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Breaux Bridge I-10 Site
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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All Phases Archaeology

Breaux Bridge I-10 Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED BREAUX BRIDGE I-10 SITE, ST. MARTIN PARISH, LOUISIANA

Prepared for:
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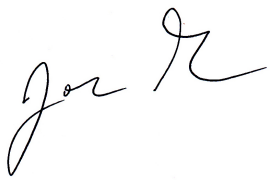
Principal Investigator



William J. Glass, RPA

APA Report No. 2022.196

November 4, 2022

ABSTRACT

On September 14-22, 2022, All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Breaux Bridge I-10 Site project located in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The project area encompasses 43.4 acres (17.6 hectares). One site, 16SM137, and two isolated finds were encountered within the project area. Site 16SM137 has low research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, however, the identification of a possible in ground crypt at the site would place this isolated grave under the purview of the Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and/or the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R. S. 25:931-943). Under these acts a burial permit must be obtained before further investigation, or removal of the grave. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Dale Pate, Lucinda Freeman, Sam Summers and Clara Hoefer. Natalie Ledesma digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman produced the report. This work was accomplished for One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Breaux Bridge I-10 Site project in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed between September 14-22, 2022. The Principal Investigator for the survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Dale Pate, Lucinda Freeman, Sam Summers and Clara Hoefer. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The project area (PA) is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 43.4-acre project area lies along the south side of Interstate 10, east of Highway 31 and west of Highway 328/Rees Street in Breaux Bridge, Louisiana (Figure 1). The project area is found within Section 38, Township 9 South, Range 5 East as seen on the 1998 Breaux Bridge, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles (Figure 1.2). The project area is situated within a former RV resort which operated on the property between 2012 and 2020, with manicured grasses, hardwoods, and open fields.

This report of our investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding land use history in the project area. Chapter 3 examines any previous sites or surveys in or near the project area. Chapter 4 presents the field and laboratory methodology as well as curation. Chapter 5 consists of the results of fieldwork. Chapter 6 concludes the report and summarizes our findings and recommendations. Appendix A is the curation agreement.

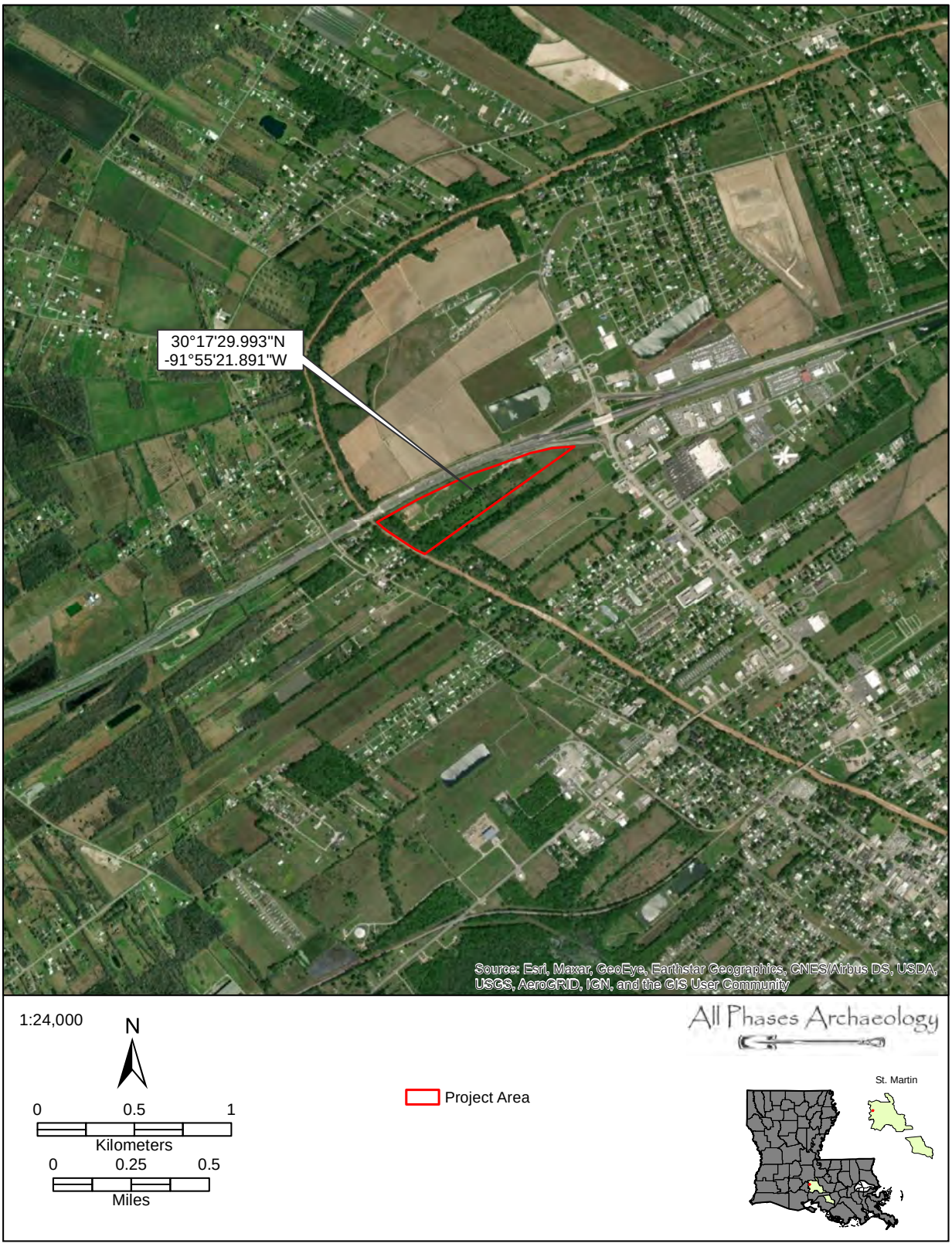

Figure 1.1. *Aerial image showing the project area.*

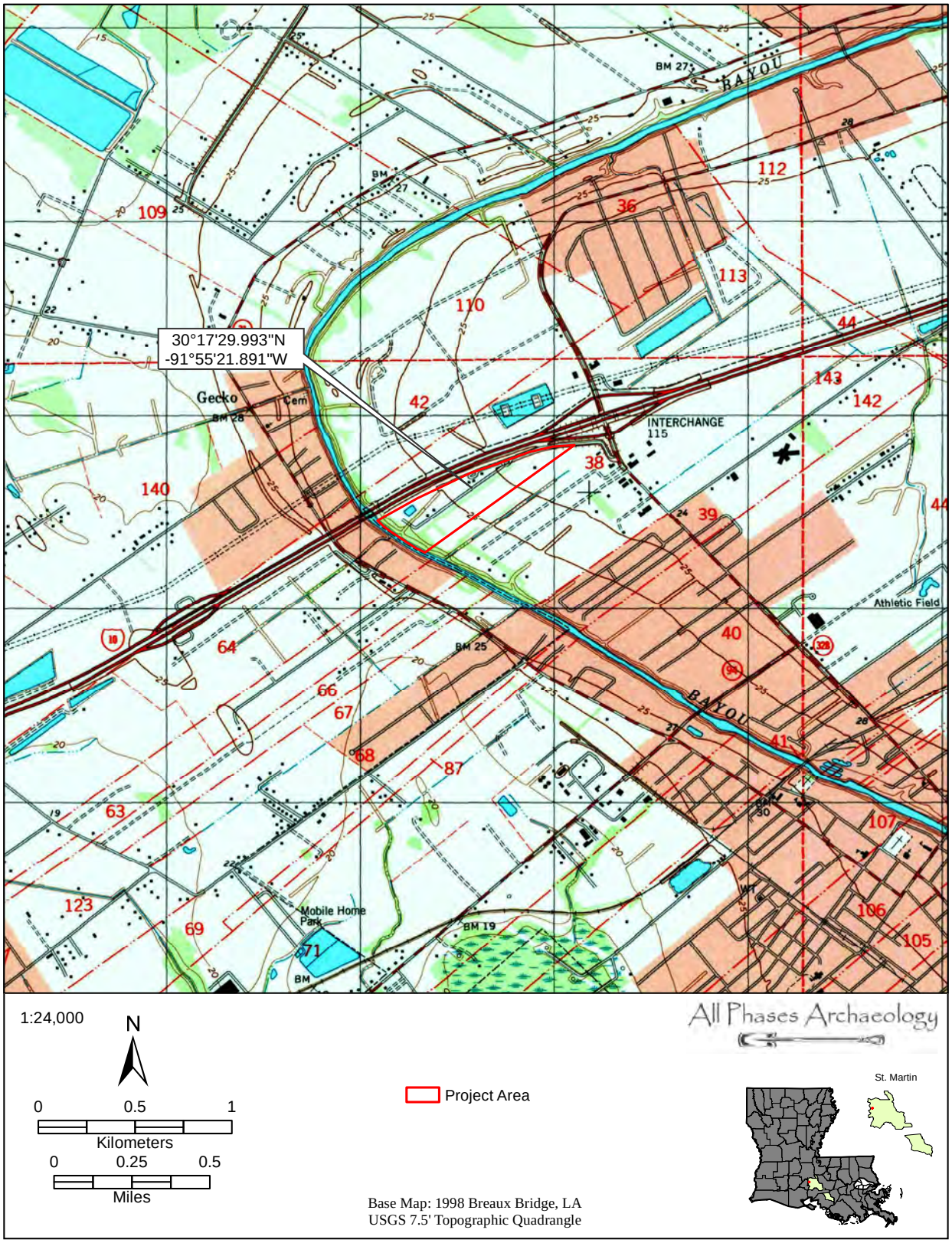

Figure 1.2. *Topographic map showing the project area.*

CHAPTER 2
LAND USE HISTORY

The survey area is located in south central Louisiana within the Southern Holocene Meander Belts of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. Oxbow lakes, point bars, natural levees and abandoned river channels occur in this region. The native bottomland forests have generally been cleared here to make way for extensive agricultural fields and for flood control. The growing season is longer due to the warm temperatures and heavy precipitation. The most common crops are soybeans, corn, cotton and sugarcane, as well as crawfish agriculture. Live oaks, laurel oaks and Spanish moss are located within this region as well. Soils are typically somewhat poorly drained (Daigle et al. 2006). Elevation in the survey area is between approximately 10-25 ft above mean sea level.

The project area lies within a grassy field with mixed hardwood treelines in the center and along the southern boundary. The western portion of project area slopes down to Bayou Teche and has been used recently as a dumping ground. The northern portion of the project area was in use previously as an RV park, as power and sewer hookups can still be seen along the central treeline. Ground surface visibility was low due to the grasses covering most surfaces. Exposed surfaces were composed of gravel. Disturbances to the project area include the construction of I-10, Degeytur Road, the RV park, and the excavation and subsequent infill of a manmade pond.

The earliest map available is the 1940 Arnaudville 15' topographic map (Figure 2.1). This revealed two structures within the eastern portion of the project area. Several structures are seen within the area and several communities including Breaux Bridge and the smaller communities of Leila and Gecko appear. Degeytur Road and I-10 have not yet been constructed and the Southern Pacific Railroad is located on the west side of Bayou Teche.

The 1963 Arnaudville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle also depicts two structures within the project area (Figure 2.2). The area surrounding the project area has become more populated with buildings and several pipelines and utility lines can now be seen. Degeytur Road and I-10 are not yet depicted and the Southern Pacific Railroad is no longer shown west of Bayou Teche.

The 1970 Arnaudville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle depicts no structures within the project area or immediate vicinity (Figure 2.3). By this time, I-10 is now depicted as under construction, just north of the project area and Degeytur Road has been constructed although it is unimproved. Curiously, the 1970 Breaux Bridge, Louisiana 7.5' USGS quadrangle shows the two structures in the eastern portion of the study area as standing, although they are reflected as hollow squares at this time (Figure 2.4).

A search of the BLM GLO records produced a private land claim from 1854 in the name of Pierre Broussard. This land claim included approximately 1200 noncontiguous acres. It is unknown if Mr. Broussard ever lived on the property.

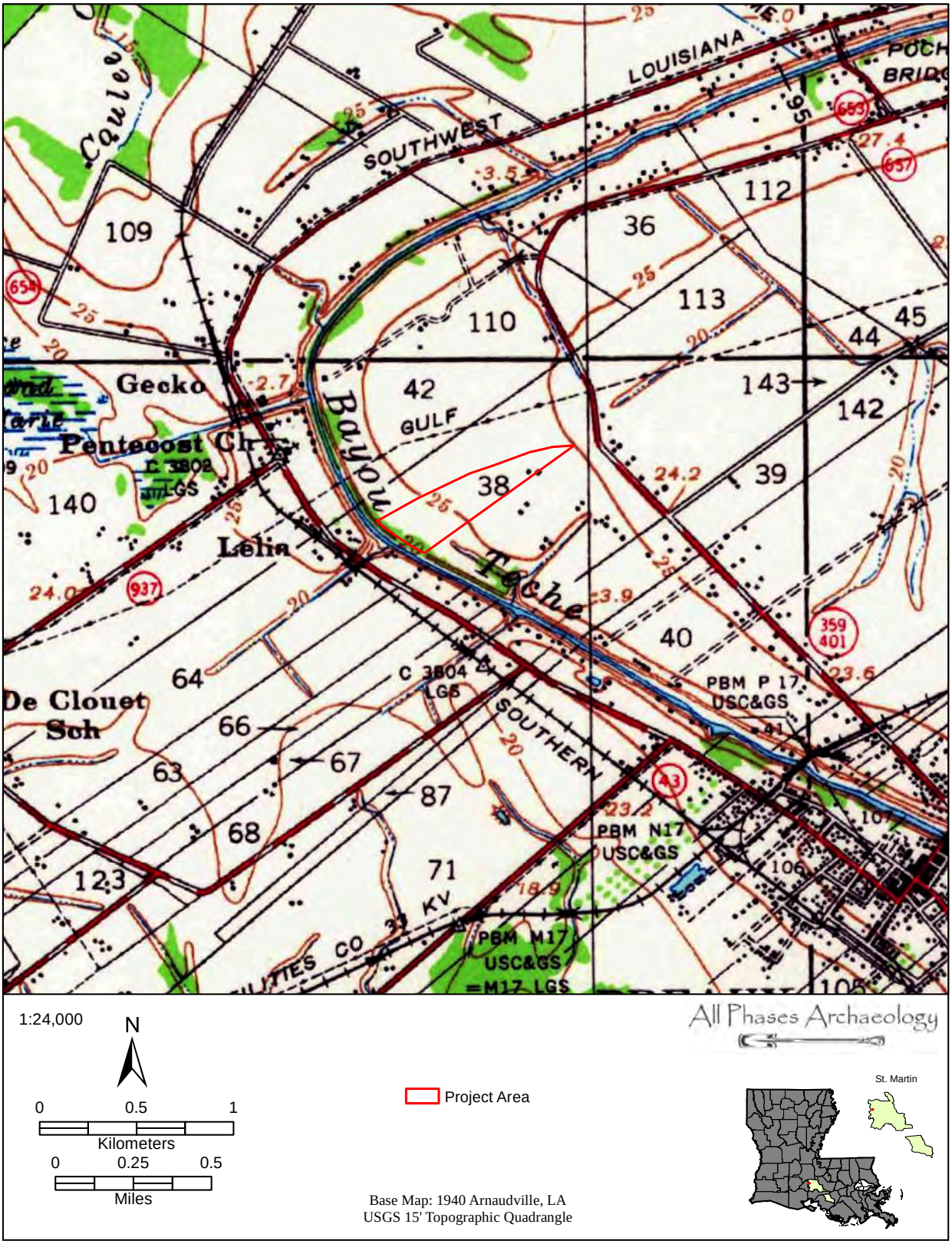

Figure 2.1. *Historic 1940 map showing the project area.*

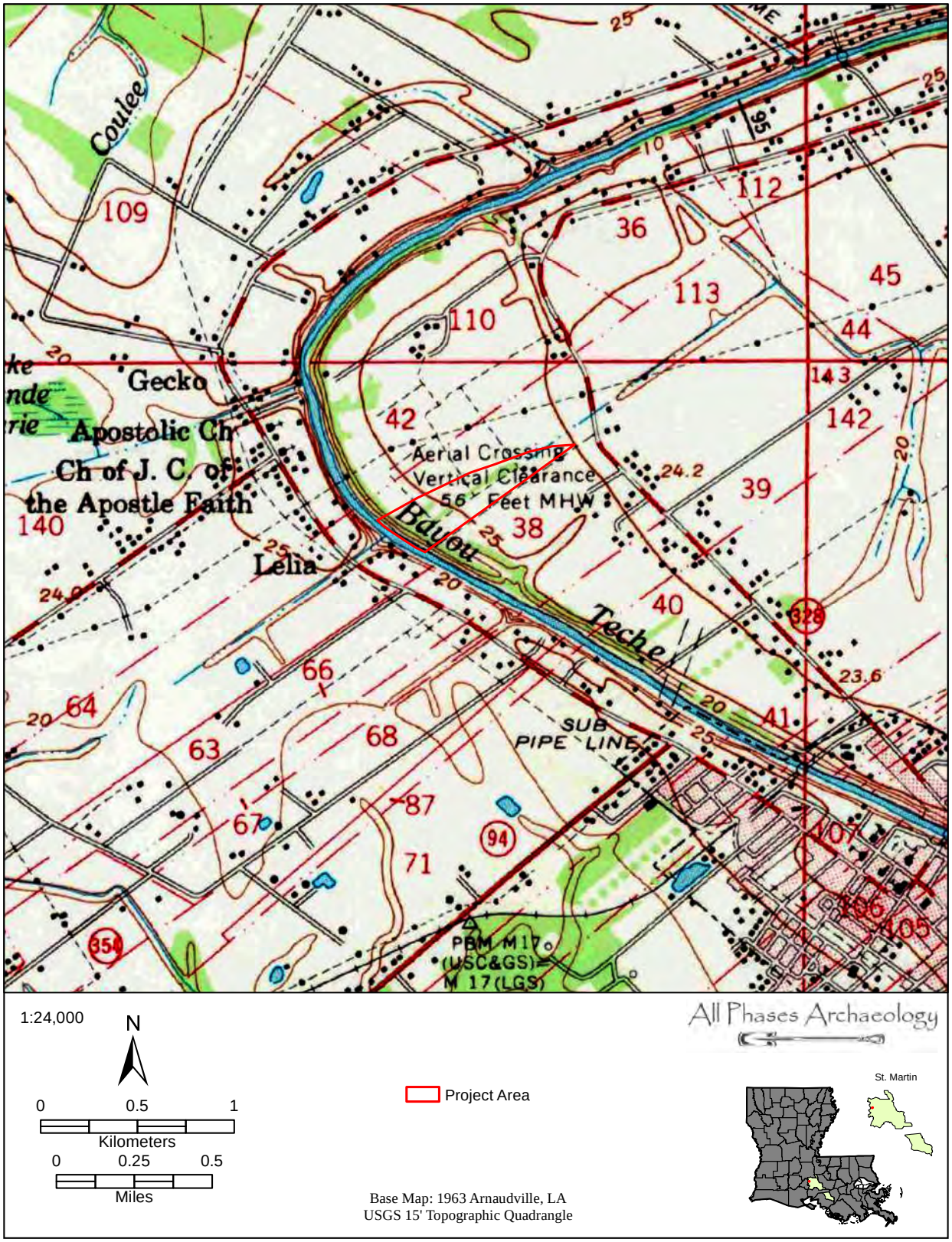

Figure 2.2. *Historic 1963 map showing the project area.*

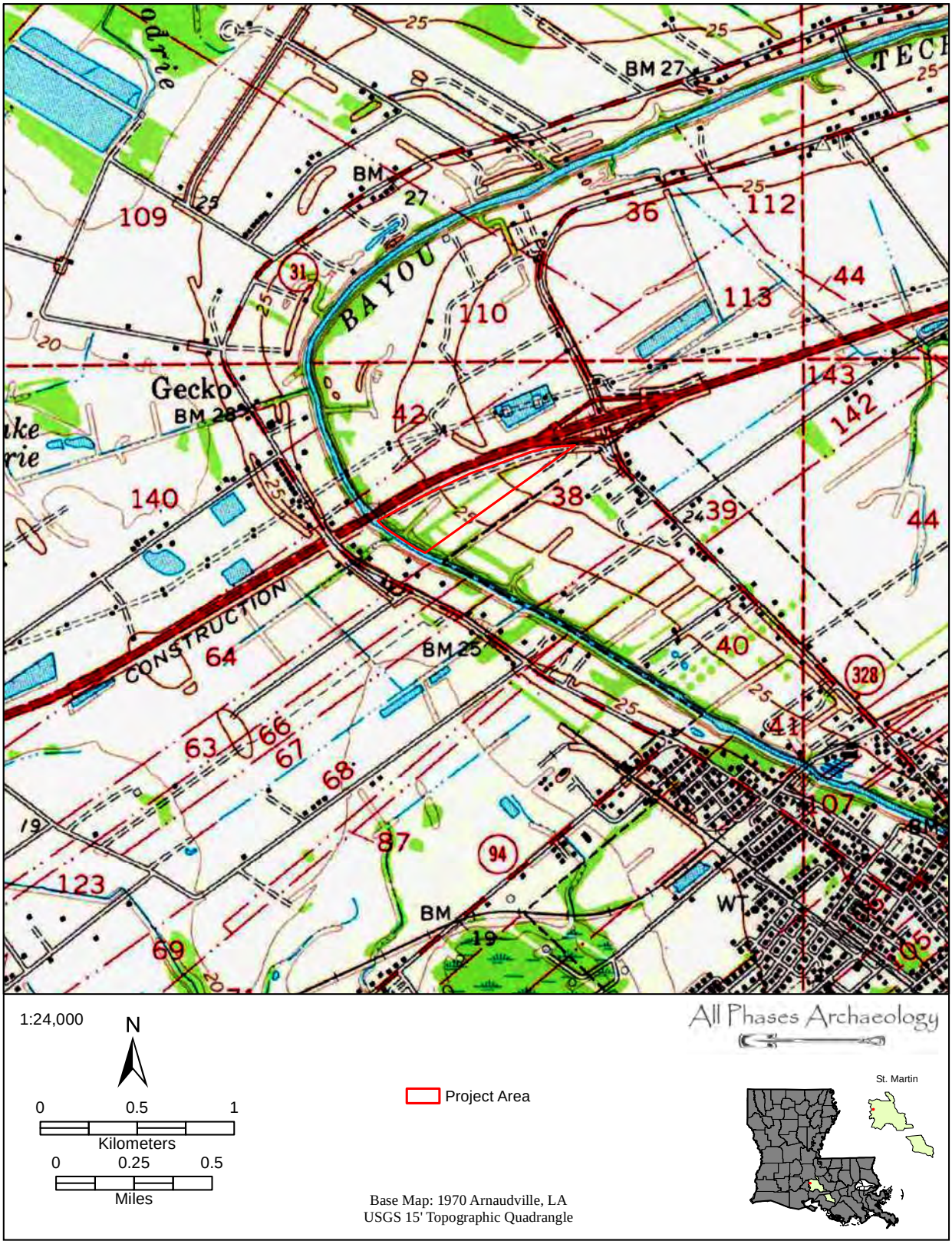

Figure 2.3. *Historic 1970 map showing the project area.*

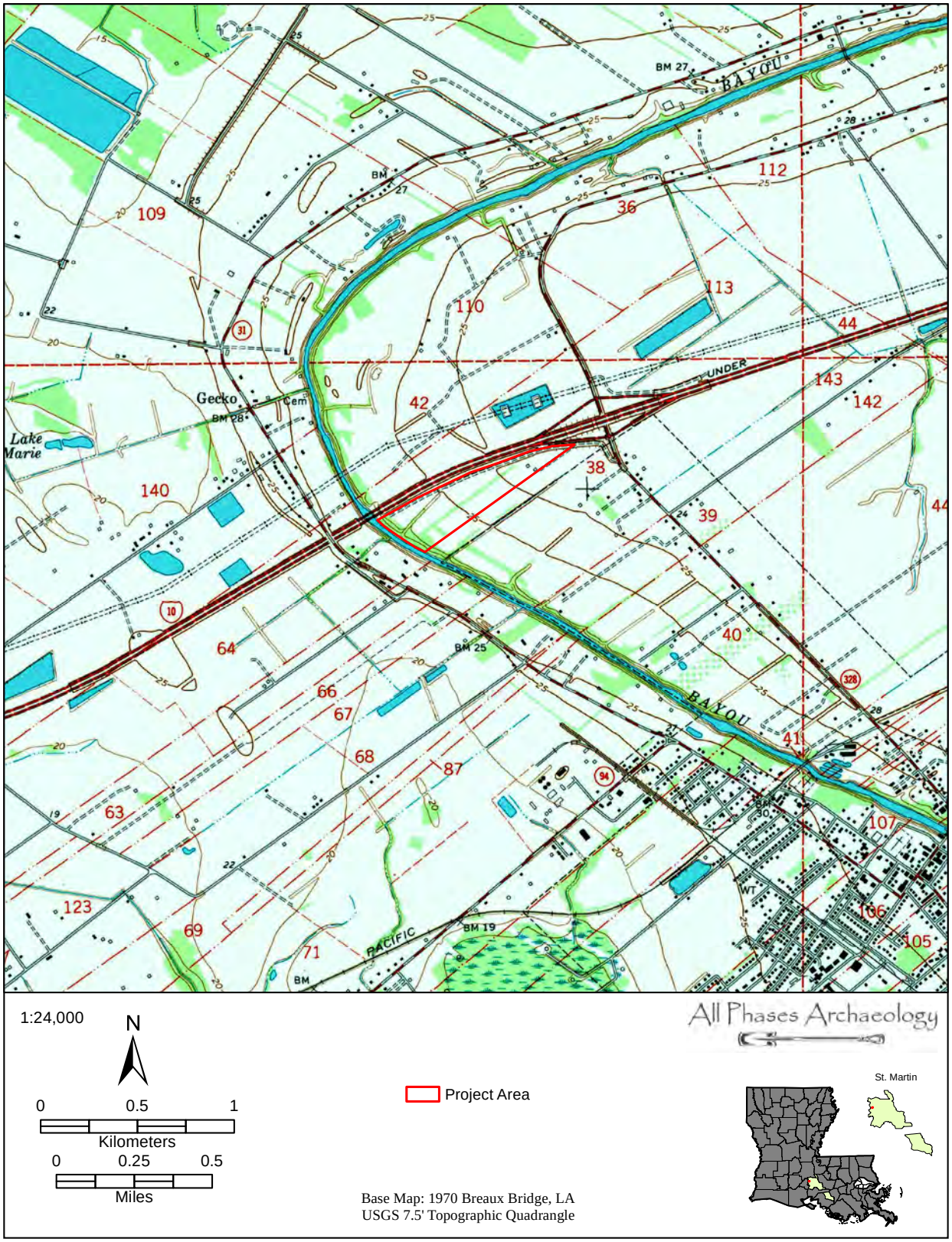

Figure 2.4. *Historic 1970 map showing the project area.*

CHAPTER 3
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed Breaux Bridge I-10 Site project located in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2022). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2022) was conducted.

No listed NRHP properties are found within a mile of the project boundary. A search of the Phase I surveys and archaeological sites database maintained by LDOA (2022) identified two previously recorded archaeological sites, four previous cultural investigations (Table 3.1), and two previously identified historic resources within a mile of the project area (Figure 3.1). While none of the previously recorded sites or historic resources are within the proposed project area, one survey (22-0105) partially overlaps the project area.

Site 16SM109 is located near the western boundary of the one mile study radius. This Antebellum to Modern historic site was recorded by Hil Dafoe and Lauren Poche in 2010 during Survey #22-3760. A cistern was located as well as subsurface artifacts that included glass, historic ceramics, nails, metal, and brick. This site is believed to have been a residential structure that was removed or demolished. Site 16SM109 is considered ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 16SM112 is located north of the current project area and was also discovered by Lauren Poche during Survey #22-3760. Historic artifacts from this late nineteenth and early twentieth century site included glass, nails, metal, and bricks and were recovered from 10 shovel tests. According to investigators, the site appeared to represent material deposited during prior road construction. Site 16SM112 in recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

Table 3.1. Previous surveys within one mile of the proposed project area.

Survey Number	*Report Title*	*Author and Year*
22-0105	*Archaeological Survey of Bayou Teche, Vermilion River, and Freshwater Bayou, South Central Louisiana*	Jon L. Gibson 1975
22-2327	*Archaeological Monitoring and Phase I Investigations in Selected Portions of the Proposed Enron Fiber Optic Line, Lake Charles to New Orleans, Louisiana.*	Aubra L. Lee, Jason Emery, Gary Gordan, Benjamin Maygarden, Barry South, Kathryn Lintott, and Rhona L. Smith 2000
22-3760	*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation - Proposed Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.,Gulf Coast Connection Project, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, St. Landry, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberville,and West Baton Rouge Parishes, Louisiana.*	Martin Handley, Lauren Poche, Jason Grismore and Stephanie Perrault 2018
22-3760-1	*Phase I Cultural Resources Negative Findings Report - Additional Survey Areas - AirProducts and Chemicals, Inc., Gulf Coast Connection Project, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, and St. MartinParishes, Louisiana.*	Martin Handley and Stephanie Perrault 2018

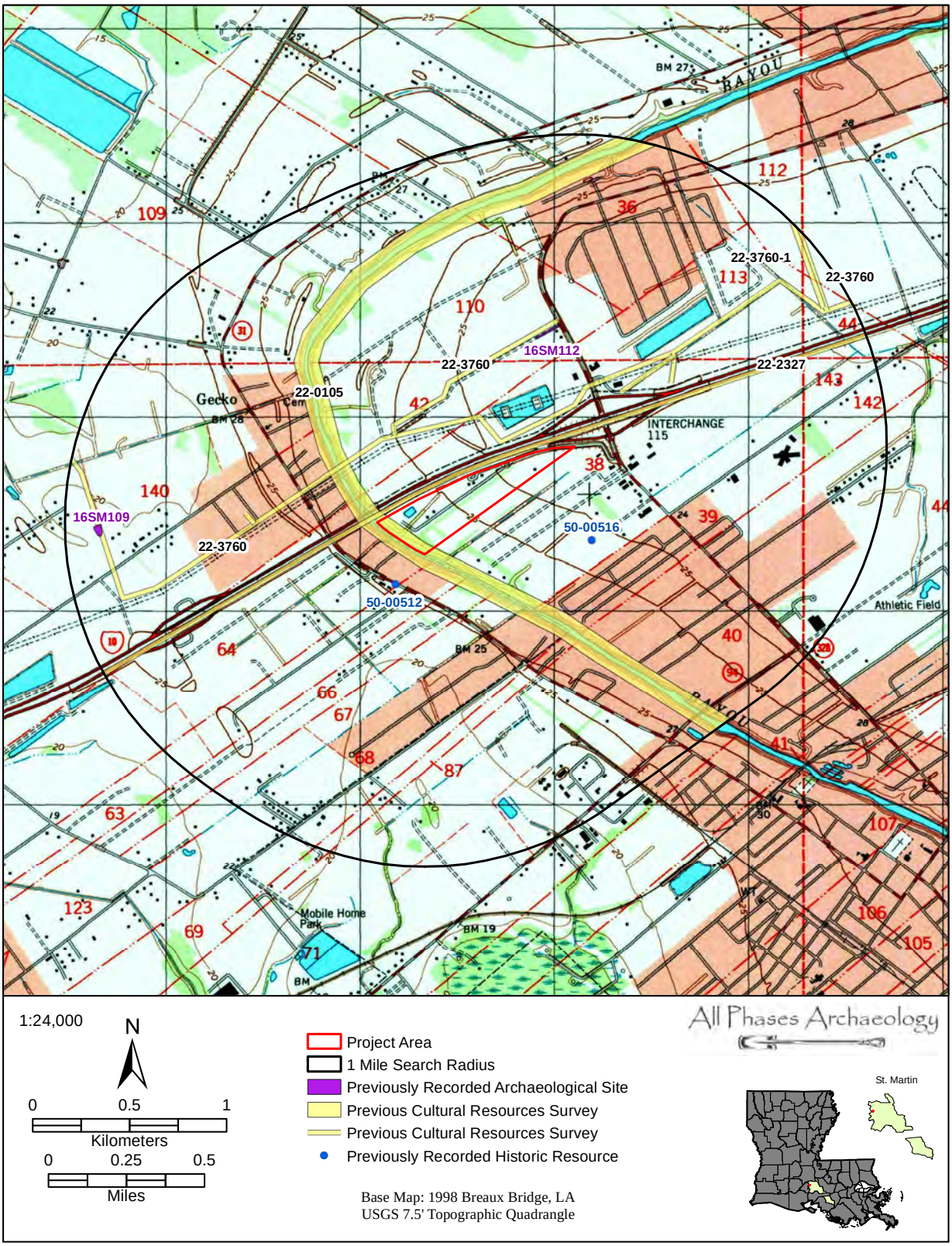

Figure 3.1. *Map showing the previous surveys, previously recorded sites, and historic resources within one mile of the project area.*

LDOA# 22-0105. Archaeological Survey of Bayou Teche, Vermilion River, and Freshwater Bayou, South Central Louisiana. The University of Southwestern Louisiana performed a cultural resources investigation for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District in 1975. This survey is described as an intensive bankline search. Field investigation included pedestrian survey and random subsurface testing. As a result, 38 archeological sites were located, and 10 were considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The survey is believed to have discovered a representative sample of the sites that were present. Components from each of the recognized culture periods of the "Red River Mouth" chronology are present in the area. Historic components were also recorded as the area seemed to be ideal for settlement. Further research was recommended (Gibson 1975).

Historic Resource #50-00512 is recorded as an unidentified house, possibly a slave house, constructed pre-1870. This building is located just southwest of the project area. The NRHP eligibility of this resource is unknown.

Historic Resource #50-00516, located to the southeast of the project area, is a small cabin constructed between 1830 and 1870. Mary Robertson owns this property which was once her grandmother's home (Hortense Celestin). The NRHP eligibility of this resource is unknown.

CHAPTER 4
METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Historic maps were reviewed before the fieldwork was accomplished to ascertain the presence or absence of possible historic resources within the project area. A review of historic maps (1940 and 1963 Arnaudville, Louisiana USGS 15' topographic quadrangles and 1970 Breaux Bridge, Louisiana USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle) revealed two historic structures within the proposed project area and numerous structures and buildings present within the one mile study area. Field reconnaissance found no standing structures within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The field survey conducted implemented standard archaeological survey techniques. Full land coverage requirements were achieved through visual inspections of the entire survey area and subsurface testing. While conducting visual inspections, any exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material.

Subsurface testing was comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to APA's laboratory. If cultural material is identified during transecting, it is further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations are conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests are placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing is conducted until two negative shovel tests are encountered in each direction or until delineations extend beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit is used to record the site center and a sketch map is drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs are taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area. For the Breaux Bridge I-10 Site project, 200 shovel tests were attempted within the project area (Figure 4.1). The survey resulted in three positive shovel tests, 191 negative tests and six tests that could not be excavated due to gravel surfaces and an inundated area in the southwest corner.

LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to APA's laboratory in Mobile, Alabama for processing. Upon initial receipt of materials and field forms, bag lists are entered into a computer database for use with a labeling program. Materials are cleaned and, if necessary, stabilized before classification and quantification by laboratory analysts. Cultural materials are sorted on the basis of morphologic attributes, raw-material type (i.e., chert, quartz, etc.), measurements, and/or function. Previously defined types are often used to facilitate chronological assessments and intrasite comparisons.

CURATION

Along with any cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center, Troy, Alabama (Appendix A).

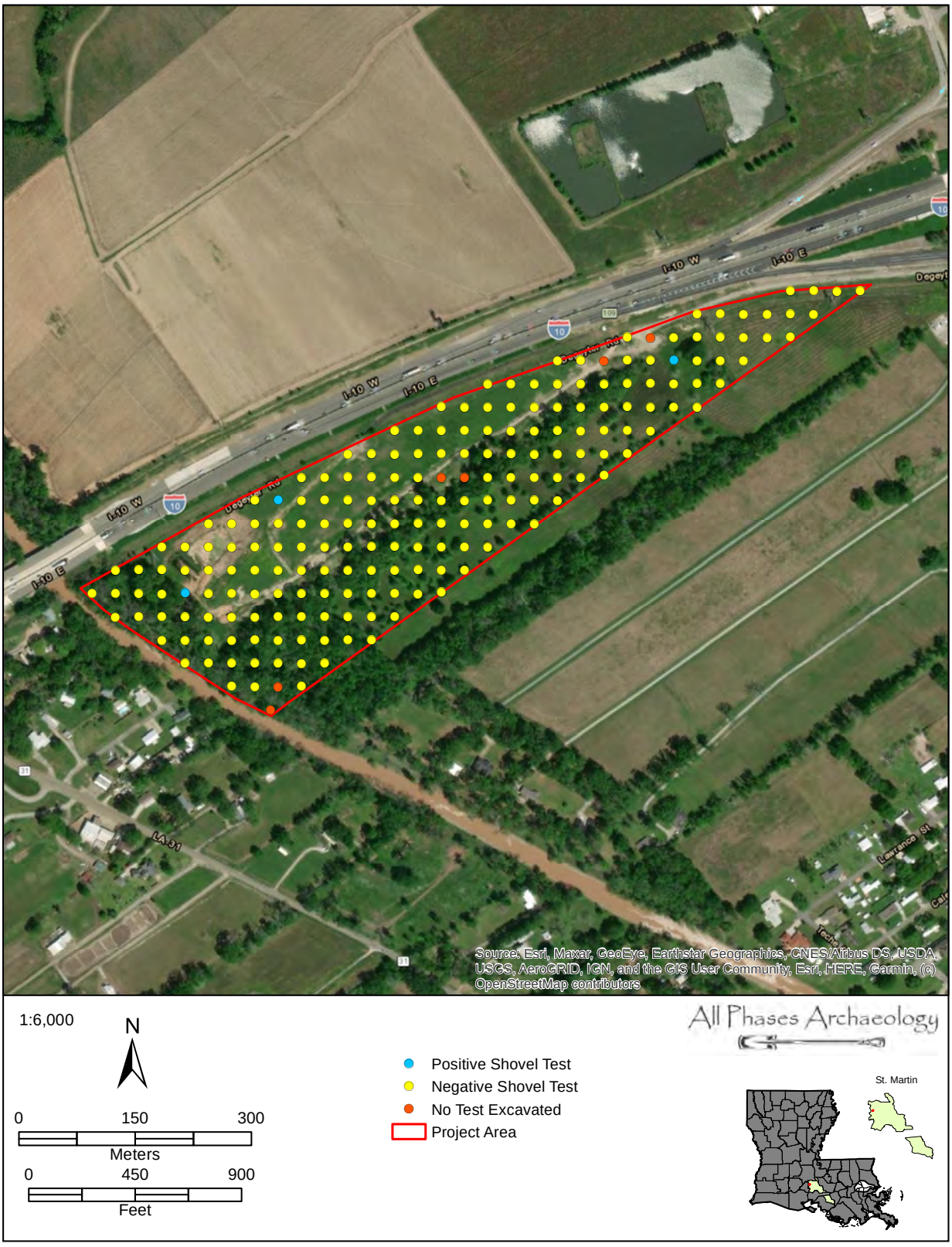

Figure 4.1. *Aerial image showing shovel test placement within the project area.*

CHAPTER 5
RESULTS

OVERVIEW

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 200 shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). All were tested at 30-m high probability intervals, with of which 191 tests were negative, six could not be excavated due to gravel surfaces and standing water in the southwest corner, and three tests were positive for cultural material. Delineations of the positive tests resulted in the identification of one new site, 16SM137, and two isolated finds (Figure 5.1). A complete artifact inventory can be found in Appendix B. A typical shovel test consisted of 10 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam, underlain by a dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay (Figure 5.2). Figures 5.3-5.11 depict the present condition of the project area. Most recently the study area was utilized as the Pioneer Acadian Village RV Park and Campground. It appears the RV park was in operation from 2012 to 2020.

SITES

Site 16SM137. The site is a historic scatter on the east side of the project area. Identified by a positive test during the initial survey, the surface was inspected by crew members and failed to identify other cultural material (Figures 5.12 and 5.13). Grasses obscure much of the surface and only modern debris (i.e., cans, bottles, plastic, and other trash) and a few scraps of sheet metal were discovered. Of the 49 shovel tests attempted within the site area, 37 tests were negative, 10 were positives and two tests that could not be excavated due to the gravel surface. The southeast portion of the site contains a concrete house foundation, a brick feature and a small rectangular concrete feature.

The 1940 Arnaudville 15' depicts two structures in this vicinity. The structures are also visible on a 1958 historic aerial (Figure 5.14). They are seen again on the 1963 Arnaudville quadrangle but by the 1970 Breaux Bridge 7.5' quad they are seen as hollow squares, possibly indicating they were no longer occupied and in worsened condition. By 2012 the structures were no longer extant.

Artifacts were recovered to a maximum depth of 30 cmbs. A typical shovel test consisted of 25 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay over a dark gray (10YR 4/2) clay. Most of the shovel tests were hydric, and many contained manganese concretions. Recovered artifacts included a fragment of Albany slipped stoneware, a fragment of gray glazed exterior, brown glazed interior stoneware, one fragment of undecorated whiteware, colorless container glass (n=4), a fragment of amber container glass (n=1), brick fragments (n=36), one fire brick fragment, concrete (n=2), wire nails (n=4), a ferrous metal staple, a ferrous metal wire, a ferrous metal chain, and four pieces of undifferentiated ferrous metal.

The features present in the southeast portion of the site include a concrete slab foundation, a small rectangular brick feature and a small rectangular concrete slab that is broken near its center. The concrete slab foundation measures 9.5 m x 5.25 m and is oriented northwest to southeast (Figure 5.15). This foundation is surrounded by wooden sill plates and still has remnants of linoleum on its surface. Near the center on the west side there is a section of concrete extending approximately 4.25 m to the southeast with a width of 2.5 m. This extension may have been a walkway to the structure. Utility pipes can be seen along the southern edge in western corner of the foundation, there is a rectangular concrete feature just off the corner of the house slab.

This concrete feature resembles the cap for an in ground single burial vault that is common in south Louisiana (Figure 5.16). This feature measures approximately 3 m x 1.8 m and is oriented southwest to

Figure 5.1. *Topographic map showing the locations of Site 16SM137 and the two isolated finds.*

Figure 5.2. *Typical shovel test profile.*

Figure 5.3. *View of sign for the former RV park, facing northeast.*

Figure 5.4. *View of the grassy field in the northern portion of the project area.*

Figure 5.5. *Power hook ups for the former RV park along the central treeline.*

Figure 5.6. *View of the southwest portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 5.7. *View of eastern portion of the project area, facing northeast.*

Figure 5.8. *View of concrete piping abandoned in the treeline in the western portion of the project area, facing southwest.*

Figure 5.9. *View of the Bayou Teche, facing west.*

Figure 5.10. *View of a recently created drainage within the treeline in the west, facing north.*

Figure 5.11. *View of Bayou Teche and the recently built dock, facing northwest.*

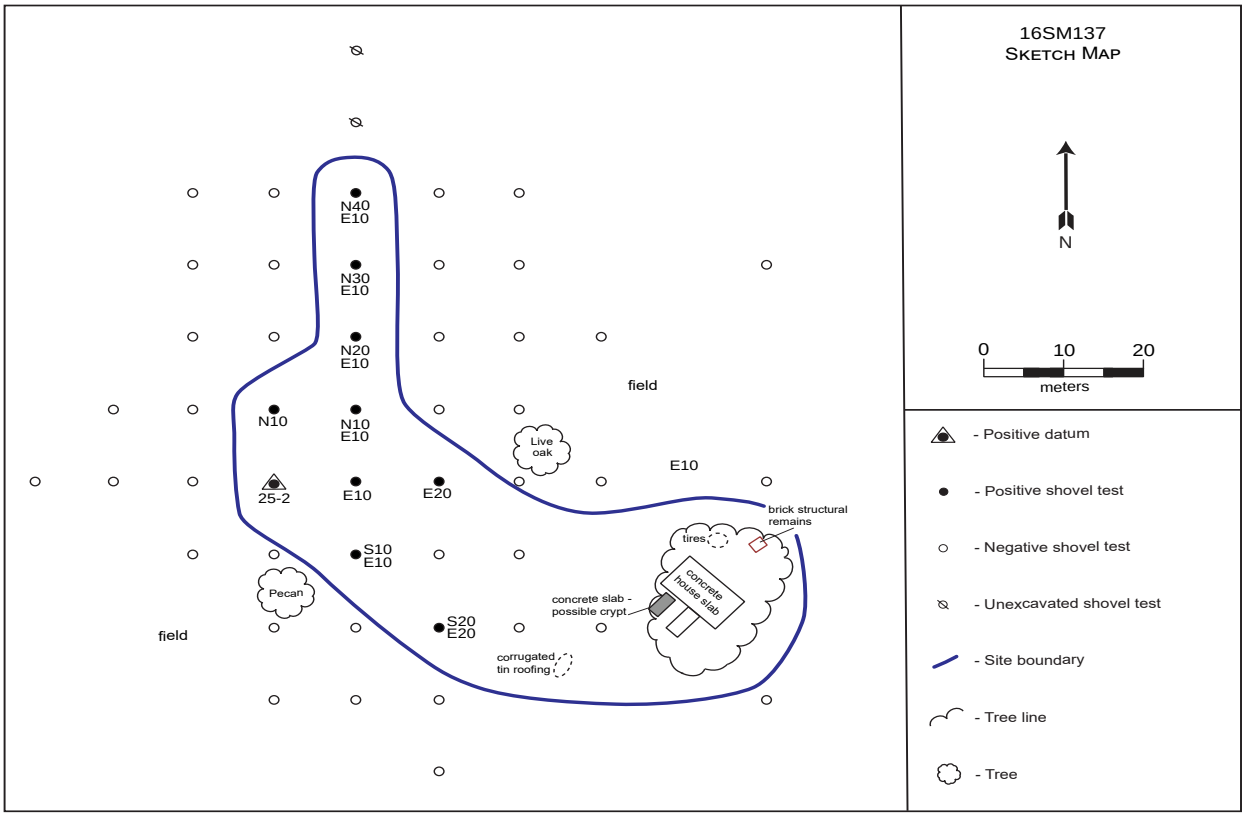

Figure 5.12. *Site 16SM137 sketchmap.*

Figure 5.13. *View of site 16SM137, facing northeast.*

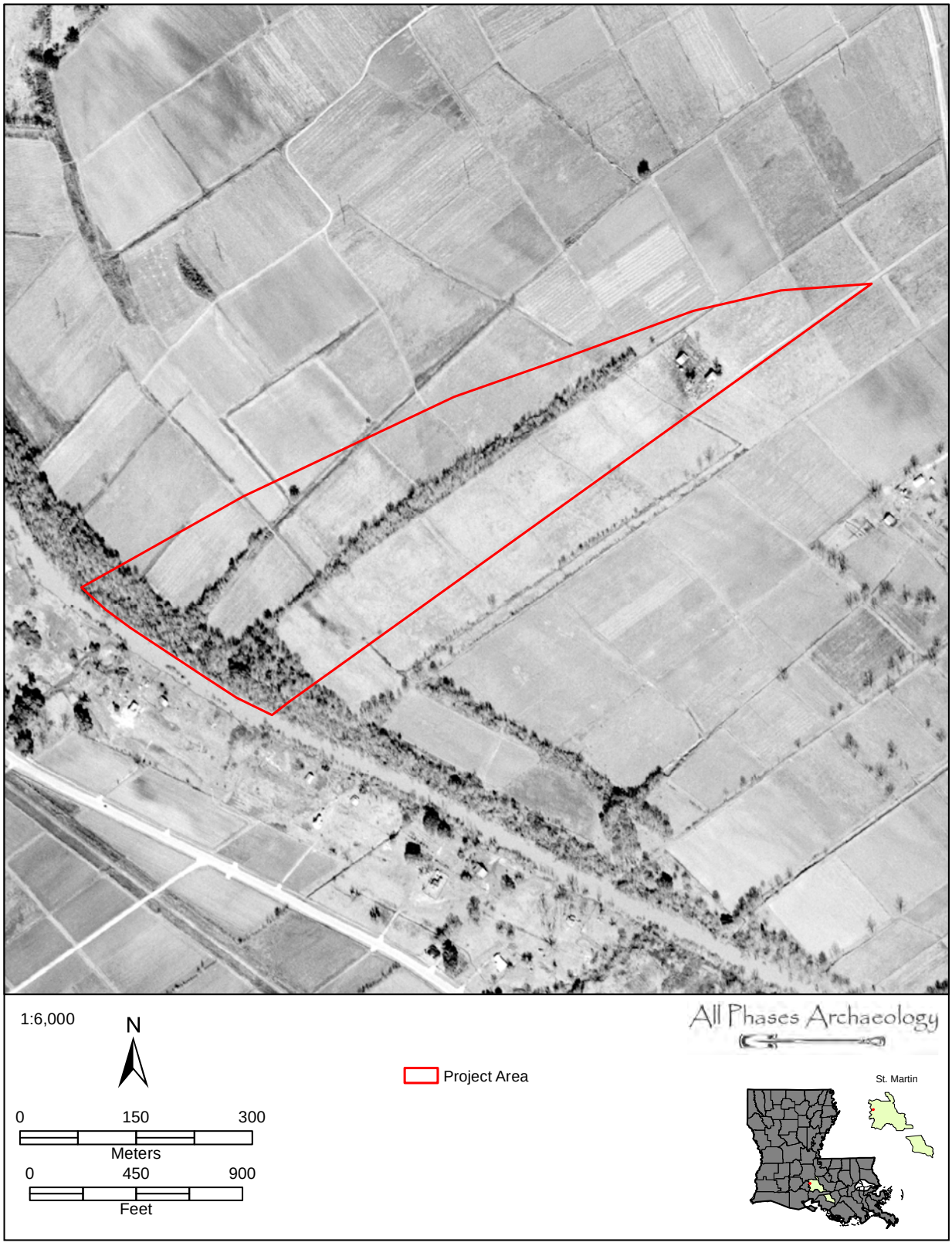

Figure 5.14. *Historic 1958 aerial photograph showing structures at the location of site 16SM137.*

Figure 5.15. *View of the edge of the house slab at 16SM137, facing northwest.*

Figure 5.16. *View of the possible grave, facing northeast.*

northeast. The top of the slab is beveled along its length and there is a remnant of mortar/concrete at the southwest end that looks as if a rectangular plaque had been installed at one time (Figure 5.17). The form is broken, along its width, near the center, and it is obvious that there is a void beneath. While it may be a septic tank cover or well cap, it could instead represent an in ground crypt with an exposed concrete cap. Should this be the case, the suspected burial would be subject to the Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R. S. 8:671-681) and the Louisiana Historic Cemetery Preservation Act (R. S. 25:931-943). Under these acts a burial permit must be obtained before further investigation, removal, or other disturbances to the grave space occur. Either way, until this determination is made, no ground disturbing should occur in this immediate vicinity.

The final feature is a hollow brick rectangle measuring approximately 2 m x 1 m and oriented slightly off from the other features but still generally to the northeast and southwest (Figure 5.18). The feature includes seven courses of bricks that are visible above the surface. The bricks of the lowest five courses are oriented longitudinally and are two bricks thick. The bricks of the upper two courses are oriented perpendicular to the lower courses. This feature may represent a well or pump house, but its true function is unknown.

The northern portion of the site could not be shovel tested due to the gravel surface on the south side of Degeytur Road. However, surface inspections were conducted. The ground surface within the site was obscured by tall grasses. The ground surface visibility of the gravel area north of site had was fair as the grasses were sparser here. Only modern debris (i.e., aluminum can, plastic bottles, glass beer bottles, tire tread and Styrofoam) was noted on the surface of the gravel area. The disturbances to the project area north of the site include the construction/maintenance of Degeytur Road and I-10.

Site 16SM137 has low research potential and appears to date to the twentieth century. The artifacts all have broad date ranges and the features at the site, excepting the possible grave, will not likely provide further information about the site. As such, the site is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, however, identification of the possible grave or septic tank must be understood prior to any ground disturbance in this area.

ISOLATED FINDS

Isolated Find (IF) #1. Located on the edge of the treeline in the western portion of the study area, where the land begins its downslope to Bayou Teche, IF #1 was identified by a single positive shovel test containing melted amber glass (n=1) at a depth of 25 cmbs (see Figure 5.1) (Figure 5.19). Delineations of the lone positive test were all negative for cultural material. No known structures were known to ever stand in this area and the filled in pond is located approximately 60 m to the northeast. Grasses obscured the majority of the surface but within the hardwood treeline the ground visibility was fair. No cultural materials were found on the surface. A typical shovel test profile for IF #1 consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam underlain by a reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with limestone and chert gravel. Isolated Find #1 is ineligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Find (IF) #2. Located on the other side of the filled in pond was another positive shovel test producing historic cultural material (see Figure 5.1) (Figures 5.21 and 5.22). The artifacts recovered from IF #2 include undecorated whiteware (n=2), brown and blue annular whiteware rim (n=2), and a fragment of amber container glass. The artifacts were recovered up to a maximum depth of 40 cm. Though it was not collected, several large pieces of a modern plastic dinner plate (n=5) were also found on the surface as well as within the positive shovel test up to a depth of 40 cmbs. Delineation testing failed to produce further cultural material. No structures are seen at this location on topographic maps or aerial photographs. Disturbances to the area include the construction of I-10, and the activities of the RV park which includes a man-made pond that has been refilled located approximately 3-5 m west of the positive subsurface test. The material collected is believed to be

Figure 5.17. *View of the plaque location on the possible grave, facing southeast.*

Figure 5.18. *View of the brick feature at site 16SM137, facing west.*

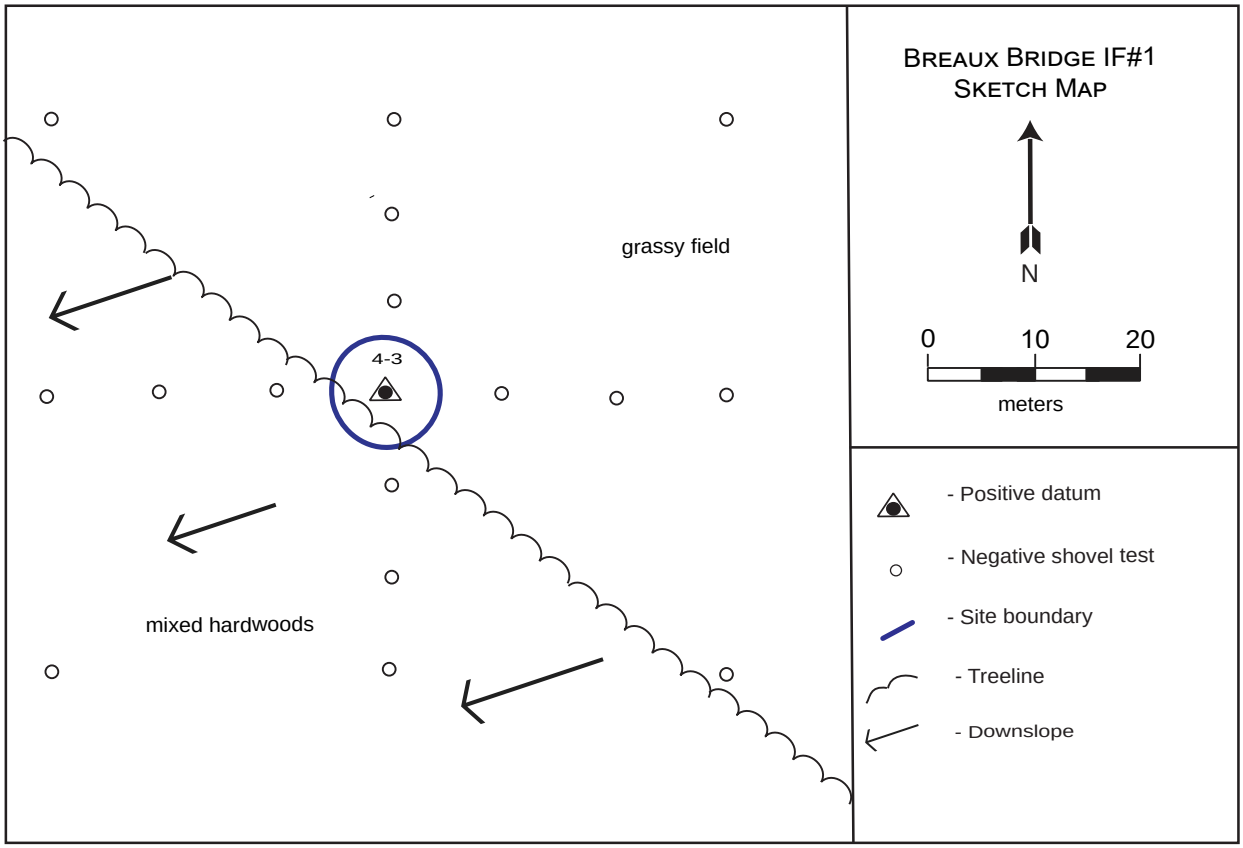

Figure 5.19. *IF #1 sketchmap.*

Figure 5.20. *View of IF# 1, facing southwest.*

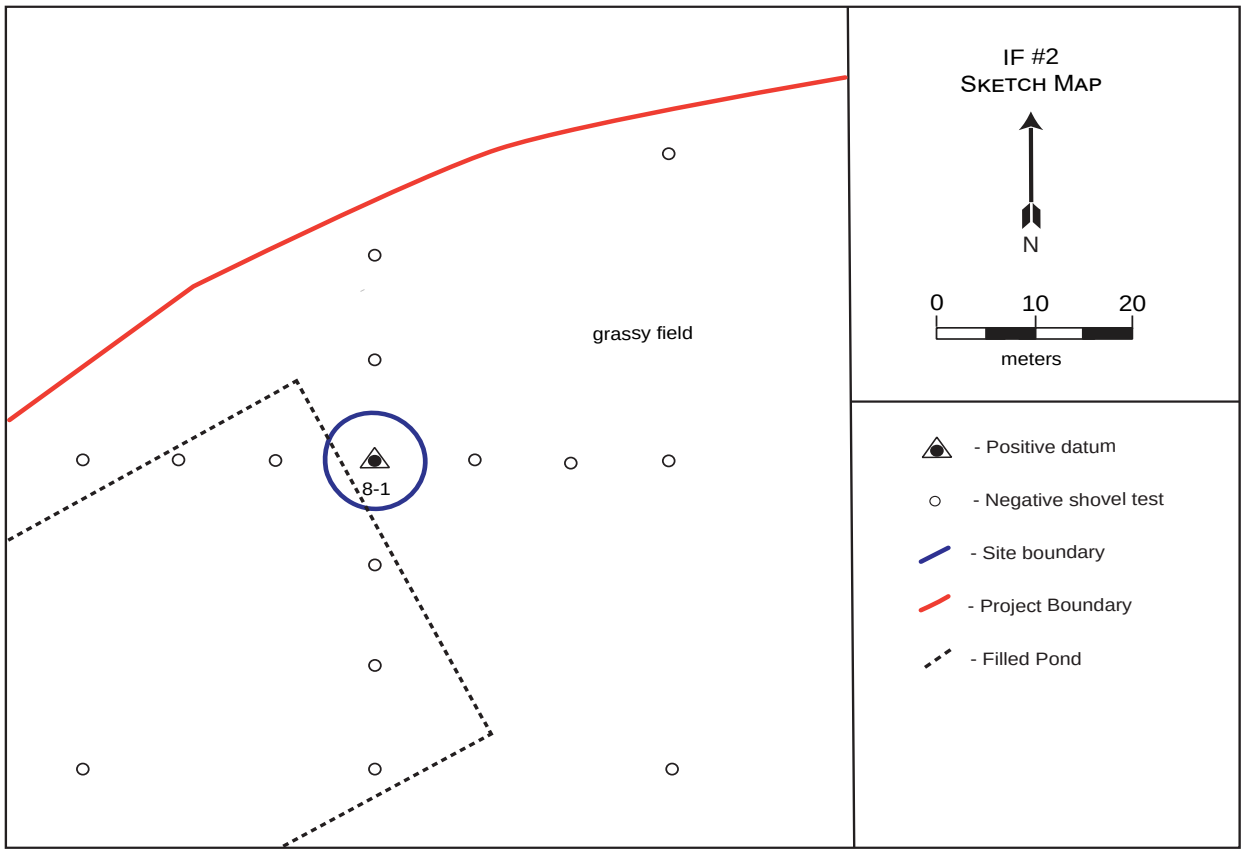

Figure 5.21. *IF #2 sketchmap.*

Figure 5.22. *View of IF# 2, facing east.*

redeposited in this location, most likely during the infill of the pond. Vegetation at this location consists of manicured grass thick enough to obscure the majority of the surface. No cultural material was observed during surface inspections. A typical shovel test profile for IF #2 consisted of 5 cm of brown (10YR5/3) silt loam over a dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay mottled with strong brown (10YR5/6) clay. Isolated Find #2 is ineligible for the NRHP.

STANDING STRUCTURES

There are no structures on the property.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APA, under contract with One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Breaux Bridge I-10 Site project located in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed between September 14-22, 2022. The investigation identified one new archaeological site, 16SM137 and two isolated finds. Isolated Finds #1 and #2 are ineligible for the NRHP. Site 16SM137 is also recommended ineligible for the NRHP. This resource is a low density historic artifact scatter containing a house foundation, an unknown brick feature and a concrete feature resembling a crypt just off the corner of the house. It is possible this rectangular feature is the lid for a septic tank. Until this feature can be better understood, this area should be avoided from any further ground disturbance.

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National Park Service
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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY

Archaeological
Research Center

Date: ***October 21, 2022***

Jon Glass
All Phases Archaeology
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, AL 36606

Dear Jon,

Per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement to provide curation services for archaeological collections to All Phases Archaeology on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to multiple federal agencies such as the Army National Guard and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be complied for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

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

Stephen Carmody
Director
Archaeological Research Center
Troy University

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory from 2022.196

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
16SM137					
	E 10 N 40/II/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 1***
		brick fragment	6	3.7	2022.19602
		ferrous metal chain	1	63.6	2022.19601
		Location Totals	*7*	*67.3*	
	ST 2/I/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 2***
		concrete	1	121.4	2022.19606
		concrete cylinder	1	41.2	2022.19605
		extruded brick fragment	2	257.3	2022.19607
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	5.1	2022.19603
		pressed brick	1	453.6	2022.19608
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	5.6	2022.19604
		Location Totals	*7*	*884.2*	
	E 20/I/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 3***
		Albany slipped stoneware	1	4.2	2022.19609
		brick fragment	2	2.2	2022.19611
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	3.0	2022.19610
		Location Totals	*4*	*9.4*	
	E 10/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 4***
		brick fragment	15	14.1	2022.19616
		ferrous metal wire	1	47.2	2022.19614
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	2	10.8	2022.19615
		glass (colorless bottleneck fragment with wide mouth external thread finish)	1	7.6	2022.19613
		glass (colorless container)	1	4.9	2022.19612
		Location Totals	*20*	*84.6*	
	E 20 S 20/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 5***
		brick fragment	6	38.0	2022.19618
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	76.0	2022.19617
		Location Totals	*7*	*114.0*	
	E 10 N 20/II/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 6***
		undecorated whiteware	1	0.9	2022.19619
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.9*	
	E 10 S 10/I/0-25 cmbs				***Bag: 7***
		brick fragment	1	2.2	2022.19623
		ferrous metal staple	1	6.5	2022.19622
		glass (amber container)	1	4.2	2022.19620
		gray glazed exterior/brown glazed interior stoneware	1	10.7	2022.19621
		Location Totals	*4*	*23.6*	
	E 10 N 30/II/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 8***
		brick fragment	1	4.2	2022.19625
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.3	2022.19624
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.5*	
	N 10/I/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 9***
		brick fragment	1	9.8	2022.19628

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (colorless lip)	1	18.8	2022.19626
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	3.3	2022.19627
		Location Totals	*3*	*31.9*	
	E 10 N 10/II/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 10***
		brick fragment	1	0.6	2022.19630
		glazed brick fragment	1	7.5	2022.19631
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	1.2	2022.19629
		Location Totals	*3*	*9.3*	
Site Totals			*58*	*1229.7*	
Isolated Find 1					
	TR 4 ST 3/I,II/5-25 cmbs				***Bag: 11***
		glass (amber melted)	1	17.3	2022.19632
		Location Totals	*1*	*17.3*	
Site Totals			*1*	*17.3*	
Isolated Find 2					
	TR 8 ST 1/I,II/10-40 cmbs				***Bag: 12***
		brown and blue annular banded whiteware rim	2	5.4	2022.19635
		glass (amber container)	1	3.8	2022.19633
		undecorated whiteware	2	8.4	2022.19634
		Location Totals	*5*	*17.6*	
Site Totals			*5*	*17.6*	
Project Totals			*64*	*1264.6*	