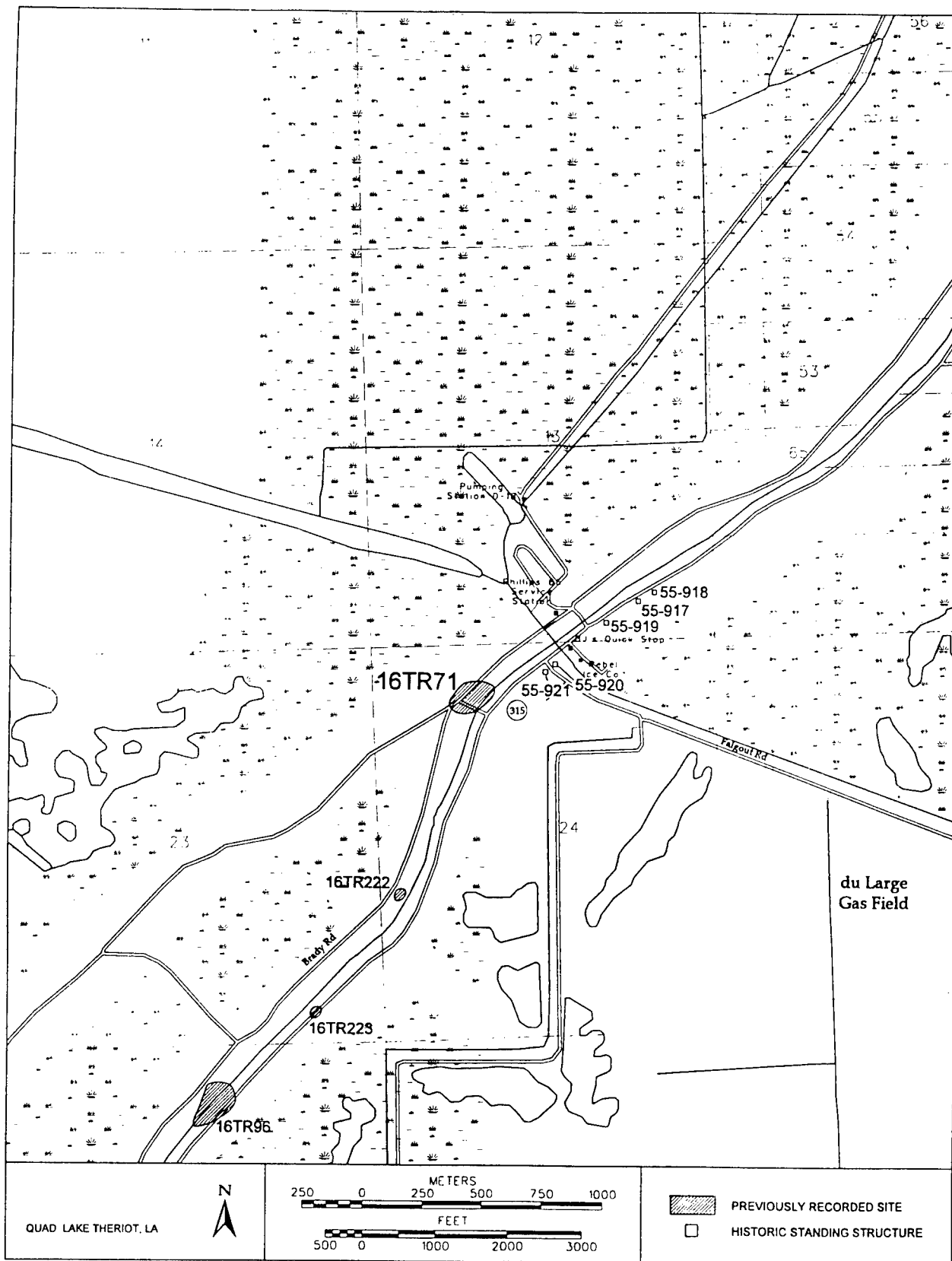
de Declared Elig.

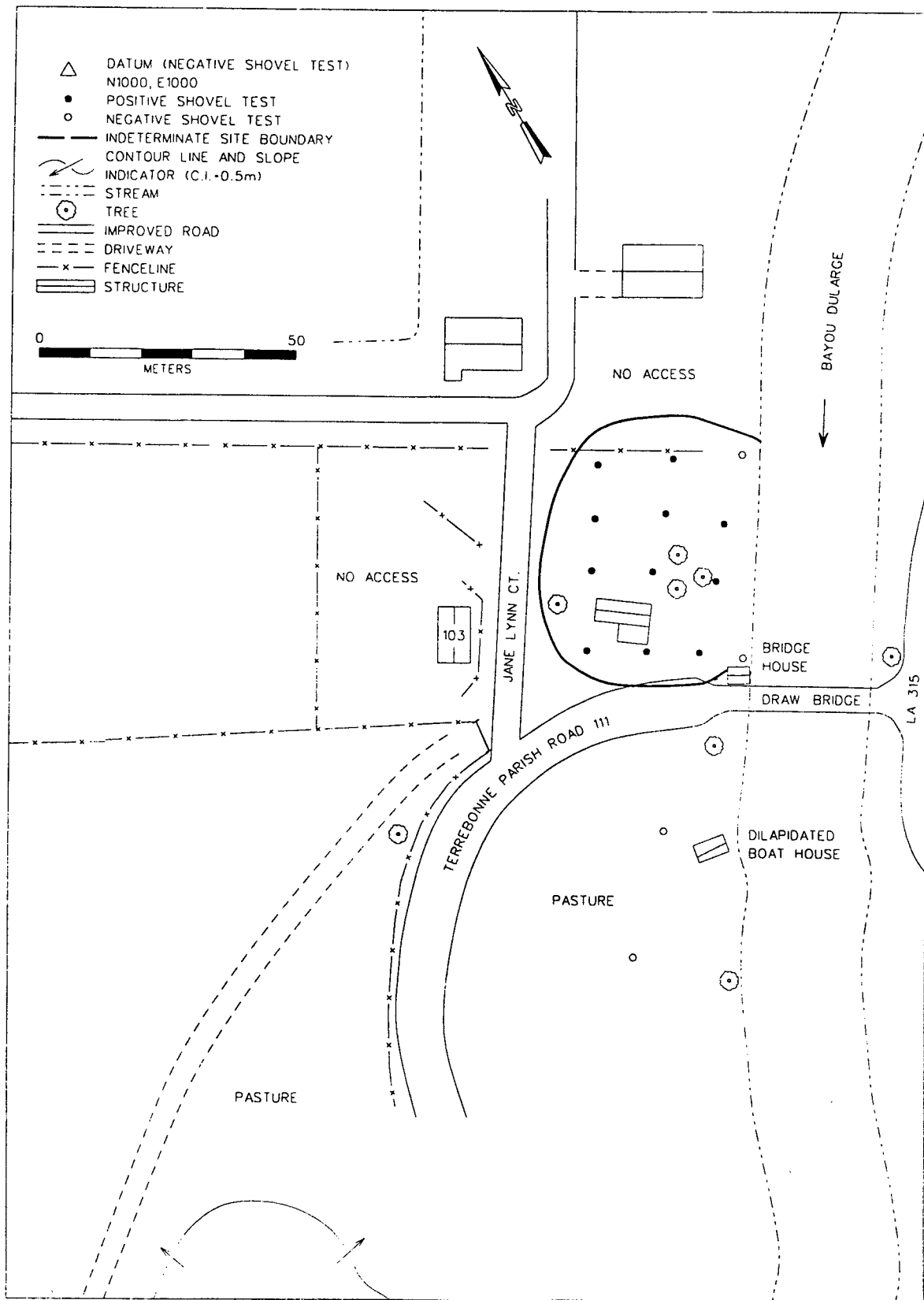
~~**ps** Potent. Signif.~~

nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE RECORD FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME:

STATE SURVEY NO.:

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS: Site 6-01.

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 6-01 is located approximately 40 m (131.2 ft) to the west of Grand Bayou Canal and 200 m (656.2 ft) to the south of the confluence of that canal with Bayous Blue and Manuel.

PARISH: Lafourche Parish.

Section 22 **Township** 18S **Range** 20E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Larose, La 1963 (PR 1979).

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E752020 N3270600

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 90 23 57.74W 29 32 28.60N

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 6-01 occupies natural levee deposits.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Recent alluvium.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 6-01 lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Site 6-01 is located approximately 40 m (131.2 ft) to the west of Grand Bayou Canal and 200 m (656.2 ft) to the south of the confluence of that canal with Bayous Blue and Manuel.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 6-01 is located in the southwest corner of the intersection of Grand Bayou Canal and Bayous Blue and Manuel.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Fausse-Sharkey Association.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Hay field.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: Sites 16LF65 and 16LF66.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 6-01, a historic/modern artifact scatter that probably represents a dump, was identified during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The site is located approximately 40 m (131.2 ft) to the west of Grand Bayou Canal and 200 m (656.2 ft) to the south of the confluence of that canal with Bayous Blue and Manuel. It is positioned on natural levee deposits and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Site 6-02 measures 25 m (82.0 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 10 m (32.8 ft) in width along its minor east/west axis. The site area currently is used as a hay field. It is bounded to the east by Grand Bayou Canal, to the south by a wooded marsh, and to the north and west by additional hay fields. During survey, 20 historic period artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts at the site. [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 10 x 25 m (32.8 x 82.0 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: High.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A typical shovel test at Site 6-01 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was described as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy silt that extended from 0 - 15 cmbs (0 - 5.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). All of the cultural material recovered from Site 6-01 originated from Stratum I of the site matrix.

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Site 6-01 dates from the twentieth century.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Site 6-01 is in fair condition.

PRESENT USE: Site 6-01 currently is used as a hay field.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts at Site 6-01 include clear-cutting and probably plowing; future impacts at the site include levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from Site 6-01. This material consisted of 12 buff bodied earthenware sherds that mend to form a hand-painted octagonal plate, 1 whiteware sherd, 2 machine-made glass shards, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shards, 1 unidentified molded technique glass shard, and 2 opaque white/milk glass shards.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 6-01 lacks integrity and research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 6-01 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing of Site 6-01 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: None.

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plaque Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 8, 1999.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name _____ Site Survey Number _____

A total of 6 shovel tests were excavated within and in the vicinity of Site 6-01 during the initial cultural resources survey; seven additional shovel tests were excavated at the site as part of the subsequent delineation process. Only two shovel tests produced cultural material. This material consisted of 12 buff bodied earthenware sherds that mend to form a hand-painted octagonal plate, 1 whiteware sherd, 2 machine-made glass shards, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shards, 1 unidentified molded technique glass shard, and 2 opaque white/milk glass shards. No cultural material was observed or collected from the surface of the site. Diagnostic cultural material recovered from Site 6-01, including whiteware (ca. 1820 - 1900+) and machine-made bottle glass (post ca. 1898 [manufacturing date]; post 1916 [use popularity date]), suggested that the site dated from the twentieth century.

A typical shovel test at Site 6-01 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was described as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy silt that extended from 0 - 15 cmbs (0 - 5.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). All of the cultural material recovered from Site 6-01 originated from Stratum I of the site matrix.

Data recovered from Site 6-01 suggested the site probably represents the remains of a twentieth century dump. A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from the site in a relatively small (10 x 25 m [32.8 x 82.0 ft]) area. In fact, 19 of the artifacts recovered from Site 6-01 originated from the datum shovel test. Additionally, all of the cultural material originated from Stratum I of the site matrix and at depths ranging from only 0 - 10 cmbs (0 - 3.9 inbs). No evidence of intact cultural deposits was identified at the site. These results demonstrate that Site 6-01, a probable dump, lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Locus 6-01 is recommended.

Site No. _____

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn Knoll	sd Saltdome	bea Beach	nrs Nat. Relic Scar
rid Ridge	swa Swamp	udw Underwater	bat Batture
bn Bench	bsw Backswamp	~~nal Natural Levee~~	ot Other, see form
pm Pimple Mound	msh Marsh	chr Chenier	

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp Coastal Plain	fw Flatwoods	~~ral Recent Alluvium~~	cpr Coastal Prairies
cmr Coastal Marsh	mtl Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills		

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar Single Artifact	psc Prehistoric Scatter	ls Lithic Scatter
md1 Mound/Earthwork	hsc Historic Scatter	bu Burials
md2 Mounds/Earthwork	hst Hist. Sheet Midden	ss Standing Structures
her Hist. Earthwork	shm Shell Midden	~~du Dump~~
ote Other Earthwork	erm Earth Midden	hr Historic ruins
sw Shipwreck		

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu Prehis. (Unk.)	tc Tchefuncte	ms Mississippian
hu Historic (Unk.)	mar Marksville	cad Caddo
ph Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is Issaquena	hi Hist. Indian Contact
pal Paleo-Indian	ba Baytown	ex Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro Troyville	ant Antebellum 1803-1860
ni Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc Coles Creek	war War & Aftm 1860-1890
po Poverty Point	pq Plaquemine	~~in Indust. & Modern 1890-~~

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu Prehist. (Unk.)	fa Farm/Rural res.	ci Commercial/Service
hu Historic (Unk.)	wt Watercraft P&H	it Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch Chipping Station	pt Plantation	gv Governmental
cam Camp	hs Hist. Town/Vill.	id Industrial
el Extraction Locale	ur Urban	~~du Dump~~
ha Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr Cemetery (Mort.)	ml Military
cer Ceremonial Center	ht Hist. Transport.	

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

cra Ceramics, Aborig.	she Shell	wb Worked Bone
~~hc Ceramics, Hist.~~	ppo PPO's	ub Unmodified Bone
cs Chipped Stone	~~gl Glass~~	fl Flora
pp Projectile Pts.	me Metal	wo Wood
gs Ground Stone	cmt Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)	

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.	au Auger Testing	rs Remote Sensing
sy Systematic Col.	tu Test Units	dv Diver Investigation
~~cht Shovel Testing~~	exc Excavation	obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown	ti Timber Industry	cw Construction, Water
pd Potted	nat Natural	cto Construction, Other
nn None	di Urban Develop.	uw Underwater
~~ag Agricultr (Plowing)~~	ot Other, see site form	

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

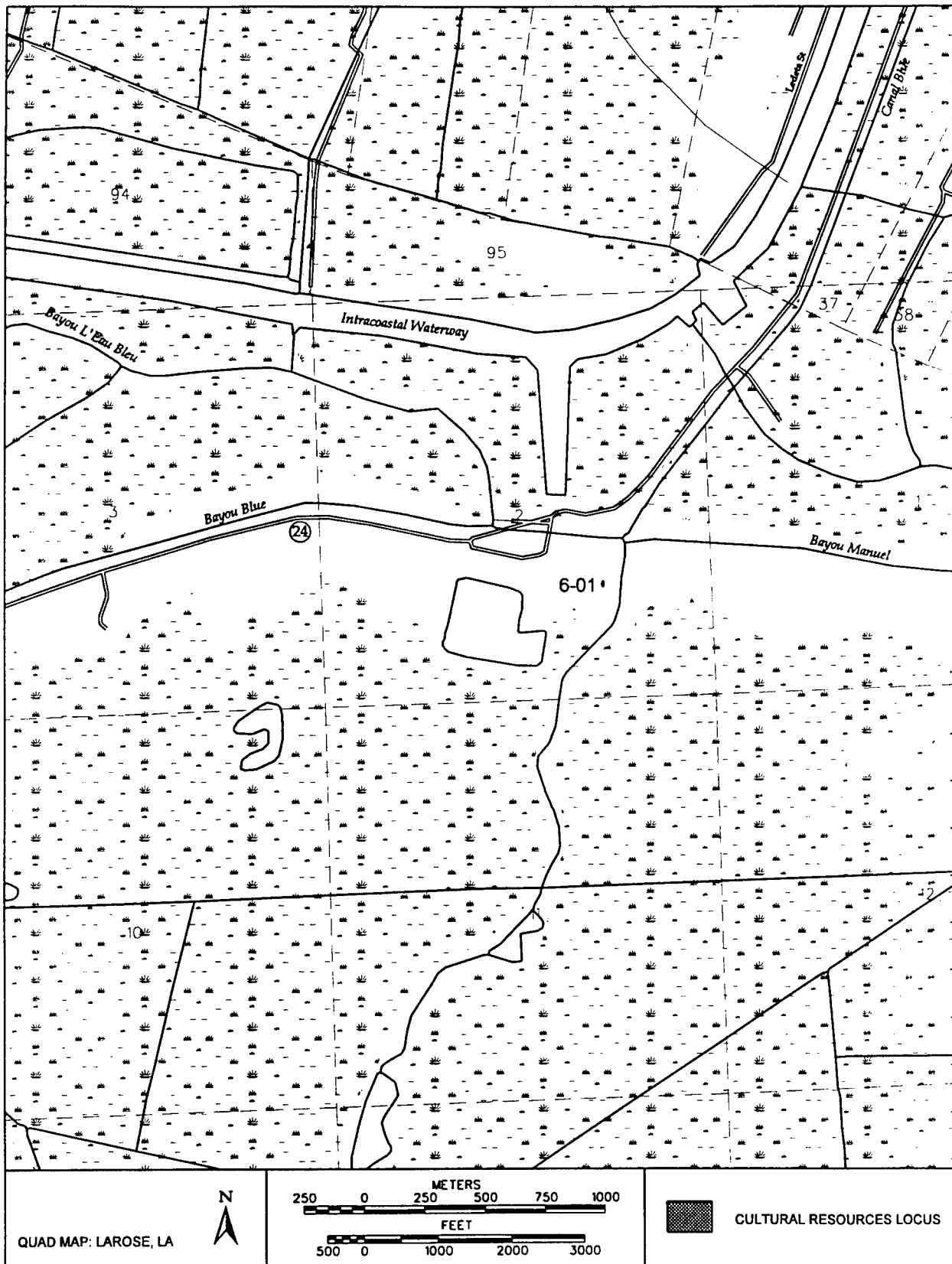
unk Unknown	~~mp Minor Impact~~	dt Destroyed
nn None	mj Major Impact	iu Inundated

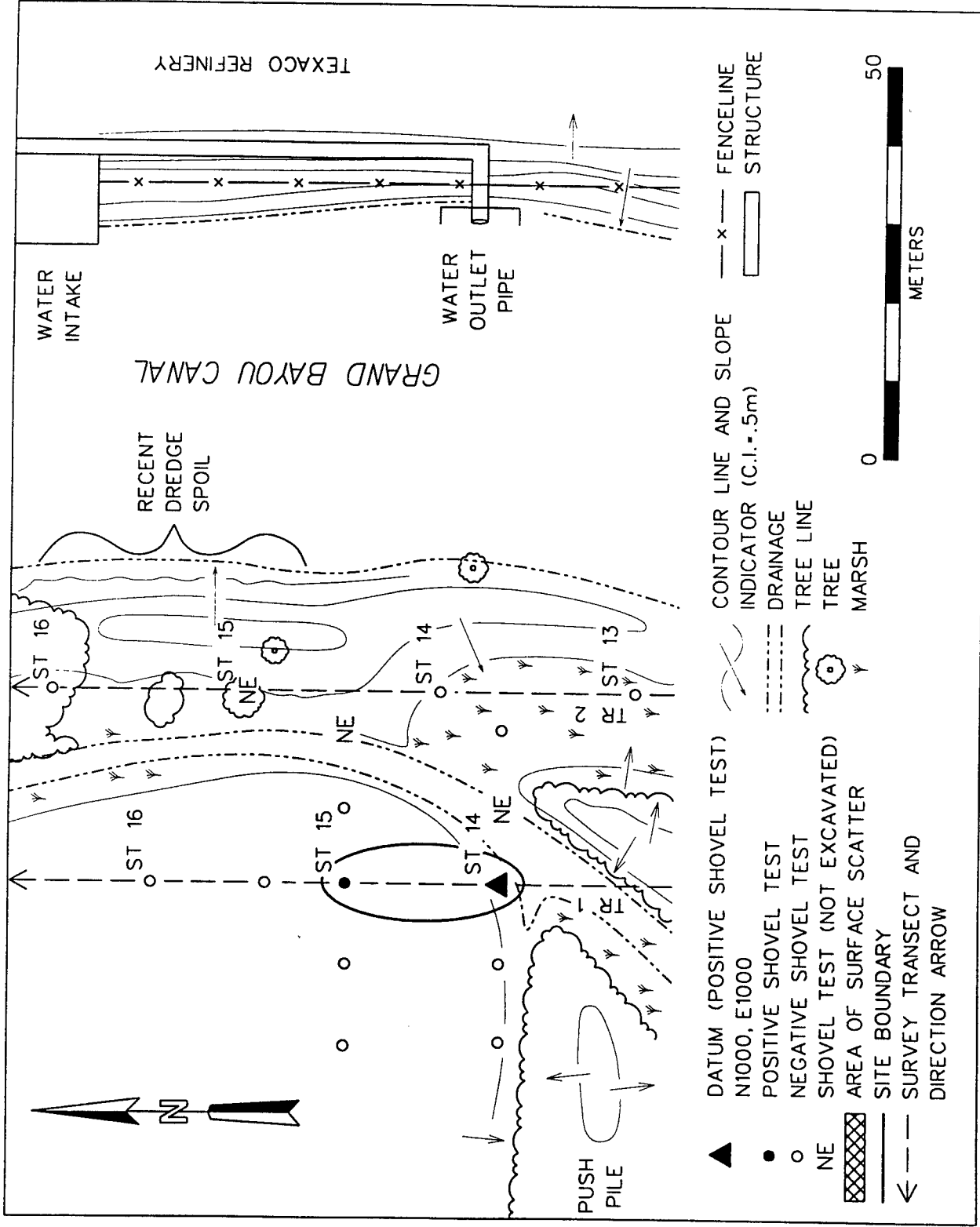
National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown	ld Listed	ps Potent. Signif.
~~ne Not Eligible~~	de Declared Elig.	nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE RECORD FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME:

STATE SURVEY NO.:

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS: Site 6-02.

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 6-02 is located in the southeast corner of the intersection of Grand Bayou Canal and Bayous Blue and Manuel.

PARISH: Lafourche Parish.

Section 22 **Township** 18S **Range** 20E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Larose, La 1963 (PR 1979).

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E752040 N3270700

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 90 23 56.91W 29 32 31.83N

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 6-02 occupies a distributary natural levee.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Recent alluvium.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 6-02 lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Site 6-02 is located adjacent to Grand Bayou Canal and Bayou Blue.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 6-02 is located in the southeast corner of the intersection of Grand Bayou Canal and Bayous Blue and Manuel.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Commerce silty clay loam; Fausse-Sharkey Association.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Hay field.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: 16LF65 and 16LF66.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 6-02, a multi-component prehistoric and historic period site, was identified during pedestrian survey and shovel testing of Area 6. The site is located in the southeast corner of the intersection of Grand Bayou Canal and Bayous Blue and Manuel. It occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. Site 6-02 is ovoid in configuration and it measures 140 m (459.3 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 95 m (311.7 ft) in width along its minor east/west axis. While a majority of the site occupies a hay field, the remainder consists of a yard associated with an elevated mobile home that is positioned just outside of the northwest corner of the site. A modern pier and associated pilings are present along the northern border of the site. In addition, dredge spoil has been deposited throughout the site area; in fact, a recent dredge spoil pile is positioned in the southeast corner of the site. During survey, 8 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 67 historic period artifacts, and 121 faunal specimens were recovered from Site 6-02; this material originated from both surface (n=16) and subsurface (n=180) contexts at the site. [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 96 x 145 m (311.7 x 459.3 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Light.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A typical shovel test at Site 6-02 (n=35; 70 percent) was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average approximate depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that ranged from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Other shovel tests exhibited one (n=9) or three (n=6) strata in profile. Cultural and/or faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=103; 57 percent), Stratum II (n=62; 34 percent), and Stratum III (n=15; 8 percent) of the site matrix.

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: The prehistoric component dates from the Late Plaquemine period. The historic component dates from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Site 6-02 is in poor condition.

PRESENT USE: While a majority of Site 6-02 occupies a hay field, the remainder consists of a yard associated with an elevated mobile home that is positioned just outside of the northwest corner of the site. A modern pier and associated pilings are present along the northern border of the site. In addition, dredge spoil has been deposited throughout the site area; in fact, a recent dredge spoil pile is positioned in the southeast corner of the site.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts include clear-cutting and plowing. Future impacts include levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: A total of 8 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 67 historic period artifacts, and 121 faunal specimens were recovered from Site 6-02. The prehistoric subassemblage recovered from Site 6-02 contained 1 French Fork Incised var. *unspecified* body sherd, 1 unidentified body sherd, 1 unidentified rim sherd, 2 Baytown Plain var. *Cataouatche* body sherds, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Cataouatche* indeterminate sherd, and 2 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* body sherds. The historic period cultural material recovered from the site was listed as 2 ironstone body sherds, 2 whiteware body sherds, 12 brick fragments, 2 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shard, 8 unidentified bottle glass shards, 33 barbed wire fragments, 2 wire fragments, 1 unidentified nail, 2 wire nails, and 2 pieces of unidentified metal. The faunal material recovered from the site was listed as 70 whole or fragmentary brackish water clam shells (*Rangia cuneata*), 24 Virginia oyster shells (*Crassostrea virginica*), the distal end of a femur from a domesticated dog (*Canis familiaris*), a rib and mandible fragment identified as Nutria (*Myocastor coypus*), 3 unidentified mammal bones, 18 mandible and 1 vertebra fragment listed as American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), 1 carapace from a Cooter (*Pseudemys spp.*), and 1 vertebra from an unidentified vertebrate.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 6-02 lacks research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 6-02 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing of Site 6-02 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: None.

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
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5824 Plaque Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 9, 1999.

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM**

Site Name _____ Site Survey Number _____

A total of 50 shovel tests were excavated within and in the vicinity of Site 6-02 to define the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the site. While 42 shovel tests fell within the site boundary, only 20 shovel tests produced cultural and/or faunal material. This material consisted of 3 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 63 historic period artifacts, and 145 faunal specimens. In addition to these artifacts and ecofacts, 5 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 4 historic period artifacts, and 7 pieces of faunal material were surface collected from the site.

The prehistoric subassemblage recovered from Site 6-02 contained 1 French Fork Incised var. *unspecified* body sherd, 1 unidentified body sherd, 1 unidentified rim sherd, 2 Baytown Plain var. *Cataouatche* body sherds, 1 Baytown Plain var. *Cataouatche* indeterminate sherd, and 2 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* body sherds; the Baytown Plain sherds date from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period (ca. A.D. 1410 - 1700). The historic period cultural material recovered from the site was listed as 2 ironstone body sherds, 2 whiteware body sherds, 12 brick fragments, 2 machine-made bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shard, 8 unidentified bottle glass shards, 33 barbed wire fragments, 2 wire fragments, 1 unidentified nail, 2 wire nails, and 2 pieces of unidentified metal; diagnostic historic period artifacts recovered from the site, including ironstone (ca. 1813 - 1900+; use popularity post ca. 1845), whiteware (ca. 1820 - 1900), and machine-made bottle glass (post ca. 1898 [manufacturing date]; post 1916 [use popularity date]), suggested that the historic period component of Site 6-02 dated from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The faunal material recovered from the site was listed as 70 whole or fragmentary brackish water clam shells (*Rangia cuneata*), 24 Virginia oyster shells (*Crassostrea virginica*), the distal end of a femur from a domesticated dog (*Canis familiaris*), a rib and mandible fragment identified as Nutria (*Myocastor coypus*), 3 unidentified mammal bones, 18 mandible and 1 vertebra fragment listed as American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), 1 carapace from a Cooter (*Pseudemys spp.*), and 1 vertebra from an unidentified vertebrate; the vertebra fragment identified as American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) exhibited a cut mark.

A typical shovel test at Site 6-02 (n=35; 70 percent) was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average approximate depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that ranged from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Other shovel tests exhibited one (n=9) or three (n=6) strata in profile. Cultural and/or faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=103; 57 percent), Stratum II (n=62; 34 percent), and Stratum III (n=15; 8 percent) of the site matrix.

The prehistoric component of Site 6-02 was characterized as a low density artifact scatter that primarily dated from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian periods. Only 8 prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the site. A majority of this material (n=5) was surface collected from a recently deposited dredge spoil pile located in the southeast corner of the site; the remainder (n=3) originated from shovel tests at depths ranging from 8 - 20 cmbs (3.1 - 7.9 inbs). This subsurface material also may have been deposited as dredge spoil. Since Site 6-02 is located directly across Grand Bayou Canal from previously recorded Site 16LF66, a Plaquemine period midden and burial site, it is reasonable to conclude that the prehistoric cultural material recovered from Site 6-02 originated from deposits associated with Site 16FL66 that were dredged from the canal. In fact, one of the Baytown Plain sherds recovered from Site 6-02 contained fine grog aplastic inclusions that were identical to fine grog ceramics previously recovered from Site 16LF66 (Miller et al. 1999). While 5 prehistoric period ceramic sherds were surface collected from Site 6-02 in the same vicinity as 7 faunal specimens, none of the subsurface prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered in association with subsurface faunal material. No evidence of intact prehistoric cultural deposits was identified at Site 6-02.

The historic period component at Site 6-02 consisted of a low density surface and subsurface scatter of cultural material that dated from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Only 67 historic period artifacts were recovered from the site; 63 artifacts originated from subsurface contexts, while 4 artifacts

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name_____ **Site Survey Number**_____

were surface collected from the site. The density of the subsurface historic period cultural material was relatively low with an average of only 1.6 artifacts per shovel test (63 artifacts/40 shovel tests). While the recovery of 12 brick fragments as well as 3 nails suggested that a structure may have been present at the site, no evidence of intact architectural features was identified. Additionally, although some of the faunal material recovered from Site 6-02 undoubtedly is associated with the historic period component, no evidence of an intact historic period midden was identified.

In summary, the current investigation failed to document any evidence of intact prehistoric or historic period cultural deposits at Site 6-02. The site area has been impacted by a variety of activities including clear-cutting and plowing. In addition, dredge material from Grand Bayou Canal and Bayou Blue has been deposited at the site. The limited assemblage, the low artifact density, and the absence of intact cultural deposits associated with either component of the site demonstrates that Site 6-02 lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 6-02 is recommended.

Site No. _____

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	~~pse~~	~~Prehistoric Scatter~~	ls	Lithic Scatter
md1	Mound/Earthwork	~~hsc~~	~~Historic Scatter~~	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	shm	Shell Midden	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu	Prehis. (Unk.)	tc	Tchefuncte	~~mc~~	~~Mississippian~~
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	~~ant~~	~~Antebellum 1803-1860~~
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc	Coles Creek	~~war~~	~~War & Aftm 1860-1890~~
po	Poverty Point	~~pq~~	~~Plaquemine~~	~~in~~	~~Indust. & Modern 1890-~~

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

~~pu~~	~~Prehist. (Unk.)~~	~~fa~~	~~Farm/Rural res.~~	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
cer	Ceremonial Center	ht	Hist. Transport.		

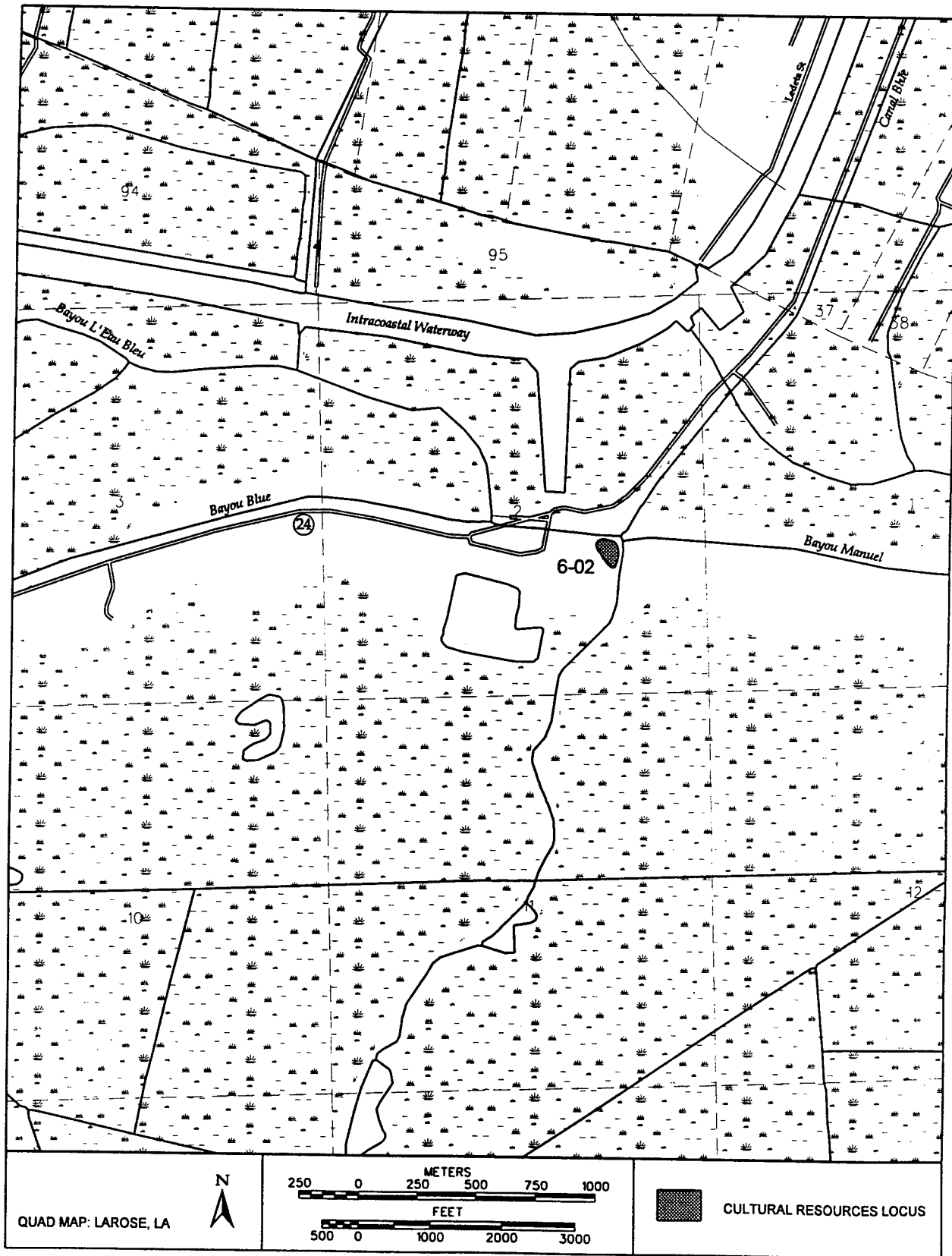
Remarks (S.F.) _____

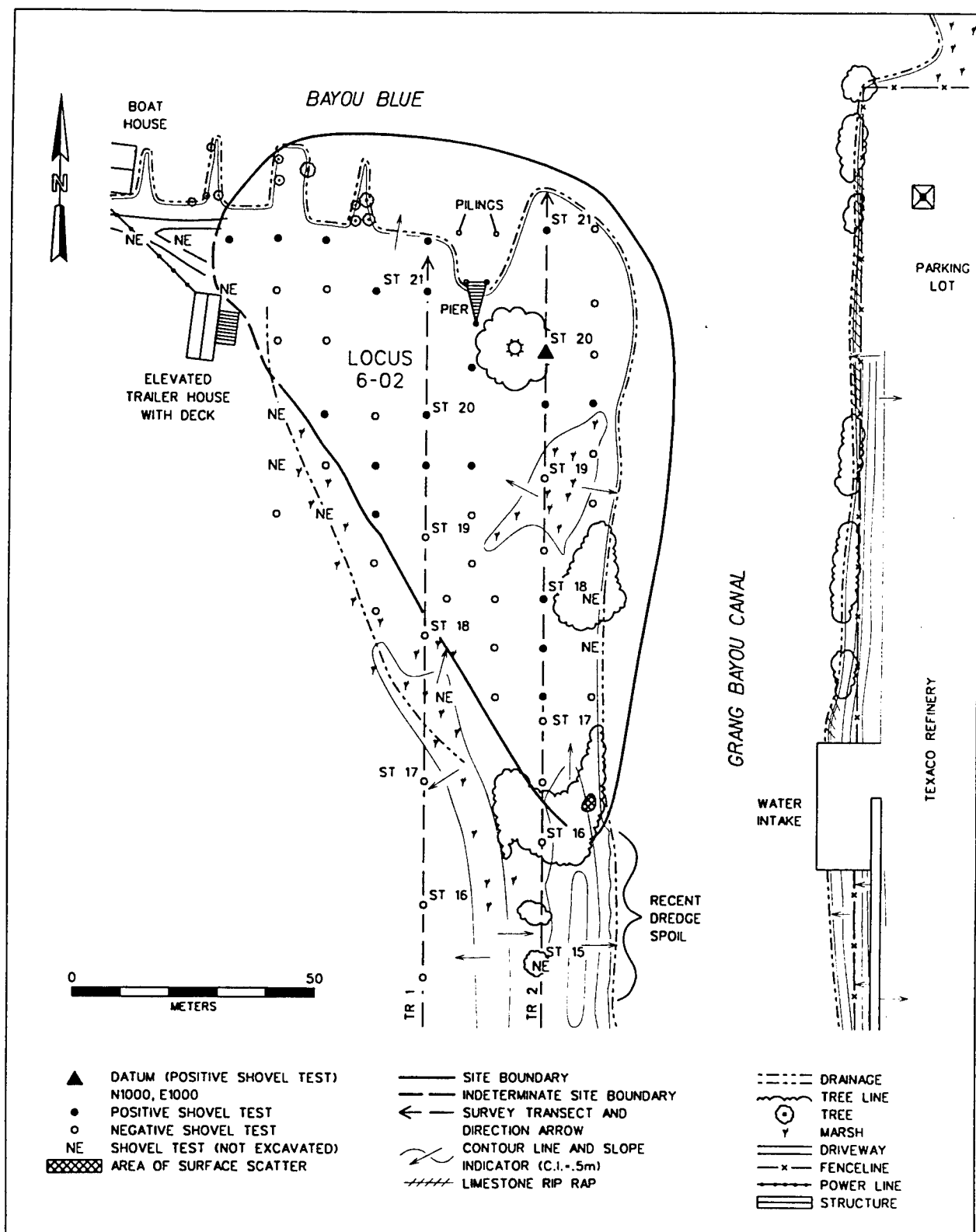
Description of Material (6 Entries)

~~cra~~	~~Ceramics, Aborig.~~	~~cho~~	~~Shell~~	wb	Worked Bone
~~hc~~	~~Ceramics, Hist.~~	ppo	PPO's	~~ub~~	~~Unmodified Bone~~
cs	Chipped Stone	~~gl~~	~~Glass~~	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	~~mo~~	~~Metal~~	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	cmt	Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)**gra** Grab Surface Col.~~**sy** Systematic Col.~~~~**cht** Shovel Testing~~**au** Auger Testing**tu** Test Units**exc** Excavation**rs** Remote Sensing**dv** Diver Investigation**obs** Observed**Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)****unk** Unknown**pd** Potted**nn** None~~**ag** Agricultr (Plowing)~~**ti** Timber Industry**nat** Natural**di** Urban Develop.~~**ot** Other, see cite form~~**cw** Construction, Water**cto** Construction, Other**uw** Underwater**Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)****unk** Unknown**nn** None**mp** Minor Impact~~**mj** Major Impact~~**dt** Destroyed**iu** Inundated**National Register Status (1 Entry)****unk** Unknown~~**no** Not Eligible~~**ld** Listed**de** Declared Elig.**ps** Potent. Signif.**nd** National Landmark**References (4 Entries)**1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE RECORD FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME:

STATE SURVEY NO.:

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS: Site 32-02.

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 32-02 is located approximately 150 m (492.1 ft) to the east of Four Point Road and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to the southwest of the confluence of Four Point Bayou and Bayou Sale.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Section 15 **Township** 20S **Range** 17E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Quitman, La 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E722340 N3247480

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 90 42 36.40W 29 20 18.28N

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 32-02 occupies natural levee deposits along Four Point Bayou.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Recent alluvium.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 32-02 lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Sweetwater pond lies 150 m (492.1 ft) to the east of the site. Four Point Bayou is positioned 150 m (492.1 ft) to the west of the site.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 32-02 is located on the west side of Four Point Bayou between that distributary and Sweetwater Pond.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Commerce silt loam, low phase; Sharkey clay, low phase.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Pasture grasses and brambles (e.g., raspberries).

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: 16TR26.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 32-02, a multi-component prehistoric and historic period site, was identified during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The site is located approximately 150 m (492.1 ft) to the east of Four Point Road and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) to the southwest of the confluence of Four Point Bayou and Bayou Sale. Site 32-02 occupies an inactive pasture atop natural levee deposits and it lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. The site measures 26 m (85.3 ft) in length along its major east/west axis by 20 m (65.6 ft) in width along its minor north/south axis. It is bounded to the north and east by a canal and to the south and west by addition fallow pasture. Vegetation in the site vicinity consists of overgrown grasses and widely scattered trees. During survey, 1 prehistoric period artifact, 5 historic period artifacts, and 3 pieces of shell were recovered from the site; all of this material originated from subsurface contexts. [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 20 x 26 m (65.6 x 85.3 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Low.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A typical shovel test at Site 32-02 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was described as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) clay or silty clay that extended from the surface to a maximum excavated depth of 10 cmbs (3.9 inbs); this deposit was characterized as plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay to silty clay that reached from 10 - 50 cmbs (3.9 - 19.7 inbs). Cultural and/or faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=6) and Stratum II (n=3) of the site matrix.

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: The historic period component dates from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; the prehistoric component of the site could not be dated.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Poor.

PRESENT USE: Inactive pasture.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts include plowing. Future impacts include plowing and levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: A total of 1 prehistoric period artifact, 5 historic period artifacts, and 3 pieces of shell were recovered from the site. This material was described as 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* prehistoric period ceramic sherd, 2 historic period ceramic sherds (1 ironstone and 1 whiteware), 1 brick fragment, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shard, 1 unidentified iron object, and 3 shell fragments identified as Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*).

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 32-02 lacks research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 32-02 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing of Site 32-02 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: None.

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plaquemine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 7, 1999.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name _____ Site Survey Number _____

A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Site 32-02 during the initial cultural resources survey; an additional 11 shovel tests were excavated at the site as part of the subsequent site delineation process. While four shovel tests fell within the site boundary, only three shovel tests produced cultural and/or faunal material. This material was described as 1 Baytown Plain var. *unspecified* prehistoric period ceramic sherd, 2 historic period ceramic sherds (1 ironstone and 1 whiteware), 1 brick fragment, 1 unidentified blown-in-mold bottle glass shard, 1 unidentified iron object, and 3 shell fragments identified as Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). Diagnostic historic period artifacts recovered from the site, including ironstone and whiteware, suggests that this component of the site dates from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The prehistoric artifact recovered from the site was not culturally/temporally diagnostic. No artifacts were observed or collected from the surface of the site.

A typical shovel test at Site 32-02 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was described as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) clay or silty clay that extended from the surface to a maximum excavated depth of 10 cmbs (3.9 inbs); this deposit was characterized as plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay to silty clay that reached from 10 - 50 cmbs (3.9 - 19.7 inbs). Cultural and/or faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=6) and Stratum II (n=3) of the site matrix.

Site 32-02 consists of a multi-component prehistoric and historic period artifact scatter. A total of 1 prehistoric and 5 historic period artifacts as well as three shell fragments were recovered the site. The vast majority of this material (n=6) originated from the plowzone. No evidence of intact cultural deposits was identified at the site. The limited assemblage, the low artifact density, and the absence of substantial deposits of buried cultural material demonstrates that Site 32-02 lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 32-02 is recommended.

Site No.

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	~~pse~~	~~Prehistoric Scatter~~	ls	Lithic Scatter
md1	Mound/Earthwork	~~hsc~~	~~Historic Scatter~~	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	shm	Shell Midden	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

~~pu~~	~~Prehis. (Unk.)~~	tc	Tchefuncte	ms	Mississippian
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	~~ant~~	~~Antebellum 1803-1860~~
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc	Coles Creek	~~war~~	~~War & Aftm 1860-1890~~
po	Poverty Point	pq	Plaquemine	~~in~~	~~Indust. & Modern 1890-~~

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

~~pu~~	~~Prehist. (Unk.)~~	fa	Farm/Rural res.	ci	Commercial/Service
~~hu~~	~~Historic (Unk.)~~	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
cer	Ceremonial Center	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

~~cra~~	~~Ceramics, Aborig.~~	~~cho~~	~~Shell~~	wb	Worked Bone
~~hc~~	~~Ceramics, Hist.~~	~~ppo~~	~~PPQ's~~	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	~~gl~~	~~Glass~~	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	~~mo~~	~~Metal~~	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	cmt	Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.	au Auger Testing	rs Remote Sensing
sy Systematic Col.	tu Test Units	dv Diver Investigation
~~cht Shovel Testing~~	exc Excavation	obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown	ti Timber Industry	cw Construction, Water
pd Potted	nat Natural	cto Construction, Other
nn None	di Urban Develop.	uw Underwater
~~ag Agricultr (Plowing)~~	ot Other, see site form	

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

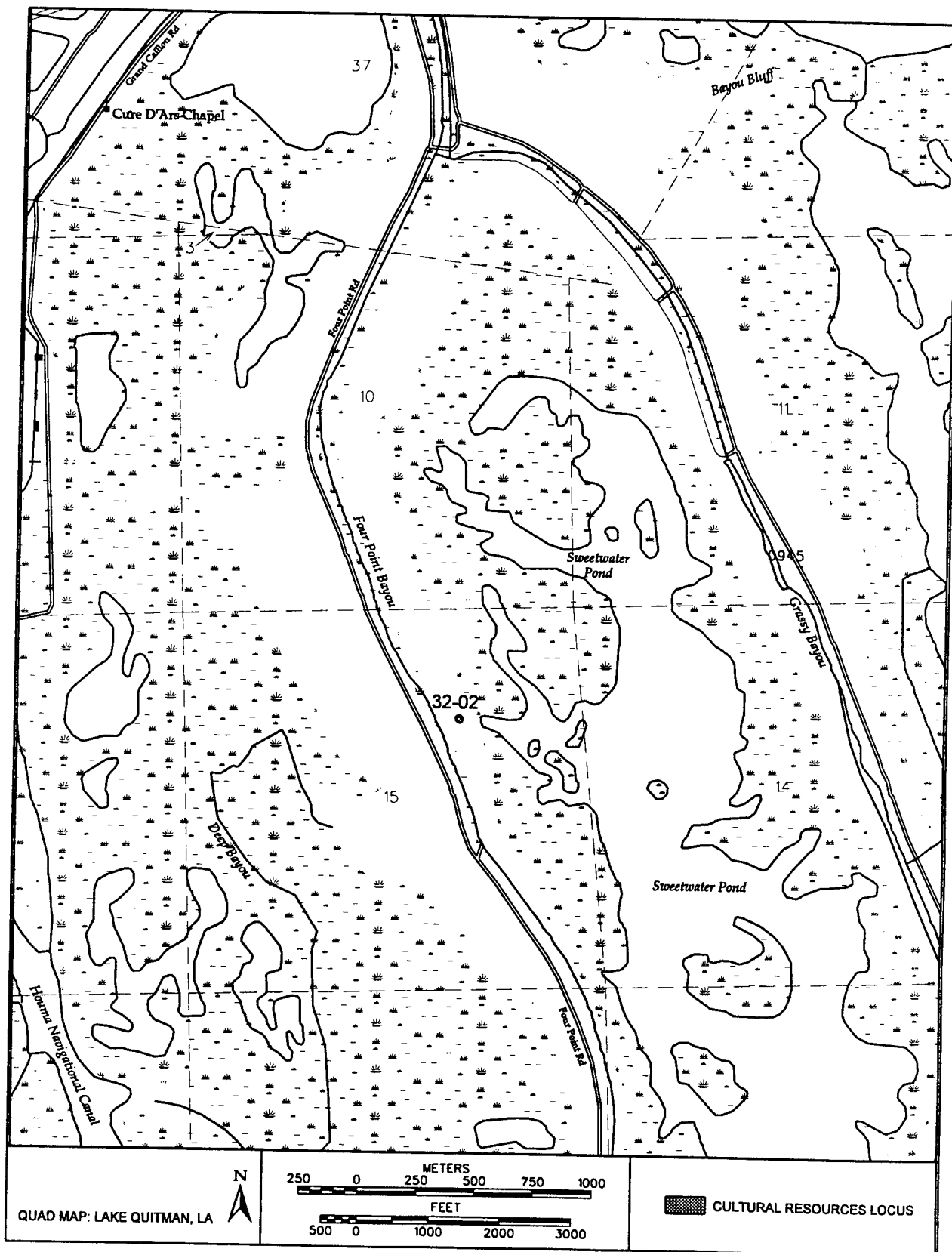
unk Unknown	mp Minor Impact	dt Destroyed
nn None	~~mj Major Impact~~	iu Inundated

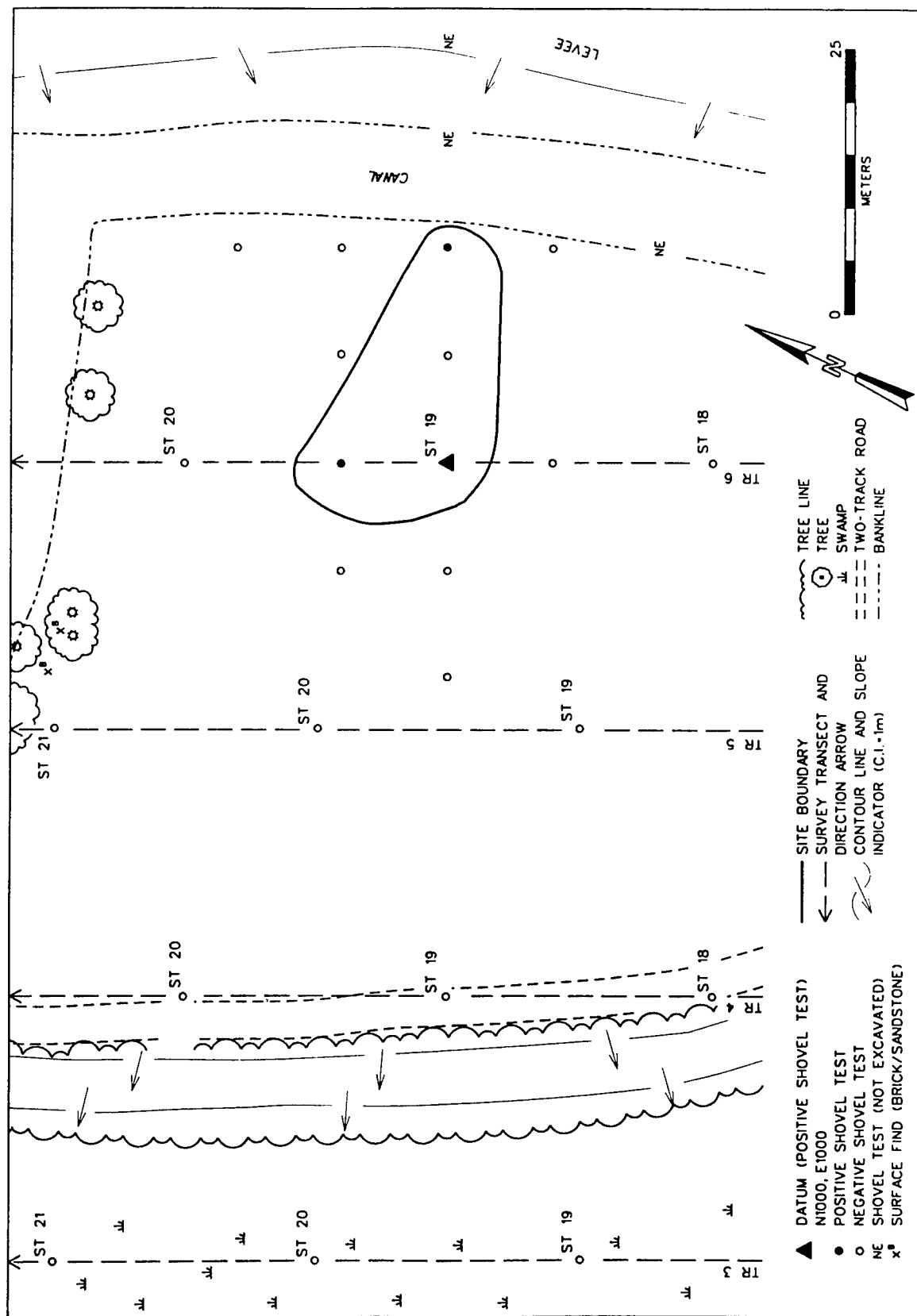
National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown	ld Listed	ps Potent. Signif.
~~ne Not Eligible~~	de Declared Elig.	nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE RECORD FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME:

STATE SURVEY NO.:

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS: Site 32-03.

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 32-03 is located along Four Point Road approximately 2.25 km (1.40 mi) southwest of the confluence of Four Point Bayou and Bayou Sale.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish.

Section 15 Township 20S Range 17E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Quitman, La 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E722280 N3247620

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 90 42 38.52W 29 20 22.87N

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 32-03 occupies a natural levee along Four Point Bayou.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Recent alluvium.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 32-03 lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Site 32-03 is located 150 m (492 ft) to the east of Four Point Bayou.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 32-03 is located along the east bank of Four Point Bayou between Four Point Road and a backswamp.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Commerce silt loam, low phase; Sharkey clay, low phase.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Pasture grasses and brambles (e.g., raspberries).

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: 16TR26.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 32-03 was identified during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The site consists of a buried shell deposit that may represent pavement associated with a nearby two-track road or dredge spoil excavated from a nearby canal. The site is located along the west bank of the former channel of Four Point Bayou approximately 2.25 km (1.40 mi) southwest of the confluence of that distributary and Bayou Sale. Site 32-03 occupies fallow pasture on a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. The site is bounded to the north by an existing two-track road and an [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 7 x 24 m (23.0 x 78.7 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Low density of cultural material; high density of faunal material.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: Only two shovel tests fell within the site boundary. While both of these shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs), one shovel test exhibited three strata in profile and the other shovel test exhibited four strata in profile. The datum shovel test (Transect 6, Shovel Test 26) contained only three stratum in profile. In this shovel test, Stratum I consisted of a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay that ranged from 0 - 5 cmbs (0 - 1.2 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from 5 - 10 cmbs (1.2 - 3.9 inbs). The basal stratum, Stratum III, was listed as a layer of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay that reached from 10 - 50 cmbs (3.9 - 19.7 inbs). While shell was observed throughout Stratum III, it predominantly occurred within the first 20 cm (7.9 in) level excavated within this stratum; 122 whole or fragmentary shells and a single wire nail were recovered from this level.

Delineation shovel test N990/E1000 exhibited four strata in profile. In this shovel test, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay that extended from 0 - 4 cmbs (0 - 1.6 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay that reached from 4 - 10 cmbs (1.6 - 3.9 inbs). Stratum III was described as a layer of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay that ranged from 10 - 15 cmbs (3.9 - 5.9 inbs); it contained 49 whole or fragmentary shells, 9 pieces of unidentified material that may represent chips of paint, and 2 pieces of plastic. The basal stratum, Stratum IV, was listed as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay that extended from 15 - 50 cmbs (5.9 - 19.7 inbs).

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Post ca. 1890.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Site 32-03 is in good condition.

PRESENT USE: Fallow pasture.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts include plowing. Future impacts include plowing and levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: A total of 171 whole or fragmentary shells, 1 nail, 9 pieces of an unidentified material that may consist of green or black paint chips, and 2 pieces of plastic were recovered from two shovel tests excavated at the site. The shell was described as 121 complete valves or hinges and 38 fragments identified as brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) and 8 fragments listed as Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*).

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 32-03 lacks research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 32-03 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing of Site 32-03 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: None.

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
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5824 Plaque Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 6, 1999.

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Site Name _____ Site Survey Number _____

artificial levee, to the east by an artificial levee, and to the south and west by additional pasture. It measures 24 m (78.7 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 7 m (23.0 ft) in width along its minor east/west axis. Vegetation in the site vicinity consists of a variety of grasses and brambles (e.g., raspberries). During survey, 171 whole or fragmentary shells (Table 32-03.1), 1 nail, 9 pieces of an unidentified material, and 2 pieces of plastic were recovered from two shovel tests excavated at the site. All of this material originated from subsurface contexts.

A total of 10 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Site 32-03 during the initial cultural resources survey; four additional shovel tests were excavated at the site as part of the subsequent site delineation process. Only two shovel tests produced cultural and/or faunal material. The faunal material was described as 121 complete valves or hinges and 38 shell fragments identified as brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) and 8 shell fragments listed as Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). The cultural material consisted of 1 wire (50d size) nail and 9 pieces of unidentified material; the latter may represent flecks of green and/or black paint. In addition to these artifacts, two pieces of modern plastic also were recovered but this material was discarded in the field.

Only two shovel tests fell within the site boundary at Site 32-03. While both of these shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs), one shovel test exhibited three strata in profile and the other shovel test exhibited four strata in profile. The datum shovel test (Transect 6, Shovel Test 26) contained only three stratum in profile. In this shovel test, Stratum I consisted of a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay that ranged from 0 - 5 cmbs (0 - 1.2 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from 5 - 10 cmbs (1.2 - 3.9 inbs). The basal stratum, Stratum III, was listed as a layer of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay that reached from 10 - 50 cmbs (3.9 - 19.7 inbs). While shell was observed throughout Stratum III, it predominantly occurred within the first 20 cm (7.9 in) level excavated within this stratum; 122 whole or fragmentary shells and a single wire nail were recovered from this level.

Delineation shovel test N990/E1000 exhibited four strata in profile. In this shovel test, Stratum I was characterized as a layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay that extended from 0 - 4 cmbs (0 - 1.6 inbs). It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay that reached from 4 - 10 cmbs (1.6 - 3.9 inbs). Stratum III was described as a layer of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay that ranged from 10 - 15 cmbs (3.9 - 5.9 inbs); it contained 49 whole or fragmentary shells, 9 pieces of unidentified material that may represent chips of paint, and 2 pieces of plastic. The basal stratum, Stratum IV, was listed as a layer of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay that extended from 15 - 50 cmbs (5.9 - 19.7 inbs).

Locus 32-03 consists of a buried shell deposit that may be associated with a nearby two-track road or that may represent dredge spoil excavated from an adjacent canal. The shell fill deposit was identified in the datum shovel test at depths ranging from 10 - 30 cmbs (3.9 - 11.8 inbs) and in a delineation shovel test at depths ranging from 10 - 15 cmbs (3.9 - 5.9 inbs). A wire nail, 9 pieces of unidentified material that may represent paint flecks, and 2 pieces of plastic were recovered in association with the shell deposit. No prehistoric cultural material was observed or recovered from the site. These results demonstrate that Site 32-03, a shell fill deposit that dates from the historic/modern era, lacks research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 32-03 is recommended.

Site No. _____

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	psc	Prehistoric Scatter	ls	Lithic Scatter
md1	Mound/Earthwork	~~hsc~~	~~Historic Scatter~~	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	shm	Shell Midden	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu	Prehis. (Unk.)	tc	Tchefuncte	ms	Mississippian
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	ant	Antebellum 1803-1860
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc	Coles Creek	war	War & Affrm 1860-1890
po	Poverty Point	pq	Plaquemine	~~in~~	~~Indust. & Modern 1890-~~

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu	Prehist. (Unk.)	fa	Farm/Rural res.	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
cer	Ceremonial Center	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) See Site Form

Description of Material (6 Entries)

cra	Ceramics, Aborig.	~~sho~~	~~Shell~~	wb	Worked Bone
hc	Ceramics, Hist.	ppo	PPO's	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	gl	Glass	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	~~me~~	~~Metal~~	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	cmt	Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.	au Auger Testing	rs Remote Sensing
sy Systematic Col.	tu Test Units	dv Diver Investigation
~~cht Shovel Testing~~	exc Excavation	obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown	ti Timber Industry	cw Construction, Water
pd Potted	nat Natural	cto Construction, Other
nn None	di Urban Develop.	uw Underwater
~~ag Agricultr (Plowing)~~	ot Other, see site form	

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

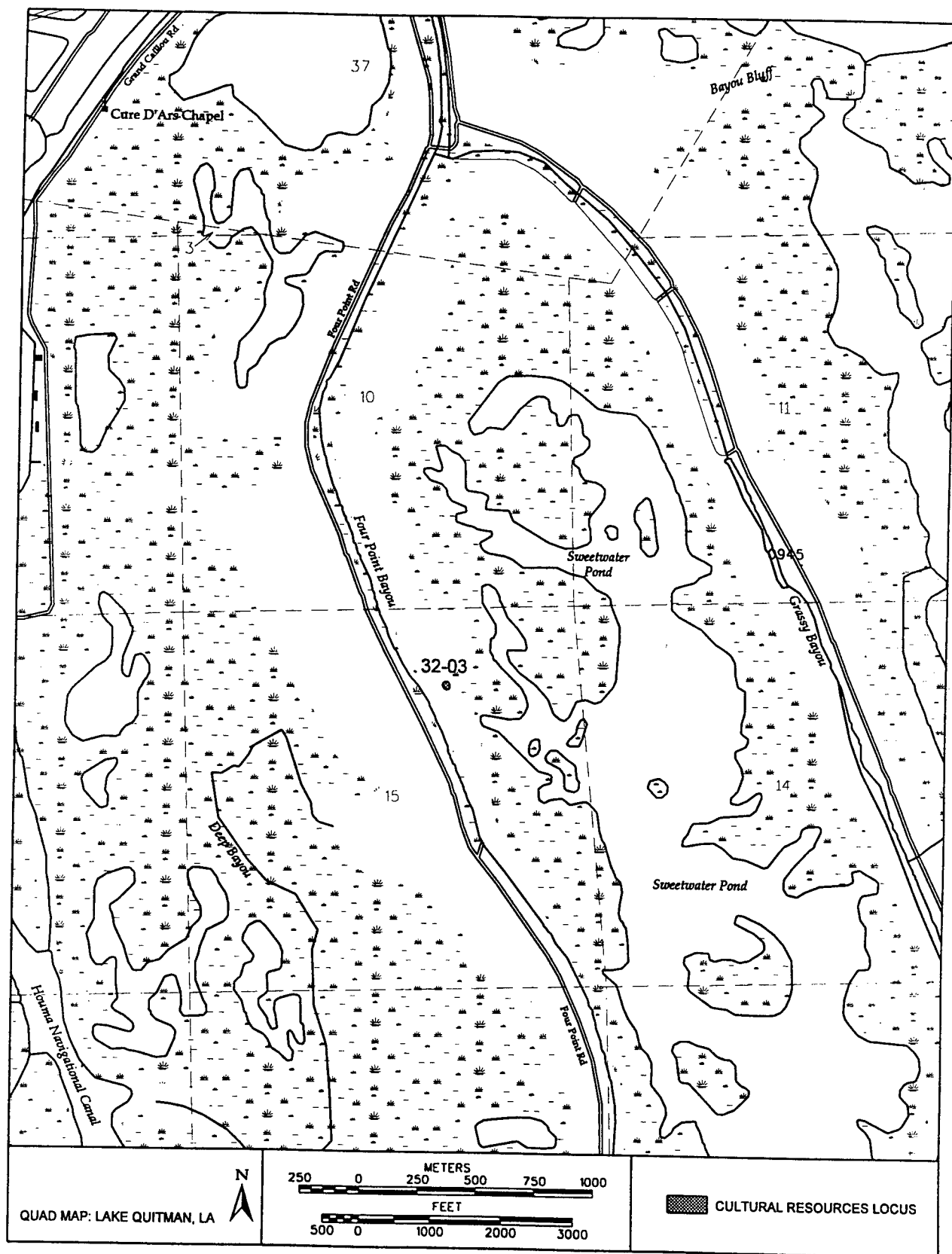
unk Unknown	~~mp Minor Impact~~	dt Destroyed
nn None	mj Major Impact	iu Inundated

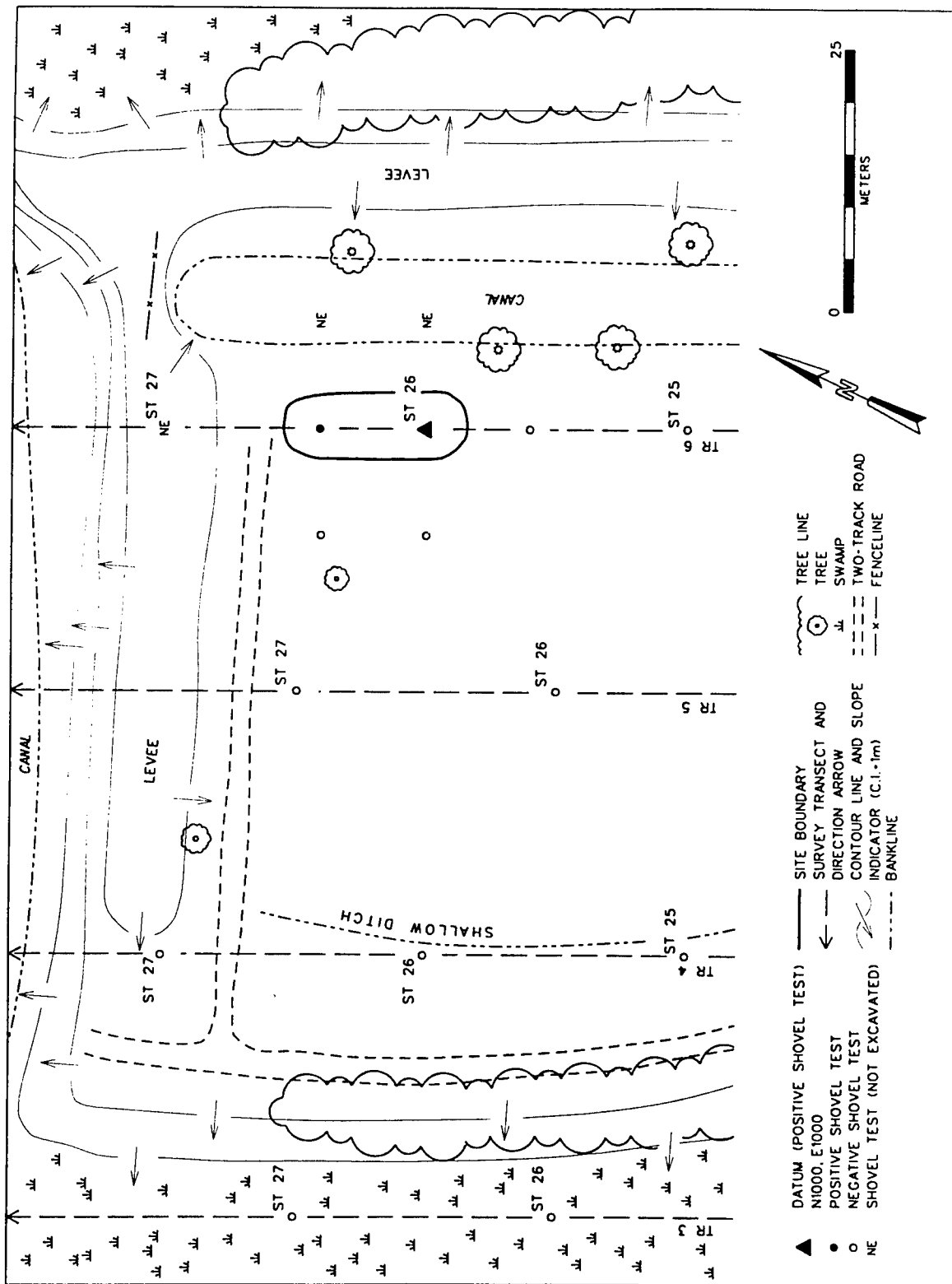
National Register Status (1 Entry)

unk Unknown	ld Listed	ps Potent. Signif.
~~ne Not Eligible~~	de Declared Elig.	nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____





STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME:

STATE SURVEY NO.:

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS: Site 32-08

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 32-08 is located along Louisiana 57 approximately 0.95 km (0.59 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of Bayou Sale and Four Point Bayou.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish.

Section 11 (irregular) **Township** 20S **Range** 17E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Quitman, La 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E723000 N3249300

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 90 42 10.62W 29 21 16.95N

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 32-08 occupies a natural levee along Bayou Sale.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Recent alluvium.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 32-08 lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Bayou Sale is located approximately 50 m (164 ft) to the east of Site 32-08.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 32-08 occupies the natural levee along the west bank of Bayou Sale and it falls between the bayou and a backswamp.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Mhoon silt loam, low phase.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: 16TR26.

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 32-08 was identified during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The site consists of a nineteenth to twentieth century historic period artifact scatter that may represent the remains of a former habitation. Site 32-08 is located along the west bank of Bayou Sale and it lies approximately 0.95 km (0.59 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of Bayou Sale and Four Point Bayou. The site is positioned atop natural levee deposits and it lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. It measures 110 m (361 ft) in length along its major northeast/southwest axis by 66 m (217 ft) in width along its minor northwest/southeast axis. The site occupies a former pasture where vegetation consists of a variety of grasses and widely scattered saplings. Surface visibility at Site 32-08 is 0 percent. [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 66 x 110 m (217 x 361 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Moderate.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A typical shovel test at Site 32-08 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clayey silt that ranged from 0 - 20 cmbs (0 - 7.9 inbs); this stratum represented the plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay that extended from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (n=105) and Stratum II (n=40) of the site matrix.

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Nineteenth to twentieth century.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Site 32-08 is destroyed.

PRESENT USE: Former pasture.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts include plowing. Future impacts include plowing and levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: A total of 145 historic period artifacts and 18 pieces of shell were recovered from Site 32-08. The historic artifacts were described as 82 brick fragments, 2 pieces of slate roofing, 20 ceramic sherds (6 ironstone sherds, 13 whiteware sherds, and 1 yellowware sherd), 23 glass shards (2 cup bottom molded glass shards, 1 lamp glass shard, 1 machine-made lip glass shard, 1 tooled lip glass shard, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shards, 14 unidentified bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified fire-damaged glass shard, and 1 flat glass shard), and 18 pieces of metal (2 bolts/brackets, 1 wire fragment, 7 nails, and 8 pieces of unidentified metal). The shell material recovered from the site was characterized as 17 brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) specimens and 1 unidentified shell fragment.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 32-08 lacks integrity and research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 32-08 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (26 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing of Site 32-08 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: None.

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plache Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 3, 1999.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name _____ Site Survey Number _____

A total of 98 shovel tests were excavated within and in the vicinity of Site 32-08 to delineate the configuration of the site; 55 shovel tests fell within the site boundaries and 28 shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material. This material consisted of 145 historic period artifacts and 18 pieces of shell. The historic material was described as 82 brick fragments, 2 pieces of slate roofing, 20 ceramic sherds (6 ironstone sherds, 13 whiteware sherds, and 1 yellowware sherd), 23 glass shards (2 cup bottom molded glass shards, 1 lamp glass shard, 1 machine-made lip glass shard, 1 tooled lip glass shard, 2 unidentified blown-in-mold glass shards, 14 unidentified bottle glass shards, 1 unidentified fire-damaged glass shard, and 1 flat glass shard), and 18 pieces of metal (2 bolts/brackets, 1 wire fragment, 7 nails, and 8 pieces of unidentified metal). Diagnostic historic period artifacts recovered from the site, including ironstone, whiteware, yellowware, cup bottom molded glass, machine-made glass, tooled lip glass, amethyst-colored glass, machine cut nails, and wire nails, suggested that Site 32-08 was occupied during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The shell material recovered from the site was characterized as 17 brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) specimens and 1 unidentified shell fragment.

The recovered artifact assemblage suggested that Site 32-08 represented the remains of a nineteenth to twentieth century dwelling. While no intact architectural features were identified, architectural debris, including 82 brick fragments, 2 pieces of slate roofing, and 7 nails, accounted for nearly 63 percent of the total artifact assemblage. These results suggested that a structure may have been present at Site 32-08 during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The remainder of the site assemblage largely was comprised of domestic artifacts such as refined earthenwares (ironstone, whiteware, and yellowware) and bottle glass (Table 32-08.3). Identifiable ceramic and glass forms included an ironstone teacup and a machine-made patent medicine bottle.

A typical shovel test at Site 32-08 was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) at it exhibited two strata in profile (Figure 32-08.4). Stratum I was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clayey silt that ranged from 0 - 20 cmbs (0 - 7.9 inbs); this stratum represented the plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay that extended from the base of Stratum I to 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (n=105) and Stratum II (n=40) of the site matrix.

Data recovered from Site 32-08 suggested that site consisted of the remains of a domestic dwelling that dated from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although a road extending across Bayou Sale was identified in the vicinity of Site 32-08 on the 1953 aerial photographs contained in the Terrebonne Parish soil survey, no evidence of a structure was apparent in the photographs. In fact, the site area appeared to have been under cultivation in the 1953 photographs. These results suggested that any structures present at Site 32-08 were removed or demolished prior to that date. Shovel testing throughout the site area confirmed that Site 32-08 has been impacted severely by plowing. A majority of the artifacts recovered from the site (n=105; 72 percent) originated from plowzone contexts. No evidence of intact cultural deposits or research potential was identified at the site. These results demonstrate that Site 32-08 lacks integrity and research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 32-08 is recommended.

Site No. _____

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	psc	Prehistoric Scatter	ls	Lithic Scatter
md1	Mound/Earthwork	~~hsc~~	~~Historic Scatter~~	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	shm	Shell Midden	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu	Prehis. (Unk.)	tc	Tchefuncte	ms	Mississippian
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	~~ant~~	~~Antebellum 1803-1860~~
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc	Coles Creek	~~war~~	~~War & After 1860-1890~~
po	Poverty Point	pq	Plaquemine	~~in~~	~~Indust. & Modern 1890-~~

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu	Prehist. (Unk.)	~~fa~~	~~Farm/Rural res.~~	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
cer	Ceremonial Center	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

cra	Ceramics, Aborig.	~~sho~~	~~Shell~~	wb	Worked Bone
~~hc~~	~~Ceramics, Hist.~~	ppo	PPO's	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	~~gl~~	~~Glass~~	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	~~me~~	~~Metal~~	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	~~cmt~~	~~Construct. Material~~		
			(Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.	au Auger Testing	rs Remote Sensing
sy Systematic Col.	tu Test Units	dv Diver Investigation
~~cht Shovel Testing~~	exc Excavation	obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown	ti Timber Industry	cw Construction, Water
pd Potted	nat Natural	cto Construction, Other
nn None	di Urban Develop.	uw Underwater
~~ag Agricultr (Plowing)~~	ot Other, see site form	

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

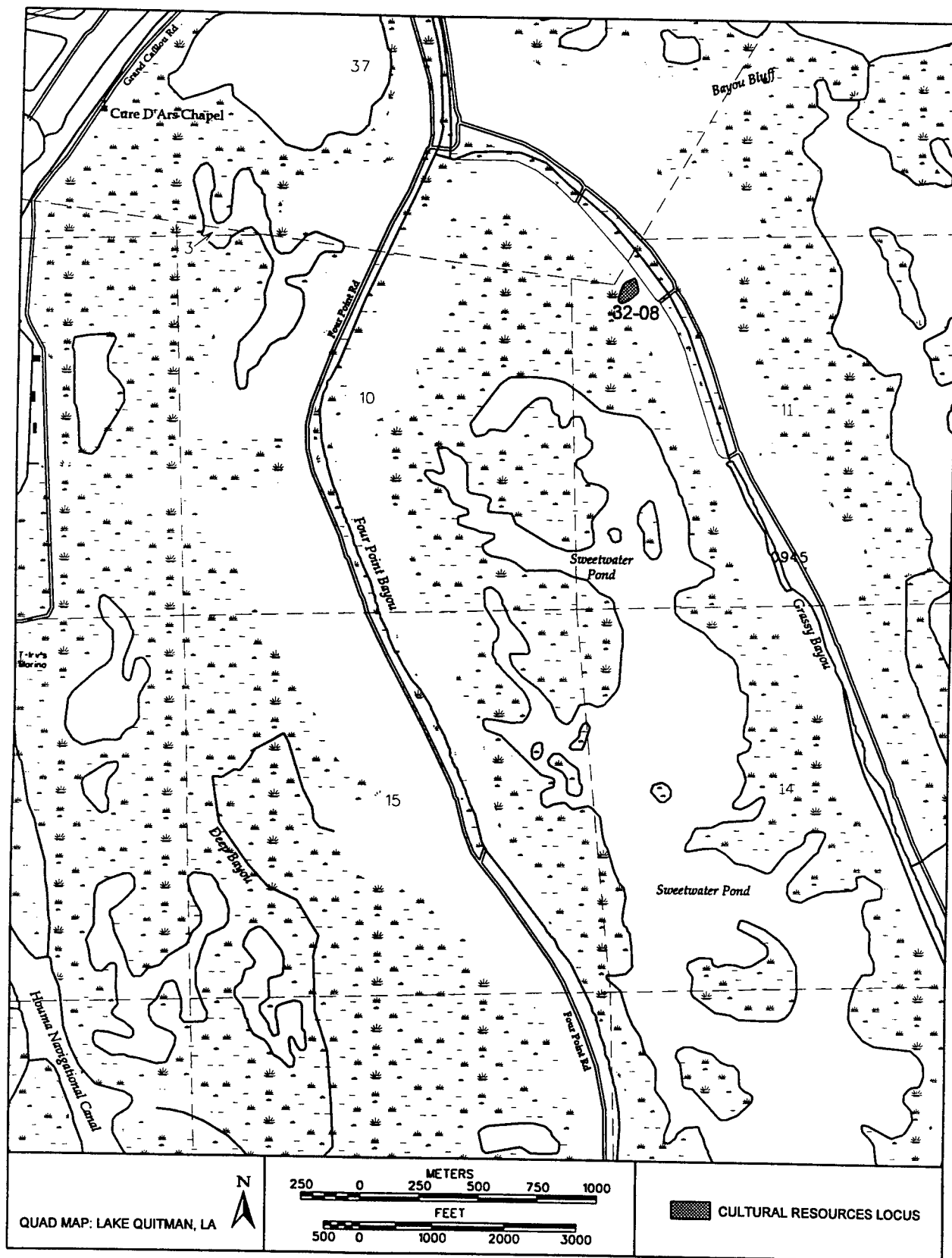
unk Unknown	mp Minor Impact	~~dt Destroyed~~
nn None	mj Major Impact	iu Inundated

National Register Status (1 Entry)

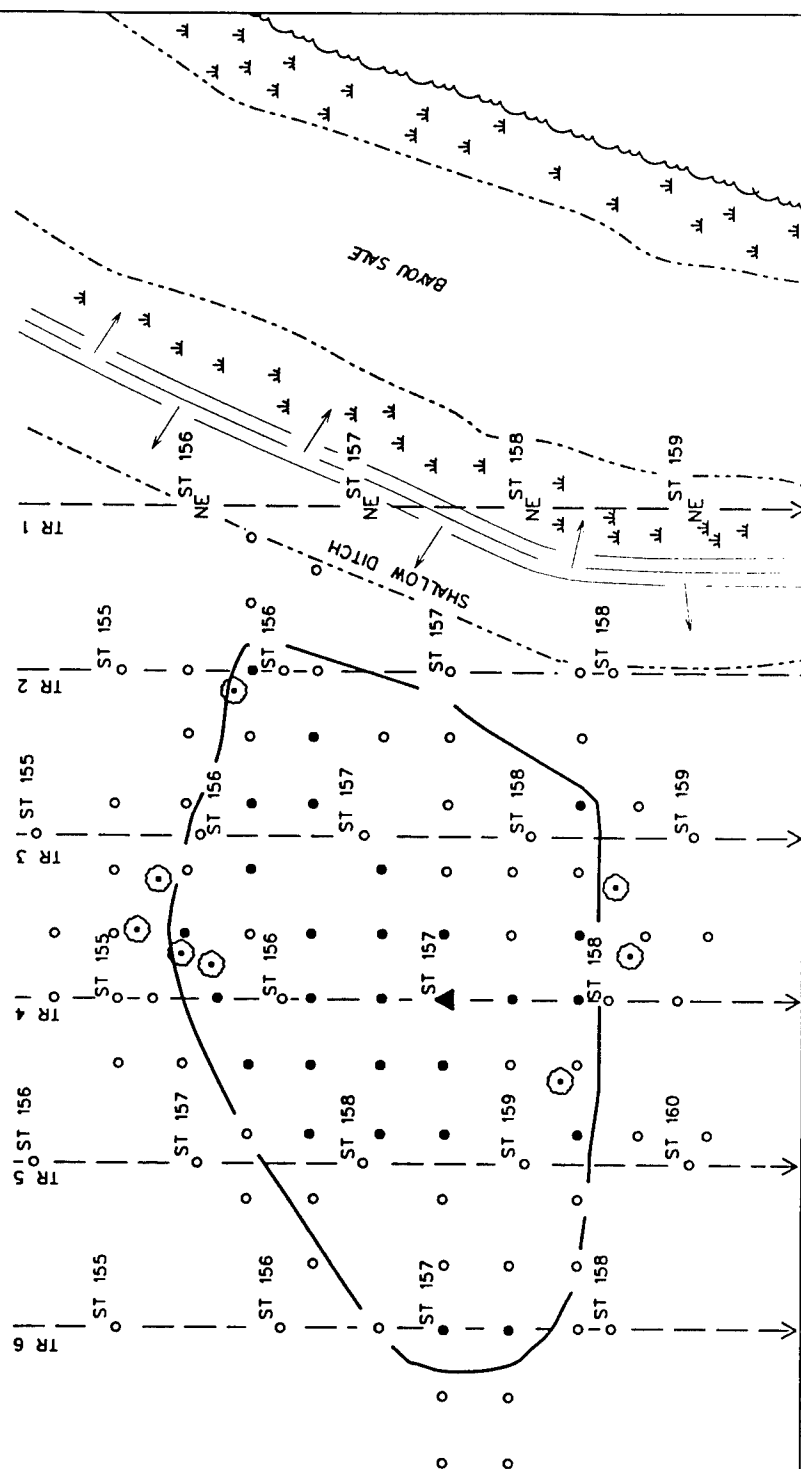
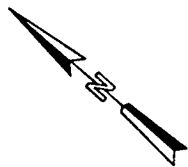
unk Unknown	ld Listed	ps Potent. Signif.
~~ne Not Eligible~~	de Declared Elig.	nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____



- ▲ DATUM (POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST)
N1000, E1000
- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- NE SHOVEL TEST (NOT EXCAVATED)
- SITE BOUNDARY
- ← SURVEY TRANSECT AND
DIRECTION ARROW
- CONTOUR LINE AND SLOPE
INDICATOR (C.I. = 0.5m)
- STREAM
- TREE LINE
- TREE
- SWAMP



STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME: Bayou Sale # 1

STATE SURVEY NO.:

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS: Site 32-09.

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 32-09 is located approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of Bayou Sale and Four Point Bayou.

PARISH: Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Section 11 (irregular) Township 20S Range 17E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Quitman, La 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E723080 N3249180

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES: 90 42 10.71W 29 21 13.05N

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 32-09 occupies a natural levee along Bayou Sale.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Recent alluvium.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 32-01 lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Site 32-09 is located approximately 70 m (230 ft) to the west of Bayou Sale, and approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of that distributary and Four Point Bayou.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 32-09 occupies the natural levee along the west bank of Bayou Sale and it falls between the bayou and a backswamp.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Mhoon silt loam, low phase.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: Site 16TR26

SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 32-09, a multi-component site containing a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden and a nineteenth century historic period artifact scatter, was identified during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The site is located on the west bank of Bayou Sale approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) to the southeast of the confluence of that distributary and Four Point Bayou. It occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 0.9 m (3 ft) NGVD. The natural levee in this area largely is subsided and the site currently borders a freshwater marsh. Site 32-09 measures approximately 83 m (272.2 ft) in length along its major northwest/southeast axis and 50 m (164.0 ft) in width along its minor northeast/southwest axis. Currently, the site area consists of fallow pasture with only limited surface visibility. The vegetation in this area consists of a variety of grasses and sparsely scattered saplings. [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 50 x 83 m (164 x 272 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: The density of the cultural material is low. The density of the faunal material is high.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: While a minority of the shovel tests excavated at Site 32-09 exhibited one (n=8) or three (n=3) strata in profile, a typical shovel test (n=66) was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 inbs); this deposit was characterized as the plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.6 inbs). Cultural and faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=484), II (n=94), and III (n=14) of the site matrix and from depths ranging from 0 - 50 cmbs (0 - 19.7 inbs).

FEATURES: Shell midden.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: While Site 32-09 has been impacted by plowing, faunal material was recovered from below the plowzone. The site is approximately 70 percent destroyed.

PRESENT USE: Former pasture.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts include plowing. Future impacts include plowing and levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: During survey, 2 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 2 historic period artifacts, and 588 whole or fragmentary shells were recovered from Site 32-09. The prehistoric material consisted of 1 Bell Plain var. *unspecified* body sherd and 1 Mississippian Plain var. *unspecified* body sherd; both of these ceramic types date from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian periods (ca. A.D. 1410 - 1700). The historic material recovered from Site 32-09 was listed as 1 plain yellowware sherd (ca. A.D. 1830 - 1900) and 1 unidentified piece of metal. Lastly, the faunal material was catalogued as 587 whole (n=217) or fragmentary (n=370) brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) shells and 1 fragmentary Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) shell.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 32-09 possess moderate research potential as an exemplar of a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 32-09 may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: Avoidance or additional testing of Site 32-09 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Unknown.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: McIntire in 1952 and Altschul in 1978.

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plaque Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 2, 1999

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM**

Site Name Bayou Sale # 1

Site Survey Number _____

A total of 78 shovel tests were excavated to delineate the horizontal and vertical boundaries of Site 32-09. While 27 shovel tests fell within the site boundary, only 14 shovel tests produced cultural or faunal material. This material was described as 2 prehistoric period ceramic sherds, 2 historic period artifacts, and 588 whole or fragmentary shells. The prehistoric material consisted of 1 Bell Plain var. *unspecified* body sherd and 1 Mississippian Plain var. *unspecified* body sherd; both of these ceramic types date from the Late Plaquemine/Mississippian periods (ca. A.D. 1410 - 1700). The historic material recovered from Site 32-09 was listed as 1 plain yellowware sherd (ca. A.D. 1830 - 1900) and 1 unidentified piece of metal. Lastly, the faunal material was catalogued as 587 whole (n=217) or fragmentary (n=370) brackish water clam (*Rangia cuneata*) shells and 1 fragmentary Virginia oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) shell; 15 shell fragments exhibited evidence of burning.

While a minority of the shovel tests at Site 32-09 exhibited one (n=8) or three (n=3) strata in profile, a typical shovel test (n=66) was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended from the surface to an average depth of 20 cmbs (7.9 inbs); this deposit was characterized as the plowzone. It was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay that reached from the base of Stratum I to a maximum excavated depth of 50 cmbs (19.6 inbs). Cultural and faunal material was recovered from Stratum I (n=484), II (n=94), and III (n=14) of the site matrix.

The results of the current investigation demonstrate that Site 32-09 contains both prehistoric and historic/modern period components. The prehistoric component consists of a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden and the historic/modern component consists of a low density artifact scatter; the latter probably represents the remains of isolated dumping episodes. Both components of the site have been impacted by plowing. A majority of the faunal material (n=481; 82 percent) as well as both of the prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from the site originated from the plowzone, i.e., from Stratum I of the site matrix. None-the-less, 107 shells or shell fragments, approximately 18 percent of the faunal subassemblage recovered from the site, originated from deposits below the plowzone. These results demonstrate that intact midden deposits may be present at the site. Site 32-09 may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) as an exemplar of a Late Plaquemine/Mississippian period shell midden. Additional work at the site may provide important information pertaining to subsistence during this time period. Consequently, avoidance or additional testing of the site is recommended.

Site No. _____

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	psc	Prehistoric Scatter	ls	Lithic Scatter
md1	Mound/Earthwork	hsc	Historic Scatter	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	~~shm~~	~~Shell Midden~~	~~du~~	~~Dump~~
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu	Prehis. (Unk.)	tc	Tchefuncte	~~ms~~	~~Mississippian~~
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	~~ant~~	~~Antebellum 1803-1860~~
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	cc	Coles Creek	~~war~~	~~War & After 1860-1890~~
po	Poverty Point	~~pq~~	~~Plaquemine~~	in	Indust. & Modern 1890-

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

pu	Prehist. (Unk.)	fa	Farm/Rural res.	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
~~cam~~	~~Camp~~	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
cer	Ceremonial Center	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

~~era~~	~~Ceramics, Aborig.~~	~~sho~~	~~Shell~~	wb	Worked Bone
~~hc~~	~~Ceramics, Hist.~~	ppo	PPO's	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	gl	Glass	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	~~mo~~	~~Metal~~	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	cmt	Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)**gra** Grab Surface Col.**sy** Systematic Col.~~**cht** Shovel Testing~~**au** Auger Testing**tu** Test Units**exc** Excavation**rs** Remote Sensing**dv** Diver Investigation**obs** Observed**Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)****unk** Unknown**pd** Potted**nn** None~~**ag** Agriculr (Plowing)~~**ti** Timber Industry**nat** Natural**di** Urban Develop.**ot** Other, see site form**cw** Construction, Water**cto** Construction, Other**uw** Underwater**Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)****unk** Unknown**nn** None**mp** Minor Impact~~**mj** Major Impact~~**dt** Destroyed**iu** Inundated**National Register Status (1 Entry)****unk** Unknown**ne** Not Eligible**ld** Listed**de** Declared Elig.~~**ps** Potent. Signif.~~**nd** National Landmark**References (4 Entries)**1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____

▲ DATUM (POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST)

N1000, E1000

● POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST

○ NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST

NE SHOVEL TEST (NOT EXCAVATED)

— SITE BOUNDARY

← SURVEY TRANSECT AND

DIRECTION ARROW

CONTOUR LINE AND SLOPE

INDICATOR (C.I.-0.5m)

--- STREAM

--- TREE LINE

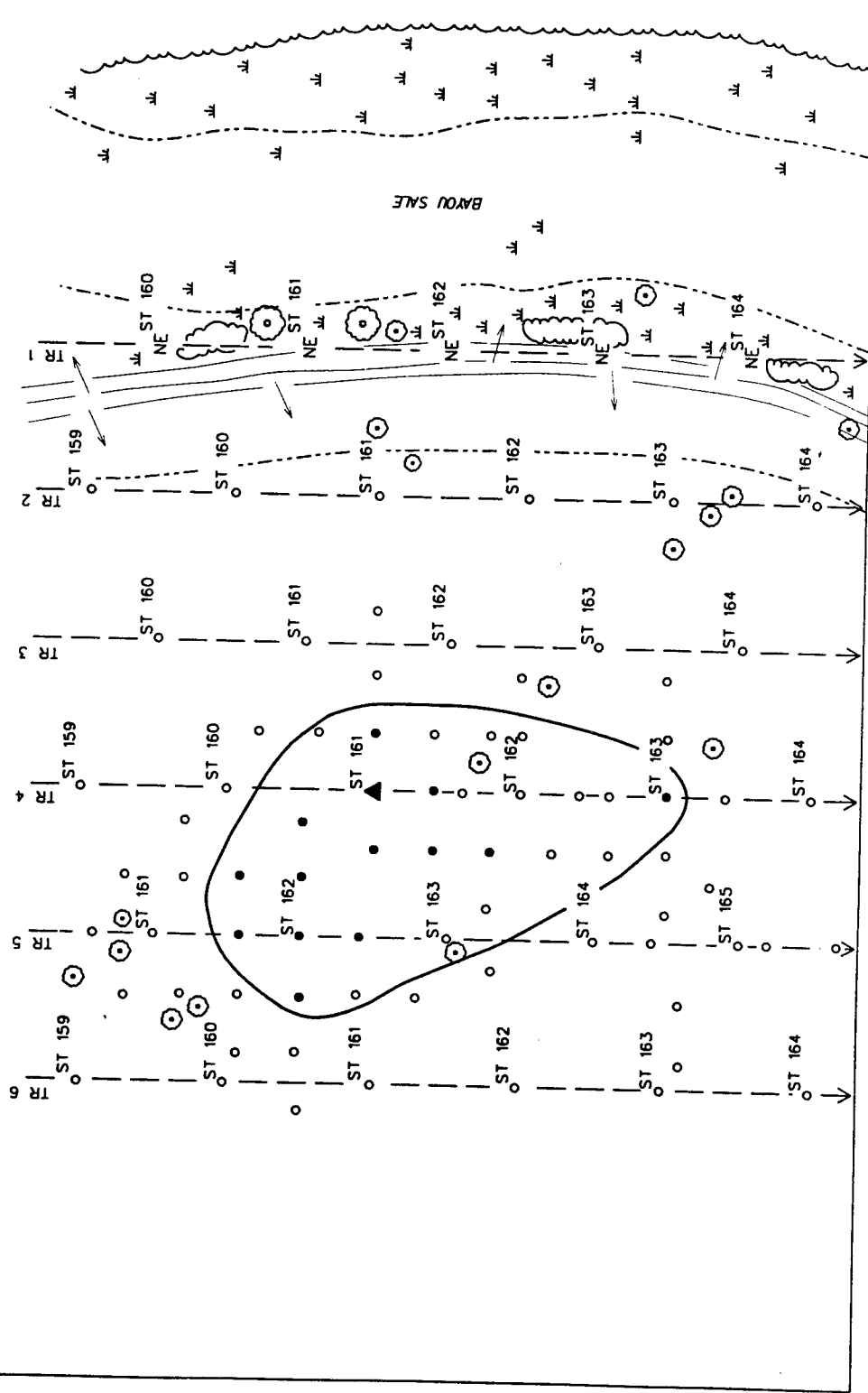
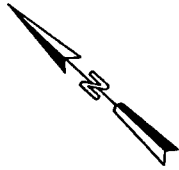
○ TREE

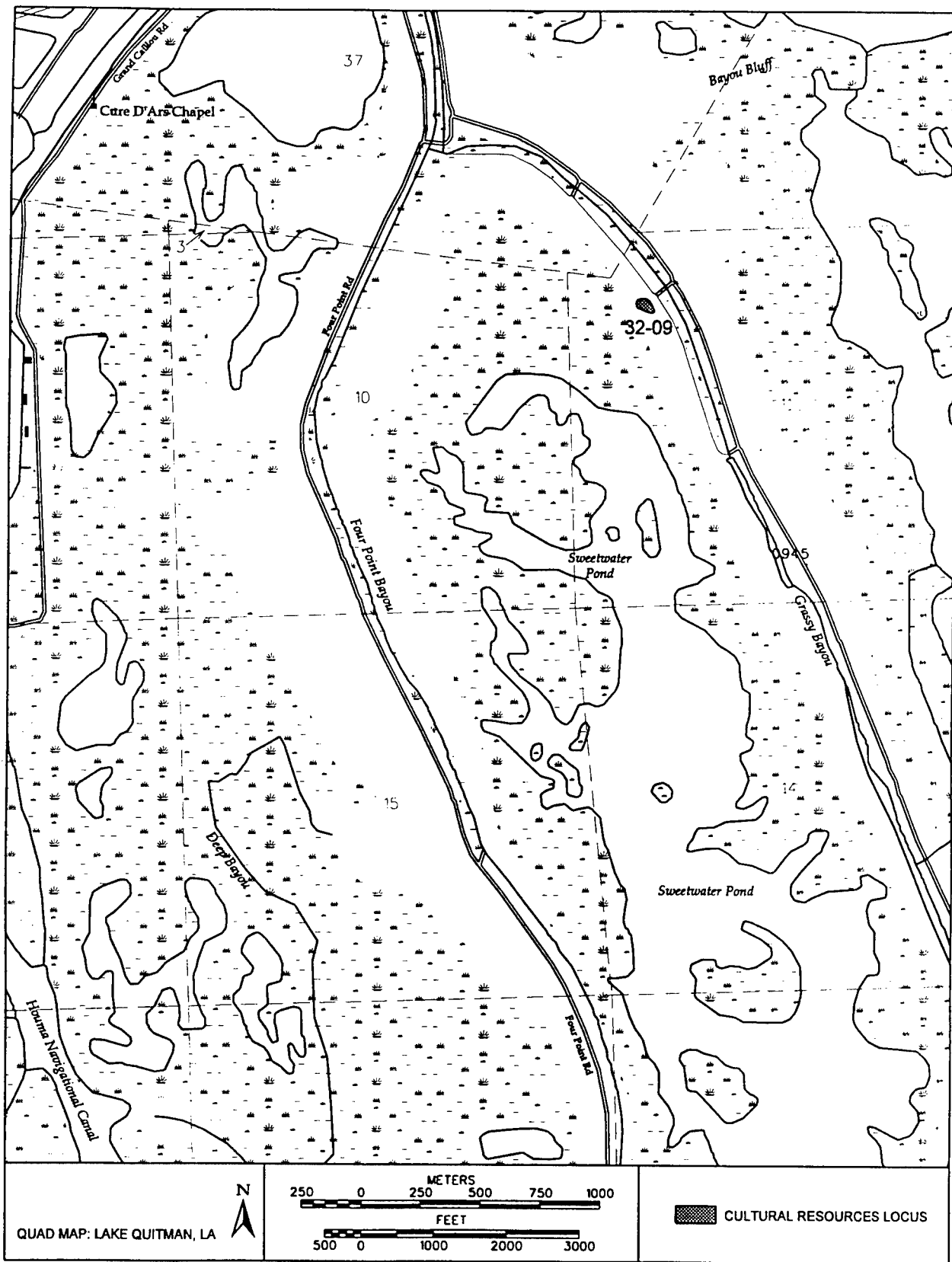
--- SWAMP

0

50

METERS





SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE DESCRIPTION: Site 16LF108, a scatter of prehistoric ceramic sherds and faunal material, is located along the west bank of Grande Bayou approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi) to the northwest of the confluence of that distributary and Cutoff Canal. The site occupies an artificial levee constructed atop a subsided distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD. It measures 100 m (328.1 ft) in length along its major north/south axis by 30 m (98.4 ft) in width along its minor east/west axis. It is bounded to the east by Grand Bayou and an artificial levee comprised of dredge spoil and to the west by a brackish water marsh.

Site 16LF108 originally was identified by Phillip Rivet in 1987 (Rivet 1987). According to the state site record form, a variety of prehistoric ceramic sherds and faunal remains were surface collected from dredge spoil present at the site. The spoil reportedly had been excavated from Grand Bayou sometime around May of 1987. Identifiable prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from the site included the types Coleman Incised or Coles Creek Incised and Baytown Plain. In addition, faunal material identified as the remains of alligator and deer also was collected from the site. Rivet did not assess the significance of Site 16LF108 applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). [CONTINUED]

SITE SIZE: 30 x 100 m (98.4 x 328.1 ft).

CONFIGURATION: Ovoid.

DENSITY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS: Light.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/STRATIGRAPHY: A total of six shovel tests were excavated at Site 16LF108. A typical shovel test was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited only one stratum (Stratum I) in profile. This stratum was comprised of dredge spoil and it was described as a layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay mottled with strong brown silt (7.5YR 5/6). While a small amount of oyster and rangia shell (n=48) was observed in the fill excavated from four of the shovel tests, no prehistoric or historic period cultural material was recovered.

FEATURES: None.

DATING/CULTURAL AFFILIATION: Late Coles Creek through Early Mississippian.

PRESENT CONDITION/PRESERVATION: Destroyed.

PRESENT USE: Site 16LF108 sits atop an artificial hurricane protection levee.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS: Past and present impacts include dredging and levee construction. Future impacts include levee construction.

COLLECTIONS

SURVEY/EXCAVATION METHOD: Pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing, and systematic probing.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL: Only faunal material was observed at Site 16LF108 as a result of the current investigation. Previous investigators, however, have recovered prehistoric ceramic material from the site including the types Coleman Incised or Coles Creek Incised, Plaquemine Brushed, and Baytown Plain.

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
SITE UPDATE FORM**

LOCATIONAL DATA

SITE NAME:

STATE SURVEY NO.: 16LF108

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS:

SITE LOCATION AND APPROACH: Site 16LF108 is located along the west bank of Grand Bayou approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi) to the northwest of the confluence of that distributary and Cutoff Canal.

PARISH: Lafourche Parish.

Section no section number **Township** 19S **Range** 20E

USGS QUADRANGLE: Lake Bully Camp, La 1994

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 15 E747800 N3260000

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES:

PHYSICAL SETTING

LANDFORM: Site 16LF108 occupies a subsided natural levee.

GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES: Subsidence.

ELEVATION AND RELIEF: Site 16LF108 lies at an elevation of 1.2 m (4 ft) NGVD; the relief in the site vicinity is flat.

NEAREST WATER: Site 16LF108 is bounded to the east by Grand Bayou.

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO TERRAIN: Site 16LF108 is located on the west bank of Grand Bayou.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: Lafitte-Clovelly Association.

FLORAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

FAUNAL COMMUNITIES: Typical natural levee communities.

NEAREST KNOWN SITE: Site 16TR33.

SITE EVALUATION

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Site 16LF108 lacks research potential.

STATE OR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Site 16LF108 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

RECOMMENDATIONS: No additional testing of Site 16LF108 is recommended.

RECORDS

OWNER/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Point Au Chien Wildlife Management Area, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

INFORMANTS: None.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS: Rivet (1987); Wojtala and Stout (1991).

COLLECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS: To be curated with the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana upon completion of the project.

REFERENCES:

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

RECORDED BY: Matthew J. Keelean, M.A., Assistant Project Manager
Patrick P. Robblee, M.A., Project Manager
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5824 Plauche Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

DATE: December 9, 1999.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name _____ **Site Survey Number** _____

Site 16LF108 was revisited in 1991 by archeologists from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, during a cultural resources survey of the then proposed Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Project (Wojtala and Stout 1991). The site was relocated atop an artificial levee comprised of dredge material excavated from Grand Bayou. It was described as a series of three discrete artifact scatters that produced Late Coles Creek through Early Mississippian period ceramic sherds and faunal remains. Since it was known that the dredge material used to build the artificial levee had been excavated from a borrow pit located immediately to the east of the site, this location was hypothesized as the source of the cultural material deposited on the levee. The prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from the site were described as 1 Plaquemine Brushed sherd, 1 Coles Creek Incised sherd, and approximately 20 to 25 undecorated sherds that may represent the type Baytown Plain. In addition to this material, the remains of alligator, turtle, small mammals, and fish as well as a small number oyster and brackish water clam shells were observed at the site. The low numbers of shell observed in the assemblage suggested that Site 16LF108 may have represented an earth as opposed to a shell midden before it was impacted by dredging. Wojtala and Stout (1991) listed the research potential of Site 16LF108 as unknown but probably low. The site was not assessed applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., relocated Site 16LF108 as part of the current investigation during survey of Area 25. Fieldwork in the site vicinity consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by systematic shovel testing along the artificial levee as well as systematic subsurface probing at 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals along the banks of Grand Bayou to the east and along the brackish marsh to the west. A total of six shovel tests were excavated at the site. A typical shovel test was excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs) and it exhibited only one stratum (Stratum I) in profile. This stratum was comprised of dredge spoil and it was described as a layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay mottled with strong brown silt (7.5YR 5/6). While a small amount of oyster and rangia shell (n=48) was observed in the fill excavated from four of the shovel tests, no prehistoric or historic period cultural material was recovered. In addition, no evidence of buried cultural deposits (e.g., a shell midden) was identified during the systematic probing completed at the site.

The data recovered as a result of the current investigation at Site 16LF108 combined with the information previously collected at the site by Rivet (1987) and Wojtala and Stout (1991) demonstrates that the site consists of a secondary deposit of dredge spoil that also contains a limited amount of prehistoric cultural material and faunal remains. The site has been destroyed by previous dredging in Grand Bayou and by the construction of an artificial levee. No evidence of intact cultural deposits was identified at the site. These results demonstrate that Site 16LF108 lacks integrity and research potential. This site does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional testing of Site 16LF108 is recommended.

Site No. 16LF108

CAD CODING SHEET

Landform (1 Entry)

kn	Knoll	sd	Saltdome	bea	Beach	nrs	Nat. Relic Scar
rid	Ridge	swa	Swamp	udw	Underwater	bat	Batture
bn	Bench	bsw	Backswamp	~~nal~~	~~Natural Levee~~	ot	Other, see form
pm	Pimple Mound	msh	Marsh	chr	Chenier		

Soil Area (1 Entry)

cp	Coastal Plain	fw	Flatwoods	~~ral~~	~~Recent Alluvium~~	cpr	Coastal Prairies
cmr	Coastal Marsh	mtl	Miss. Terrace, Loessial Hills				

Soil Series Number _____

Cultural Features (4 Entries)

sar	Single Artifact	~~pse~~	~~Prehistoric Scatter~~	ls	Lithic Scatter
md1	Mound/Earthwork	hsc	Historic Scatter	bu	Burials
md2	Mounds/Earthwork	hst	Hist. Sheet Midden	ss	Standing Structures
her	Hist. Earthwork	shm	Shell Midden	du	Dump
ote	Other Earthwork	erm	Earth Midden	hr	Historic ruins
sw	Shipwreck				

Remarks (C.F.) _____

Cultural Affiliation (7 Entries)

pu	Prehis. (Unk.)	tc	Tchefuncte	~~ms~~	~~Mississippian~~
hu	Historic (Unk.)	mar	Marksville	cad	Caddo
ph	Pre./Hist. (Unk.)	is	Issaquena	hi	Hist. Indian Contact
pal	Paleo-Indian	ba	Baytown	ex	Hist. Explr. 1541-1803
mi	Meso-Indian/Archaic	tro	Troyville	ant	Antebellum 1803-1860
ni	Neo-Indian (Unk.)	~~cc~~	~~Coles Creek~~	war	War & Aftm 1860-1890
po	Poverty Point	~~pq~~	~~Plaquemine~~	in	Indust. & Modern 1890-

Remarks (C.A.) _____

Site Function (3 Entries)

~~pu~~	~~Prehist. (Unk.)~~	fa	Farm/Rural res.	ci	Commercial/Service
hu	Historic (Unk.)	wt	Watercraft P&H	it	Institut. (Rel. & Ed.)
ch	Chipping Station	pt	Plantation	gv	Governmental
cam	Camp	hs	Hist. Town/Vill.	id	Industrial
el	Extraction Locale	ur	Urban	du	Dump
ha	Preh. Hamlet/Vill.	cr	Cemetery (Mort.)	ml	Military
cer	Ceremonial Center	ht	Hist. Transport.		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Description of Material (6 Entries)

cra	Ceramics, Aborig.	~~sh~~	~~Shell~~	wb	Worked Bone
hc	Ceramics, Hist.	ppo	PPO's	ub	Unmodified Bone
cs	Chipped Stone	gl	Glass	fl	Flora
pp	Projectile Pts.	me	Metal	wo	Wood
gs	Ground Stone	cmt	Construct. Material (Brick, Wattle & Daub)		

Remarks (S.F.) _____

Method of Investigation at Site (3 Entries)

gra Grab Surface Col.	au Auger Testing	rs Remote Sensing
sy Systematic Col.	tu Test Units	dv Diver Investigation
~~cht Shovel Testing~~	exc Excavation	obs Observed

Disturbance Agent/Present Use (3 Entries)

unk Unknown	ti Timber Industry	cw Construction, Water
pd Potted	nat Natural	cto Construction, Other
nn None	di Urban Develop.	uw Underwater
ag Agricultr (Plowing)	~~ot Other, see site form~~	

Disturbance Degree (1 Entry)

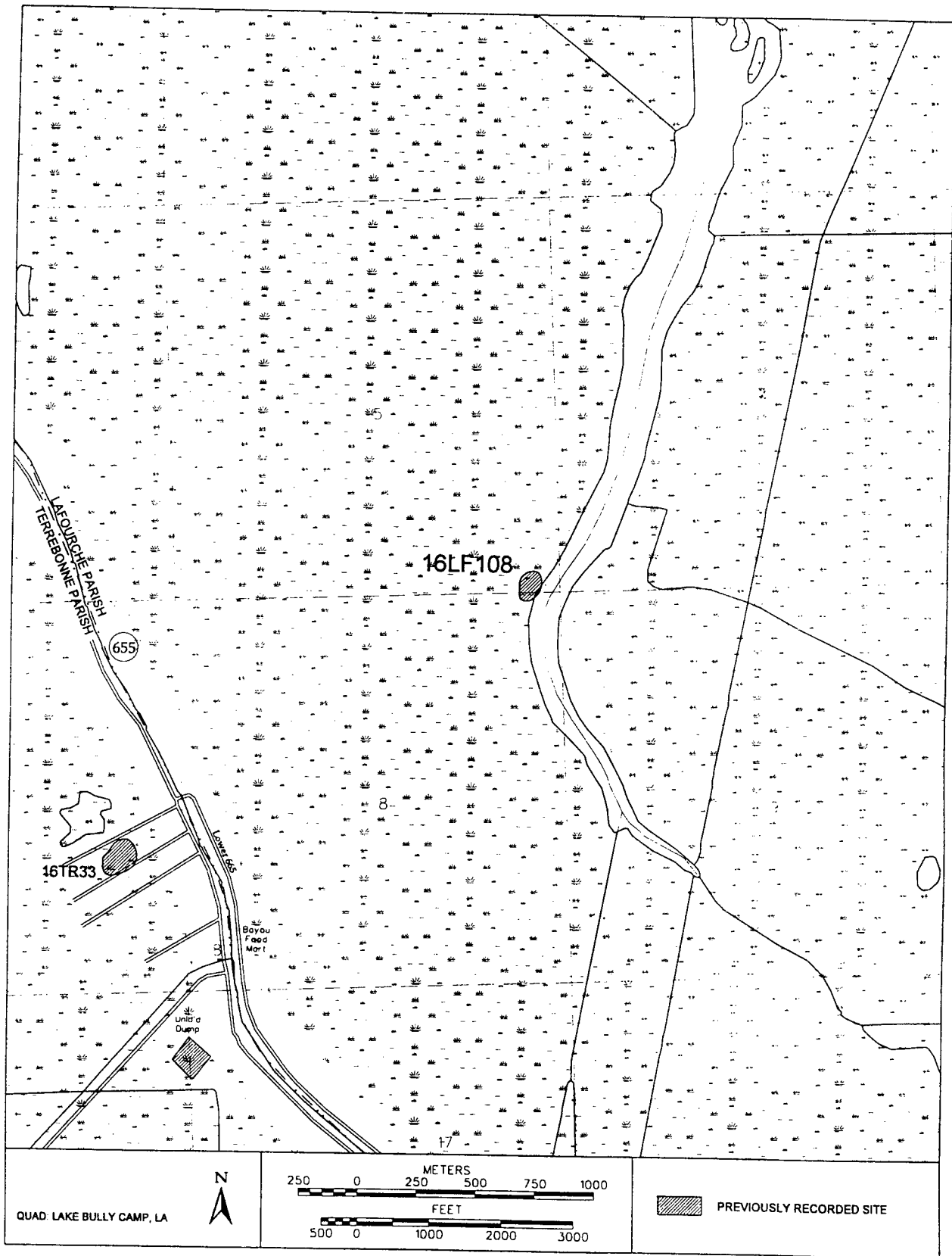
unk Unknown	mp Minor Impact	~~dt Destroyed~~
nn None	mj Major Impact	iu Inundated

National Register Status (1 Entry)

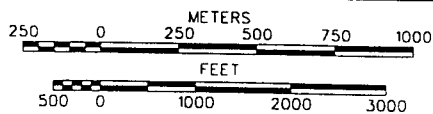
unk Unknown	ld Listed	ps Potent. Signif.
~~ne Not Eligible~~	de Declared Elig.	nd National Landmark

References (4 Entries)

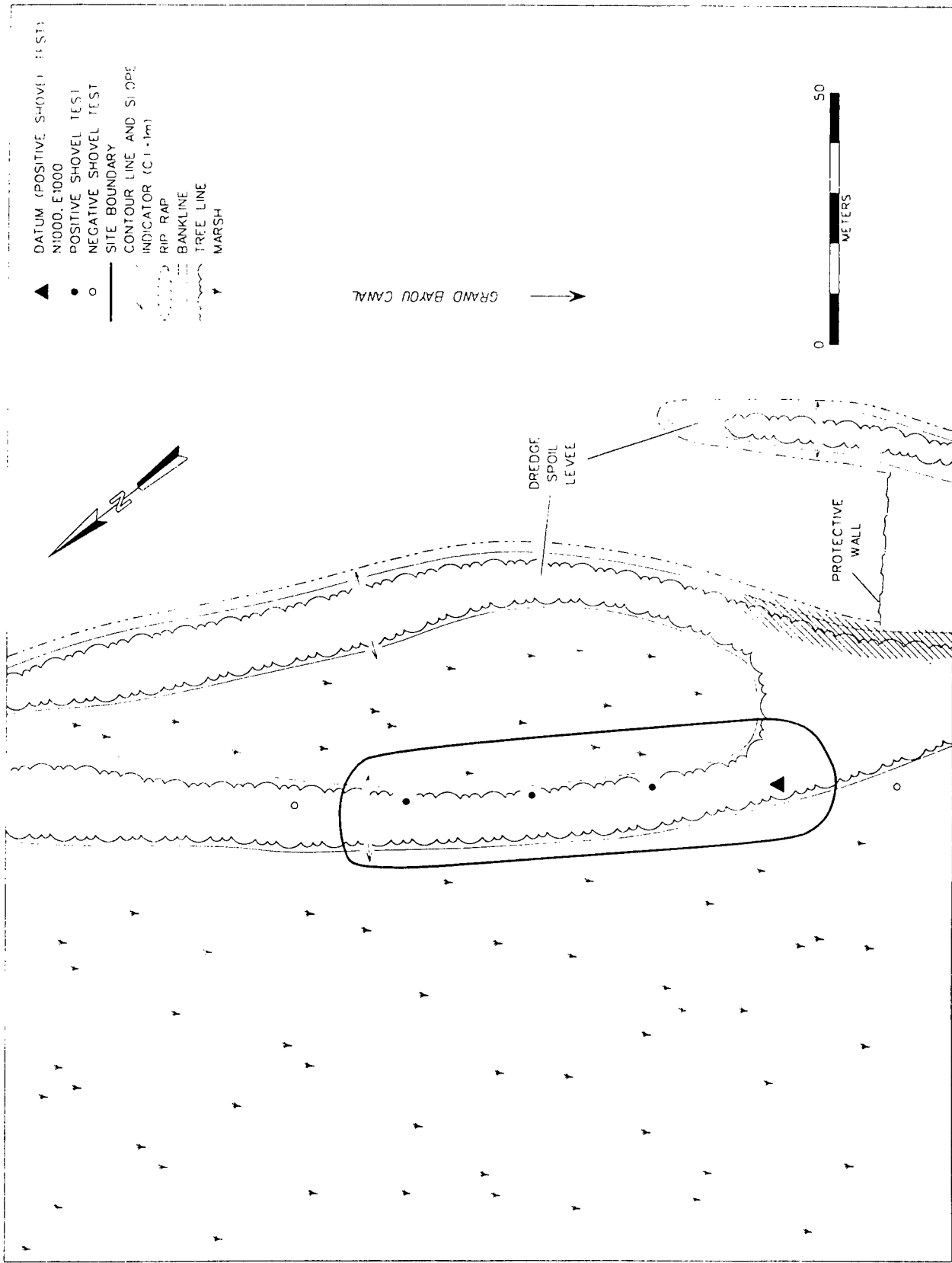
1) Robblee et al. 2000 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____



QUAD LAKE BULLY CAMP, LA



PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITE



APPENDIX III

STATE OF LOUISIANA STANDING STRUCTURE FORMS



Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
Office of Cultural Development
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

Resource ID Number	
11	000000-0

☐ Addendum Attached

Location and Geographic Information

Name of Property: _____

Address: Rt. 1 (Hwy 55), Box 280 Parish: Terrebonne

Locality: ☐ City ☒ Community ☐ Vicinity ☐ Rural

City/Community/Vicinity of...: Montegut

Topographic Quad: Montegut, LA (1994) Quad Size: ☒ 7.5 ☐ 15

UTM:

15	-	734320	-	3254360
zone		easting		northing

19E 19S 8
range township section

Owner Name: Unknown

Owner Address: Unknown Tax Parcel: Unknown

Property Information

Type: ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Building ☐ Object

Level of Recognition: ☐ NHL ☒ NR individual ☐ NR district/element ☐ DOE ☐ Local ☐ None

Previously Surveyed: ☒ Yes ☐ No When, Located Where?: 1981, Paul Leslie

Government Preservation Activity: ☒ Section 106 ☐ Grant ☐ Tax Credit ☐ Local Ord. ☐ Other

HABS/HAER: ☐ Yes ☐ No NR eligibility: ☒ Potential individual ☐ Potential district ☐ Ineligible

Condition: ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Ruin

Remark: _____

Integrity: ☐ Unaltered ☒ Altered (Historic) ☐ Altered (Non-Historic)

Remark: _____

Threats: ☐ Abandonment ☐ Neglect ☐ Alteration ☐ Development ☒ Government Action ☐ None

Remark: Levee construction

Physical Description

Date of Construction: ☒ Circa Late 19th c. Moved: ☐ Yes ☒ No When? _____

Function and Use "P" for Present, "H" for Historic

☒ domestic	☐ social	☐ library	☐ animal facility	☐ fortification
☒ single dwelling	☐ meeting hall	☐ research facility	☐ fishing facility	☐ military facility
☐ secondary structure	☐ clubhouse	☐ religion	☐ horticultural facility	☐ coast guard facility
☐ servant quarter	☐ civic	☐ religious facility	☐ irrigation facility	☐ battle site
☐ multiple dwelling	☐ government	☐ church school	☐ industry	☐ landscape
☐ hotel	☐ capitol	☐ recreation/culture	☐ manufacturing	☐ park
☐ institutional housing	☐ city hall	☐ theater	☐ extractive facility	☐ plaza
☐ camp	☐ correctional facility	☐ auditorium	☐ waterworks	☐ garden
☒ commerce/trade	☐ fire station	☐ museum	☐ communication facility	☐ transportation
☐ business	☐ government office	☐ sports facility	☐ processing site	☐ rail-related
☐ professional	☐ custom house	☐ outdoor recreation	☐ energy production	☐ air-related
☐ organizational	☐ post office	☐ fair	☐ health care	☐ water-related
☐ financial institution	☐ public works	☐ monument/marker	☐ hospital	☐ road-related
☐ specialty store	☐ courthouse	☐ work of art	☐ clinic	☐ pedestrian-related
☐ department store	☐ education	☐ agriculture/subsistence	☐ sanitarium	☐ unknown
☐ restaurant	☐ school	☐ processing	☐ medical office	☐ vacant
☐ warehouse	☐ college	☐ storage	☐ resort	☐ other _____
			☐ defense	
			☐ arms storage	

Form and Dimensions

☐ single pen	☐ central-hall	☐ hall-parlor I-house	☐ skyscraper
☒ shotgun	☐ gable-ell	☐ Creole house	☐ commercial row bldg.
☐ double-shotgun	☐ bungalow	☐ central hall, 2 pile house	☐ freestanding commercial
☐ camelback	☐ pyramidal cottage	☐ Queen Anne house	☐ single-crib barn
☐ double pen	☐ Queen Anne cottage	☐ four square	☐ transverse-crib barn
☐ hall-parlor	☐ central-hall, 2 pile cottage	☐ minimal tradition cottage	☐ other
☐ saddlebag	☐ bluffland cottage	☐ split level	
☐ creole cottage	☐ central-hall I-house	☐ ranch	
☐ dog trot	☐ double-pen I-house	☐ row house	
		☐ warehouse	
		☐ depot	

Height: ☒ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5-10 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 20+

Width: ☐ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+

Depth: ☐ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+

☐ symetnical ☐ vertical ☐ asymetnical ☐ horizontal

Style

☐ High Style ☐ Elements of... ☐ No Style

☐ Creole/ French Colonial	☐ Exotic Revival	☐ Eastlake/Stick	☐ Colonial Revival	☐ Prairie	☐ International
☐ Federal	☐ Victorian Gothic	☐ Shingle Style	☐ Classical Revival	☐ Commercial Style	☒ Other
☐ Greek Revival	☐ Italianate	☐ Romanesque	☐ Tudor Revival	☐ Chicago	☒ National style;
☐ Gothic Revival	☐ Second Empire	☐ Renaissance	☐ Late Gothic Revival	☐ Skyscraper	☒ shotgun
☐ Italian Villa	☐ Queen Anne	☐ Beaux Arts	☐ Mission	☐ Craftsman	
			☐ Italian Renaissance	☐ Moderne	
			☐ French Renaissance	☐ Art Deco	

Foundation

☐ sill on ground	☒ concrete block pier	☐ continuous stone	☐ unknown
☐ wooden pier	☐ concrete pylon pier	☐ continuous concrete block	
☐ post in ground	☒ brick pier	☐ continuous brick	☐ concrete slab

☐ w/stone infill ☐ w/ brick infill ☐ w/ concrete block infill

Construction

☐ log (note notch)	☐ balloon frame	☐ load bearing concrete block
☐ hewn log	☒ unknown wood frame	☐ reinforced concrete
☐ post in ground	☐ load bearing brick	☐ steel frame/curtain wall
☐ post on sill	☐ load bearing stone	☐ unknown construction

☐ w/ bousillage infill ☐ w/ brick infill ☐ w/ stone infill

Exterior Materials

☒ vertical board	☐ stone (note dressing)	☐ terra cotta	☐ asphalt
☐ board and batten	☐ concrete block	☐ glazed brick/tile/block	☐ reconstituted wood siding
☐ log (note dressing)	☐ decorative concrete block	☒ sheet metal	☐ permastone
☐ clapboard/weatherboard	☐ poured concrete wall	☐ enamelled steel	☐ other (see narrative)
☐ drop/novelty siding	☐ pigmented glass	☐ asbestos	☐ unknown
☒ flush horizontal board	☐ glass block	☐ aluminum/vinyl siding	

Roof

☐ parapet gable	☐ gambrel	☐ pyramidal	☐ conical	☐ unknown
☒ front gable	☐ hip	☐ mansard	☐ flat	
☐ side gable	☐ double pitch hip	☐ complex	☐ shed	
☐ cross gable	☐ gable on hip	☐ round	☐ other (see narrative)	

☐ low pitch ☐ moderate pitch ☐ steep pitch ☐ w/ parapet wall

Roof Materials

☐ asphalt shingle	☐ built up
☐ asbestos	☐ other
☐ wood shingle	☒ metal
☐ slate	☐ unknown
	☐ ceramic/terra cotta tile

Chimney(s)

☐ ridge center	☐ lateral exterior
☐ ridge off-center	☐ removed
☐ gable end exterior	☐ other
☐ gable end interior/flush	☐ unknown
☐ slope center	
☐ slope off center	

Standing Structure 55-1013

Standing Structure 55-1013 was revisited by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in 1999 during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The structure is positioned adjacent to Standing Structure 55-1012. It is situated along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 50 m (164 ft) northeast of the intersection of that bayou and Lapeyrouse Canal. The structure is positioned immediately east of Louisiana Highway 55. Standing Structure 55-1013 originally was recorded by Paul Leslie in 1981. He characterized the dwelling as a linear tin gable balloon structure with "center match boards under the front porch; [a] tin exterior; 6 porch posts, [a] small eyebrow; concrete piers; board and batten shutters; transoms; three front doors; [and a] window in the front end gable". Leslie stated that Standing Structure 55-1013 was built ca. 1892 by the "Layperouse [sic]" family. The architectural significance of the dwelling was not assessed.

Standing Structure 55-1013 was revisited by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., and additional information pertaining to the architectural style of the building was collected. The structure consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun with wings on either side of the building; the structure may have been utilized as a residence, a store, or both. The shotgun measures 16 m (52.5 ft) in length by 6 m (19.7 ft) in width and it is oriented perpendicular to Louisiana Highway 55. The wing along the northern side of the building measures 9 m (29.5 ft) in length by 3 m (9.8 ft) in width, while the wing along the southern side measures 11 m (36.1 ft) in length by 3 m (9.8 ft) in width. The roof of the shotgun is front-gabled; the roof on both of the wings is extended from the main roof similar to an extended porch roof. The roof on both the shotgun and the wings is comprised of corrugated metal. There is no ornamentation on the roof. In addition, the building lacks a chimney.

Although dense vegetation prevented the observation of the foundation system, the structure certainly is supported by masonry, probably brick, concrete, and/or cinder block, piers. Standing Structure 55-1012 is wood frame, but the specific method of construction is not known. The shotgun is clad in cut wooden planks; the planks are horizontally oriented along the front (western) and rear (eastern) elevations of the structure and vertically oriented along both sides. Both the horizontally and vertically oriented planks are flush and they may contain either shiplap or tongue and groove joints. The planks are painted gray. The wings associated with the shotgun are clad in corrugated metal.

The front porch at Standing Structure 55-1013 extends across the entire façade of the eastern elevation of the shotgun. The porch is inset into the shotgun and it is contained beneath the principal roof; a corrugated metal awning also covers a portion of the porch. The porch contains four squared wooden columns with two wooden steps but no railing. Other than the awning, there is no ornamentation associated with the front porch. The porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks painted gray. There is no back porch associated with the shotgun.

The front door at Standing Structure 55-1013 consists of a double, board and batten door with a simple wooden casing and two light transoms. There is no back door to the structure and no exterior entryways to the wings. Access to the wings undoubtedly is through the interior of the shotgun. There are three windows along the front (eastern) elevation of the shotgun; two of these windows are positioned one to either side of the front door on the main wall, while the third is located on the gable. The former are covered by board and batten shutters. An interesting feature adjacent to the southernmost of these windows is a metal bracket possibly designed to support a lantern. The window on the gable wall is double hung with 6/6 panes. Most of the glass is missing from this window. Additional windows are located along the front (eastern) elevations of both wings, along the northern elevation of the northern wing, and along the northern elevation of the shotgun. There are no windows along the rear (eastern) elevation of the shotgun.

Standing Structure 55-1013 probably was constructed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The National style generally dates from post ca. 1850 to 1890. McAlester and McAlester (1998:90) note that shotguns "dominated many modest southern neighborhoods built from about 1880 to 1930". Paul Leslie, who first recorded Standing Structure 55-1013 in 1981, suggested that the building dated from ca. 1892.

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1013 represents a late nineteenth to early twentieth century, National style, shotgun. The structure may have served as a dwelling, a commercial establishment, or both. Although it currently is unoccupied, Standing Structure 55-1013 is in fair to moderate condition. It is a distinguishable entity that appears to be characteristic of both the National style and the shotgun form. Standing Structure 55-1013 is located in a rural area and it appears to retain integrity of setting. Although wings have been added to the structure, these do not appear to have altered significantly the core fabric of the shotgun. These results suggest that Standing Structure 55-1013 may possess research potential as an exemplar of a late-nineteenth to early twentieth century, National style shotgun possibly utilized as a store. This structure may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4 [c]). Avoidance or additional recordation of Standing Structure 55-1013 is recommended.

Windows

☐ fixed divided ☐ bay ☐ sliding ☐ 1 / 1 ☐ 9 / 9 ☐ 4 / 1 ☐ 9 / 6 ☐ stained
☐ single-hung ☐ oriel ☐ replacement ☐ 2 / 2 ☐ 12 / 12 ☐ 6 / 1 ☐ multi- ☐ diamond
☐ batten ☒ double-hung ☐ Palladian ☐ unknown ☐ 4 / 4 ☐ 2 / 1 ☐ 9 / 1 ☐ unknown
☐ fixed single ☐ triple-hung ☐ casement ☐ other ☒ 6 / 6 ☐ 3 / 1 ☐ 12 / 1 ☐ other

Doors/Surrounds

☒ batten ☐ flush ☐ fanlight ☐ screened ☐ Federal ☐ other
☐ french ☐ glazed ☐ sidelights ☐ replacement ☐ Greek Revival
☐ number ☐ panel ☐ partially glazed ☒ transom ☐ unknown ☐ Queen Anne

Porch

☐ gallery ☐ porte-cochere ☒ integrated ☐ enclosed
☐ portico ☒ full width ☐ wrap ☐ unknown
☐ stoop ☐ balcony ☐ partial width ☐ peripteral ☐ other
☐ verandah ☐ loggia ☐ attached ☐ screened

Secondary

☐ gallery ☐ porte-cochere ☐ integrated ☐ enclosed
☐ portico ☐ full width ☐ wrap ☐ unknown
☐ stoop ☐ balcony ☐ partial width ☐ peripteral ☐ other
☐ verandah ☐ loggia ☐ attached ☐ screened

Additions and Alterations

date	description	impact
Unknown	Side wings	I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S

Context

☐ Plantation Agriculture (1750-1945)
☒ Creole Architecture (1750 - 1900)
☐ Upland South Culture (1820 -1945)
☐ New Orleans as Seaport (1718 -1945)
☐ Transportation Systems (1812 -1845)
☐ Historic Lumber Industry (1880-1920)
☐ Rice Boom (1880-1945)
☐ Oil and Gas Industry (1903-1945)
☒ Anglo-American Architecture (1800-1945)

Significance

☐ agriculture ☐ religion
☒ architecture ☐ science
☐ archeology ☐ social history
☐ art ☐ transportation
☐ commerce
☐ communications
☐ community planning and development
☐ conservation
☐ economics
☐ education
☐ engineering
☐ entertainment/recreation
☐ ethnic heritage
☐ exploration/settlement
☐ health/medicine
☐ industry
☐ invention
☐ landscape architecture
☐ law
☐ literature
☐ maritime history
☐ military
☐ performing arts
☐ philosophy
☐ politics/government



Narrative

Standing Structure 55-1013 consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun with wings on either side of the building; the structure may have been utilized as a residence, a store, or both. The shotgun measures 16 m (52.5 ft) in length by 6 m (19.7 ft) in width and it is oriented perpendicular to Louisiana Highway 55. A more detailed description of Standing Structure 55-1013 is attached to this form as an addendum.

History

Unknown

Sources

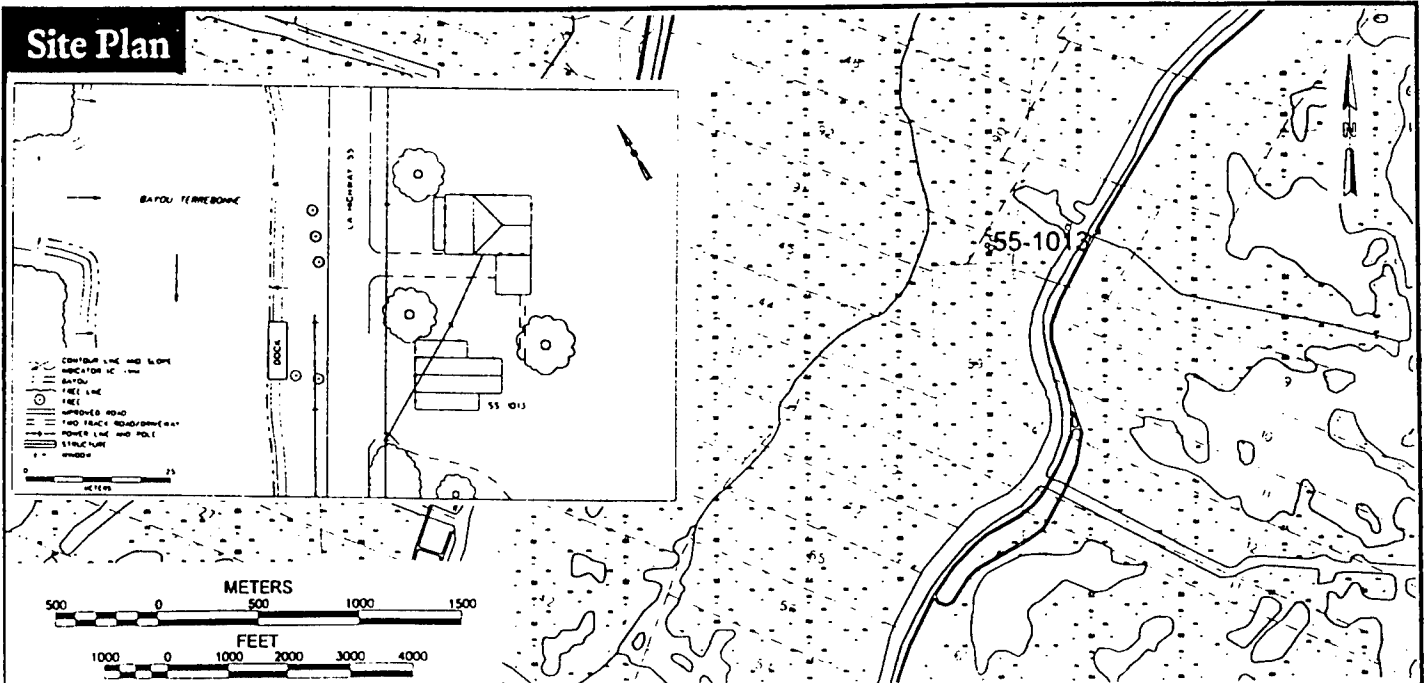
Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, Jeremy Pincoske, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

Outbuildings

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 - single crib barn | 4 - storage/misc. shed | 7 - corn crib | 10 - garconier | 13 - office | 16 - privy |
| 2 - double crib barn | 5 - smoke house | 8 - coop | 11 - pigeonnier | 14 - machine shed | 17 - stable |
| 3 - transverse-crib barn | 6 - spring/well house | 9 - quarters | 12 - kitchen | 15 - garage | 18 - other |

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____
date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____
comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Site Plan





Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
Office of Cultural Development
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

Resource ID Number:
00-00000-0

☒ Addendum Attached

Location and Geographic Information

Name of Property: _____

Address: Rt. 1 (Hwy 55), Box 280 Parish: Terrebonne

Locality: ☐ City ☒ Community ☐ Vicinity ☐ Rural

City/Community/Vicinity of...: Montegut

Topographic Quad: Montegut, LA (1994) Quad Size: ☒ 7.5 ☐ 15

UTM:

1	5	-	7	3	4	3	4	0	-	3	2	5	4	3	8	0
zone			easting						northing							

19E 19S 8
range township section

Owner Name: Unknown

Owner Address: Unknown Tax Parcel: Unknown

Property Information

Type: ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Building ☐ Object

Level of Recognition: ☐ NHL ☒ NR individual ☐ NR district/element ☐ DOE ☐ Local ☐ None

Previously Surveyed: ☒ Yes ☐ No When, Located Where?: 1981, Paul Leslie

Government Preservation Activity: ☒ Section 106 ☐ Grant ☐ Tax Credit ☐ Local Ord. ☐ Other

HABS/HAER: ☐ Yes ☐ No NR eligibility: ☐ Potential individual ☐ Potential district ☒ Ineligible

Condition: ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Ruin

Remark: _____

Integrity: ☐ Unaltered ☐ Altered (Historic) ☒ Altered (Non-Historic)

Remark: _____

Threats: ☐ Abandonment ☐ Neglect ☐ Alteration ☐ Development ☒ Government Action ☐ None

Remark: Levee construction

Physical Description

Date of Construction: ☒ Circa Early 20th Moved: ☐ Yes ☒ No When?

Function and Use "P" for Present, "H" for Historic

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| ☒ P domestic | ☐ social | ☐ library | ☐ animal facility | ☐ fortification |
| ☒ P single dwelling | ☐ meeting hall | ☐ research facility | ☐ fishing facility | ☐ military facility |
| ☐ secondary structure | ☐ clubhouse | ☐ religion | ☐ horticultural facility | ☐ coast guard facility |
| ☐ servant quarter | ☐ civic | ☐ religious facility | ☐ irrigation facility | ☐ battle site |
| ☐ multiple dwelling | ☐ government | ☐ church school | ☐ industry | ☐ landscape |
| ☐ hotel | ☐ capitol | ☐ recreation/culture | ☐ manufacturing | ☐ park |
| ☐ institutional housing | ☐ city hall | ☐ theater | ☐ extractive facility | ☐ plaza |
| ☐ camp | ☐ correctional facility | ☐ auditorium | ☐ waterworks | ☐ garden |
| ☐ commerce/trade | ☐ fire station | ☐ museum | ☐ communication facility | ☐ transportation |
| ☐ business | ☐ government office | ☐ sports facility | ☐ processing site | ☐ rail-related |
| ☐ professional | ☐ custom house | ☐ outdoor recreation | ☐ energy production | ☐ air-related |
| ☐ organizational | ☐ post office | ☐ fair | ☐ health care | ☐ water-related |
| ☐ financial institution | ☐ public works | ☐ monument/marker | ☐ hospital | ☐ road-related |
| ☐ specialty store | ☐ courthouse | ☐ work of art | ☐ clinic | ☐ pedestrian-related |
| ☐ department store | ☐ education | ☐ agriculture/subsistence | ☐ sanitarium | ☐ unknown |
| ☐ restaurant | ☐ school | ☐ processing | ☐ medical office | ☐ vacant |
| ☐ warehouse | ☐ college | ☐ storage | ☐ resort | ☐ other |
| | | | ☐ defense | |
| | | | ☐ arms storage | |

Form and Dimensions

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| ☐ single pen | ☐ central-hall | ☐ hall-parlor I-house | ☐ skyscraper |
| ☐ shotgun | ☐ gable-ell | ☐ Creole house | ☐ commercial row bldg. |
| ☐ double-shotgun | ☐ bungalow | ☐ central hall, 2 pile house | ☐ freestanding commercial |
| ☐ camelback | ☐ pyramidal cottage | ☐ Queen Anne house | ☐ single-crib barn |
| ☒ double pen | ☐ Queen Anne cottage | ☐ four square | ☐ transverse-crib barn |
| ☐ hall-parlor | ☐ central-hall, 2 pile cottage | ☐ minimal tradition cottage | ☐ other |
| ☐ saddlebag | ☐ bluffland cottage | ☐ split level | |
| ☐ creole cottage | ☐ central-hall I-house | ☐ ranch | |
| ☐ dog trot | ☐ double-pen I-house | ☐ row house | |
| | | ☐ warehouse | |
| | | ☐ depot | |
- Height: 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 4 5 10 10-20 20+
Width: 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3+
Depth: 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3+

Style

☐ High Style ☐ Elements of... ☐ No Style

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| ☐ Creole/ French Colonial | ☐ Exotic Revival | ☐ Eastlake/Stick | ☐ Colonial Revival | ☐ Prairie | ☐ International |
| ☐ Federal | ☐ Victorian Gothic | ☐ Shingle Style | ☐ Classical Revival | ☐ Commercial Style | ☒ Other |
| ☐ Greek Revival | ☐ Italianate | ☐ Romanesque | ☐ Tudor Revival | ☐ Chicago | <u>National style;</u> |
| ☐ Gothic Revival | ☐ Second Empire | ☐ Renaissance | ☐ Late Gothic Revival | ☐ Skyscraper | <u>massed plan,</u> |
| ☐ Italian Villa | ☐ Queen Anne | ☐ Beaux Arts | ☐ Mission | ☐ Craftsman | <u>side-gabled</u> |
| | | | ☐ Italian Renaissance | ☐ Moderne | <u>family</u> |
| | | | ☐ French Renaissance | ☐ Art Deco | |

Foundation

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| ☐ sill on ground | ☒ concrete block pier | ☐ continuous stone | ☐ unknown |
| ☐ post in ground | ☐ wooden pier | ☐ continuous concrete block | |
| | ☒ brick pier | ☐ concrete slab | |
| | ☐ continuous brick | | |
- ☐ w/stone infill
☒ w/brick infill
☐ w/concrete block infill

Construction

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ log (note notch) | ☐ balloon frame | ☐ load bearing concrete block |
| ☐ hewn log | ☒ unknown wood frame | ☐ reinforced concrete |
| ☐ post in ground | ☐ load bearing brick | ☐ steel frame/curtain wall |
| ☐ post on sill | ☐ load bearing stone | ☐ unknown construction |
- ☐ w/bousillage infill
☒ w/brick infill
☐ w/stone infill

Exterior Materials

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| ☐ vertical board | ☐ stone (note dressing) | ☐ terra cotta | ☐ asphalt |
| ☐ board and batten | ☐ concrete block | ☐ glazed brick/tile/block | ☐ reconstituted wood siding |
| ☐ log (note dressing) | ☒ wood shingle | ☐ sheet metal | ☐ permastone |
| ☐ clapboard/weatherboard | ☐ exposed bousillage | ☐ enamelled steel | ☐ other (see narrative) |
| ☐ drop/novelty siding | ☐ stucco | ☒ asbestos | ☐ unknown |
| ☐ flush horizontal board | ☐ brick (note bond) | ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding | |
| | ☐ glass block | | |

Roof

- | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| ☐ parapet gable | ☐ gambrel | ☐ pyramidal | ☐ conical | ☐ unknown |
| ☐ front gable | ☐ hip | ☐ mansard | ☐ flat | |
| ☒ side gable | ☐ double pitch hip | ☐ complex | ☐ shed | |
| | ☐ gable on hip | ☐ round | ☐ other (see narrative) | |
| | | | | ☐ low pitch |
| | | | | ☐ moderate pitch |
| | | | | ☐ steep pitch |
| | | | | ☐ w/parapet wall |

Roof Materials

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ asphalt shingle | ☐ built up |
| ☐ asbestos | ☐ other |
| ☐ wood shingle | ☒ metal |
| ☐ slate | ☐ unknown |
| | ☐ ceramic/terra cotta tile |

Chimney(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ ridge center | ☐ lateral exterior |
| ☐ ridge off-center | ☐ removed |
| ☐ gable end exterior | ☐ other |
| ☐ gable end interior/flush | ☒ unknown |
| ☐ slope center | |
| ☐ slope off center | |

Standing Structure 55-1012

Standing Structure 55-1012 was revisited by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associated, Inc., in 1999 during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The structure is located along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne east of Louisiana Highway 55. It is situated approximately 100 m (328 ft) to the northeast of the confluence of Bayou Terrebonne and Lapeyrouse Canal. The structure occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. Standing Structure 55-1012 originally was recorded by Paul Leslie in 1981. He characterized the building as a one and one-half story Acadian Creole T that dated from ca 1910. Leslie noted that the dwelling contained "an asbestos slate exterior in side [sic] of the house, concrete reinforcement pillars, aluminum replacement windows, [a] side garage, [a] single front door, [a] screened in front porch, concrete piers, [and] aluminum awnings". He stated that the building was occupied and in excellent condition. The significance of Standing Structure 55-1012, however, was not assessed.

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., revisited Standing Structure 55-1012 to collect additional data pertaining to the significance of the dwelling. Since the structure is heavily overgrown with vegetation, only limited data was recorded. The structure consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian) dwelling with an attached, open carport. It is one and one-half stories in height, rectangular in plan, and it measures approximately 10 x 15 m (32.8 x 49.2 ft) in size. The carport, which may represent an addition to the main structure, is positioned along the southern elevation of the dwelling and it measures roughly 6 x 7 m (19.7 x 23.0 ft) in size. The interior of Standing Structure 55-1012 could not be accessed; however, it appears from the exterior that the building contains a massed floor plan, probably two rooms deep. Like Standing Structure 55-1011, the roof at Standing Structure 55-1012 is side-gabled along the front (western) elevation, but it also includes a cross gable along the rear (eastern) elevation. The roof contains slightly overhanging eaves along the front (western) elevation and it is comprised of corrugated metal. There are no decorative treatments present on the roof. The absence of a chimney suggests that Standing Structure 55-1012 probably was heated with one or more stoves or furnaces.

Standing Structure 55-1012 is supported by masonry (cinder block and concrete) piers and it contains decorative masonry walls along its perimeter. The masonry walls are comprised of a variation on the typical English bond; rather than alternating rows of stretchers and headers, the headers were removed, leaving a gap between the stretchers. The brick associated with the decorative masonry walls is machine-made and appears to be a relatively modern addition to the dwelling. Standing Structure 1012 probably is wood frame, but the specific method of construction is not known. The dwelling is clad in wood or asbestos slate shingles. The exterior of the structure is painted grayish-blue.

Standing Structure 55-1012 contains an inset front porch that extends along the entire eastern façade of the dwelling and it is contained beneath the principal roof. The front porch contains four squared wooden columns, painted white, and an attached wood frame designed to support screening and a screen door. The porch floor is comprised of flush wooden planks. A series of five masonry (brick) steps lead to the front porch; like the decorative masonry walls described above, the brick associated with the front steps is machine-made and appears to be a modern replacement. Other than a full-façade metal awning, also probably an addition, there is no ornamentation on the front porch. Standing Structure 55-1012 contains a side entryway along the southern elevation of the dwelling that leads into the carport; it too contains a series of five masonry steps comprised of modern looking brick. Standing Structure 55-1012 lacks a back porch.

The front door at Standing Structure 55-1012 consists of a flush wooden door with three inset, diagonally oriented, rectangular transoms. The side door associated with the entryway in the car port also consists of a flush wooden door. Two windows, positioned on either side of the front door, are located along the eastern side of the dwelling. The northern elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012 incorporates five windows; three windows are located along the northern wall, while two windows are situated in the gable wall. The southern elevation contains six windows; four are positioned on the southern wall and two are incorporated into the gable wall. The rear (eastern) elevation of Standing Structure 55-1012

includes only two windows; both are situated along the eastern wall. All of the windows at Standing Structure 55-1012 are double hung (2/2). While at least one window contains a decorative awning, none of the windows contain shutters.

While the actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1012 is not known, it is believed to date from the early twentieth century. The symmetry of the structure, the apparent floor plan, the exterior cladding, and the decorative features all are consistent with an early twentieth century date. Although the carport probably represents an addition to the main structure, the side door appears to be original and it may have been designed to access a driveway. This would not be inconsistent with an early twentieth century date. Paul Leslie, who originally recorded Standing Structure 55-1012 in 1981, suggested that the dwelling dated from ca. 1910.

In summation, Standing Structure 55-1012 consists of an early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling. The structure currently is abandoned and it is in fair to poor condition. Although Standing Structure 55-1012 is situated in a rural area that retains integrity of setting, it is a relatively common expression of an early twentieth century, National style dwelling. In addition, the structure has been altered physically since it originally was constructed. The carport appears to represent an addition to the main dwelling, as do the decorative masonry walls, both sets of masonry stairs, the decorative awnings, and the wood frame on the porch designed to support screening. Standing Structure 55-1012 is a typical example of a locally common house type and it possesses no known historical associations of any import. On the basis of its externally visible architecture, Standing Structure 55-1012 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional architectural recordation of this building is recommended.

Windows	☐ fixed divided	☐ bay	☐ sliding	☐ 1 / 1	☐ 9 / 9	☐ 4 / 1	☐ 9 / 6	☐ stained
	☐ single-hung	☐ oriel	☐ replacement	☒ 2 / 2	☐ 12 / 12	☐ 6 / 1	☐ multi-	☐ diamond
	☐ batten	☒ double-hung	☐ Palladian	☐ 4 / 4	☐ 2 / 1	☐ 9 / 1	☐	☐ unknown
	☐ fixed single	☐ triple-hung	☐ casement	☐ 6 / 6	☐ 3 / 1	☐ 12 / 1	☐	☐ other

Doors/Surrounds	☐ batten	☒ flush	☐ fanlight	☐ screened	☐ Federal	☐ other
	☐ french	☐ glazed	☐ sidelights	☐ replacement	☐ Greek Revival	
	☐ panel	☐ partially glazed	☒ transom	☐ unknown	☐ Queen Anne	

2 number

Porch	☐ gallery	☐ porte-cochere	☒ integrated	☐ enclosed	Secondary	☐ gallery	☐ porte-cochere	☐ integrated	☐ enclosed
	☐ portico	☒ full width	☐ wrap	☐ unknown		☐ portico	☐ full width	☐ wrap	☐ unknown
	☐ stoop	☐ balcony	☐ partial width	☐ peripteral		☒ stoop	☐ balcony	☐ partial width	☐ peripteral
	☐ verandah	☐ loggia	☐ attached	☒ screened		☐ verandah	☐ loggia	☐ attached	☐ screened

Additions and Alterations		
date	description	impact
Unknown	Non-load bearing continuous brick foundation material	I M S
Unknown	Car port	I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S



Context
☐ Plantation Agriculture (1750-1945)
☐ Creole Architecture (1750 - 1900)
☐ Upland South Culture (1820 -1945)
☐ New Orleans as Seaport (1718 -1945)
☐ Transportation Systems (1812 -1845)
☐ Historic Lumber Industry (1880-1920)
☐ Rice Boom (1880-1945)
☐ Oil and Gas Industry (1903-1945)
☒ Anglo-American Architecture (1800-1945)

Significance	
☒ agriculture	☐ religion
☒ architecture	☐ science
☐ archeology	☐ social history
☐ art	☐ transportation
☐ commerce	
☐ communications	
☐ community planning and development	
☐ conservation	
☐ economics	
☐ education	
☐ engineering	
☐ entertainment/recreation	
☐ ethnic heritage	
☐ exploration/settlement	
☐ health/medicine	
☐ industry	
☐ invention	
☐ landscape architecture	
☐ law	
☐ literature	
☐ maritime history	
☐ military	
☐ performing arts	
☐ philosophy	
☐ politics/government	

Narrative

Standing Structure 55-1012 consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian) dwelling with an attached, open carport. It is one and one-half stories in height, rectangular in plan, and it measures approximately 10 x 15 m (32.8 x 49.2 ft) in size. Since the interior of the structure could not be accessed, the floor plan is not known; however, it appears to be associated with the massed plan, side-gabled family. A more detailed description of Standing Structure 55-1012 is attached to this form as an addendum.

History

Unknown

Sources

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, Jeremy Pincoske, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and LaFourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon completion of the project.

Outbuildings

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 - single crib barn | 4 - storage/misc. shed | 7 - corn crib | 10 - garconier | 13 - office | 16 - privy |
| 2 - double crib barn | 5 - smoke house | 8 - coop | 11 - pigeonier | 14 - machine shed | 17 - stable |
| 3 - transverse-crib barn | 6 - spring/well house | 9 - quarters | 12 - kitchen | 15 - garage | 18 - other |

#1

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

#2

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

#3

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

#4

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

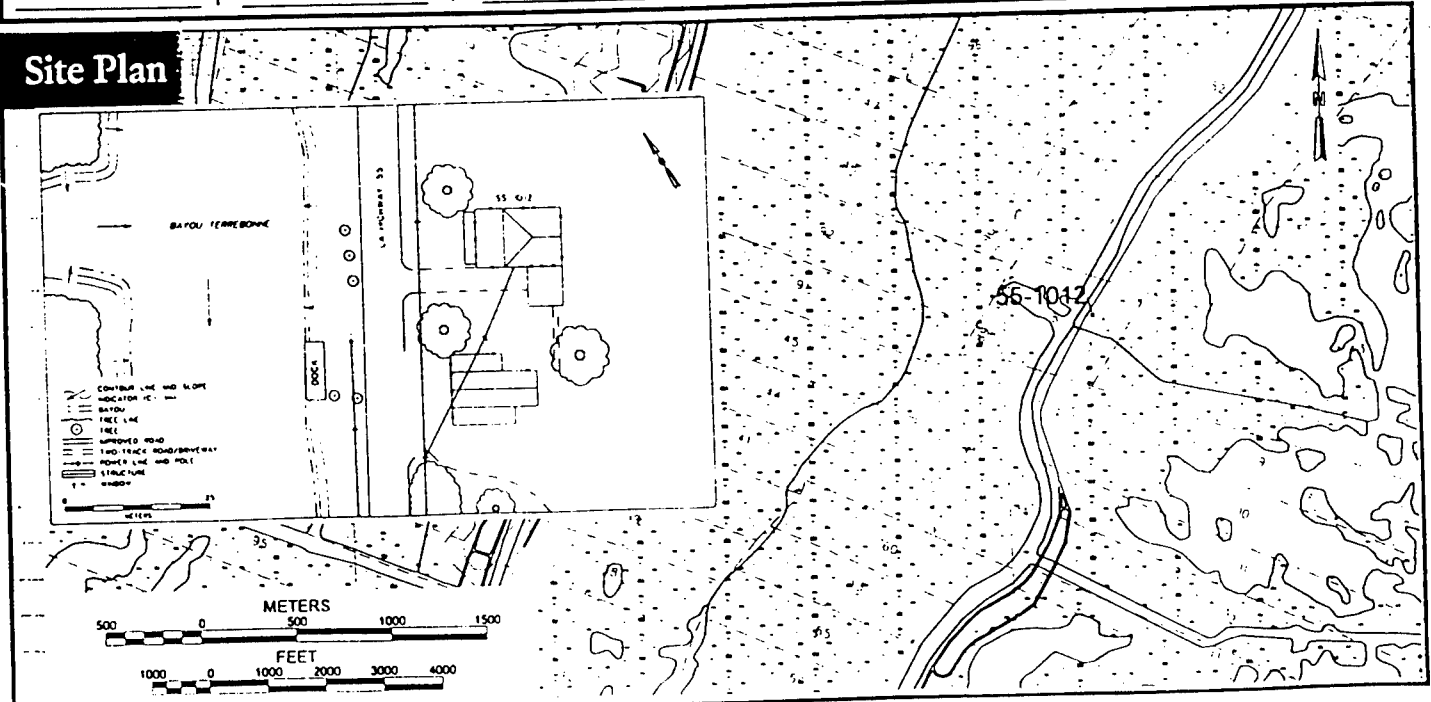
#5

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

#6

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

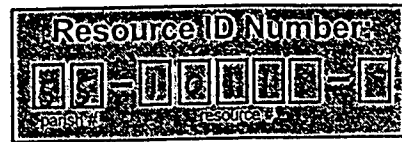
Site Plan





Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
Office of Cultural Development
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism



☒ Addendum Attached

Location and Geographic Information

Name of Property: Guidry House

Address: Rt. 1 (LA 55) Parish: Terrebonne

Locality: ☐ City ☒ Community ☐ Vicinity ☐ Rural

City/Community/Vicinity of...: Montegut

Topographic Quad: Montegut, LA (1994) Quad Size: ☒ 7.5 ☐ 15

UTM:

15	-	73	55	40	-	32	54	84	0
zone		easting				northing			

19E 19S 52
range township section

Owner Name: Delman Guidry

Owner Address: 1851 LA 55 Tax Parcel: Unknown

Property Information

Type: ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Building ☐ Object

Level of Recognition: ☐ NHL ☐ NR individual ☐ NR district/element ☐ DOE ☐ Local ☐ None

Previously Surveyed: ☒ Yes ☐ No When, Located Where?: Paul Leslie 1981

Government Preservation Activity: ☒ Section 106 ☐ Grant ☐ Tax Credit ☐ Local Ord. ☐ Other

HABS/HAER: ☐ Yes ☐ No NR eligibility: ☐ Potential individual ☐ Potential district ☒ Ineligible

Condition: ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Ruin

Remark: _____

Integrity: ☐ Unaltered ☒ Altered (Historic) ☐ Altered (Non-Historic)

Remark: _____

Threats: ☐ Abandonment ☐ Neglect ☐ Alteration ☐ Development ☒ Government Action ☐ None

Remark: Levee construction

Physical Description

Date of Construction: ☐ Circa ☐ Exact _____ Moved: ☐ Yes ☐ No When? _____

Function and Use "P" for Present, "H" for Historic

☒ domestic	☐ social	☐ library	☐ animal facility	☐ fortification
☒ single dwelling	☐ meeting hall	☐ research facility	☐ fishing facility	☐ military facility
☐ secondary structure	☐ clubhouse	☐ religion	☐ horticultural facility	☐ coast guard facility
☐ servant quarter	☐ civic	☐ religious facility	☐ irrigation facility	☐ battle site
☐ multiple dwelling	☐ government	☐ church school	☐ industry	☐ landscape
☐ hotel	☐ capitol	☐ recreation/culture	☐ manufacturing	☐ park
☐ institutional housing	☐ city hall	☐ theater	☐ extractive facility	☐ plaza
☐ camp	☐ correctional facility	☐ auditorium	☐ waterworks	☐ garden
☐ commerce/trade	☐ fire station	☐ museum	☐ communication facility	☐ transportation
☐ business	☐ government office	☐ sports facility	☐ processing site	☐ rail-related
☐ professional	☐ custom house	☐ outdoor recreation	☐ energy production	☐ air-related
☐ organizational	☐ post office	☐ fair	☐ health care	☐ water-related
☐ financial institution	☐ public works	☐ monument/marker	☐ hospital	☐ road-related
☐ specialty store	☐ courthouse	☐ work of art	☐ clinic	☐ pedestrian-related
☐ department store	☐ education	☐ agriculture/subsistence	☐ sanitarium	☐ unknown
☐ restaurant	☐ school	☐ processing	☐ medical office	☐ vacant
☐ warehouse	☐ college	☐ storage	☐ resort	☐ other _____
			☐ defense	
			☐ arms storage	

Form and Dimensions

☐ single pen	☐ central-hall	☐ hall-parlor I-house	☐ skyscraper	☐ H	☐ L
☐ shotgun	☐ gable-ell	☐ Creole house	☐ commercial row bldg.	☐ U	☐ cruciform
☐ double-shotgun	☐ bungalow	☐ central hall, 2 pile house	☐ freestanding commercial	☐ T	☐ T
☐ camelback	☐ pyramidal cottage	☐ Queen Anne house	☐ single-crib barn	☒ symetrical ☐ vertical ☐ asymetrical ☐ horizontal	
☒ double pen	☐ Queen Anne cottage	☐ four square	☐ transverse-crib barn		
☐ hall-parlor	☐ central-hall, 2 pile cottage	☐ minimal tradition cottage	☐ other		
☐ saddlebag	☐ bluffland cottage	☐ split level			
☐ creole cottage	☐ central-hall I-house	☐ ranch	Height: ☐ 1 ☒ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5-10 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 20+		
☐ dog trot	☐ double-pen I-house	☐ row house	Width: ☐ 1 ☒ 1.5 ☒ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+		
		☐ warehouse	Depth: ☐ 1 ☒ 1.5 ☒ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+		
		☐ depot			

Style ☐ High Style ☒ Elements of... ☐ No Style

☒ Creole/ French Colonial	☐ Exotic Revival	☐ Eastlake/Stick	☐ Colonial Revival	☐ Prairie	☐ International
☐ Federal	☐ Victorian Gothic	☐ Shingle Style	☐ Classical Revival	☐ Commercial Style	☒ Other
☐ Greek Revival	☐ Italianate	☐ Romanesque	☐ Tudor Revival	☐ Chicago	☐ National; side
☐ Gothic Revival	☐ Second Empire	☐ Renaissance	☐ Late Gothic Revival	☐ Skyscraper	☐ gabled
☐ Italian Villa	☐ Queen Anne	☐ Beaux Arts	☐ Mission	☐ Craftsman	☐ family
			☐ Italian Renaissance	☐ Moderne	
			☐ French Renaissance	☐ Art Deco	

Foundation

☐ sill on ground	☒ concrete block pier	☐ continuous stone	☐ unknown	☐ w/stone infill
☐ wooden pier	☐ concrete pylon pier	☐ continuous concrete block		☐ w/ brick infill
☐ post in ground	☐ continuous brick	☐ concrete slab		☐ w/ concrete block infill

Construction

☐ log (note notch)	☐ balloon frame	☐ load bearing concrete block	☐ w/ bousillage infill
☐ hewn log	☒ unknown wood frame	☐ reinforced concrete	☐ w/ brick infill
☐ post in ground	☐ french timber frame	☐ steel frame/curtain wall	☐ w/ stone infill
☐ post on sill	☐ eastern brace frame	☐ unknown construction	

Exterior Materials

☐ vertical board	☐ stone (note dressing)	☐ terra cotta	☐ asphalt
☐ board and batten	☐ concrete block	☐ glazed brick/tile/block	☐ reconstituted wood siding
☐ log (note dressing)	☐ decorative concrete block	☐ sheet metal	☐ permastone
☒ clapboard/weatherboard	☐ poured concrete wall	☐ enamelled steel	☐ other (see narrative)
☐ drop/novelty siding	☐ pigmented glass	☐ asbestos	☐ unknown
☐ flush horizontal board	☐ glass block	☒ aluminum/vinyl siding	

Roof

☐ parapet gable	☐ gambrel	☐ pyramidal	☐ conical	☐ unknown	☐ low pitch
☐ front gable	☐ hip	☐ mansard	☐ flat		☐ moderate pitch
☒ side gable	☐ clipped gable	☐ complex	☐ shed		☒ steep pitch
	☐ cross gable	☐ gable on hip	☐ round	☐ other (see narrative)	☐ w/ parapet wall

Roof Materials

☐ asphalt shingle	☐ built up	
☐ asbestos	☐ other	
☐ wood shingle	☒ metal	☐ unknown
☐ slate	☐ ceramic/terra cotta tile	

Chimney(s)

☐ ridge center	☐ lateral exterior
☐ ridge off-center	☒ removed
☐ gable end exterior	☐ other
☐ gable end interior/flush	☐ unknown
☐ slope center	
☐ slope off center	

Windows

☐ fixed divided	☐ bay	☐ sliding	☐ 1 / 1	☐ 9 / 9	☐ 4 / 1	☐ 9 / 6	☐ stained
☐ single-hung	☐ oriel	☐ replacement	☐ 2 / 2	☐ 12 / 12	☐ 6 / 1	☐ multi-	☐ diamond
☐ batten	☒ double-hung	☐ Palladian	☐ 4 / 4	☐ 2 / 1	☐ 9 / 1	☐	☐ unknown
☐ fixed single	☐ triple-hung	☐ casement	☒ 6 / 6	☐ 3 / 1	☐ 12 / 1	☐	☐ other

Doors/Surrounds

☐ batten	☐ flush	☐ fanlight	☐ screened	☐ Federal	☐ other
☒ french	☐ glazed	☐ sidelights	☐ replacement	☐ Greek Revival	
☐ number	☒ panel	☐ partially glazed	☐ transom	☐ unknown	☐ Queen Anne

Porch

☐ gallery	☐ porte-cochere	☒ integrated	☐ enclosed
☐ portico	☒ full width	☐ wrap	☐ unknown
☐ stoop	☐ balcony	☐ partial width	☐ peripteral
☐ verandah	☐ loggia	☐ attached	☐ screened

Secondary

☐ gallery	☐ porte-cochere	☐ integrated	☐ enclosed
☐ portico	☐ full width	☐ wrap	☐ unknown
☐ stoop	☐ balcony	☐ partial width	☐ peripteral
☐ verandah	☐ loggia	☐ attached	☐ screened

Additions and Alterations

date	description	impact
Unknown	rear addition	I (M) S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S

**Context**

☐ Plantation Agriculture (1750-1945)
☒ Creole Architecture (1750 - 1900)
☐ Upland South Culture (1820 -1945)
☐ New Orleans as Seaport (1718 -1945)
☐ Transportation Systems (1812 -1845)
☐ Historic Lumber Industry (1880-1920)
☐ Rice Boom (1880-1945)
☐ Oil and Gas Industry (1903-1945)
☒ Anglo-American Architecture (1800-1945)

Significance

☐ agriculture	☐ religion
☒ architecture	☐ science
☐ archeology	☐ social history
☐ art	☐ transportation
☐ commerce	
☐ communications	
☐ community planning and development	
☐ conservation	
☐ economics	
☐ education	
☐ engineering	
☐ entertainment/recreation	
☐ ethnic heritage	
☐ exploration/settlement	
☐ health/medicine	
☐ industry	
☐ invention	
☐ landscape architecture	
☐ law	
☐ literature	
☐ maritime history	
☐ military	
☐ performing arts	
☐ philosophy	
☐ politics/government	

Narrative

Standing Structure 55-1011 consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian salt box) dwelling with a rear addition. While access to the interior of Standing Structure 55-1011 was not available, the floor plan is believed to be associated with the massed plan, side-gabled family. Standing Structure 55-1011 is rectangular in plan and one and one-half stories in height. The main part of the structure measures approximately 12 x 12 m (39.4 x 62.3 ft), while the rear addition measures 7 x 12 m (23.0 ft). The roof is comprised of corrugated metal. A more detailed description of this building is attached to this form as an addendum.

History

Sources

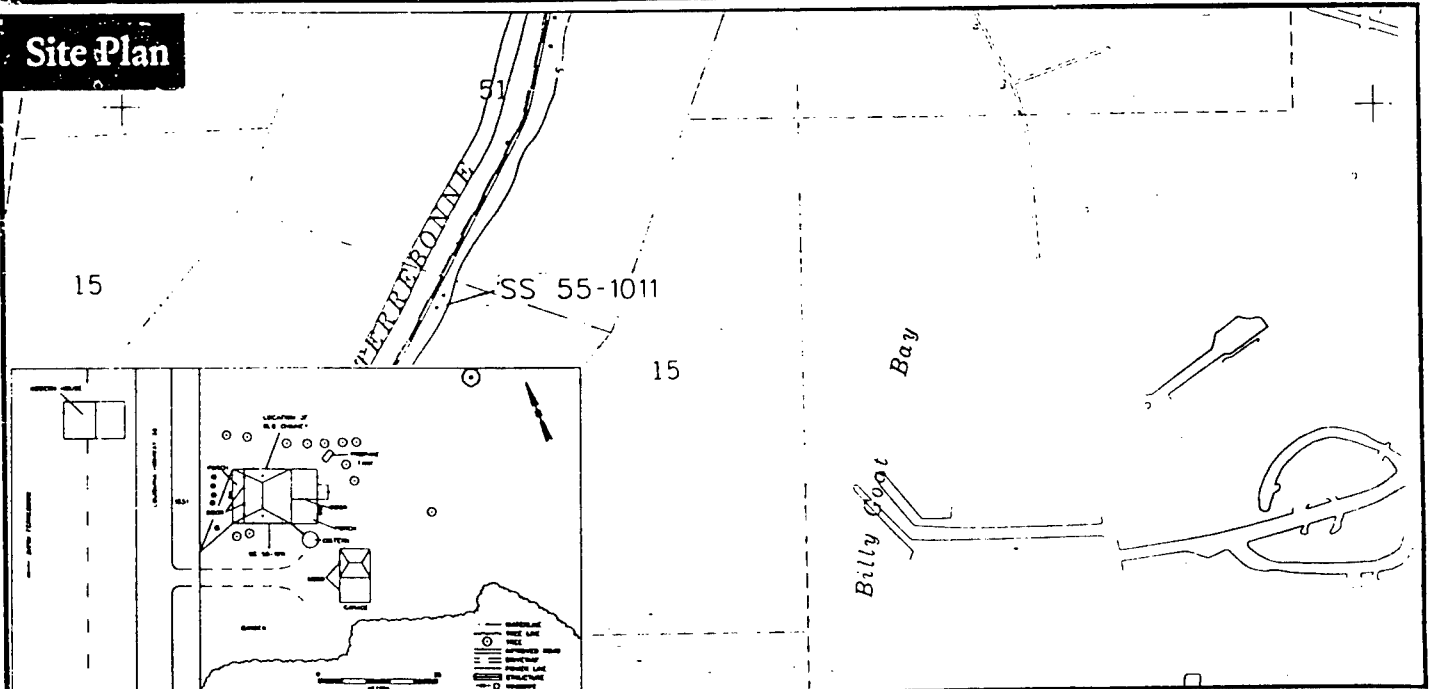
Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, Jeremy Pincoske, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon project completion.

Outbuildings

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 - single crib barn | 4 - storage/misc. shed | 7 - corn crib | 10 - garconier | 13 - office | 16 - privy |
| 2 - double crib barn | 5 - smoke house | 8 - coop | 11 - pigeonnier | 14 - machine shed | 17 - stable |
| 3 - transverse-crib barn | 6 - spring/well house | 9 - quarters | 12 - kitchen | 15 - garage | 18 - other |

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____
date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____
comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Site Plan



Standing Structure 55-1011 was revisited by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The structure is positioned along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 1.6 km (1.0 mi) south of the community of Pointe Barr. It is sandwiched between Louisiana Highway 55 to the west and an adjoining wetland to the east. Standing Structure 55-1011 lies on a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. While this structure originally was recorded by Paul Leslie in 1981, the location of the building incorrectly was plotted in the standing structure files maintained by the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Standing Structure 55-1011 actually is positioned approximately 1.3 km (0.8 mi) upstream from its mapped location. Consequently, an updated standing structure form depicting the correct location of the building was completed and submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation.

Leslie identified Standing Structure 55-1011 as the Guidry House and he described it as an Acadian salt box that dates from ca. 1830. He noted that the building had a tin gable, a removed fireplace, double front French doors, double hung (6/6) windows, a screened in front porch, aluminum siding, a cistern, a rear porch, and a rear garage. Leslie did not assess the significance of the dwelling applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., revisited Standing Structure 55-1011 as a part of the current investigation and additional information pertaining to the building was recorded. The structure consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled (Acadian salt box) dwelling with a rear addition. While access to the interior of Standing Structure 55-1011 was not available, the floor plan is believed to be associated with the massed plan, side-gabled family. Standing Structure 55-1011 is rectangular in plan and one and one-half stories in height. The main part of the structure measures approximately 12 x 12 m (39.4 x 62.3 ft), while the rear addition measures 7 x 12 m (23.0 ft). The roof is comprised of corrugated metal. The roof covering the rear addition is dropped. While no evidence of a chimney was identified, the owner of the structure, Mr. Delman Guidry, reported that a brick chimney once was positioned along the southern elevation of the dwelling, but it was removed at an unspecified date. Lastly, a cistern was recorded along the south elevation of the structure and a garage was observed to the rear of the building.

Standing Structure 55-1011 is supported by masonry (concrete) piers; these modern looking piers undoubtedly represent replacements. The building is wood frame, although the specific method of construction could not be identified. Standing Structure 55-1011 is clad in horizontally oriented wood siding (painted white) along its western side, and in replacement aluminum siding (also white) on the remaining sides. Both the wood and aluminum siding are lapped.

The front porch at Standing Structure 55-1011 extends across the entire façade of the western side of the dwelling and it is contained beneath the principal roof. The front porch contains four squared wooden columns with a banister. The porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks painted gray. The front porch is accessed by a series of four concrete replacement steps. The back porch at Standing Structure 55-1011 is located in the southeast corner of the dwelling; it extends across the southern half of the rear façade and it is contained beneath the roof of the addition. The back porch is supported by a single squared wooden post and it is accessed by a series of three concrete steps.

The front façade at Standing Structure 55-1011 contains double French doors. Each of these doors are paneled and each contains two windows. Standing Structure 55-1011 also contains a paneled back door located in the back porch. The western side of the dwelling contains two windows that flank the double French doors; both windows are double hung (6/6). The southern side of Standing Structure 55-1011 contains three windows, the northern side has four windows, and the eastern side contains one window. Each of these windows also are double hung (6/6).

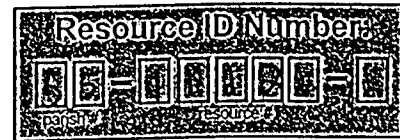
The actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1011 is unknown, but the estimated date is mid-nineteenth century. Mr. Guidry reported that his grandfather purchased the house in 1859 and he believed that it was constructed ca. 1849. While the National style generally dates from post ca. 1850 to 1890, the simple, symmetrical floor plan of Standing Structure 55-1011 is characteristic of buildings constructed prior to ca. 1850.

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1011 consists of a mid-nineteenth century, National style, massed plan, side-gabled (Acadian salt box) dwelling. Although it is a well maintained building, the original fabric of the dwelling has been compromised by the addition of a rear wing, the replacement of the original steps and structural supports, the addition of aluminum siding, and the removal of the original chimney. These results suggest that Standing Structure 55-1011 no longer possess integrity of materials, design, or workmanship. This structure does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional recordation of Standing Structure 55-1011 is recommended.



Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
Office of Cultural Development
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism



☒ Addendum Attached

Location and Geographic Information

Name of Property: SS-φ2

Address: Rt. 1 (LA 55) Parish: Terrebonne

Locality: ☐ City ☒ Community ☐ Vicinity ☐ Rural

City/Community/Vicinity of...: Montegut, LA

Topographic Quad: Montegut, LA (1994) Quad Size: ☒ 7.5 ☐ 15

UTM:

15	-	73	50	80	-	32	55	22	0
zone		easting				northing			

19E 19S 52
range township section

Owner Name: Unknown

Owner Address: Unknown Tax Parcel: Unknown

Property Information

Type: ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Building ☐ Object

Level of Recognition: ☐ NHL ☐ NR individual ☐ NR district/element ☐ DOE ☐ Local ☐ None

Previously Surveyed: ☐ Yes ☒ No When, Located Where?: _____

Government Preservation Activity: ☒ Section 106 ☐ Grant ☐ Tax Credit ☐ Local Ord. ☐ Other

HABS/HAER: ☐ Yes ☐ No NR eligibility: ☐ Potential individual ☐ Potential district ☒ Ineligible

Condition: ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor ☐ Ruin

Remark: _____

Integrity: ☒ Unaltered ☐ Altered (Historic) ☐ Altered (Non-Historic)

Remark: _____

Threats: ☐ Abandonment ☐ Neglect ☐ Alteration ☐ Development ☒ Government Action ☐ None

Remark: Levee construction

Physical Description

Date of Construction: ☒ Circa Early 20th c. Moved: ☐ Yes ☒ No When? _____

Function and Use "P" for Present, "H" for Historic

☒ domestic	☐ social	☐ library	☐ animal facility	☐ fortification
☐ single dwelling	☐ meeting hall	☐ research facility	☐ fishing facility	☐ military facility
☐ secondary structure	☐ clubhouse	☐ religion	☐ horticultural facility	☐ coast guard facility
☐ servant quarter	☐ civic	☐ religious facility	☐ irrigation facility	☐ battle site
☐ multiple dwelling	☐ government	☐ church school	☐ industry	☐ landscape
☐ hotel	☐ capitol	☐ recreation/culture	☐ manufacturing	☐ park
☐ institutional housing	☐ city hall	☐ theater	☐ extractive facility	☐ plaza
☐ camp	☐ correctional facility	☐ auditorium	☐ waterworks	☐ garden
☐ commerce/trade	☐ fire station	☐ museum	☐ communication facility	☐ transportation
☐ business	☐ government office	☐ sports facility	☐ processing site	☐ rail-related
☐ professional	☐ custom house	☐ outdoor recreation	☐ energy production	☐ air-related
☐ organizational	☐ post office	☐ fair	☐ health care	☐ water-related
☐ financial institution	☐ public works	☐ monument/marker	☐ hospital	☐ road-related
☐ specialty store	☐ courthouse	☐ work of art	☐ clinic	☐ pedestrian-related
☐ department store	☐ education	☐ agriculture/subsistence	☐ sanitarium	☐ unknown
☐ restaurant	☐ school	☐ processing	☐ medical office	☒ vacant
☐ warehouse	☐ college	☐ storage	☐ resort	☐ other _____
			☐ defense	
			☐ arms storage	

Form and Dimensions

☐ single pen	☐ central-hall	☐ hall-parlor I-house	☐ skyscraper	☐ H ☐ L ☐ U ☐ cruciform ☐ T ☐ T
☒ shotgun	☐ gable-ell	☐ Creole house	☐ commercial row bldg	
☐ double-shotgun	☐ bungalow	☐ central hall, 2 pile house	☐ freestanding commercial	
☐ camelback	☐ pyramidal cottage	☐ Queen Anne house	☐ single-crib barn	☒ symmetrical ☐ vertical ☐ asymmetrical ☐ horizontal
☐ double pen	☐ Queen Anne cottage	☐ four square	☐ transverse-crib barn	
☐ hall-parlor	☐ central-hall, 2 pile cottage	☐ minimal tradition cottage	☐ other	
☐ saddlebag	☐ bluffland cottage	☐ split level	Height: ☒ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5-10 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 20+	
☐ creole cottage	☐ central-hall I-house	☐ ranch	Width: ☒ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+	
☐ dog trot	☐ double-pen I-house	☐ row house	Depth: ☐ 1 ☒ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+	
		☐ warehouse		
		☐ depot		

Style ☐ High Style ☒ Elements of... ☐ No Style

☐ Creole/ French Colonial	☐ Exotic Revival	☐ Eastlake/Stick	☐ Colonial Revival	☐ Prairie	☐ International
☐ Federal	☐ Victorian Gothic	☐ Shingle Style	☐ Classical Revival	☐ Commercial Style	☒ Other
☐ Greek Revival	☐ Italianate	☐ Romanesque	☐ Tudor Revival	☐ Chicago	☒ National;
☐ Gothic Revival	☐ Second Empire	☐ Renaissance	☐ Late Gothic Revival	☐ Skyscraper	☒ front-gabled
☐ Italian Villa	☐ Queen Anne	☐ Beaux Arts	☐ Mission	☒ Craftsman	☒ family
			☐ Italian Renaissance	☐ Moderne	
			☐ French Renaissance	☐ Art Deco	

Foundation

☐ sill on ground	☒ concrete block pier	☐ continuous stone	☐ unknown	☐ w/stone infill ☐ w/ brick infill ☐ w/ concrete block infill
☐ wooden pier	☐ concrete pylon pier	☐ continuous concrete block		
☐ post in ground	☐ brick pier	☐ continuous brick	☐ concrete slab	

Construction

☐ log (note notch)	☐ balloon frame	☐ load bearing concrete block	☐ w/ bousillage infill ☐ w/ brick infill ☐ w/ stone infill
☐ hewn log	☒ unknown wood frame	☐ reinforced concrete	
☐ post in ground	☐ french timber frame	☐ steel frame/curtain wall	
☐ post on sill	☐ eastern brace frame	☐ load bearing brick	
		☐ load bearing stone	☐ unknown construction

Exterior Materials

☐ log (note dressing)	☐ vertical board	☐ stone (note dressing)	☐ terra cotta	☐ asphalt
☒ clapboard/weatherboard	☐ board and batten	☐ concrete block	☐ glazed brick/tile/block	☐ reconstituted wood siding
☐ drop/novelty siding	☐ wood shingle	☐ decorative concrete block	☐ sheet metal	☐ perma stone
☐ flush horizontal board	☐ exposed bousillage	☐ poured concrete wall	☐ enamelled steel	☒ other (see narrative)
	☐ stucco	☐ pigmented glass	☐ asbestos	☐ unknown
	☐ brick (note bond)	☐ glass block	☐ aluminum/vinyl siding	

Roof

☒ front gable	☐ parapet gable	☐ gambrel	☐ pyramidal	☐ conical	☐ unknown	☐ low pitch ☒ moderate pitch ☐ steep pitch ☐ w/ parapet wall
☐ side gable	☐ stepped gable	☐ hip	☐ mansard	☐ flat		
	☐ clipped gable	☐ double pitch hip	☐ complex	☐ shed		
	☐ cross gable	☐ gable on hip	☐ round	☐ other (see narrative)		

Roof Materials

☐ asphalt shingle	☐ built up
☐ asbestos	☐ other
☐ wood shingle	☒ metal
☐ slate	☐ unknown
	☐ ceramic/terra cotta tile

Chimney(s)

☐ ridge center	☐ lateral exterior
☐ ridge off-center	☐ removed
☒ slope center	☐ other
☐ slope off center	☐ unknown

Windows

☐ fixed divided ☐ bay ☐ sliding ☐ 1 / 1 ☐ 9 / 9 ☐ 4 / 1 ☐ 9 / 6 ☐ stained
☐ single-hung ☐ oriel ☐ replacement ☐ 2 / 2 ☐ 12 / 12 ☐ 6 / 1 ☐ multi- ☐ diamond
☐ batten ☒ double-hung ☐ Palladian ☐ unknown ☐ 4 / 4 ☐ 2 / 1 ☐ 9 / 1 ☐ unknown
☐ fixed single ☐ triple-hung ☐ casement ☐ other ☒ 6 / 6 ☐ 3 / 1 ☐ 12 / 1 ☐ other

Doors/Surrounds

☐ batten ☐ flush ☐ fanlight ☐ screened ☐ Federal ☐ other
☐ french ☐ glazed ☐ sidelights ☐ replacement ☐ Greek Revival
☐ number ☐ panel ☐ partially glazed ☐ transom ☒ unknown ☐ Queen Anne

Porch

☐ gallery ☐ porte-cochere ☐ integrated ☐ enclosed
☐ portico ☐ full width ☐ wrap ☐ unknown
☐ stoop ☐ balcony ☒ partial width ☐ peripteral ☐ other
☐ verandah ☐ loggia ☒ attached ☐ screened

Secondary

☐ gallery ☐ porte-cochere ☐ integrated ☐ enclosed
☐ portico ☐ full width ☐ wrap ☐ unknown
☐ stoop ☐ balcony ☐ partial width ☐ peripteral ☐ other
☐ verandah ☐ loggia ☐ attached ☐ screened

Additions and Alterations

date	description	impact
NA		I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S

**Context**

☐ Plantation Agriculture (1750-1945)
☐ Creole Architecture (1750 - 1900)
☐ Upland South Culture (1820 - 1945)
☐ New Orleans as Seaport (1718 -1945)
☐ Transportation Systems (1812 -1845)
☐ Historic Lumber Industry (1880-1920)
☐ Rice Boom (1880-1945)
☐ Oil and Gas Industry (1903-1945)
☒ Anglo-American Architecture (1800-1945)

Significance

☐ agriculture ☐ religion
☒ architecture ☐ science
☐ archeology ☐ social history
☐ art ☐ transportation
☐ commerce
☐ communications
☐ community planning and development
☐ conservation
☐ economics
☐ education
☐ engineering
☐ entertainment/recreation
☐ ethnic heritage
☐ exploration/settlement
☐ health/medicine
☐ industry
☐ invention
☐ landscape architecture
☐ law
☐ literature
☐ maritime history
☐ military
☐ performing arts
☐ philosophy
☐ politics/government

Narrative

Standing Structure 55-1112 consists of a heavily deteriorated, symmetrical, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun that also contains elements reminiscent of the Craftsman style. The structure is rectangular in plan and one story in height and it measures approximately 10 x 17.5 m (32.8 x 57.4 ft) in size. A more detailed description of this building is attached to this form as an addendum.

History

Sources

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, Jeremy Pincoske, and William P. Athens
2000 *Phase I Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study, Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, Louisiana*. To be submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, upon project completion.

Outbuildings

1 - single crib barn
2 - double crib barn
3 - transverse-crib barn

4 - storage/misc. shed
5 - smoke house
6 - spring/well house

7 - corn crib
8 - coop
9 - quarters

10 - garconier
11 - pigeonier
12 - kitchen

13 - office
14 - machine shed
15 - garage

16 - privy
17 - stable
18 - other

#1

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

#2

type: _____
date: e / c _____
comment: _____

#3

type: _____
date: e / c _____
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#4

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date: e / c _____
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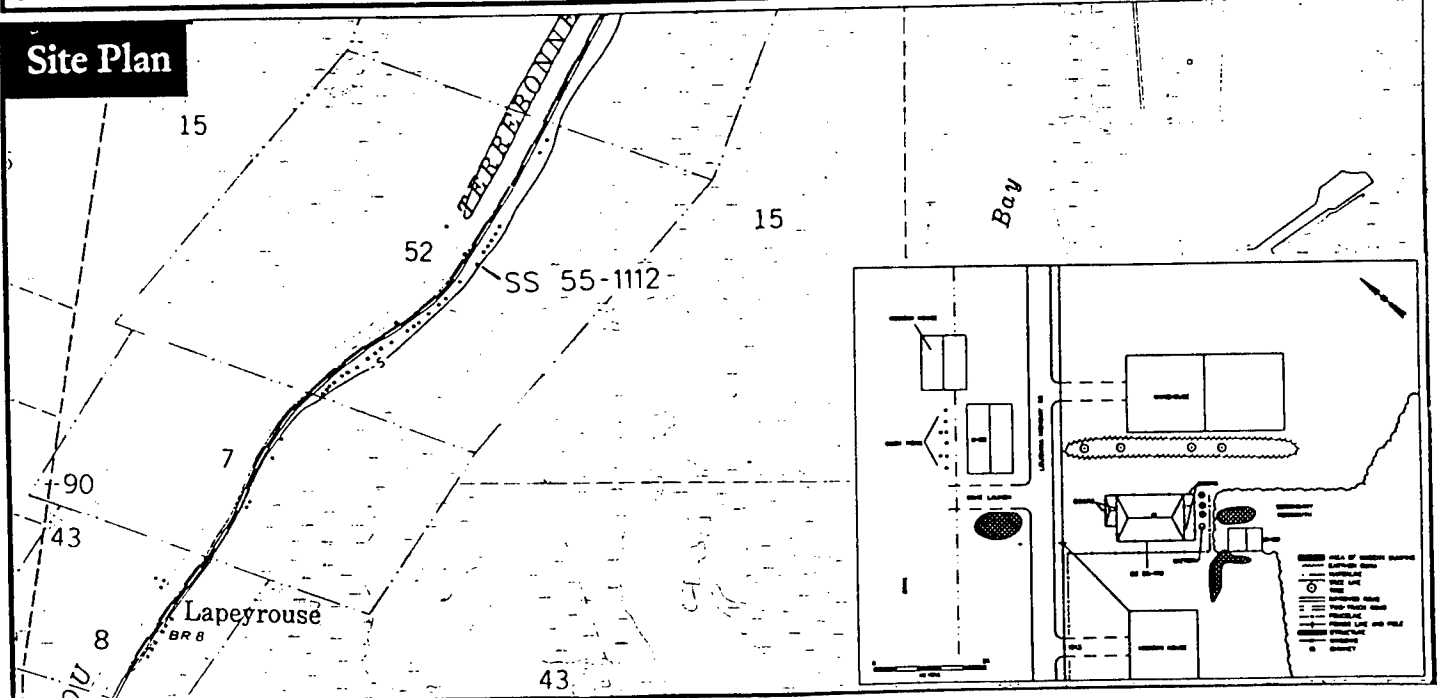
#5

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#6

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date: e / c _____
comment: _____

Site Plan



Standing Structure 55-1112 was identified by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The structure is located on the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 0.9 km (0.6 mi) upstream from the confluence of that bayou and the Lapeyrouse Canal. The building is bounded to the west by Bayou Terrebonne and to the east by an intertributary wetland. It occupies a distributary natural levee and it lies at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., documented Standing Structure 55-1112 while en route to previously recorded Standing Structure 55-1112.

Standing Structure 55-1112 was characterized as a heavily deteriorated, symmetrical, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun that also contains elements reminiscent of the Craftsman style. Access to the interior of this building was not available. Standing Structure 55-1112 is rectangular in plan and one story in height and it measures approximately 10 x 17.5 m (32.8 x 57.4 ft) in size. The front-gabled roof is comprised of corrugated metal. Standing Structure 55-1112 contains an interior brick chimney positioned on the slope of the gable. A subterranean cistern is located adjacent to the eastern side of the dwelling, and a shed is positioned to the rear of the building.

The foundation material at Standing Structure 55-1112 consists of masonry (concrete) piers. The building is wood frame, with a balloon or platform frame construction. Standing Structure 55-1112 is clad in horizontally oriented, lapped wooden planks and commercial plywood. Although a majority of the paint is worn off of the building, paint chips on the exterior of the dwelling suggest that it originally was painted gray and white.

The front porch at Standing Structure 55-1112 is partial width and it is confined to the northern two-thirds of the eastern façade of the dwelling. The porch is extended with a partially dropped, front-gable roof. The juxtaposition of the partially dropped, front-gabled porch roof on the front-gabled main roof is characteristic of the Craftsman architectural style, a tradition that dates from ca. 1905 - 1930. The front porch is enclosed in commercial plywood and it contains four squared wooden columns. The porch is accessed by two wooden steps, and the porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks. Standing Structure 55-1112 does not contain a back porch.

Although the front entryway at Standing Structure 55-1112 contains a screen door, the main door has been removed. Similarly, the rear door at the building also is missing. Standing Structure 55-1112 contains seven windows; one window is positioned on the eastern side of the dwelling, and two windows each are situated on the northern, southern, and western sides. The windows are double hung with 6/6 panes.

While the actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1112 is not known, the estimated date is the first quarter of the twentieth century. This data is consistent with National style shotguns as well as with the date range for Craftsman type dwellings (ca. 1905 - 1930).

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1112 consists of an early twentieth century, wood frame, National style, front-gabled shotgun with a porch roof similar to Craftsman style configurations. The building currently is unoccupied and it is in a poor, dilapidated condition. Better examples of this type of building stock are preserved throughout Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. Standing Structure 55-1112 represents a typical example of a locally and regionally common house type. It possesses no known historical associations of any import and it is not locally significant. On the basis of its externally visible architecture, Standing Structure 55-1112 does not possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). No additional architectural recordation of this building is recommended.



Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation
Office of Cultural Development
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

Resource ID Number:	
55-1113-	
parish #	resource #

☐ Addendum Attached

Location and Geographic Information

Name of Property: SS-01

Address: Rt. 1 (LA 55) Parish: Terrebonne

Locality: ☐ City ☒ Community ☐ Vicinity ☐ Rural

City/Community/Vicinity of...: Montegut, LA

Topographic Quad: Montegut, LA (1994) Quad Size: ☒ 7.5 ☐ 15

UTM:

15	-	73	46	80	-	32	54	88	0
zone		easting				northing			

19E 19S 7
range township section

Owner Name: Unknown

Owner Address: Unknown Tax Parcel: Unknown

Property Information

Type: ☐ Site ☒ Structure ☐ Building ☐ Object

Level of Recognition: ☐ NHL ☐ NR individual ☐ NR district/element ☐ DOE ☐ Local ☐ None

Previously Surveyed: ☐ Yes ☒ No When, Located Where?: _____

Government Preservation Activity: ☒ Section 106 ☐ Grant ☐ Tax Credit ☐ Local Ord. ☐ Other

HABS/HAER: ☐ Yes ☐ No NR eligibility: ☒ Potential individual ☐ Potential district ☐ Ineligible

Condition: ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Ruin

Remark: _____

Integrity: ☒ Unaltered ☐ Altered (Historic) ☐ Altered (Non-Historic)

Remark: _____

Threats: ☐ Abandonment ☐ Neglect ☐ Alteration ☐ Development ☒ Government Action ☐ None

Remark: Levee Construction

Physical Description

Date of Construction: ☒ Circa Mid 19th c. Moved: ☐ Yes ☒ No When? _____

Function and Use "P" for Present, "H" for Historic

☒ P domestic	☐ social	☐ library	☐ animal facility	☐ fortification
☒ P single dwelling	☐ meeting hall	☐ research facility	☐ fishing facility	☐ military facility
☐ secondary structure	☐ clubhouse	☐ religion	☐ horticultural facility	☐ coast guard facility
☐ servant quarter	☐ civic	☐ religious facility	☐ irrigation facility	☐ battle site
☐ multiple dwelling	☐ government	☐ church school	☐ industry	☐ landscape
☐ hotel	☐ capitol	☐ recreation/culture	☐ manufacturing	☐ park
☐ institutional housing	☐ city hall	☐ theater	☐ extractive facility	☐ plaza
☐ camp	☐ correctional facility	☐ auditorium	☐ waterworks	☐ garden
☐ commerce/trade	☐ fire station	☐ museum	☐ communication facility	☐ transportation
☐ business	☐ government office	☐ sports facility	☐ processing site	☐ rail-related
☐ professional	☐ custom house	☐ outdoor recreation	☐ energy production	☐ air-related
☐ organizational	☐ post office	☐ fair	☐ health care	☐ water-related
☐ financial institution	☐ public works	☐ monument/marker	☐ hospital	☐ road-related
☐ specialty store	☐ courthouse	☐ work of art	☐ clinic	☐ pedestrian-related
☐ department store	☐ education	☐ agriculture/subsistence	☐ sanitarium	☐ unknown
☐ restaurant	☐ school	☐ processing	☐ medical office	☐ vacant
☐ warehouse	☐ college	☐ storage	☐ resort	☐ other _____
			☐ defense	
			☐ arms storage	

Form and Dimensions

☐ single pen	☐ central-hall	☐ hall-parlor I-house	☐ skyscraper
☐ shotgun	☐ gable-ell	☐ Creole house	☐ commercial row bldg.
☐ double-shotgun	☐ bungalow	☐ central hall, 2 pile house	☐ freestanding commercial
☐ camelback	☐ pyramidal cottage	☐ Queen Anne house	☐ single-crib barn
☒ double pen	☐ Queen Anne cottage	☐ four square	☐ transverse-crib barn
☐ hall-parlor	☐ central-hall, 2 pile cottage	☐ minimal tradition cottage	☐ other
☐ saddlebag	☐ bluffland cottage	☐ split level	
☐ creole cottage	☐ central-hall I-house	☐ ranch	
☐ dog trot	☐ double-pen I-house	☐ row house	
		☐ warehouse	
		☐ depot	

Height: ☒ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☐ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5-10 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 20+

Width: ☐ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☒ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+

Depth: ☐ 1 ☐ 1.5 ☐ 2 ☒ 2.5 ☐ 3 ☐ 3+

☐ H ☐ L ☐ U ☐ T ☐ cruciform

☒ symmetrical ☐ vertical ☐ asymmetrical ☐ horizontal

Style

☐ High Style ☒ Elements of... ☐ No Style

☐ Creole/ French Colonial	☐ Exotic Revival	☐ Eastlake/Stick	☐ Colonial Revival	☐ Prairie	☐ International
☐ Federal	☐ Victorian Gothic	☐ Shingle Style	☐ Classical Revival	☐ Commercial Style	☒ Other
☐ Greek Revival	☐ Italianate	☐ Romanesque	☐ Tudor Revival	☐ Chicago	<u>National;</u>
☐ Gothic Revival	☐ Second Empire	☐ Renaissance	☐ Late Gothic Revival	☐ Skyscraper	<u>massed plan;</u>
☐ Italian Villa	☐ Queen Anne	☐ Beaux Arts	☐ Mission	☐ Craftsman	<u>side-gabled</u>
			☐ Italian Renaissance	☐ Moderne	<u>family</u>
			☐ French Renaissance	☐ Art Deco	

Foundation

☐ sill on ground	☐ concrete block pier	☐ continuous stone	☐ unknown
☐ wooden pier	☐ concrete pylon pier	☐ continuous concrete block	
☐ post in ground	☒ brick pier	☐ continuous brick	☐ concrete slab

☐ w/ stone infill ☐ w/ brick infill ☐ w/ concrete block infill

Construction

☐ log (note notch)	☐ balloon frame	☐ load bearing concrete block
☐ hewn log	☒ unknown wood frame	☐ reinforced concrete
☐ post in ground	☐ load bearing brick	☐ steel frame/curtain wall
☐ post on sill	☐ eastern brace frame	☐ unknown construction

☐ w/ bousillage infill ☐ w/ brick infill ☐ w/ stone infill

Exterior Materials

☒ vertical board	☐ stone (note dressing)	☐ terra cotta	☐ asphalt
☐ log (note dressing)	☐ concrete block	☐ glazed brick/tile/block	☐ reconstituted wood siding
☐ clapboard/weatherboard	☐ wood shingle	☐ sheet metal	☐ permastone
☐ drop/novelty siding	☐ exposed bousillage	☐ enamelled steel	☐ other (see narrative)
☒ flush horizontal board	☐ stucco	☐ asbestos	☐ unknown
	☐ brick (note bond)	☐ glass block	☐ aluminum/vinyl siding

Roof

☐ parapet gable	☐ gambrel	☐ pyramidal	☐ conical	☐ unknown
☐ stepped gable	☐ hip	☐ mansard	☐ flat	
☐ front gable	☐ clipped gable	☐ double pitch hip	☐ complex	☐ shed
☒ side gable	☐ cross gable	☐ gable on hip	☐ round	☐ other (see narrative)

☐ low pitch ☐ moderate pitch ☒ steep pitch ☐ w/ parapet wali

Roof Materials

☐ asphalt shingle	☐ built up
☐ asbestos	☐ other
☐ wood shingle	☒ metal
☐ slate	☐ unknown
	☐ ceramic/terra cotta tile

Chimney(s)

☒ gable end exterior	☐ ridge center	☐ lateral exterior
☐ gable end interior/flush	☐ ridge off-center	☐ removed
	☐ slope center	☐ other
	☐ slope off center	☐ unknown

Windows

☐ fixed divided ☐ bay ☐ sliding ☐ 1 / 1 ☐ 9 / 9 ☐ 4 / 1 ☐ 9 / 6 ☐ stained
☐ single-hung ☐ oriel ☐ replacement ☒ 2 / 2 ☐ 12 / 12 ☐ 6 / 1 ☐ multi- ☐ diamond
☐ batten ☒ double-hung ☐ Palladian ☐ unknown ☐ 4 / 4 ☐ 2 / 1 ☐ 9 / 1 ☐ unknown
☐ fixed single ☐ triple-hung ☐ casement ☐ other ☐ 6 / 6 ☐ 3 / 1 ☐ 12 / 1 ☐ 3 / 2 ☒ other

Doors/Surrounds

☐ batten ☐ flush ☐ fanlight ☐ screened ☐ Federal ☐ other
☐ french ☐ glazed ☐ sidelights ☐ replacement ☐ Greek Revival
☐ 2 number ☒ panel ☐ partially glazed ☐ transom ☐ unknown ☐ Queen Anne

Porch

☐ gallery ☐ porte-cochere ☒ integrated ☐ enclosed
☐ portico ☒ full width ☐ wrap ☐ unknown
☐ stoop ☐ balcony ☐ partial width ☐ peripteral ☐ other
☐ verandah ☐ loggia ☐ attached ☐ screened

Secondary

☐ gallery ☐ porte-cochere ☐ integrated ☐ enclosed
☐ portico ☐ full width ☐ wrap ☐ unknown
☐ stoop ☐ balcony ☐ partial width ☐ peripteral ☐ other
☐ verandah ☐ loggia ☐ attached ☐ screened

Additions and Alterations

date	description	impact
N/A		I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S
		I M S

**Context**

☐ Plantation Agriculture (1750-1945)
☒ Creole Architecture (1750 - 1900)
☐ Upland South Culture (1820 -1945)
☐ New Orleans as Seaport (1718 -1945)
☐ Transportation Systems (1812 -1845)
☐ Historic Lumber Industry (1880-1920)
☐ Rice Boom (1880-1945)
☐ Oil and Gas Industry (1903-1945)
☐ Anglo-American Architecture (1800-1945)

Significance

☐ agriculture ☐ religion
☒ architecture ☐ science
☐ archeology ☐ social history
☐ art ☐ transportation
☐ commerce
☐ communications
☐ community planning and development
☐ conservation
☐ economics
☐ education
☐ engineering
☐ entertainment/recreation
☐ ethnic heritage
☐ exploration/settlement
☐ health/medicine
☐ industry
☐ invention
☐ landscape architecture
☐ law
☐ literature
☐ maritime history
☐ military
☐ performing arts
☐ philosophy
☐ politics/government

Narrative

Standing Structure 55-1113, consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling. Since the interior of the structure could not be accessed, the floor plan is not known; however, it appears to be associated with the massed plan, side-gabled family. Standing Structure SS-1 is slightly rectangular in plan, one story in height, and it measures 8.5 x 9.5 m (27.9 x 31.2 ft) in size. A more detailed description of this building is attached to this form as an addendum.

History

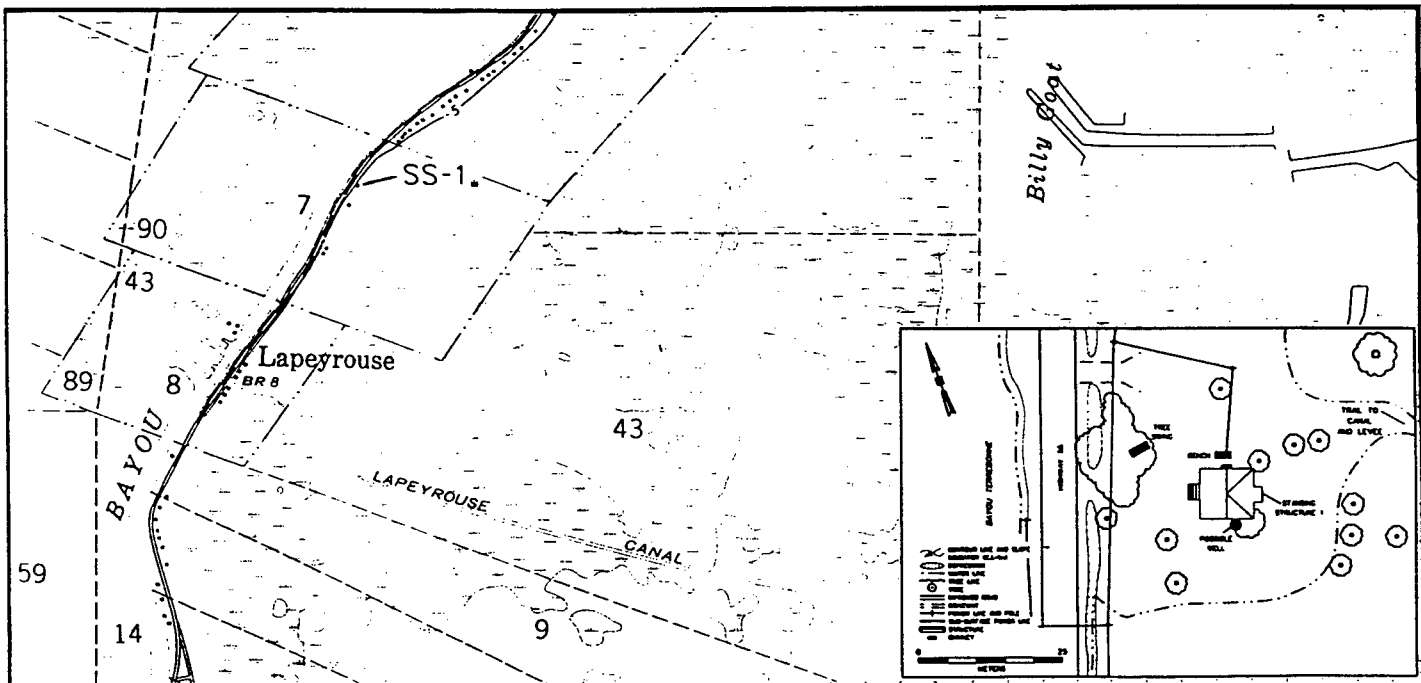
Sources

Robblee, Patrick P., Matthew J. Keelean, Colleen Hanratty, Jeremy Pincoske, and William P. Athens
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Outbuildings

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 - single crib barn | 4 - storage/misc. shed | 7 - corn crib | 10 - garconier | 13 - office | 16 - privy |
| 2 - double crib barn | 5 - smoke house | 8 - coop | 11 - pigeonnier | 14 - machine shed | 17 - stable |
| 3 - transverse-crib barn | 6 - spring/well house | 9 - quarters | 12 - kitchen | 15 - garage | 18 - other |

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____	type: _____
date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____	date: e / c _____
comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____	comment: _____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



Standing Structure 55-1113 was identified by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. during Phase I cultural resources survey and archeological inventory of the proposed Morganza to the Gulf Feasibility Study. The structure is located along the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne approximately 700 m (2,296.6 ft) upstream from the confluence of that bayou and Lapeyrouse Canal. The building is situated between Louisiana Highway 55 and a wetland. Standing Structure 55-1113 lies on a distributary natural levee and at an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) NGVD. It consists of a symmetrical, wood frame, National style, side-gabled dwelling. Since the interior of the structure could not be accessed, the floor plan is not known; however, it appears to be associated with the massed plan, side-gabled family. Standing Structure 55-1113 is slightly rectangular in plan, one story in height, and it measures 8.5 x 9.5 m (27.9 x 31.2 ft) in size. The configuration of the roof is unique in that the front (facing) half is side-gabled, while the rear (eastern) half contains a cross gable. The structure contains slightly overhanging eaves on all four sides with rafters exposed along the front (western) elevation of the dwelling. The roof consists of corrugated metal. A brick chimney is positioned along the northern gable wall of the dwelling. A well or cistern is located along the south elevation of the structure.

Standing Structure SS-1 is supported by masonry (brick and cinder block) piers; the cinder block piers likely represent replacements. The structure is wood frame, with a braced frame construction. Standing Structure 55-1113 is clad in both cut and hand-planed wooden planks; the planks are horizontally oriented along the front (western) elevation of the dwelling as well as along the northern and southern sides; the planks are vertically oriented along the wall of the rear (eastern) elevation of the dwelling, but they are horizontally oriented along the rear gable. The vertical planks are lapped, while the horizontal planks are flush. The exterior of Standing Structure 55-1113 is painted yellow on the front (western) side, but the sides and rear of the dwelling have not been painted. No evidence of the aluminum siding reported by Leslie was identified on the structure.

The front porch of Standing Structure 55-1113 spans the entire façade of the eastern side of the dwelling and it is contained beneath the principal roof. The front porch contains four squared wooden columns and two wooden steps with a railing. The porch floor is comprised of flush, cut planks painted gray. Other than the fact that the front (eastern) façade of the dwelling is painted yellow, there is no ornamentation associated with the front porch. The back porch consists of a simple, extended deck comprised of flush boards and it lacks a roof.

The front door at Standing Structure 55-1113 is wooden and paneled and it contains three windows; a ghost seam running around the boundaries of the front door suggests that at one time the front entryway was much larger, but it since has been replaced with a smaller opening. The back door of Standing Structure 55-1113 is paneled with no windows. The front (eastern) side of the dwelling contains two windows, one to either side of the front door; both windows are double hung (3/2). The southern and northern sides of Standing Structure 55-1011 contain four windows each; two are positioned on the main floor and two are incorporated into the gable. Each of these windows is double hung (3/2 on the main floor and 2/2 on the gable). There are no windows on the rear (eastern) side of the dwelling.

The actual date of construction for Standing Structure 55-1113 is unknown, but the estimated date is early to mid-nineteenth century. The National style generally dates from post ca. 1850 to 1890, but it also continues into the twentieth century. The simple, symmetrical floor plan of Standing Structure SS-1, a four-cornered dwelling that is probably two rooms wide by two rooms deep, however, is characteristic of buildings constructed prior to ca. 1850.

In summary, Standing Structure 55-1113 consists of a mid-nineteenth century, National style, massed plan, side-gabled dwelling. It is a distinguishable entity that appears to be characteristic both of the National style and of the nineteenth century. In addition, it contains at least one unique architectural attribute in the roof configuration; the roof combines elements of both side-gabled and cross-gabled forms. Standing Structure 55-1113 is situated in a rural area that appears to retain integrity of setting. Lastly, the building is occupied and well maintained. These results suggest that Standing Structure 55-1113 may possess research potential as an exemplar of a mid-nineteenth century National style dwelling. This structure may possess the qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (36 CFR 60.4 [c]). Avoidance or additional recordation of Standing Structure 55-1113 is recommended.