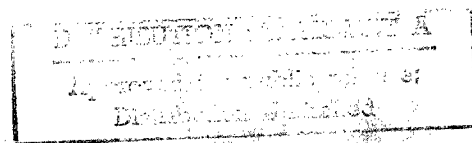


Report Number: CEMVN/PD-98/01

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54) Ascension Parish, Louisiana



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**ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
AT DARROW (16AN54)
ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA**

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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE Feb 1998		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final 1997-1998
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54), Ascension Parish, Louisiana			5. FUNDING NUMBERS C DAW29-97-M-0310	
6. AUTHOR(S) Thomas R. Wheaton, Susan Travis, Denise Messick, Lisa O'Steen, Leslie Raymer				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) New South Associates, Inc. 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave. Stone Mountain, GA 30083			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER New South Technical Report 492	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U S Army Corps of Engineers New Orleans District CEMNVN-PD-RN P O Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160-0267			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER CEMNVN/PD-98/01	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This report details the results of an archeological data recovery project at Darrow, Ascension Parish, Louisiana (16AN54). This project was conducted in preparation for levee enlargement and concrete slope paving on the left bank of the Mississippi River fronting Darrow. The project will impact parts of the pre-1932 occupation of Darrow. Data recovery was intended to obtain primarily artifactual data from the original town deposits with which to examine questions of: archeological analysis methods in a Louisiana river town, inter and extra regional trade, comparisons with other river towns in other regions, plantation versus urban material cultural deposits and early rural versus later urban diet. Five areas were opened with a backhoe exposing buried historic deposits, four of which were widened and then sampled with 18, three-foot square, excavation units. A total of 3,075 square feet (291m ²) was thus exposed. A variety of analysis techniques were used to aid in dating and interpreting the site. Over 130 liters of soil were floated and water screened, and the material was analysed by a zooarcheologist and ethnobotanist. Conclusions about the town and about the practice of archeology in urban settings were drawn and the project area was released for construction.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Archeology, urban, historic Mississippi nineteenth century, twentieth century plantation, Ascension Parish, Louisiana			15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL	



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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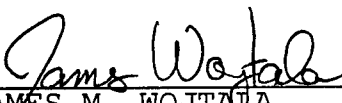
Planning Division
Environmental Analysis Branch

To the Reader:

The following report provides a discussion on the archeological data recovery of Darrow (16AN54), located in Ascension Parish, Louisiana. The purpose of the investigations was to mitigate adverse effects from construction of the Marchand to Darrow Levee Enlargement and Concrete Slope Pavement project, an item of the Mississippi River Levees project. The investigations were designed, funded, and guided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, as part of our cultural resources management program.

Under compliance procedures, site 16AN54 was considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under 36 CFR 60.4 (a-d), specifically under criteria d. An action plan was developed, coordinated, and approved with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

As a result of these investigations, the research potential of portions of the site within the area of project impact has been exhausted and the area was released for construction. We commend the outstanding efforts and careful scholarship of the authors.



JAMES M. WOJTALA
Archeologist



R. H. SCHROEDER, JR.
Chief, Planning Division

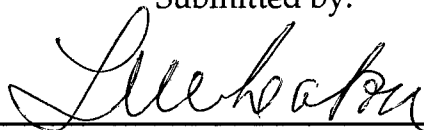
ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT DARROW (16AN54)

ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA

Submitted to:

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New South Technical Report 492

February 21, 1998

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those at New South Associates and outside who helped bring this project to a successful conclusion. First, I would like to thank Jim Wojtala of the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers who was understanding when weather conditions began to affect the project schedule and to help alleviate the burdens imposed by stopping a project in the middle before resuming it again. Jill Yakubik provided useful insights and put us on to one of the best backhoe operators we have ever had the pleasure of working with, Roy Rouyea. Roy not only used his backhoe like a surgeon, but had worked on the testing phase and has worked and lived in the area his whole life, and was thus able to offer insights into stratigraphic anomalies. Mike Mahady at the Division of Archaeology in Baton Rouge was helpful in locating previous reports of use to this project, and even allowed us to take them home to Georgia for photocopying. Carl Kuttruff provided insights on his work at the Washington Post Office. I would especially like to thank Thurston Hahn and the folks at Coastal Environments for allowing us to use part of their draft report on Donner.

Successful completion of the oral history portion of this project would not have been possible without the assistance of numerous residents of Darrow and the surrounding vicinity. We are particularly indebted to retired postmaster Dorothy Duplessis for her enthusiasm in arranging introductions and meetings with several individuals who provided interviews. Ferna Strudwick and Virgie Melancon gave interesting informal accounts of their youth and childhood in Darrow. Boyce and Carmen Madere shared information and allowed photocopies of portions of their scrapbook on the Landry family. Others who assisted included Renee (Beebe) Waggespack of Darrow, and Al Robert of the Cabin Restaurant in Burnside. We appreciate all their generosity and help with this project.

The field crew for the first stage of field operations consisted of Lotta Murphy, Thad Murphy, Undine McEvoy, Tony Greiner, Cindy Rhodes, and Jennifer McGeehee. The second stage added Susan Travis, Julie Crowder-Ward, Matt Watts-Edwards, and Loren Bredeson. As always, it was a pleasure to work with an experienced and eager crew. The lab work was conducted by Susan Travis, assisted by Dea Mozingo and Matt Gurley, who washed, sorted and analyzed the artifacts and floated and sorted the soil and subsistence samples. Julie Cantley prepared the final report graphics. I would like to thank them all for a job well done.

Last, but by no means least, I would like to thank the other authors of this report without whom the job never would have been done on time. Susan Travis wrote

various parts of the report and took on the burden of much of the artifact analysis. Denise Messick interviewed the people of Darrow and wrote an interesting overview of the history of the project area. Lisa O'Steen analyzed the zooarcheological remains and wrote that section of the report, and Leslie Raymer provided an analysis of the ethnobotanical remains. While I owe them much, I must take responsibility for any errors, omissions or inadequacies of the report.

Tom Wheaton
Principal Investigator

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I. INTRODUCTION

The archeological data recovery project at Darrow, Ascension Parish, Louisiana (16AN54), was conducted for the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers in advance of the Marchand to Darrow Levee Enlargement and Concrete Slope Enlargement project located on the left bank of the Mississippi River (Figure 1). The data recovery project was conducted to mitigate impacts to parts of two city blocks of Darrow that were removed in 1932, when the present levee was constructed, leaving approximately the last two blocks of the town beneath or outside the levee.

The 1932 levee was the last of several levees built to protect Darrow. The levee prior to the present one was built around 1909 (Figure 2). The portion of the town examined by this project includes properties between the two levees (Figure 3).

The area between the river and the levee was used as a borrow pit during construction the 1932 levee leaving a narrow strip of undisturbed land near the levee, 20 to 35 feet (6.2-10.8m) wide. During the Phase I investigations conducted in 1994, this narrow strip of land was found to contain remains of the original town of Darrow by Hinks et al. (1994).

The purpose of the present project was to obtain primarily artifactual data from the original town deposits with which to examine questions of: archeological analysis methods in a Louisiana river town, inter and extra regional trade, comparisons with other river towns in other regions, plantation versus urban material cultural deposits, and early rural versus later urban diet.

The field methods needed to collect the data to answer these questions were based on the results of magnetometer survey, excavation of five backhoe trenches, and excavation of three test units, completed during the Phase II site testing and conducted by Earth Search, Inc. during 1996 (Lee et al. 1997). The data recovery methods recommended included the excavation of five additional backhoe trenches and the excavation of 18 1x1 meter (3 foot square) test units.

Phase III data recovery fieldwork began on February 24, and continued until March 3, 1997, with a seven person crew, including the Principal Investigator. At that time, it had rained everyday, the river had risen to 20.5 feet (6.3m) at Donaldsonville (the site averages 20.62 amsl), and the river was projected to flood the site in 10 to 15 feet (3.1x4.6m) of water (which it ultimately did). In the interests of levee integrity, work was suspended until the river had gone back down and low water could be projected. The second stage of fieldwork began on June 9 and

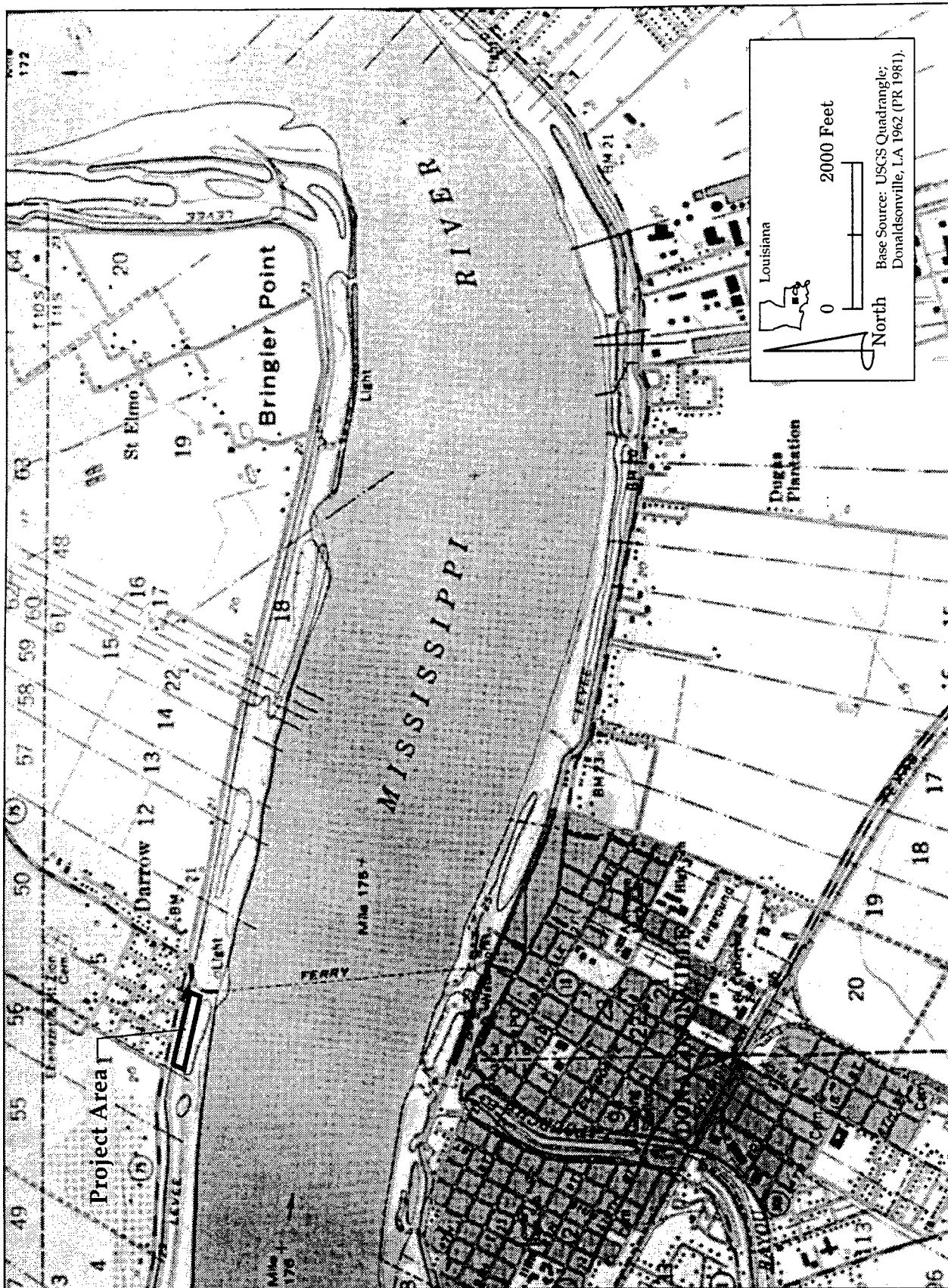


Figure 1. Location Map

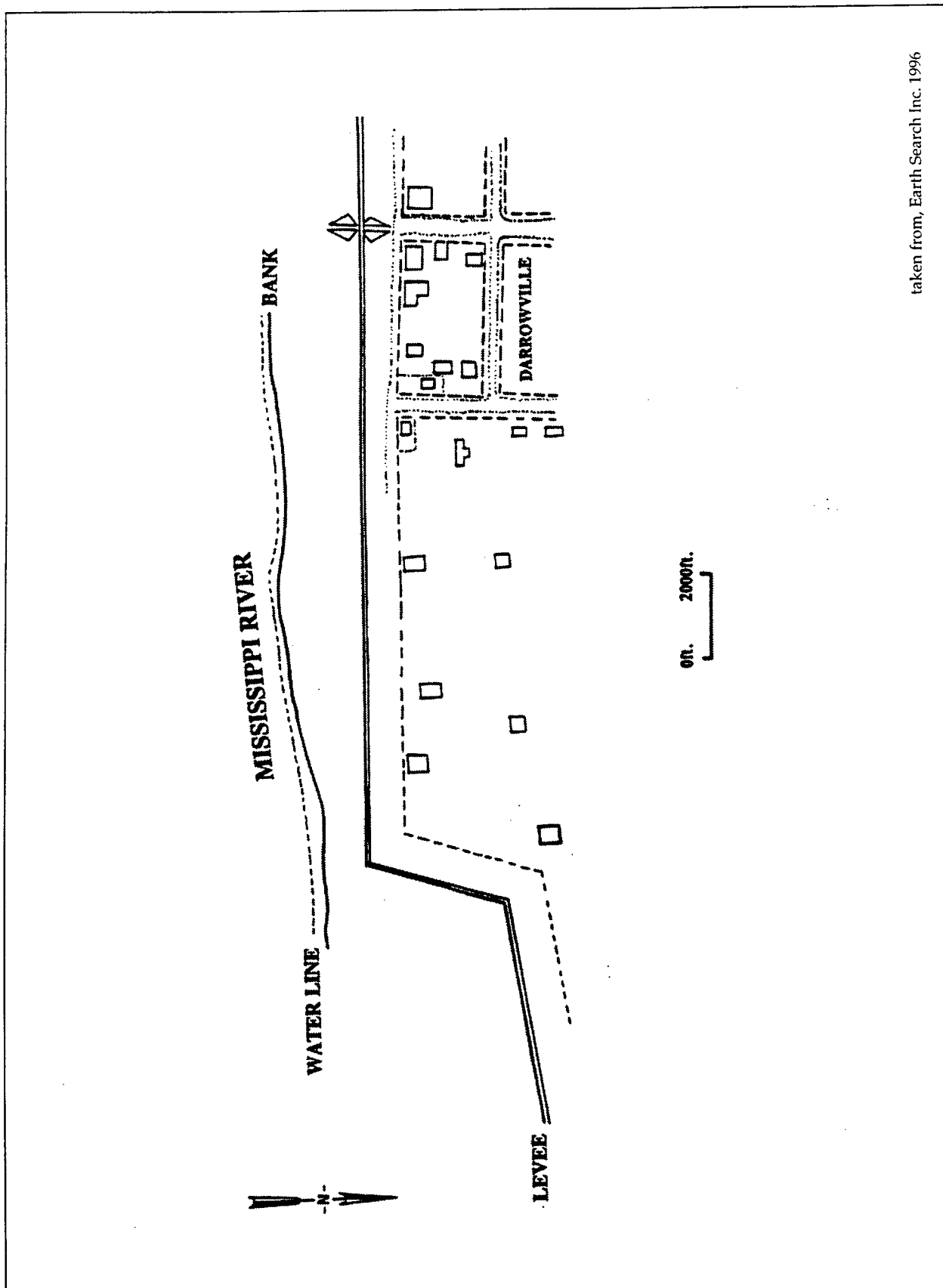


Figure 2. 1909 Map of Early Levee

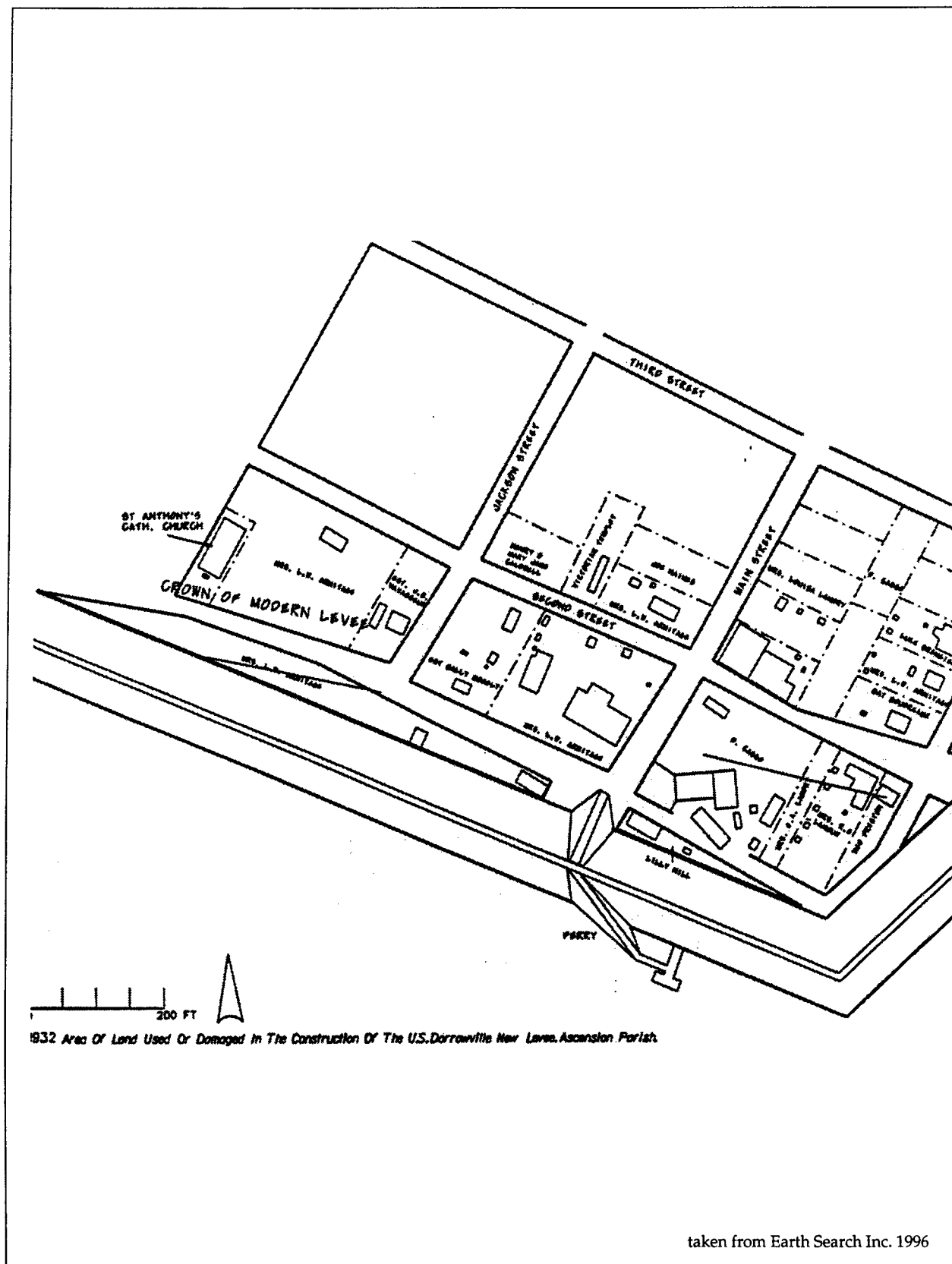


Figure 3.
U.S. Darrowville New Levee Map, 1932

continued until June 13 with a crew of seven, including the Principal Investigator. Work in this second stage proceeded much faster than the earlier stage, due primarily to sunny, hot weather, and not a single rainstorm. As a result, the amount of fieldwork was extended from the originally contracted 14 test units to the final number of 18.

Historical and archival research was conducted during the week of May 5 to 10, 1997, or between the two stages of fieldwork. This research complemented the historic overview completed in 1996 by Earth Search, Inc. as part of their archeological testing at the Darrow site. The new research focused on the more recent past, particularly circa 1900 through 1932, with emphasis on the Mississippi river front section of Darrow that was most affected by the 1932 levee setback. Social and cultural history obtained from oral interviews was also an important component of this research.

In accordance with the data recovery plan, a detailed management summary was prepared and submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District in June, 1997. The summary was coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, and the project area was released for construction on July 8, 1997.

PROJECT SETTING

Darrow is located in Ascension Parish on the left bank of the Mississippi River approximately at river mile 176. Since the 1883 Mississippi River Commission Chart 69, the riverbank at Darrow has remained stable (Lee et al. 1997; Hinks et al. 1994). The site's physiographic setting is the natural levee adjacent to the river that has received from one and one half to three feet (1.5-3.0m) of silt deposits since the 1932 levee was built. The moderately deep alluvial deposits were easily seen in the backhoe trenches. The presence of alluvial deposits on top of the archeological stratum is also shown by the difference in surface elevation at the base of the levee on the river side which is approximately two feet (62cm) higher than the elevation of River Road at the base of the landward side of the levee. The surface elevation decreases at an average rate of five feet (1.5m) per mile (2.6km) extending back from the river terrace, where Darrow is located, to the backswamp area farther inland (Lee et al. 1997). Therefore, the highest, best drained soils are closer to the river where most of the occupied lots of Darrow were and still are located.

Across the river, which runs from west to east at Darrow, is the parish seat of Donaldsonville, which is in turn located at the juncture of Bayou LaFourche, once

an important Mississippi River distributary. The location of Darrow is therefore the result of both physical and cultural determinants: high, well-drained soils near the river; and the location of the parish seat, and until the past few decades the most important and largest town in Ascension Parish, across the river. Darrow came into existence as the result of a strategically placed ferry, eventually developing into a bedroom and service community to Donaldsonville.

RESULTS

A total of five areas were examined with backhoe trenches (Areas 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10) and four of these were expanded to expose wider areas (Areas 6, 8, 9, and 10). Eighteen 3x3 foot (1x1m) test units were excavated once the trenches were completed. Trench stratigraphy, locations of features and exposed midden were used to place the 18 test units across the site. Four features were also excavated.

Except for one area near the center of the site historic midden deposits were found at an elevation of between 18.51 and 18.71 amsl (5.70 and 5.76m). This midden varied in thickness from 0.42 to 1.47 feet (13-45cm), and was covered with 1.48 to 2.73 feet (45-84cm) of alluvium. The deeper alluvium and thicker midden were found on the western end of the site. This area was also a foot or so higher in elevation than the rest of the site.

Few features were encountered by the project. This may have been due in part to the high water table, but the few features that were found seemed to indicate that there were simply few features. A posthole in Trench 9 showed that despite difficulties with high water causing the lower walls and floors of units to be muddy or under water most of the time, it was possible to identify such features, but no others were encountered. All of the features were visible at the top of the historic deposits indicating that the deposits had not been disturbed since the town was moved. None of the features corresponded to a particular building on the historic maps. The reasons for this are discussed in more detail below.

The dearth of artifact-containing features severely restricted the ability of this project to address many of the questions posed, beyond general questions of overall artifact assemblages and limited comparisons with other sites. The lack of features during the first stage of work in March is the primary reason for opening up large stripped areas in June and excavating additional 3x3 foot (1x1m) units.

The nature of the artifacts, i.e. their relatively small size and the lack of complete or nearly complete artifacts, is a result of the nature of the deposits they came from, general yard deposits rather than closed features where complete artifacts would be expected to have been in a better state of preservation.

Despite the problems presented by limited numbers of artifacts and the lack of good closed contexts, this project has been able to address a number of issues and to gather information which will be useful in future comparative studies of small town Louisiana.

The following chapter presents the research goals and the methods used to obtain data to reach those goals. Chapter III presents the historic framework within which the rest of the research was carried out. Chapter IV presents the archeological fieldwork and results. The artifacts and laboratory analysis are discussed in Chapter V, an examination of subsistence in Chapter VI, and comparisons with other sites in Louisiana and the South in Chapter VII. Chapter VIII presents some concluding thoughts.

Appendix A contains a complete inventory of the artifacts and is also keyed to the artifact patterning scheme employed by Whelan et al. (1988), as well as the more traditional method employed by South (1977). Appendix B lists the artifacts used for *terminus post quem* dates with appropriate references, and Appendix C presents the faunal data. Appendix D lists the artifacts used for *terminus post quem* dating with their dates and references. Appendix E presents our translation between South's and Whelan et al.'s artifact patterning systems.

II. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODS

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Two archeological studies had been conducted at the Darrow site (16AN54) before the present data recovery project. A cultural resources survey of two Ascension Parish revetment items was conducted by Hinks et al. (1994). The second study was a Phase II archeological evaluation of site 16AN54, resulting in a determination that the Darrow site was potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Lee et al. 1997).

The survey of the St. Elmo Revetment project area extended from approximately the eastern end of the modern town of Darrow one mile to the west (Hinks et al. 1994). Only one site was found in this area, 16AN54 represents portions of the original town of Darrow. Twenty-eight screened auger borings were put into the site to define its limits. The site extends from the Copper/T. Smith Yard access road over the levee on the east, to a fence line extending across the levee 1,148 feet (353.2m) to the west. According to the results of the auger tests and two 1x1 meter test units, the intact historic deposits from the Darrow occupation lie beneath a foot and a half (45cm) of alluvial deposits. Material from these deposits dated from the early twentieth century. Based on these data, Hinks et al. (1994:67) considered the site to be potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP, and recommended that additional testing be conducted to determine whether "important features or deposits are present".

In 1996, Earth Search, Incorporated, conducted extensive testing of 16AN54 in an attempt "to determine if features and/or important deposits exist within the undisturbed portions of 16AN54" (Lee et al. 1997:1). Fieldwork consisted of three phases: a magnetometer survey to locate metal concentrations; five backhoe trenches excavated to examine the metal concentrations; and three 1x1 meter test units placed near three of the trenches. Lee et al. (1997) tried to correlate the results of the magnetometer survey with the 1909 and 1932 maps of the area. Trenches 1, 2, and 3 did not correlate with known structures on the maps, while Trench 4 correlated with the Casso store and Trench 5 correlated with the residence of Mrs. R. E. Lanoux.

The results of testing showed that features were indeed present at the site. Trench 4 had a linear brick feature and a late nineteenth-century midden. Trench 5 had large amounts of burned material overlying a heavily disturbed brick chimney base. These features seemed to indicate that buildings once located on the site had

probably been removed rather than allowed to deteriorate after abandonment or to have burned down. The western end of the site near Trench 2 had evidence of an early nineteenth-century occupation, while the remainder of the site was probably occupied during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There was no midden in Trenches 1 and 3, although there was evidence of a gravel road in Trench 3. Three test units were excavated in or adjacent to Trenches 2, 4 and 5. These units were the only screened proveniences during testing, and even though grab samples were taken of the backhoed soils, the test unit artifacts are the only ones that can be used in a comparative analysis or that represent a nonbiased sample. Soil samples were taken from the middens in test units at Trenches 2 and 4.

The artifacts were analysed to determine the dates of occupation of the site. The primary dating technique was mean ceramic dating which produced a series of dates from the mid to late nineteenth century. However, it is unclear whether these dates are from unscreened alluvial proveniences or only the test units proveniences. Their analysis also showed that zooarcheological and ethnobotanical remains were present and could produce information on subsistence practices in Darrow during any subsequent data recovery.

Lee et al.'s (1997) report concluded that Trenches 1 and 3 did not contain significant deposits, and no further work was recommended in those areas. They concluded that Trench 2 contained a pre-town, early nineteenth-century deposit related to the Trasimond Landry Plantation occupation of LeBlanc deserved further work. They also recommended data recovery investigations in the area of Trench 4 and Trench 5, thought to be the Casso store, and the Lanoux residence, respectively. In addition they recommended a trench between Trench 2 and Trench 4 where there was a building noted on the 1909 map. This project followed these recommendations with respect to Trenches 2, 4 and 5. But the last trench recommendation was changed somewhat to more closely follow our interpretation of the historic maps.

INTERPRETATION OF THE HISTORIC MAPS

It is not known how Lee et al. (1997) overlaid the historic maps onto the archeological maps of the site, but it should be noted here that the overlays produced during the data recovery project do not agree completely with those of Lee et al.'s (1997) testing project. Where the archeology was conducted relative to the historic occupation, as represented by the historic maps, underlies nearly all of the assumptions and conclusions of the project. Therefore our reasons for how we chose to overlay the maps is pertinent.

The data recovery overlays are based upon mapping with a total station the archeological trenches and units outside the levee, as well as existing street corners within the town that correspond with street corners on the 1932 maps (Figure 4). These street corners include the intersection of what is now called First Street, or noted as Third Street on the maps, with Main and Washington Streets. We do not feel that simply overlaying the historic maps on modern maps is as accurate as overlaying historic maps on the actual modern locations. The scales and orientation of historic maps may or may not be very accurate in relation to the rest of the map. The relationships within the map are often more accurate. Rather than simply using the scales and orientations of the historic maps to overlay them on the archeological maps, the historic maps were enlarged and rotated until the road patterns on the historic maps overlay the actual road patterns as mapped by the total station. By doing this, any problems in the scales and azimuths were mitigated to some degree, providing what we feel is a truer representation of where the archeological work was performed with respect to the 1932 historic landscape. To get the 1909 map onto the overlay presented a different problem, i.e. none of the landmarks on that map are still accessible today as most are under the 1932 levee. Therefore, the 1909 map was overlaid on the 1932 map once it was enlarged and aligned (Figure 5).

Whichever method is used, historic maps are rarely as accurate as one would wish. For example, the 1932 Chart No. 46, Pontchartrain Levee District map (Figure 6) shows the buildings on the lot in a standardized, almost symbolic, manner and Washington Street has an unlikely kink in it. The 1932 U.S. Darrowville New Levee map shows much more detail of the buildings, with individual additions, ells, and a non-idealized orientation of some of the structures represented. For these reasons, the second map was considered the most accurate and was used by this project.

As a result of using the 1932 U.S. Darrowville New Levee map and aligning the map with actual landmarks in the present day town, our interpretation of what is located in the project area and the backhoe trenches is somewhat different from Lee et al.'s (1997:61). Table 1 presents Lee et al.'s (1997) interpretation of each area investigated, and what they found there, with New South Associates' interpretation and our results.

Table 1. Comparing Lee et al.'s (1997) and New South Associates' Interpretation of the Historic Maps.

<u>Area</u>	<u>ES Map</u>	<u>ES Results</u>	<u>NSA Map</u>	<u>NSA Results</u>
Trench 1	No Struct.	Few Artif./No Feat.	No Struct.	N/A
Trench 2/Area 6	No Struct.	Early 18th/Features	Road	Features
Trench 3	No Struct	Road	Road	N/A

Area 7	No Struct.	N/A	Barbershop	No Artif./No Feat.
Table 1 (cont.)				
Area 8	1909 Struct	N/A	Armitage Store	Features
Trench 4/Area 9	Casso Store	Features	Yard	Features
Trench 5/Area 10	Lanoux Resid.	Features	Lanoux Resid.	No Features

* Trench numbers are from testing; Area numbers are from data recovery

Lee et al.'s (1997) report did not provide an overlay of the trenches on the historic maps so it is unclear exactly where they placed their trenches with respect to the maps. This makes it a little difficult to compare our interpretation with theirs, but they did provide verbal descriptions for most of the trenches. Lee et al.'s (1997) report indicated that Trenches 1 and 3 did not correlate with any structures on the maps, and we agree.

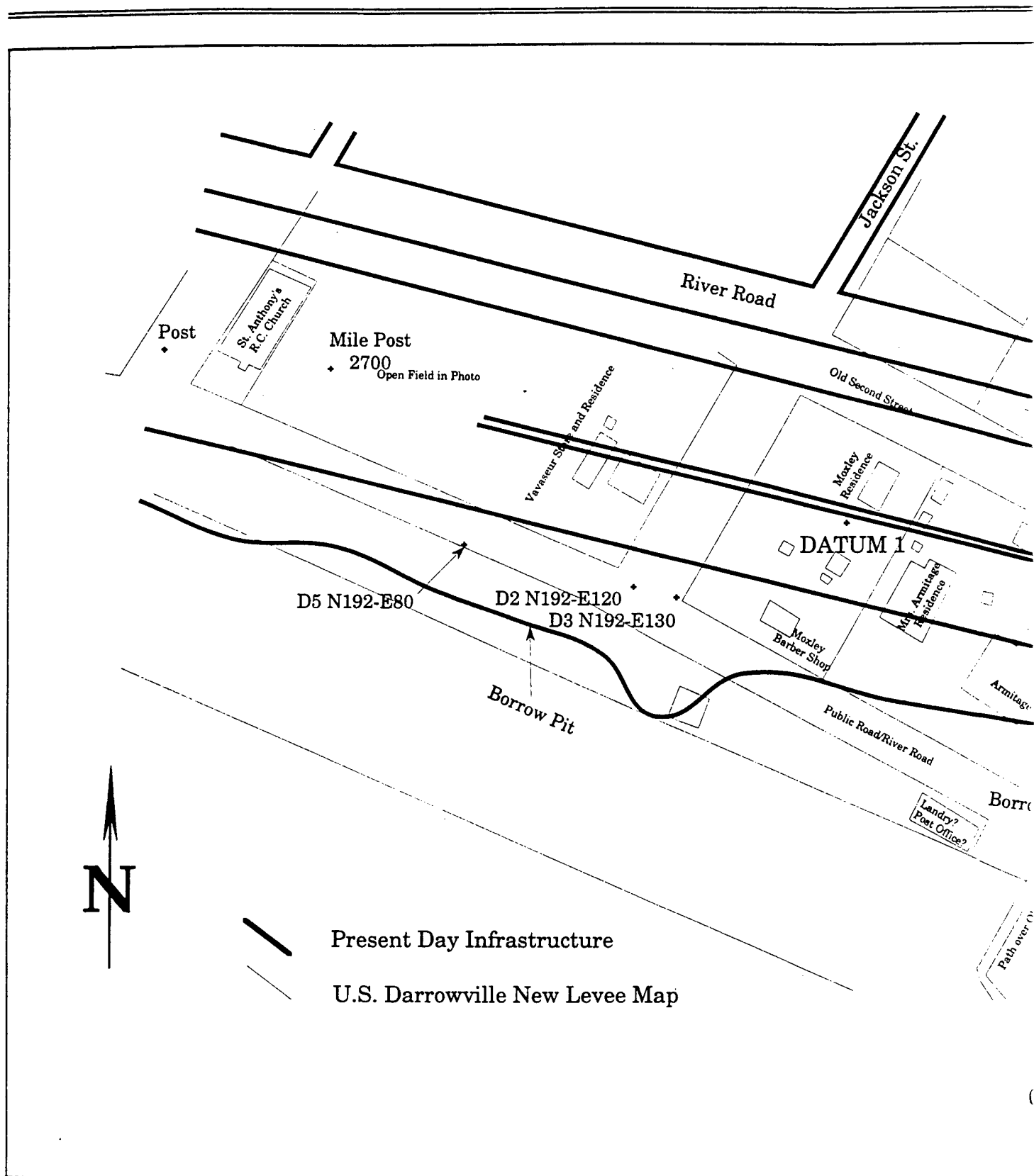
Our interpretation locates Trench 2 in Old First Street, while they state that the area had no structures. They do not mention a road. Data recovery found a midden and a possible brick pier base in the area, not a road. Lee et al.'s (1997) interpretation seems to be more accurate here.

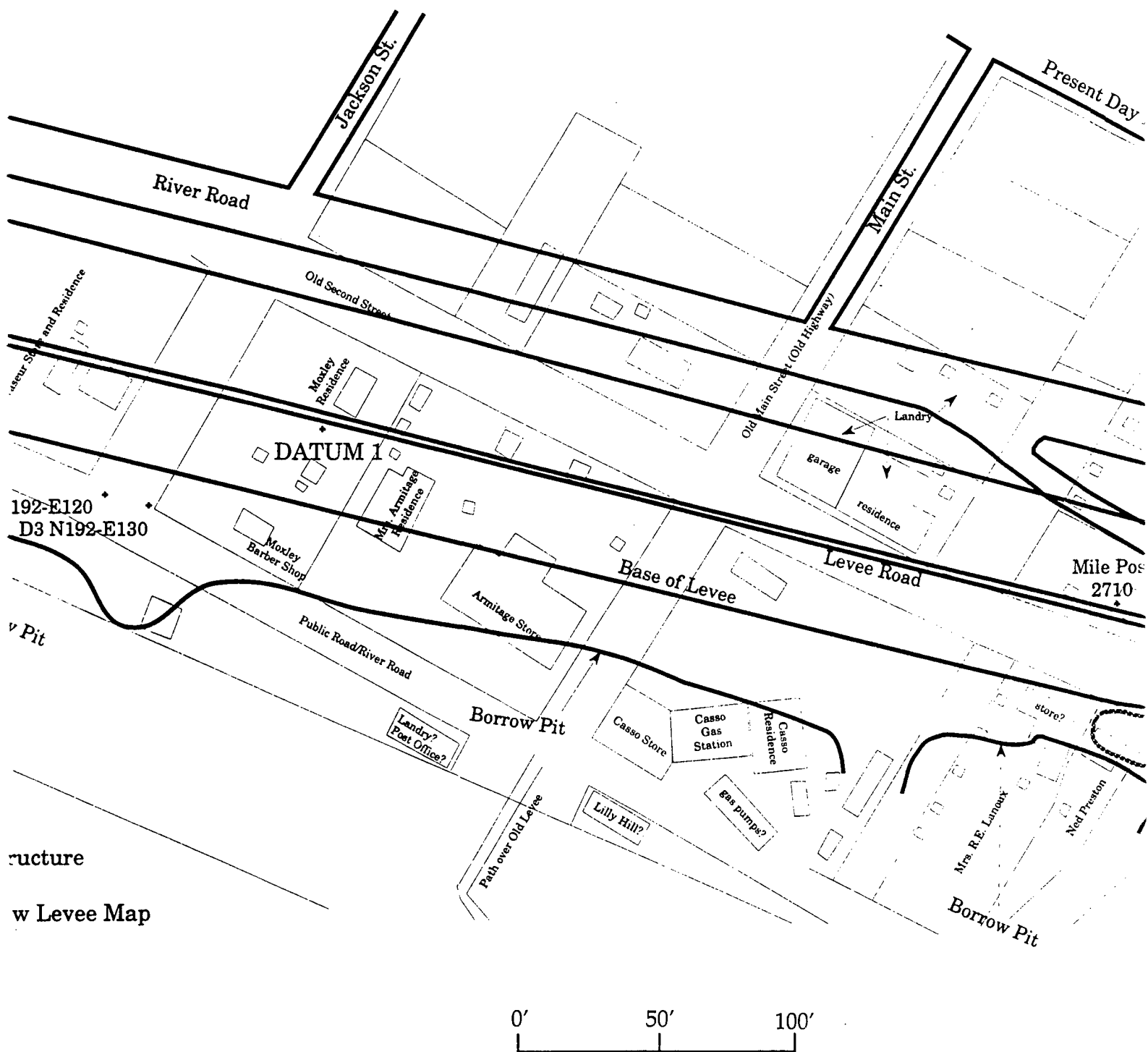
Their Trench 3 contained what they interpreted as a road and in our interpretation of the maps, Trench 3 was in the intersection of Jackson and the Old First Street. They make no mention of a road on the historic maps in this area. New South's interpretation appears more accurate in this case.

Lee et al. (1997) felt that the area investigated by Area 7 during the data recovery did not have any structures, while our interpretation indicated a possible structure representing the Moxley barbershop. The backhoe trench placed in this area during data recovery failed to produce artifacts or features. Since a barbershop cannot be expected to have much in the way of a midden, the lack of artifacts does not appear to support one interpretation over the other.

The area between Lee et al.'s (1997) Trenches 3 and 4 where there was no metal concentration or buildings following the Lee et al. (1997) interpretation, contains the Armitage residence and store under our interpretation. This area had the most artifacts and features and the second most dense midden on the site. New South's interpretation appears to be correct.

In Trench 4/Area 9 Lee et al. (1997) concluded that their trench had exposed buildings belonging to the Casso store complex. By our interpretation, this area was the back yard area of the Casso store complex, but a feature and midden were found there during data recovery. While there should not be a midden under the stores, there should not be structural evidence in the yard unless it is of unrecorded buildings. The functional evidence here is inconclusive.





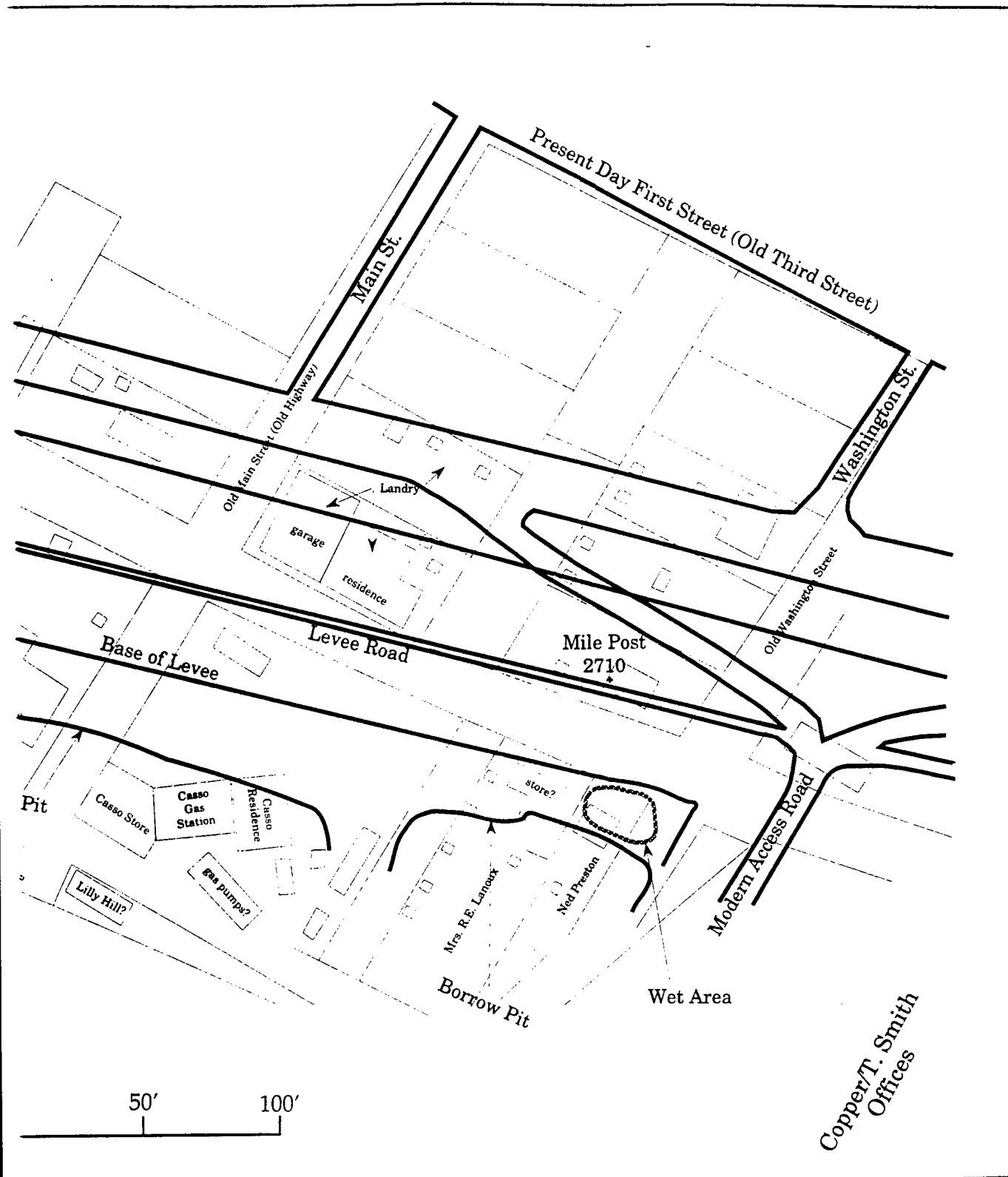
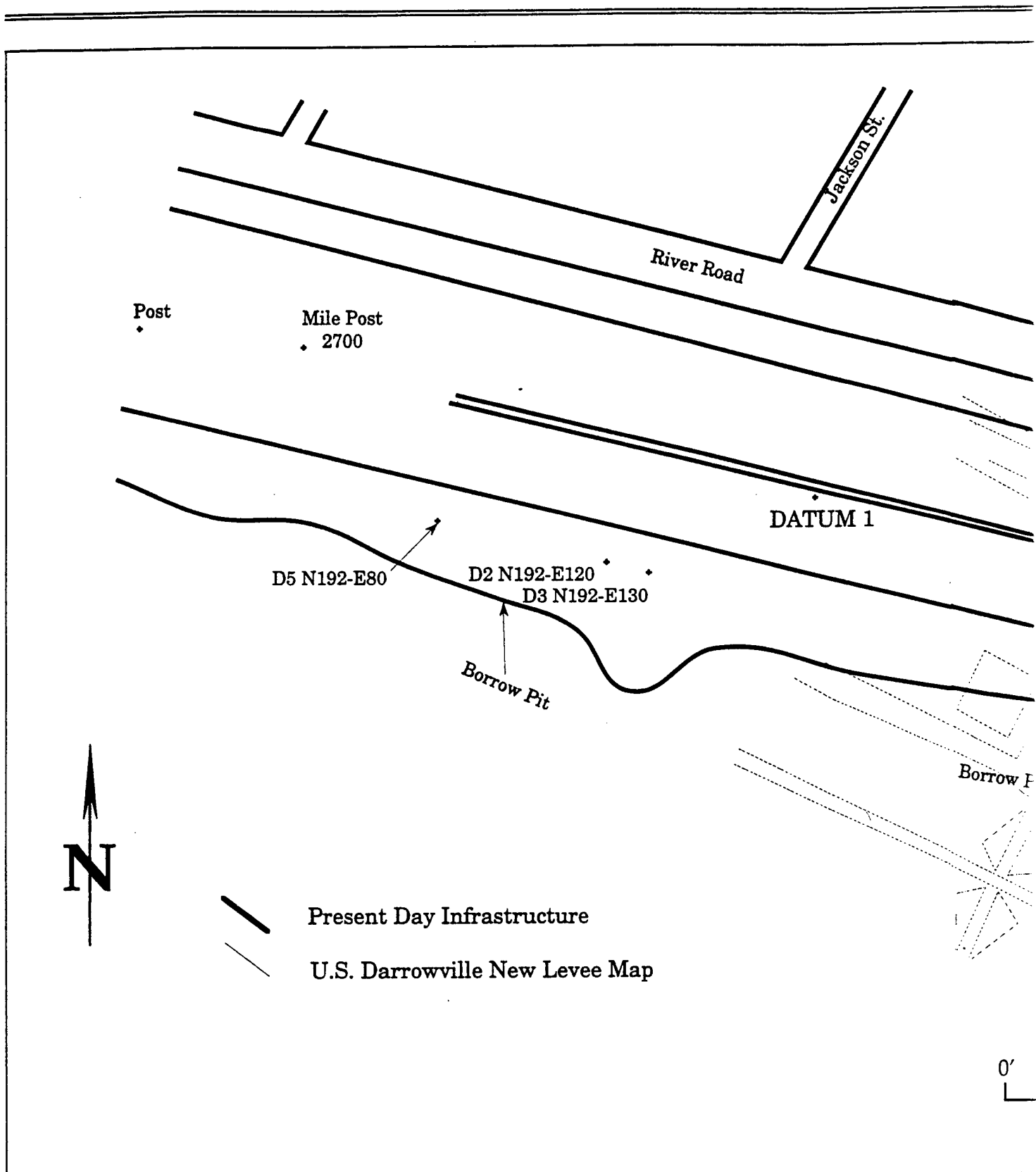


Figure 4.
Present Day Infrastructure Overlaid
on 1932 Levee Map



1

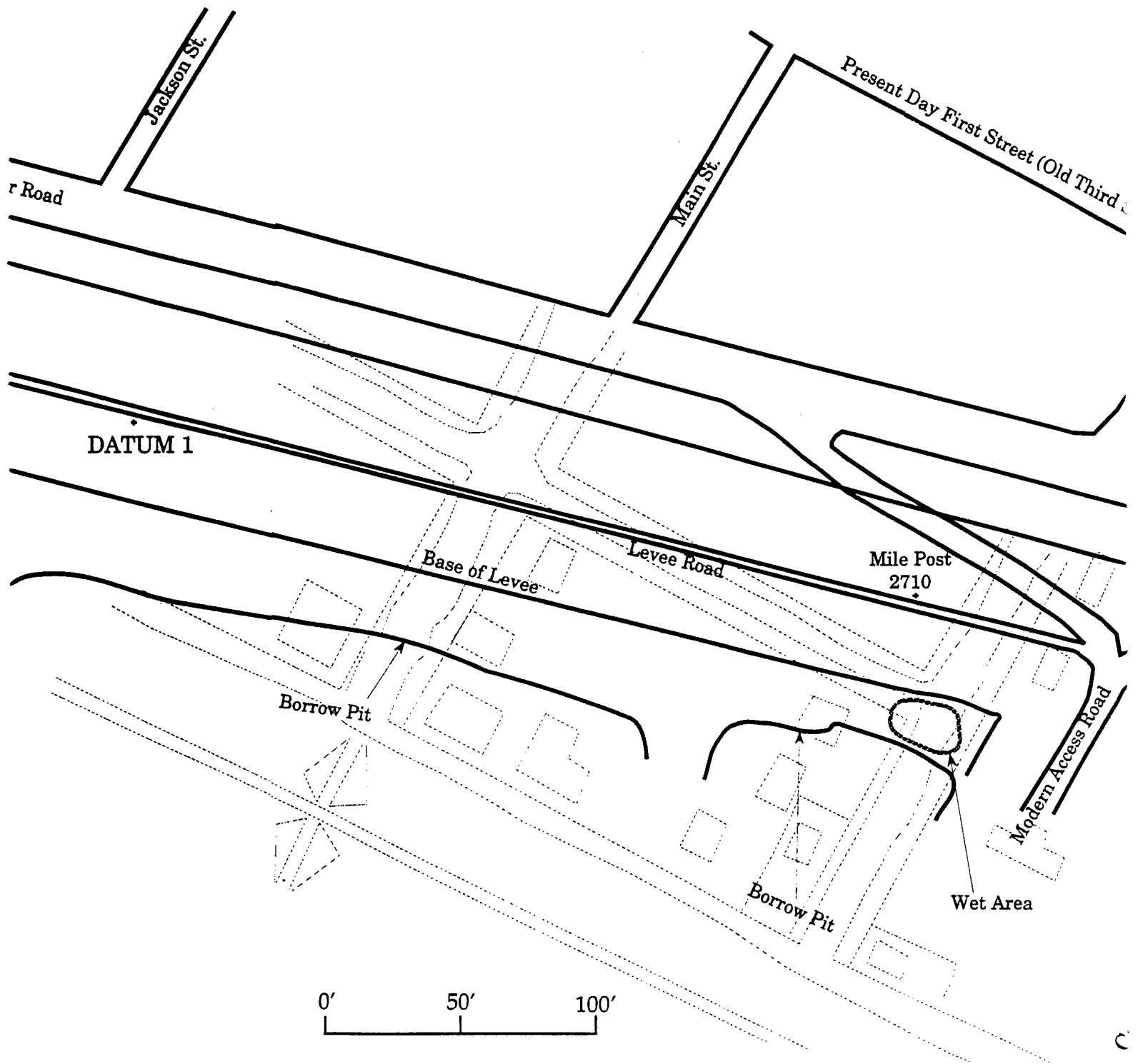


Figure 5.
Present Day Infra
on 1909 Levee Ma

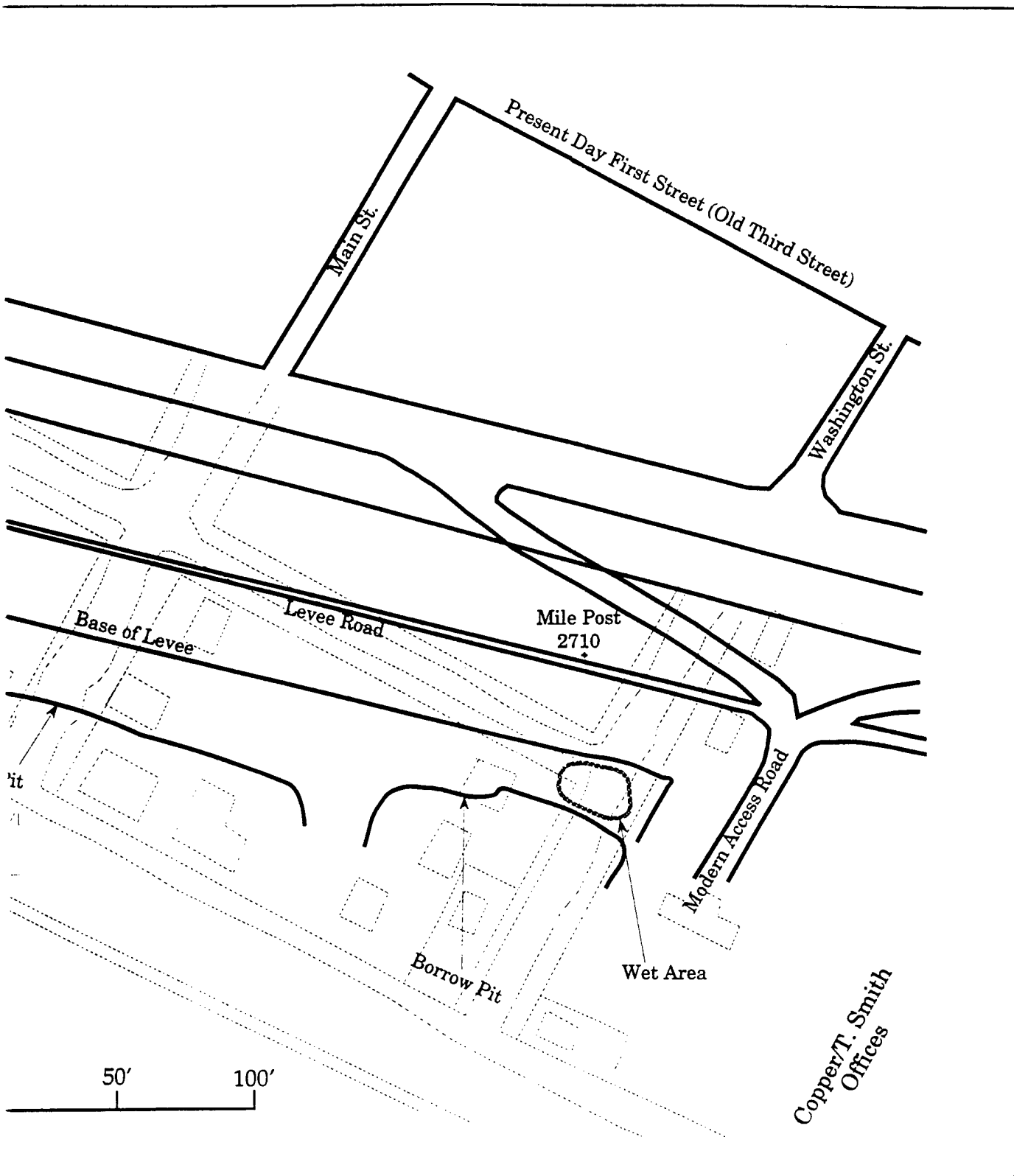


Figure 5.
Present Day Infrastructure Overlaid
on 1909 Levee Map

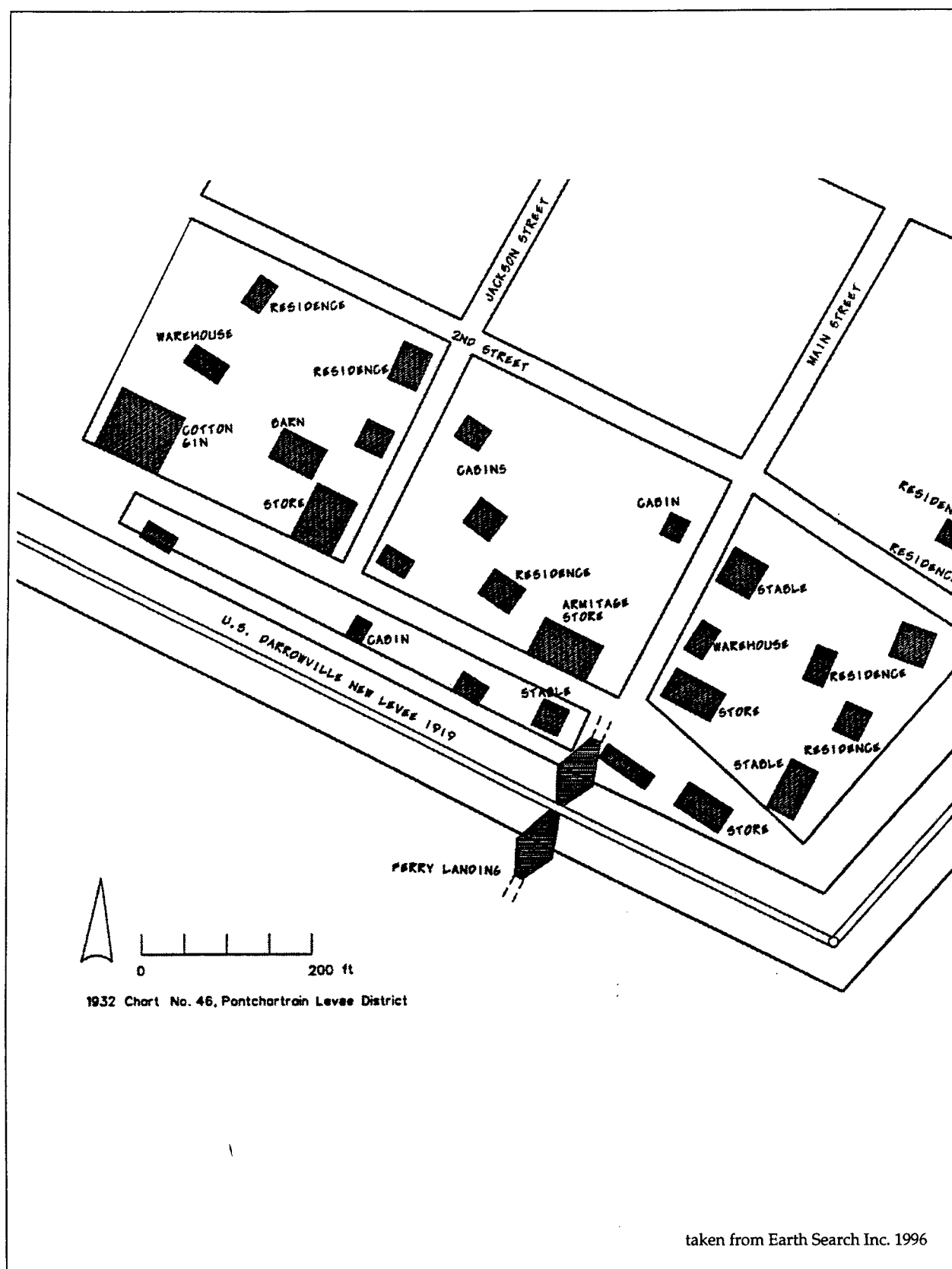


Figure 6.
Chart No. 46 Pontchartrain Levee District, 1932

Lee et al. (1997) felt that Trench 5/Area 10 was located in the vicinity of the Lanoux occupation (although exactly where is unknown), and we also agree, although we found no features that would represent a building. This area did have a yard sheet midden and an area with no midden that represent a house shadow. Again, the interpretation of the function of this area is inconclusive.

These legitimate differences in interpretation affect how the site or, more properly sites (we feel that each lot should be considered as a separate site), are approached. If Trench 4/Area 9 represents the Casso buildings and our Area 8 represents no identifiable structures then the interpretation of what is found will be significantly different than if Trench 4/Area 9 are a yard deposit and Area 8 is a deposit between the Armitage store and house. The inability to conclusively show which interpretation of the historic maps is correct makes it clear that statements about where one is located on a lot or whose artifacts are represented in an assemblage are impossible without opening areas large enough to define lot boundaries and road locations. Given the limited area between the borrow pit and the levee at 16AN54, even if the entire area were opened it would be impossible to completely define a lot or be certain of where one is located within a lot.

RESEARCH GOALS

A series of research questions to be addressed by this project was presented in the original scope of work. These questions were based in part upon Louisiana's *Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983). Taking into consideration Lee et al.'s (1997:123-127) research questions, New South Associates' proposal refined these research goals to tailor them to the situation presented at Darrow. The purpose of research goals is to provide a framework within which appropriate field and analytical methods can be developed to obtain the data contained in a site in a logical manner. As is often the case, however, changing circumstances in the field made it clear that certain questions could not be answered, while at the same time presented the potential for addressing other questions. The general questions in the scope of work are presented here.

How do the artifact assemblages from the two late nineteenth-century deposits at 16AN54 compare to each other in terms of quantity, quality, and variety? This question was narrowed somewhat and made to more specifically address the situation at Darrow. Does the assemblage from a private residence have more domestic debris than one from a store or warehouse? If not, how would such functional differences appear in the archeological record? This question was based on the understanding at the conclusion of the testing phase that the two sets of deposits found in Lee et al.'s (1997) Trenches 4 and 5 would provide additional

information about the Casso store and Lanoux residential occupations. As will be seen below, these deposits may have been erroneously interpreted at that time, and instead of two deposits there may have been only one of these deposits. Work in the Lanoux area of the site failed to develop much in the way of artifacts.

This question not only assumed that two nineteenth-century deposits would be found, but that the archeology would be able to retrieve fairly representative samples from these occupations. Comparing trash features from a commercial occupation with backyard sheet midden from a domestic site or with a roadside midden deposit would make it difficult to address such a question. Unfortunately, the little sliver of Darrow available for examination meant that there were no entire lots available for study, only portions of lots which might include the back of one lot, the structure on another and the front of another. Comparing the front lot deposits of one occupation with the backyard deposits of another and not having rear lot lines, where most trash and privies can be expected to be located, make meaningful comparisons difficult. Combining this fragmentary view of the town lots with the fact that the site is buried under a foot or two of alluvium, made it impossible to examine a complete lot of any type or even enough area to know where one was on a particular lot. As will be seen below, the historic maps, while useful, are also open to interpretation so that even they do not help to determine conclusively where the archeological samples came from.

There is also an underlying assumption with this and other questions posed in the scope of work that Darrow can be regarded as a single site with various functional areas, much like a plantation can be considered a single site with work areas, mainhouse compound, slave quarters, etc. The functions in a town might be a backyard deposit, a front yard deposit, a store, a residence, etc. However, comparing the back yard from one lot with the front yard of another or with a store assumes that all lots in a single town were essentially the same and that lots are unimportant as organizing units in an urban setting. We feel that lots were the units or in effect the plantations making up the urban setting, and comparing the slave quarter of one plantation with the mainhouse of another is not a fruitful exercise. To make such intrasite comparisons more rigorous, sampling of the town and complete lots is required, and these were not available in the small area of pre-1932 Darrow available for study. While comparisons will be made between the areas of Darrow examined by this project, the conclusions drawn are extremely tentative.

How do these (assemblages) compare with the early twentieth-century remains from this site? Along with the assumptions just enumerated, the purpose of such a question seems to rest on the assumption that archeological assemblages will change over time and that there are sufficient time markers in the material to differentiate the late nineteenth-century material from the early twentieth-century

material. While we feel that the first assumption is correct and archeological deposits do indeed change over time, we feel that the second assumption is ill-founded for two reasons.

Testing did not show a clear dichotomy or much potential for sealed features separating nineteenth-century and twentieth-century deposits at the site. Both the deposits at the presumed Casso and Lanoux occupations spanned the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, and these occupations could be expected to have mixed these two time periods to the point where they could not be differentiated in the generalized midden deposits.

Second, time markers differentiating the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are notoriously absent in historical archeology, despite recent work by Majewski (1994) and others. In fact, historical archeologists usually lump the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century together precisely because they cannot be effectively differentiated without extensive excavation, good closed contexts, collections of large artifact samples and accurate documentary sources. The level of effort allowed by this project was not enough to address such a question. Without significantly more fieldwork, including the complete hand excavation of historically known, datable lots and extensive feature excavation, such a study was considered to be beyond the ability of this project to answer.

It was felt that there was a time difference that might be explored at this site, and that is the difference between the pre-town plantation deposits at Lee et al.'s (1997) Trench 2 and the town deposits in Trenches 4 and 5. It should be possible to not only show diachronic differences, but also functional and perhaps status differences, as well, and therefore be possible to compare a plantation economy with an urban economy where location is held constant. Given that the site is located on the greatest economic thoroughfare in North America and was the site of a ferry landing during its pre and post town occupation, one would expect that the site would have quickly reflected changes in the availability of products from around the world with little or no time lag. This question of the availability of access and how this is reflected in the economies of a plantation, and later a town, could shed light on the degree to which the inhabitants were able or willing to partake of this world economy. However, as will be seen below the amount of material from the project that was attributable to a place of manufacture was insignificant, and the hoped for early occupation seems to have been mixed with the later town deposits.

Does the material culture at 16AN54 differ from that from contemporaneous rural communities elsewhere in North America? There have been a number of town site projects in the South and elsewhere that have already studied many of the questions posed for this site. Indeed, virtually all urban sites in the South (i.e. everything that is not a plantation, farmstead or industrial site) were small rural

communities. Among some of these studies are *Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Florence Marina State Park, Walter F. George Reservoir*, (Ledbetter and Braley 1989), *Archaeological Data Recovery of the Riverfront Augusta Site (9RI65)* (Joseph et al. 1993); *Urban Farmsteads: Household Responsibilities in the City* (Stewart-Abernathy 1986); *Shines Corner at Traveler's Rest, a Frontier Community* (Wheaton et al. 1993), *James City, North Carolina, Archaeological and Historic Study of an African-American Urban Village* (Wheaton and Reed 1990); and closer to home *Donner, Louisiana: Historical and Archaeological Investigations of an Early Twentieth-Century Sawmill Community* (Hahn and Schwab 1993), *Archaeology of an Early Twentieth-Century Black Community: The Good Land Cypress Sawmill Company, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana* (Whelan et al. 1988), and *Phase I/II Archaeological Survey and Data Recovery Investigations of the Proposed U.S. Postal Service Site (16SL177) Washington, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana* (Kuttruff 1996). A follow-up question would therefore be how does a small town site on a major transportation route differ with respect to access to extraregional goods from a town site on a backwater frontier (Traveler's Rest or Florence Marina State Park, or McBride's Barton), or from a similar town on a different river inhabited by African Americans (James City and Augusta), or from a highly structured planned, but isolated community such as Good Land or Donner? These questions assume a fairly equivalent level of investigation at the sites which is not always available. However, such questions are not as dependant on lots or where the samples come from in lots as some of the other questions posed.

What was the extent and nature of the regional and interregional trade as reflected in the material assemblages recovered from the Darrow Site? This and the previous question assumed that it would be possible to identify objects made within the region from those made outside it. As just noted, the Mississippi River should have made products from the outside world, not just other regions of the South or even the industrial north, easily available to the inhabitants. On the other hand, few if any regions in the United States have the background information on regional manufacturers to even begin talking about local or intraregional trade. Even for stoneware, which is often cited as locally made, there are few areas where local stoneware manufacturers have been studied with a view to archeological assemblages. Therefore, it was thought to be more lucrative to identify the material made from large U.S. manufactures in the north compared to that from England and Europe, and see how these differ from similar sites that did not have such easy access to these goods. One would expect that Darrow would have a higher percentage of such material simply because of proximity and ease of access, regardless of the status of the inhabitants. Unfortunately, this question could not be addressed for the same reason noted above, few marks or manufacturers could be identified in the data.

What was the diet of the inhabitants of the Darrow site? This is a generally applied question that can and should be asked of every site. Once it is known what the inhabitants were eating, more interesting questions of where the foodstuffs were being produced and how they were grown and transported, might be able to be asked. Another general question, *How do the subsistence systems (of) the late nineteenth-century components compare to those from the early twentieth-century?* suffered from the same difficulty of identifying time markers for these two periods as noted above, and it was felt this could not be answered by this project.

What was the relative importance of wild and domestic resources for each of the components at 16AN54? This is a question often asked of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century plantation sites, and usually involves assumptions about status. When the owner deposits have large amounts of wild foods, it is often assumed that he was so well off he could afford to have slaves provide such "delicacies", and the slaves could not afford to do so, were not allowed to do so, or did not want to eat wild foods. When the slave occupation has more wild food sources it is assumed that they had more time with which to "supplement" their diet, and the owner would not deign to eat wild foods since he could afford better domestic food sources. This circular reasoning has not prevented several elaborate theories on why wild food resources are present on particular types of sites. Perhaps the earliest such theory was begun by work on the Georgia Coast (Otto 1975; Singleton 1980 and 1985, Joseph 1989). This theory initially stated that plantation labor systems and the isolation of sea island cotton and low-country rice and indigo plantations allowed slaves the time to hunt and fish, and that gang labor systems in the later and more highly structured upland cotton plantations would not allow for such freedom. By the mid-nineteenth century, Mississippi River sugar and cotton plantations were generally thought to have gang labor systems and therefore less time for hunting and fishing to provide dietary supplements. However, in the case of Darrow, fishing in the Mississippi River may have been a significant food source that had little to do with status or plantation labor systems.

What was the relative importance of professionally butchered meats? This question is often asked to provide differentiation between rural sites where meat cuts were presumably obtained by hacking with an axe or cleaver, while urban sites were more sophisticated and could afford full-time specialists who used saws. This has never been proven historically to any great degree that we are aware of, and there is nothing to prevent a farmer from using a saw or an urban housewife from using a cleaver. The dichotomy of broken versus sawed bones may be a general indication of a temporal difference as people found that sawed meats were easier on the teeth and made for more readily identifiable, and therefore saleable, cuts of meat than the splintering caused by hacking. At any rate, the difference is usually more often cited as a rural-urban identifier during the eighteenth and early nineteenth

century as the Georgian mindset evolved into a Victorian/industrial revolution mindset. Such a difference in a small town like Darrow might mean that a housewife was cutting up individual cuts of meat for single meals versus buying such cuts from a butcher, therefore reflecting a more self-sufficient economy than would normally be expected in an urban setting.

What are the different use areas of 16AN54, and how do these change over time? Again, this question depended on fairly fine temporal markers for the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and disregards the importance of identifying lots and defining where one is within a lot. In addition, it was expected that many features would not have clearly datable artifacts, and thus a large number would need to be excavated to obtain a usable sample that would be able to provide a preponderance of evidence. As will be seen, few features were found.

The next questions assume that such dating is possible, and asks, *If so, what do they tell us about the construction of the buildings? and If not, what do they tell us about the destruction (razing) of these structures to build the 1932 levee?* We would like to point out that in order to date a building, artifacts from features directly associated with the construction of that building, foundations, postholes, etc., must contain datable material. Such datable material is scarce for two reasons. The first is that such features rarely have significant amounts of any kind of artifact because construction is usually conducted early in the history of a site when the site did not have a lot artifacts laying around to fall into features. The second is that even if there were lots of artifacts laying around, the late nineteenth-early twentieth century has few artifacts that can be used for fine time distinctions. This makes it nearly impossible to clearly delineate a house that was built in 1880, from one in 1900, or 1920. Many more structures and much more area than was planned for 16AN54 would need to be examined to provide such information. Answers to such questions are probably better and more efficiently answered by additional historic research than through archeology. On the other hand, it was hoped that archeology would be able to address questions about the actual razing of the structures in 1932 that could not be easily answered by historic research, such as were specific houses simply burned down, abandoned, or intentionally razed with building materials removed for use in the remaining parts of town?

The final question posed by the research design was, *Does the distribution of artifacts reflect activity patterning?* This question is often asked on sites where it is possible to obtain information on a wide scale, horizontal distribution of artifacts. This is usually accomplished by surface survey or systematic shovel testing on a close order grid. Because of the depth of the buried deposits at 16AN54, neither surface survey nor shovel testing was a viable method to obtain information on the horizontal distribution of artifacts. Since data recovery was limited to backhoe trenching and up to 14 1x1 meter test units, it would have been impossible to obtain

the information necessary to really address this question. As so many other projects at nineteenth century urban sites have shown, large areas of the sites involving multiple lots must be exposed to really begin to grasp where one is within the lot and within the town, despite good historic maps. One can never be sure that the horizontal distribution of artifacts and features exposed in a few backhoe trenches and test units reflects what is truly there. The only way to know what is there is by stripping the entire site or large portions of it by hand or by machine, and this was impossible in the present case.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH METHODS

Historical and archival research for this project complemented the thorough historic overview completed in 1996 by Lee et al. (1997) as part of their archeological testing at the Darrow site. Additional field research by New South Associates was conducted during the week of May 5-10, 1997. The new work focused more on the recent past, particularly circa 1900 through 1932, with emphasis on the river front section of Darrow that was most affected by the 1931-32 levee setback. Social and cultural history regarding the lifeways of the town's inhabitants was also an important component of this research, and much of this information was obtained from oral interviews.

Conveyance records and plats were obtained from the Ascension Parish Courthouse in Donaldsonville. Supplemental deed research centered on the early twentieth century ownership of commercial properties near the river front. Due to extensive subdivision of land, complete chains-of-title were not sought. Probate records were reviewed for wills and inventories of deceased property owners. While additional maps were sought for all time periods, most available maps and plats were already referenced in the previous study.

Secondary sources for local and family histories included books from parish libraries in Donaldsonville and Gonzales, as well as the Bluebonnet Regional Library in Baton Rouge. The Donaldsonville branch library also had microfilmed copies of early editions of two newspapers, *The Gonzales Weekly* and *The Donaldsonville Chief*, which included a few items of interest about Darrow. The State Archives in Baton Rouge was searched for additional maps and historic photographs with little success. Few photographs depicting the town were located from either public or private sources, although much effort was expended in the attempt to acquire them.

Many local individuals provided valuable information about life in Darrow prior to 1932 (see Acknowledgments section for a complete listing). Retired

postmaster Dorothy Duplessis assisted in setting up meetings with several Darrow residents. Most were too young to have first-hand information, but two sources, Ferna Strudwick and Virgie Melancon, agreed to be interviewed at length regarding their youth and childhood memories. While these two women once lived almost side by side, they seem to represent differing backgrounds and experiences of early twentieth-century life along the Mississippi River.

Boyce and Carmen Madere allowed photocopies to be made of portions of their family scrapbook on the Landry family. This included some old business records, a couple of photographs, and several postcards from Sidney O. Broussard of New Orleans depicting early scenes in Darrow (these were sent as personal Christmas cards in the late 1950s and early 1960s). The postcards had views of the Broussard and Armitage stores and various Landry businesses. A narrative description of life in Darrow by Etta Ewen Landry was also included. Information was readily available for major landowners, such as Armitage, Broussard and Casso, while land use was more difficult to ascertain for a few smaller parcels. Research confirmed that a commercial area developed on the larger lots along the river was interspersed with homes of business-owners on many of the same lots. Major businesses near the ferry landing included general stores, livery stables (sometimes later converted to gas stations), a barber shop, and the post office. Most residents of Darrow lived on the smaller lots away from the river front.

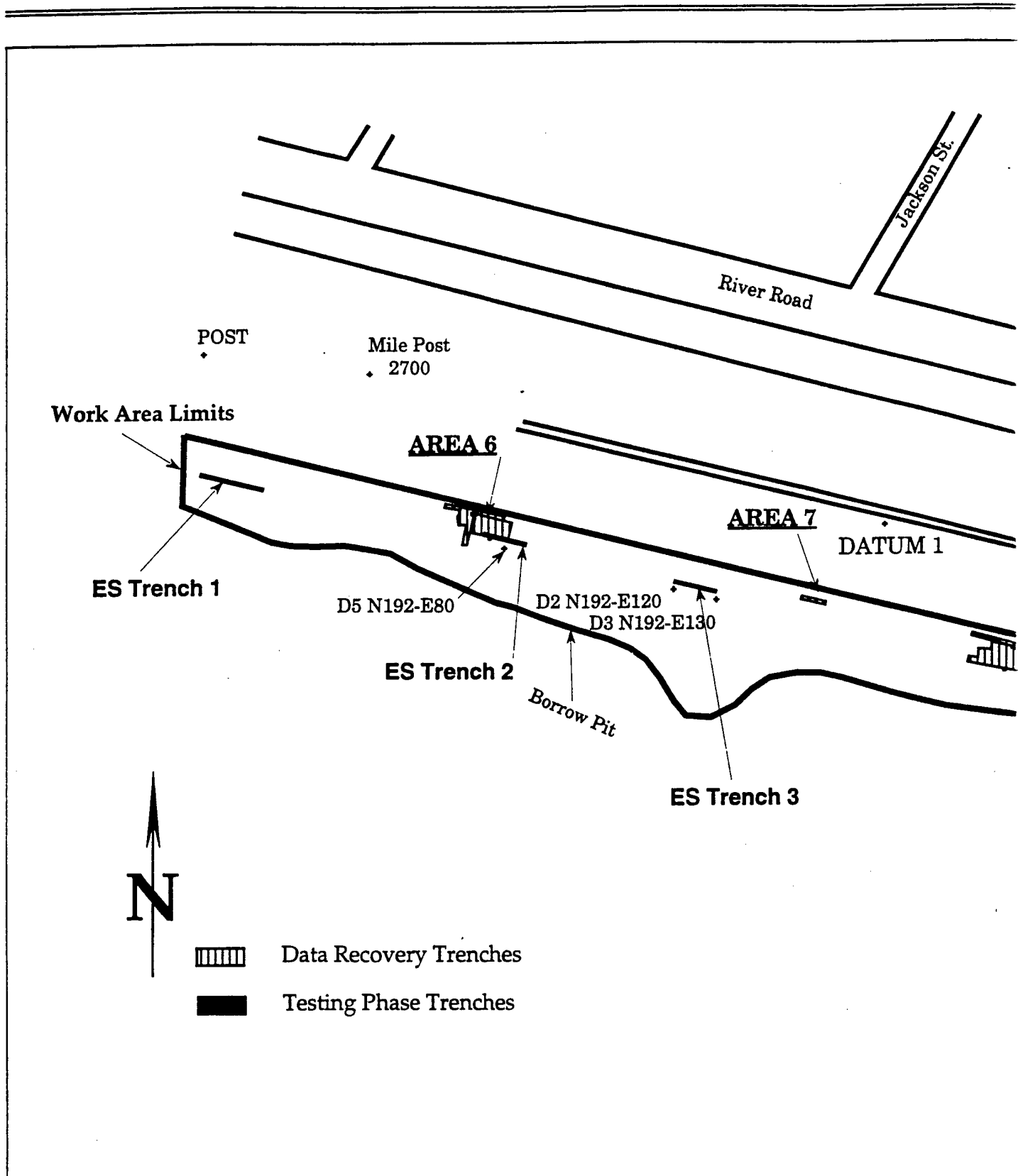
ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

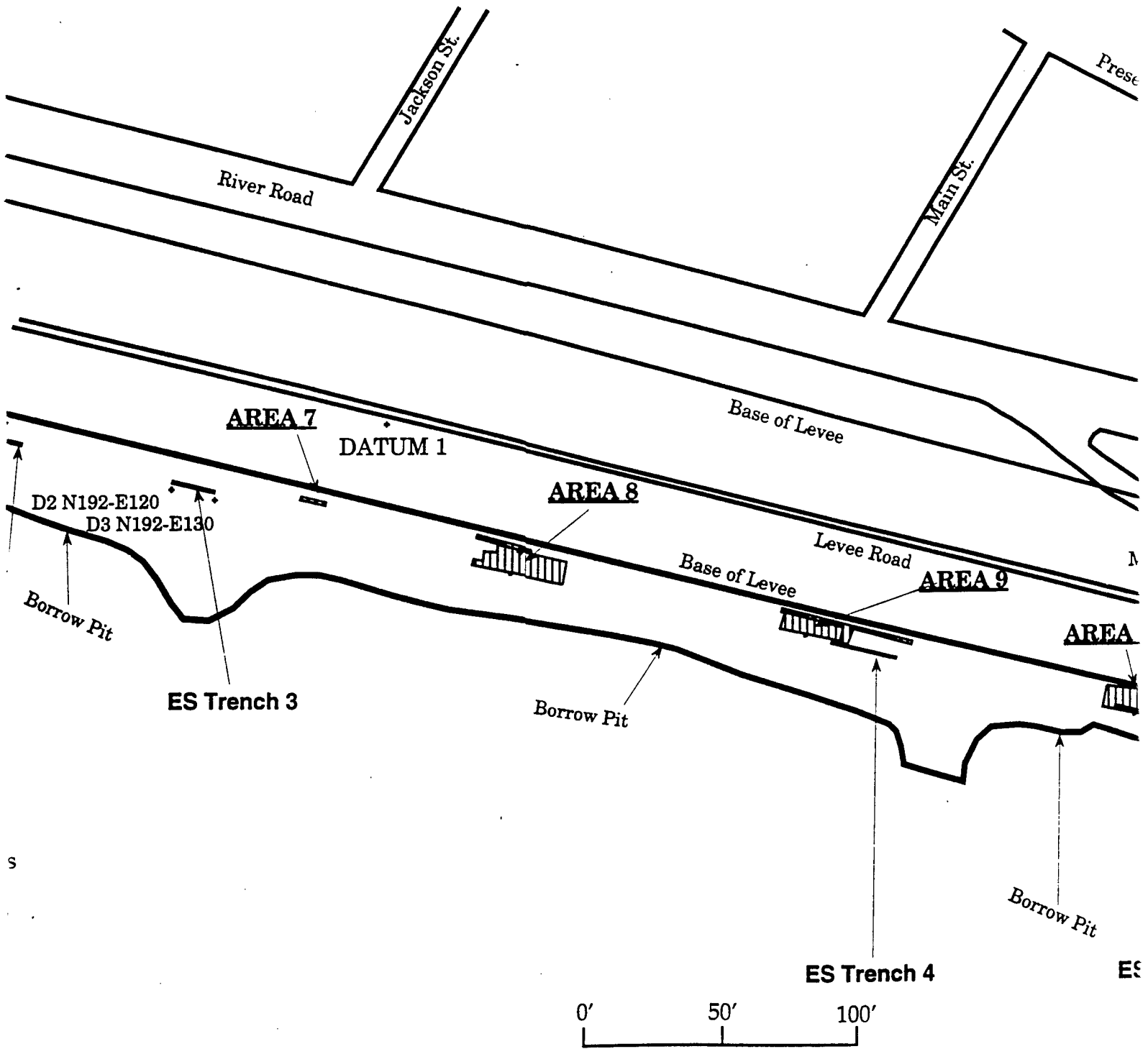
Field methods consisted of several tasks: backhoe trenching and overburden removal, hand excavation of units, screening of soil, mapping of excavated areas and features, and recordation of data.

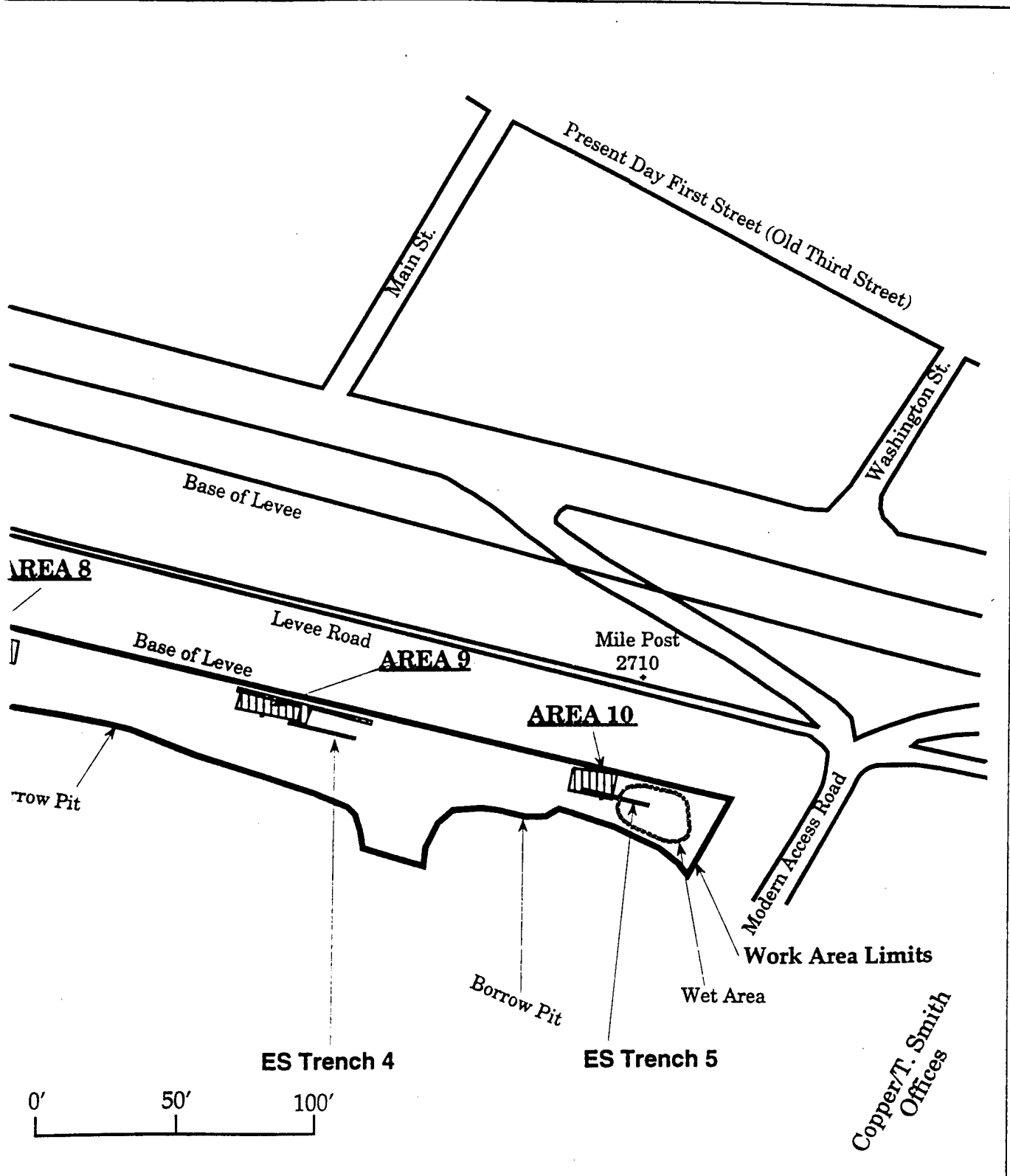
Backhoe trenching was conducted in four locations during the first stage of fieldwork. Trench numbers started where Lee et al.'s (1997) numbers had left off, so that the trenches were numbered from 6 to 9, going from west to east (Figure 7). All of the trenches were backfilled at the end of this stage to prevent any possibility of causing harm to the levee during the coming flood.

During the second stage of fieldwork in June, larger areas of overburden were stripped near three of these four trenches and a fifth area (Area 10) in the east end of the site was also stripped (Figure 7). All four areas were backfilled with a bulldozer at the completion of the final stage of fieldwork.

The locations of the trenches, at least during the first stage, were based on recommendations by Lee et al. (1997) based on their magnetometer survey and the results of their backhoe trenching (Figure 8). As a result, no trench was placed at

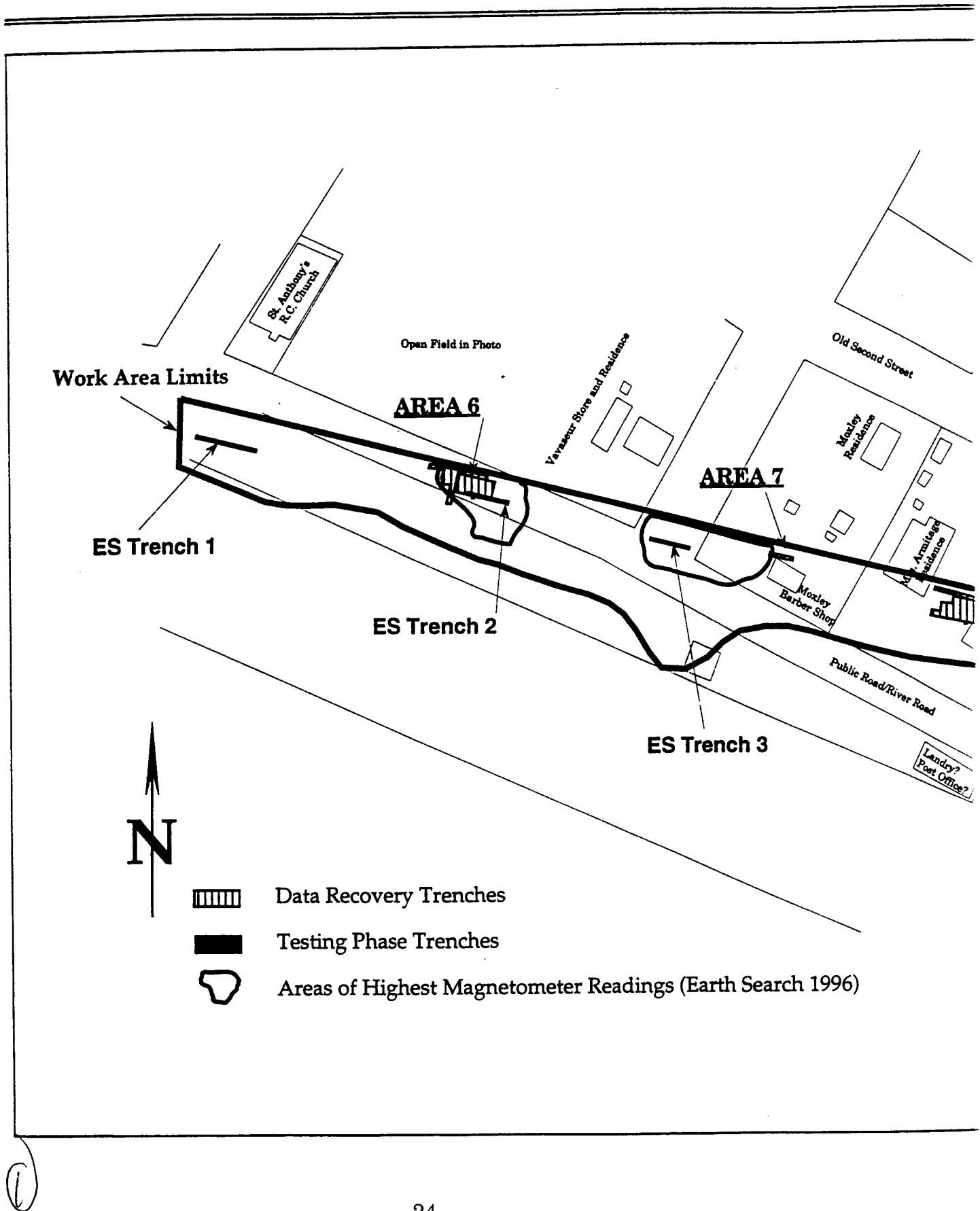






Copper/T. Smith
Offices

Figure 7.
Testing and Data Recovery Trenches



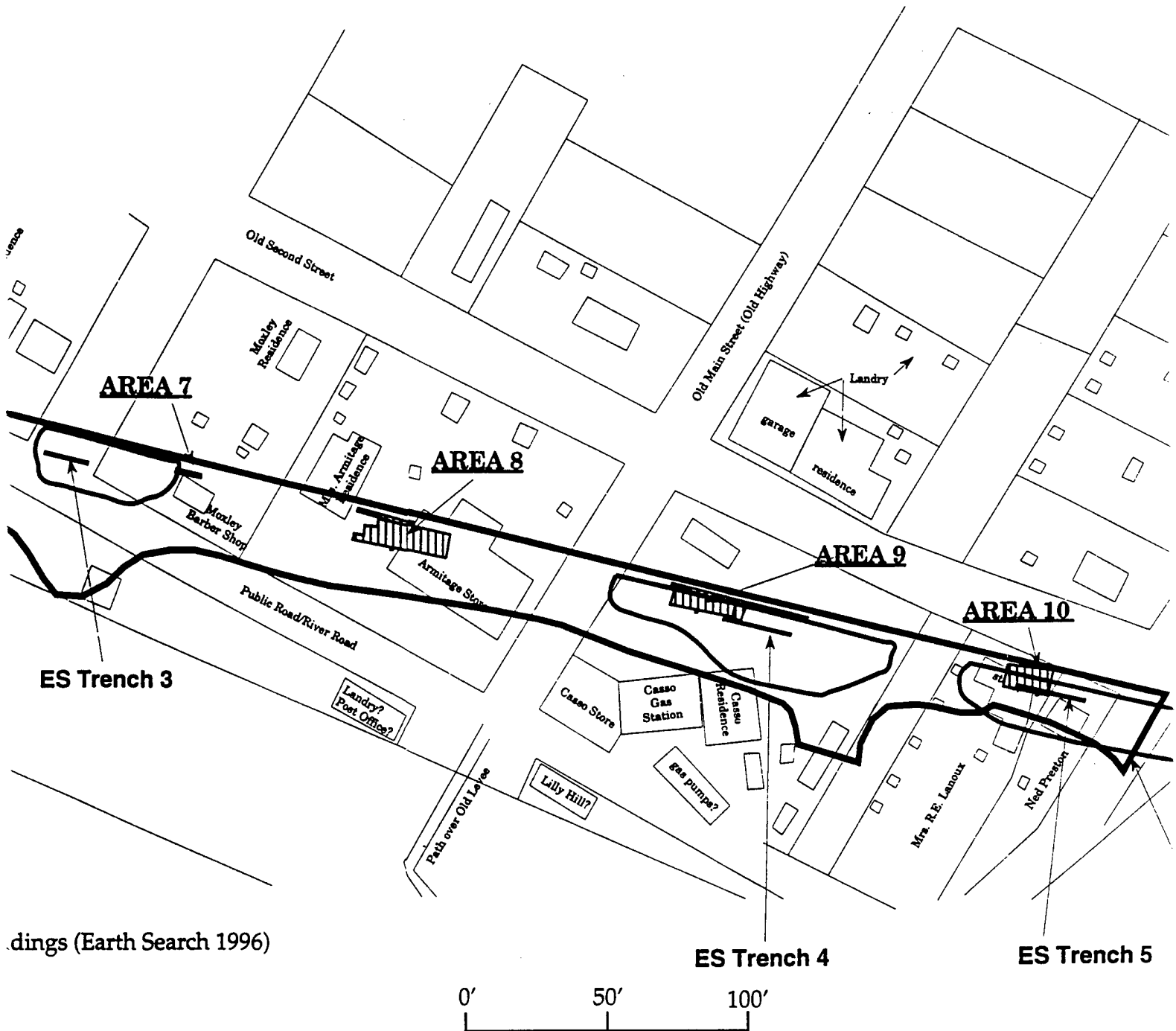


Figure 8.
Trenches Over

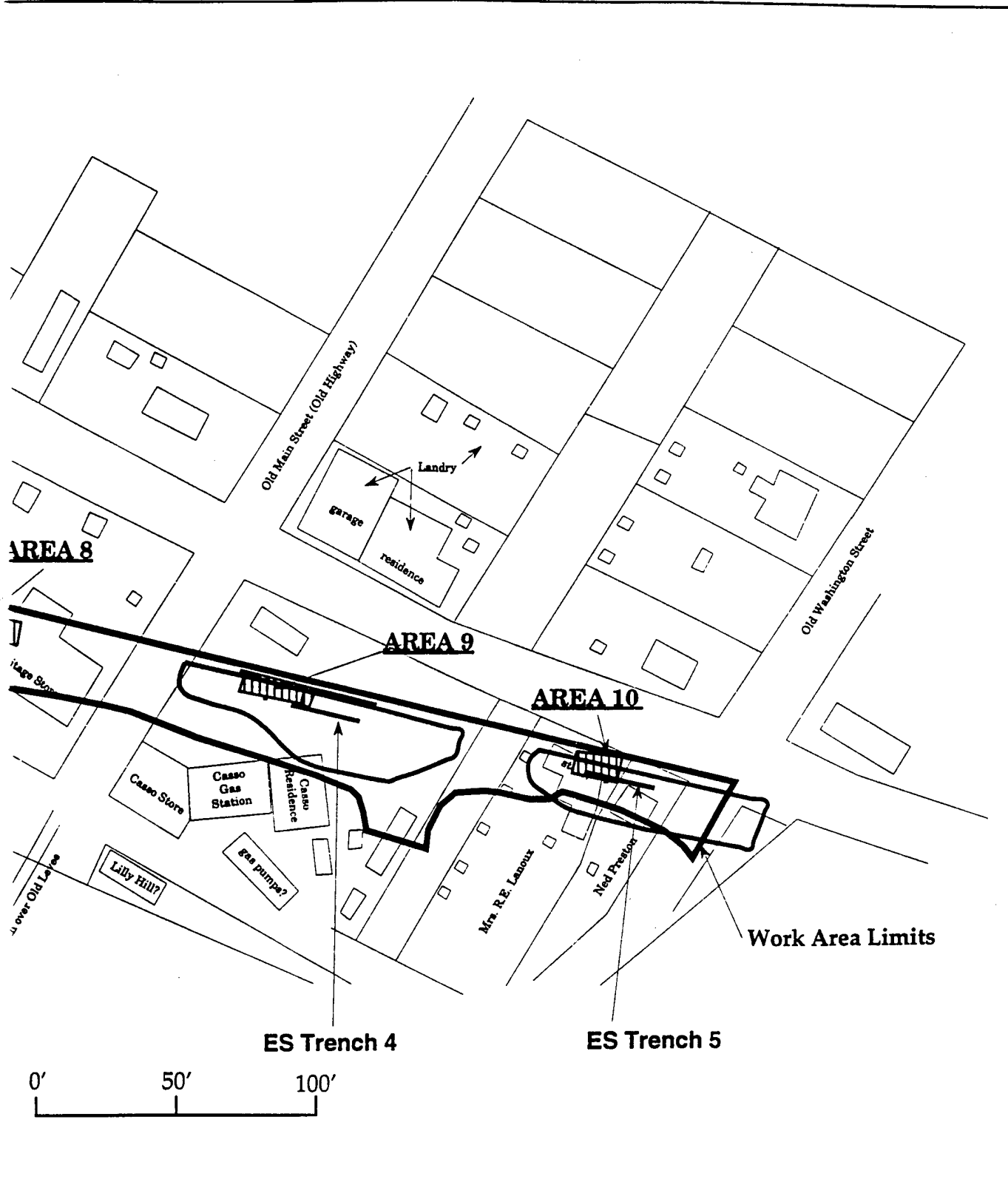


Figure 8.
Trenches Overlaid on 1932 Levee Map

their Trench 1 location. A trench and later a larger stripped area was located near their Trench 2 (now termed Area 6). This area contained the earliest material in the site, and it was hoped, a pre-town or plantation occupation. A trench was placed near the metal concentration around their Trench 3 and next to the presumed location of the Moxley barbershop (now termed Area 7). This trench produced no material and was not expanded during the second stage. A trench and later a larger stripped area (now termed Area 8) were placed between the metal concentrations found by Lee et al. (1997) and their Trenches 3 and 4 to try to locate evidence of the Armitage store and residence. This area had not been investigated by Lee et al. (1997) due to the lack of a metal concentration and because their reading of the historic maps indicated that there was nothing in this area. A trench was placed adjacent to Lee et al.'s (1997) Trench 4 to further examine the metal concentration there (now termed Area 9). During the second stage of work, a larger stripped area was exposed near the trench to examine what was thought to be a large oyster shell midden, roadbed or parking area of the Casso ice delivery business. Finally in June, a large stripped area was dug in the vicinity of Lee et al.'s (1997) Trench 5, to examine the metal concentration in that area and to obtain a sample of artifacts from the Mrs. R. E. Lanoux occupation. In sum, Area 6 was intended to recover data with which to address questions about the pre and post town occupations; Area 7 (or Trench 7) was intended to recover data on an African-American business occupation; Area 8 was intended to examine the dual residential/business Armitage occupation; Area 9 was intended to investigate the Casso occupation (although in a somewhat more limited scope than initially anticipated by Lee et al. (1997)); and Area 10 was to produce information on the Lanoux residential or perhaps commercial occupation.

The four trenches were scheduled to be 30 feet (9.2m) long. With the 14 planned 3x3 foot (1x1m) test units the total area to be opened was 486 square feet (46m²). The trenches were to be set back from the toe of the levee so that their deepest points would not intersect the projected levee slope. Given that the levee slope was 1:3 and the expected depth of material was from 1.5 to 2 feet (45-62cm) the trenches were set back from six to nine feet (2-3m) from the toe of the levee. Some of the trenches were obviously longer than 30 feet (9.2m) (Figure 8). As a result of this and because the field strategy changed in the second phase of field operations, a total of 3,075 square feet (291m²) were actually exposed or over six times the requirement, within which the 18 test units were placed. Trenches were excavated in 0.5 foot (15cm) levels until in-situ historic deposits were encountered. The testing data collected by Lee et al. (1997) was also used to guide this effort. General historic midden deposits from the town and pre-town occupations were found at between 1.48 and 2.73 feet (45-84cm) in every area but Trench 7, where no cultural material was encountered to a depth of over 3.5 feet (1.08m).

Features were flagged as they were encountered and later mapped in with a total station, as were the limits of the backhoed areas, excavation units, the levee, town roads and other points of interest. Some small posthole and brick features found during the first stage of work were covered over when flooding threatened and were not re-exposed during the second stage of fieldwork. These were simply mapped and not given feature numbers.

During both stages of field operations, the water table was too high (whether from rain or rising river levels) to maintain good control of the levels within excavation units. If left unpumped, water stood a foot or two deep in the trenches during the first stage of work, and filled the test units in the second, if it did not cover the entire stripped area. To help keep the deposits as dry as possible, sumps were dug with the backhoe up to five or six feet deep (1.5-2m) at each end of each trench and at strategic locations in the larger areas, and gasoline powered pumps (2 and 3.5 inch) were used to remove excess water. Nevertheless, the soils were muddy, and distinctions of 0.5 foot (15cm) levels within strata were impossible to maintain accurately. Despite this, the culture bearing strata as a whole were relatively easily identified. These strata were between 0.42 and 1.47 feet (13-45cm) in thickness. The alluvial strata above these culture bearing strata contained occasional modern items such as plastic cups, but there was no mistaking their recent alluvial nature. Similarly, the stratum of dense grey clay beneath the culture bearing strata in all areas was impossible to miss even underwater, as it was hard packed, difficult to dig and contained only an occasional artifact at its top.

All soils from the features and units, except for soil samples, were water screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. The alluvial soils removed by the backhoe were not screened, although grab samples were made. Screens were set up adjacent to the borrow pit and the water from the borrow pit was pumped and then discharged back to the borrow pit. Ten-liter float samples were drawn from each natural stratum for flotation in the laboratory. Brick, mortar, oyster shell, coal and clinkers, were sampled and not collected in their entirety, as they were ubiquitous on the site and offered little interpretative value.

Square level forms were completed for each level of each unit detailing elevations, Munsell Soil Colors, soil texture and characterizing the artifacts encountered. Individual forms were also completed for features. One profile from each trench was mapped, but the muddy conditions in the test units prevented mapping of unit profiles.

Mapping was accomplished with a total station set up on the top of the levee which commanded a view of the town of Darrow to the north and the project area to the south. Datum 1 (x-coord = 2109001.48; y-coord = 527887.265) was tied into a brass levee benchmark (2690+3942), 1,343.66 feet (413.43m) to the west. Knowing the

state coordinates of this point made it relatively easy to calculate the state coordinates of everything mapped by the total station. Street intersections in the town that corresponded to known street intersections on the 1932 maps were also mapped. These data were then downloaded, and using contouring and drafting computer applications, the accompanying maps were developed. During the June fieldwork, this datum was again used, and a second datum, Datum Z, was used to map the eastern end of the site.

The 1909, 1932, and Lee et al. (1997) maps were scanned in and then scaled and oriented to the known street intersections mapped by the total station, producing an overlay for the project maps, thus allowing a more accurate comparison of the project area and historically known buildings. Nevertheless, this overlay, while generally correct as far as the block where a particular building and excavation may have been located, is probably not accurate to within less than 25 feet (7.7m), even assuming that the 1932 map accurately portrayed the buildings correctly at the time. This will be discussed in more detail below.

LABORATORY METHODS

At the completion of fieldwork, all artifacts, notes, maps, and photographs were brought back to New South Associates' Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory for processing. Because the soil was water screened and the artifacts were already wet, all were washed with plain water and a tooth brush, including corroded metal, then air dried. The artifacts were then catalogued by provenience. Flat glass was counted and weighed, and all other artifacts were counted. Following cataloging, the artifacts were prepared for curation. Because the Darrow site was a town, some areas of the site were developed before other areas and had widely varying functions. In order to make the best use of the information, all analyses were done by Area.

Cataloging System

Preliminary cataloging assigned one of over 1,100 codes to each artifact type, at a level sufficient to answer most analytical questions about a site. The organizing principle for the system is based on Stanley South's (1977) pattern analysis system used by many historical archeologists in the Southeast.

South's patterns are based on functional categories, such as kitchen or architectural artifacts. His classes were designed to examine and compare collections from British colonial domestic sites in South Carolina. As a result of that research and the types of artifacts normally preserved on sites (metal, glass, ceramics), certain

classes were emphasized over others. An example of this is the tobacco class. Tobacco was an important commodity in the British colonies, but if a colonial site's inhabitants were asked to list several of the most important classes of material goods they owned that showed how they lived, their relation to their neighbors, and their relation to the economy, tobacco pipes would most likely not be listed. It is more likely they would have cited the house, silver and gold, fancy ceramic items, clothing, quality food, good quality tools and stable items, etc. However, items such as silver and gold rarely are found on archeological sites as they were kept protected by their owners. Above ground remains of houses are rare, clothing decomposes leaving only buttons and buckles, and food remains are subjected to the vagaries of soil preservation. The archeological record is obviously biased toward the items that preserve well in any soil condition and that were not curated by their owners. Combining a seemingly arbitrary classification system with these preservation factors has caused some archeologists to dismiss South's system out of hand, especially when dealing with nineteenth-century sites.

However, South (1977) makes what many anthropologically oriented archeologists consider to be a reasonable argument that since culture is a system of shared beliefs and behaviors or in effect patterned, then the material remains of that culture should also be patterned. The difficulty arises in how to best organize the data to find the relevant patterns. While some archeologists are trying to design new organizational schemes (e.g. Farnsworth 1992), South remains the most recognized for sites dug within the last twenty years. Additionally, a typology based on function provides a convenient tool for organizing data for analytic and comparison purposes. Because South's typology has been widely used, his typology remains the most comparable.

South's classes consist of: architecture, clothing, furniture, kitchen, personal, arms, tobacco, activities, and miscellaneous. The architecture class includes construction material and decoratively functional (eg, doorknobs or moldings) elements used in a building. The clothing group contains any part of clothing, from a whole item to a fragment of cloth, a single bead, or a button, as well as sewing items such a needle or thimble. The furniture class contains items such as furniture hardware and other furniture parts. The kitchen class contains items used primarily in the kitchen or associated with food preparation and consumption, such as glass, ceramics, and stove parts. The personal class is made up of small items belonging to one person, such as coins, hygiene products, and jewelry. The arms class is made up of gun parts and ammunition. The tobacco class is made up of items used to smoke tobacco. The activities class consists of items that are used to perform an activity, such as tools, toys, transportation and recreation. The miscellaneous class is a catch-all category, often used to catalog unidentifiable artifacts which are not used in the overall pattern.

It should be remembered that several items were not counted by South in his patterns. These items were not counted for different reasons. Some items are collected in the field as samples only. The counts for these would be false; if they were to be counted as part of the pattern, they would throw off the percentages, giving a false idea of what was found. These items include: all architectural ceramics, such as brick, roofing tile, sewer tile, and daub; all organic building materials, such as lumber, asphalt, and window glazing; all architectural stone/cement, including mortar, plaster, cement, concrete, cinder block, asbestos siding, and building stones such as roofing slate or cobblestone. Faunal and floral items are not counted as part of South's pattern since the type of remains may be very region specific, depend too heavily on the vagaries of soil preservation and many of these are also collected only as samples. Unidentifiable items are not counted for the obvious reason that if something cannot be identified, it cannot be classified as to function. Modern materials such as plastic and aluminum snap tabs, etc. are also not counted as they do not normally reflect the period being investigated.

New South's artifact codes are broken down into four elements. The first letter indicates the functional group based on South (1977). The second letter refers to the material of the artifact's construction. The first two numbers following the letters indicate a group of related types, and the final two numbers refer to a specific type within that group. Therefore, code AM0602 (cut 3p nail) can be understood as architectural (A) metal (M), cut nail (06) , three penny size (02).

Nineteenth-century ceramics were primarily classified following Miller's typology (1993). Miller based his typology on the decoration of the ceramic rather than the ceramic body or ware type. Many archeologists classify ceramics by body or ware type, but there is an inherent problem with using this as the basis of a historic period typology. Creamware blends into pearlware, which in turn blends into whiteware, and it is therefore often hard to distinguish between these types. By focusing on decoration patterns, which had specific eras of recorded popularity, it is possible to obtain a tighter date on the ceramics.

Miller has done the most indepth and exhaustive archeological studies on ceramics, especially those popular during the nineteenth century. He first devised his typology in 1983, and modified it in 1991. Miller (1991a,b,c) has noted that by the nineteenth century, the body of ceramics was no longer a distinguishing ware characteristic as all refined earthenwares became progressively whiter. The major difference between types for the users, sellers and manufacturers of ceramics became surface treatment, or decoration. Following Miller, major wares included undecorated CC or cream-colored ware or whiteware (which are basically a continuing refinement of plain Creamware), Painted wares, Printed wares, Dipped,

Sponged, Shell Edge, Band and Line Wares, Stone Chinas, White Granite, and English Porcelain. Majewski (1994) has developed a typology of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century ceramics, based on art movements. Her categories include the Aesthetic Movement, Art Nouveau, Art Deco, and Modernism. These are classified not by type of decoration (e.g. painted or decaled) but by style elements in the decorations.

In addition to South's typology, the artifacts were also grouped according to the typology Whelan et al. (1988) used for his Good Land Sawmill site. Whelan et al.'s typology is based on South's ideas of functional classes, although his classes are different from South's. His typology is a modified version of one used at two sites in Northern Mississippi. Even though he admits that his system is site specific, he tried to make it so that it is comparable to other sites similarly organized.

Whelan et al.'s functional categories consisted of domestic items, personal items, health and hygiene, architecture, economic activities, group services, group ritual, and miscellaneous. Some of these categories were broken down into further subcategories, and there are also sub-subcategories. Categories are represented by a Roman numeral, subcategories are represented by a letter, and sub-subcategories are represented by an Arabic number. Domestic items consist of general household items (including furniture and appliances) and kitchen (broken down into food preparation [culinary] and food consumption [gustatory]). The personal items category consists of clothing, footwear, adornment (including jewelry and cosmetics/perfume), grooming items, indulgences (consisting of tobacco, alcohol, soft drinks/mineral water, and games/gambling), personal accouterments, and musical instruments. Health and hygiene is made up of medicines, drugs, and sanitation. Architecture is made up of construction tools/materials and hardware. Economic activities has no subcategories. Group services has military items broken out. Group ritual consists of religious paraphernalia and fraternal paraphernalia. Miscellaneous is a catchall category.

There is some overlap in Whelan et al.'s categories. For example, mineral water bottle glass fragments could just as well be classified as domestic items, kitchen, or food consumption. Whelan et al. classified doorknobs and padlocks in two different places, architectural hardware and general household items; and ointment/cream jars are put into personal adornment items, personal grooming, and in health and hygiene items. In cases at Darrow where an item could be classified in two different categories, they were put into the category that best matched South's typology. Classifying the artifacts using both South and Whelan et al. made the database comparable to a number of similar sites.

Artifact codes were entered directly into the computerized database as the artifacts were catalogued. By skipping the normal step of writing the catalog by hand

and then entering it into the computer, two sources of error were eliminated (initially writing down the wrong codes and then entering other wrong codes during data entry), and the data was immediately ready for analysis. Since the database automatically translates each code into English, the entry can be immediately proofed by comparing the artifact in the analyst's hand against the translation. The database then assigned the appropriate code from Whelan et al.'s typology.

Dating

The computerized database contains data on each artifact code. These data include: the beginning, mean, and ending dates of artifact types, especially ceramics; whether or not to use the artifact in mean ceramic or *terminus post quem* (TPQ) dates; and references on the artifact types. The database contains 136 ceramic types available for TPQ dates and MCDs along with their dates of use and references. The dates of some objects are not as certain as others, and therefore are not used in determining mean ceramic and TPQ dates, but their existence gives clues to the function of a site, or functional areas of a multi-use site. Some ceramic types are not used with mean ceramic dates even though their dates are valid, because they have a very long date range (first half of the nineteenth century until today). Examples of these ceramics are CC ware and Willow Ware pattern blue transfer print, as defined by Miller (1991c). The dates obtained using these types are invariably too late. By using artifacts with the shortest ranges of variation, it is possible to prevent the result from being skewed in the direction of one or two wide-ranging types. Other artifact types include useful data in the type code itself. For example, nail length is part of the last two digits of the artifact code, making it a simple task to determine functional differences based on nail type and size.

One of the methods used for dating a site is the *terminus post quem* (TPQ), literally "the date after which". The TPQ can be thought of as the earliest possible date for the latest dating artifact. Since an object can be thrown away many years after, but not before, its manufacture, the TPQ is a useful means of dating an archeological deposit. For example, if a deposit contains many artifacts that were manufactured in the 1830s and a few that were manufactured in 1890, the TPQ must be 1890, assuming the deposit has not been disturbed.

Certain types of ceramics were manufactured for limited times, and by examining historic documents such as merchants' orders and potters' invoices, these dates have been able to be determined. Most of the eighteenth century dates are based on South (1977) and Noël-Hume (1969), while the nineteenth century dates are based on Miller (1991a,b,c and 1993). By averaging the beginning and ending dates of a particular ceramic type, a mean date for that ceramic is reached. By

then adding all the mean dates multiplied by the number of sherds for each type, then dividing by the total number of sherds, the mean ceramic date is achieved. This gives the mean date for the occupation of the site.

Another method for dating the assemblage was the identification of marks on glass and ceramics. All basal sherds of ceramics were examined for maker's marks. Any sherd with a maker's mark was set aside, and various references were consulted to identify the mark (Godden 1964, Lehner 1988, Kovel and Kovel 1986). The mark was used to determine date of manufacture and country of origin. Similarly, pharmaceutical bottle glass sherds were examined for embossed letters, and these sherds were set aside. Comparison was conducted between the letters on the sherd and a database of pharmaceutical bottle labels provided by Dr. William J. Hunt, Jr. (personal communication 1996) of the National Park Service's Midwest Archaeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska to find matches. This had the potential of determining manufacturer, date of manufacture and contents of the bottle.

Pipe stems are another useful tool for dating an historical site. J.C. Harrington (1954) proposed that pipe stem bore diameters got smaller through time as the stems became longer. He proposed a dating scheme based on ratios of bore measurements, measured in 64ths of an inch. Binford (1962) took Harrington's work one step farther, and devised a regression formula based on Harrington's charts. However, the formula does not work well after about 1750 (Noël-Hume 1969), and the Darrow site was occupied mainly in the late nineteenth century. Additionally, Noël-Hume (1969) has shown that it takes approximately 950 pipe stems to obtain an accurate date, and Darrow had fewer than 10 measurable pipe stems. Therefore, it was decided not to attempt pipe stem dating for Darrow.

There were several molded clay pipe bowls recovered from Darrow. Many of the molding styles had eras of popularity, much as decorative methods on ceramics. These were analyzed using various reference books to determine a time range (Noël-Hume 1969, Davey 1983, Wilson 1971).

In dating architectural remains, window glass and nails have had chronologies developed for them. Three formulas (Roenke 1978; Ball 1982; and Moir 1987) have been devised for dating architectural remains based on the thickness of window glass. All three are based on the assumption that during the nineteenth century, window glass thickness increased over time. In the eighteenth century, window glass had become thinner over time as crown glass blowers became more proficient and kept costs down by making thinner glass. By the early nineteenth century, the plate glass method began to take over and glass became thicker as the cost depended more on labor than on raw materials. To conduct this analysis, the window glass was measured by tenths of a millimeter using calipers

and catalogued by thickness. The mean thickness of the glass was then determined for each area. Once these data were obtained, mean glass dates were run using the three available formulas.

Roenke's date formula is based on research in the Pacific Northwest, and many researchers have noted that his dates appear too early for sites in the Southeast. Roenke's formula is $y = 41.46x + 1762.76$, where x equals the average thickness and y equals the glass thickness date. At Millwood plantation in South Carolina, Orser et al. (1987:543) used Roenke's data to develop the regression formula noted above and tried to get around the problem of early dates by adding 53.75 years to Roenke's derived dates, or what they considered to be the average difference between Roenke's dates and those at Millwood. However, this quick fix does not seem to work well for other sites (Wheaton et al. 1993).

Ball's formula was developed in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley. Ball's formula is $D = ((T - 1) / 0.0286) + 1800$, where T equals the average thickness and D equals the glass thickness date. Ball notes that his formula appears to give better dates during the early nineteenth century than the late nineteenth century.

The third formula, derived by Moir, is based on work conducted in Texas. Moir's formula is $I = 84.22T + 1712.7$, where T equals the average thickness and I equals the glass thickness date. Like Roenke's formula, it may not be entirely applicable to the Southeast.

Nails can also be used to date architectural remains. The manufacturing method of nails changed over time as technology improved. Nails were hand wrought until approximately 1790, when machines made it possible to quickly mass produce nails, although they did not become common until around 1815. These square, machine cut nails were being replaced by 1860 with the wire nail common today. Orser et al (1987) hypothesized that by examining the ratio of cut to wire nails it is possible to obtain a general construction date for a building site. Structures that contain no wire nails should pre-date 1855, the introduction date of wire nails. Since wire nails began to predominate in the 1890s, sites that contain more machine cut nails than wire nails should predate that year. Sites with a roughly equal number of number of cut and wire nails probably date within the transitional time when wire nails were becoming more popular, but were not yet preferred, or the 1880-1890s. Sites that contain a greater proportion of wire nails than cut nails most likely post-date the 1890s (Orser et al. 1987).

It has been thought that glass color could be used for dating a site, since it was thought that various colors were manufactured at specific times. However, the dates used are not accurate or of a short enough duration to allow for meaningful dates. For example, the dates given for olive green bottle glass are 1815 to 1885

(Reher 1977; Newman 1970). Wine bottles today are still made in olive green glass, as they were in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Additionally, because of the long date range given for many of the colors, the date achieved by performing a mean glass color date would be skewed in the direction of the longer times. Although color is a convenient, albeit very subjective, system for classifying glass, it really means very little. Color does not signify the type of glass (eg. soda glass, lime glass, or potash glass); is not dependant on the method of manufacture (whether hand blown, mold blown, pressed, or machine made); and does not signify the function of a vessel (Jones and Sullivan, 1985). Jones and Sullivan also note that the chronology is very broad and cannot be applied to individual glass objects with any significance.

Other Analyses

In addition to the basic cataloging of the artifacts, a few other analyses were undertaken. The size of nails can be indicative of functional differences. Certain lengths of nails were used for specific functions. Orser et al. (1987) developed a table of nail size and the possible relation to function, by pennyweight size. Nails that are 2p or 3p nails were possibly used for slating, shingling, and tacking. Four penny nails were possibly used for shingling or interior finishing. Nails that are 5p were possibly used for moldings, finishing, and ornamentation. Nails in the 6p to 7p range may have been used for light framing and clapboarding. Nails in the 8p to 10p range may have been used for flooring, boarding, and interior finishing. The 12p to 16p nails were possibly used for partition studding, rafters, and heavy framing. The 20p to 40p nails may have been used for partition studding, rafters, heavy framing, and bridge construction. Nails that are 60p were possibly used for bridge construction. The nails from Darrow were therefore catalogued by pennyweight. The number of nails in each category were then compared to the other categories to determine the predominant type(s), in order to glean information about the architecture and type of the structure.

A minimum vessel count (MVC) was performed on ceramics and glass. In order to perform the MVC, all ceramic sherds were labeled with the accession number directly on the sherd. The ceramics were then spread out on a table and sorted into ware (e.g. stoneware, earthenware, porcelain). Each ware was then sorted into smaller categories, based on paste, glaze, and decoration. These groups were then sorted by individual vessels. All rims and bases were separated into individual vessels, by looking for cross mends and based on unique characteristics, such as thickness of paste and rim size. Whichever number was greater between the number of rims and number of bases was considered the minimum number of possible vessels for that type. Body sherds were also examined for unique

characteristics, such as a particular decoration type, and then added to the minimum vessel count if it could not possibly be a part of any other vessel. The form of the vessel was also taken into consideration.

Socio-Economic Scaling

Not only does Miller (1991c) provide dates for wares and types which extend the possibility for mean ceramic dating into the nineteenth century, but he has also devised a method for socio-economic scaling based on vessel wares and forms. The socio-economic scaling is based on the relative cost of CC ware (cream-colored ware), the evolution of creamware, versus other types.

Creamware was the most popular type of ceramic in the late eighteenth century. By 1790, the popularity of creamware was in decline, and it had become the cheapest refined earthenware available. At this point, it became known as CC ware in potters' and merchants' records. Its appearance changed over time, becoming lighter in color. Most archeologists would classify CC ware as whiteware, whitebodied earthenware, creamware or even pearlware.

Miller (1991a,b,c) devised a system whereby the cost of CC ware could be used as a benchmark to gauge the relative cost of other wares. Because the cost of CC ware and other ceramic types was not stable throughout the entire nineteenth century, Miller devised a set of values for different years. As with his typology, Miller's CC indices are based on decoration type, and form is taken into account.

In order to perform socio-economic scaling, the minimum vessel count was completed, and the form of the vessel was determined to be able to apply Miller's indices. Miller's indices are broken into three main forms: cups, plates, and bowls. These forms are further broken down into decoration types. By making minimum vessels, it is a simple matter of looking up the form and type of ceramic on Miller's charts to obtain the CC index for that vessel. By adding the CC index for each vessel together, then taking the average, it is possible to determine the relative socio-economic class represented by the assemblage. The higher the number, the higher the class, with 1 (the value of CC ware) the lowest economic indicator.

Socio-economic scaling is not expected to work well at the Darrow site for several reasons. First, there were many properties associated with the Darrow site. From each property, only a limited number of ceramics were recovered, many of which were CC ware. In order to obtain a good CC index, a variety of ceramics needs to be present. Second, since the CC index relies on vessel form, and many of the ceramic sherds are from unknown vessels, the forms are not readily determinable. Third, many of the ceramics dated to the late nineteenth century, and Miller's index

stops at 1872. Lastly, many of the ceramic types recovered from Darrow are of types not included in Miller's index, making the resultant number of useable ceramics that much lower.

Limitations Of the Analysis

Because the sample size of artifacts recovered from Darrow was extremely small considering the amount of excavation, the feasible analyses were limited. Since many of the analyses require a minimum number of fragments, such as tobacco pipe stem dating, and the Darrow site did not yield the minimum number, these analyses were not able to be performed.

Another limitation to the artifact analysis was the condition of the artifacts. While there were very few burned artifacts, many of the artifacts were very small or very eroded, causing them to be hard to identify. A good amount of the metal was heavily corroded/waterworn, making identification of metal objects other than nails difficult. Most of the diagnostic artifacts such as bottle glass or ceramics were less than or equal to one square inch. This makes the identification of the artifacts relatively difficult. For example, an embossed medicine bottle side panel only exhibited one or two letters on it, making it next to impossible to identify in Hunt's (1996) database. This also indicates that the site has been flooded often enough and severely enough to disturb and move the artifacts.

Partially because of the size of the sherds, most sherds with maker's marks had incomplete marks. This made the identification of most marks virtually impossible, and their dates impossible to determine. Of the eight different marks, represented by 15 sherds, only two were identifiable. In turn, the small number of marks made it impossible to make conclusions about trade networks.

Curation

When all analyses were finished, the artifacts were prepared for curation at the Louisiana Division of Archaeology in Baton Rouge. In order to perform the minimum vessel counts, all ceramics and glass were labeled with the accession number directly on the sherd. Ten percent of the rest of the collection were also labeled. Acid-free (Tyvek) tags with the appropriate provenience information were placed inside the artifact bags, and each sub-bag had the class of artifact written on it. The bags were then packed into acid-free boxes in order of accession number by provenience type for storage.

ETHNOBOTANICAL METHODS

Ten soil samples were floated by New South Associates staff members in a Shell Mound Archaeological Project flotation system like those described by Watson (1976) and Pearsall (1989). The heavy fraction trap of this system was screened with 0.5 mm mesh.

In the laboratory, each flotation light fraction was first weighed, and then passed through nested geologic sieves (2.0 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.5 mm). Each size-graded light fraction was fully sorted under low magnification (10-25x). All of the material that was greater than 2.0 mm was pulled from the sample matrix and was quantified by material type, by weight, and by count. Material that was smaller than 2.0 mm was sorted, but only charred and uncharred seeds were tabulated. The heavy fractions from each sample were also examined. No seeds and little bone was recovered from the heavy fractions. The absence of wood charcoal found in the heavy fractions relative to the light fractions indicates that the flotation separation was excellent. Seeds and other plant parts were identified with standard reference texts (e.g. Martin and Barkley 1970, Montgomery 1977) and a modern reference collection.

ZOOARCHEOLOGICAL METHODS

Vertebrate faunal remains were identified using standard zooarcheological analysis techniques and a comparative skeletal collection. Each bone fragment submitted for analysis was examined and included in this analysis. Faunal remains were collected from one-quarter inch screened and feature flotation samples. The number of individual specimens (NISP) and the weight of all analyzed bone are tabulated for each provenience. All of the attributes discussed in this section are recorded in Appendix C.

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) is calculated for each species, genus, and family, (where appropriate) from the sample proveniences. MNI is calculated using paired left and right elements. Where possible, comparative age, sex, and size of animals were determined. The MNI for large species in this sample is probably lower than it should be because the carcasses and bones were cut, chopped, or broken into numerous portions prior to, or after, preparation and disposal. However, because MNI is calculated separately by area, the MNI at the Darrow site is higher than it would be if the assemblage were lumped together.

Biomass is calculated using a program developed by Stephen Hale, Irv Quitmyer, and Sylvia Scudder of the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, Florida (Hale et al. 1985). Although there are acknowledged problems with this formula, it

is the most time efficient method available for calculating relative quantities of meat provided by particular animals, and is used only as an indicator of the relative importance of different species in the represented diet.

Modifications of bone such as burning, bone pathologies, rodent and carnivore gnawing, and cut marks were recorded. Three types of cuts were identified in this assemblage. These consist of (1) hack marks made by an ax/cleaver, (2) sawed cuts, and (3) superficial knife cuts or scratches. Ax/cleaver cuts made deep "chopped out" marks on bone or actually broke the bone. Sawed cuts are indicated by striations across the cut surface. Superficial knife cuts generally make shallow, smooth incisions. For this analysis, mammal bones with cut marks are tabulated into steak (long bone segment <1 inch thick), chop (vertebra segment <1 inch thick), roast (segment >1 inch thick) and rib categories. Beef, pork and sheep/goat cuts are illustrated on skeletal diagrams.

Eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century meat marketing and butchering manuals (Bradley 1755; Gerrard 1949; Aldrich 1922) and zoological and zooarcheological references (Schmid 1972; Gilbert 1980; Gilbert et al. 1981) were also consulted. Several seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century Euro-American cookbooks were consulted for references to food preparation techniques (Hooker 1984; Hess 1981; Robertson 1766; Stewart 1997 [1832]; Bradley 1755).

III. DARROW HISTORY

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The first part of this discussion is based on a condensed version of information presented in Chapter 5 of *Site Testing at Darrow (16AN54), Marchand to Darrow Levee Enlargement and Concrete Slope Pavement, Mississippi River Levees, Ascension Parish, Louisiana* (Lee et al. 1997). For a more complete discussion of early settlement, land tenure and chain-of-title, the reader is referred to the above-mentioned report which was prepared by Lee et al. (1997) for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. Additional historical information collected for the current study is presented in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

The town of Darrow in Ascension Parish is located in Section 5 of Township 11 South, Range 2 East (T11S R2E) on the left bank of the Mississippi River. Because of Darrow's location inside a curve of the river, the Mississippi River lies to the south of the town. The village of Darrowville, as it was first known, did not officially exist as a political entity until 1878.

Ascension Parish was settled in the middle of the eighteenth century by French and Spanish immigrants who came directly from Europe. The parish was established prior to 1769 when the Spanish assumed control of the Louisiana colony. The area was inhabited at the beginning of the historic period by the Chitimacha, whose numbers eventually dwindled due to wars and conflicts with the French and their native allies. This portion of the Mississippi became known as the "Second Acadian Coast," because approximately 850 Acadian refugees from Nova Scotia settled there in 1765 and 1766.

Donaldsonville, the parish seat of Ascension, was incorporated in 1813 and is directly across the river from Darrow. By the 1820s, Ascension Parish was integrated into the commercial sugar-growing economy of southern Louisiana. Planters with more capital were displacing small land-owners, resulting in larger consolidated plantation tracts. These were predominant in the study area by the 1840s. On the eve of the Civil War, Ascension had a population of 11,484 persons including over 50 percent enslaved African Americans.

There is some confusion in the Ascension Parish records regarding the original colonial claimants to Section 5 in T11S R2E. Township plat maps of 1844, 1851 and 1873 are in disagreement as to section lines, numbers, and names of

original claimants. Isaac LeBlanc may have held Section 5 until 1794 when it went to Joseph LeBlanc. Succession records for Isaac Leblanc's property listed a principal dwelling of post-on-sill construction measuring 32 by 16 feet (9.85x4.92m), as well as three "negro cabins." Section 5 was subdivided into parcels belonging to several sugar planters and other owners during the ante-bellum period. The 1851 plat (Figure 9) shows Sections 5 and 50 under the names Isidore LeBlanc, J. Blanchard and J. Landry.

A ferry was established across the Mississippi River between Donaldsonville and the Darrow area by 1820. It operated with regularity by 1846, when it used two flatboats towed by two human-powered skiffs (Ascension Parish Magazine 1985:31). The 1860 U. S. Census for Ascension Parish indicates that a small hamlet may have developed near the left bank ferry landing. Inhabitants of the area included the ferrymen and possibly a store operator, a carpenter, a laborer, and their families, who could have operated such enterprises as a general store and livery stable. It is possible that this early ferry landing was located downriver from the subsequent landing which would be established at the foot of Main Street many years later.

Ascension Parish saw considerable military activity during the Civil War, although the direct impact on the Darrow vicinity is not known. The frontage of Section 5 remained unconsolidated and in the possession of several owners, including members of the Bourgeois, Wall, Delmas, Isidore, Landry, and Preston families. Amos K. Darrow acquired some property in the vicinity in 1871, but by 1874 much of this land was owned by the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana due to a Sheriff's seizure.

In 1877 the partnership of Amos K. Darrow and Benajah Gibson purchased a portion of the former Trasimond Landry land (also known as the LeBlanc and Wyatt plantations) consisting of the upper 8 arpents of Section 5, except the Louis Delmas or ferry lot, and the rear lands to a depth of 40 arpents (Conveyance Book 31:174). (An arpent is an archaic French or Cajun term equal to 192 feet (59.08m) when used as a lineal measure or about 5/6 of an acre when used as a square measure.) After Darrow's death, Gibson bought Darrow's 50 percent interest from his widow in January 1878. Gibson immediately began selling lots in the "projected town of Darrowville," which included most of Section 5 of T11S R2E. *The Donaldsonville Chief* announced the sale on March 28, 1878 as follows:

Mr. Ben Gibson offers for sale at very low prices 164 town lots situated in the proposed village of Darrowville, and a dozen lots in the rear of the others containing nearly 17 acres each. The site of Darrowville is eligibly located on the left bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the upper portion of Donaldsonville. It is neatly laid off in lots of uniform size, as per plan drawn by Parish Surveyor Bloomfield, which is on file in the Recorder's office for public inspection. The direct road to New River, which it is hoped will be

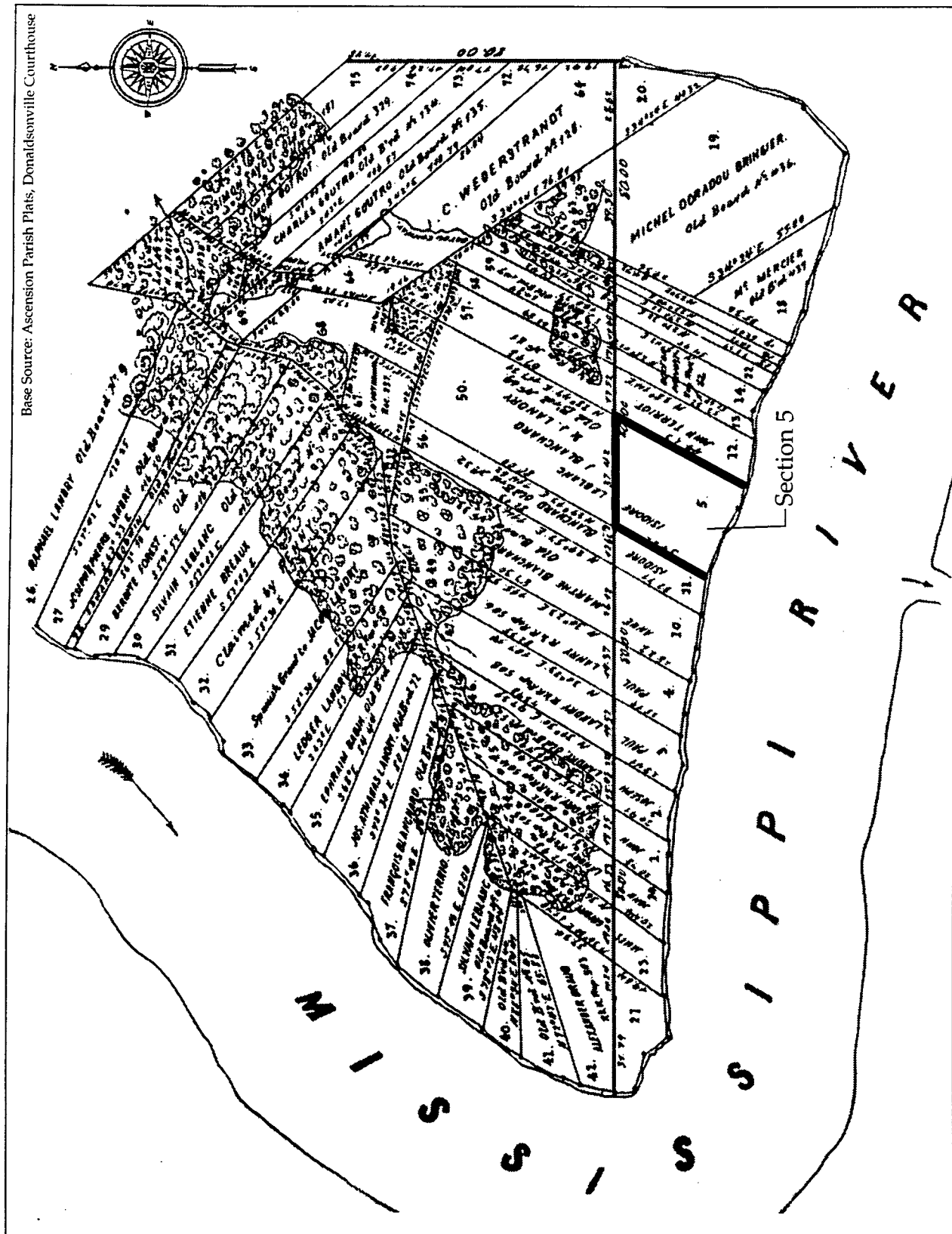


Figure 9. 1851 Plat

constructed in a few months will form the lower boundary: and the steam ferry landing is near the center of the river front. . . [as quoted in Marchand 1949].

The Donaldsonville Chief reported on February 4, 1882 that a new post office had been established in Darrowville at the request of the residents. It was officially designated as the Darrow post office. Eventually Darrow became the more common name for the town, but Darrowville also continued to be used well into the twentieth century.

The ferry between Donaldsonville and Darrow played a central role in Darrow's day-to-day activities and commercial success. By the early 1870s a small steam tugboat named the *Little Minnie* began operations. Thereafter the ferry franchise was leased to a succession of operators who, from 1878 through 1965, put various water craft into use transporting passengers, cargo, horses, buggies, and motor vehicles (Marchand 1949:53-58; *Ascension Parish Magazine* 1985:31). It was especially important for merchants on both sides of the river. Schoolchildren from Darrow also needed the ride, which was usually subsidized by the school board in Donaldsonville. Other trips were made for such activities as banking, courthouse business, medical care, and recreational opportunities such as fairs and carnivals.

THE TOWN PLAN AND LEVEE

Benajah Gibson commissioned new plats for the town he was developing. An 1884 "Plan of Darrowville" by M. W. Darten and a similar 1894 town plan grid, both filed at Ascension Parish Clerk of Court, show narrow rectangular lots nearest the river with their shorter sides (mostly 60 to 70 feet [18.5-21.5m] wide) facing the Public Road along the waterfront (Figure 10). Next were smaller, more uniform lots back to Fifth Street, and then larger lots again. Square blocks from Second to Fifth Streets were uniformly divided into 12 lots each. Five lots on both east and west sides each measured about 60 by 120 feet (18.5x36.9m) and two center lots (one with north frontage and one with south frontage) each measured about 64 by 150 feet (19.7x45.2m). This part of the grid was three blocks deep and six blocks wide with uniform street widths, and seemed to be designed for residential use. The larger lots behind this grid were about 17 acres (7 hectares) in size. These were characteristic French-inspired "long lots" stretching at right angles from the Mississippi River. The town had no central square, and the only reserved public space seemed to be a picnic ground upstream along the Public Road (on the left in Figure 10). There is no evidence that this lot was ever formally developed.

Gibson and Darten projected seven streets perpendicular to the Public Road and the river; Gibson Avenue, Love Avenue, Wyatt Street (also called New River Road), Jackson Street, Main Street, Washington Street, and Line Street. The two

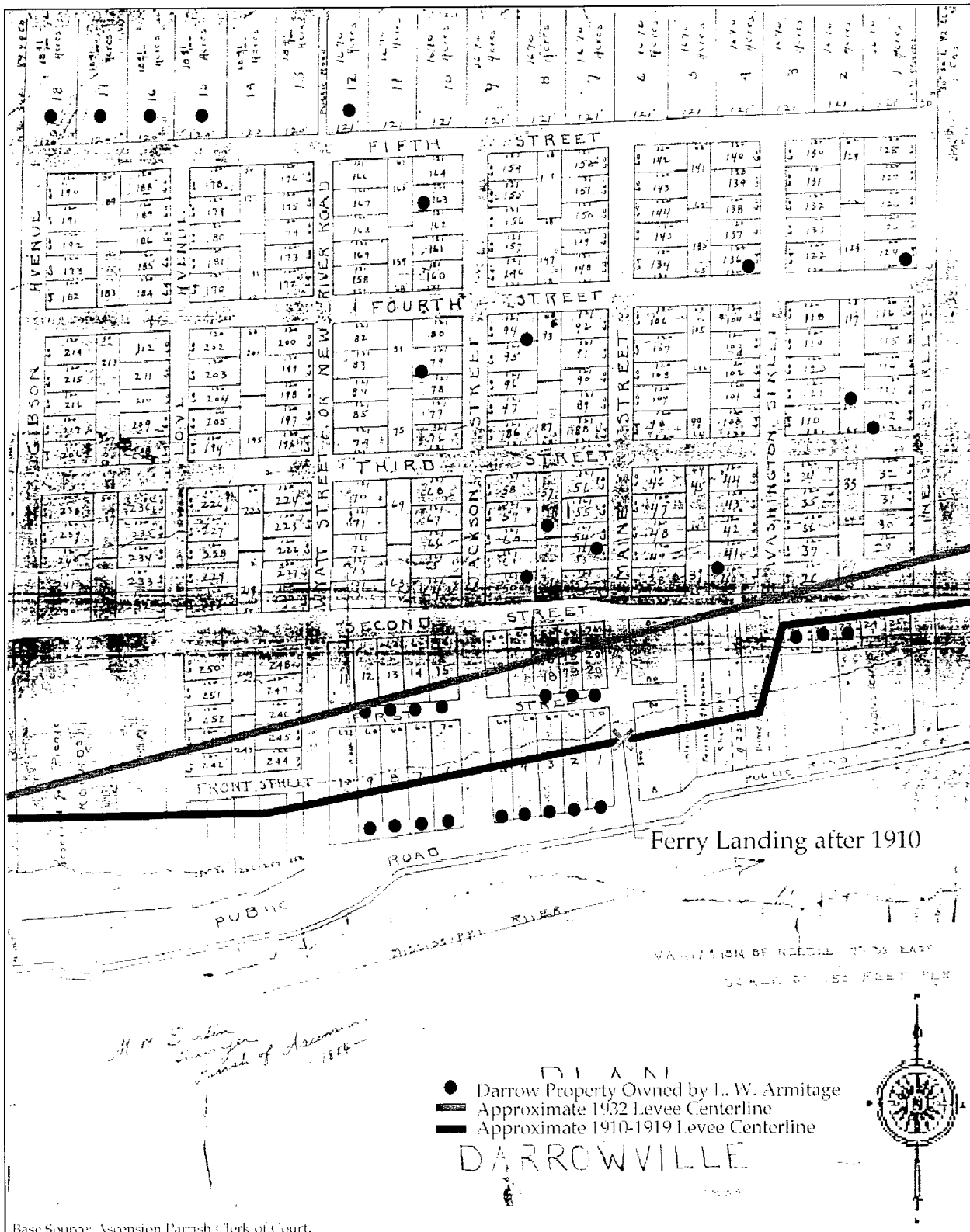


Figure 10.
1894 Plan of Darrow

proposed upriver streets of Gibson and Love Avenues were never developed, but the essential layout of the town conformed to the early plats. Originally there were six streets parallel to the river; the Public Road (River Road) and First through Fifth Streets, but some of these were eventually lost to levee construction.

Maps and deeds show that a commercial area developed on the larger lots along the river with a few dwellings interspersed. Most residences were on the smaller lots away from the river front. The ferry landing area near the foot of Main Street was a major focal point for businesses such as general stores, stables, and later gas stations. This small business district along the public road was most affected by the subsequent building of levees to control the Mississippi River. The base of Main Street has moved inland with successive levee setbacks.

Sometime between 1884 and 1904, the Darrowville levee was straightened upriver from Main Street, resulting in the loss of some land between the Public Road and First Street. A new levee for Darrow was constructed in 1909-10. It followed the earlier alignment (from upstream to downstream) as far as Washington Street and then turned inland to Second Street where it again ran parallel to the river. This destroyed almost all of a block bounded by the 1884 Public Road, Washington Street, Second Street, and Line Street. It may have also destroyed the site of the pre-1878 ferry landing hamlet. The 1910 levee was enlarged in 1919, still following the same alignment. Road improvements included the addition of gravel to the River Road and also on the New River Road (Wyatt Street) from Darrow to Geismar.

Darrow was a thriving small town in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its population was approximately 200 persons in 1914, and between 300 and 500 persons by 1930 when the portion of Darrow in the project area was abandoned due to construction of the current levee. The village was about evenly divided between African-American and European-American residents, and both owned property throughout town. Many residents increased their lot size by acquiring adjacent lots to use for businesses or garden plots.

LUCIEN AND AUGUSTINE ARMITAGE

Lucien W. Armitage, born in 1856, worked at the Houmas store in Burnside until 1882 when he established his own drug and general merchandise store in Darrow near the ferry landing (Garon 1976). Initially known as the Progress Store of Hart and Armitage, it sold dry goods, groceries, hardware and drugs. Armitage was postmaster from 1893 to 1897, and the Darrow post office was on the premises of his store. (During some years it may have been located in a small separate building that

hugged the levee immediately across the road from the Armitage store.) Armitage was prominent in local Democratic politics, and a long-time member of the school board and advocate of the public school system (Garon 1976). From property records, it also appears that Armitage was relatively wealthy.

The inventory and will of Lucien W. Armitage (Probate Matter No. 1074, filed July 14, 1924 at Ascension Parish Courthouse) indicates that he left his wife Augustine Bercegeay Armitage with considerable property upon his death, including whole or partial interest in approximately 50 tracts of land in Ascension Parish. Of these, 35 properties were within the town limits of Darrow, and many of them were near the river front (see map in Figure 10). The total value of his estate was estimated at \$17,937.50. Map research confirms that lots 18, 19, and 20, between First and Second Street in Darrow, were the location of the Armitage Store and residence. The store was valued at \$2100 in 1924, with one iron safe and store fixtures appraised separately at \$50. Mrs. Armitage leased the store to Leon Gaudin for the years 1928 and 1929 for \$400 per year (Mortgage Book 45:160).

According to photographs and local descriptions, the general store owned by Mr. and Mrs. Armitage consisted of three adjoining buildings connected by a common sidewalk overhang and signs painted on a "false front". Changes in the buildings' facades can be seen in the photos in Figure 11. The wood frame buildings may have had partial attics. At least one of the buildings was sheathed in diagonal boards. When the new levee was built in 1932, the store was moved away in three sections (Ferna Strudwick, personal communication to Messick, 1997). According to local residents, one section of that store may still exist as the "Burnside Store" on the premises of the Cabin Restaurant near the town of Burnside.

The house to the left of the store in the 1905 photograph was the Armitage residence, according to several sources (Virgie Melancon, Ferna Strudwick, personal communication to Messick, 1997). Like many lots in Darrow, it had a wood picket fence separating it from the street. The medium-sized one-story house had a full front porch, a gabled entryway, and either a hipped or pyramidal roof topped by a "widow's walk." The yard of the residence had what appears to be a two-person swing with facing seats and some type of trellis.

OCTAVE AND ANNIE BROUSSARD

Octave S. Broussard and his wife Annie Duncan owned a general store on the east side of the ferry ramp, opposite the Armitage Store. The store, on the corner of Main Street and the Public Road, faced west toward Main Street (Marchand 1952:53). Photos (Figure 12) show a wood frame building with an overhanging roof extension covering a walkway on at least two sides. Broussard had acquired the contents of the



Source: Sidney O. Broussard; Courtesy, Boyce and Carmen Madere (c. 1890's)



Source: Marchand, 1968 (c. 1905)

Figure 11.
Views of Armitage Store



Source: Marchand, 1959



Source: Sidney O. Boussard; Courtesy, Boyce and Carmen Madere

Figure 12.
Views of Broussard Store (c. 1907)

store from Ellis Nasif in 1901 (Conveyance Book 41:585), but it appears he did not gain title to the entire property until a Sheriff's sale in 1905 (Conveyance Book 47:268). This land was described in the deeds as "80 feet on First Street, 160 feet on Main Street, and 150 feet on the back line thereof."

The other partner in O. S. Broussard & Company was Felix Blum, who later sold his share back to Broussard (Conveyance Book 55:404). In 1910 the store was mortgaged to Dr. C. S. Brumfield (the town physician) for \$600, and in 1911 it was mortgaged to W. D. Park (Conveyance Books 34:217, 35:177). Both mortgages were eventually satisfied.

In July 1901 Sidney A. Marchand went to work as a clerk in Broussard's "Home of Low Prices." He described the experience as follows:

My salary was \$5 per month, plus board. I was 13 years of age, and the pay was "adequate" for the services I performed. Each morning, around daybreak, Sidney O. Broussard, son of the proprietor, would summon us to rise from our resting place. . . Mr. and Mrs. Broussard treated us fine and made life as agreeable as possible. Each morning we opened the doors, swept out, went to the ferry "Ascension", operated by Constantin & Braggard, to get the bread and begin waiting on early morning customers. On Sundays when the store was not open, we came to Donaldsonville or went out to Gonzales to see our folks. (Marchand 1952:53-55).

Every morning a Donaldsonville baker deposited bread on the ferry's first Darrow-bound trip. A Broussard employee would go to the ferry dock at 6:15 AM with a large bread sack and collect about 40 loaves of unwrapped bread that had been left on the passengers' bench of the white waiting room (Marchand 1949:56). Other examples of items sold in Broussard's Store were listed years later by the proprietor's son Sidney O. Broussard. These included 200-yard spools of J. and P. Coats thread for a nickel, John B. Stetson hats for \$3.50, Star Brand shoes for men at \$3.50 and \$4.00, imported Gillette sardines for 20 cents a can, a fifth of St. Julian wine for 50 cents, Golden Gate pure sugar cane syrup for 40 cents a gallon, Dove brand hams, and Sweet Home flour in wood barrels.

DOMINIQUE AND CLEMENCE CASSO

According to deed records, "Dominic" Casso paid \$900.00 (\$200.00 cash and \$700.00 in installments) for property containing Octave Broussard's store in Darrow on April 9, 1912 (Conveyance Book 56:574). Casso may have already owned an adjoining lot, because he was previously mentioned as a neighboring property on a 1911 Broussard mortgage (Mortgage Book 35:177). Casso's newly-purchased lot bounded 80 feet (24.6m) on First Street, 160 feet (49.2m) on Main Street, and "150 feet

in the back line thereof." It also included a "frame warehouse situated on the Mississippi River batture opposite the forgoing described property," according to the deed. The exact location of this warehouse could not be determined. Casso owned at least four other lots in Darrow which were all mortgaged in 1930 to Rosalie Marsala who canceled the mortgage upon repayment of the debt in 1932 (Mortgage Book 47:392).

Casso converted Broussard's store into a multi-use facility including a gasoline service station. It was located on the corner of Main Street and the River Road (First Street), with the entrance facing diagonally toward the corner, and extensions to the rear. Long-time resident Virgie Melancon believes that the Cassos may have lived behind the store and close to Second Street (personal communication to Messick, 1997). She doesn't know if Casso made major changes to the former Broussard store, but it did have some type of awning over a gasoline pump. This feature was not present in available photos of Broussard's store.

As business expanded, other outbuildings may have been placed on the Casso property. The main building was wood frame, and some recall that it may have been torn down, rather than moved, when the 1932 levee encroached (Ferna Strudwick, personal communication to Messick, 1997). Other sources indicate that the store was moved to the town of Gonzales (Lee et al. 1997:45). A newspaper article stated that "the last buildings remaining in the path of the new levee were the filling station and residence of Dominick Casso, near the front of the ramp of the ferry landing" (*The Donaldsonville Chief*, June 18, 1932).

The following information about Dominique Joseph Casso is taken from *Lorenzo: The History of the Casso Family in Louisiana* by Evans J. Casso (1972). Dominique, born in 1874 to Lorenzo and Mathilde Casso, married Clemence Octavie LeBlanc in 1896. Casso operated a restaurant and other businesses in Donaldsonville until about 1908 when the family moved across the river to Darrow. He bought some land opposite the ferry landing and opened an "emporium" and filling station, one of the first on the east bank of the river in Ascension Parish. This establishment included a general store, restaurant, fruit and vegetable market, and outlet for automobile accessories. The location proved ideal for attracting travelers enroute to New Orleans or Baton Rouge on the river road. Casso also organized ice routes all over the eastern section of Ascension Parish, and expanded his delivery business to include fruits and vegetables with a fleet of 12 trucks. He later opened one of the earliest car-rental businesses in the state. Casso started the first electric power plant in east Ascension, and built a cold storage chamber for the ice he trucked in from Baton Rouge. He moved to the village of Gonzales when he realized that the planned Airline Highway would take much of the traffic between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Dominique Casso died in New Orleans in 1935.

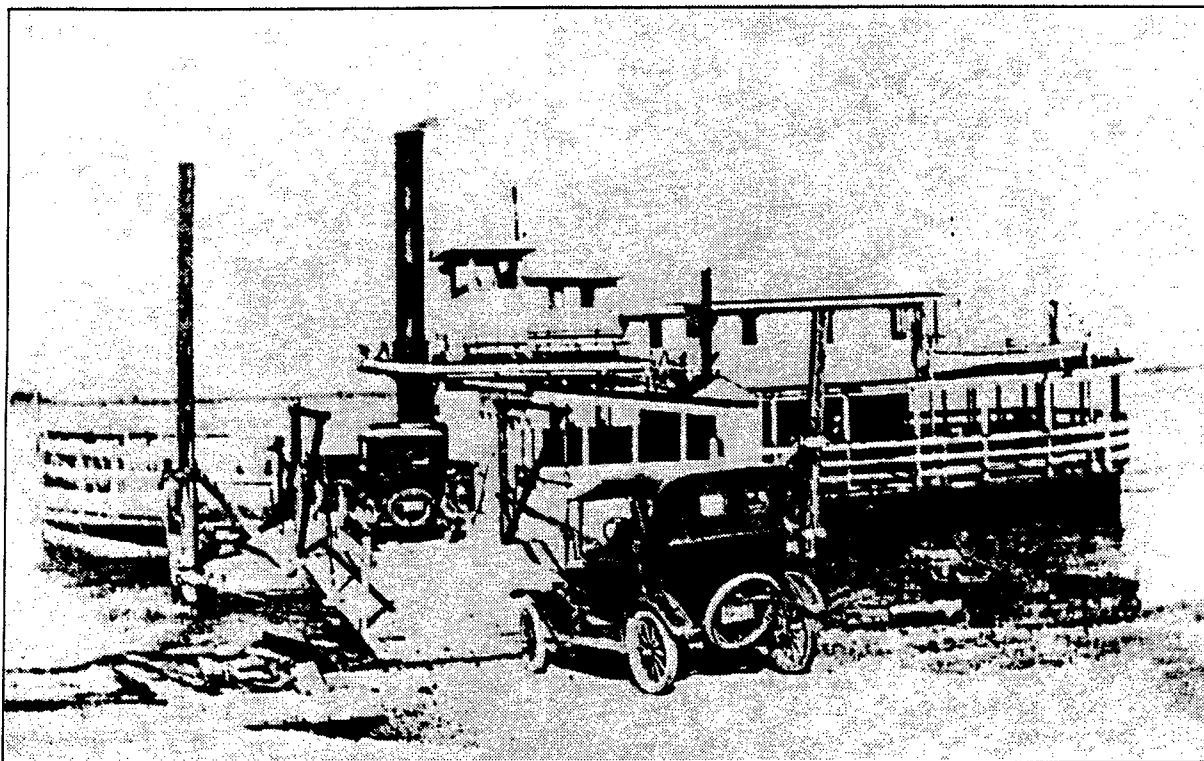
THE MOXLEY FAMILY

Ferna Strudwick, born in 1910, has been a life-long resident of Darrow. The following information was taken from an informal oral interview conducted by Denise Messick on May 8, 1997. Strudwick's grandmother was Sally Moxley, an African-American woman who owned the land lot just west of Armitage Store along what was then the Public Road or River Road. Sally Moxley had six sons and one daughter (Strudwick's mother). Moxley's son Albert operated a barber shop on the river side of the lot, and the family residence was in the back of the lot near what was then Second Street. The other outbuilding on the lot was a privy.

The Moxley home, as most others in Darrow, was wood frame on piers. (The only brick buildings in the vicinity were the plantation homes along the river east and west of Darrow.) Darrow's roads were wide and unpaved with no sidewalks. Many yards were partially "swept" clean and partially grassed. Strudwick recalled that "Mama's yard was clean as this wall." Many families raised chickens that picked at any grass that appeared. The Moxley family collected drinking water from the roof in a large wood barrel-type cistern and purified it with sulfur. The gutters had cut-offs so that the first rain washed the roof until it was clean, and then the gutter was opened to fill the cistern. During droughts wash-water often was hauled from the Mississippi River. Before the present levee was constructed, the buildings on the Moxley property were moved back from the river (to Highway 22 near the present Second Street), and they later burned.

As a child, Strudwick rode the ferry to attend school in Donaldsonville. The ferry landing had a segregated covered waiting area, and there were separate black and white sections on board. (One of the ferries is illustrated in Figure 13.) As an adult, Strudwick was employed seasonally to "grind" (harvest) the sugar cane, and during the summers she cooked in restaurants or people's homes in Donaldsonville. To harvest the cane, Strudwick used a process that had changed little since ante-bellum times. She would "shake it, rake down all the shucks with the cane knife, cut that green top off, and then cut it from the bottom and throw it over there." The cane knife was basically a machete with a hook on the end (Wall 1984:157). Laborers were paid by the row for this physically demanding work. Others in the area worked in rice fields or cattle ranches. While she worked all her life for little pay, Strudwick was able to save enough money to purchase a house in Darrow.

The Moxley family fished for its own shrimp by making little cloth sacks, securing them with string and throwing them in the river, relying on the current to fill the sacks with shrimp, and then retrieving them. Meals often consisted of gumbo and sweet potato pie. No recipes were used, but ingredients were combined



Source: Boyce and Carmen Madere

Figure 13.
Donaldsonville - Darrow Ferry (c. 1920's)

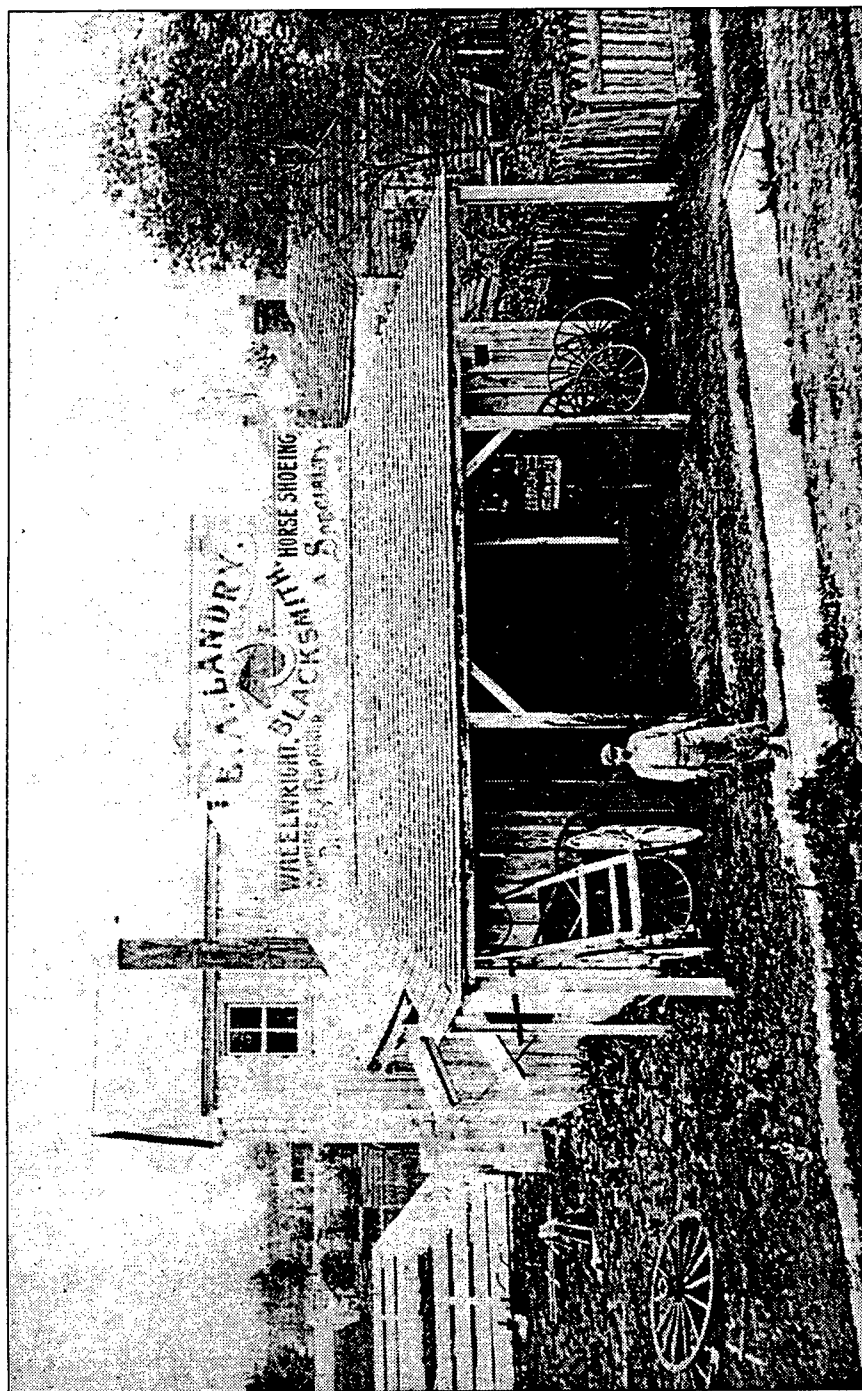
from years of practice. Produce from the family garden was canned, so that only staples such as flour or coffee had to be purchased from the store. A hog was killed every six months, and whatever parts they couldn't eat immediately were salted down and stored without refrigeration. Even the lard was collected for future use. Residents of Darrow typically raised produce and livestock on their own lots next to their homes.

If she needed to shop, Strudwrick usually patronized stores in Darrow, but sometimes she crossed the ferry to Donaldsonville. The Armitage store had anything one needed, including pharmacy items, hardware, dry goods and groceries. In addition to the Armitage Store and the Casso and Landry service stations, Lawrence Gautreaux was another store-owner in Darrow. Lilly Hill was an African-American woman who owned the little building east of the ferry ramp landing next to the levee. Ned Preston was another African-American who lived near river, and did odd jobs such as gardening and harvesting cane. Strudwrick recalled that Darrow was not residentially segregated, and that blacks and whites generally lived peacefully next to one other. The town physician, Dr. Brumfield, attended to all residents of Darrow from his office in his home.

THE LANDRY FAMILY

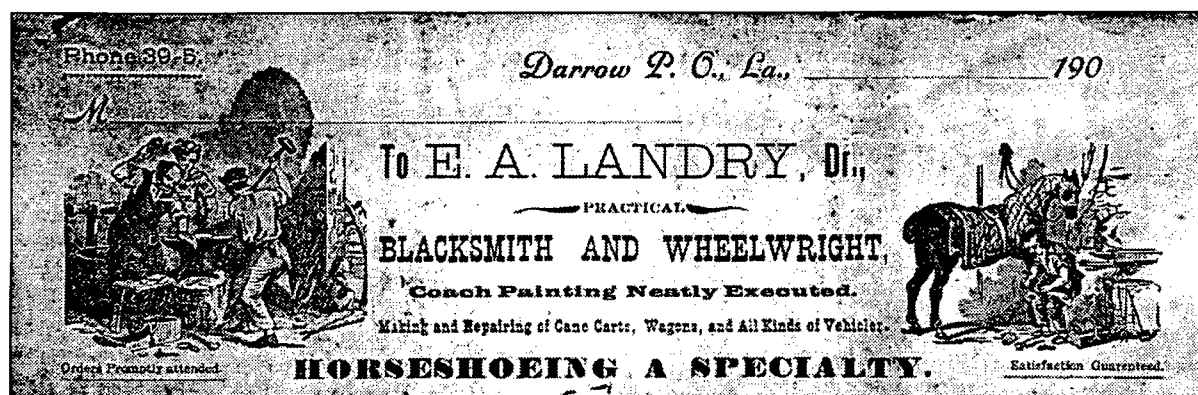
Boyce Madere, grandson of Euclid A. Landry (born 1873), and his wife Carmen Madere provided much of the following information through their family scrapbook. In 1878 Euclid's father Herman (born 1843) had purchased Lots 48 and 49 in Darrowville which were on Main Street near old Second Street, just one block inland from what would be Broussard's (later Casso's) store. Herman B. Landry operated an early livery stable which was eventually converted into his son Euclid's auto service station. Euclid A. Landry was a blacksmith and wheelwright as well as an undertaker. His blacksmith shop is shown in Figure 14. Sometime before 1919 he opened Darrow Auto Livery, leasing cars with chauffeurs and selling gasoline and auto accessories (Figure 15). Euclid died in 1922, and his wife and son continued the business.

It was difficult to determine exactly where each of the Landry businesses were located, but in 1932 Mrs. Louisa Landry and Mrs. E. A. Landry both owned lots situated one to two blocks from the river, which were taken by the new levee. An earlier account (circa 1901) places Herman Landry's livery stable "on the west side of the ramp, hugging the levee" across the road from the Armitage Store (Marchand 1952:53-54). The entrance faced east toward the ferry ramp. The stable may have been relocated to another piece of Landry property after the 1909 levee setback, because subsequent accounts place a post office at or near this site, which was

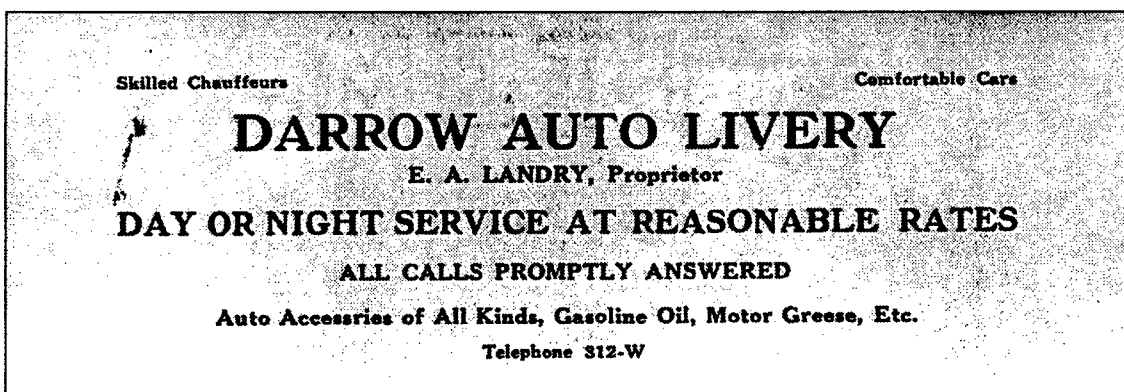


Source: Boyce and Carmen Madere

Figure 14. Euclid Landrys' Blacksmith Shop (c. 1900)



Source: Boyce and Carmen Madere (c. 1900)



Source: Boyce and Carmen Madere (c. 1920)

Figure 15.
Letterhead for Landry Family Businesses

Armitage property. The most likely location for the Landry garage and filling station in the 1910s and 1920s was the northeast corner of Main Street and Old Second Street, just north of Casso's store. In 1932 a newspaper article reported that "these were recently moved; the residence next door to the filling station and residence of Mrs. E. A. Landry, about one block back, and the filling station to the same street, but at the lower corner of the block (*The Donaldsonville Chief*, June 18, 1932).

The following is an excerpt from a narrative written in 1976 by Etta Landry Ewen, daughter of Euclid Landry, obtained from Boyce and Carmen Madere:

. . . I remember our modest but comfortable home and large yard which occupied almost half of the village block. The house was built on the corner lot, and a suitable distance from the house was papa's blacksmith shop. It was exciting to see the irons being fired to repair wagon wheels or carts, or for shoeing horses. . . There was also quite a lot of building and repairing of cane-loading equipment and carriages and buggies and etc. . . Connected to the blacksmith was a storage room for the horse-drawn hearse. (Papa was also the local undertaker.) Next to this building was a building which we termed "the Hall." This hall contained the coffins, caskets, and supplies for trimming the untrimmed coffins. It was also storage room for the vehicles which were ready for delivery to customers.

. . . Then came the transition from horse and carriage transportation to the automobile era. Grandpa's health was failing, and he was forced to retire from active work principally because of a broken arm sustained from trying to handle an unruly horse. So, the natural change was that Papa purchased Grandpa's Livery Stable, which was in a better location for automobile traffic - closed down the blacksmith shop - and converted the livery stable into an automobile service station and repair shop. Another natural transition was that Papa should have a "jitney" service (it would now be called taxi) to convey passengers from the ferry to Burnside.

. . . So that Mama could be more helpful to Papa in operating the service station, "the Hall" was moved to the side of the Garage, and rooms added on so that a regular house was connected to, and opened into, the Garage. We then moved from our home where we four children were born and reared, into the house adjoining the garage. Then began a new phase of living. The automobile was becoming the popular mode of transportation; roads were built and maintained; electricity replaced the noisy Delco generator which was used for power and lights in the garage and in the house. . . Papa died in 1922. So Mama and Ray - with the help of our trusted friend and mechanic Mr. J. B. Vavasseur - continued the business. When Mr. Vavasseur left us to operate his own business, the E. A. Landry Garage continued with the help of various employees. When the Mississippi River levee was moved back and took most of the land on which the "E. A. Landry Garage" was located, we moved back into our old home (but without Papa) where Mama and I lived until her death in 1944.

THE VAVASSEUR FAMILY

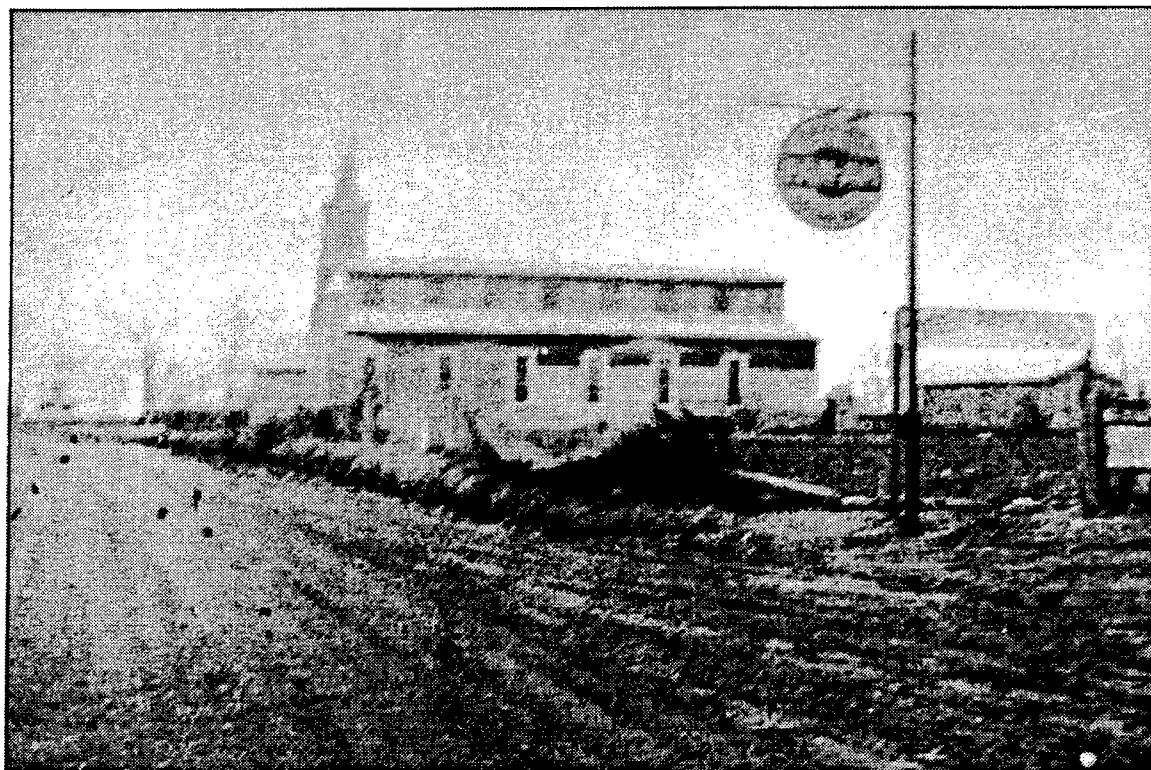
Virgie Melancon, daughter of J. B. Vavas seur and Mamie Vavas seur (her step-mother), was born in 1906 and moved to Darrow in 1915. The following information was derived from an informal oral interview with Denise Messick on May 8, 1997. The Vavas seur property was on the Public Road just across Jackson Street from Sally Moxley. Melancon did not personally know the Moxley family. West (upriver) from the Vavas seur property was one of the lots owned by Augustine Armitage, who may have donated the southwest corner of the lot to St. Anthony's Church. One early photo (Figure 16) shows the remainder of this Armitage lot as a plowed field with a barn-like structure to the north. Between the Vavas seurs and the levee was "just about the depth of a lot" with another small house. This was also owned by Mrs. Armitage, who rented it to others.

The Vavas seurs owned a store and filling station on the same lot as their home in Darrow. Melancon recalled that the Vavas seur yard, as well as those of many residences and businesses in Darrow, was enclosed by a wood picket fence. The gas station faced the main highway (the Public Road), and the lot extended back to old Second Street. According to Landry family records, J. B. Vavas seur had previously been a partner and mechanic in the E. A. Landry Garage. When he opened his own business, he continued to repair cars and sell automobile supplies. The "Pan Am" sign in Figure 16 is the entrance to this business.

Life in Darrow was closely tied to the Mississippi River. The men in the Vavas seur family fished for recreation, as much as for food. Some villagers fished from the batture and others used boats. After refrigeration was possible, the Vavas seurs purchased shrimp in five-gallon buckets from fisherman who sold it from house to house. Because well water was impure, two large elevated wood cisterns supplied the family water. Continued flooding in the 1920s made most residents accept the need for a new levee. When the 1932 levee was built, all the buildings that were in its way, including the Vavas seur home, were moved to other locations. The Vavas seurs leased a lot in Darrow from the Landry family for five years, and then moved their home again.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT E. LANOUX

In addition to the Armitage and Casso stores, another grocery store in an L-shaped building was owned by Mrs. R. E. Lanoux on old Second Street just east of the Casso store (Virgie Melancon, personal communication to Messick, 1997). At the turn of the century Robert E. Lanoux had operated a livery stable at this location,



Source: Boyce and Carmen Madere

Figure 16.
View of St. Anthony's Church (c. 1920's)

renting horses and buggies to travelers (Marchand 1952:53). This stable faced south toward the Public Road and the levee.

ST. ANTHONY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

René ("Beebe") Waggenpack lived at Belle Helene, near Darrow, from 1930-34. His father was a rice farmer, and their family came to Darrow to attend mass at St. Anthony's Catholic Church, on the Public Road by Wyatt Street (or Water Street on some maps). He believes that the church was formerly a cotton gin, but he wasn't certain how much the building was altered or rebuilt when its function changed (personal communication to Messick, 1997). Some maps also seem to confirm this location as a cotton gin circa 1910. One source suggests that Mr. or Mrs. Armitage may have donated the land for the church, which was adjacent to another large lot owned by Mrs. Armitage (Virgie Melancon, personal communication to Messick, 1997).

An early twentieth century photograph depicting St. Anthony's in its original location is shown in Figure 16. The round sign in the foreground is at the entrance to the Vavasseur's "Pan Am" gas station. In 1931 the frame church was moved to a new location on Highway 22 (*The Donaldsonville Chief*, November 28, 1931). The building was later replaced by the cinder block structure that is now used as the St. Anthony's church hall. This was one of several churches of various denominations in Darrow, including Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Haven Chapel Methodist Church, and Ebenezer Baptist Church.

LEVEE CONSTRUCTION (1931-32) AND ITS AFTERMATH

The Mississippi River nearly topped the levee on several occasions, and crevasses in the vicinity caused minor floods in the 1920s. Caving banks along the Darrow batture were also creating problems which would require a levee setback. In 1931 construction began on the U. S. Darrowville New Levee on the left bank of the river by the village of Darrow. Houses and businesses in the path of the new levee were moved to other locations, changing the entire look of the village for a depth of one to two blocks from the river front. The buildings were jacked up off their foundations (usually piers) and lifted onto planks lying atop large cylindrical rollers. As a truck pulled the building over the rollers, workers moved the rollers and planks from the back to the front of the building as it rolled along (Lee et al. 1997:45).

The first section of the levee started a short distance below the ferry landing and progressed one mile downstream toward St. Elmo, followed by later construction of the upriver section which was also approximately one mile in length (*The Donaldsonville Chief*, November 28, 1931). The John McWilliams

Company used two large land dredges operating both day and night on the levee. One machine took dirt from the old levee and moved it back, where it was scooped up by the other machine for the new levee (*The Donaldsonville Chief*, June 18, 1932).

Darrow's location on a cut bank of the Mississippi River was the reason for its existence, but it may have also contributed to its decline. The 1932 levee setback destroyed the River Road (also known as First Street or Louisiana Highway 1), requiring the construction of a new gravel-lined Highway 1, and resulting in a renumbering of several Darrow streets. What had been Second Street was also now gone, and Third Street was renamed First Street. The new Highway 1 continued to parallel and abut the land side of the new levee. Property owners were compensated for their losses and some homes were relocated within a few blocks of their original settings, but many of the displaced businesses never returned to Darrow. Dominique Casso moved his family and business to Gonzales. There is no evidence that the Armitage or Landry businesses ever reopened after 1932.

The Darrow oil field was discovered in 1932, but it did little to stop the general loss of population in the vicinity. Between 1930 and 1940 the population of Darrow declined from approximately 300 to 500 people to about 200. The shrinking demand for agricultural labor and the migration of African Americans from rural to urban areas may have been significant factors. The River Road became less important as a transportation corridor when other highways were built. Donaldsonville-Darrow ferry service was discontinued in 1965 after completion of the Sunshine Bridge several miles downriver from the two towns. Major chemical plants have established facilities along the river near Darrow and Donaldsonville. While Darrow continues to survive, there are now very few long-time residents who remember the village in its pre-1932 condition.

IV. ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RESULTS

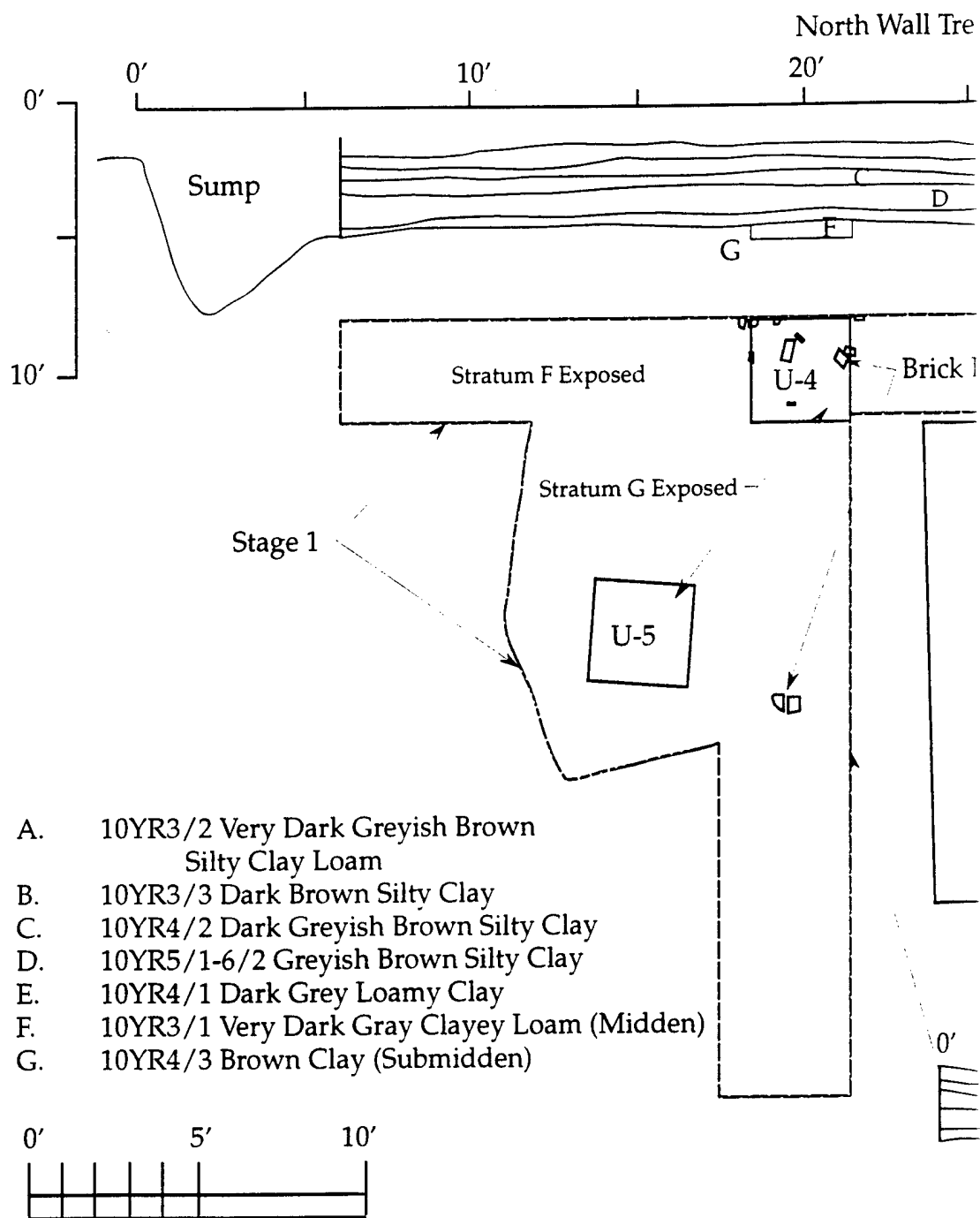
AREA OVERVIEWS

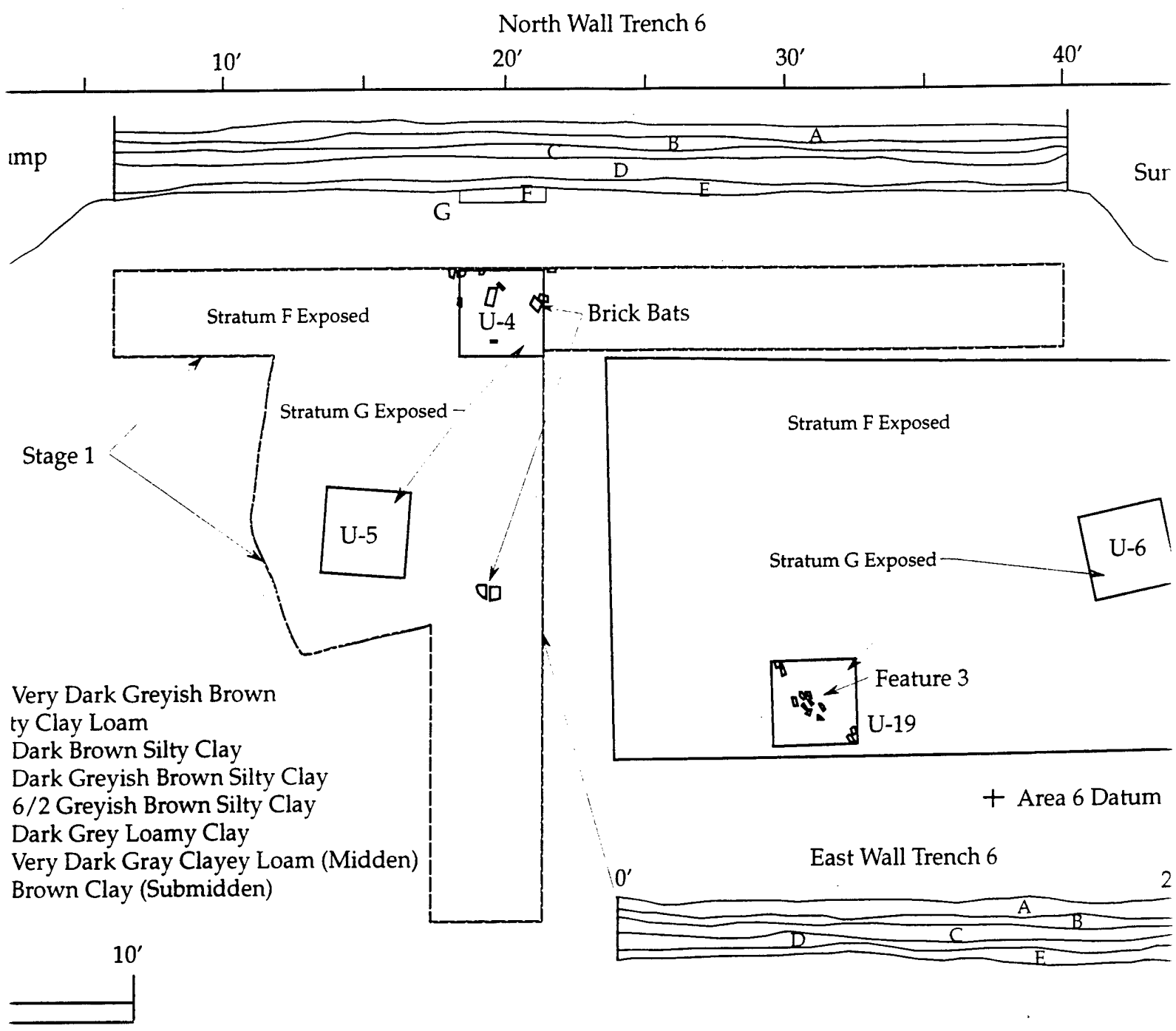
Area 6

Work in this area followed on the work conducted by Lee et al. (1997) in Trench 2. Initially, a 34 foot (10.5m) trench, Trench 6, was placed parallel to Trench 2 approximately 6 feet (2m) from the toe of the levee (Figure 8). A second, shorter, trench was placed perpendicular to the first trench on the south where a brick concentration appeared in the first trench. These trenches were profiled (Figure 17), and in the southwest corner of their intersection, an area was widened to permit the excavation of two test units, Units 4 and 5 (Figure 17). Unit 4 was placed to examine a brick scatter that may have represented a brick pier base. These bricks were not given a feature number. The floor of the trench and the widened area were under water and required constant pumping to allow the units to be dug. Water flowed in so rapidly from the base of the units that accurate stratigraphic control was impossible, and the midden layer (Stratum F) was removed until hard packed clay was reached. During the second stage of fieldwork in June, a larger area in the southeast corner of the intersection of the two trenches was opened, measuring 14 by 28 feet (4.3x8.6m). Two test units, Units 6 and 19 were excavated to sample Stratum F in this area. Unit 19 was also placed over Feature 3, a brick scatter, perhaps representing a brick pier base. A total of 624 square feet (59m²) was thus exposed in the vicinity of Lee et al.'s (1997) Trench 2.

The alluvial overburden was deepest in this area of the site. The surface elevation averaged 20.28 feet (6.24m) above mean sealevel (amsl), the top of Stratum F averaged around 18.45 feet (5.68m), giving a mean depth of 1.83 feet (56cm) for the alluvium (Strata A-E in Figure 17). Stratum F was found at an average depth of 18.45 feet (5.68m) and its base was at 16.98 feet (5.22m) making it 1.47 feet (45cm) thick on average, the deepest midden deposits at 16AN54. There were five distinct strata in the alluvium (Figure 17), but no indication that these strata had any cultural meaning. Grab samples from the alluvium in this and the other areas contained plastic, aluminum cans and occasional ceramics and bottle glass.

This area was selected because of high magnetometer readings and the retrieval of early nineteenth-century material during testing. High magnetometer readings suggested during testing that this area had more metal than many other areas of the site (Figure 8). It can therefore be surmised that metal artifacts in this area would represent a high percentage of the total artifacts from this area. Table 2





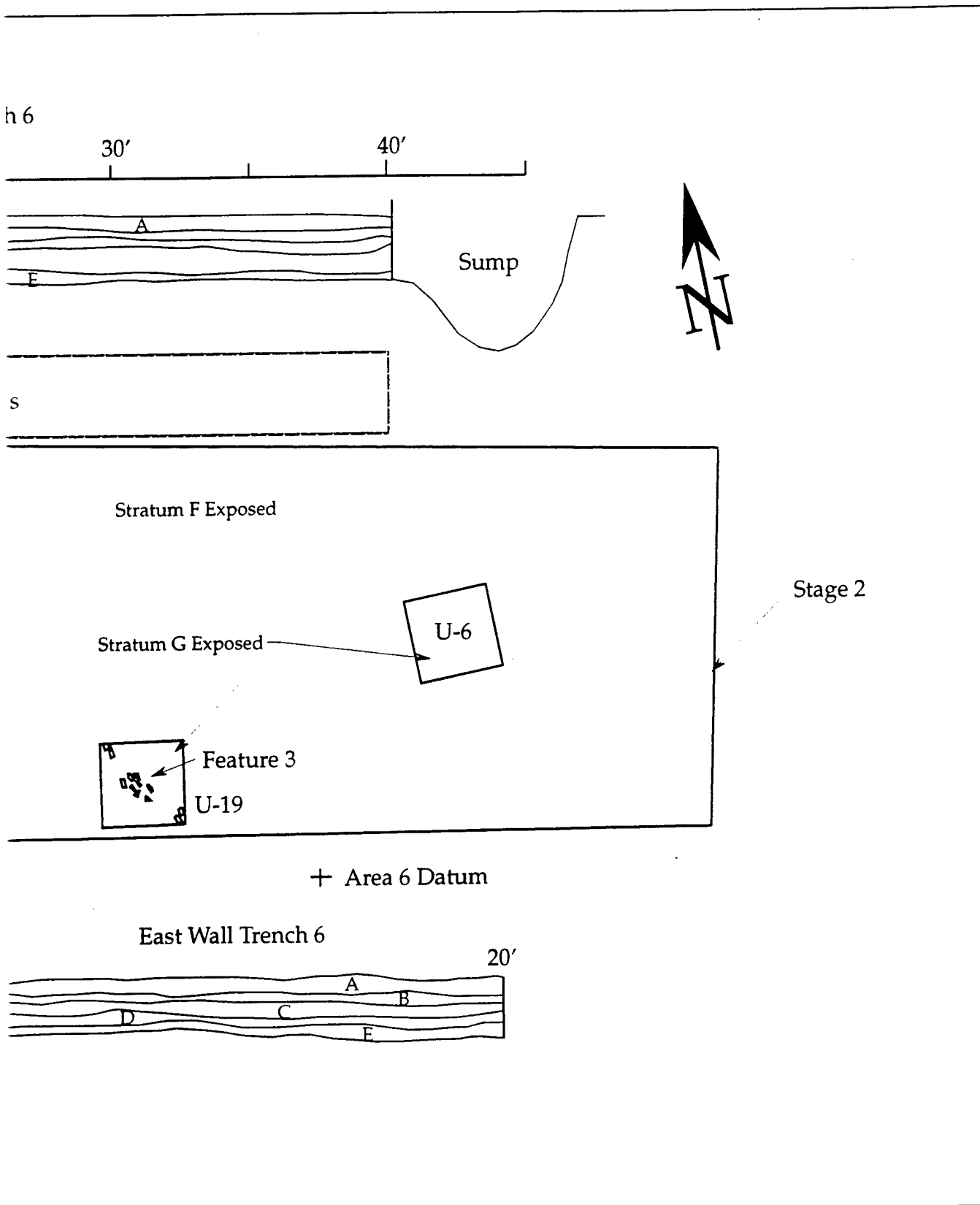


Figure 17.
Area 6 Trenches, Units and Profiles

examines this question and shows the amounts of artifacts and their raw material. The ceramics category includes objects made of clay, including tableware and bricks, although only samples of bricks were collected as noted above. Organics included wood, oyster shell, coal, clinkers, teeth and bone. Stockpiling of highway fill material, primarily oyster shell and clinkers, as well as coal, in the vicinity of the site meant that most of the area had large amounts of these materials which had no relationship to the pre-1932 deposits. Glass represents both window and container glass, as well as other glass items. Metal represents mostly iron fragments, many of which are nails. Stone represents items made from stone, as well as mortar. As might be expected based on the magnetometer results, and only sampling the coal, oyster shell and clinkers, the highest percentage material is metal. As noted above the eroded nature of many of the artifacts suggest that this and the other areas were subjected to frequent flooding of an order severe enough to move and erode artifacts, thus indicating that such artifacts are not in their original location of discard.

Table 2 Artifacts by Material in Area 6

<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Ceramics	228	13%
Organics	265	15%
Glass	308	17%
Metal	940	53%
<u>Stone</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1%</u>
	1762	

Area 7

This area was selected due to its proximity to the projected location of a barber shop on the 1932 pre-levee map of the town (Figure 8). This trench was excavated to a depth of approximately four feet (1.2m) and did not contain any features or the midden layer encountered in the other trenches. No further work was conducted there and the trench was backfilled the same day it was opened.

Area 8

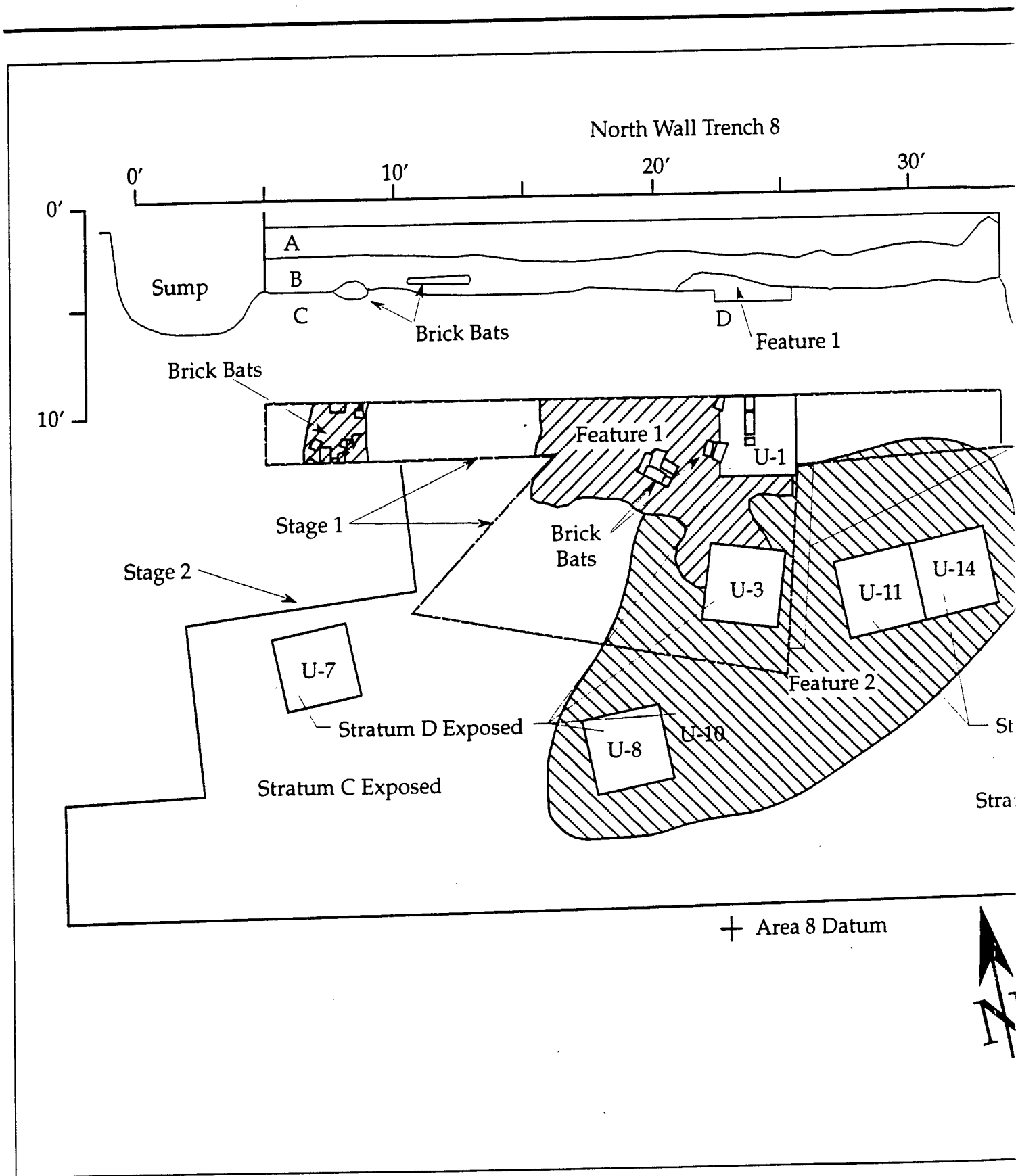
After the magnetometer survey in the testing phase, Lee et al. (1997) did not place a trench in this area. "Because there was no strong indication based on the magnetometer results that subsurface remains were preserved in this area, and because the function of the suspected structure [on the 1909 map] was unknown, the decision was made not to place an excavation trench in this portion of the site" (Lee et al. 1997:62). At the conclusion of testing, Lee et al. (1997) recommended that a

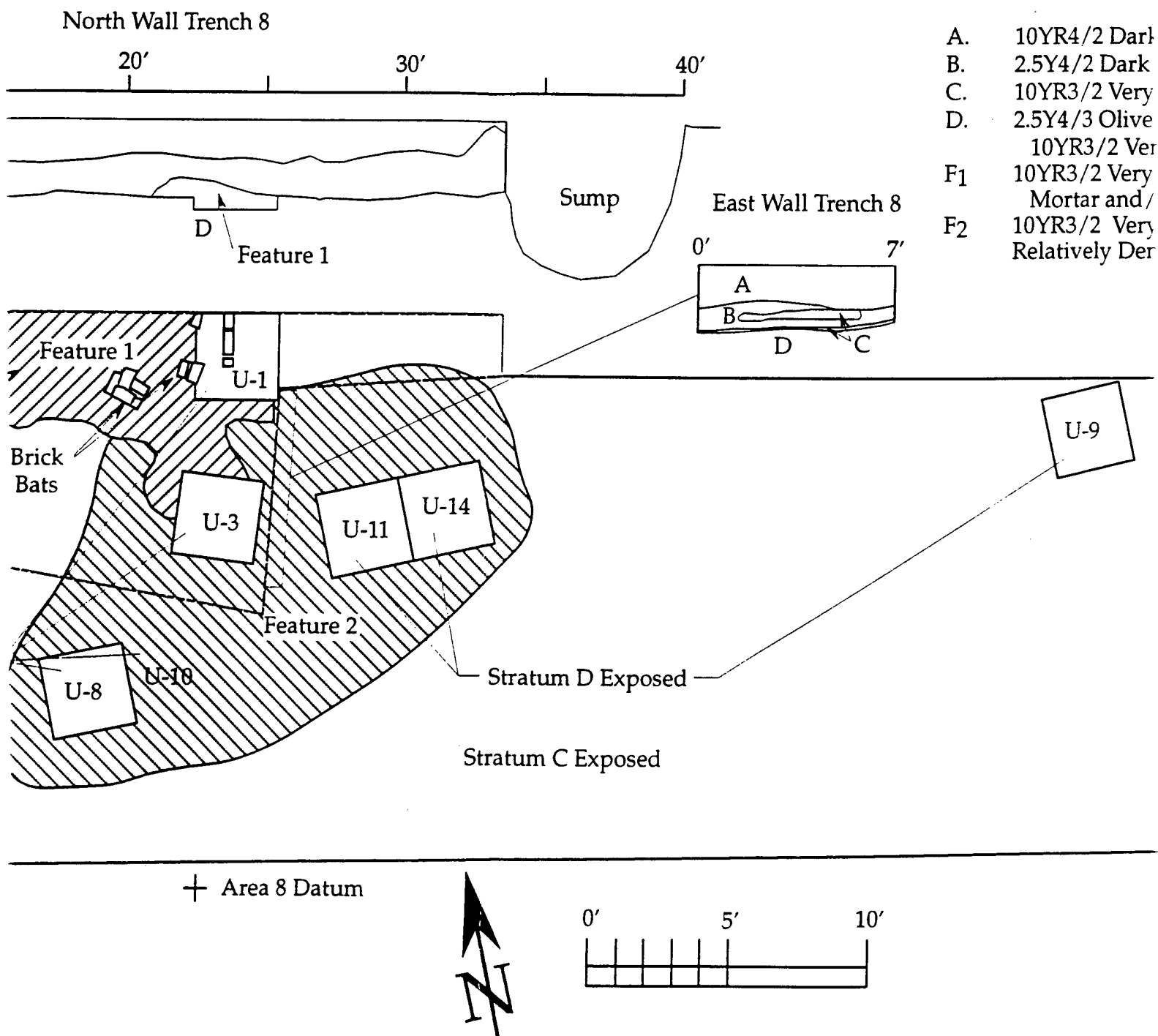
trench be placed in this area to examine a structure of unknown function on the 1909 map. This area (Figure 8) was selected for data recovery based on its location in the vicinity of the Armitage Store and Mrs. Armitage's residence following our interpretation of the historic maps.

Trench 8 extended 28.5 feet (8.77m) parallel to the levee toe. Once the alluvium was removed, brick bats were found near the western end of the trench and Feature 1 was found midway along it (Figure 18). An area measuring approximately 8 by 12 feet was opened on the south side of the trench to expose Feature 1. This feature was initially thought to be a brick pier or possibly the remains of a chimney, and because of the wet conditions it was never clear whether the bricks were really in-situ and represented the bottom layer of some structural feature, or had just been discarded on what had been the exposed ground surface. The soil surrounding the bricks consisted of dark greyish brown clay (10YR3/2) mixed with mortar and possibly ash flecks. Feature 2 then appeared in the southeast corner of this newly opened area. Feature 2 contained many more artifacts than the surrounding midden, and while it had the same range of colors as Feature 1, the mottling was larger and lighter colors predominated.

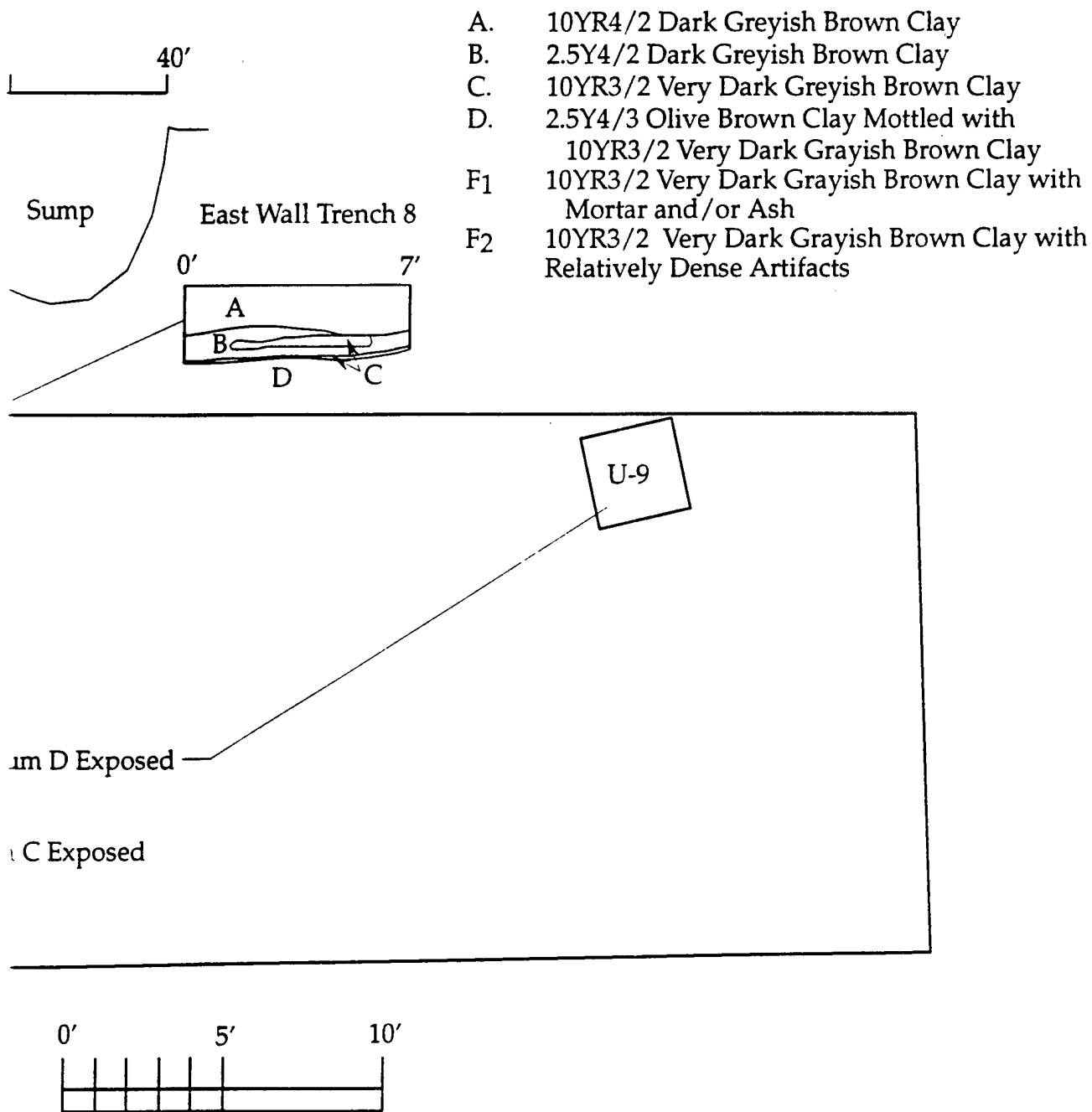
Two test units, Units 1 and 3 were excavated during this first stage of operations. Unit 1 was placed entirely within Feature 1, and Unit 3 was placed to examine the stratigraphy of the two features and showed that Feature 1 was over Feature 2. Both features were fairly shallow (Feature 1 was 0.8 feet deep and Feature 2 was 0.5 feet). As can be seen in Figure 18, Feature 1 contained what appeared to be in-situ brick alignments, perhaps representing a brick pier or piers. These bricks were only one course high and showed no evidence of having been placed in foundation holes, although the muddy conditions may have obscured such evidence. The trench was backfilled at that time, and work resumed in June. During the second stage of work a much larger area (16 by 53 feet [4.9x16.3m]) was opened south of the original trench. Six additional test units were excavated in this area. Units 7 and 9 examined the general midden deposits (Stratum C), and Units 8, 10, 11, and 14 sampled Feature 2 which extended into this area from the previously opened trench.

During the first stage water was a constant problem, but during the second phase the soils were more readily drained. The surface elevation in Area 8 averaged 19.99 (6.15m) amsl, the lowest of any of the areas by about one-half foot (15cm). The top of Stratum C averaged around 18.51 feet (5.7m), giving a mean depth of 1.48 feet (45cm) for the alluvium. The base of Stratum C was at 17.74 feet (5.46m) making it .77 feet (24cm) thick on average, considerably thinner than Area 6 to the west, but thicker than the two areas to the east. There were two distinct strata in the alluvium (Figure 18), but no indication that these strata had any cultural meaning.





2



(3) Figure 18.
Area 8 Trenches, Units and Profiles

The magnetometer indicated that this area had little metal or significantly less metal than the other areas. To compare the amount of metal and other artifacts from the other areas a list showing the numbers and percentages of artifacts by type of raw material is presented in Table 3. Metal as a percentage of the other artifacts is not much different than the other areas. In fact, Areas 6 and 10 have a lower percentage while only Area 9 has a higher percentage.

Table 3 Artifacts by Material in Area 8

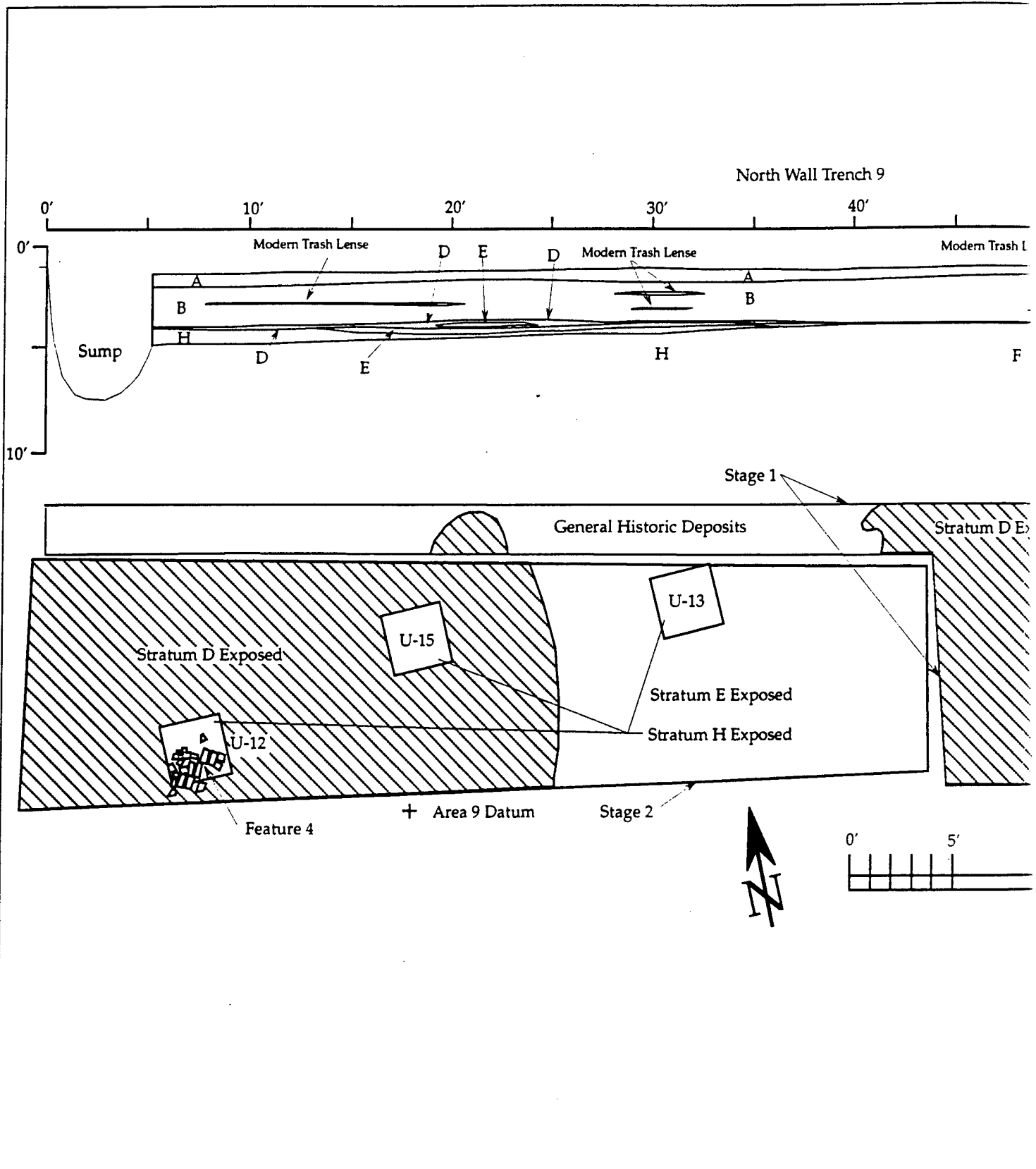
<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
ceramics	289	13%
organics	325	15%
glass	157	7%
metal	1298	61%
<u>stone</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>2%</u>
	2113	

Area 9

This area (the last trench opened during the first stage of work) was chosen because of its high magnetometer readings and the presence of an oyster shell midden and other features during testing, and the presumed location of the backyard of the Casso store. It was close to the location of Lee et al.'s (1997) Trench 4 (Figure 8).

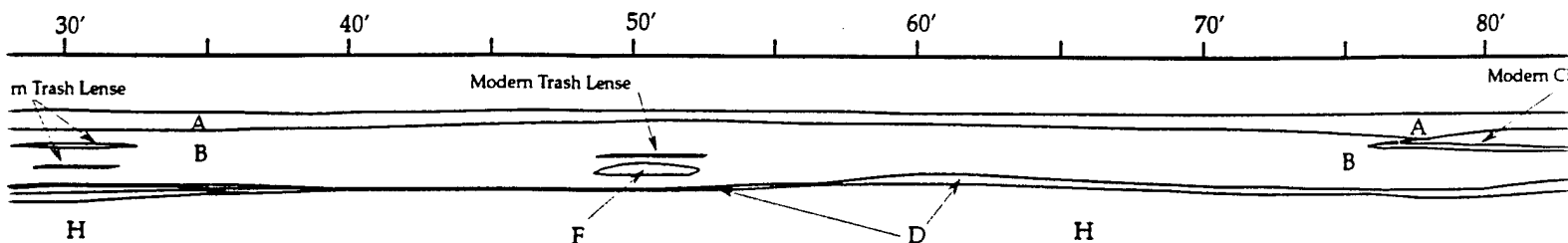
Trench 9 extended 96 feet (29.5m) parallel to the levee toe, and once the oyster shell midden was reached an area measuring 7 by 11 feet (2.2x3.4m) was stripped on the south side of the trench to further expose the oyster shell midden (Figure 19). No units were dug during the first stage of work. During the second stage a large stripped area (45 by 11.5 feet [13.8x3.5m]) was opened southwest of the intersection of the trench and this smaller stripped area. During the second stage of excavation, the backhoe driver noted that Areas 9 and 10 were used as a shell dumping area by the state highway department after the ferry to Donaldsonville no longer operated in the 1970s. He had driven truck loads of oyster shell from this stockpile area to highway projects on the north side of the river. Copies of aerial photographs supplied by the New Orleans District indicate that the area between the borrow pit and the river was used to stockpile oyster shell and perhaps other materials in the mid 1960s. That some of this material spread to Area 9 and 10 or that the main operation itself expanded to include these areas would not be surprising.

The "shell midden" found throughout this area at a depth of 1.5 to 2 feet (45-62cm) (Stratum D in Figure 19) during the first stage, and possibly during testing,

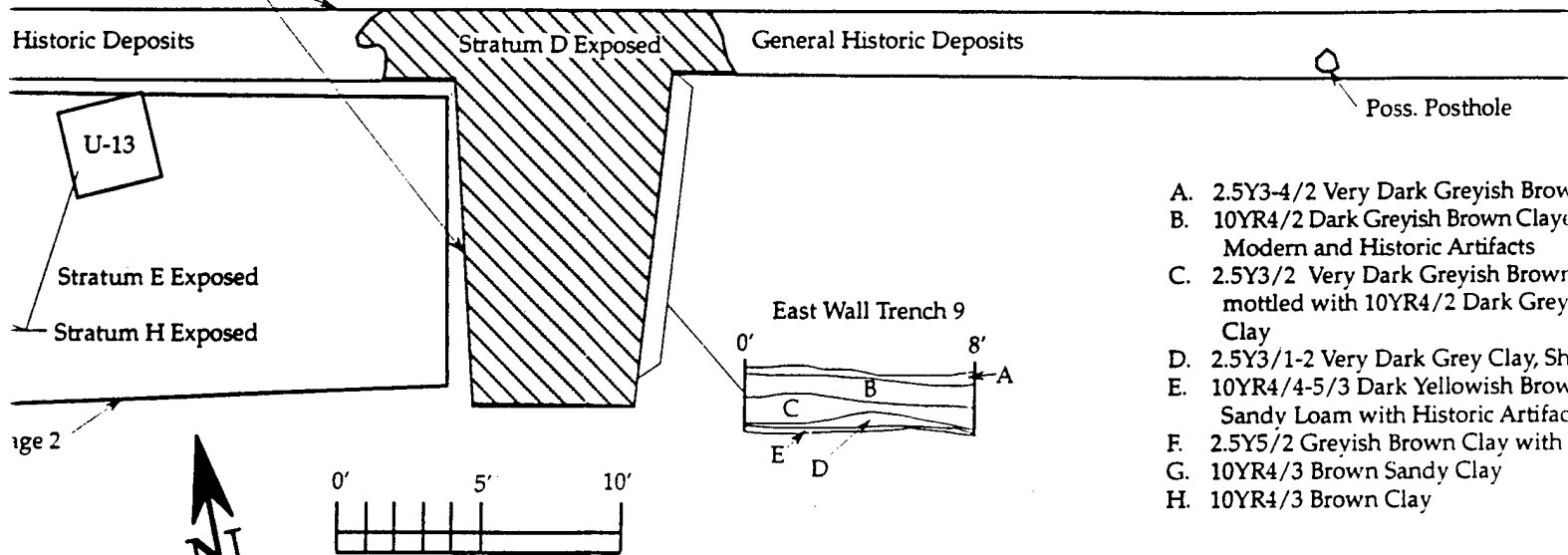


①

North Wall Trench 9



Stage 1



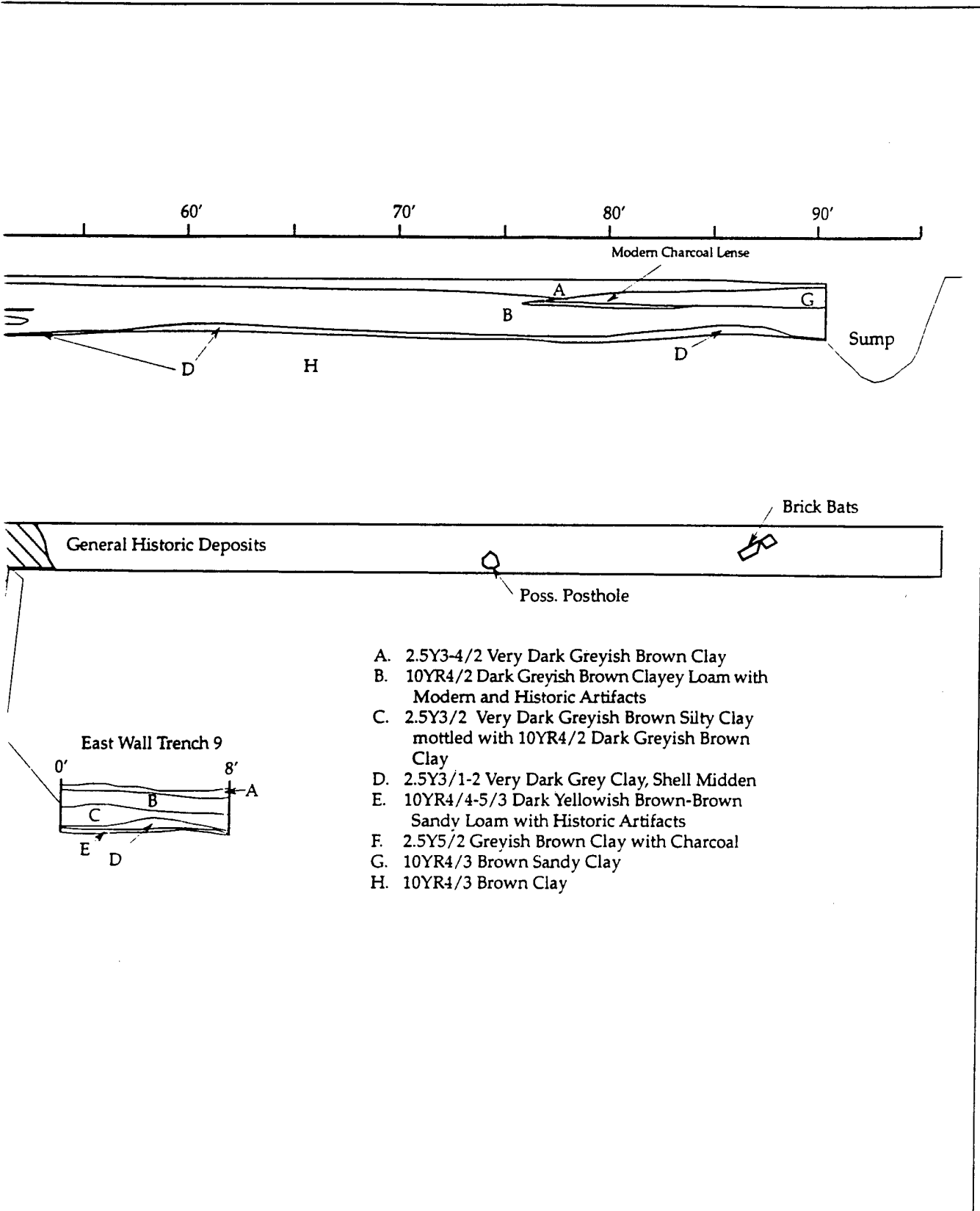


Figure 19.
Area 9 Trenches, Units and Profiles

appears to have been this imported oyster shell. The presence of coal and the absence of virtually all other artifacts in this layer indicate that the area may have also been used to stockpile coal. During the second stage, the backhoe removed the "shell midden" and exposed the typical historic midden (Stratum E) from 0.1 to 0.5 feet (3-15cm) below the oyster shell. Three test units were placed in this area once the "shell midden" was removed, U-15 in the area that had been covered by the oyster shell, and U-13 in the area that had not contained much of the modern oyster shell. Unit 12 was placed to investigate Feature 4. As with all of the other brick features, Feature 4 was only one course deep and rested in the top of the midden layer. There was no evidence of a builder's trench or hole.

The surface elevation in Area 9 averaged 20.52 feet amsl (6.31m), and the top of Stratum E averaged around 18.69 feet (5.75m), giving a mean depth of 1.83 feet (56cm) for the alluvium. The base of Stratum E averaged 18.26 feet (5.6m) making it 0.43 feet (13cm) thick, considerably thinner than either of the two previous areas to the west and about the same as Area 10. There were three distinct strata in the alluvium (Figure 19). Stratum A was the most recent alluvial stratum resting on the main stratum that had developed since abandonment of the site. Within Stratum B was the oyster shell layer noted above as Stratum D. Beneath Stratum D in the western end of the trench was some of the original submidden clay layer (Stratum H), while in most of the trench to the east Stratum D was underlaid by Stratum E, the actual historic midden. There were also very recent trash inclusions in both Strata A and B. All of these strata were clearly post abandonment alluvium.

The magnetometer indicated that this area had a high density of metal. Metal as a percentage of the other artifacts is the highest of the areas examined (Table 4), corroborating the magnetometer data. This higher number seems to be at the expense of ceramics which ranged from 12 to 14 percent in the other areas.

Table 4 Artifacts by Material in Area 9

<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
ceramics	135	6%
organics	376	15%
glass	184	8%
metal	1726	71%
stone	16	1%
	2437	

Area 10

Area 10 was chosen because of high magnetometer readings and its proximity to two structures noted on the 1932 map, the Lanoux store or residence and the Ned Preston residence. Work in this area followed on the work conducted by Lee et al. (1997) in Trench 5. No work was conducted in this area during the first stage of work. By the time the second stage began it was clear that exploratory trenching was a waste of effort, and work moved directly toward opening a large stripped area (17.5 by 32 feet [5.4x9.8m]) adjacent to Lee et al.'s (1997) Trench 5 (Figure 8).

Only a sample stratigraphy was drawn of the north wall profile above Unit 17, one of three test units excavated in Area 10, the other two being Units 16 and 18 (Figure 20). Unit 17 was placed to examine the clinker and oyster shell (probably from the highway stockpiling noted earlier although there were more artifacts in this oyster shell than in Area 9). Units 16 and 18 were excavated in the midden (Stratum D, not found in the profile of Unit 17 in Figure 20) in the east end of the stripped area. The lack of a midden in the middle of the stripped area, and perhaps under the oyster shell layer in the west end of the area may indicate that a structure was masking that part of the area.

The surface elevation averaged 21.44 feet amsl (6.60m), the highest surface elevation of the site. This is probably due to the fact that this area is in the angle formed by the levee and the Copper/T. Smith Yard access road. The top of the midden, or Stratum D, averaged around 18.71 feet (5.75m), giving a mean depth of 2.73 feet (84cm) for the alluvium. The base of Stratum D was at 18.23 feet (5.61m) making it 0.49 feet (15cm) thick on average, making it along with Area 9 the shallowest midden deposits. There were two distinct strata in the alluvium (Figure 20). The uppermost is a generalized alluvial deposit (Strata A and B) and the lower deposit (Stratum C) consists primarily of oyster shell and clinkers with artifacts that may or may not be associated with the midden. Since there is no clear evidence to the contrary and because the artifact count in Unit 17 was relatively high the following artifact discussions will include this material with Stratum D material.

Lee et al. (1997) did not encounter a midden in this area although they apparently did reach the oyster shell layer. During data recovery their Trench 5 was exposed along the south wall of the stripped area. They missed going deep enough to find Stratum D by 0.1 to 0.2 of a foot (3-6cm). The brick and other material they encountered must have come from the alluvial and highway oyster shell layers above Stratum D. Such are the vagaries of archeology.

Since this area was chosen in part because of its high concentration of metal artifacts Table 5 presents the raw material counts for the area. As already noted Area



Figure 20.

10 had about the same percentage of metal artifacts within the area as did Areas 6 and 8.

Table 5. Artifacts by Material in Area 10

<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
ceramics	67	12%
organics	88	15%
glass	74	13%
metal	330	58%
stone	9	2%
	568	

THE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

One point made in the discussion of these areas was the amount of metal found. Since the areas chosen for data recovery were based on the information gathered during testing, and the decisions on where to dig during testing were based primarily, if not exclusively, on a magnetometer survey, the validity of this survey should be examined. Did it bias the results of the testing and therefore the entire orientation and results of the data recovery project or did it fairly represent the location of features and artifacts at the site?

As can be seen from the above tables, all four areas, including Area 8, which had low magnetometer readings, contained proportionally similar amounts of metal or from 53 to 61% with Area 10 at 71%. These percentages are probably fairly high. For example, at the recent Sudderth Plantation study in North Carolina conducted by New South Associates using similar analytical techniques as those employed here, 32 percent of the historic artifacts were metal, and at the nineteenth-century frontier town of Traveler's Rest, Georgia, conducted by New South using similar analytic techniques metal represented 30 percent of the total number of historic artifacts. At Donner (Hahn and Schwab 1993) metal made up 59 percent of the total assemblage although there was great variation from one part of the site to another. The first two percentages are considerably less than any of the areas at Darrow, and this may be a function of the nature of the Darrow assemblage, late nineteenth-century town lots, while Sudderth was a late nineteenth century plantation and Traveler's Rest was made up of early nineteenth-century town lots. Taking into consideration that brick, shell and clinkers were only sampled in any of these samples, the percentage of metal at all of the areas and sites would be considerably lower than noted here.

The internal patterning of metal does not seem to be very different from one area to the next. On the other hand, some areas had many more artifacts than other areas, and it is presumably this difference that the magnetometer should be picking up. To compare the areas and see if they reflect the results of the magnetometer survey the amount of metal per test unit was calculated for all four areas (Table 6). Area 9 does indeed have a high proportion of metal, more than half of the entire site. However, while the magnetometer readings were high in that area, they were not two to five times higher than those in Areas 6 and 10 as the actual artifact counts would indicate. Area 8, which the magnetometer survey indicated had little metal, actually had 50 percent more metal than Area 10 and only 25% less than Area 6. Clearly, the magnetometer survey results did not represent the metal in the midden layers of the site. It is possible that the magnetometer was reading metal in the alluvial layers which have nothing to do with the midden deposits. The possibility that a high water table affected the readings is discounted since the water table was below the midden level when Lee et al. (1997) conducted their project.

Table 6. Amount of Metal Per Unit by Area

	<u># metal</u>	<u># units</u>	<u>art/unit</u>	<u>% of site</u>
Area 6	940	4	235	21.71%
Area 8	1298	8	162.25	14.99%
Area 9	1726	3	575.33	53.14%
Area 10	330	3	110	10.16%

Using the results of a magnetometer survey to locate test trenches and then to use the results of those test trenches to locate the data recovery sampling domains has implications for the research goals of any such project. First, magnetometers locate metal, not ceramics or glass or bone. Second, by using the presence of metal as the primary selection criteria portions of sites that tend to have more metal, such as activity areas and buildings, will be selected more often for excavation, and areas with less metal such as domestic refuse piles and butchering and gardening areas will be under represented. It would be nice to have a ceramic and glass location device similar to the magnetometer, but until that day arrives, we feel that the only unbiased alternatives to locating artifact concentrations are controlled surface collections and shovel testing where all classes of artifact are collected, not just metal or ceramics or glass. Of course, on a deeply buried site such as Darrow, remote sensing is one of the few ways to obtain guidance on where to dig, but this should be supplemented by historic documents carefully tied to known landmarks, and areas of low metal content should also be examined to offset the bias introduced by the magnetometer.

Considering the artifact percentages from Area 8, where very little was expected based on the magnetometer, one must wonder about other areas of the site that had low magnetometer readings and were not examined for that reason. We must therefore conclude that relying so heavily on remote sensing, which only identifies one class of artifact or feature, biases the results of subsequent research.

V. LABORATORY RESULTS

PATTERN AND FUNCTION

A total of 7,002 artifacts were recovered during data recovery efforts conducted at Darrow. These are listed in the artifact inventory in Appendix A. The majority of the artifacts (2,437) were recovered from Area 9, with the second highest total (2,168) coming from Area 8. Area 6 yielded 1,829 artifacts, and Area 10 yielded 568. The artifacts are discussed by artifact classes following South's (1977) functional organization with minor modifications as noted in the methods chapter. It should be remembered that items not counted by South in his patterns include faunal remains, brick, and mortar. To this have been added modern materials such as plastic and aluminum snap tabs, etc. Taking these numbers out of the total gives a new total of 4,998 patternable artifacts (Table 7). The new total from Area 9 is 1,778, from Area 8 is 1,444, from Area 6 is 1,415, and from Area 10 is 361.

Table 7 Artifact Pattern of Darrow Town Site

	Total Site		Area 6		Area 8		Area 9		Area 10	
Ceramics	397	7.94	149	10.53	134	9.1	113	6.2	31	8.6
Spirit Bottles	137	2.74	122	8.62	6	0.4	7	0.4	2	0.6
Pharmaceutical Bottles	9	0.18	4	0.28	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.6
Other Bottle Glass	415	8.3	159	11.24	80	5.4	140	7.7	58	16.1
Glassware	47	0.94	12	0.85	5	0.3	27	1.5	4	1.1
Tableware	3	0.06	0	0	4	0.3	1	0.1	0	0
Kitchenware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Kitchen	2	0.04	1	0.07	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
KITCHEN	1010	20.21	447	31.59	231	15.6	290	16	97	26.9
Window Glass	60	1.2	28	1.98	18	1.2	11	0.6	4	1.1
Wrought Nails	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cut Nails	2405	48.12	798	56.4	904	61.2	495	27.3	212	58.7
Wire Nails	1023	20.47	28	1.98	82	5.6	890	49.1	23	6.4
Unidentified Nails	74	1.48	16	1.13	5	0.3	53	2.9	0	0
Construction Hardware	4	0.08	2	0.14	0	0	2	0.1	0	0
Door Lock/Knob Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Architecture	31	0.62	7	0.49	7	0.5	16	0.9	1	0.3
ARCHITECTURE	3597	71.97	879	62.12	1016	68.7	1467	80.9	240	66.5
All Furniture Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FURNITURE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

Projectile Parts	8	0.16	2	0.14	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.8
Gunflints, Spalls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gun Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARMS	8	0.16	2	0.14	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.8
Buckles	2	0.04	2	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buttons	35	0.7	5	0.35	21	1.4	4	0.2	5	1.4
Eyelets, Hooks, Grommets	5	0.1	2	0.14	3	0.2	0	0	0	0
Sewing Gear	1	0.02	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
Shoe Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bale Seals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Clothing	3	0.06	0	0	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0
CLOTHING	46	0.92	9	0.64	26	1.8	6	0.3	5	1.4
Coins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal Hygiene	80	1.6	0	0	80	5.4	2	0.1	0	0
Jewelry and Watches	3	0.06	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	1	0.3
Misc. Personal	12	0.24	1	0.07	0	0	9	0.5	2	0.6
PERSONAL	95	1.9	1	0.07	82	5.6	11	0.6	3	0.8
Ball Clay Pipes	11	0.22	11	0.78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stub Stemmed Pipes	5	0.1	3	0.21	0	0	2	0.1	0	0
Other Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOBACCO PIPES	16	0.32	14	0.99	0	0	2	0.1	0	0
Construction Tools	1	0.02	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Farm Tools	2	0.04	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	2	0.6
Toys	8	0.16	2	0.14	2	0.1	5	0.3	0	0
Fishing Gear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Items	1	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
Stable/Transportation	1	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
Musical Items	2	0.04	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	0	0
Pet Care Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lighting/Electrical	78	1.56	7	0.49	55	3.7	14	0.8	4	1.1
Military Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial/Machinery	1	0.02	1	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. Hardware	132	2.64	53	3.75	61	4.1	17	0.9	5	1.4
ACTIVITIES	226	4.52	63	4.45	121	8.2	37	2	13	3.6
TOTAL	4998		1415		1478		1814		361	

Kitchen

The kitchen assemblage is the second largest functional group represented, with 1,010 artifacts. The majority of the ceramics were manufactured from the early to late nineteenth century, with some continuing in production to the present day, and a few beginning production in the eighteenth century. Area 6 had the highest number of datable sherds followed by Areas 8, 9 and 10 in order. Area 10 had very few datable ceramics, and considering the fact that Area 9 had the highest total number of artifacts it had significantly fewer ceramics than Areas 6 and 8. This may be due to a more domestic function represented in Areas 6 and 8. As will be seen below, the ceramics in Area 6 date earlier than other areas. Also, the number found in Area 6 appears to represent mixing with an earlier domestic plantation occupation, while Area 8 may represent the domestic discard from the twentieth-century Armitage residence. Area 6 contained the highest percentage of spirit bottle glass as well, further supporting its earlier date and domestic function.

A total of 15 ceramic sherds had maker's marks representing eight different marks, but only one of these marks was complete enough to identify definitively, and one was tentatively identified. These are discussed in the dating section below.

There were three tableware items recovered from Darrow. These consisted of two crossmended metal table knife fragments from Area 8, and one wood utensil (most likely a knife) handle from Area 9. Two miscellaneous kitchen items, both of which were silver plated spoon handles, were also recovered (Figure 21). One was found in Area 6 and the other was found in Area 8.

A minimum vessel count was performed as described in the laboratory methods section. A total of 145 vessels were recovered from the Darrow site. Fifty-four were glass and 91 were ceramic. The glass vessels consisted of lamp glass, table glass, and bottle glass, and came in aqua, cobalt, amber, olive green, clear, amethyst, and white. Two of the table glass items were tan and purple (not amethyst). The minimum vessels (or items) are presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Glass Minimum Vessel Count

Area 6	Area 6		<u>Midden</u>	<u>Submid</u>	<u>Area 8</u>	<u>Area 9</u>	<u>Area 10</u>
Lamp Glass							
Globe			0	0	1	0	0
Chimney			0	0	5	0	0

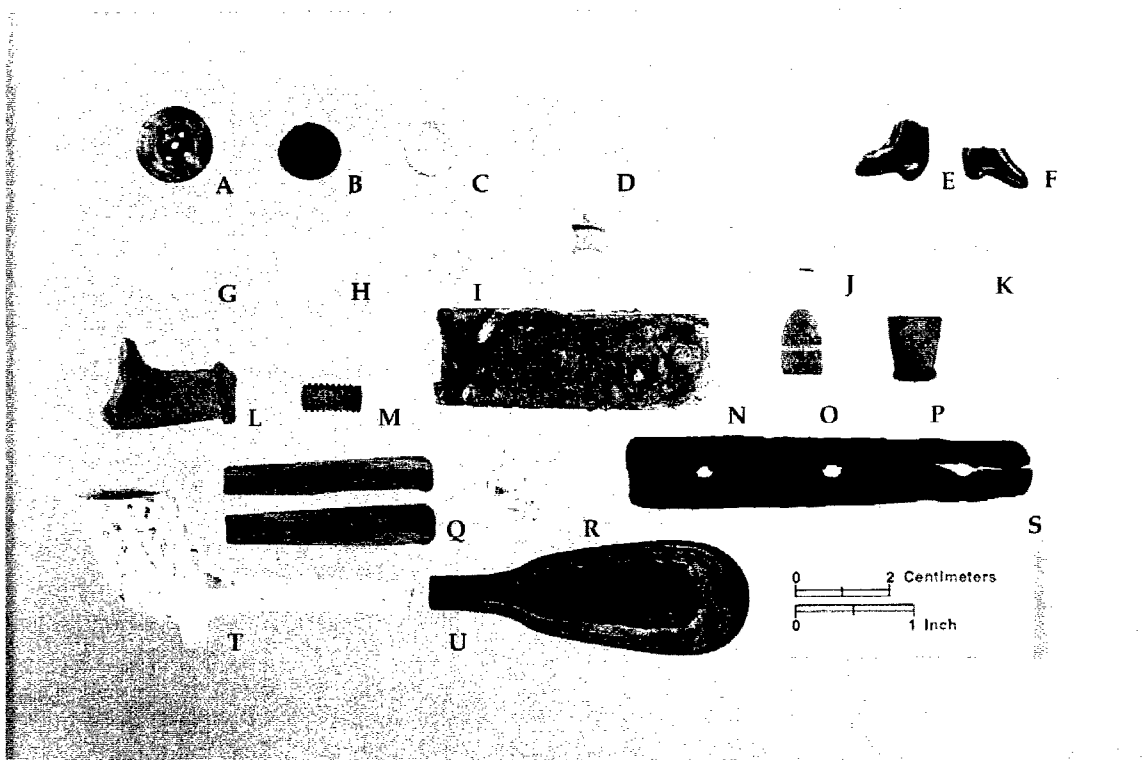


Figure 21. Photograph of Miscellaneous Artifacts A. 5 hole bone button; B. Hard rubber button; C. 2 hole shell button; D-F. Doll parts; G-I. Prosser buttons; J. Doll hand; K. Figurine fence; L. Stub stemmed pipe; M. Worked bone pipe bowl/pipe stem connector; N. Harmonica; O. 22 calibre bullet; P. 22 calibre copper cartridge; Q. Celluloid pipe bit; R. Clay marble; S. Wooden knife handle; T. Ball clay pipe; U. Silver plated spoon handle.

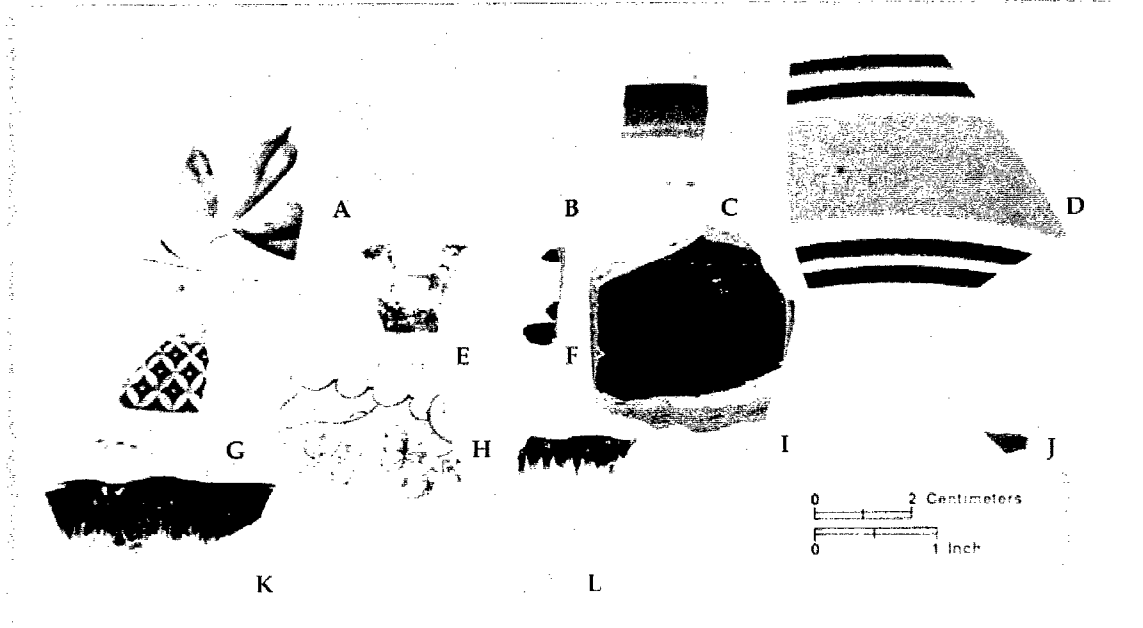


Figure 22. Photograph of Ceramic Artifacts A. Hand painted porcelain; B. Molded porcelain; C. Brown line wares; D. Band and line ware; E. Sponge ware; F. Hand painted blue floral; G. Light blue transfer print; H. Red transferprint; I. Albany slipped gray stoneware; J. Plain yellowware; K. Underglazed blue bud edgware; L. Scalloped, impressed straight line edgware.

Table 8 (cont.)

Bottle Glass

Pharmaceuticals	3	0	3	3	2
Other Bottle	14	2	3	2	0

Table Glass	4	1	5	6	1
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Of the glass vessels, 30 (55.55%) were bottle glass, 18 (33.33%) were table glass, and 6 (11.11%) were lamp glass. The table glass vessels in Area 6 included three tumblers, two bowls, and an unidentifiable vessel form. Area 8 had two tumblers, a bowl, a vase, and a stemmed wine glass. Area 9 produced a wine goblet, two tumblers, a vase, a plate, and an unidentified vessel. The remaining table glass, an unidentified vessel, came from Area 10. The Other Bottle glass category in Area 6 included mostly olive green spirit bottles. A table of the glass vessels appears in Appendix D.

White granite made up 26 (28.57%) of the ceramic vessels, and 17 (18.68%) were CC ware. Forty-one vessels were recovered from Area 6, or 44% of the entire vessel assemblage. The majority of vessels in all areas was made up of white granite and CC ware. The rest were fairly evenly divided between printed and porcelain, with much smaller amounts of yellowware, dipped, painted, industrial stoneware bottles, blue and simple banded, dark blue printed, edgware; and sponged, redware, Albany slip, and unglazed relief stoneware represented by one sherd each. Appendix D contains a complete listing of these vessels by provenience.

Table 9 summarizes the vessel forms in each area (and the midden and submidden in Area 6) by ceramic type. These formed the basis for developing CC index values for the areas which are discussed below.

Table 9. Minimum Vessels By Area

	Area 6 Midden					Area 9			
	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Cups</u>	<u>Bowl</u>	<u>Other</u>		<u>Plate</u>	<u>Cups</u>	<u>Bowl</u>	<u>Other</u>
White Granite	2	2	2	0	White Granite	3	0	4	0
CC Ware	3	0	1	0	CC Ware	3	1	0	0
Printed	4	0	2	1	Printed	0	1	2	0
Porcelain	0	1	0	0	Porcelain	0	4	0	0
Yellowware	0	1	0	1	Yellowware	0	0	1	1
Dipped	0	1	2	0	Dipped	0	0	0	0
Painted	1	0	2	0	Painted	0	0	0	0
Stoneware	0	0	0	1	Stoneware	0	0	0	0
Banded	0	0	2	0	Banded	0	0	0	0

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

Dk Blue Transfer	1	1	0	0	Dk Blue Transfer	0	0	0	0
Edged	2	0	0	0	Edged	0	0	0	0
Sponged	0	0	0	0	Sponged	0	0	0	0
Redware	0	0	0	0	Redware	0	0	0	0

Area 6 Submidden					Area 10				
	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Cups</u>	<u>Bowl</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Cups</u>	<u>Bowl</u>	<u>Other</u>	
White Granite	0	1	0	0	White Granite	0	0	2	1
CC Ware	2	0	0	0	CC Ware	2	0	0	0
Printed	1	0	0	0	Printed	0	0	0	0
Porcelain	0	0	0	1	Porcelain	0	0	0	1
Yellowware	0	0	0	0	Yellowware	0	0	0	0
Dipped	0	1	0	0	Dipped	0	0	0	0
Painted	0	0	0	0	Painted	0	0	0	0
Stoneware	0	0	0	2	Stoneware	0	0	0	0
Banded	0	0	0	0	Banded	0	1	0	0
Dk Blue Transfer	0	0	0	0	Dk Blue Transfer	0	0	0	0
Edged	0	0	0	0	Edged	0	0	0	0
Sponged	0	0	0	0	Sponged	0	0	1	0
Redware	0	0	0	0	Redware	0	0	0	1

Area 8				
	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Cups</u>	<u>Bowl</u>	<u>Other</u>
White Granite	3	2	3	1
CC Ware	3	1	1	0
Printed	0	0	0	0
Porcelain	0	2	0	2
Yellowware	0	0	0	1
Dipped	0	0	0	0
Painted	0	0	0	0
Stoneware	0	0	0	2
Banded	0	0	0	0
Dk Blue Transfer	0	0	0	0
Edged	0	0	0	0
Sponged	0	0	0	0
Redware	0	0	0	0

Architecture

Architecture was the largest functional class with 3,597 artifacts. The nails were catalogued by size to shed light on the functions and architecture of the buildings in the four areas. The nails were grouped by size, regardless of whether they were cut or wire nails (Table 10).

Table 10. Nail Sizes by Area

	Area 6		Area 8		Area 9		Area 10	
2/3p-slating, shingling, tacking	2	4.65	7	3.04	13	9.22	3	8.11
4p-shingling, interior finishing	4	9.30	16	6.96	23	16.31	2	5.41
5p-moldings, finishing, ornamentation	1	2.33	29	12.61	21	14.89	4	10.81
6/7p-light framing, clapboarding	12	27.91	63	27.39	51	36.17	9	24.32
8-10p-flooring, boarding, interior finishing	18	41.86	56	24.35	26	18.49	9	24.32
12-16p-partition studding, rafters, hvy framing	4	9.30	54	23.48	5	3.55	3	8.11
<u>20-40p-part stud, rafters, hvy framing</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4.65</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2.17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.42</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18.92</u>
Totals	43		230		141		37	

In Area 6, the majority of the nails were in the 8p to 10p size range, which were used for flooring and interior finishing. The second highest group is the 6p and 7p, both of which were used for light framing and clapboarding. This indicates a possible frame structure with wooden siding and wooden floors. The 2p and 3p nails suggest that buildings in this area had shingled roofs. The small number of nails recovered from this area suggests that the excavations may have taken place in a yard lot, away from any structures.

In Area 8, most of the nails were in the 6p to 7p range, followed by almost equal numbers of the 8p to 10p and 12p to 16p groups. These suggest a frame buildings with wooden floors. The small nails recovered (2p and 3p) suggest the presence of shingles, and the 5p nails suggest the presence of moldings and ornamentation.

In Area 9, the majority of the nails were the 6p and 7p nails. The 8p to 10p size range was well represented, as was the 4p nail size. The large number of 2p, 3p, and 4p nails suggests a shingled roof. Buildings in this area may have been less substantial than in Area 8, as there are very few large nails recovered, indicating possible outbuildings or other activities requiring nails. This may also indicate that the main buildings of the Casso Store complex were not in the part of the lot sampled.

In Area 10, there were an equal number of 6p to 7p nails as there were 8p to 10p. There was a large percentage of 20p to 40p nails, suggesting a fairly substantial building. The building was most likely shingled as there was a fair number of small nails found as well. However, the small amount of nails found may mean that the excavations were in a yard area, away from any buildings. This may have been the location of the Lanoux store/residence or the Ned Preston residence, but the larger nails suggest that something else may have been happening on this lot, and it is

possible that these large nails represent activities related to the ferry landing which moved next to this area after the 1932 levee was built.

The next highest group of architectural materials is window glass. A total of 60 sherds were recovered from Darrow, a very low number compared to most house sites. South (1977) shows a range of 3 to 17 percent for window glass at his domestic sites. At Traveler's Rest, a Georgia frontier community, window glass ranged from 3 to just under 39 percent, and at James City, a freedman town in North Carolina, window glass averaged well over 3 percent. It is curious that while nails are present in abundant quantities, none of the areas had over 2 percent window glass. This may be due to where in the lots the fieldwork was conducted or it may be an indication that the houses, and thus their window glass, were removed from the site rather than being demolished, although Traveler's Rest suffered the same fate (removal to a new location) and yet had more window glass.

Other architectural items included spikes, tacks (not furniture tacks), wire brads, a door butt hinge and a wood screw. The later three items came from Area 6.

Arms

This class was sparsely represented in the artifact assemblage with only eight artifacts. All were projectile parts. These projectiles consisted of two pieces of buckshot (7mm), two bullets (22 calibre), and two brass 22 calibre cartridges, a shotgun shell and a cartridge of unknown calibre. The buckshot came from Area 6. One of the bullets came from Area 8 and the other came from Area 10. Two of the brass or copper cartridges came from Area 8, and the other two came from Area 10. This material probably is the result of hunting activities in the vicinity, perhaps after site abandonment.

Clothing

The clothing class contained 46 artifacts. The majority of this class (34) was made up of buttons, and most of these came from Area 8. Area 8 had 20 buttons and one glass shirt stud for a total of 21 on Table 10. Of the 34 buttons recovered, 23 are Prosser buttons, commonly called glass or porcelain buttons by archeologists. Prosser buttons were made using a process patented in Britain by Richard A. Prosser in June of 1840 (Albert and Adams 1970). Thomas, Richard's brother, was granted an American patent for the same invention on July 29, 1841. The technique described in Thomas Prosser's patent called for taking dry clay and metal oxides in powder form and compressing them in a metal mold using a screw press until the clay cohered and retained the form of the button. The buttons were then fired and

glazed. They could then be decorated the same as ordinary porcelain and could have metal shanks attached if they were not sew-throughs. Prosser buttons can be distinguished by small, mold-caused indentations which surround the sew through holes of the base (Storm 1976:118). The Prosser patent was purchased by the Minton Company, who were producing massive quantities of buttons using the Prosser process by 1844 (Albert and Kent 1949).

None of the Prosser buttons recovered from Darrow had designs applied to them, although four of them had pie crust molded edges. Of the 23 Prosser buttons recovered, 22 were four-hole sew through buttons, and one was a two-hole sew-through. Since the Prosser process was not invented until 1840, these buttons must date after 1840, and probably after 1844 when the Minton Company was mass producing them. Area 6 contained two Prosser buttons, Area 8 contained 16 Prosser buttons, Area 9 contained one Prosser button, and Area 10 contained four Prosser buttons.

Five of the buttons were made of bone. Three of them were four-hole sew-through buttons, and the other two were five-hole sew-through. The fifth hole was not used to sew the button onto the clothing, but was a centering hole for the cutting tool on the lathe used to produce them. The five hole buttons are similar to South's type 19, which South dates to 1800 to 1865 (1964). The four hole buttons are similar to South's type 20, which he also dates to 1800 to 1865. Area 6 contained 1 four hole bone button and 1 five hole bone button, Area 8 contained 2 four hole bone buttons, and Area 10 contained 1 five hole bone button.

Three of the buttons were made of brass. One of these was too corroded to identify, but there was some gilding left, indicating that it was most likely from the Golden Age of buttons, or 1830 to 1865 (Hughes and Lester 1981). One of the other buttons was a button cover from a three-piece button, but is too corroded to identify beyond that. The third brass button was a four-hole sew-through with a sunken panel, similar to South's type 32, which he dates to 1837 to 1865. Area 6 contained the gilded corroded button, Area 8 contained the South type 32 button, and Area 9 contained the brass button cover.

Two of the buttons were shell, two-hole sew-through buttons. They are both plain. Shell buttons have been made for at least three centuries and, as such, are virtually non-diagnostic. Perhaps in the future, dates will be able to be assigned based on attachment method (Hurry 1990). Area 8 and Area 9 each contained one shell button.

The last button from the Darrow site was a black, hard rubber button, found in Area 9. In 1851, Nelson Goodyear, Charles Goodyear's brother, perfected his

vulcanizing process, which allowed India rubber to be used successfully in button making (Luscomb 1967). The button has a shank of rubber, and has a geometric zigzag pattern on the front. It must date after 1851, the year of the patent.

Personal

The personal class contained 95 artifacts. Personal hygiene items made up the majority of this class with 80 pieces, consisting mainly of an ironstone chamber pot (68 sherds). Eleven of the personal hygiene items were glass mirror fragments, and one was a hard rubber comb fragment. These all came from Area 8. Two of the objects were watch or jewelry parts. These came from Area 8 and consisted of a watch or bracelet link and a small, red glass, cabochon-cut, fake gemstone. The remaining thirteen personal items were in the miscellaneous category. Among these were ten pieces of writing slate, seven from Area 9, two from Area 8, and one from Area 6. Two of the other miscellaneous items came from Area 9, one of which was a chrome-plated brass umbrella part, the other of which was a slate pencil. The last miscellaneous item came from Area 10 and consisted of a worked bone object that may have been a connector for a reed pipe bowl and pipe stem.

Tobacco

Sixteen fragments of tobacco pipes were recovered from Darrow. All of the pipe fragments were found in either Area 6 or Area 9. All eleven ball clay pipes, consisting of mostly bowl fragments were found in Area 6. This indicates an earlier date for that part of the site and may reflect a pre-town plantation occupation as indicated by other artifact types and patterns. A total of five stub stemmed or reed pipes were found. Three of the stub-stemmed pipes came from Area 6 and two came from Area 9.

Activities

Activities artifacts reflect a wide variety of activities that may have been conducted at a site and not already covered under one of the previous classes. This class is where one might expect to find information about site function beyond whether the site is domestic, commercial or industrial and speaks to the everyday activities conducted at the site regardless of its major function. All town lots prior to the mid-twentieth century were to some extent self contained, showing evidence of a wide array of subsistence and other activities. Unfortunately, many of these activities left few artifacts behind. How many hammers or pliers, harmonicas or dog collars can be expected to have ever been present on a single lot? Yet these few artifacts offer unique insights into daily behavior and activities when they can be found.

Table 10 lists 12 activities categories. Of these, three categories had no artifacts, fishing, pet care, and military. Construction tools included only a single chisel from Area 8. Farm or gardening tools were represented by an axe from Area 9 and two flower pot fragments. The fragment in Area 9 is made of plaster while the fragment from Area 10 was red clay. Toys are represented by a stone marble in Area 6 and two clay marbles in Area 9 (Figure 21). Area 9 also had a white metal toy pitcher which was possibly used with the remaining toys, all porcelain doll or figurine parts (Figure 21). The marbles probably indicate that Areas 6 and 9 either housed boys or were possibly yard areas where boys played. The doll parts were from Areas 8 and 9, indicating that girls perhaps lived there or played there. The figurine fragment from Area 6 represents a wood fence and may be part of a doll play set. All of these toys are typical of nineteenth century assemblages, and it is interesting that none came from Area 10. This may, of course be due to small sample size and where the sample was taken in Area 10.

Storage artifacts are things such as barrels, tubs, boxes and other storage vessels. Hole in the top tin cans were used from 1810-1910 (Rock 1980) and crimped top or modern tin cans began to be made in 1898 (Miller 1993). However, none of the tin can fragments from Darrow could be thus identified. Unidentifiable tin can fragments are not included in the pattern, since they tend to "multiply" in the ground and in the laboratory, and like brick and charcoal can easily overwhelm other artifact types. In the case of Darrow, the storage artifacts are almost exclusively tin can fragments. Area 6 contained 9, Area 8 had 211, Area 9 had 18, and Area 10 had 52. the low number in Area 6 lends support to its presumed earlier date and the the high number in Area 8 may indicate the store function of the site or the possibility that the area tested was the household refuse pile from the domestic Armitage occupation. Area 10 also had some aluminum foil in its pattern indicating mid-twentieth century disturbance. Since Areas 9 and 10 were both used to store oyster shell and cinders for highway work, this evidence of disturbance is not surprising.

Only one stable or transportation artifact was found, a horseshoe from Area 10. The lack of such items may be an indication of the urban nature of the assemblage, although if Area 6 represents a plantation occupation it must not be associated with the barn or other non-domestic functions. If Area 9 truly represents the Casso Store occupation, which reportedly contained a gas station, ice delivery business and a car rental business, the lack of any transportation related items must indicate that these activities were not carried out in the vicinity of the Area 9 trenching. This possibly indicates that the project tested the rear lot area of the Casso property where such activities were not carried out.

Musical instruments are represented by two fragments of a harmonica in Area 8 that crossmend. The fact that Area 8 had some of the other unique artifacts, the chisel and doll parts, may indicate the area thought to have been tested on the lot (between the owner's house and the store) or the lots function (a general store).

The third largest category of activities artifacts after miscellaneous hardware and tin can fragments, was the lighting group. Changes in this group from kerosene to electrical can help date a site and gauge its standing relative to its neighbors. Areas 6 and 10 had only plain chimney glass fragments post dating 1860 (Miller 1993). In the case of Area 6 this may be due to an earlier occupation date, but at Area 10 it is probably due to small sample size. Areas 8 and 9 both had machine crimped chimney glass post dating 1879 (Miller 1993) as well as the earlier material, and Area 8 had by far the greatest amount of lighting material in numbers and percentage. Again, this may show the commercial function of the Armitage deposits. Only Area 9 had evidence of electricity, a porcelain insulator and a carbon rod core from a battery.

The single industrial artifact appears to be a machine part of undetermined function, possibly related to agriculture, from Area 6. The remaining artifacts in the miscellaneous hardware category come from all areas of the site and consist mainly of unidentifiable flat metal, rods, wire, and oddly shaped pieces of metal. Only Area 9 had any miscellaneous glass objects, including a vase base and some unidentifiable although probably decorative glass items.

DATING

Dating Summary

Several different methods of dating were used on the Darrow assemblage. Some of the methods seem to be more accurate than others. Overall, many of the dates arrived at were within an acceptable time frame. These dates are summarized in here (Table 11). Please note that in Area 6 Stratum F represents the midden layer which was taken out in two halves, upper and lower. Stratum G is the submidden layer. In Area 8 Stratum C represents the midden layer which was taken out in two halves, upper and lower. Stratum B is the alluvial layer just above the midden. In Area 9 Stratum E represents the midden layer which was taken out in two halves, upper and lower. In Area 10 Stratum D represents the midden layer which was taken out in two halves, upper and lower.

Table 11. Dating at Darrow

	<u>MCD</u>	<u>TPQ</u>	<u>Roenke</u>	<u>Ball</u>	<u>Moir</u>	<u>Nails</u>	<u>Pipes</u>	<u>Glass Color</u>
Area 6	1866.70	1880	1849.41	1838.11	1888.72	1855-1880	1820-1850	1881.65
Upper Stratum F	1877.42	1880						
Lower Stratum F	1873.22	1880						
Stratum G	1846.83	1880						
Feature 3	1876.79	1880						
Area 8	1907.29	1880	1853.56	1841.61	1897.14	1855-1880	n/a	1914.23
Stratum B	1900.44	1865						
Upper Stratum C	1905.69	1880						
Lower Stratum C	1912	1842						
Feature 1	1916	1865						
Feature 2	1912.71	1879						
Area 9	1905.25	1880	1861.43	1848.25	1913.14	Post 1890	n/a	1915.56
Upper Stratum E	1899.56	1880						
Lower Stratum E	1907.25	1865						
Feature 4	1908.72	1880						
Area 10	1875.05	1880	1880.51	1864.34	1951.89	1855-1880	n/a	1919.04
Upper Stratum D	1834.11	1865						
Lower Stratum D	1916	1880						

Of the dating methods used, the MCD, TPQ, and nail analyses seem to give the dates most agreeable with each other and the historically known occupation dates. The pipe bowl analyses was within the right time frame for an earlier occupation, indicating that they may be artifacts from the plantation since they were not found any where other than in Area 6.

Maker's Marks

A total of 15 ceramic sherds had fragments of maker's marks, representing at least eight different marks in all. Of these, nine had the royal coat of arms. One of these sherds also exhibited the company name. It was marked W.H. Grindley & Co, England. It dates post 1880, as the company started in 1880 (Godden 1964:294). A second sherd only had the word Co, showing, but it was in the same style as the Grindley sherd, so it is a good possibility that this sherd is also from the Grindley company.

Five of the sherds exhibiting the royal coat of arms, of which three mended, had the words "IRONSTONE CHINA" over the coat of arms. The three sherds that

mended all came from Feature 2, level 3. Of the other two sherds, one came from Feature 2, level 1 And the other came from Unit 4, level 1.

Two other sherds with the coat of arms had the words "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA" above the medallion. The word royal was added to marks like these after 1850 (Kovel and Kovel : 233). These marks could have been from several companies. One of these was the William Adams & Sons, Ltd company, that used this mark from 1896 to 1914. Another company was J. & G. Meakin, who used this mark past 1890. A third was the W.H. Grindley company, who used the mark from 1880 to the present (Kovel and Kovel:11).

Only one other mark exhibited enough to be tentatively identified. It had the letters "DAMS" over the letter "L.". This is most likely part of mark from the William & Thomas Adams company in Tunstall, England. The company was in existence from 1866 until 1892. Since the Adams company was one of the possibilities for the royal coat of arms marks, it is likely that at least one of the unidentified royal coat of arms marks came from the Adams company.

The remaining five maker's marks were unidentifiable. Of these, two were impressed. One of the impressed stamps consisted of the number 8 next to an unidentifiable, incomplete figure, both of which are over an impressed X. The other impressed mark consists of a partial cartouche with two diagonal lines visible. The two diagonal lines may be part of a crown.

The final three maker's marks were all stamped. Two of them were poorly executed and therefore blurred, causing them to be completely unidentifiable. One was stamped in green, the other in black. The third sherd caught the very edge of the mark, which consists of three very small parallel lines. There is not enough of this mark remaining to be identifiable.

The identifiable mark and the tentatively identified mark fall well within the known occupation dates of Darrow, and while they come from England, there is not enough material to address the question of intra or extra regional trade networks.

Medicine Bottle Database Search

Only three fragments of embossed medicine bottles were recovered from Darrow. Two of the bottles were recovered from Area 10, Unit 16, Level 1. The third one was recovered from Area 6, Unit 5, Level 1. The first had the letters "LINIM". A search of Hunt's database on just these letters resulted in the word "liniment" as the only match, and showed that there were over 150 bottles with the word liniment. This bottle fragment is therefore non-diagnostic.

The second embossed medicine bottle exhibited the letters "OAK". A search of the database resulted in two possible bottles. One of the database bottles is embossed with the words "THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL COMP'Y / H2 OC OZ". The second bottle is embossed with the words "FLORIDA WATER / THE OAKLEY SOAP & PERFUMERY CO N. Y." No dates or other information is available.

The third embossed pharmaceutical bottle was an amethyst one exhibiting the letters "ANG". The database search revealed 72 possible matches for these letters. As with the first bottle, the great number of matches makes this bottle virtually non-diagnostic, although its color indicates that it was produced between 1880 and 1917.

Mean Ceramic Dates

Table 12 presents a summary of the datable ceramics at the four areas. The overall totals are not high, 266 sherds. These are the artifacts used in developing MCDs (Figure 22).

Table 12. Datable Ceramics in the Areas Sorted on Start Date

Area				Artifact Name	Begin	End	Notes
6	8	2	10				
34	56	45	11	Plain White Granite	1842	1990	Miller 1991c:10
14	1		6	Plain Pearlware	1780	1830	South 1977:212
1				Underglaze Blue EdgeWare	1780	1860	Miller 1991c:6
1				Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgware	1802	1832	Miller pers comm 1992
2				Scalloped Rim Impressed Straight Edgware	1809	1831	Miller pers comm 1992
1				Scalloped Rim Impressed Bud Edgware	1813	1834	Miller pers comm 1992
2				Embossed Patterns Edgware	1823	1835	Miller pers comm 1992
5				Dipped Ware Tan, Rust, Brown, Olive, Ocher, Gray	1790	1840	Begin South 1977:21 end Miller 1991c:6
2			1	Blue and Simple Banded Dipped Ware	1790	1900	Miller 1991c:6
1				Brown Line Wares (over or underglaze)	1774	1833	
2		1		Blue Floral	1820	1830	Miller 1991c:8
1		1		Polychrome Painted (Red, Black, Lt Blue, Lt Green)	1830	1840	Miller 1991c:8
1				Chinoiserie Underglaze Linear Transfer Print	1756	1810	Miller 1991c:9
2				Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1807	1990	Miller 1991c:9
1				Dark Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1818	1830	Miller 1991c:9
1		1		Brown Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1809	1845	Miller 1991c:9
1				Black Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1807	1830	Miller 1991c:9
3	13	12		Bone China	1794	1990	Miller 1991c:10

6	2	Plain Yellow Ware	1830	1940	Ketchum et al. 1983
2	5	1 Rockingham/Bennington Yellow Ware	1830	1910	Ketchum et al. 1983
		1 Embossed/Molded Yellow Ware	1830	1940	Ketchum et al. 1983
83	75	64	18		

For Area 6, the overall mean ceramic date is 1866.70 sherds. Area 6 had four components: the Upper and Lower Midden, Submidden, and Feature 3. The MCDs for these were 1877.42, 1873.22, 1846.83, and 1876.79, respectively. In general, the MCDs from Area 6 indicate that the stratigraphy is basically intact with the midden and its associated feature being late nineteenth century and the submidden being the earlier. The early date for the submidden layer also agrees with other indications that this area contained an earlier, probably plantation related, occupation.

Area 8 has an overall MCD of 1907.29. Area 8 has five components: Alluvium, Upper Midden, Lower Midden, Feature 1, and Feature 2. The MCD for the Alluvium was 1900.44, based on nine datable sherds. The other MCDs are 1905.69 , 1912.00, 1916.00 and 1912.71, respectively. This indicates that Area 8 is somewhat later than Area 6. This may be due to contamination from the plantation occupation in Area 6 or the fact that Area 8 may have been occupied for a longer period and later than Area 6. Historic maps indicate that Area 6 was probably not occupied in the twentieth century, and Area 8 was occupied by Mrs. Armitage until 1932.

Area 9 has an overall MCD of 1905.25. Area 9 has three components: Upper Midden, Lower Midden, and Feature 4. The MCDs for these are 1899.56, 1907.25 and 1908.72, respectively. These dates are similar to those from Area 8 and indicate that they had a similar occupation span, corroborating the historic maps.

Area 10 has an overall MCD of 1875.05. Area 10 only has two components, Upper Midden and Lower Midden. Their MCDs are 1834.11 and 1916.00, respectively. The small number of datable sherds in this area of the site, 18, probably accounts for the early date.

Terminus Post Quem

From the TPQs presented in Table 13, all areas, including the submidden in Area 6 saw some type of occupation in the late nineteenth century.

Table 13. TPQs Within the Four Areas at Darrow

Area 6		
Upper Midden	1880	amethyst bottle glass
Lower Midden	1880	amethyst bottle glass
Submidden	1880	fine lipping tool finished pharmaceutical bottle
Feature 3	1880	amethyst bottle glass
Area 8		
Alluvium	1865	wire nails
Upper Midden	1880	amethyst bottle glass
Lower Midden	1842	plain white granite
Feature 1	1865	wire nails
Feature 2	1879	machine crimped lamp glass
Area 9		
Upper Midden	1880	amethyst bottle glass
Lower Midden	1865	wire nails
Feature 4	1880	amethyst bottle glass
Area 10		
Upper Midden	1865	wire nails
Lower Midden	1880	amethyst bottle glass

Pipe Bowls

All of the ball clay tobacco pipes, as well as the stub stemmed bowl/stem fragment, came from Area 6. This may be because this area was settled earlier than the other areas. The celluloid pipe stem came from Area 9, and may have been used for a corn cob or briar pipe, as well as for a stub stemmed pipe. Of the 13 fragments of ball clay pipes found in Area 6, only two were pipe stem fragments. All of the others were pipe bowl or pipe bowl/stem fragments.

The stub stemmed pipe fragment came from the submidden in Area 6. It was close in form and decoration to one Noël-Hume (1969) shows as dating 1820 - 1900.

On the eleven fragments of ball clay pipe bowls there were three distinct designs representing a minimum of three different bowls. From the midden came six fragments of an almost complete pipe bowl with a floral design on the bottom four-fifths of the bowl, and impressed lines on the upper portion. While this particular design could not be located in the references, the pipe bowl was complete enough to determine its form. It is similar to one that Noël-Hume (1969) ascribes to 1790 - 1820.

The second bowl was complete and was undecorated except for a frond that decorates the front seam. This element was used for a long time period, but the shape of the bowl indicates 1820 - 1860 (Noël-Hume, 1969).

The final bowl was represented by four fragments that were ribbed. Ribbing was common throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The fragments did not form a complete bowl and the time frame cannot be narrowed due to the incompleteness of the bowl.

Window Glass

The average thickness of the window glass for the four areas was 2.09 mm for Area 6, 2.19 mm for Area 8, 2.38 mm Area 9, and 2.84 mm for Area 10. The window glass dates are discussed in the dating section below. Moir's window glass dating gave the most accurate dates for all areas except for Area 10. Again, the small sample size from this area seems to be affecting the dates. Roenke's and Ball's dates are too early for the assemblages except in Area 10. The small sample size of window glass, 60 for the entire site, may have caused inaccurate dates for all the formulae.

Nails

Nails from Area 6 consist mostly of cut nails. The ratio of cut nails to wire nails is 21.39:1. Following Orser et al. (1987), this suggests a construction date of between 1855 and 1880. Nails from Area 8 also consist mostly of cut nails, but at a smaller ratio. The ratio of cut to wire nails is 11.01:1, also suggesting a construction date between 1855 and 1880. The ratio of cut to wire nails in Area 9 is 1:1.81. This suggests a post-1890 construction date. Nails from Area 10 have a ratio of cut to wire nails is 9.22 to 1. This suggests again a construction date of 1855 to 1880. These dates agree with the historically known occupation dates and with the other dating tools.

Glass Color

Despite the reservations noted above concerning the accuracy of glass color for dating, glass color dates were run on the Darrow material. These dates give a much later date for Area 6 and a somewhat earlier date for the other areas as well. This is probably function of the wide date ranges of the various glass colors which

tend to have mean dates midway between the beginning of the nineteenth century and today, or in other words the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

STATUS

All the minimum vessels that apply to Miller's (1991) CC Value Index were separated out. These included white granite, dark blue printed wares, other color printed wares, edgeware, and sponged ware. Miller's index charts were then consulted for the CC index, and the CC index values for each area were calculated. Assuming that wealthier people would spend more on ceramics than poorer people, a higher average CC Index Value would indicate a higher socio-economic status, and vice versa. Index values were not always available for the years of occupation as some values end as early as 1840. In general, the latest available index was used for all calculations.

Table 14 presents the CC index values for the areas at Darrow. Adams and Boling (1989) compared an extensive list of CC index values from a large number of owner, overseer and slave sites and concluded that there were three tiers of status that could be tentatively correlated with CC index values. The upper tier has values over 2.0, the second between 1.5 and 2.0, and below 1.5. None of the areas at Darrow are over the threshold of 2.0 considered by Adams and Boling (1989) to be in the upper economic tier. Areas 8 and 9 are in the middle tier, and both the midden and submidden at Area 6 were in the bottom tier. Area 10 is right at 1.50. This lower score for Area 6 is probably due to mixing of earlier material in with the town occupation. As new ceramic types gained popularity, the older types lost standing relative to the newer types and to CC ware and for this reason earlier types in Area 6 are probably depressing the index value.

Table 14. CC Index Values by Area at Darrow

	<u>Plates</u>	<u>Cups</u>	<u>Bowls</u>	<u>Average</u>
Midden	1.36	1.40	1.87	1.41
Submidden	1.03	N/A	1.59	1.26
Area 8	1.48	2.01	1.34	1.60
Area 9	1.56	2.23	1.86	1.88
Area 10	1.00	1.95	1.18	1.50

VI. SUBSISTENCE

FLORAL REMAINS

During the course of the excavations, 13 ten liter soil samples were collected from trenches and excavation units. The goals of this flotation analysis were to examine late nineteenth-century foodways and refuse disposal patterns, and to collect a sample of microartifacts and fine faunal remains that would have been missed during one-quarter inch excavation screening. Unfortunately, the preservation of macroplant remains was so poor, that it was impossible to assess subsistence patterns. The provenience of the flotation samples is presented in Table 15. The identified macroplant assemblage and potential uses of the recovered seeds are presented in Table 16. The recovered seeds, wood charcoal, bone, eggshell, and clinker are tabulated in Tables 17 and 18.

Table 15. Sample Proveniences.

Area	Unit No.	Level	Volume (L)	Light Frac. Weight (gm)	Heavy Frac. Weight (gm)
8	9	1	10	63.38	None
8	9	1	10	4.49	None
6	19	3	10	3.75	None
6	6	1	10	24.7	None
6	6	2	10	3.61	None
8	3/F.2	5	10	6.18	None
6	4		10	23.64	None
6	5		10	3.64	None
6	5		10	0.76	None
8	3/F.2		10	12.91	None
8	7		10	2.34	None
8	8		10	13.88	None
8	11	1	10	16.67	None
Total			130	179.95	

Table 16. Recovered Macroplant Assemblage.

Principal	Common	Botanical	Edible						
<u>Use</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Edible</u>	<u>Portion</u>	<u>Medicinal</u>	<u>Ornamental</u>	<u>Poison</u>	<u>Weed</u>
Edible Herb	Chickweed	Stellaria sp.	Caryophyllaceae	X	Greens	X			X
Edible Herb	Pokeweed	Phytolacca americana	Phytolacaceae	X	Greens	X		X	X
Edible Herb	Wood Sorrel	Oxalis stricta	Oxalidaceae	X	Greens	X			X
Fruit	Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis	Caprifoliaceae	X	Fruit	X	X		
Fruit	Hackberry	Celtis sp.	Ulmaceae	X	Fruit	X	X		
Nut	Hickory	Carya sp.	Juglandaceae	X	Nutmeat	X	X		
Grass	Bristlegrass	Stellaria .cf lutescens	Caryophyllaceae	X	Greens	X			X
Grass	Foxtail Grass	Setaria sp.	Gramineae						X
Grass	Goosegrass	Eleusine indica	Gramineae			X			X
Grass	Paspalum	.cf Paspalum sp.	Gramineae						X
Weed	Copperleaf	Acalypha virginica	Caryophyllaceae						X
Weed	Henbit	Lamium amplexicuale	Labiatae						X
Weed	Teaweed	Sida spinosa	Malvaceae						X

Table 17. Wood Charcoal, Nutshell, Eggshell, Bone, and Clinker.

Area	Unit No.	Level	Volume (L)	Wood Char. Wt. (gm)	Charred Nut (ct/wt)	Eggshell Weight	Bone	Clinker
8	9	1	10	2.71		3		47.79
8	9	1	10					
6	19	3	10	0.28				
6	6	1	10	0.97	1/0.02		2	
6	6	2	10	0.09				
8	3/F.2	5	10	0.75				
6	4		10	0.48				
6	5		10	0.41		6		
6	5		10	0.13				
8	3/F.2		10	4.79				
8	7		10	0.35				
8	8		10	0.74				10.24
8	11	1	10	3.45				
Total			130	15.15	1/0.02	9	2	258.03

Table 18. Specifically Identified Seeds.

	Area 8 Unit	Area 6 Unit	Area 6 Unit	Area 8 Unit	Area 6 Unit	Area 6 Unit	Area 8 Unit	Area 8 Unit	Area 8 Unit	Total
<u>Primary Use</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3/F.2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	
Edible Herb										
Chickweed				3	11					14
Wood Sorrel					1					1
Pokeweed				1						1
Fruit										
Elderberry					1			1		2
Hackberry			1							1
Nutshell										
Hickory			1							
Grass										
Foxtail Grass				1						1
Goosegrass					2					2
Grass Family		1								1
Paspalum					3					3

(Table 18 cont.)

Weed										
Copperleaf			1	1						2
Henbit			1	1						2
Teaweed				1						1
Other										
Unidentified				6						6
Unknown			1	1						2
Total	0	1	2	8	28	0	1	0		1
	39									

Macroplant remains associated with the Darrow samples consisted of 39 uncharred seeds from 13 taxa, 1 charred hickory nutshell fragment, and 15.15 gm of wood charcoal. This recovery yields a count density of 0.30 uncharred seeds per liter of floated soil. The weight density of wood charcoal is a paltry 0.12 gm/L. The low density of seeds and wood charcoal indicates the poor preservation of macroplant remains in the archeological deposit.

All of the identified seeds, both charred and uncharred, are analyzed in this study. The charred nutshell fragment is interpreted as a definite archeological remain. Uncharred seeds from contexts such as this are often interpreted as modern intrusions into archeological deposits (Lopinot and Brussell 1982; Miller 1989; Minnis 1981). Because this site was occupied in the late nineteenth century, non-carbonized seeds are likely preserved in the macroplant assemblage. Several studies have assessed the problems associated with the long-term preservation of uncharred seeds in open-air sites in mesic environments (Miksicek 1987; Miller 1989). Miller (1989) has shown that seeds with durable seed coats will often survive for many years in environments of marginal preservation and that when suitable environmental conditions exist, even the most fragile fresh seeds persist for long time periods.

Extensive studies of macroplant assemblages from nineteenth-century archeological sites conducted by the author and others has shown that uncharred are frequently preserved in both features and midden deposits, particularly when the sites are rapidly and deeply buried (O'Steen and Raymer 1995; Raymer 1997). The available evidence indicates the majority seed assemblage dates to the time of the site's occupation. The recent date of site abandonment, combined with the presence of obviously old seeds with durable coats such as elderberry and hackberry, indicates that most of the uncharred seeds are old.

Twelve specifically identified plant species including two fruits, three edible herbaceous plants, three non-economic weeds, and four grasses were found in the

samples. Three herbaceous taxa, copperleaf, henbit, and teaweed, are regarded as noxious weeds with no economic value. The grasses likely derived from naturally occurring grasses growing in the site vicinity during the nineteenth century. All three edible herbs were utilized in the nineteenth century as both gathered vegetables and medicinal home remedies. However, these plants are also common weeds of open fields, yards, and other disturbed habitats. These seeds probably document naturally occurring weeds that were growing around the town in the late nineteenth-century.

Two tree fruits, hackberry and hickory nutshell, and one seed from a shrub, elderberry, likely document plants that were deliberately planted in the yards as sources of shade and ornamentation, and so that their edible fruits could be collected for home consumption. The hackberry fruit likely originated from a shade tree growing in the project area in the late nineteenth century. The hickory nutshell fragment and elderberry seed likewise document ornamental trees and shrubs that were likely planted by the site occupants for ornamentation and as sources of food and medicine (Raymer 1997).

FAUNAL REMAINS

A total of 828 vertebrate faunal remains was recovered from 17 excavation units and one feature (Feature 3) at the Darrow site, 16AN54. Following analysis, bone remains from these units were lumped into four areas, 6, 8, 9, and 10. In Area 6 bone was recovered from Units 4, 5, 6, and 19, and Feature 3. Area 8 had bone in Units 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14. Bone was found in Area 9 Units 12, 13, and 15. Area 10 contained bone in Units 16, 17 and 18. Invertebrate remains from the site were determined to be related to road construction and maintenance, and are not considered dietary elements. Bone from trench grab samples was identified, but not included in the report tabulations because it was not systematically collected. Identified meat cuts from grab samples were included and discussed.

Forty percent (N=330) of the faunal remains were identifiable to family, genus, or species. A minimum of 13 domestic mammals, eight pigs, five cows, four domestic chickens, one turkey, a seatrout, and a sea catfish were identified. Most of the unidentified medium to large mammal bone represents the two major domestic mammals. Because many of these large mammal remains have been hacked or sawed into portions, or represent undiagnostic long bone, rib or vertebrae fragments, many of the remains could not be identified to the species level.

Fish

A total of seven fragments of fish bone were identified (Appendix C, Table 19). A saltwater catfish (Ariidae family) was identified by spine fragments from Area 9 (Unit 13, Level 1). Sea catfishes reach lengths of two to three feet, and are most common in shallow coastal and bay areas, seasonally in estuaries, and occasionally in fresh water (Boschung et al. 1983:477-478).

The otolith of a probable spotted seatrout (cf. *Cynoscion nebulosus*) was also found in Area 9 (Unit 12, Level 1). The size of the seatrout element suggests a large, mature fish. Spotted seatrout can reach a length of 35 inches, and a weight of 16 pounds (Boschung et al. 1983:618). When mature, seatrout are usually found in shallow coastal waters over sand. The remains of another unidentifiable fish was found in Area 6 (Unit 5, Level 3 and Unit 19, Level 4). One unidentified fish vertebra and three catfish spine fragments are burned.

Fish occurred in only four units, and supplied less than one percent of the total biomass from the site. This finding suggests that fish were not a significant portion of the diet, a situation typical of nineteenth-century small urban sites (O'Steen and Raymer 1995).

Table 19. Summary Table, Faunal Remains from 16AN54.

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>NISP</u>	<u>Weight (gm)</u>	<u>MNI</u>	<u>Biomass (kg)</u>	<u>%Biomass</u>
cf <i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>					
(probable Spotted Seatrout)	1	0.9	1	.04	0.2
Ariidae (Sea Catfish Family)	3	0.2	1	<.01	<0.1
Unidentified Fish	3	0.9	--	.03	0.2
TOTAL FISH	7	2.0	2	.07	0.4
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Chicken)	35	11.6	4	.19	1.2
cf. <i>Gallus gallus</i>					
(probable chicken)	159	2.6	--	.05	0.3
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (Turkey)	1	0.6	1	.01	0.1
Unidentified Med-Large Bird	1	0.2	--	.01	0.1
Total Bird	196	15.0	5	.26	1.7
<i>Sus Scrofa</i> (Pig)	81	292.4	8	4.36	26.8
<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cow)	50	453.5	5	6.47	39.8
Unidentified Med-Large Mammal	444	328.9	--	4.85	29.8
Unidentified Small Mammal	10	4.2	--	.10	0.6
Unidentified Mammal	35	7.6	--	.16	0.9
Total Mammal	620	1,086.6	13	15.94	97.9

Unidentified Bone	5	0.5	--	--	--
Total Bone	828	1,104.1	20	16.27	100.0

Birds

A total of 196 fragments of bird bone and eggshell was identified (Appendix C; Table 19). Chickens (*Gallus gallus*) (MNI=4) and a turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) were identified from Areas 6, 8, 9, and 10 (Units 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19). Bird remains were fairly ubiquitous in the assemblage, and consistently comprise the second highest percentage of the overall diet after mammals (<2% of the biomass from each context). With the possible exception of the turkey, no wild birds were identified.

Although eggshell was found, medullary bone (indicating an egg-laying female Galliforme bird) was not identified from the site. Many nineteenth-century urban assemblages indicate that chickens were kept on both rural and urban lots, but this assemblage does not contain conclusive evidence for this (O'Steen and Raymer 1995). No roosters were identified in the assemblage. No cut marks or gnaw marks were observed on bird elements from the site. Eight chicken long bone fragments exhibited burning.

Mammals

Mammal bone (N=620; 75% of total assemblage) represents the majority of the bone recovered, and the majority of biomass. Among identified mammal bone, cattle predominates over pork in biomass. Two domestic mammal species (cattle and pigs) are identified in this assemblage (Appendix C; Table 19). A minimum of eight domestic pigs (*Sus scrofa*) provide the second highest proportion of biomass (4.36 kg; 28%), while a minimum of five cows (*Bos taurus*) provide the largest proportion of biomass (6.47 kg; 40%). Interestingly, and in contrast to many historic assemblages, no rats, mice, cats, or dogs were identified. No wild mammals were identified.

Mammal remains were ubiquitous in the analyzed assemblage and were recovered from all four areas. Pigs were identified from 13 excavation units and a grab sample from Trench 8. Cattle were identified in 10 excavation units and grab samples from Trenches 6 and 9. Based on size and general morphology, it is likely that much of the unidentified medium-large mammal bone is pig. Cow bone is easier to sort out of fragmentary assemblages by virtue of its relative thickness, texture, density, and size.

The burned (N=129) or gnawed (N=10) mammal elements in the assemblage were not concentrated in any area of the site. Modifications of these types are of very low frequency across the site, suggesting that bone remains were usually not exposed to scavenging animals, and that they were not usually burned, either during cooking or following discard.

The age at death of the identified cow, pig, and sheep/goat remains is based on dental eruption, epiphyseal fusion, and bone size and texture. A few cow and pig elements exhibited ageable characteristics. The analysis identified two cows greater than two years and two cows less than one and a half to two years of age. Four pigs were aged greater than one and a half to two years, one was approximately one year, and two were less than one to one and a half years at death. Two males and one female pig were identified from Area 6.

The Areas

Area 6

Area 6 contained early through late nineteenth-century material. This assemblage also contained the only possible wild bird identified from the site (Table 20). A large number of pig feet and teeth, representing two males and a female, suggest that home butchery of pigs may have occurred. It is also possible that pork jowls and feet were preferred portions that were purchased at market. As with the total assemblage, pork and beef dominated the diet, followed by chickens and fish. This is the only area of the site where pork and beef biomass are approximately equal.

Twenty four percent (N=48) of the bone is burned. Cut marks were noted on 14 mammal bones, including 21 hacked marks and four sawed marks. One bone fragment was carnivore gnawed. One pig less than one year, one approximately one year, and one greater than one to two years at death was identified. One cow greater than two years of age was identified.

Table 20. Faunal Remains from Area 6.

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>NISP</u>	<u>Weight (gm)</u>	<u>MNI</u>	<u>Biomass (kg)</u>	<u>%Biomass</u>
Unidentified Fish	3	0.9	1	.03	0.6
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Chicken)	6	2.4	1	.05	0.9
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (Turkey)	1	0.6	1	.01	0.2
TOTAL BIRD	7	3.0	2	.06	1.1

(Table 20 cont.)					
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	51	101.7	3	1.69	32.2
<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cow)	7	101.3	1	1.68	32.0
Unidentified Med-Large Mammal	123	102.0	--	1.69	32.2
Unidentified Mammal	6	4.5	--	.10	1.9
TOTAL MAMMAL	187	309.5	4	5.16	98.3
Unidentified Bone	2	0.1	--	--	--
TOTAL FAUNA	199	313.5	7	5.25	100.0

Area 8

Area 8, the Armitage lot, represents a late nineteenth to twentieth-century component. Mammals dominate the diet, followed by chickens (Table 21). Beef provided a somewhat higher proportion of the biomass than pork, and no fish were identified. Many of the cow elements are feet or lower leg elements, but only one contained cut marks. In contrast to Area 6, most of the pig bones represent meatier body parts, rather than head and feet elements.

Eleven percent (N=21) of bone is burned. Thirty-three elements contained cut marks, including 20 hacked marks, 10 superficial cuts, and 40 sawed marks. One cow greater than two years and one less than two years were identified. One pig aged one to one and a half years was also identified. Four bones exhibited carnivore gnaw marks.

Table 21. Faunal Remains from Area 8.

Taxon	NISP	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	%Biomass
cf. <i>Gallus gallus</i> (probable chicken)	4	<0.1	--	<.01	<0.1
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Chicken)	2	0.2	1	.01	0.2
Unidentified Med-Large Bird	1	0.2	--	.01	0.2
TOTAL BIRD	7	0.4	1	0.2	0.4
<i>Sus Scrofa</i> (Pig)	24	128.2	3	2.08	32.9
<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cow)	23	166.2	2	2.62	41.3
Unidentified Med-Large Mammal	140	94.0	--	1.57	24.8
Unidentified Mammal	4	1.5	--	.04	0.6
TOTAL MAMMAL	191	389.9	5	6.31	99.6
Unidentified Bone	1	<0.1	--	--	--
TOTAL FAUNA	199	390.3	6	6.33	100.0

Area 9

Area 9, the Casso occupation, appears to represent early twentieth-century diet at the site. This is also the largest assemblage among the four areas that produced bone. Beef provided the majority of biomass, followed by pork and chickens (Table 22). Chickens and fish comprised a larger proportion of the biomass than in other areas. Cranial fragments of a small mammal were found, but were too fragmentary to identify. This assemblage also contained the only two identifiable fish in the site assemblage.

Eighteen percent (N=64) of the bone fragments were burned. One pig scapula appeared to be carnivore gnawed. Eighteen bones contained cut marks, including 20 with sawed marks and three with hacked marks. One pig aged two to four years at death was also identified.

Table 22. Faunal Remains from Area 9.

Taxon	NISP	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	%Biomass
cf. <i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i> (probable Spotted Seatrout)	1	0.9	1	.04	1.2
Ariidae (Sea Catfish family)	3	0.2	1	<.01	<0.1
Total Fish	4	1.1	2	.04	1.2
 Gallus gallus (Chicken)	21	5.8	1	.10	3.0
cf. Gallus gallus (probable chicken)	139	2.5	--	.05	1.5
Total Bird	160	8.3	1	.15	4.5
 Sus scrofa (Pig)	8	30.2	1	.57	17.1
Bos taurus (Cow)	8	80.3	1	1.36	40.9
Unidentified Mammal	25	1.6	--	.04	1.2
Unidentified Med-Large Mammal	132	62.1	--	1.08	32.4
Unidentified Small Mammal	9	3.7	1	.09	2.7
Total Mammal	182	177.9	3	3.15	94.3
 Unidentified Bone	1	0.4	--	--	--
Total Fauna	347	185.2	6	3.33	100.0

Area 10

Area 10, the Lanoux/Preston lot, appears to represent a late nineteenth to early twentieth century component on the site. This assemblage is small and dominated by mammal biomass (Table 23). Beef provided most of the biomass in

this area. Six percent (N=5) of bone is burned. Nine elements contained cut marks, including seven hacked marks and six sawed marks. Four elements have carnivore gnaw marks. One cow aged less than one and a half to two years, and one pig greater than one and a half years, was identified.

Table 23. Faunal Remains from Area 10.

Taxon	NISP	Weight (gm)	MNI	Biomass (kg)	%Biomass
Gallus gallus (Chicken)	2	0.3	1	.01	0.3
cf. Gallus gallus (probable chicken)	16	<0.1	--	<.01	<0.1
Sus scrofa (Pig)	1	29.3	1	.55	15.8
Bos taurus (Cow)	12	105.5	1	1.74	50.0
Unidentified. Small Mammal	1	0.7	1	.02	0.6
Unidentified Med-Large Mammal	48	68.0	--	1.17	33.5
TOTAL MAMMAL	62	203.5	3	3.48	99.7
TOTAL FAUNA	80	203.8	4	3.49	100.0

CUTS OF MEAT

A number of other variables, including taphonomy (e.g., effects of scavenging animals and food preservation and preparation techniques), data recovery techniques, and techniques for grouping data into analytical units can have profound effects on the resultant interpretations of consumer behavior and status. The analysis of butchering and food preparation cuts at the Darrow site is based on those bones that actually exhibit cuts, hack marks, or breakage near cuts. Blows designed to break a bone cannot always be differentiated from blows designed to cut through the flesh only, since meat processing blows will also produce gashes with secondary cracks extending from them. Hacked and sawed marks may represent the following activities: (1) the separation of joints during primary butchering and carcass sectioning; (2) the removal of a thick or tough piece of meat or ligament from a bone; (3) attempts at breaking a bone during butchering or while boning and/or trimming a portion of meat in the kitchen; and/or (4) the subdivision of large portions into smaller cuts, e.g., roast or steaks. Superficial cut marks on bones may represent: (1) the trimming of large portions such as quarters into cuts for the table; (2) the trimming of legs and wings from fowl; and/or (3) the carving of a meat portion or fowl at the table. Bones with no visible cut/hacked/sawed marks on them might have been stored for later use or used for making soup, roast, or stew, in which case the meat could have fallen off without the aid of sharp instruments. They could also have been articulated with other bones that did receive cuts and blows, part of a larger cut of meat or debris from the trimming of meat portions, such as hind or forequarters. Therefore, cultural ideas of how an animal should be

portioned and prepared for consumption need to be understood within the context of the times that they were utilized.

Figures 23 through 26 illustrate anatomy, market cuts, and cut marks recorded for beef and pork bone in the Darrow site assemblage. A total of 82 mammal bones contained cut marks. Fifty two hacked marks, 16 superficial cuts, and 70 saw marks were identified in the assemblage. Most of these cut marks are found on unidentifiable mammal bone, and could not be plotted on the anatomical figures.

Most of the 25 pork cuts were identified in the Area 8 and Area 6 assemblages (Table 24; Figure 24). Three ham steaks/roast, three pigs feet, four pork chops, six shoulder/butt roasts, and four portions of a head or jowl were identified. Three superficial cuts, probably from slicing for the table, were identified on a pork shoulder roast. Approximately 30 percent (N=7) of these cuts represent high quality cuts (low meat yield/unit price), while the remainder are moderate to low priced (high meat yield/unit price) cuts. The feet portions may represent trimmings from hind- or forequarters, or may have been purchased individually as retail portions. The head/jowls may also have been purchased or may represent on-site butchering or trimming of carcasses. A number of pig teeth representing both males and females were identified, but did not contain evidence of cuts, so are not included on the diagram. This suggests that a number of heads were processed and consumed at the site. Given the repetitiveness of certain cuts, such as the shoulder and butt roasts, it is likely that at least some of the cuts were purchased at a market. Most of the pork cuts are hacked, a situation typical of small urban nineteenth-century assemblages (O'Steen and Raymer 1995).

Table 24. Cuts of Pork by Area, 16AN54.

Provenience	Hacked Cuts	Sawed Cuts	Superficial Cuts	Meat Cut
Area 6				
Unit 4		1		ham steak
	1			pigs foot
	2			pork chop
Unit 19	4			jowl/head
	1			pigs foot
Total	8	1		

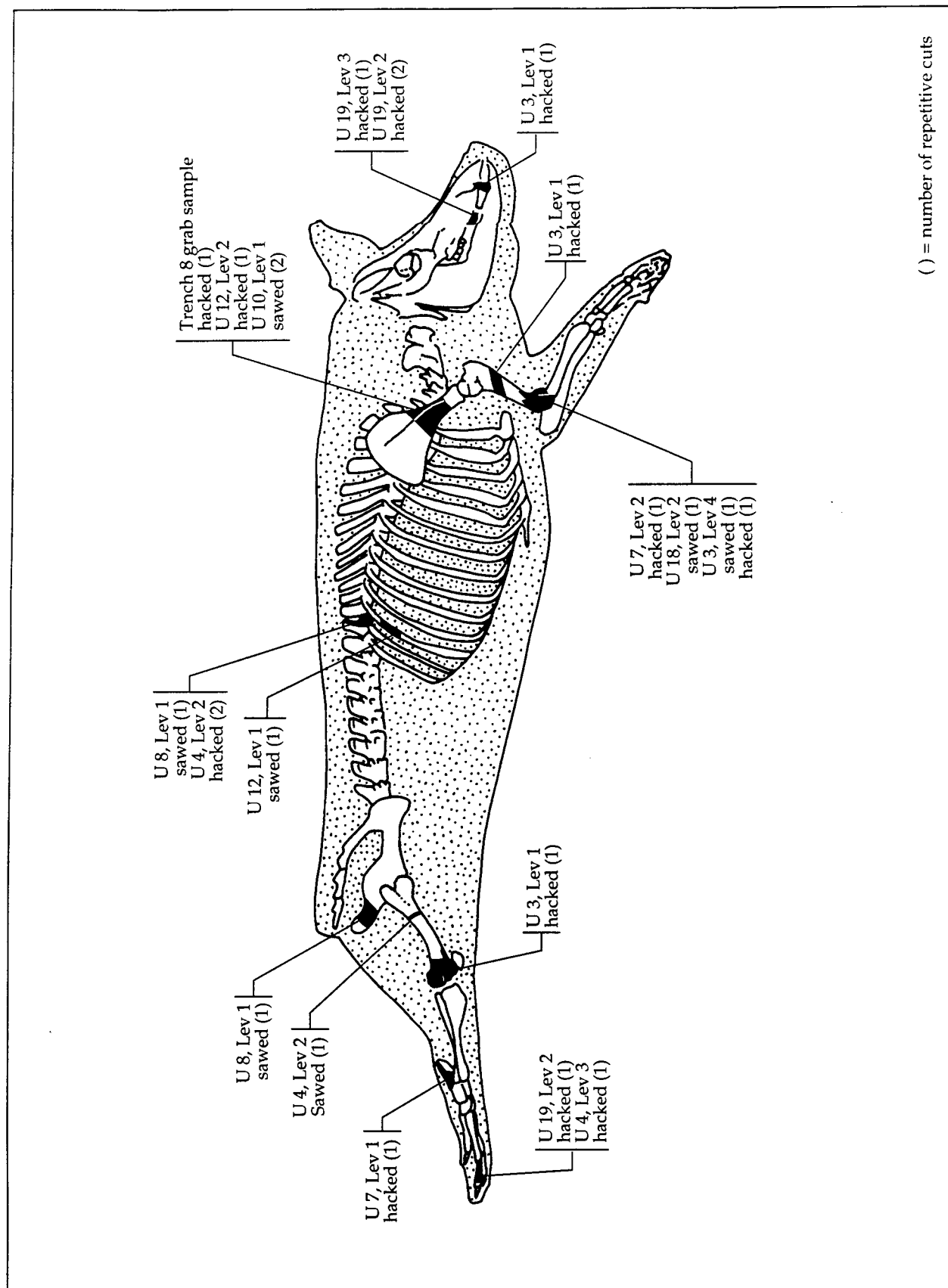


Figure 23. Pork Anatomical Parts

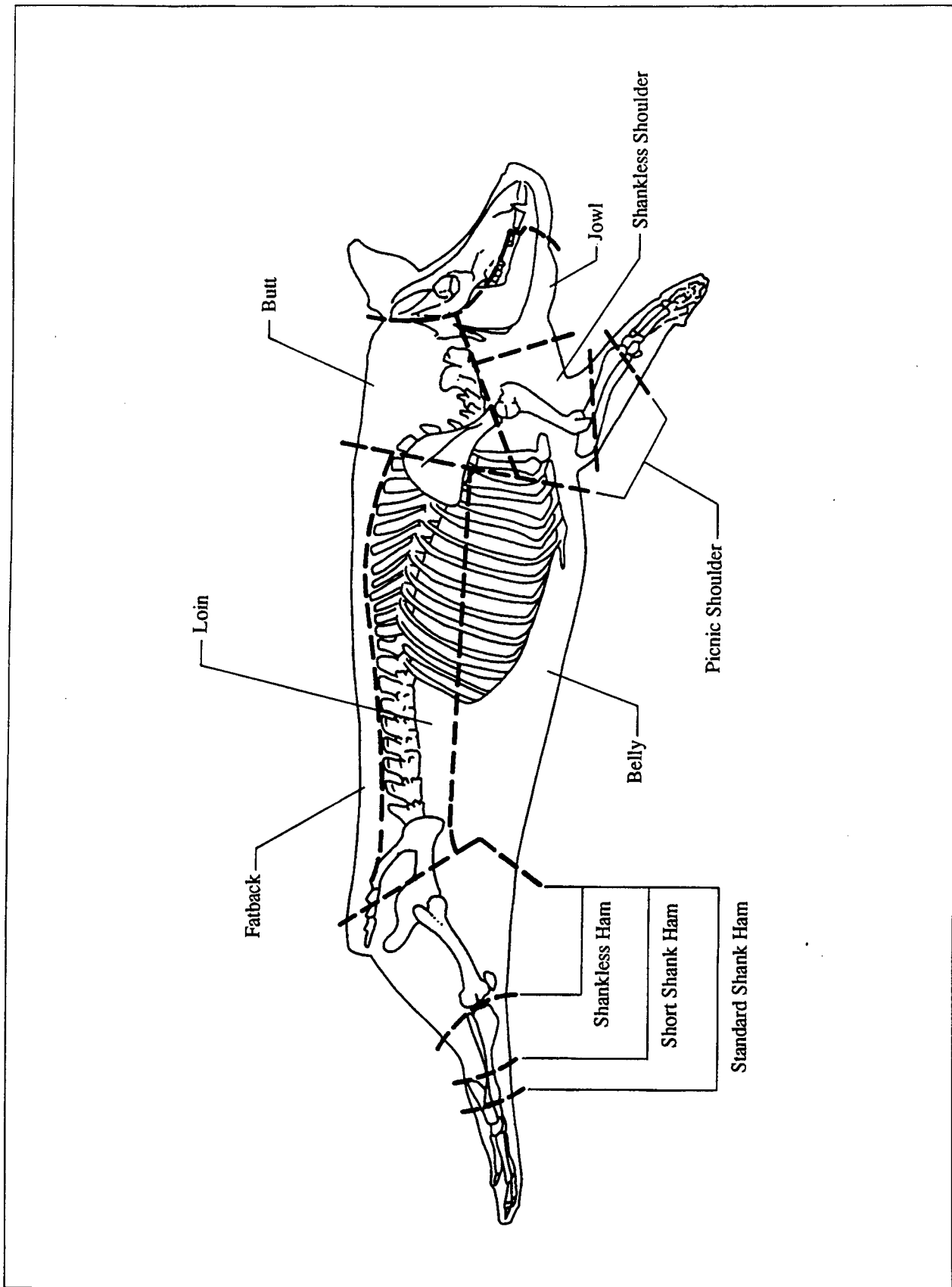


Figure 24. Cuts of Pork

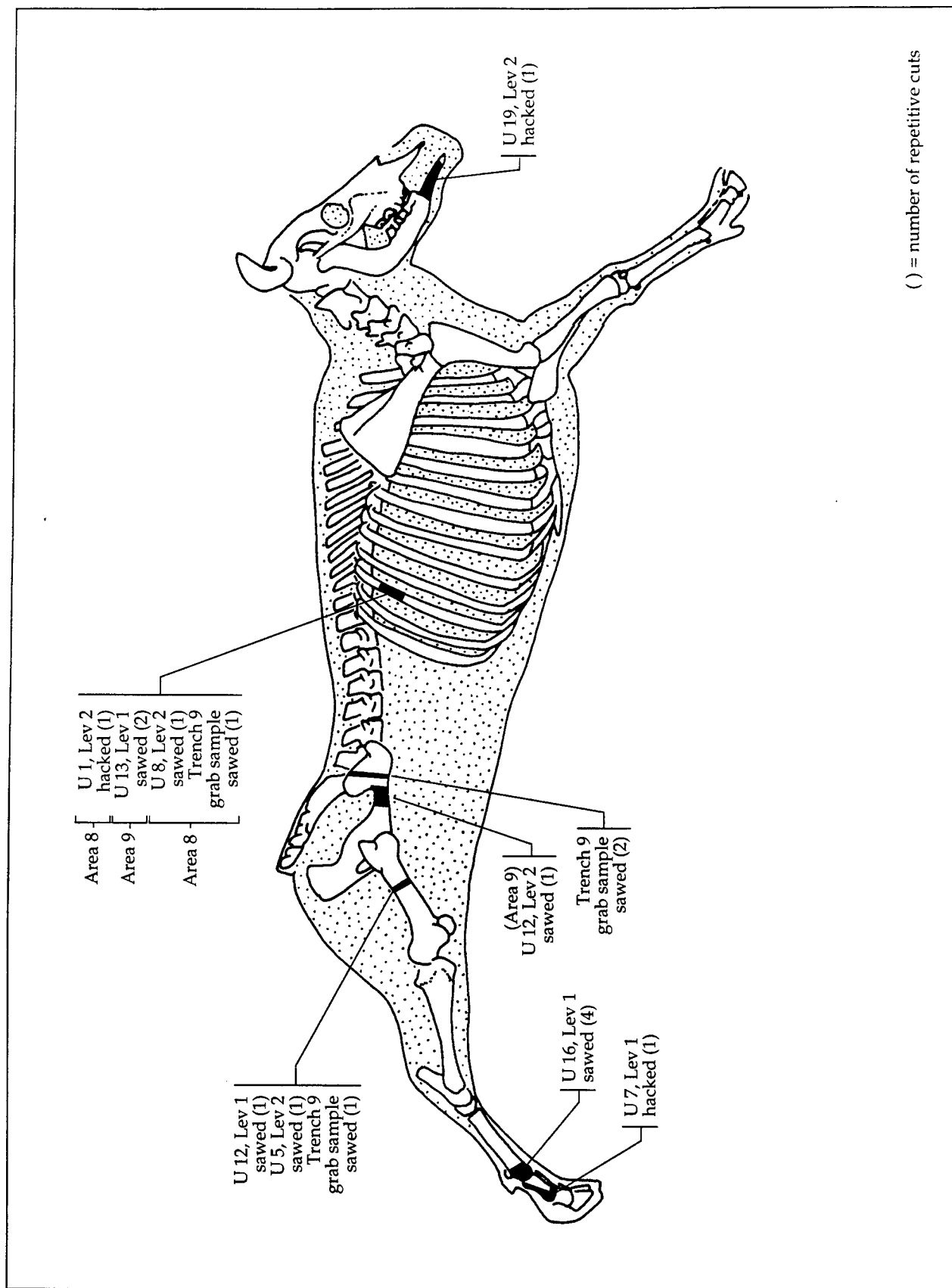


Figure 25. Beef Anatomical Parts

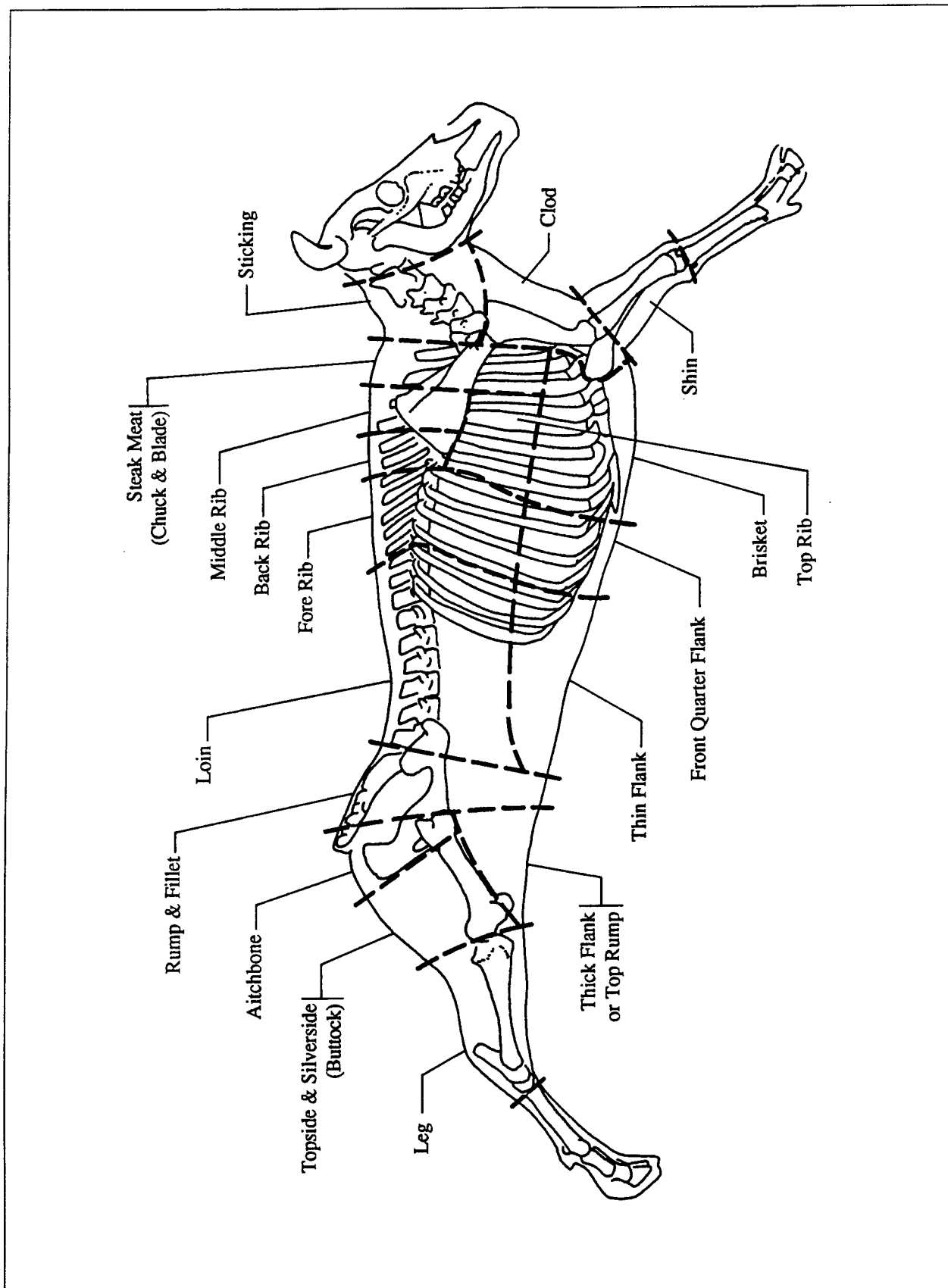


Figure 26. Cuts of Beef

(Table 24 cont.)

Area 8				
Unit 3	1			shankless ham/shank
	2	1	3	shoulder roast
Unit 7	1			shoulder roast
	1			ham shank/foot
Unit 8		1		pork chop
		1		ham roast
Unit 10		2		butt roast
Total	5	5	3	
Area 9				
Unit 12	1			butt roast
		1		pork chop
Total	1	1		
Area 10				
Unit 18		1		shoulder roast
Total		1		
Trench 8 Grab	1			shoulder roast
GRAND TOTAL	15	10	3	

Most of the 21 cuts of beef were also found in Areas 8 and 9, and in a grab sample from Trench 9 (Table 25; Figure 26). Most of the beef cuts are sawed, also a pattern typical of small urban, nineteenth-century sites, probably due in part to the size of the carcass and density of the bones. Six buttock/rump steaks, one rump roast, five rib plates/roast portions, one cheek/head portion, and three foot/leg portions were identified. Thirty eight percent (N=8) of these cuts represent high quality rump or rib cuts, while the remainder are middle to lower priced steaks, feet and head portions. According to *The Cook's Own Book*, first published in 1832 (Stewart 1997:xxxii), the "heels" were included with the head, and were considered one retail portion. These parts were used for soup, stew, or jelly.

Table 25. Cuts of Beef by Area, 16AN54.

Provenience	Hacked Cuts	Sawed Cuts	Meat Cut
Area 6			
Unit 5		2	buttock/rump steak
Unit 19	1		cheek/head
Total	1	2	

(Table 25 cont.)

Area 8			
Unit 1	1		rib plate/roast
Unit 7	1		foot/leg
Unit 8		1	rib plate/roast
Unit 10		3	rib plate/roast
Total	2	4	
Area 9			
Unit 12		1	buttock steak
		1	rump roast
Unit 13		2	rib plate/roast
Total		4	
Trench 9 Grab			
		2	rump steak
		1	buttock steak
		1	rib
Total		4	
Area 10			
Unit 16		4	leg/foot
GRAND TOTAL	3	18	

Bone exhibiting cut marks suggests that portions of pig quarters or halves were occasionally secondarily portioned or trimmed on or near the site. Home butchery of pork cannot be ruled out, especially for the Area 6 assemblage. However, it is also possible that pork feet, hocks, and jowls arrived at the site as purchased portions (either fresh or preserved) from a market. Given the repetitiveness and limited variety of beef portions, it is likely that these were purchased as retail cuts.

DISCUSSION

The Darrow site assemblage shows few differences between the nineteenth- and twentieth-century diet. There appears to have been little change in diet over time. Area 6, which contains a mixed early nineteenth-century component, was the only assemblage with equal proportions of pork and beef biomass. Beef dominates the later nineteenth- and early twentieth-century diet. This may indicate a trend of increasing use of beef over pork through time. Overall, mammals, predominantly beef, were the primary component of the diet, followed by pork, chickens, and, on occasion, fish. The turkey may represent a special occasion or holiday food. The turkey may be wild or domestic, but the remains were too small to make this

determination. Turkeys are usually found in larger quantities in small urban assemblages (O'Steen and Raymer 1995). No wild mammals and no other wild birds were identified. No turtles, another relatively common element of southern nineteenth-century urban diets, were found. Interestingly, no small scavenging animals, such as rats, cats, or dogs, were identified, and little evidence of gnawing by such animals was found. These scavengers are usually common elements of small urban assemblages. Since gnaw marks were only found on only one percent of bones (N=10), it appears that bone debris was usually disposed of in a manner that precluded access to scavengers.

Even in coastal small urban settings, fish often provide a very low percentage of biomass in the diet. The two fish identified in the Darrow assemblage were both found in Area 9, an area dominated by early twentieth-century material. Both fish are saltwater species, probably procured in shallow coastal or estuarine waters of the Gulf of Mexico, then transported north to the site in either fresh or preserved form.

A few cow and pig elements exhibited ageable characteristics. The analysis identified two cows greater than two years and two cows less than one and a half to two years of age. Four pigs were aged greater than one and a half to two years, one was approximately one year, and two were less than one to one and a half years at death. Two males and one female pig were identified from Area 6.

While identifiable meat cuts indicate that moderate to low priced cuts predominate, there are a few more expensive cuts. The range of meat cuts identified, as well as a lack of variety of wild animals, wild birds, and fish, suggest a low to middle level of socioeconomic status for site residents. More than meat cuts, the variety of animals in the diet appears to be representative of socioeconomic status in small urban settings (O'Steen and Raymer 1995). Wealthier households appear to have had greater access to a larger variety of animals either in the marketplace or through hunting and fishing, while poorer households ate a more monotonous diet focused on domestic mammals and birds.

There is little evidence for food preparation techniques aside from that indicated by the type of meat cuts. According to *The Cook's Own Book* (Stewart 1997) and other contemporary cookbooks, meat cuts in the assemblage could be prepared by roasting, stewing, or boiling. Burning was identified on chicken wing and long bone fragments, a fish vertebra and catfish spines, pig teeth, a pig scapula, cow long bone fragments, and unidentifiable mammal long bone and teeth fragments. The burned chicken wings, pig teeth (jowls), and fish bones may indicate preparation of these portions over an open fire. The lack of burning on extremities of pigs and cows suggests that most portions were prepared by stewing, baking, or boiling, not by roasting over an open fire. The majority of burned bones are unidentifiable mammal fragments. It is unclear whether this burning represents

pre- or post-depositional burning or whether it is related to food preparation techniques.

Some evidence of home butchery or secondary portioning of pork was found. The best evidence for this was in the Area 6 assemblage, which contained an earlier nineteenth-century component. Most of the beef cuts suggest purchase at retail markets. No evidence of laying hens was found, although eggshell was present. It is unclear whether poultry were purchased or kept on the site. This is unusual, also, since most small urban assemblages do contain evidence of laying hens, roosters, and chicks, suggesting that chickens were frequently raised and consumed on nineteenth-century sites (O'Steen and Raymer 1995).

VII. COMPARISONS WITH OTHER SITES

INTRODUCTION

In order to compare the Darrow material with other sites and data recovery projects the comparability of the projects need to be discussed. Comparing Darrow with the results of a survey project would, of course, be a useless exercise. On the other hand, not all testing and data recovery projects are comparable. The following discussion of the projects chosen for comparison with Darrow present the research orientation of the project, the field methods and extent of excavation that might affect comparisons, the level of laboratory analysis conducted, and generally why the project was chosen for comparison, whether for contrast or for similarity to Darrow. While some of the statements about these projects may be critical, this is not intended to be a critique of the overall usefulness or quality of the projects but how well the data from these projects can be used to compare with the peculiar nature of the deposits at Darrow. For example, at Darrow it was impossible to conduct artifact distribution studies across the site because of the deeply buried deposits. A project that relied primarily on such data might be able to address similarities in overall artifact patterns, but would not be able to make comparison of minimum vessel counts and Miller's socio-economic scaling. This is not a criticism of that project's overall value, simply a statement of why comparisons can or cannot be made.

Nine projects have been chosen for comparison. All are at the testing or data recovery level. Most were chosen because they represent town sites. One was chosen because it is the largest, nearby, data recovery project to Darrow, even though it represents a plantation slave quarters. Some of the townsites are African-American, some are on major rivers, some are from different regions and some are from differing time periods. All of these variables will affect the conclusions derived from the comparisons, and the reader should be aware of them.

GOOD LAND SAWMILL

One of the most complete townsite data recovery projects conducted in Louisiana to date was the Good Land Cypress Sawmill Company (16TR114) town project in Terrebone Parish conducted by Coastal Environments, Inc. in 1982 (Whelan et al. 1988). The portion of Good Land studied by the project was an African-American residential area, owned and controlled by the Good Land Cypress Sawmill Company. The occupation of the town was from 1903 to 1916, making it a good example of a short-term archeological laboratory with which to make

statements on all aspects of African-American sawmill workers' lives in a geographically isolated company town. Extensive historical research was conducted on the company and the town and these data were well integrated into the archeological results. Fieldwork was conducted by a four person crew over a period of seven weeks. Fieldwork included a magnetometer survey, a surface collection, and the excavation of 32 2x2 meter test units.

The research goals included examining the status of the inhabitants, diet, economic relationships at the local, regional, national and international levels, as well as a series of questions on historical archeological methods. The magnetometer, shovel testing and surface collections, as well as limited historic maps, provided information on the horizontal distribution of artifacts upon which the location of the test units were placed in order to address the project goals. Because of the nature of the site's location and its use and abandonment, the site had extensive surface indications which also guided test unit placement. As at Darrow, most of the architectural features were fairly superficial.

The authors' understanding of historic artifact typologies appears to have been excellent, and they conducted extensive research into specific artifact types. There are two drawbacks to the project which make comparisons less than ideal. One is that the project approached the town as a single site so that one backyard or trash deposit was considered equivalent to another, and the deposits were taken as representing the entire town. This was also a problem at Darrow, although for a different reason. At Good Land only test units were employed even though stripping large areas would have established lot boundaries, while at Darrow, even stripping the entire available area would not have included any complete lots. The other difficulty in comparisons is the use of a non-standard functional patterning scheme for artifact comparison.

Because George Miller's articles on nineteenth-century ceramics and socioeconomic scaling may not have been published when this report was written there is no information upon which to base CC index value comparisons. The minimum vessel comparisons are mostly limited to Otto's (1976) hollowware-flatware theories, which have proven to no longer have much validity.

DONNER SAWMILL

This report is still in draft (Hahn and Schwab 1993), but the authors allowed us to photocopy the results chapter of their report. This is one of the few townsite data recovery projects conducted in Louisiana and is located not far from Good Land and in a similar setting. The Donner settlement (16TR116) was a company town belonging to the Dibert, Stark and Brown Cypress Company occupied from 1900 to

1938 when it was abandoned. It contained segregated residential areas of Acadians, African Americans, and company managers, among others. Extensive historical research was conducted on the company and the town. Fieldwork centered on two lot occupations, one was the residence of a series of white sawmill workers and the other was the residence of a sawmill manager. This work included an intensive shovel test survey, and the excavation of 17 1x1 meter test units. The shovel test survey and the presence of structural and other surface features aided in determining lot perimeters. A large number of features was found, including a well-preserved privy deposit. Fieldwork was conducted over a six week period in 1989.

Artifacts were used to date the deposits, but no CC index value data were developed. The artifacts were organized by material and not by functional class so that artifact pattern comparisons using South's or Whelan et al.'s patterning is not possible. Items listed as "brass" or "cast iron" could belong to various classes of artifacts under South's or Whelan et al.'s system.

WASHINGTON POST OFFICE

This data recovery project was conducted by Carl Kuttruff in 1996 on a corner lot in Washington, Louisiana (16SL177). The lot was the location of a coffee house during the mid to late nineteenth century, and a bakery and store with an associated house and outbuildings from the early to late twentieth century. The store was demolished in 1988. This townsite contained information that should be closely comparable with the Armitage and Casso store lots found at Darrow, although the Washington site was earlier and lasted longer than those occupations.

Field methods included screened shovel testing at a five meter interval across most of the lot, followed by a series of test units placed in artifact concentrations determined by shovel testing. A backhoe was also used to clear the relatively shallow overburden from two areas to expose a number of mostly architectural features. Fieldwork was conducted by a six person crew over a period of three weeks, plus the earlier survey and testing also conducted by Kuttruff.

Artifacts were used to date the deposits to the nineteenth century, but no definite TPQs, MCDs or CC index value data were presented, and there was little analysis beyond cataloging the artifacts. The artifacts were organized by material and sometimes by function, but not by South's or Whelan et al.'s organization schemes. This lack of analysis makes comparisons difficult.

JAMES CITY

In 1989, Wheaton and Reed (1990) conducted extensive archeological investigations at James City, North Carolina (31CV60**3), the site of a Civil War freedmen's settlement which was occupied through the early twentieth century. The field effort lasted seven weeks with a crew of six. Prior to stripping, an entire block was shovel tested at 20 foot (6.2m) intervals and two excavation units were placed in each of three lots. Approximately one half of a town block (13 town lots or 42,000 square 3856m²) was mechanically stripped and four lots were examined in detail. The four lots were chosen on the basis of historic maps and documents as well the horizontal artifact distributions from the shovel tests, and each had a series of test units excavated in it prior to stripping. After stripping, over 2,000 features were located and mapped, and all large features in the study lots were excavated. Other large features were also excavated outside the four lots. The results of the historical documentary research, especially census data, and the oral history research, as well as the artifact, floral and faunal analyses were then used to address questions of status and culture change on the block and in the town. The data were also compared to Stewart-Abernathy's (1986) urban farmstead model, other urban sites and antebellum African-American sites.

The project used South's revised artifact patterning (Garrow 1982) to organize the artifacts, and relied heavily on Miller's (1991) ceramic typology and CC index values to study change and status. Without exposing large areas the project could not have begun to seriously address any of these questions, because it was only through stripping most of a block that lot lines could be established (usually in the form of fence line) or that it was discovered that there was a single well for the entire block.

TRAVELER'S REST

This report (Wheaton et al. 1993) discusses the results of a cultural resources data recovery project conducted at the abandoned frontier community of Travelers' Rest, Georgia (9MA54). Travelers' Rest was settled in the early nineteenth century, declined sharply in 1851 when the railroad bypassed it, and was abandoned by the late nineteenth century. Fieldwork employed a crew of six, and took three weeks to complete. Data recovery included historic documentation of the town's frontier and post frontier development. The archeological research included the excavation of 16 test units at three structures (shovel testing had already been completed during testing and artifact distributions were used to help in unit placement), plus the mechanical stripping of 61,250 square feet (5798m²) at two of the structures, exposing their lots and the road dividing them. All 196 features were mapped and examined archeologically.

The research goals were directed toward the investigation of the frontier. For this purpose large areas of the site needed to be examined to locate lots, structures and associated features and outbuildings, and to identify frontier settlement patterns; samples of artifacts needed to be collected and analysed in a standardized format to make useful comparisons with other sites; and the artifact analysis needed to be detailed enough to address questions of trade and status. In addition to other detailed analyses, artifacts were therefore organized following South's revised artifact patterns (Garrow 1982), and Miller's nineteenth-century ceramic typology and CC index values. These data are therefore easily compared with data from other sites and regions using these standard analyses.

AUGUSTA

Joseph et al. (1993) investigated a 14 acre section (9RI165) of Augusta, Georgia along the Savannah River, as part of the Riverfront Augusta project. This area was variously used by antebellum free African Americans of the Springfield Community, as well as later industrial and domestic occupations. Three large blocks, totalling 42,091 square feet (3984m²), were exposed through a combination of hand and machine stripping resulting in the exposure of over 400 features. Assemblages included Archaic through the proto-historic periods, one antebellum African-American domestic lot occupation, a privy associated with a late nineteenth-century industrial occupation, and late nineteenth-century domestic deposits of European and African Americans associated with the industrial facilities. This project offered a unique insight into the free African-American culture, the urbanization of Augusta, and the processes of social change and status in the nineteenth century urban south.

Extensive historical and oral historical research was conducted and integrated into the archeological results. The archeological research was expected to address questions of spatial organization within lots and blocks, status and ethnicity, health and diet and evidence of cultural patterning within the deposits. The blocks selected for examination were chosen on the basis of historical documents, how well they could be expected to address the research goals, and the results of shovel testing. No magnetometer survey was conducted prior to stripping as it would have shown a single large metal concentration of totally mixed periods that would need to be ground truthed through stripping anyway.

South's revised artifact pattern (Garrow 1982) was used to organize the artifacts and make comparisons with an extensive set of other sites in the Southeast and elsewhere. George Miller's (1991c) CC index values were calculated for various deposits and also compared with many other sites.

The large blocks opened allowed the authors to determine where they were within town blocks and occasionally lots, and the thorough and up to date analysis of the artifacts allow for comparisons with Darrow.

FLORENCE

The investigation of the frontier settlement of Florence (9SW124) (Ledbetter and Braley 1989) at Florence Marina State Park was an intensive archeological testing project conducted for the State of Georgia. A combination of shovel tests, test units and backhoe trenches was used to characterize the deposits at the site. The portion of the town studied was the edge of town rather than the center and was therefore domestic in nature rather than commercial. Three structural areas were identified archeologically within the project area, and the owners could be identified through historic documents. One house may have been the original pre-town plantation house, the second house was built after 1836 and housed a founder and the first mayor of Florence, and the third was built after Florence had already started to decline in the early 1850s.

Ledbetter and Braley (1989) were generally able to relocate the lot lines and assign the material they recovered to one of the three lots. At the conclusion of the preliminary shovel testing and backhoe trenching the investigators opened up a large block. This excavation, essentially data recovery, uncovered parts of one of the houses, many yard features and a large cellar feature filled with a large number of artifacts. Data from this feature will be used to compare with the artifact patterns from Darrow. South's revised pattern (Garrow 1982) was used in this analysis, but the project did not develop CC index values to be able to make status comparisons following Miller (1991c).

BARTON AND COLBERT

The frontier towns of Barton and Colbert in Mississippi were examined by Stephen McBride (1991) in the early 1980s. McBride did not record official state site numbers for these sites. These towns, settled from the 1830 to the 1860s, were really two manifestations of the same town. Colbert was flooded in 1847, and the town was moved, establishing the town of Barton. This meant that the archeological deposits of the same population were completely segregated and could be used to isolate boom and bust periods of McBride's frontier settlement model.

Field methods included shovel testing and the excavation of test units based on the results of the shovel testing and historic documents. However, due to the

lack of good, finely-tuned, chronological control of nineteenth-century artifacts, he was unable to completely address his hypotheses. Also, because of the testing nature of the field methods no large areas were stripped, and it was impossible to tell where in a lot material was coming from or whether two features were in the same or adjacent lots. Therefore, the information is generalized for the entire town. No artifact patterns were run on the data from the towns, but McBride does provide information on socio-economic status based on Miller's CC index values.

ASHLAND-BELLE HELENE

Yakubik et al. (1994) conducted data recovery operations at two slave cabins on Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation (16AN26) a few miles up river from Darrow in the early 1990s. Work included shovel testing 102 acres, and the hand excavation of 89 1x1 meter units at the two cabins. Later, they conducted archeological monitoring during construction at other locations, recording features but not conducting controlled artifact collections. The cabins were used from the 1840s until the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

The research goals were to see if there were any differences between cultural patterns evident at the two cabins, between the cabins and other African-American sites in Louisiana, and with similar sites in other regions. To address these goals, Yakubik et al. (n.d.) used Miller's (1991c) CC index values and compared Belle Helene to two other slave or African-American occupations in Louisiana, Beka and Nina Plantations. The nature of the deposits at Ashland-Belle Helene meant that the CC index values were based on the entire time span of the occupations, and as noted above, controlling for time is essential for meaningful values to be derived. Yakubik et al. (1994) also produced overall functional artifact patterns. The categories in these patterns are similar to those used by Whelan et al. (1988).

ARTIFACT COMPARISONS

The following tables present the artifacts from the various areas of the site using both Whelan et al.'s (1986) and South's (1977) organizing systems. Appendix E gives the correspondence between Whelan et al.'s and South's groupings as used by this project. As noted above certain categories of artifacts, including brick, charcoal and tin can fragments were not used in these patterns. Once the percentages were calculated, they were compared using Robinson's Index of Agreement (RIA) for comparing sets of percentages (Marquardt 1978). The formula for the RIA values is:

$$RIA = 200 - \sum(x_1 - x_2)$$

where x_1 is the absolute value of the percentage at Darrow
and x_2 is the absolute value of the item in each of the other patterns.

Usage of this formula is presented in more detail in Joseph 1986 and Wheaton and Reed 1990. Suffice it to say that the formula offers a quick and easy way to objectively compare two sets of percentages. Since it deals with percentages, and because sample size and collection techniques are not taken into consideration, the index has no statistical probability attached to it. Nevertheless, it is a useful tool when comparing artifact patterns where the artifact group percentages vary considerably. In the present case the RIA comparisons are with the mean for all proveniences at the site (the first column in the tables).

The Good Land pattern is taken from data presented by Whelan et al. (1986:Table 5-1) with the modifications just noted (Table 26). It is included here for comparative purposes and because it is the site upon which the original pattern is based. The tables also include data from the Darrow testing phase test units (noted as TR2, TR4, and TR5) in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 or our Areas 6, 9 and 10, respectively. Only the test unit data are used since these were the only screened contexts from the testing phase. As can be seen in the first of the tables the architecture material is very high in all the areas except the test unit in TR5 which only had 10 artifacts. The next highest with considerably lower values is the kitchen material. Indulgences and household items make up most of the rest of the material in all the patterns. The RIA rank the two other test units as closest to the overall Darrow pattern and the data recovery Area 8, Area 9, Area 10 and Area 6 as progressively less like the overall pattern, although all are above 170. The pattern least like Darrow is the generalized Good Land pattern. This tends to support the idea that Area 6 is only partly an urban occupation. It should be noted that although Area 6 and Good Land are the most different from the overall Darrow pattern the reason for this is not the same. Area 6 is different because of its higher than average kitchen and lower than average architecture while Good Land is different because of its very low kitchen, high household and high indulgence.

Table 26. Whelan et al.'s Good Land Artifact Pattern Compared with Darrow Data Recovery and Testing Results Ranked by RIA

	All Darrow	TR5 Area 10	Good Land	Area 6	Area 10	Area 9	Area 8	TR4 Area 9	TR2 Area 6
Household	1.9	0.0	10.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.2
Kitchen	17.4	50.0	13.1	32.0	26.9	15.3	15.3	23.1	18.6
Clothing	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.5
Adornment	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grooming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

Indulgence	3.2	0.0	11.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.8
Accouterment	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.5
Musical Instru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Health	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	4.7	0.2	0.4
Architecture	74.3	50.0	58.3	64.6	68.1	81.5	72.5	74.7	75.9
Misc.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
RIA *		134.8	158.2	170.7	179.0	185.0	186.8	187.7	192.1

* compared to total Darrow data recovery assemblage

** brick, mortar, faunal, shell, and coal, not counted in any of the patterns

Comparing the Table 27 based on South's organization shows a similar range of agreement. Architecture is the largest class and kitchen is the second largest in all patterns. Personal and activities artifacts make up most of the remaining artifacts. In fact, except for Area 10, the various proveniences are ranked in the same order as they are by Whelan et al.'s pattern. Again Area 6 is the Darrow pattern least like the average and Good Land is even less like the overall Darrow pattern.

Table 27. Intrasite Comparisons of South's Artifact Patterns Ranked by RIA

	All Darrow	TR5 Area 10	Good Land	Area 6	Area 9	Area 8	Area 10	TR4 Area 9	TR2 Area 6
Kitchen	20.21	50.0	25.6	31.59	16.0	15.6	26.9	25.1	21.4
Architecture	71.97	50.0	58.3	62.12	80.9	68.7	66.5	73.9	74.8
Furniture	0	0.0	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arms	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
Clothing	0.92	0.0	1.6	0.64	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.5
Personal	1.9	0.0	4.4	0.07	0.6	5.6	0.8	0.0	1.6
Tobacco	0.32	0.0	0.0	0.99	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Activities	4.52	0.0	9.1	4.45	2.0	8.2	3.6	0.9	1.2
RIA w/ all Darrow		140.4	171.5	175.9	182.2	183.7	184.4	186.5	191.7

What does this comparison mean? It would appear that a small shift from artifacts considered to be household by Whelan et al. and activities by this project may have accounted for the different ranking of Area 10, but that overall the different patterning systems did not make much difference in characterizing the assemblages. The range of agreement with the site average, from around 171 to 192 is the same for both methods, only the difference with Good Land seems to have changed significantly. Since both systems rank the proveniences in similar orders and with a similar range of difference, there seems no reason not to use the South pattern for such comparisons, particularly since so many more sites are available that have been analyzed in that fashion.

The differences between the material collected from testing and data recovery in the same areas (presumably town lots) may be due to small sample size in the testing assemblages, or may reflect real differences because of what parts of the lots were sampled.

Another conclusion from this comparison is that the Area 6 assemblage almost certainly has been mixed with earlier material and should not be used to characterize the urban Darrow site. For this reason the following comparisons of South's patterns with outside areas will use only the information from the testing and data recovery in Areas 8, 9 and 10.

Despite the fact that it was impossible to ascertain exactly where on the lots work was conducted, and despite the fact that this means we cannot say with much certainty what the seemingly minor differences in the intrasite patterns mean, the general range in variation among the areas, their similarity to each other, and the clear difference with the Good Land pattern, allows us to make some tentative overall comparisons among the artifact patterns at Darrow and other sites.

Table 28 presents patterns of several sites and two generally accepted composite patterns following South's groups. These are ranked by RIA from least similar to Darrow to most similar to Darrow, less the Area 6 material. The patterns least like Darrow are the Carolina Slave Pattern (Wheaton et al 1985) and South's Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (CAP) (Garrow 1982). The reason for this is the high number of kitchen artifacts compared to architecture artifacts. The slave pattern was based on extensive excavations at several eighteenth-century slave quarters and the CAP was based on a variety of eighteenth-century sites. The great difference between them and Darrow may be due to a temporal difference reflecting pre and post-industrial revolution availability of goods.

Table 28. Intersite Comparison of South's Artifact Patterns Ranked by RIA

	<u>All</u> <u>Darrow</u>	<u>Carolina</u> <u>Slave</u>	<u>Revised</u> <u>CAP</u>	<u>James</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Florence</u> <u>Block</u>	<u>Good</u> <u>Land</u>	<u>Trav.</u> <u>Rest.</u>	<u>Belle</u> <u>Helene</u>	<u>Augusta</u> <u>Tenem...</u>
Kitchen	17.9	77.4	59.5	49.3	35.2	25.6	31.0	10.4	26.9
Architecture	74.4	17.8	27.6	41.6	63.7	58.3	65.9	78.3	66.1
Furniture	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3
Arms	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Clothing	0.9	0.5	3.0	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.5	8.0	2.3

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

Personal	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.4	0.4	1.0	0.3
Tobacco	0.0	3.5	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Activities	4.2	0.5	1.3	6.5	0.1	9.1	1.9	0.7	3.9
RIA*	73.8	96.4	130.4	165.3	167.2	173.2	175.3	178.2	

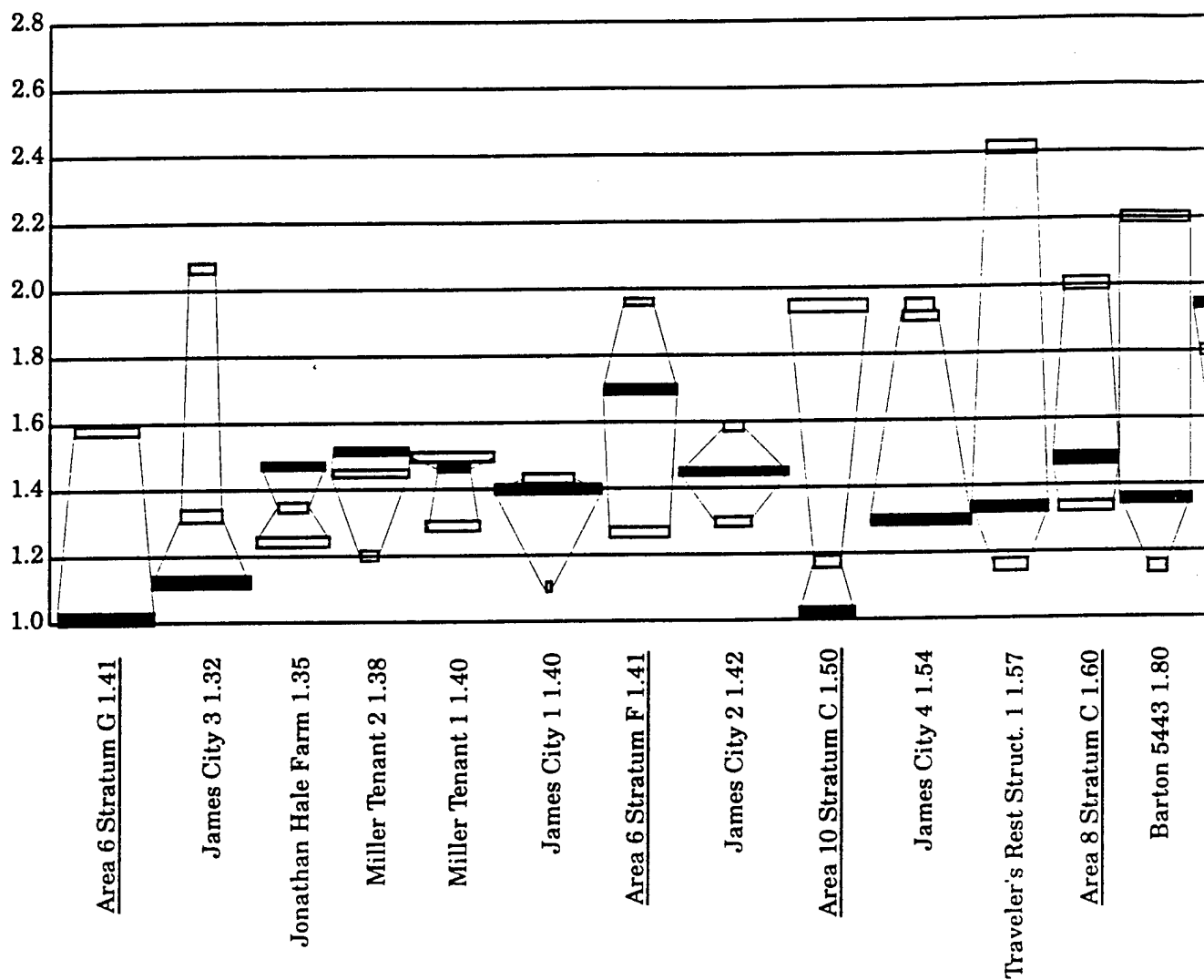
* compared to total Darrow data recovery and testing assemblage, except Area 6

James City, an African-American community coeval with Darrow, is much more similar than either of the first two patterns, but is still outside the range of patterns within Darrow. James City is located in a setting on a river across from a major commercial and political center like Darrow. Differences between these patterns may be due to cultural and economic differences between them, but are also likely to be the result of differing field methods. The remaining patterns are fairly similar to Darrow and represent nineteenth and early twentieth-century town sites (Florence, Good Land, Traveler's Rest and Augusta) as well as two plantation slave cabins at Belle Helene. All of these are within the internal range of variation among the areas of Darrow. What is surprising, is the fact that the Ashland-Belle Helene cabins are the second most similar to Darrow. It has been shown at plantation sites in Virginia and South Carolina that there is a tendency for slave sites to have increasing amounts of architecture to kitchen through time and that overseers and owners tend to have higher proportions of architecture to begin with (Wheaton 1991). High kitchen is therefore equated with lower status and more and better architecture with higher status. At sites in Georgia, this trend seems to be the reverse for whatever reason, and Belle Helene may follow the Georgia trend (Singleton 1980).

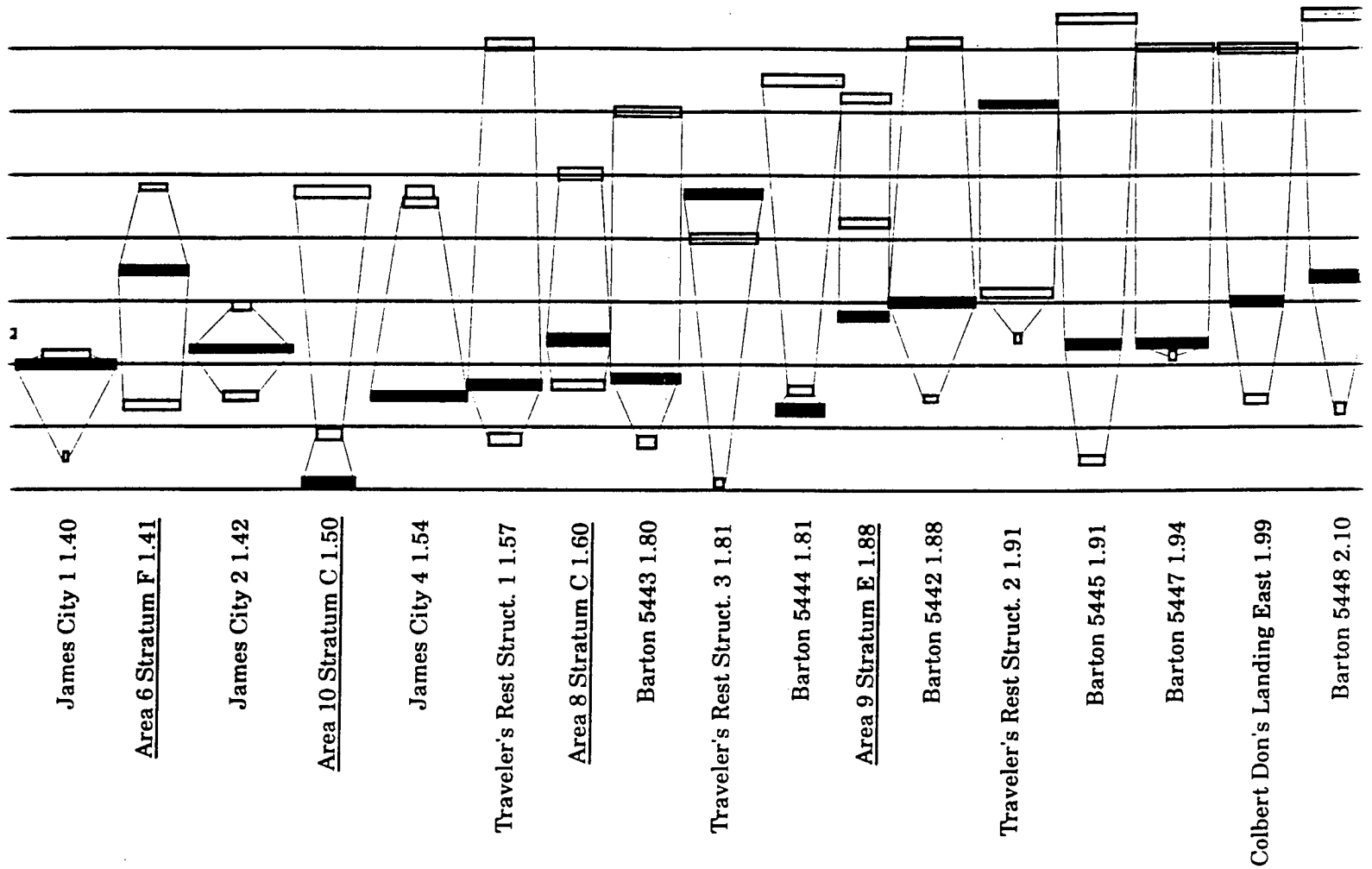
In conclusion, these comparisons are incomplete and tentative at best. The inability to explain the variation within Darrow, because of limited exposures and not knowing where samples are coming from in the lots, prevents stronger conclusions. This is compounded by the fact that the amount of area opened in each of the comparative sites, the methods used to retrieve their data, and where the excavations were located within lots, makes meaningful comparisons difficult if not impossible. It is suggested here that the actual artifact categories employed may not be as important for showing similarities and differences between sites as is the control over the field methods and knowing where one is within a site.

STATUS COMPARISONS

Table 29 provides the CC index values for a variety of urban sites in the South along with Miller's (1991c) original sites. These are sorted from the lowest average value to the highest. Figure 27 presents these data in graphic form.

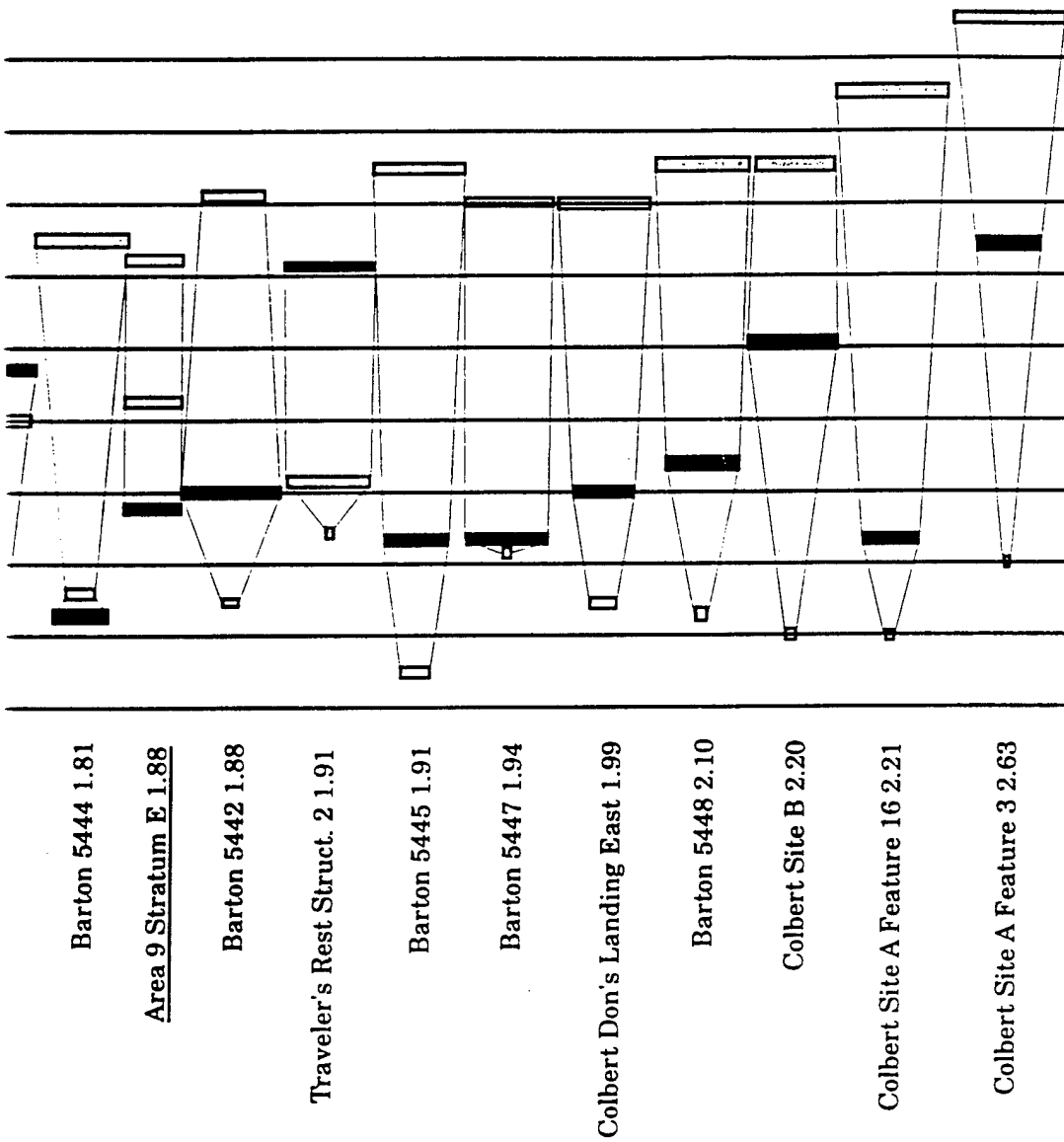


The length of the horizontal bar represents the percentage of that form
The vertical position of the bar represents its average CC index value.



Length of the horizontal bar represents the percentage of that form at the site.
Vertical position of the bar represents its average CC index value.

22



ie site.

Figure 27

Comparative Cream-Colored (CC) Index Values

③

Table 29. Comparative CC Index Values

	CC Index Value				Percentage		
	Plates	Bowls	Cups	Ave CC	Plates	Bowls	Cups
Area 6 Submidden	1.03	N/A	1.59	1.26	60.0	0.0	40.0
James City 3	1.13	1.33	2.06	1.32	60.0	24.0	16.0
Jonathan Hale Farm	1.45	1.36	1.23	1.35	37.8	17.8	44.4
Miller Tenant 2	1.50	1.20	1.43	1.38	43.9	9.8	46.3
Miller Tenant 1	1.44	1.29	1.46	1.40	18.8	31.3	50.0
James City 1	1.40	1.11	1.41	1.40	65.5	3.4	31.0
Area 6 Midden	1.69	1.25	1.97	1.41	44.8	37.9	17.2
James City 2	1.44	1.59	1.31	1.42	66.7	11.1	22.2
Area 10	1.00	1.95	1.18	1.50	33.3	50.0	16.6
James City 4	1.30	1.93	1.92	1.54	61.1	16.7	22.2
Traveler's Rest Struct. 1	1.32	1.46	2.02	1.57	47.4	21.1	31.6
Area 8	1.48	2.01	1.34	1.60	40.0	26.6	33.3
Barton 5443	1.35	1.17	2.40	1.80	44.1	11.8	44.1
Traveler's Rest Struct. 3	1.94	1.80	1.00	1.81	50.0	42.9	7.1
Barton 5444	1.24	1.31	2.30	1.81	30.2	17.0	52.8
Augusta Tenement Features	1.92	2.05	1.48	1.86	n/a	n/a	n/a
Area 9	1.56	2.23	1.86	1.88	33.3	33.3	33.3
Barton 5442	1.60	1.30	2.40	1.88	54.9	9.9	35.2
Traveler's Rest Struct. 2	2.22	1.62	1.50	1.91	50.0	46.2	3.8
Barton 5445	1.45	1.11	2.47	1.91	34.2	15.5	50.4
Barton 5447	1.47	1.45	2.40	1.94	45.2	4.8	50.0
Colbert Don's Landing East	1.60	1.30	2.40	1.99	34.2	14.3	51.6
Barton 5448	1.68	1.25	2.51	2.10	40.6	6.0	53.4
Colbert Site B	2.01	1.20	2.51	2.20	50.0	5.0	45.0
Colbert Site A Feature 16	1.44	1.20	2.68	2.21	31.6	5.3	63.2
Colbert Site A Feature 3	2.27	1.40	2.90	2.63	35.7	3.1	61.2

Following Adams and Boling's (1989) three lower, middle and upper tiers shows that Miller's tenant farmers, isolated frontier farmer, and three of the lots at James City are in the lower tier, and the fourth James City lot is only 0.04 points above the limit. Also in this tier is Area 6, both the midden and submidden which is earlier and probably mixed with the Trasimond-Landry Plantation occupation of LeBlanc. Area 10 is also in the lowest tier with the tenant and James City sites and may reflect a non-domestic occupation near the ferry landing or perhaps the Ned Preston residence, an African-American occupation perhaps similar to James City.

The second tier (scores between 1.5 and 2.0) includes all of the Traveler's Rest frontier lots, the urban Augusta tenement and most of the Barton, the later of the two river towns studied by McBride in Mississippi. Areas 8 and 9, the Armitage and Casso residential/commercial occupations are also in this tier. These occupations,

while the highest in Darrow, are really not much different in economic status than frontier towns and tenements in other parts of the region.

The third tier contains one of the Barton sites and all but one of the Colbert sites, the earlier of the two Mississippi frontier towns. It would appear that Barton never reached the economic level of the earlier Colbert after the flood forced the town to move.

Klein (1991) has hypothesized that CC index values may also be an indication of accessibility to markets, and that those sites with easier access will have higher index values reflecting accessibility rather than status. If it is assumed that the inhabitants of Darrow had ready access to goods because of the proximity of Donaldsonville and the Mississippi River, then the scores, as low as they are, should possibly be lower when the accessibility factor is removed. Unfortunately, the lack of trade data in the assemblage prevents definite statements about accessibility.

In sum, it can be concluded that the economic status of Darrow until 1932 was relatively low when compared to other Southern urban sites, even though it was located at a critical transportation nexus across the river from Donaldsonville. It would be interesting to see how Donaldsonville compares with other similar towns in the South and along the Mississippi River.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS OR THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES

THE RESEARCH GOALS

The research design for this project posed a series of questions about the Darrow assemblage. The field methods were designed to locate the data necessary to address them. However, as discussed, the restrictions imposed by the project's physical boundaries, site condition, and the lack of features and sparse artifact assemblages made it impossible to address any of the questions conclusively. While the field methods were modified to attempt to better answer the questions, the effort was unsuccessful. The questions of the research design in Chapter II are presented in summary form followed by a brief discussion on how well they were addressed by the data recovery project.

Does the assemblage from a private residence have more domestic debris than one from a store or warehouse?

It was hoped that the assemblages from Areas 8, 9 and 10, thought to represent the Armitage house and store, the Casso Store and the Lanoux house and store or perhaps the Ned Preston house would be able to address this question. However, it was never possible to determine whether the assemblages tested were from houses or stores or even the correct lot. This question could not be addressed.

How do plantation and town deposits compare when location is held constant?

Based on the results of the site testing, Area 6 was thought to contain a pre-town component, the Trasimond Landry occupation. The artifact assemblage did indeed contain earlier material, but both the twentieth-century midden deposits and the nineteenth-century deposits identified during data recovery were mixed, and no distinctly plantation era material or features were found. The mixing was so great that Area 6 could not be used to augment the overall artifact pattern for the twentieth-century town. This question could not be addressed.

How does a small town site on a major transportation route differ with respect to access to extraregional goods from a town site on a backwater frontier?

The lack of a substantial artifact assemblage from closed contexts and the resultant lack of artifacts with manufacturing proveniences made it impossible to address this question.

What was the extent and nature of the regional and interregional trade as reflected in the material assemblages recovered from the Darrow Site?

This question could not be answered for the same reason as the previous question.

What was the diet of the inhabitants of the Darrow site?

The floral material provided no conclusive information on diet except to point out that potential food plants were probably intentionally planted in lots. The faunal material indicated that most of the diet was market based, as one would expect of a town in the late nineteenth century, and that pork and beef were used in equal amounts. There was very little indication that the Mississippi River was used as a major source of food. There was little change in diet over time due in part to the inability to more precisely differentiate the late nineteenth to early twentieth century deposits. There was limited evidence of home butchery, as would again be expected in an urban nineteenth-century setting.

What was the relative importance of wild and domestic resources for each of the components at 16AN54?

As expected in a market economy, wild resources had little impact on the diet despite the proximity of the Mississippi River.

What was the relative importance of professionally butchered meats?

Again, as expected, professionally butchered meats predominate in a market economy.

What are the different use areas of 16AN54, and how do these change over time?

This question underlies many of the difficulties in addressing the questions posed for this project. The assumption is that towns are single sites with various activity areas. However, as has been shown, it is critical to know where one is on a lot to begin meaningfully to address questions of activity areas.

The final question posed by the research design was, *Does the distribution of artifacts reflect activity patterning?*

The answer to this question is, we feel, an unqualified yes. The distribution of artifacts always reflects patterning if one is an anthropologist, although in this case flooding may have also had a hand in such spatial patterning. The difficulty

arises when one tries to interpret what activities are being reflected in the patterns. Since there are just too many variables involved in urban settings to make such comparisons including field data collection regimes, amount of area exposed, how it was exposed, where on a lot the work was conducted, and the reliability of historic maps and documents, as well as the skill level of the individuals identifying the artifacts and how they are cataloged, it is clear that more thought needs to be given to the questions posed for such an urban project and the methods and level of effort devoted to addressing them.

THE LOT AS SITE

Prior to the advent of electricity and gas for energy, refrigeration (or at least, ice boxes), municipal water supplies and sanitary sewers, the urban house lot had to provide many of the functions of the rural farmstead. Stewart-Abernathy (1986:6) has called this the *urban farmstead*, and he describes it this way, "Each household thus when possible had to grow some of its own food, feed and care for some of its own animals, acquire its own water through wells, dispose of its own organic and inorganic waste, and store its own fuel for cooking and heating." He states that if the different functions of the urban farmstead cannot be found at a site [i.e. lot], it is necessary to account for their absence. He goes on to state that the degree to which an urban lot is similar to his urban farmstead is a measure of economic, ethnic and socio-political factors (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:7).

Briefly stated, Stewart-Abernathy's model maintains that the urban house was "embedded in a lot filled with service buildings, subdivided into fenced and unfenced specialized spaces and crisscrossed by a network of paths and lanes (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:8)." Nineteenth-century lots might contain a kitchen, wash house, privy, spring house, fuel shed, equipment and storage sheds, sheds for poultry, swine, milk cows and horses, a granary, a barn or stable, work areas, a potato house, ice pits, and storage pits, to name some of the functions that may be represented. Fences within a lot and around its perimeter indicate areas of private and more public functions and control. Fruit trees, shrubs and flowers also needed space in the lot to provide food stuffs and privacy, and to present a public face to society. These features will often be obscured by subsequent changes in the use of the lot and by the fortunes of the owners. Usually they will be placed along rear lot lines, especially privy and trash features. Kitchens will often be placed (when they are separate structures) near the back of the house, and wells will often be placed near the kitchen or back door. Root cellars will often be placed under structures.

As has already been made clear in this report, such a model cannot be tested at Darrow since entire lots were not and could not have been examined. However, it does serve to underline the tentative nature of the conclusions reached by this report, and the need to design projects in urban settings that focus on the lot and

that expose enough of the lot to account for the presence or absence of the many functions that can be expected to be represented there.

We feel that the main conclusion of this project is that in an urban setting, the lot must be the unit of study. Just as one backyard does not represent all the backyards in a town, neither does a single lot represent all the lots. Not only are there functional differences between lots, residential, commercial, etc., but two residential lots can be very different because of economic status or just the idiosyncratic nature of the inhabitants. To judge what is idiosyncratic and what is due to general cultural and economic differences, more than one lot or more than one lot of a single type needs to be examined. Until we truly know what the universe is we cannot sample it and get meaningful results. To be restricted to examining only parts of lots, as in the case of Darrow, one should be required to have an exceptionally good justification, such as a famous occupant, or a truly unique site type such as a brewery or African-American school.

An example of why this is so can be illustrated by the question of the low window glass count and the high nail count in most of the areas studied. A low glass count might be explained if the houses were moved and took the windows with them. But why were so many nails left behind; should they not have been taken along with the window glass? It may be that a high number of nails and low glass meant that the area sampled had buildings with no windows that were demolished, leaving behind the nails but no window glass. But that was not apparently the case in Darrow, at least not for the main buildings. The high nail count may represent nails lost during construction. When cut nails became cheap, carpenters, like they have for the past 50 years at least, probably stopped picking up dropped nails during construction. Or it is possible that the areas sampled were near rear lot lines, far from any buildings, and the nails represent some other activity such as animal pens or carpentry. Since we do not know if we are near buildings, or what kind of buildings or where we are on a lot, we cannot begin to answer this question with any certainty.

In sum, we need to be more rigorous in site selection. In an urban setting, not just any old lot will do. Entire lots need to be carefully selected to answer specific questions about culture change and adaptation, trade networks, diet, status etc.

LEVEL OF EFFORT

We need to devote the necessary resources to examine the lots selected in an urban setting. Good Land started off very well with areal shovel testing and general distribution of artifacts followed by extensive testing, but the work was not carried to

the logical next step of stripping selected lots to see whether they had any, all, or most of the features enumerated by Stewart-Abernathy (1986), and to explain why they were or were not present. At Darrow, shovel testing could not be done owing to the depth of the alluvial deposits covering the site. The only way to have fully explored the areal extent of artifacts at Darrow and made the data comparable to Good Land would have been to strip the top two to three feet from the entire site and then conduct shovel testing. The question then arises, is what remains of the site worth such an expenditure of time and effort.

In such settings, the overburden is often disturbed, so that while it is important to obtain a sample of the material in the overburden, stripping of large areas is essential to place the features within the lot and to find the features which have the closed contexts needed to date the occupation. Since small features such as postholes rarely have datable artifacts, more of these types of features are needed to obtain such information. Since trash features and privies are often located near rear lot lines, the lot lines need to be found. Since there may be features on the lot that may not follow a normal pattern, pig scalding features for example, the intermediate areas require examination too. In an urban setting, one cannot be certain by stripping only 50 percent of a lot that there is not a privy or well in the other half.

METHODS

We feel that the data recovery at Darrow has shown that using magnetometer survey as the primary data collection technique upon which to base decisions for subsequent research biases that research to an unknown degree. One way to overcome this bias is to use other discovery techniques such as shovel testing. But the only conclusive way to overcome the bias is to think big, and mechanically strip enough of a lot or lots to know what is there. All remote sensing is exactly that, sensing. All such techniques ultimately have to be ground truthed. The question becomes whether techniques that have to be ground truthed anyway are worth the cost for the data return and the potential for bias. We question whether they are even cost efficient in most cases.

Using outdated concepts and data are probably not the best use of the analysis dollar. Orser's et al. (1987) "adjustment" of Roenke's window glass formula was a fix on a formula based on partial data from a thousand miles away. Worthy's (1982) attempt at defining late nineteenth century ceramics had already been superseded by the much more rigorous work of George Miller (1980) based on both archeology and unique historical documentation. We feel that new methods should be constantly sought, but also that old ones should be constantly challenged and discarded with no regrets when they are conclusively shown not to work.

We feel that it is a waste of time trying to define paste color and texture within white bodied ceramics as if it were a meaningful temporal or functional attribute, while at the same time ignoring the work of rigorous analysts like Miller. Such analyses make one feel as if we are spinning our wheels in historical archeology, rehashing the same old arguments. This then diverts our attention from developing truly useful dating techniques and collecting the baseline data necessary to define function and status.

This project, like many similar projects, is guilty of misusing analysis techniques by not rigorously fulfilling the necessary prerequisites. The use or misuse of Miller's (1991c) socio-economic scaling by not rigorously controlling for time and the nature of the deposits depreciates its value. It is almost always the case that not enough material is collected and that the collection represents what to Miller would be unacceptably long periods or periods too late for Miller's dates. We must try to fulfill all the prerequisites for such an analysis by thorough planning of the fieldwork to address realistic research questions, and by collecting large enough and temporally restricted samples to make conclusive statements.

RESEARCH VALUE

We feel that it is pointless to pose a long list of questions of a site that the site cannot possibly answer, such as was the case at Darrow. The research value of sites needs to be realistically considered before they are accepted as significant resources and therefore eligible for the National Register. The research questions a site ought to be able to address and what it can actually address are often different things.

Before data recovery began at Darrow it was thought that enough large, sealed contexts would be found to obtain samples of artifacts to address questions of overall function, status, detailed site dating and inter-regional trade. In sum, before work began we felt that many of the questions posed by the research design could be answered or at least approached with some adjustments. This was in spite of the fact that no trash features or other features with the potential for containing such deposits were actually found during testing. As has been shown this was not a realistic assessment of the deposits. While one never knows for sure what will be found by an archeological excavation, the fact that no matter how the historic maps were read there was no way that an entire lot could be examined should have been an indication that the potential for successfully addressing the research goals was probably not very high.

CONCLUSION

While this project was not successful in addressing the research goals established as well as one might wish, it has provided ideas and direction for future research on townsites in Louisiana on the Mississippi River in general. The necessity of realistic goals, methods thoughtfully tailored to gather the information needed to address the goals, and the necessity to view an urban setting as a series of lots representing complete sites on their own merit was demonstrated.

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APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory

Friday, February 13, 1998

Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact				Notes	
Start Date					
Feature 3, Sub-Provenience M - N8 E0 - U19 L2, ST 6/9/97					
AN005400054 16AN0054 Zone 06					
5 Daub				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
5 Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.9 to 2.99 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny				1805	
1 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny				1805	
1 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny				1805	
1 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny				1805	
1 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny				1805	
4 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny				1805	
1 3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny				1805	
1 4.0 to 4.5 Cut Common Nail 30 Penny				1805	
121 Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	
6 Fragment Wire Common Nail					
1 Tack				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture	
1 Unidentified Nail				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Plaster				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware				1805	
9 Plain White Granite				1842	
3 Plain Pearlware				1780	
2 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware				1830	
2 Scalloped Rim Impressed Straight Edgware				1809	
1 Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print				1807	
1 Brown Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print				1809	
5 Red/Green/Purple Underglaze Stippled Trans. Print				1820	
1 Black Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print				1807	
1 Bone China				1794	
3 Plain Yellow Ware				1830	
53 Bone					
9 Non-human Teeth				Whelan's , South's Kitchen Some with obvious butcher marks	
5 Oyster Shell				Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
1 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
3 Clear Bottle Glass				1880	
9 Aqua Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
12 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Coal				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen	
4 Charcoal				Whelan's , South's Misc.	
1 Unidentified Bone or Horn				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.	
5 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc. Lumps	
1 Unidentifiable Machine Part				Whelan's Economic Activities, South's Activities Curved rod, circle at end with hole in it	
10 Sheet of Iron/Steel				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragments	
12 Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Scraps of iron with varying degrees of corrosion	
1 Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Sheet of copper, folded and soldered, seam has split	
1 Stone Marble				Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities	

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, February 13, 1998

Artifact Start Date				Notes
AN005400053 16AN0054 Zone 06 Feature 3, Sub-Provenience M - N8 E0 - Unit 19 L1; ST 6/9/97				
1	2.5 to 2.59 mm Flat Glass			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.9 to 2.99 mm Flat Glass			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
25	Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Tack			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture
1	Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	1730		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2	Plain White Granite	1842		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Underglaze Blue EdgeWare	1780		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
7	Oyster Shell			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Blowpipe Pontil Pharmaceutical Glass			Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen
3	Aqua Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass			Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1	Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Sheet of Lead			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragment
4	Unidentified Metal Object			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Scraps of iron
AN005400001 16AN0054 Zone 06 Grab Sample 1 - CGR 2/26/97				
2	Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3	Spike			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Fragments, cut
1	Plain White Granite	1842		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
3	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Dipped Ware (Tan-Rust-Brown-Olive-Ocher-Gray)	1790		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Fingerpainted on pearlware
1	Chinoiserie Underglaze Linear Transfer Print	1756		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Unidentified Transfer Print			Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Gray stippled
1	Unidentified Porcelain			Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Saucer, w/ maker's mark "Made in Japan"; stamped
1	Plain Yellow Ware	1830		Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
1	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters	1750		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen 1 aqua, 1 amber
1	Clear Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
4	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass			Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Embossed geometric design on bottom
1	Amber Machine Made Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1	Sheet of Iron/Steel			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragment

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, February 13, 1998

				Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400020 16AN0054 Zone 06 Unit 04, Level M - N4 E0 - UM, LD, JM 3/3/97					
1	Daub				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
15	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Plain White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Amber Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1	Charcoal				Whelan's , South's Misc.
2	Strap Iron/Metal				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
AN005400019 16AN0054 Zone 06 Unit 04, Level M - N4 E0 - JM, TW, UM, LD 3/3/97					
1	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Unmeasured Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Heavily patinated, 3.5 mm - plate glass?
1	2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
56	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Tack				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture
1	> 0.51 Bone Button (large)				Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing 5 hole, sunken panel, raised lip around panel
1	Brass Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet				Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Rivet with star in center
4	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2	Dipped Ware (Tan-Rust-Brown-Olive-Ocher-Gray)			1790	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Fingerprinted
1	Dipped Ware (Tan-Rust-Brown-Olive-Ocher-Gray)			1790	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Banded
9	Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Non-human Teeth				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Oyster Shell				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass			1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2	Amber Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
13	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1	Unidentified Metal Utensil Handle				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Silver-plated copper, probably spoon plating is flaking
4	Unidentified/Corroded Iron/Steel				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
1	Ball Clay Molded Pipe Bowl				Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Fluted fragment
5	Unidentified Tin Can Fragments			1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities

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Historic Artifact Inventory

				Artifact Start Date	Notes	
AN005400018	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 04, Level M - N3	E0 - JM, UM, LD	3/3/97	
2	Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Very small fragments
54	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Fragment Wire Common Nail			1850		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Spike					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Cut
1	Brass Belt/Buckle			1780		Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing
1	Plain Pearlware			1830		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
10	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Highly degraded; painted (?) blue
1	Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Black slip with white swirls on pearlware
1	Unidentified Dipped Ware					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Dark Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print			1818		Whelan's , South's Kitchen
22	Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
3	Non-human Teeth					Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen
1	Embossed Letters on Pharmaceutical Bottle			1750		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass			1880		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
11	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Blue, crimped edge - too thick to be lamp glass
1	Other Glass Tableware					Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Charcoal					Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
3	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel					Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1	Glass Lamp Body					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragment
1	Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Short iron rod
1	Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities L-shaped rod: possible cabinet door handle
1	Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Iron ring
AN005400017	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 04, Level M - N3	E0 - JM, TW, TG	3/3/97 Final Sub Prov	A=Alluvium, M=Midden, S=Subsoil
5	Daub					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5	Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
14	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Unidentified Nail					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
12	Plain White Granite			1842		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 1 base sherd with partial maker's mark
2	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware			1830		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Blue Floral			1820		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass			1880		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Table glass, probable bowl
4	Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Amber Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
5	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
5	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel					Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
1	Glass Lamp Body					Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1	Sheet of Iron/Steel					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities

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Artifact				Notes	
Start Date					
AN005400021	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 04, Level S - N5	E0	- Also a little of level 4; TM, TG, JM, UM, LD 3/3/97
1	0.0 to 1.0 Cut Common Nail 2 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
1	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
22	Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
1	Unidentified Nail		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
1	> 0.51 Bone Button (large)		Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing 4 hole, turned, impression but no hole for turning rod		
1	Plain Pearlware	1780	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen		
1	Dipped Ware (Tan-Rust-Brown-Olive-Ocher-Gray)	1790	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Fingerpainted		
1	Bone China	1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Small hole near rim		
2	Bone		Whelan's, South's Kitchen		
1	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters	1750	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Embossed in very small type around shoulder		
3	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass		Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen 1 is heavily patinated		
1	Charcoal		Whelan's, South's Misc.		
1	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel		Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.		
1	Unidentified Metal Object		Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square iron rod		
AN005400025	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 05, Level M - N4	E0	- CGR, JM, TRW, TG 3/3/97
1	Handmade Brick		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
1	2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
41	Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
1	Modern Mortar		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture		
1	Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	1730	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen		
2	Plain Pearlware	1780	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen		
5	Bone		Whelan's, South's Kitchen		
5	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass		Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen		
5	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel		Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.		
3	Ball Clay Molded Pipe Bowl		Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Floral pattern		
1	Ball Clay Molded Pipe Bowl		Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Branch and leaves design; complete bowl with partial stem		
2	Ball Clay Molded Pipe Bowl		Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Fluted, 1 with partial stem		
1	Strap Iron/Metal		Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities		
1	Unidentified Metal Object		Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Rectangular, bent iron		

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Historic Artifact Inventory

				Artifact Start Date	Notes	
AN005400024	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 05,	Level M - N3	E0 - 3/3/97	
3	Daub					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
8	Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	1.3 to 1.39 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
55	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3	Unidentified Nail					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Modern Mortar					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Scalloped Rim Impressed Bud Edgware			1813		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Chinoiserie Underglaze Linear Transfer Print			1756		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
19	Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
9	Non-human Teeth					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2	Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Aqua Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
7	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
3	Charcoal					Whelan's , South's Misc.
3	Ball Clay Molded Pipe Bowl					Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Floral design, same design on all three, no mends
1	Unidentified Tobacco Pipe Fragment					Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Unmeasured
1	Glass Lamp Body					Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1	Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Curved wedge-shaped copper
AN005400023	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 05,	Level M - N6	E0 - JM, CGR, TG 3/3/97	
6	Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
55	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Plain White Granite			1842		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Plain Pearlware			1780		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
6	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware			1830		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Embossed Patterns Edgware			1823		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Blue and Simpled Banded Dipped Ware			1790		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
7	Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2	Non-human Teeth					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
3	Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Clam Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Embossed Letters on Pharmaceutical Bottle			1750		Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen Letter "S" visible
3	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass			1880		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Aqua Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
16	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel					Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
2	Sheet of Iron/Steel					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragments

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Artifact Start Date				Notes	
AN005400022	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 05, Level M - N6 E0 - 3/3/97		
3	Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	1.7 to 1.79 mm Flat Glass			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture	
1	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
31	Fragment Cut Common Nail			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	Spike			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
5	Unidentified Nail			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture	
1	Modern Butt Hinge			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	Modern Mortar			Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing	
1	Other Brass Button			Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing	
1	Brass Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet			Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing	
1	Iron/Steel Belt Buckle			Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing	
3	Plain Pearlware		1780	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
4	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware		1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1	Blue and Simplified Banded Dipped Ware		1790	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1	Plain Clear Glazed Redware			Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen	
5	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
1	Non-human Teeth			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
2	Oyster Shell			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
1	Amethyst Pharmaceutical Bottle		1880	Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen With embossed letters "ANG" visible	
2	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass		1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1	Clear Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
3	Aqua Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
15	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass			Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen 1is heavily patinated	
1	Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities	
2	Sheet of Iron/Steel			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragments	
AN005400026	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 05, Level S - N5 E0 - CGR 3/3/97		
1	Daub			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
4	Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
10	Fragment Cut Common Nail		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	Plain Pearlware		1780	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1	Embossed Patterns Edgware		1823	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
4	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
2	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass			Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen	
13	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel			Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.	
1	Ball Clay Molded Pipe Bowl			Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Fluted	
1	Unidentified Metal Object			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Small rectangular iron	
1	Unidentified Metal Object			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Twisted iron with knobby top	
1	Unidentified Metal Object			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Bow shaped iron object	

Historic Artifact Inventory

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Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400057 16AN0054 Zone 06 Unit 06, Level M - N3 E0	
1 1.7 to 1.79 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1 1.9 to 1.99 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1 2.3 to 2.39 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 Unmeasured Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Too small to measure ³
9 Fragment Cut Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 Fragment Wire Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Albany Slipped Stoneware	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Plain White Granite	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Bone	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
6 Aqua Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Amber Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1 Glass Lamp Body	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400027 16AN0054 Zone 06 Unit 06, Level M - N4 E0 - JW 6/9/97	
3 Handmade Brick	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.2 to 1.29 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1 1.7 to 1.79 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
2 2.1 to 2.19 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.5 to 2.59 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.7 to 2.79 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny	1805
4 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	1805
1 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny	1805
4 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny	1805
1 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny	1805
1 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny	1805
125 Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805
1 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny	1865
1 Fragment Wire Common Nail	1850
1 Brad	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture Wire brad
1 Spike	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Cut
1 Pointed Wood Screw	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
8 Modern Mortar	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole sew through
3 Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
6 Plain White Granite	1730
4 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1842
1 Clear Glaze Buff Bodied Refined Earthenware	1830
1 Blue Floral	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2 Plain Yellow Ware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2 Rockingham/Bennington Yellow Ware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
14 Bone	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
4 Non-human Teeth	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
10 Oyster Shell	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
3 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
20 Aqua Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Cobalt Blue Bottle Glass	Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen Melted
14 Amber Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
12 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen 1 with heavy patina
10 Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Light Green Machine Made Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Molded Stemware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Other Glass Tableware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Plain, non-diagnostic
2 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous. South's Misc.
2 Buck Shot	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Arms
2 Glass Lamp Body	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
2 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
2 Strap Iron/Metal	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Triangular shape piece of iron

Historic Artifact Inventory

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Artifact		Notes
Start Date		
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Bent rod	
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square rod	

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact Start Date				Notes	
AN005400028	16AN0054	Zone 06	Unit 06, Level S - N5 E0 - JW	6/10/97	
7	Daub				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
8	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.5 to 1.59 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1	2.0 to 2.09 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	2.1 to 2.19 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.4 to 2.49 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	2.5 to 2.59 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	2.6 to 2.69 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
83	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.0 to 1.25 Wire Common Nail 3 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
16	Fragment Wire Common Nail			1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4	Unidentified Nail				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4	Modern Mortar				Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole sew through, coggled edge
1	0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware			1730	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Albany Slipped Stoneware			1805	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware			1805	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Unidentified Domestic Stoneware				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Grey stoneware spall, completely interior fragment
1	Other Industrial Stoneware Bottle				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Plain White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Plain Pearlware			1780	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
8	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 1 with partial maker's mark
3	Albany Slip Buff Bodied Refined Earthenware			1805	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Brown Line Wares (over or underglaze)			1774	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Underglaze
1	Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print			1807	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2	Red/Green/Purple Underglaze Stippled Trans. Print			1820	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 1 red, 1 purple
1	Bone China			1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Plain Yellow Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
14	Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
5	Non-human Teeth				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
7	Oyster Shell				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
6	Amethyst Color Bottle Glass			1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Table glass - stem ware, 1 base fragment
2	Fine Lipping Tool Finish Bottle Glass			1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen 1 aqua, 1 clear
1	Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Light Green Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Slightly melted
12	Aqua Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
12	Amber Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen 1 slightly burned
9	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
10	Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Embossed
1	Other Glass Tableware				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen White glass
8	Other Glass Tableware				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Clear fragments, 1 stemware base frag
5	Coal				Whelan's , South's Misc.

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Artifact Start Date	Notes
3 Cinder/Clinker	Whelan's , South's Misc.
6 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
1 Writing Slate	Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal
1 Reed Stem Pipe/Stem Bowl	Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco
1 Figurine	Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Brass "plunger", octagonal head

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Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400055 16AN0054 Zone 06 Unit 19, Level M - N3 E0 - JW 6/10/97	
1 Handmade Brick	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture 2 9/16" height, 4 3/16" width, ? length
1 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
19 Fragment Cut Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 Modern Mortar	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Sample
1 Plain Pearlware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Polychrome Painted (Red-Black-Lt Blue-Lt Green) 1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Bone	Whelan's , South's Kitchen Badly decayed; burned
1 Non-human Teeth	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Aqua Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1 Coal	Whelan's , South's Misc.
1 Cinder/Clinker	Whelan's , South's Misc.
5 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc. Iron lumps
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Wedge or froe
AN005400056 16AN0054 Zone 06 Unit 19, Level S - N5 E0 - JW 6/10/97	
1 2.7 to 2.79 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.5 to 4.0 Cut Common Nail 20 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
21 Fragment Cut Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Modern Mortar	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Dipped Ware (Tan-Rust-Brown-Olive-Ocher-Gray) 1790	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
7 Bone	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Aqua Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Amber Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1 Coal	Whelan's , South's Misc.
1 Other Clay Stem	Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco
2 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
AN005400005 16AN0054 Zone 08 Feature 1, Sub-Provenience 1 - N1 E0 - Feature 1 in Unit 1; 0 - 2 inches; UM, CGR 3/2/97	
4 Handmade Brick	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 Fragment Cut Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Finish Nail 6 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 Fragment Wire Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 Modern Mortar	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Oyster Shell	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's , South's Misc.
3 Charcoal	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
1 Unidentified Metal Object	

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Artifact Start Date				Notes
AN005400006	16AN0054	Zone 08 Feature 1, Sub-Provenience 2 - N1 E0 - CGR 3/2/97		
1 Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
4 Fragment Cut Common Nail		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Modern Mortar			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware		1805	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
3 Plain White Granite		1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 2 are base sherds, mend, w/partial maker's mark on one sherd	
1 Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
2 Oyster Shell			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
6 Clear Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Charcoal			Whelan's , South's Misc.	
2 Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities	White glass
1 Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities	
5 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments		1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities	
2 Strap Iron/Metal			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities	
AN005400007	16AN0054	Zone 08 Feature 1, Sub-Provenience 3 - N1 E0 - UM, CGR 3/2/97		
1 Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
5 Modern Mortar			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
2 Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities	
AN005400008	16AN0054	Zone 08 Feature 1, Sub-Provenience 4, Sub Sub-Provenience 1 - N1 E0 - Inside brick piling; TG, TM, CGR 3/2/97		
3 Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Modern Mortar			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Clear Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
AN005400009	16AN0054	Zone 08 Feature 1, Sub-Provenience 4, Sub Sub-Provenience 0 - N1 E0 - Outside brick piling; UM, TG, JM 3/2/97		
4 Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.	
1 Glass Mirror			Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal	

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Artifact Start Date	Feature 2, Sub-Provenience	Zone 08	Notes
AN005400010	16AN0054	Zone 08	3/2/97
1 Daub	1 - N2 E0 - U3 L1, 0-5 cm (2 inches); JM, LD		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Grey paste, unburned
5 Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture 1 is glazed
1 1.2 to 1.29 mm Flat Glass			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1 1.5 to 1.59 mm Flat Glass			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
2 2.2 to 2.29 mm Flat Glass			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.0 to 1.25 Cut Common Nail 3 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
86 Fragment Cut Common Nail		1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 Fragment Wire Common Nail			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture
4 Tack			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Unidentified Nail			Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing 4 hole, sew through, sunken panel
1 0.26 to 0.50 Bone Button (medium)		1805	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware		1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 2 with part maker's marks - 1 mends with Acc # AN005400013
5 Plain White Granite			Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Plain
1 Unidentified Porcelain		1830	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
1 Rockingham/Bennington Yellow Ware			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
15 Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
3 Non-human Teeth			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
3 Oyster Shell			Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen
1 Lipping Tool Pharmaceutical Bottle Finish		1825	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
4 Clear Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Aqua Bottle Glass			Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Foot
1 Molded Stemware			Whelan's , South's Misc.
5 Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.
5 Cinder/Clinker			Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
3 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel			Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal
2 Glass Mirror			Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Arms
1 Brass or Copper Cartridges		1846	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1 Machine Crimped Top Lamp Chimney		1879	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1 Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
7 Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
9 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments		1837	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
4 Strap Iron/Metal			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
2 Unidentified Metal Object			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Large rods - may be rebar or machine parts

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Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400012 16AN0054 Zone 08 Feature 2, Sub-Provenience 2 - N2 E0 - U3 L2, 5-10 cm; JM 3/2/97	
2 Handmade Brick	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
33 Fragment Cut Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Spike	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Cut spike
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing
1 Glass Shirt Stud	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing
2 Plain White Granite	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
4 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Unidentified Porcelain	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Plain, very small sherd
1 Oyster Shell	Whelan's, South's Kitchen
3 Panelled Bottles	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Sherds of McCormick spice bottle
4 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1 Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Coal	Whelan's, South's Misc.
3 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
2 Machine Crimped Top Lamp Chimney	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1 Glass Lamp Body	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Semi-square shape with tube attached on center
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Lead patterned strip
AN005400013 16AN0054 Zone 08 Feature 2, Sub-Provenience 3 - N2 E0 - U3 L3, 10-15 cm; JM 3/2/97	
2 Handmade Brick	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
49 Fragment Cut Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 Fragment Wire Common Nail	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Modern Mortar	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 > 0.51 Bone Button (large)	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing 4 hole, sunken panel w/ lathing tool mark (not 5th hole)
6 Plain White Granite	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 3 base sherd with partial maker's mark - mends
4 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3 Coal	Whelan's, South's Misc.
6 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
1 Glass Lamp Body	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Short square rod-too thick to be a nail

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			Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400014	16AN0054	Zone 08 Feature 2, Sub-Provenience 4 - N2 E0 - U3 L4, JM, LD, TM 3/2/97		
2	Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
17	Fragment Cut Common Nail		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)			Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole
6	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
5	Clear Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
4	Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.
5	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel			Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
1	Glass Lamp Body			Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
AN005400015	16AN0054	Zone 08 Feature 2, Sub-Provenience 5 - N2 E0 - U3 L5, LD, JM, UM 3/2/97		
1	Daub			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
16	Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5	Fragment Cut Common Nail		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Fragment Wire Common Nail		1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Unidentified Nail			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Fragment
2	Modern Mortar			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen
7	Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.
4	Cinder/Clinker			Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Slag			Whelan's , South's Misc.
3	Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments		1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
AN005400016	16AN0054	Zone 08 Feature 2, Sub-Provenience 6 - N2 E0 - U3 L6, UM 3/2/97		
5	Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Fragment Cut Common Nail		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)			Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole, coggled edges
3	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen Burned
5	Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Cinder/Clinker			Whelan's , South's Misc.

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact				Notes	
Start Date					
Sample 2 - TRW					
Grab				2/26/97	
Zone 08					
AN005400002 16AN0054					
1 Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Fragment Cut Common Nail				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Modern Mortar				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
4 Albany Slip on Buff Stoneware				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
3 Other Industrial Stoneware Bottle				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Possibly a crock	
11 Plain White Granite				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
2 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1 Unidentified Porcelain				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1 Plain Yellow Ware				Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen	
3 Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
1 Bone/Wood Utensil Handle				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1 Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Letter "E" visible	
1 Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen "R(?)CON(?)" visible	
1 Fine Lipping Tool Finish Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen qua. no lettering	
1 Fine Lipping Tool Finish Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Bottle Glass with <Federal Law Prohibits Reuse.>				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Orange/Pink (Depression) Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Table glass - pitcher	
1 Metal Table Knife				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Mends with bone/wood utensil handle	
1 Coal				Whelan's , South's Misc.	
1 Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Rectangular iron with bolt-like object protruding	
1 Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Curved item in conjunction with a rod	
1 Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Sewing machine foot	
AN005400030 16AN0054				E0 - ST 6/10/97	
2 Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
24 Fragment Cut Common Nail				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
5 Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
1 Coal				Whelan's , South's Misc.	
2 Cinder/Clinker				Whelan's , South's Misc.	
3 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.	

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					Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400029	16AN0054	Zone 08	Unit 07, Level M	N3 E0 - UM	6/10/97	
2	Daub					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4	Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
22	Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
8	Fragment Wire Common Nail				1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Modern Mortar					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
13	Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Bottle Glass, Milk Glass				1743	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Coal					Whelan's , South's Misc.
3	Cinder/Clinker					Whelan's , South's Misc.
7	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel					Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
11	Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments				1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
1	Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square object, fragment

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact					Notes	
Start Date						
AN005400031 16AN0054 Zone 08 Unit 08, Level A - N6 E0 - UM, CGR 6/10/97						
1 Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 1.9 to 1.99 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture	
2 0.0 to 1.0 Cut Common Nail 2 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
3 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
4 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
9 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
6 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
3 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2 3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 4.0 to 4.5 Cut Common Nail 30 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
77 Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.0 to 2.25 Wire Common Nail 7 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 8 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
9 Fragment Wire Common Nail				1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Spike					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Cut	
5 Modern Mortar					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser buttons, 4 hole	
5 Plain White Granite				1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
3 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware				1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
2 Bone China				1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
2 Rockingham/Bennington Yellow Ware				1830	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen	
10 Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
2 Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
1 Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
2 Aqua Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Amber Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen	
1 Other Glass Tableware					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
2 Coal					Whelan's , South's Misc.	
1 Charcoal					Whelan's , South's Misc.	
2 Cinder/Clinker					Whelan's , South's Misc.	
3 Glass Mirror					Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal	
1 Brass or Copper Cartridges				1846	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Arms	
1 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments				1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities	
1 Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Cast iron object fragment	
AN005400033 16AN0054 Zone 08 Unit 08, Level M - N4 E0 - TRW 6/10/97						
1 Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
5 Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Plain White Granite				1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
2 Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
1 Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Misc.	
1 Coal					Whelan's , South's Misc.	
8 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments				1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities	

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400032 16AN0054 Zone 08 Unit 08, Level M - N3 E0 - UM, CGR 6/10/97	
2 Daub	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.7 to 1.79 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1 2.1 to 2.19 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.2 to 2.29 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.5 to 4.0 Cut Common Nail 20 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
64 Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.5 to 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.75 to 3.0 Wire Common Nail 10 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
7 Fragment Wire Common Nail	1850 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
6 Modern Mortar	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser buttons, 4 hole
1 > 0.51 Porcelain Button (large)	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Broken, Prosser button, 4 hole
1 0.26 to 0.50 Shell Button (medium)	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing 2 hole
1 Other Brass Button	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing South type 32; cross-hatch pattern around edge, 4 hole
1 Brass Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Eyelet
16 Plain White Granite	1842 Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Many mends, partial impressed maker's mark on 1 piece
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830 Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2 Bone China	1794 Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Handpainted, polychrome overglaze
6 Unidentified Porcelain	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Plain
23 Bone	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Oyster Shell	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Coal	Whelan's , South's Misc.
4 Glass Mirror	Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal Mends
1 Porcelain Doll Part	Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities Foot
1 Machine Crimped Top Lamp Chimney	1879 Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1 Glass Lamp Body	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
44 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	1837 Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
2 Other Metal Musical Instrument Part	Whelan's Personal Music Instruments, South's Activities Fragments of harmonica; mends
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Rectangular fragment - broken strap?
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Iron plate - possibly hardware
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Flat disc with thin, long projection on middle
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Oval, shallow tube
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Shaped like very thick handle fragment
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Iron plate with nail holes and hook (?) in the middle

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				Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400035 16AN0054				Zone 08 Unit 09, Level M - N4 E0 - MW 6/10/97; Final Sub Prov A=Alluvium, M=Midden, S=Subsoil	
3	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Aqua Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
AN005400034 16AN0054				Zone 08 Unit 09, Level M - N3 E0 - LB 6/10/97	
2	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture 1 with heavy mortar attached
1	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
18	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.5 to 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Fragment Wire Common Nail			1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4	Modern Mortar				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Shell Mortar				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Bone				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Molded Tumbler				Whelan's , South's Misc.
5	Coal				Whelan's Personal Adornment Jewelry, South's Personal Red, small cabochon style glass fake gemstone
1	Glass Jewelry Parts				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1	Machine Crimped Top Lamp Chimney			1879	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
5	Glass Lamp Body				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Activities
1	Chisel				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
1	Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments			1837	
AN005400037 16AN0054				Zone 08 Unit 10, Level M - N4 E0 - LB 6/10/97; Final Sub Prov A=Alluvium, M=Midden, S=Subsoil	
4	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.5 to 1.59 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
5	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Modern Mortar				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Plain White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Bone China			1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Molded
1	Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2	Coal				Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Glass Mirror				Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact				Notes	
Start Date					
AN005400036	16AN0054	Zone 08	Unit 10, Level M - N3	E0 - LB	6/10/97
8 Daub					
11 Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.6 to 1.69 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 2.6 to 2.69 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
3 2.7 to 2.79 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.0 to 1.0 Cut Common Nail 2 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.0 to 1.25 Cut Common Nail 3 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
9 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
13 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
7 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
12 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
6 3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 3.5 to 4.0 Cut Common Nail 20 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
242 Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.0 to 1.25 Wire Common Nail 3 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.5 to 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
7 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.0 to 2.25 Wire Common Nail 7 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
24 Fragment Wire Common Nail				1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Tack					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture
7 Modern Mortar					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 2 hole
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole
1 > 0.51 Porcelain Button (large)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole
2 Brass Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing
2 Brass Snaps					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing
14 Plain White Granite				1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 1 with partial maker's mark
1 Plain Pearlware				1780	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
9 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware				1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Bone China				1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Molded
5 Bone China				1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
5 Blue Painted Porcelain					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2 Rockingham/Bennington Yellow Ware				1830	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
62 Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Non-human Teeth					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
14 Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Eggshell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Bottle Glass, Milk Glass				1743	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass				1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Tumbler table glass - molded on base

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact	Start Date	Notes
8 Clear Bottle Glass		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Aqua Bottle Glass		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Unidentified Metal Utensil Handle		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
9 Coal		Whelan's , South's Misc.
5 Charcoal		Whelan's , South's Misc.
14 Cinder/Clinker		Whelan's , South's Misc.
1 Other Unidentified Biological		Whelan's , South's Misc. Burned
6 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel		Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
4 Non-cultural Stone		Whelan's , South's Misc. Burned - possibly building material
1 Hard Rubber Comb	1851	Whelan's Personal Grooming, South's Personal
1 Brass Jewelry Parts		Whelan's Personal Adornment Jewelry, South's Personal Bracelet or watch link
1 Porcelain Doll Part	1870	Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities Foot
4 Hand Crimped Top Lamp Chimney		Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
21 Glass Lamp Body	1837	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
42 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
2 Bolts		Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
2 Unidentified Metal Object		Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Thin lead strips with cross-hatching
1 Unidentified Metal Object		Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Lead, semi-cylindrical item

Historic Artifact Inventory

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					Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400039 16AN0054 Zone 08 Unit 11, Level M - N4 E0 - UM 6/11/97						
1	Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3	Unidentified Nail					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Plain White Granite			1842		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
6	Coal					Whelan's , South's Misc.
3	Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments			1837		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
AN005400038 16AN0054 Zone 08 Unit 11, Level M - N3 E0 - UM 6/11/97						
4	Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.9 to 2.99 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
35	3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	3.5 to 4.0 Cut Common Nail 20 Penny			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3	0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser buttons, 4 hole
26	Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
3	Bottle Glass, Milk Glass			1743		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
4	Aqua Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1	Other Glass Tableware					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
5	Coal					Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Cinder/Clinker					Whelan's , South's Misc.
12	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel					Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
68	Chamber Pot					Whelan's Health Sanitation, South's Personal Ironstone, many mends
2	Glass Lamp Body					Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
73	Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments			1837		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
5	Strap Iron/Metal					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities
1	Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Scrap mtl w/ spike in center-nail & scrap mtl corroded tghtr
1	Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Rectangular fragment
AN005400046 16AN0054 Zone 08 Unit 14, Level M - N4 E0 - UM 6/11/97						
2	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, February 13, 1998

				Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400045	16AN0054	Zone 08	Unit 14, Level M - N3	E0 - UM	6/11/97
3	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail	12 Penny		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
33	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	> 0.51 Porcelain Button (large)				Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole
2	Other Industrial Stoneware Bottle				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Neck and base frags
3	Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2	Bone China			1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
11	Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters			1750	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
11	Aqua Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1	Other Glass Tableware				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Tumbler rim fragment - can't tell manufacturing method
2	Metal Table Knife				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Mends, inside part of handle with rivets
2	Coal				Whelan's , South's Misc.
2	Charcoal				Whelan's , South's Misc.
7	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
1	Glass Lamp Body				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1	Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Narrow strap with protusion in middle
24	Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Flat fragments - part of strap?
AN005400041	16AN0054	Zone 09	Feature 4 - N7	E0 - In Unit 12; JW	6/11/97
2	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact Start Date	Notes
AN005400040 16AN0054 Zone 09 Feature 4, Sub-Provenience 1 - N7 E0 - U12 L1, JW 6/11/97	
2 Handmade Brick	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.7 to 1.79 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1 2.1 to 2.19 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.9 to 2.99 mm Flat Glass	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
96 Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.0 to 1.0 Wire Common Nail 2 Penny	1850 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.0 to 1.25 Wire Common Nail 3 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 1.5 to 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.0 to 2.25 Wire Common Nail 7 Penny	1865 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.5 to 4.0 Wire Common Nail 20 Penny	1850 Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
84 Fragment Wire Common Nail	
14 Unidentified Nail	
1 0.26 to 0.50 Shell Button (medium)	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing 2 hole
1 Hard Rubber Button	1851 Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing
1 Steel Safety Pin	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing
6 Plain White Granite	1842 Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 1 with partial maker's mark
3 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830 Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Bone	Whelan's , South's Kitchen Otolith
22 Bone	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
5 Oyster Shell	Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Eggshell	
1 Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1743 Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
14 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880 Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
32 Clear Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
4 Aqua Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Amber Bottle Glass	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Molded Tumbler	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2 Other Glass Tableware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Yellow glass with patina or frosted
1 Other Glass Tableware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Lipped vessel
3 Coal	Whelan's , South's Misc.
16 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
1 Writing Slate	Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal
1 Slate Pencil	Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal
1 Porcelain Doll Part	Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities Hand & arm
5 Glass Lamp Body	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
9 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
2 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square, thin fragments

Historic Artifact Inventory

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AN005400042 16AN0054 Zone 09 Feature 4, Sub-Provenience 2 - N7 E0 - U12 L2, JW 6/11/97	Artifact Start Date	Notes
3 Handmade Brick		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture 2 fragments are glazed.
1 2.8 to 2.89 mm Flat Glass		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
84 Fragment Cut Common Nail	1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.0 to 1.25 Wire Common Nail 3 Penny	1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny	1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.0 to 2.25 Wire Common Nail 7 Penny	1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 8 Penny	1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.75 to 3.0 Wire Common Nail 10 Penny	1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
97 Fragment Wire Common Nail	1850	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture
1 Tack		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Spike		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
14 Unidentified Nail		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Modern Mortar		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Burned
1 Modern Mortar		Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)		Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole, coggled edges
1 Other Brass Button	1842	Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Large, stamped button cover
20 Plain White Granite	1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 1 with partial maker's mark (unidentifiable)
6 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1809	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Brown Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen One is a child's tea set saucer fragment
4 Bone China	1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Painted overglaze; fugitive decoration
1 Bone China	1830	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
1 Embossed/Molded Yellow Ware		Whelan's , South's Kitchen
28 Bone		Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Non-human Teeth		Whelan's , South's Kitchen
5 Oyster Shell		Whelan's , South's Kitchen
5 Eggshell		Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Screw Top Canning Jar Glass	1858	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
5 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen 2 are probably table glass
8 Clear Bottle Glass		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Aqua Bottle Glass		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Amber Bottle Glass		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass		Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
4 Light Green Machine Made Bottle Glass		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Molded Tumbler		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Decorative ridges
1 Other Glass Bowl (Modern)		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Blue, pressed glass
10 Other Glass Tableware		Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Plain, non-diagnostic
1 Coal		Whelan's , South's Misc.
1 Charcoal		Whelan's , South's Misc.
4 Cinder/Clinker		Whelan's , South's Misc.

Historic Artifact Inventory

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Artifact Start Date	Notes
9 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
2 Reed Stem Pipe/Stem	Whelan's Personal Tobacco, South's Tobacco Mend to form complete stem
1 Antique Metal Toys	Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities Child's pitcher - pewter (?); impressed floral decoration
4 Strap Iron/Metal	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragments
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square rod
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square saped at bottom, branches out into y
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities F-shaped piece of iron

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Historic Artifact Inventory

AN005400003 16AN0054 Zone 09 Grab Sample 3 - CGR 2/26/97; LD, UM, CGR 3/1/97; Crew 6/11/97				Artifact Start Date	Notes
1	Unmeasured Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4	Plain White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2	Blue Floral			1820	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Unidentified Porcelain				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Spout from teapot
1	Unidentified Porcelain				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Whole cup minus handle, w/ stamped maker's mark
5	Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Non-human Teeth				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters			1750	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Amber, embossed "CLOROX" on bottom and R in circle
1	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters			1750	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Letters on bottom "--ITY ONE FULL QUART" and 905 in diamond
1	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters			1750	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen "HORSE SHOE PICKLE WORKS Ltd. NEW ORLEANS, LA."
1	Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters			1750	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Evenflo baby bottle
2	Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Aqua Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Amber Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Blob top style lip
1	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Screw top lip and neck
1	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Small octagonal jar
1	Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Jar embossed with "ONE OF THE BLUE PLATE FINE FOODS"
1	Other Glass Bowl (Modern)				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2	Milk Glass Canning Seal			1869	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen 1 with partial zinc lid attached
2	Coca-Cola			1886	Whelan's Personal Soft Drinks/Water, South's Kitchen Baton Rouge, LA embossed on bottom
2	Coal				Whelan's , South's Misc.
2	Perfume/Cosmetic Bottle				Whelan's Personal Adornment Cosmetics/Perfume, South's Personal Cosmetic pot, milk glass; mends
1	Ceramic Flower Pot				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities Plaster of Paris (?)
1	Ceramic Marble				Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities Highly degraded
1	Porcelain Insulator				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
1	Glass Decorative/Ornamental Item				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities Bottom half of vase
1	Battery Part				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Activities Carbon rod

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, February 13, 1998

Artifact Start Date	Unit 13, Level M - N4	E0 - TRW	6/12/97	Notes
AN005400044 16AN0054	Zone 09			
2 Handmade Brick				
1 1.8 to 1.89 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.1 to 2.19 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Architecture
1 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
36 Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.5 to 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
35 Fragment Wire Common Nail			1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Unidentified Nail				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 Modern Mortar				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 Plain White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Bone China			1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Rockingham/Bennington Yellow Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
33 Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Non-human Teeth				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Oyster Shell				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
2 Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Cobalt Blue Bottle Glass				Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen
1 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
2 Coal				Whelan's , South's Misc.
3 Cinder/Clinker				Whelan's , South's Misc.
23 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc. Iron scraps
1 Ceramic Marble				Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities Large, plain white
1 Unidentified Metal Object				Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Small, triangular rod

Friday, February 13, 1998

Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact					Notes	
Start Date						
AN005400043	16AN0054	Zone 09	Unit 13, Level M - N3	E0 - CGR 6/11/97		
1 Daub					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2 Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.2 to 2.29 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.7 to 2.79 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.9 to 2.99 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 0.0 to 1.0 Cut Common Nail 2 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 1.0 to 1.25 Cut Common Nail 3 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
4 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
24 Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 1.0 to 1.25 Wire Finish Nail 3 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Finish Nail 4 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
3 1.0 to 1.25 Wire Common Nail 3 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
6 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
4 1.5 to 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
5 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2 2.0 to 2.25 Wire Common Nail 7 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 8 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 2.5 to 2.75 Wire Common Nail 9 Penny				1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
109 Fragment Wire Common Nail					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture	
2 Tack					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
15 Unidentified Nail					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1 Staple					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Brass fastener for keeping stockings up	
1 Brass Suspender Part					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
4 Plain White Granite				1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
14 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware				1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1 Red/Green/Purple Underglaze Stippled Trans. Print				1820	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Plain	
2 Unidentified Porcelain					Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
26 Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
2 Non-human Teeth					Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
3 Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen Mussel shell	
1 Unidentified Seashell Fragments					Whelan's , South's Kitchen Crab claw	
1 Crab Shell				1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
8 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
14 Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
8 Aqua Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Cobalt Blue Bottle Glass					Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen	
1 Amber Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen	
2 Coal					Whelan's , South's Misc.	
3 Cinder/Clinker					Whelan's , South's Misc.	
7 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel					Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc. Lumps	
1 Brass Umbrella Part					Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal Chrome plated	

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, February 13, 1998

Artifact
Start Date

Notes
Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities

3 Glass Lamp Body

Historic Artifact Inventory

Friday, February 13, 1998

AN005400048 16AN0054 Zone 09 Unit 15, Level M - N4 E0 - Crew 6/12/97				Artifact Start Date	Notes
1	Daub				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2	1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3	1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
35	Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.5 to 1.75 Wire Finish Nail 5 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4	1.0 to 1.25 Wire Common Nail 3 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
42	Fragment Wire Common Nail			1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Spike				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Cut
9	Unidentified Nail				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1	Staple				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3	Plain White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
28	Bone				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Non-human Teeth				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Oyster Shell				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
44	Eggshell				Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1	Bone/Wood Utensil Handle				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Aqua Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1	Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
5	Molded Tumbler				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1	Other Glass Tableware				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Tumbler - plain
2	Charcoal				Whelan's , South's Misc.
3	Cinder/Clinker				Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Unidentifiable Glass				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc. Glass slag
23	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel				Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
2	Slag				Whelan's , South's Misc.
1	Glass Lamp Body				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities Milk glass
2	Glass Lamp Body				Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
6	Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments			1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact Start Date	Unit 15, Level M - N3	E0 - Crew	6/12/97	Notes
AN005400047	16AN0054	Zone 09		
5 Daub				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 Handmade Brick				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.1 to 2.19 mm Flat Glass				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
6 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 2.5 to 2.75 Cut Common Nail 9 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.5 to 4.0 Cut Common Nail 20 Penny			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
159 Fragment Cut Common Nail			1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 1.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 4 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 1.5 to 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
9 1.75 to 2.0 Wire Common Nail 6 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
7 2.0 to 2.25 Wire Common Nail 7 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 8 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.5 to 2.75 Wire Common Nail 9 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.75 to 3.0 Wire Common Nail 10 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 3.0 to 3.25 Wire Common Nail 12 Penny			1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
441 Fragment Wire Common Nail			1850	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Architecture
6 Tack				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5 Spike				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Modern Mortar				Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
9 Plain White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
6 Relief White Granite			1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
8 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Blue Floral			1820	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
1 Polychrome Painted (Red-Black-Lt Blue-Lt Green)			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
6 Bone China			1794	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2 Plain Yellow Ware			1830	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen
31 Bone				Whelan's, South's Kitchen
4 Oyster Shell				Whelan's, South's Kitchen
75 Eggshell				Whelan's, South's Kitchen
1 Unidentified Seashell Fragments				Whelan's, South's Kitchen Mussel shell
2 Amethyst Pharmaceutical Bottle			1880	Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen
2 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass			1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
8 Clear Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3 Aqua Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Amber Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass				Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
1 Clear Machine Made Bottle Glass				Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Molded Tumbler				Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen

Historic Artifact Inventory

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Artifact Start Date		Notes
3 Unidentified Plain Glass Tableware	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
2 Coal	Whelan's , South's Misc.	
7 Charcoal	Whelan's , South's Misc.	
17 Cinder/Clinker	Whelan's , South's Misc.	
155 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc. Lumps of corroded iron	
3 Non-cultural Stone	Whelan's , South's Misc. Burned, possibly from chimney	
6 Writing Slate	Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal	
1 Bullet	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Arms	
1 Porcelain Doll Part	Whelan's Personal Games/Gambling, South's Activities Doll's head fragment	
1 Glass Lamp Body	Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities	
1 Misc. Glass Item	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Activities Brown and tan molded sherd - probably decorative bowl	
1 Misc. Glass Item	Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Activities Purple "milk glass" bud vase top	
3 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities	
1 All Other Metal Hooks	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities	
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Ferule	
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Iron scrap embossed with circle	
1 Unidentified Metal Object	Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Cylinder	

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Historic Artifact Inventory

AN005400049 16AN0054 Zone 10 Unit 16, Level M - N3 E0 - UM 6/12/97				Artifact Start Date	Notes
4 Daub					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
11 Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.7 to 2.79 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.0 to 1.0 Cut Common Nail 2 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.0 to 1.25 Cut Common Nail 3 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 1.25 to 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
4 1.5 to 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
5 1.75 to 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 2.75 to 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.0 to 3.25 Cut Common Nail 12 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 3.25 to 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
3 3.5 to 4.0 Cut Common Nail 20 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 4.0 to 4.5 Cut Common Nail 30 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 4.5 to 5.0 Cut Common Nail 40 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
146 Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.0 to 2.25 Wire Common Nail 7 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
2 2.25 to 1.5 Wire Common Nail 8 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.5 to 2.75 Wire Common Nail 9 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 3.5 to 4.0 Wire Common Nail 20 Penny				1865	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
12 Fragment Wire Common Nail				1850	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture Large, cut
1 Spike					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
6 Modern Mortar					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 Shell Mortar					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 > 0.51 Porcelain Button (large)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Broken
1 > 0.51 Bone Button (large)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Broken
6 Plain Pearlware				1780	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
4 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware				1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
6 Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware				1830	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen 1 sherd apparently teapot strainer
54 Bone					Whelan's, South's Kitchen
4 Non-human Teeth					Whelan's, South's Kitchen
1 Oyster Shell					Whelan's, South's Kitchen
2 Eggshell					Whelan's, South's Kitchen
2 Embossed Letters on Pharmaceutical Bottle				1750	Whelan's Health Medicine, South's Kitchen One with letters "LNIM" and 1 with letters "OAK"
22 Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Light Green Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
5 Aqua Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Amber Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
2 Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass					Whelan's Personal Alcohol, South's Kitchen
3 Other Glass Tableware					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Thick, clear molded table glass
2 Coal					Whelan's, South's Misc.
4 Charcoal					Whelan's, South's Misc.
2 Cinder/Clinker					Whelan's, South's Misc.

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Historic Artifact Inventory

Artifact	Start Date	Notes
11 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel		Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
3 Slag		Whelan's , South's Misc.
2 Writing Slate		Whelan's Personal Accoutrements, South's Personal
1 Brass or Copper Cartridges	1846	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Arms
1 Ceramic Flower Pot		Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities Terra cotta
3 Glass Lamp Body		Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities White lamp glass
1 Glass Lamp Body		Whelan's Household Furniture/Furnishings, South's Activities
37 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments	1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
1 Tinfoil/Aluminium Foil		Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities
1 Horseshoe		Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Activities
2 Unidentified Metal Object		Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square, short rods, too thick to be nails

Historic Artifact Inventory

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Artifact				Notes	
Start Date					
AN005400050	16AN0054	Zone 10	Unit 17, Level M - N3 E0 - 6/12/97		
1	Other Clay Tile			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture With mortar attached	
11	Handmade Brick			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	2.5 to 2.59 mm Flat Glass			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	Unmeasured Flat Glass			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture 3.7 mm thick - plate glass ?	
4	Fragment Cut Common Nail		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
2	Plain White Granite		1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1	Blue and Simplified Banded Dipped Ware		1790	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen	
1	Bone			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
2	Oyster Shell			Whelan's , South's Kitchen	
6	Clear Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1	Aqua Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen	
1	Light Blue Machine Made Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen With embossed bumps	
4	Coal			Whelan's , South's Misc.	
3	Cinder/Clinker			Whelan's , South's Misc.	
1	Other Unidentified Biological			Whelan's , South's Misc. Badly burned	
2	Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel			Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.	
2	Slag			Whelan's , South's Misc.	
AN005400052 16AN0054 Zone 10 Unit 18, Level M - N4 E0 - ST 6/13/97					
1	Fragment Cut Common Nail		1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture	
1	Aqua Bottle Glass			Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen Body sherd	
1	Axe			Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Activities	
1	Unidentified Metal Object			Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Fragment	

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Historic Artifact Inventory

AN005400051 16AN0054	Zone 10	Unit 18, Level M - N4	E0 - ST	6/13/97	Notes
4 Handmade Brick					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.3 to 2.39 mm Flat Glass					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.0 to 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 2.25 to 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
29 Fragment Cut Common Nail				1805	Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
6 Fragment Wire Common Nail					Whelan's Architecture Tools/Materials, South's Architecture
1 0.26 to 0.50 Porcelain Button (medium)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing Prosser button, 4 hole, edge broken off
1 > 0.51 Porcelain Button (large)					Whelan's Personal Clothing, South's Clothing 4 hole, broken, have less than half, sunken panel
9 Plain White Granite				1842	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen
2 Sponged Ware on White Body				1845	Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Stoneware
1 Unglazed Redware					Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Kitchen Degraded
2 Bone					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Oyster Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Clam Shell					Whelan's , South's Kitchen
1 Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters				1750	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen "NE" visible
2 Screw Top Canning Jar Glass				1858	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
3 Amethyst Color Bottle Glass				1880	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
5 Clear Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
8 Aqua Bottle Glass					Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Kitchen
1 Other Glass Tableware					Whelan's Kitchen Gustatory, South's Kitchen Molded, braided design
2 Cinder/Clinker					Whelan's , South's Misc.
8 Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel					Whelan's Miscellaneous, South's Misc.
5 Slag					Whelan's , South's Misc.
1 Personal Worked Bone Object					Whelan's Personal Grooming, South's Personal Worked, threaded, probably pipe bowl/pipe stem connector
1 Brass or Copper Cartridges				1846	Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Arms
1 Bullet					Whelan's Kitchen Culinary, South's Arms
6 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments				1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities Fragments of square tin can
5 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments				1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities Fragments of small tin can
4 Unidentifiable Tin Can Fragments				1837	Whelan's Kitchen Food Storage, South's Activities Base of large can
1 Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Iron rod wrapped in sheet of iron
1 Unidentified Metal Object					Whelan's Architecture Hardware, South's Activities Square cast iron object

APPENDIX B
List of TPQ Dates Used by This Project

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

<u>ArtifactName</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Finish</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Cut Common Nail	1805			Miller 1993 TPQ list
Wire Finish Nail	1865			Orser et al. 1987:560, for size/weight
Wire Common Nail 2 Penny	1850			Miller 1993 TPQ list
Wire Common Nail >2 Penny	1865			Orser et al. 1987:560, for size/weight, Nelson 1968 gives 1860s-1870s
Fragment Wire Common Nail	1850			Nelson 1968 gives 1850 for small nails
Pointed Wood Screw	1846			Miller 1993 TPQ list
Hard Rubber Button	1851			Miller 1993 TPQ List
Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	1730	1860	1990	Hume 1970:100
Albany Slipped Stoneware	1805			Miller 1993 TPQ List
Plain White Granite	1842	1916	1990	Miller 1991c:10
Relief White Granite	1842			Miller 1991c:10
Plain Pearlware	1780	1805	1830	South 1977:212
Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	1830	1910	1990	Miller 1991c:5
Underglaze Blue EdgeWare	1780	1820	1860	Miller 1991c:6, actually to 1890s
Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgware	1802	1817	1832	1992 dates; George Miller/pers comm 1985 1795-1845
Scalloped Rim Impressed Straight Edgware	1809	1820	1831	1992 dates; George Miller/pers comm 1985
Scalloped Rim Impressed Bud Edgware	1813	1824	1834	1992 dates; George Miller/pers comm 1985 1800-1850
Embossed Patterns Edgware	1823	1829	1835	1992 dates; George Miller/pers comm 1985
Sponged Ware on White Body	1845	1888	1930	Miller 1991c:6&8 actually 1830-1900s
Dipped Ware (Tan-Rust-Brown-Olive-Ocher-Gray)	1790	1815	1840	Begin South 1977:212/end Miller 1991c:6, may extend later
Blue and Simplified Banded Dipped Ware	1790	1845	1900	Begin Miller 1991c:6/ end ?
Albany Slip Buff Bodied Refined Earthenware	1805			Miller 1993 TPQ List
Brown Line Wares (over or underglaze)	1774	1804	1833	
Blue Floral	1820	1825	1830	Miller 1991c:8
Polychrome Painted (Red-Black-Lt Blue-Lt Green)	1830	1835	1840	Miller 1991c:8
Chinoiserie Underglaze Linear Transfer Print	1756	1783	1810	Miller 1991c:9
Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1807	1899	1990	Miller 1991c:9
Dark Blue Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1818	1824	1830	Miller 1991c:9
Brown Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1809	1827	1845	Miller 1991c:9/ end date a function of Granite's popularity
Red/Green/Purple Underglaze Stippled Trans. Print	1820	1905	1990	Miller 1993 TPQ List
Black Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	1807	1819	1830	Miller 1991c:9
Bone China	1794	1892	1990	Miller 1991c:10 - Runs too long for MCD
Plain Yellow Ware	1830	1885	1940	Ketchum et al. 1983:11-12,

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

				139, 217
Rockingham/Bennington Yellow Ware	1830	1870	1910	Ketchum et al. 1983:111, 212
Embossed/Molded Yellow Ware	1830	1885	1940	Ketchum et al. 1983:139, 217
Embossed Letters on Pharmaceutical Bottle	1750			Miller 1993 TPQ List. Sides only, not bases. Note lettering. Embossed bases
Lipping Tool Pharmaceutical Bottle Finish	1825	1873	1920	usually panelled, end date in Miller & Sullivan 1981:16"
Amethyst Pharmaceutical Bottle	1880	1898	1917	usually panelled
Bottle Glass, Milk Glass	1743			Miller 1993 TPQ List
Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters	1750			Miller 1993 TPQ List; Sides only, not bases. Note lettering. Bases in semi
Screw Top Canning Jar Glass	1858			Baughner-Perlin 1982:276
Panelled Bottles	1867			
Amethyst Color Bottle Glass	1880	1899	1917	All amethyst except pharma. here; Baughner-Perlin 1982:261
Fine Lipping Tool Finish Bottle Glass	1880	1892	1913	Baughner-Perlin 1982:268; evenly applied; end date Ferraro 1984:79
Bottle Glass with Federal Law Prohibits Reuse.	1933			Miller 1993 TPQ List
Milk Glass Canning Seal	1869			Baughner-Perlin 1982:276
"Coca-Cola	1886	1938	1990"	1886
				1938
				1990
				Riley 1958
Hard Rubber Comb	1851	1921	1990	Miller 1993 TPQ List

Appendix C
Zooarchaeological Inventory

The following pages contain a complete catalogue of the faunal remains in the assemblage. This catalogue was generated using *Microsoft Excell 4.0* software for the Macintosh, and formed the basis for the tables included in the subsistence studies report. Each row is sequentially numbered for the assemblage and represents a single record. Each of the 18 columns contains specific information about the bones listed in each record. The columns are detailed below.

Column 1 and 2: Provenience, in this case unit, level, and feature number.

Column 3: NISP is number of individual specimens in each record.

Column 4: Taxon is the most specific taxonomic identification possible.

Column 5: BP is body part.

1. CRA=cranial
2. MAXT=maxilla with teeth
3. DEN=dentary
4. DENT=dentary with teeth
5. TTH=loose tooth
6. ATL=atlas
7. AXI=axis
8. CER=cervical vertebra
9. THO=thoracic vertebra
10. LUM=lumbar vertebra
11. SYN=synsacrum
12. SAC=sacrum
13. CAU=caudal vertebra
14. VRT=unspecified vertebra
15. RIB=rib
16. SCP=scapula
17. COR=coracoid
18. CLV=clavicle/furculum
19. STE=sternum
20. HUM=humerus
21. RAD=radius
22. AST=astragalus
23. CAL=calcaneus
24. ULN=ulna
25. CAR=carpal
26. CMC=carpometatacarpus
27. PHA1=first phalange
28. PHA2=second phalange
29. PHA3=third phalange
30. PHA4=ungual phalange/digit III
31. PHA=unspecified phalange
32. PEL=pelvis
33. INN=innominate
34. ACE=acetabulum
35. ILM=illium
36. ISC=ischium
37. PUB=pubis

- 38. FEM=femur
- 39. PAT=patella
- 40. TIB=tibia
- 41. TBT=tibiotarsus
- 42. FIB=fibula
- 43. TAR=tarsal
- 44. TMT=tarsometatarsus
- 45. MT=metatarsal
- 46. LBN=unspecified long bone
- 47. UID=unidentified
- 48. OTH=other
- 49. SHL=shell
- 50. SLH=shell with hinge portion present (bivalves)
- 51. MET=unspecified metapodial
- 52. COS=costal cartilage
- 53. CRP=carapace
- 54. PLA=plastron
- 55. SPN=spine
- 56. SCL=scale
- 57. CLTH=cleithrum
- 58. CHYA=ceratohyal
- 59. C/T=carpal/tarsal
- 60. INC=incisor
- 61. MANC=mandibular canine
- 62. MAXC=maxillary canine
- 63. PROP=preoperculum

Column 6: POR is portion.

- 1. FR=fragment, otherwise unspecified
- 2. SH=shaft
- 3. CO=complete
- 4. ANT=anterior
- 5. MED=medial
- 6. POS=posterior
- 7. INF=inferior
- 8. SUP=superior
- 9. PX=proximal end
- 10. PSH=proximal plus partial shaft
- 11. DS=distal end
- 12. DSH=distal end plus partial shaft
- 13. PSE=proximal shaft minus epiphysis
- 14. DSE=distal shaft minus epiphysis
- 15. SP=complete shaft/bone and proximal end
- 16. CD=complete shaft/bone and distal end
- 17. CS=complete shaft

Column 7: Px F is proximal/anterior fusion state

Column 8: Dx F is distal/posterior fusion state. F=fused, U=unfused, PF=partially fused, ND=no data

Column 9: SYM is symmetry. L=left, R=right, A=axial, LLMR=lateral left or medial right, MLLR=medial left or lateral right, U=unknown

Column 10: BN is number of burned fragments.

Column 11: #BT is the number of fragments with butchering marks.

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

5	2	5	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		2			4.0
5	3	1	uid fish	vrt	fr		1			0.1
5	3	1	sus scrofa (pig)	max	ds	1				w/can-male
5	3	5	sus scrofa (pig)	mol	fr					
5	3	1	sus scrofa (pig)	pre	co					
5	3	2	sus scrofa (pig)	mol3	fr					
5	3	9	sus scrofa (pig)	cra	fr					17.1
5	3	6	uid med-lge mammal	uid	fr		1	1	3	7.9
5	4	1	cf meleagris gallopavo (probable turkey)	lbn	fr					
5	4	5	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr					2.3
5	5	4	uid mammal	uid	fr					0.8
6	2	1	cf gallus gallus (chicken)	lbn	med					0.1
6	2	3	sus scrofa (pig)	tth	fr					
6	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	can	fr					male
6	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	rad	med	r				13.4 juv?
6	2	11	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		5			
6	2	1	uid med-lge mammal	den	fr					11.1
6	3	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	cor	psh	r				
6	3	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	lbn	fr		1			0.3
6	3	1	sus scrofa (pig)	can	co					female
6	3	1	sus scrofa (pig)	inc	fr					
6	3	1	sus scrofa (pig)	mol	fr					heavily worn
6	3	2	sus scrofa (pig)	tth	fr					6.8
6	3	1	uid med-lge mammal	tth	fr		1			
6	3	11	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		1			8.8
7	1	1	bos taurus (cow)	pha2	co	f				>1.5-2yr
7	1	1	bos taurus (cow)	pha3	fr	f		1	1	16.7
7	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	cal?	med			1	3	10.1
7	1	9	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		3			
7	1	1	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr					8.5
7	2	2	bos taurus (cow)	met	ds	uf				24.5 epiph <2-2.5yr
7	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	hum	ds	f	1	1	1	23.9 >1.5 yr
7	2	2	uid med-lge mammal	uid	fr					1.0
8	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	lvrt	fr			1	1	
8	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	isch	fr			1	1	10.1
8	1	7	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		2			
8	1	1	uid med-lge mammal	cra	fr					3.4
8	2	1	bos taurus (cow)	rib	med			1	2	1.5 inch
8	2	1	bos taurus (cow)	pha3	co					ungual

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

8	2	1	bos taurus (cow)	tib	med	1				1	32.7	
8	2	21	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		2	4	8	1		
8	2	2	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr			1	10		17.6	
8	3	2	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr						2.7	
9	1	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	sca	px	1					0.1	
10	1	2	sus scrofa (pig)	sca	med		2		4		1 inch	
10	1	3	sus scrofa (pig)	rib	med						22.4	
10	1	3	bos taurus (cow)	rib	med		3		5		22.6	1 in; 2 in
10	1	1	uid med-lge mammal	tth	fr							
10	1	3	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr			1		2		
10	1	52	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr	3	8		14		46.4	
10	2	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	lbn	fr						0.1	
11	1	2	cf sus scrofa (probable pig)	cvrt	fr							
11	1	1	cf sus scrofa (probable pig)	pel	fr			1		2	8.4	1/2 inch
11	1	23	uid med-lge mammal	uid	fr	3	2		4			1/2 inch
11	1	1	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr						9.4	
11	1	1	uid bone (fish?)	uid	fr						<0.1	
12	1	1	cf cynoscion nebulosus (probable spotted seatrout)	oto	fr						0.9	
12	1	12	gallus gallus (chicken)	lbn	med	5					3.2	
12	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	scp	px							
12	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	mciv	psh							
12	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	rib	fr			1		1	10.1	
12	1	1	bos taurus (cow)	fem	med			1		2	18.3	1/2 inch round
12	1	4	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr			1		1		
12	1	4	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr	1	4		1	4	1.0	
12	2	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	uln	px							
12	2	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	cor	dsh	1						
12	2	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	met	ds							carpomet
12	2	4	gallus gallus (chicken)	lbn	fr						2.3	
12	2	1	bos taurus (cow)	mol	fr							
12	2	1	bos taurus (cow)	illm	med	1		1		2	33.5	1-1.5 inch
12	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	scp	px	r		1		1	1?	8.0
12	2	2	uid med-lge mammal	rib	med							
12	2	17	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr	8	1			1		
12	2	1	uid med-lge mammal	tth	fr						11.6	1 slag
13	1	3	uid bivalve	shl	fr						1.9	
13	1	3	ariidae (sea catfish family)	spn	fr	3					0.2	
13	1	1	cf gallus gallus (probable chicken)	lbn	fr						0.1	
13	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	vrt	epi						0.9	<4-7 yr
13	1	1	bos taurus (cow)	inc	co							

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

13	1	2	bos taurus (cow)	rib	fr		2	3	26.0	
13	1	1	uid med-lge mammal	vrt	fr					
13	1	8	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr					
13	1	20	uid med-lge mammal	uid	fr		1		10.2	
13	2	2	bos taurus (cow)	inc	co				2.5	
13	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	met	px	f			0.7	>2 yr
13	2	9	uid sm-med mammal	cra	fr				3.7	
13	2	24	uid med-lge mammal	uid	fr		1	1	2	7.3
14	1	2	bos taurus (cow)	pha1	co	f				>1.5-2 yr
14	1	10	bos taurus (cow)	lbn	fr		4		4	62.9
15	1	1	sus scrofa (pig)	lbn	fr		1			6.9
15	1	32	uid med-lge mammal	uid	fr		32	4	4	15.2
15	2	1	gallus gallus (chicken)	uln	med		1			0.2
15	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	mol2	fr					3.6
15	2	13	uid med-large mammal	uid	fr		6			
15	2	6	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr		4	1	1	16.8
15	2	25	uid mammal	uid	fr		2			1.6
15	2	1	uid bone	uid	fr					0.4
16	1	2	cf gallus gallus (prob. chicken)	lbn	med					0.3
16	1	4	bos taurus (cow)	mol	fr					
16	1	4	bos taurus (cow)	med	epi	uf	4		4	
16	1	1	bos taurus (cow)	pha	co	uf				<1.5-2 yr
16	1	3	bos taurus (cow)	lbn	fr		2	5	2	105.5
16	1	5	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr		2	2	2	
16	1	1	uid med-lge mammal	vrt?	fr					
16	1	40	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		5			65.5
16	1	1	uid small mammal	cra	fr					0.7
17	1	1	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr					1.8
18	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	hum	ds	r	1		2	29.3 1-1.5 in
18	2	1	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr					0.7
19	2	3	gallus gallus (chicken)	lbn	med					2.0
19	2	1	bos taurus (cow)	man	med	l	1	4		
19	2	2	bos taurus (cow)	mol	fr					
19	2	1	bos taurus (cow)	lbn	fr		1	2		52.2
19	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	pha1	fr	f	1	1		<1-2 yr
19	2	2	sus scrofa (pig)	inc	fr					
19	2	5	sus scrofa (pig)	tth	fr		2	1	1	
19	2	2	sus scrofa (pig)	can	fr		2	1	1	male
19	2	1	sus scrofa (pig)	mol	fr		1	1		14.6
19	2	2	uid med-lge mammal	rib	fr					
19	2	42	uid med-lge mammal	lbn	fr		14			29.7

APPENDIX D
Minimum Vessel Counts

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

Ceramic Minimum Vessels

<u>Area</u>	<u>Accession</u>	<u>Ware</u>	<u>Vessel Form</u>	<u>CC Index</u>	<u>Vessel #</u>
6	54	Red Transfer Print	Plate	1.09	55
6	54,54	Red Transfer Print	Plate	1.09	56
6	28	Red Transfer Print	Plate	1.09	57
6	54	Purple Transfer Print	Plate	1.09	58
6	54	Purple Transfer Print	UID	N/A	59
6	54	Brown Transfer Print	Plate	1.09	60
6	54	Black Transfer Print	Bowl	2	61
6	18	Dark Blue Transfer Print	Cup	2.45	62
6	24	Dark Blue Transfer Print	Plate	2.29	63
6	54,17	Light Blue Transfer Print	Bowl	1.09	64
6	22,23	Blue & Simple Banded	Bowl	1.08	65
6	19	Blue & Simple Banded	Bowl	1.08	66
6	19,21	Fingerpainted	Bowl	1.08	67
6	56	Fingerpainted	Cup	1.5	68
6	18,19,23	Fingerpainted	Cup	1.5	69
6	18	Black and White Dipped	Bowl	1.08	70
6	27	Blue Floral Painted	Bowl	1.15	71
6	19	Polychrome Painted	Bowl	1.15	72
6	55	Polychrome Painted	Plate	1.57	73
6	53,54 (3)	Shell Edge	Plate	1.09	74
6	24	Shell Edge - Bud	Plate	1.09	75
6	21	Porcelain	Teapot	N/A	76
6	27	Plain Yellowware	Cup	N/A	77
6	1,17 (6)	Plain White Granite	Plate	2.11	78
6	17	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	79
6	22	Plain White Granite	Cup	1.69	80
6	19	Plain White Granite	Plate	2.11	81
6	23	Plain White Granite	Cup	1.69	82
6	23	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	83
6	28	Plain White Granite	Cup	1.69	84
6	28	CC Ware	Plate	1	85
6	22	CC Ware	Plate	1	86
6	19,21,22	CC Ware	Bowl	1	87
6	18	CC Ware	Plate	1	88
6	28	CC Ware	Plate	1	89
6	54	CC Ware	Plate	1	90
6	27 (2)	Grey Stoneware, Albany Slip	Crock	N/A	91
6	28,54	Buff Body Albany Slip Stoneware	Bottle	N/A	92
6	28	Thin Grey Stoneware	Bottle	N/A	93
6	27	Rockingham	UID	N/A	94
6	23,26	Molded Porcelain	Cup	2	145
8	32,36 (5)	Painted Overglaze Porcelain	Cup	1.15	95
8	36	Molded Porcelain	UID	N/A	96
8	31	Porcelain	Teapot	N/A	97

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

8	32,36 (3)	Porcelain	Cup	1.15	98	
8	13	Molded White Granite	Cup	1.69	99	
8	38 (68)	Plain White Granite	Chamber Pot	N/A		100
8	2,3,10	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	101	
8	6 (2)	Plain White Granite	Plate	2.11	102	
8	10	Plain White Granite	Plate	2.11	103	
8	12,13 (4)	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	104	
8	12	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	105	
8	31,32 (9)	Plain White Granite	Saucer	1.69	106	
8	36,38	Plain White Granite	Plate	1.67	107	
8	32	CC Ware	Plate	1	108	
8	12,36,37 (4)	CC Ware	Plate	1	109	
8	36	CC Ware	Plate	1	110	
8	32,36	CC Ware	Saucer	1	111	
8	36	CC Ware	Bowl	1	112	
8	10	Buff Body Albany Slip Stoneware	Bottle	N/A	113	
8	45	Buff Stoneware	Bottle	N/A	114	
8	6	Rockingham	Jug	N/A	115	
8	37	Molded Porcelain	Cup	2	146	
9	43	Red Transfer Print	Cup	2.77	116	
9	42	Brown Transfer Print	Bowl	2	117	
9	47	Green Transfer Print	Bowl	2	118	
9	42	Painted Overglaze Porcelain	Saucer	1.15	119	
9	47	Porcelain	Cup	1.15	120	
9	42	Porcelain	Cup	1.15	121	
9	42	Porcelain	Saucer	3.92	122	
9	42	Relief Yellowware	Bowl	N/A	123	
9	47 (4)	Molded White Granite	Plate	2.11	124	
9	43	Molded White Granite	Bowl	2.34	125	
9	47	Molded White Granite	Bowl	2.34	126	
9	43 (2)	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	127	
9	47	Plain White Granite	Plate	2.11	128	
9	42	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	129	
9	42	Plain White Granite	Plate	2.11	130	
9	40,42	CC Ware	Plate	1	131	
9	47,48	CC Ware	Saucer	1	132	
9	40	CC Ware	Plate	1	133	
9	40 (2)	CC Ware	Plate	1	134	
9	44	Rockingham	Jug	N/A	135	
10	50	Blue & Simple Banded	Cup	1.18	136	
10	51,51	Blue Sponged	Bowl	1.16	137	
10	49	Porcelain	Teapot	N/A	138	
10	50,51	Plain White Granite	Chamber Pot	N/A		139
10	53	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	140	
10	49	Plain White Granite	Bowl	2.34	141	
10	49	CC Ware	Plate	1	142	
10	49	CC Ware	Plate	1	143	
10	49,51	Unglazed Redware	Pan	N/A	144	

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

Glass Minimum Vessels

<u>Area</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Pattern</u> <u>Category</u>	<u>Vessel</u> <u>#</u>
6	Aqua	Bottle	Bottle	1
6	Aqua	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	2
6	Aqua	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	3
6	Aqua	Bottle	Bottle	4
6	Aqua	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	5
8	Clear	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	6
6	Clear	Bottle	Bottle	7
8	Clear	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	8
9	Clear	Bottle	Bottle	9
8	Clear	Bottle	Bottle	10
8	Clear	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	11
9	Amethyst	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	12
6	Amethyst	Bottle	Bottle	13
8	Amethyst	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	14
6	Amber	Bottle	Bottle	15
6	Amber	Bottle	Bottle	16
9	Clear	Goblet Stem	Tableware	17
9	Clear /Decor	Tumbler	Tableware	18
6	Clear	Tumbler	Tableware	19
8	Clear/Decor	Tumbler	Tableware	20
10	Clear	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	21
8	Clear/Decor	Tumbler	Tableware	22
8	Clear	Wine Glass	Tableware	23
9	Clear	Tumbler	Tableware	24
6	Clear/Decor	Bottle	Bottle	25
10	Clear	Bottle	Bottle	26
9	Clear	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	27
6	Amethyst	Tumbler	Tableware	28
6	Amethyst	Bowl	Tableware	29
8	White	Bowl	Tableware	31
8	White	Vase	Tableware	32
9	Tan	Bowl	Tableware	33
9	Cobalt	Plate	Tableware	34
6	Light Blue	Tumbler	Tableware	35
6	Cobalt	Bowl	Tableware	36
6	Aqua	Bottle	Bottle	37
6	Olive Green	Bottle Base - Slightly Melted	Bottle	38
6	Olive Green	Bottle Base	Bottle	39
6	Olive Green	Bottle Base	Bottle	40
6	Olive Green	Bottle	Bottle	41
6	Olive Green	Bottle	Bottle	42
9	Purple Milk	Bottle	Tableware	43
10	Dark Green	Unidentified	Tableware	44
8	Aqua	Bottle	Bottle	45
6	Olive Green	Bottle	Bottle	46

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

6	Olive Green	Bottle	Bottle	47
6	Light Green	Bottle	Bottle	48
6	Blue Milk	Unidentifiable	Tableware	49
8	White	Lamp Chimney	Lamp Glass	30
8	White	Lamp Globe	Lamp Glass	50
8	White	Lamp Chimney	Lamp Glass	51
8	Clear/Decor	Lamp Chimney	Lamp Glass	52
8	Clear/Decor	Lamp Chimney	Lamp Glass	53
8	Clear	Lamp Chimney	Lamp Glass	54

APPENDIX E
South and Whelan et al. Pattern Correspondance

Archeological Data Recovery at Darrow (16AN54)

<u>South's Categories</u>	<u>Whelan Categories</u>	(from Whelan et al. 1988: Table 5-1) <u>Terms</u>	<u>Artifact Type</u>
Activities	IA	General Household	lamp chimneys
Furniture	IA	General Household	bed parts
Furniture	IA	General Household	other furniture
Activities	IA	General Household	lamp parts
Furniture	IA	General Household	other furnishings
Kitchen	IB	Kitchen	glass
Kitchen	IA	General Household	wood stove
Kitchen	IB	Kitchen	ceramics
Kitchen	IB	Kitchen	other kitchen
Clothing	IIA	Clothing	clothing
Personal	IIA	Adornment	adornment
Kitchen	IIE	Indulgences	spirits
Activities	IIE	Indulgences	marbles
Kitchen	IIE	Indulgences	soda water
Activities	IIE	Indulgences	marbles
Personal	III	Health/Hygiene	medicine
Personal	III	Health/Hygiene	vaseline
Personal	III	Health/Hygiene	other health and hygiene
Architecture	IVB	Hardware	nails
Architecture	IVB	Hardware	window glass
Architecture	IVB	Hardware	other architecture

APPENDIX F.
Scope of Work

December 9, 1996

SOLICITATION FOR
ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT DARROW (16AN54), MARCHAND TO DARROW
LEVEE ENLARGEMENT AND CONCRETE SLOPE PAVEMENT PROJECT,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, ASCENSION PARISH, LOUISIANA

1. Introduction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District (NOD) seeks proposals for conducting archeological data recovery at Darrow (16AN54), for the Marchand to Darrow Levee Enlargement and Concrete Slope Pavement Project, Item M-181.1 to 175.4-L, Mississippi River Levees, Ascension Parish, Louisiana. The investigations are to be conducted in accordance with a research design developed for and approved by NOD in consultation with Louisiana's State Historic Preservation Officer. A copy of the research design and plans to ensure that adverse affects are avoided at the site were submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The ACHP is expected to concur with the data recovery plans by January 8, 1997. A copy of the research design and project maps are provided as Attachments 1 and 2. Limited historic background research, data recovery excavations, and completion of comprehensive draft and final reports of the investigations are included in this effort. The contract period for this effort will be 35 weeks.

2. Submitting Proposals

The Contractor shall include a detailed written proposal containing the following four elements, at a minimum:

a. technical proposal - The Contractor's proposal should provide an understanding of the scope of service and research design, a data recovery plan for the work, support of the cost proposal, and any suggested modifications to the scope of services.

b. cost proposal - This should be provided by task or phase. Minimally, the phases defined in the scope will be separately

listed. Additionally, a budget summary showing the total number of units for each line item by phase/task shall also be included.

c. organizational chart - A chart showing the staff proposed for the study shall be provided. Additionally, resumes for professional personnel shall be provided. The chart will provide names of personnel, number of hours assigned to each person, and an estimate of each person's percentage commitment to the work by month.

d. Accident Prevention Plan (APP) - The Contractor shall submit one copy of a draft APP (LMV Forms 358-R and 359-R) (Attachment 3). The reference for preparation of the APP is EM 385-1-1, Oct 92 or as updated at acceptance of contract. The draft APP will be reviewed by the New Orleans District Safety Office. All New Orleans District comments will be resolved in a final APP prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. Specific New Orleans District safety requirements include:

1. each field crew must contain at least two persons with current CPR and Basic First Aid training,
2. any person performing fieldwork alone in remote areas must be certified in CPR and Basic First Aid,
3. local hospital and ambulance arrangements are required for all fieldwork, and
4. all APP's are required to address the organization's policies and procedures for the prevention of alcohol/drug abuse.

3. Award and Delivery Address

After review, clarification (if necessary), and approval of the Contractor's proposal and cost estimate, the Contracting Officer shall issue award. This contract will be issued on a fixed price basis.

All deliverable items including but not limited to proposals, reports of progress, draft and final reports, shall be delivered to Mr. James M. Wojtala, Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR), CELMN-PD-RN, Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, P.O. Box 60267, New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267.

4. Project Area

Site 16AN54 is located in Township 11 South, Range 2 East, Section 5, Ascension Parish, Louisiana. The site is situated on the batture between the mainline Mississippi River Levee and an adjacent borrow pit. The site extends from levee station 2699+02.25 to 2712+00 as shown on Plates 4 and 5 of the project maps (Attachment 2).

5. Background Information

The Marchand to Darrow Levee Enlargement and Concrete Slope Pavement (CSP) project will consist of placing earth fill and surfacing the levee crown to bring the levee crown up to design grade, and placing concrete slope pavement on the existing riverside levee slope. Preparation for CSP will include excavation of a 15 to 18 feet wide by 3 feet deep trench at the toe of the existing levee. The width of the excavation trench will vary depending on the slope of the existing levee. Material from the excavation trench will be stockpiled adjacent to the riverside edge of the excavation trench. When CSP is complete the excavation trench will be backfilled.

Efforts to identify and inventory cultural resources within the project area were undertaken during 1994 as part of the St. Elmo Revetment project. The investigations identified 16AN54 as a potentially significant archeological site dating from the early twentieth century (Hinks et al. 1994).

In 1996, Earth Search, Incorporated conducted historic background research and archeological site testing to determine the significance of 16AN54 by applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Based on information contained in an interim report of the investigations (Attachment 1) it was determined that 16AN54 meets the National Register criteria for evaluation contained in Title 36 CFR 60.4 specifically, under criterion (d). A full report of the site assessment is to be completed in March 1997.

6. Study Requirements

The study will be conducted utilizing current professional standards and guidelines including, but not limited to:

- Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan, dated October 1, 1983;
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-37);
- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800 entitled, "Protection of Historic Properties";
- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's 1980 draft publication and subsequent revisions entitled "Treatment of Archaeological Properties".

The work to be performed by the Contractor will be divided into two phases. Phase 1 will consist of data recovery and Phase 2 will consist of data analysis and report preparation.

a. Phase 1: Data Recovery. Any historic records research associate with this work effort is to commence upon award. The Contractor shall commence, upon work item award, with mobilization and implementation of the approved excavation plans. The excavation plans shall meet all professional standards including, but not limited to those listed in Section 6. above. The excavations shall be conducted to ensure that the methods identified in the research design are carried out and that all identified research priorities are fulfilled. All excavations are to be backfilled upon completion of the fieldwork. All necessary rights-of-entry for conducting the investigations will be obtained by NOD. All rights-of-entry shall be available on award.

The site datum and grid points established during site testing will be re-established during this phase. The location of all excavations (x,y,z coordinates) will reference NOD's existing levee baseline stations. All excavation locations, features or artifact concentrations are to be mapped to scale.

b. Phase 2: Data Analysis and Report Preparation. All data collected in conjunction with during these cultural resources investigations will be analyzed using currently acceptable scientific methods. The Contractor shall catalog all artifacts,

samples, specimens, photographs, drawings, etc., utilizing the format currently employed by the Louisiana State Archeologist. The catalog system will include site and provenience designations. For the purposes of this delivery order, it is assumed that the number and kinds of artifacts anticipated will be similar to that which were recovered from the previous excavation units at the site.

All background research, fieldwork and laboratory results will be integrated to produce graphically illustrated, scientifically acceptable reports discussing the project as a whole. Further requirements for reports are provided in Section 7.b, below.

7. Reports

a. Management Summary. Three copies of a detailed management summary will be prepared and submitted to the COTR within two weeks of completion of the Phase 1 work effort. The management summary will serve to document the methods and results of the investigations conducted during Phase 1 and will serve provide. At a minimum, the management summary will describe the methodology used to carry out the excavation plan and explain how each research issue was addressed and met during the excavations. Any unforeseen problems resulting in modifications to the excavation plan and research design will be explained in detail. A copy of a completed site plan map and trench profiles are along with any associated design files in Intergraph .dgn format are to be the included in the management summary.

b. Monthly Progress Reports. One copy of a brief and concise statement of progress shall be submitted with and for the same period as the monthly billing voucher throughout the duration of the purchase order. These reports, which may be in letter form, should summarize all work performed, information gained, or problems encountered during the preceding month. A concise statement and graphic presentation of the Contractor's assessment of the monthly and cumulative percentage of total work completed by task shall be included each month. The monthly report should also note difficulties, if any, in meeting the contract schedule.

c. Draft and Final Reports. The draft and final reports shall include all data and documentation in accordance with the

Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Section 6 above). Five copies of a draft report, integrating all phases of this investigation will be submitted to the COTR for review and comment 22 weeks after work item award. The final report shall follow the format set forth in MIL-STD-847A with the following exceptions: (1) separate, soft, durable, wrap-around covers will be used instead of self covers; (2) page size shall be 8-1/2 x 11 inches with 1-inch margins; (3) the reference format of American Antiquity will be used. Spelling shall be in accordance with the U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual dated January 1973. The final report cover will conform to the New Orleans District Cultural Resource Report Series standards and specifications.

The COTR will provide all review comments to the Contractor within 6 weeks after receipt of the draft cultural resource reports. Upon receipt of the review comments on the draft report, the Contractor shall incorporate or resolve all comments and submit one preliminary copy of the final report to the COTR within 4 weeks. Upon approval of the preliminary final report by the COTR, the Contractor will submit one reproducible master copy, one copy on floppy diskette, 40 copies of the final report, and all separate appendices to the COTR within 3 weeks (35 weeks after work item award). A copy of the Scope of Services shall be bound as an appendix with the final report.

7. Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains

In the event that the field survey and site recordation procedures performed during this study encounter unmarked burial sites or human skeletal remains, the provisions of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act [Louisiana R.S. 8:671 through 681 and R.S. 36:209(I) and 802.13] shall apply. Upon discovery of such remains, the Contractor shall immediately cease activities which could further disturb the unmarked burial, human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. The Contractor will notify the COTR of the discovery as soon as possible to determine the appropriate plan of action regarding the discovery. The Contractor will also be responsible for notification of the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the remains within 24 hours of its discovery. The COTR will notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology of the discovery. In no event will human

skeletal material be excavated and/or collected from the field without approval of the COTR.

8. Performance of Purchase Order

The Contractor will be required to commence work within 10 calendar days of award. The Contractor shall perform the necessary work on each assignment continuously as working conditions permit.

When it becomes necessary for the Government to stop work because of unforeseeable circumstances which are beyond the control of the Contractor, the Contracting Officer or his representative will give the Contractor a minimum advance notice of five (5) calendar days.

To perform the required work, the Contractor shall provide all professional staff, support staff, and specialists necessary to plan, supervise, perform and report the required work. The Contractor's staff shall have demonstrated experience in successfully identifying and assessing the significance of prehistoric, proto-historic and historic resources present within the New Orleans District. The Contractor will furnish all labor, plant, transportation, fuel, equipment, and material necessary to perform the services required by this work item. The Contractor shall also provide adequate professional supervision to assure the accuracy, quality, and completeness of all work required under this contract.

10. Partial Payments

Payments will be made in accordance with the following schedule upon submission of proper invoices and acceptance of the deliverables by the COTR.

Milestone	% of Total	Cumulative Contract %
a. Submission of Management Summary	45%	45%
b. Acceptance of Draft Report	40%	85%
c. Acceptance of Final Report, Written Notification of Transfer of Data and Acceptance of Catalog	15%	100%

11. Attachments

Attachment 1: Interim Report and Research Design for Archeological Data Recovery at the Darrow Site (16AN54). Report submitted by Earth Search, Incorporated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District on October 18, 1996.

Attachment 2: Design Plans H-8-44735 showing Item M-181.1 to 175.4-L Marchand to Darrow Levee Enlargement and Concrete Slope Pavement Project.

Attachment 3: Copy of APP (LMV Forms 358-R and 359-R).

Attachment 4: Louisiana State Site Form for Darrow, 16AN54.

Attachment 5: Theoretical and Existing Levee Cross Section Records.

8. References

Hinks, Stephen, Paul V. Heinrich, Susan Barrett Smith, Julie McClay, Jennifer Cohen, and William P. Athens

1994 Cultural Resources Survey of Two Ascension Parish Revetments, Mississippi River M-179.1 to 173.0. Report No. COELMN/PD-94/13 submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

Kelley, David B.

1989 Archeological and Historical Investigations of Four Proposed Revetment Areas Located Along the Mississippi River in Southeast Louisiana. Report No. COELMN/PD-88/12 submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

Lee, Aubra, Jill Karen-Yakubik and Benjamin D. Maygarden

1996 Site Testing at Darrow (16AN54), Marchand to Darrow Levee Enlargement and Concrete Slope Pavement, Mississippi River Levees, Ascension Parish, Louisiana. Report No. COELMN/PD-96/07 Draft Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.