Exhibit HH. Calhoun Technology Park - North Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

north louisiana economic partnership

CSRS
IMAGINE SHAPE DELIVER

Calhoun Technology Park - North Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey within the Proposed Calhoun Technology Park, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana

FINAL REPORT

Prepared by

TerraXplorations, Inc.

Prepared for

North Louisiana Economic Partnership

TerraXplorations, Inc.
1001 Hampton Gate
Mobile, Alabama 36609
www.terraxplorations.com

June 2018
Revised December 2018

North Louisiana Economic Partnership
1900 North 18th Street, Suite 501
Monroe, Louisiana 71201

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey within the Proposed Calhoun Technology Park, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana

FINAL REPORT

BY

Amy Carruth
and Shanda Davidson

Prepared by
TerraXplorations, Inc.
1001 Hampton Gate
Mobile, Alabama 36609

Prepared for
North Louisiana Economic Partnership
1900 North 18th Street, Suite 501
Monroe, Louisiana 71201

Principal Investigator
Kelsey Johnson

TerraX Report No. 2018.072
No lead federal agency (Due Diligence)

June 15, 2018
Revised December 4, 2018

ABSTRACT

Between April 16-26, 2018, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a cultural resources survey of 321 acres (129.9 hectares) within the proposed Calhoun Technology Park in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed by Chris Rivers, Matt Sumrall, Kenny Pearce, Tyler Reece, Lucinda Freeman, and Kelsey Johnson (Principal Investigator).

This is in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The investigation resulted in the recordation of the former North Louisiana Experimental Station/Calhoun Agricultural Center (Site 16OU418), which encompasses the entire project area on both the north and south sides of Highway 80. Within this large site are 16 locations where cultural material was found, along with 26 structures (and two associated outbuildings). Twelve artifact clusters, or loci, occur on the north side of Highway 80, while four are on the south side. Twenty of the structures are located on the north side, with six structures on the south side of the highway. A prehistoric isolated find also exists within this large historic site.

The Calhoun Agricultural Center provided education and support for farmers, but the activities performed at the station did not contribute to the broad patterns of agricultural history, so it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A. The station is not associated with a person or persons important to agricultural history, so it is also not eligible under Criterion B. Most of the historic buildings have had un-sympathetic changes or have been removed. The remaining buildings are void of any stylistic details or any outstanding architectural or artistic qualities and are utilitarian in form, function, and style. Structure numbers 37-02567 through 37-02580 were evaluated. The center is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. There does not appear to be any archaeological research potential and Site 16OU418 is considered ineligible under Criterion D. Therefore, it is the opinion of TerraX that the Calhoun Agricultural Center is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by the North Louisiana Economic Partnership of Monroe, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Calhoun Technology Park in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was conducted between April 16-26, 2018, by Chris Rivers, Matt Sumrall, Kenny Pearce, Wade Tidwell, Lucinda Freeman, and Kelsey Johnson (Principal Investigator). 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 investigation was conducted to support the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. This is a due diligence study with no lead federal agency.

The total project area, encompassing approximately 321 acres (129.9 hectares), is located just south of I-20 on both the north and south sides of U.S. Highway 80 in Calhoun, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). The project area is found within Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35 in Township 18 North, Range 1 East as seen on the 1994 Calhoun, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.2). Disturbances in the project area include past agricultural activities, gas pipeline placement, road construction, and structure razing and construction. Photographs depicting the present state of the land within the project area are provided (Figures 1.3-1.8).

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

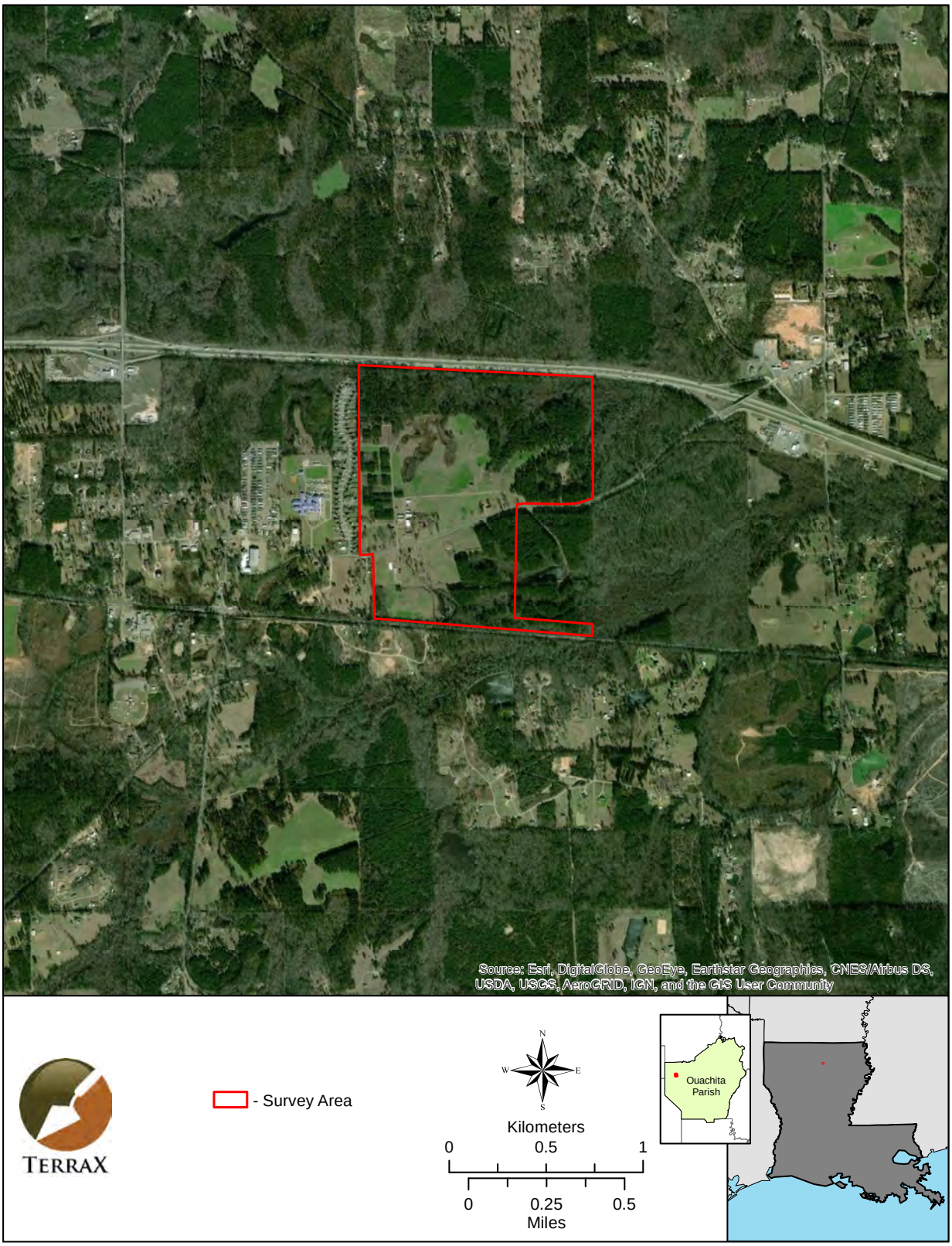

Figure 1.1. *Aerial image showing the project area.*

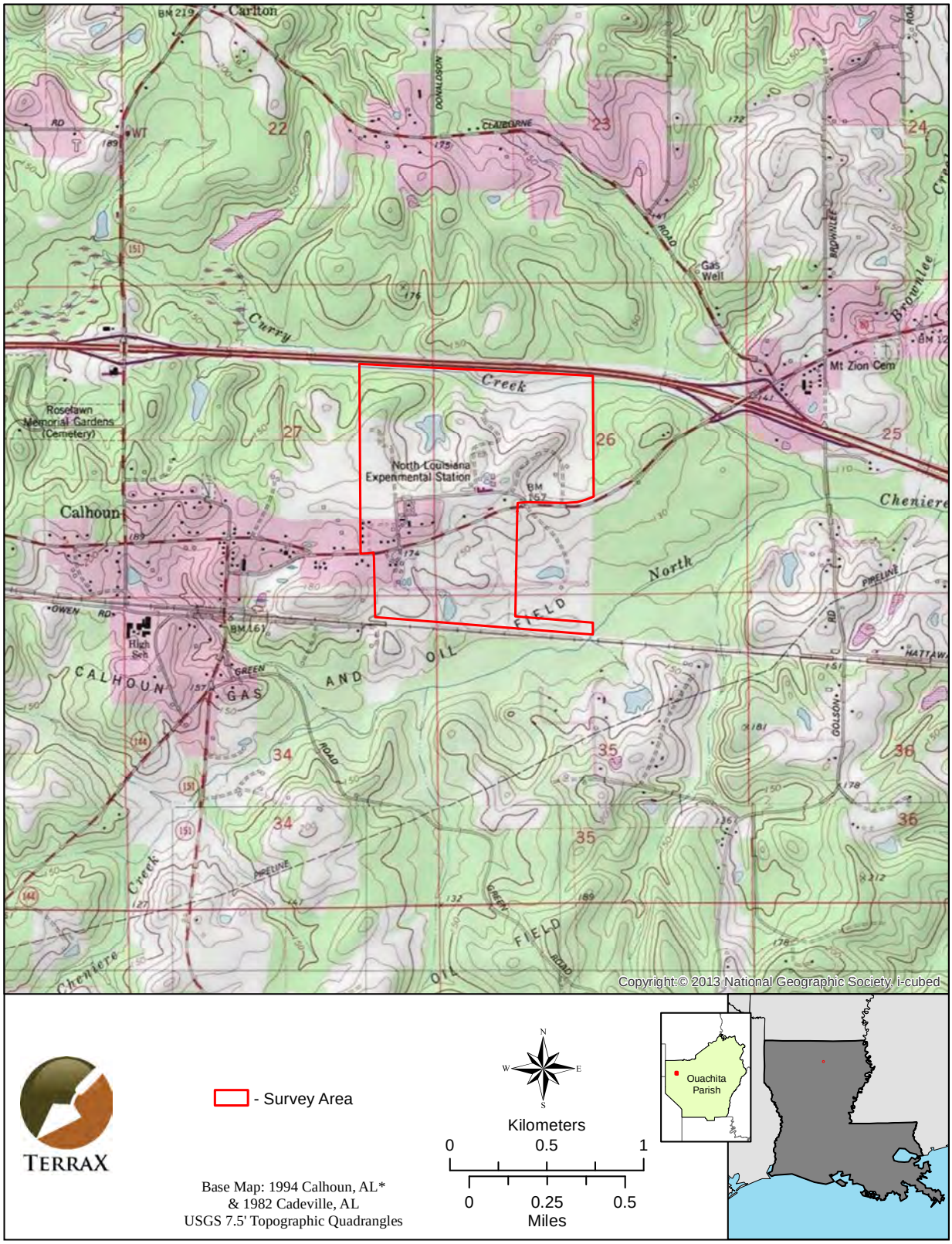

Figure 1.2. *Topographic map showing the project area.*

Figure 1.3. *View of field in north-central portion of study area, facing south.*

Figure 1.4. *View of old paved road in north-central portion of study area, facing west-southwest.*

Figure 1.5. *View of gas pipeline marker in northwest-central portion of study area, facing west.*

Figure 1.6. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 2, Foundation #2, facing north.*

Figure 1.7. *View of planted pines in northwestern portion of study area, facing west.*

Figure 1.8. *View of Curry Creek in northern portion of study area, facing east.*

CHAPTER 2
PROJECT AREA ENVIRONMENT

The project area is located in north Louisiana in Ouachita Parish, and is composed of Eocene clays, silts, and sands (Figure 2.1). The study area falls within the South Central Plains ecoregion, which is composed of rolling plains interspersed with fluvial terraces, bottomlands, sandy low hills, and low cuestas. Within this ecoregion, further divisions place the project area in the Tertiary Uplands. These are underlain by poorly consoldiated Tertiary coastal plain deposits in the uplands, while the bottomlands and terraces contain Quaternary alluvium, terrace deposits, or loess. Historically, upland areas contained shortleaf pine/ hardwood forests, but today much is in pine plantations. Trees naturally found in the area include shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, southern red oak, post oak, black oak, white oak, hickories, and sweetgum. Understory vegetation includes American beautyberry, sumac, greenbriar, and hawthorn. The region is cut by numerous small streams (Daigle et al. 2006).

The project area is in the Ouachita River drainage basin. Elevations in the project area range from about 120 to 190 ft above mean sea level. Curry Creek runs through the northern portion of the project area and there is a large pond in the northwestern section. The western section contains some planted pines and the northern portion around the creek is primarily wooded, as is the eastern portion. The central and west-central portions contain fields with some structures. A few ponds exist in the southern and southwestern portions of the project area.

A review of the Web Soil Survey (2018) identified four soil types within the project area (Figure 2.2). Over a third of the project area (38 percent) contains Ruston-Lucy association, undulating (Ru). This well drained soil is found on uplands and is mainly used for pine plantations. Slightly less than one-quarter (23 percent) of the project area contains Ora-Savannah association, gently rolling (Os). This moderately well drained soil occurs on wide smooth tops and short sides of ridges. It is well suited for pines. Guyton-Rosebloom complex, frequently flooded (Gy), is found on floodplains of streams west of the Ouachita River in the parish. Twenty percent of the project area contains this soil. It is poorly drained and its uses are limited due to wetness and flooding. About 17 percent of the project area land is in Ruston-Lucy association, hilly (Ry). This soil is well drained and occurs on narrow ridgetops and long slopes in upland areas. Most is in pine forests (Matthews et al. 1974).

The climate throughout Ouachita Parish is characterized as mild, humid subtropical with a relatively wet winter and spring, being drier in summer and fall. Winters are generally mild, but most summer days equal or exceed 90° Farenheit (F). Average precipitation throughout the year measures 50.5 inches. Infrequent snowfall measures from 1 to 4 inches (Matthews et al. 1974).

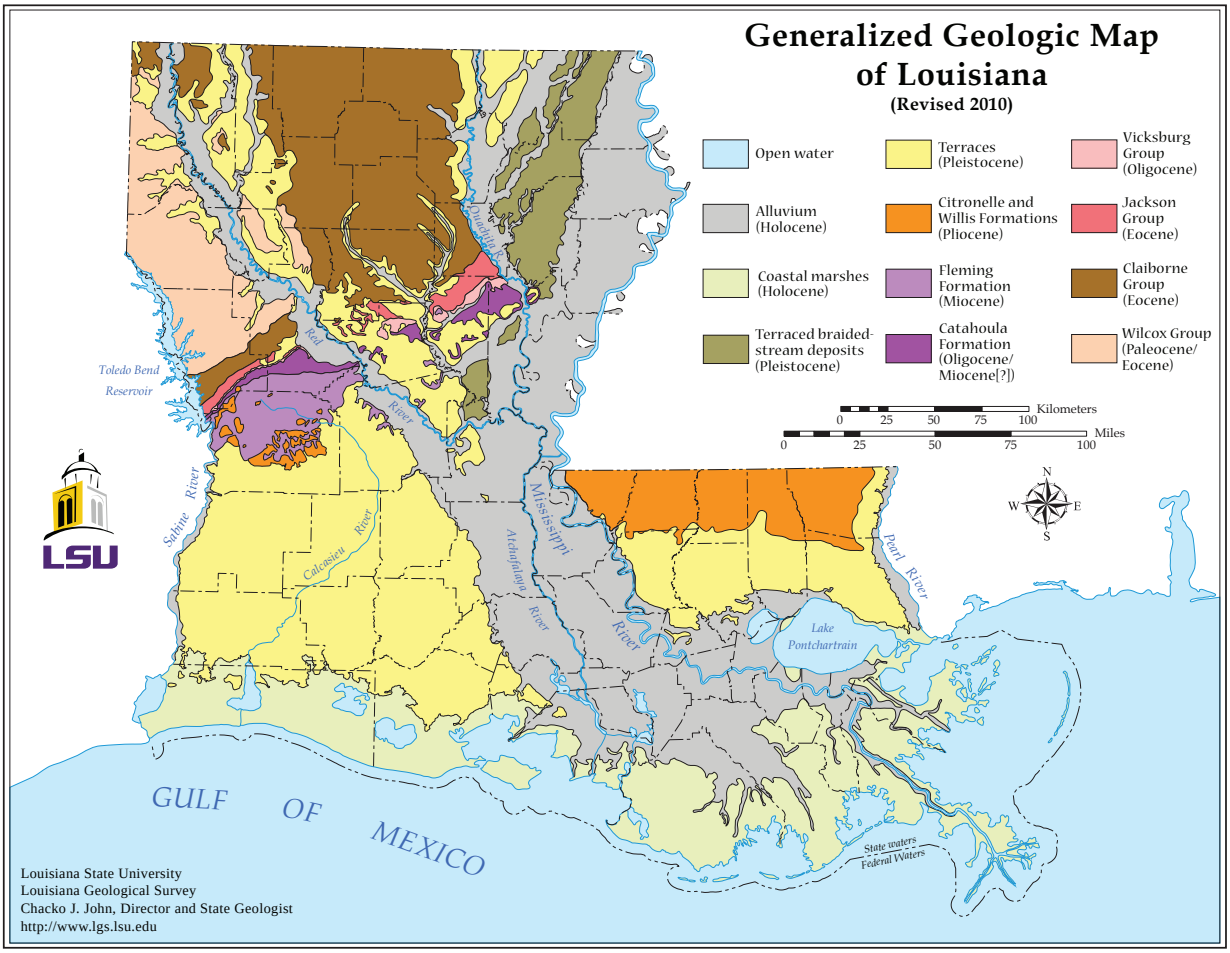

Figure 2.1. *Geologic map of Louisiana (Louisiana Geological Survey 2008).*

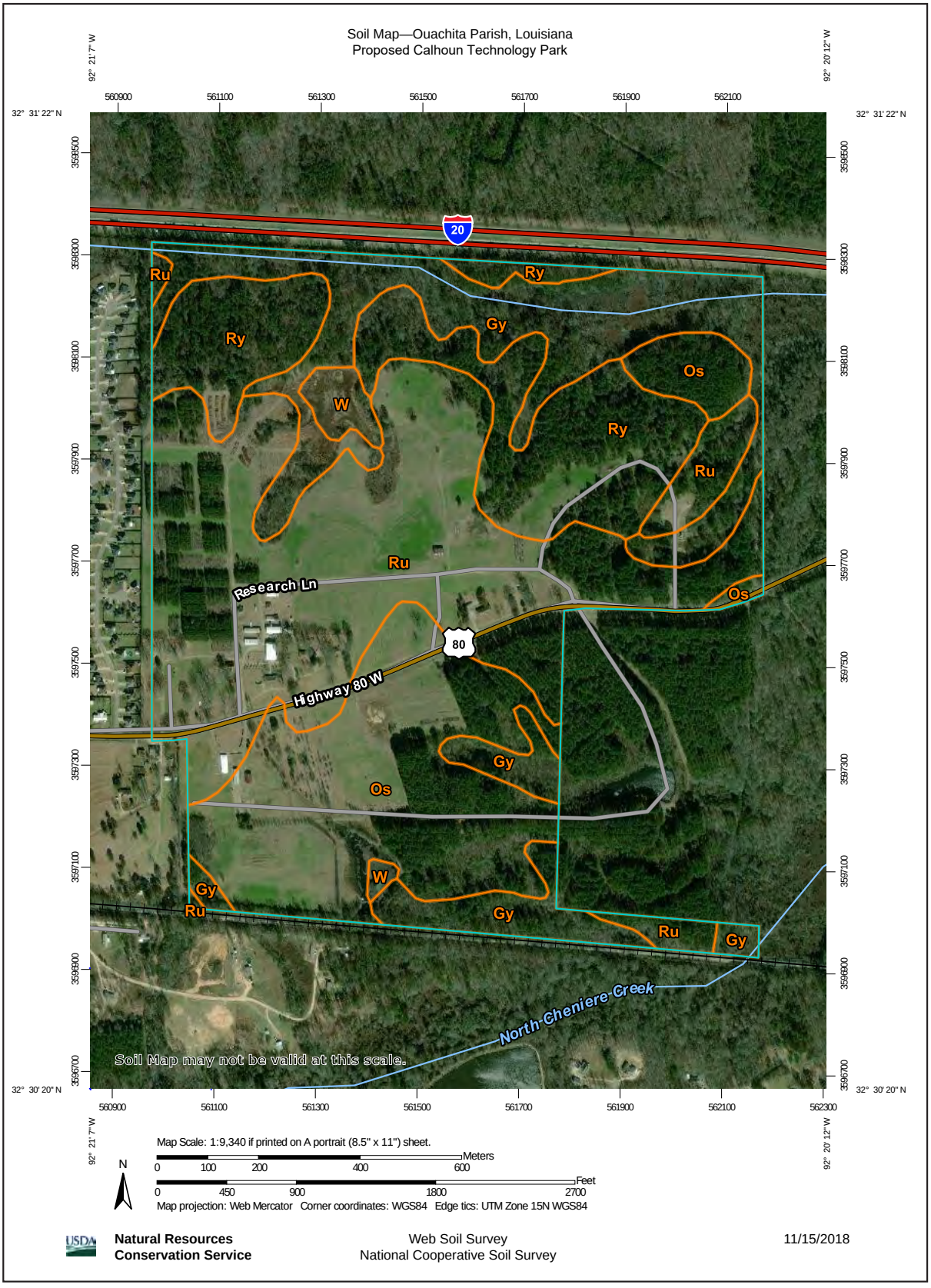

Figure 2.2. *Map depicting soil types within the project area.*

CHAPTER 3
CULTURAL HISTORY

PALEOINDIAN (10,000 TO 6000 B.C.). The earliest substantial human occupation in the Western Hemisphere is defined as the Paleoindian period. In Louisiana, and generally in the Southeast, this period has provisionally been grouped into three broad temporal categories defined as Early, Middle, and Late or transitional subperiods (Anderson 1996; O'Steen et al. 1986:9).

The population of the Paleoindian period was highly adaptive, mobile hunter-gatherers whose ancestors had migrated from Siberia into North America between 12,000 to 10,000 B.P. This migration is believed to have occurred during a geologic period, the Pleistocene Epoch, when glaciers were expanding and retreating from fluctuations in the climate from cold to warm episodes (Anderson et al. 1990). The population movements were presumably made possible when the colder periods of the Pleistocene Epoch captured large quantities of the earth's water in glaciers. This lowered sea levels and exposed large portions of the continent; allowing human populations to follow the Pleistocene mammals across the Americas.

Paleoindian occupations are usually represented by the presence of a specialized type of projectile point. These points are large and feature channels or flutes that are created by the removal of a long, vertical flake from the center of one or both faces of the point (Walthall 1980). Point types indicative of this period and region are Clovis, Folsom, Quad, Dalton, Plainview, and Scottsbluff (Gagliano and Gregory 1965). The size of the points reflects the hunting strategy of these early inhabitants which focused on hunting large Pleistocene mammals. Bones of large Pleistocene vertebrates (mastodon, mammoth, ground sloth, etc), which are contemporaries of the Paleoindians, are found in alluvial and backswamp deposits (Gagliano and Gregory 1965). Paleoindian sites are rare in Louisiana.

THE MESOINDIAN (6000 TO 2000 B.C.). The three sub-periods of the Archaic period proper are believed to roughly approximate the transition from highly mobile, camp-based collector life-ways to more sedentary and opportunistic foraging life-ways.

During the Early Archaic period it is reasonable to assume there was a trend towards a more sedentary lifeway. Considering the cultural material typically present from this time period, we find a change in the biface from the previous period to be the most evident change. Rather than the long, fluted blades from the Paleoindian period, the Early Archaic bifaces have well-documented pan-regional sequences that includes the Side-Notched Tradition, the Corner-Notched Tradition, and the Bifurcate Tradition. The spears used by the Mesoindians were different than those of the earlier period; they were shorter, had a greater variety of stone points crafted from locally available stone, and were more simply crafted (Neuman and Hawkins 1982). Bone, antler, and shell tools and ornaments were also added to the tool assemblage during this period.

NEOINDIAN (2000 B.C. TO A.D. 1600). Southeastern archaeologists generally distinguish the beginning of the Neoindian period (ca. 2250 to 1950 B.P.) by the introduction and regular use of stamped pottery and increased ceremonialism in ritual events and mortuary practices. During the Neoindian period, the introduction and intensification of horticulture, construction of earthworks, and elaboration of artistic expression and burial ritual are all thought to be related to a reorganization of social structure. The advent of horticulture would have meant that, at least for part of the year, groups would have had to remain sedentary in order to plant, tend, and harvest crops. Shell and earthen mounds were now regularly built throughout this area of Louisiana.

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

The Poverty Point Culture (2000 B.C. to 700 B.C.) is named after the well-documented Poverty Point Site (16WC5) in Louisiana. During this culture, Indians lived in small, dispersed groups, while others built and maintained regional centers. These centers served as ceremonial, political, and trade areas. Gibson (1974) suggested this was the first time that a chiefdom was established. Trade across large areas is evidenced by copper from the Great Lakes; quartz crystals, novaculite, hematite, and magnetite from Missouri and Arkansas; gray chert from Ohio; and steatite from Alabama. Unique tools recognized to this culture include oval-shaped stone plummets that were presumably used as net weights or clay cooking balls. Neuman and Hawkins (1982) point out that this culture also includes planned villages, clay figurines, stone beads, pendants, and microtools.

The Tchefuncte Culture (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) followed the Poverty Point Culture and is set apart from early cultures by being the first Louisiana Indians to manufacture large amounts of pottery. In coastal Louisiana, the shell middens are located in two primary areas, the Pontchartrain Basin around Grand Lake, and along the midden reaches of the Vermilion River (Hunter et al. 1991). The pottery was used to store and stew foods in a much more efficient manner. Unlike the previous Poverty Point Culture, the Tchefuncte Indians did not rely on imported trade materials to make tools and ornaments, instead they used local materials (Neuman and Hawkins 1982).

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

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

The Plaquemine Culture (A.D. 1200 to 1700) takes its name from the Medora Site (16WBR1), which is found in the town of Plaquemine, Louisiana. This period was witness to the zenith of eastern Woodland culture in terms of organization and complexity. During this time an almost simultaneous florescence occurred over many parts of the Southeast, resulting in the development of large, hierarchical societies centered at impressive mound complexes, such as Cahokia in present-day Illinois, Spiro in Oklahoma,

Moundville in Alabama, and Etowah in northwest Georgia. Differentiating the Plaquemine culture further from their earlier Troyville-Coles Creek ancestors is seen in the brushing and engraving techniques observed in their pottery (Smith et al. 1983).

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

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION (A.D. 1542 TO 1699). By the time Europeans made contact with the inhabitants of North America, the people living in this area had developed a complex society with a trade network that brought in exotic items from across the continent (Buxton and Crutchfield 1985). Trading paths connected villages and these would later be used by European explorers and settlers to enter the area. In 1543, the remains of the De Soto expedition crossed the Red River possibly at Shreveport or just north of the Arkansas-Louisiana border on their way to Mexico. They turned around, recrossed the Red River, and headed southward toward the Gulf of Mexico (Brain 1985; Hudson 1989; Hudson et al. 1989; Newkirk and Mueller 1981).

After De Soto, the next European to enter the Louisiana region was a Frenchman named Robert Cavalier de la Salle. In 1682, his company sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico and encountered native Bayougoula people in modern-day Iberville Parish (Bryant et al. 1982:31-32). La Salle attempted to return to the area two years later, but could not relocate the Mississippi River and eventually became stranded on the Texas Coast. It is thought that survivors of La Salle's party entered the Red River valley. Attempting to locate La Salle's Texas Colony, Henri de Tonti sailed the Red River to Shreveport in 1687. In 1699, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville arrived with the second French expedition of the area. Rather than working south along the Mississippi River, Iberville chose to follow the coast to the Mississippi River and then work north. Iberville travelled up the Mississippi River to modern-day Point Coupee Parish (Bryant et al. 1982:33-36). The following year, Sieur de Bienville visited the Natchitoches area on an expedition. Natchitoches became the first French settlement in the Red River valley in 1714.

COLONIZATION (A.D. 1700 TO 1803). In 1718, John Law, a French proprietor, was given a trade monopoly by French King Louis XV. Law formed his company to settle and develop portions of Louisiana and vigorously sold stock throughout Europe. Most of Law's initial settlements were based along the Mississippi River with trading posts positioned throughout the region. These posts were largely inhabited by European trappers and local Native Americans. Despite Law's efforts, the majority of Louisiana was not truly colonized until France ceded the territory to the Spanish in 1763, following the Seven Years' War (Weinstein and Rivet 1978). By the mid-eighteenth century, frontier trade was replaced by tobacco and indigo commercial agriculture. The slave trade also grew during this period creating a growing concern among white Louisianans (Newkirk and Mueller 1981).

Ouachita Parish shares its name with the Ouachita River, which flows through southern Arkansas and northeastern Louisiana. Poste d'Ouachita was established in 1783 by Don Juan Filhiol, a Frenchman employed by the Spanish colonial government. Filhiol settled at Prairie des Canots (present-day Monroe) in 1785 and began organizing other settlers. He had Fort Miro constructed on his land for protection against the Indians. At the same time, he tried to establish good relations with the Chickasaw and other groups, using trade as a tool. Filhiol was the commandant of Poste d'Ouachita until his retirement in 1800, after which he continued to live on his plantation (LSU AgCenter 2018).

European settlement continued throughout the latter part of the 1700s in Louisiana. These later settlers followed earlier settler patterns of the Acadians, French, Spanish, and other Europeans and selected higher landforms fronting the bayous and rivers (Weinstein and Rivet 1978). In 1800, France regained possession of the Louisiana Territory but they did not retain it for long. On May 2, 1803 the United States signed the Louisiana Purchase treaty with France (Wall 2008).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (A.D. 1803 TO 1860). By 1805, Fort Miro was a town with other traders and merchants taking up residence there. On March 31, 1807, the Territory of Orleans was divided into 19 sub-districts. The very large Ouachita Parish was one of these original 19; later it was broken up into eight other parishes (Morehouse, Caldwell, Union, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, East Carroll, and West Carroll), as settlers entered the area and developed towns and plantations. In 1819 the Americans renamed Fort Miro as the Ouachita Post, before changing it again about a year later to Monroe, after the first steamboat to reach it in travel up the Ouachita River. This event was a pivotal moment in the town's development, as it connected the town to other markets and stimulated its growth (LSU AgCenter 2018).

Louisiana was admitted to the Union in 1812 and American settlement blossomed in the late 1820s and increased in the 1830s, as public lands became available for purchase. This spelled doom for the few remaining Caddo Indians in the valley. In 1835, the Caddo sold one million acres of land and many moved to the Brazos River in Texas. The last remnant of Louisiana Caddo eventually moved to Oklahoma (Newkirk and Mueller 1981).

CIVIL WAR, RECONSTRUCTION, AND POSTBELLUM (A.D. 1861 TO PRESENT). Not much transpired in Ouachita Parish during the Civil War, although there were battles on the Ouachita River further south. In the spring of 1864, Union Commander Foster traveled up the river to Monroe and burned the courthouse, another small public office, and the railroad bridge over the Ouachita River. A diary left by Sarah Lois Wadley confirmed there was no shelling, as was always rumored. She reported there were three gunboats, two barges, and two transports. Other than the theft of all the cotton they could find, the Union troops did not bother civilians (Peppers 2016).

The tenant farm system was established after the Civil War, with most farm enterprises remaining relatively small. The diversion of goods away from the river and onto the railroads caused economic hardships in the formerly prosperous port towns augmented by poor navigation conditions on the river.

By the end of the nineteenth century, river travel was replaced by land roads and railroads. Settlement along the railroad continued to grow into the twentieth century and towns and villages began to emerge as a result. Cotton was soon joined by timber as one of the state's leading exports. During the early twentieth century, Louisiana led the nation in timber production (Newkirk and Mueller 1981).

In 1916, the Monroe natural gas field was discovered, stretching over 500 square miles. For a while, the city of Monroe was known as the natural gas capital of the world as the industry generated many jobs. From 1920 to 1930, the population of Ouachita Parish increased by more than 79 percent, to 54,000 people as migrants arrived for work (LSU AgCenter 2018).

In 1919, George Bolden, an illiterate black man, was accused of writing a "lewd note" to a white woman. He was shot in the leg as a mob closed around him, but he escaped to the then-St. Francis Sanitarium where nuns and nurses defended him with a pistol. The following day he was put on a train to Caddo Parish to be kept safe until his trial. Just outside Monroe, a mob stormed the train and lynched Bolden. Ouachita Parish is number five on the list of most lynchings in the nation, only behind Phillips County, Arkansas; Caddo Parish; Lafourche Parish; and Tensas Parish (Causey 2015).

Delta Airlines, now with corporate headquarters in Atlanta, started in Monroe/West Monroe in 1926 as a crop dusting service. The Chennault Aviation and Military Museum of Louisiana has exhibits on Delta Airlines, the local World War II flight school at Selman Field, and the volunteer combat unit called the Flying Tigers commanded by one-time Monroe resident, General Chennault. Another distinction is that Coca-Cola opened its first bottling plant here. Biedenharn Home and Gardens, the estate of that first Coke bottler, is open to the public as a museum and sculpture garden (LSU AgCenter 2018).

LSU AGRICULTURAL CENTER

The first of three acts that led to the establishment of the Cooperative Extension Service was the Morrill Act, which was signed by President Lincoln in 1862. This established state land-grant colleges for the purpose of teaching engineering and agriculture (Melancon 2015). The Hatch Act was passed in 1887, which gave federal land grants to states in order to create a series of agricultural experiment stations. State agricultural stations created under this act were often associated with land-grant state colleges and universities (Newbold 2009). The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 finalized the establishment of the Cooperative Extension Service. This legislation provided federal funding for agricultural outreach to rural communities through land-grant universities. It took the research and results to the community of farmers, homemakers, and young people who did not have access to formal classes or study. Children's clubs sprang up under Junior Extension Services such as Boys' Pig Clubs and Girls' Canning Clubs. These eventually morphed into 4-H Clubs. Exhibits at state fairs and the use of Demonstration Trains widened the scope and the audience. In 1910, Louisiana Demonstration Trains spanned more than 1,000 miles and were attended by approximately 55,000 people in two weeks' time (Melancon 2015).

The North Louisiana Experiment Station opened at Calhoun in 1888 as the first branch of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and later came to be called the LSU AgCenter's Calhoun Research Station. Ouachita Parish donated the land to LSU for agricultural research in 1891. Scientists at the station conducted research on cotton, dairy, peaches, and watermelons, and later on wood products.

The center was home to annual, semi-annual, and monthly meetings of the various agricultural societies, depending on whether it was state-wide or regional. In 1890, women were invited to attend with their farmer husbands for the purpose to organizing an auxiliary society (*The Times*, 20 March 1890). Many newspaper articles were written highlighting the work done at the station. This included experimenting with sugar cane growth on the poorer hill lands (*The Plaquemines Protector*, 21 February 1891). A meeting in 1923 included discussions about cattle ticks and cotton boll weevils. A picnic dinner was prepared by the women of Ouachita Parish (*The Times*, 25 June 1923). It was reported that 300 people attended the August meeting in 1931, which was the best attended in 10 years (*The Monroe News-Star*, 28 August 1931). A 1953 meeting may have been the first that included African American participants. It was announced that the annual field days would have one day set aside for Negro participants. The men would view demonstrations of farm equipment, while the women would see demonstrations on food preparation and freezing (*The Times*, 21 June 1953).

Bill Humble started working at the station in 1951 to run the dairy, while his wife, Jane, worked as a secretary in the office. They lived on the property and raised their two sons there. Humble says there were a dozen or so houses provided for employees and their families; a community of around 50 men, women, and children. Humble rose at 3:30 a.m. in order to milk his herd of Jersey and Guernsey cows. Other duties included loading bales of hay onto wagons, cleaning out barns, and delivering calves. There were special feeds to be mixed, milking machines to be maintained, and milk to be chilled and readied for pickup by Borden Dairy in Monroe (Caverlee 2014).

A 1955 article reviewed some history and features of the Calhoun station, mentioning the Vicksburg-Shreveport & Pacific Railroad passing in front being a key reason for the station's location. It also stated there were once more buildings than in 1955, including a pentagon-shaped pavilion. The annual North Louisiana Fair was held at the location for a number of years. New produce was developed here, such as the famed Calhoun Sweet watermelon, the Calhoun crowder pea, and the Louisiana Purchase pea. Other work at the Calhoun Station involved fertilizers, peaches, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, strawberries, cotton, corn, soybeans, oats, wheat, beef, dairy, poultry, and irrigation (*Monroe Morning World*, 27 February 1955). In 1958, the focus narrowed to three main concerns: dairy, horticulture, and poultry. The dairy aspect was concerned with herd management, feeding, and calf raising. The horticulture work was most concerned with peaches, watermelon, cantaloupe, southern field peas (cowpeas), and tomatoes. To a lesser degree experimentation was done with apples, blueberries, strawberries, Irish potatoes, cucumbers, sweet corn, and beans. The poultry aspect was focused on environment and nutrition (*The Monroe News-Star*, 11 March 1971).

An unusual experiment involved *Arundo donax*, an ornamental member of the giant grass family. This cane is the source of sound for all woodwind musical instruments. Principally imported from the South of France for nine dollars per pound, it should grow fine in Louisiana's climate. It is the curing stage that is the most crucial as the reeds have to be straight, possessing the right texture and vibration quality. The Louisiana stations implemented varying temperatures and humidity levels to see what works best. This work was done primarily in Baton Rouge in cooperation with the LSU School of Music, but used cane grown in Calhoun as well (*Daily World*, 9 May 1963).

The station continued to branch out and change with the times. They began offering free clinics to the public on using native plants in home landscaping. They established an arboretum in 1991 with some 300 species of trees and plants. A one-quarter mile nature trail was implemented in 1996 (*Daily World*, 5 March 1998). Master Gardeners gave talks on butterfly- and earth-friendly plants, offering free refreshments and admittance (*The News-Star*, 16 July 2010).

Unfortunately, budget cuts called for the closing of three of the state's agricultural centers, including the one in Calhoun. The original agreement stipulated that the land and any improvements made to it must be returned to the parish if research ceased, so 320 acres are going back to the Ouachita Parish Police Jury. Local residents would like to see the land used to benefit the community in some way. Their suggestions include a new high school, medical clinic, and a community park and museum (*The News-Star*, 21 September 2011). The LSU AgCenter will continue forestry research on a 57-acre tract that LSU purchased in 1911 to expand the station. This tract has access to U.S. Highway 80. A team of biologists from the University of Louisiana-Monroe have plans to set up a testing facility on some wetlands at the Calhoun Research Station. Officials note that even if the property is sold for other development, wetlands will be exempt from development (Parker 2016).

CHAPTER 4
PREVIOUS RESEARCH

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 Calhoun Technology Park project located in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2018). 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. An examination of the Historic Standing Structure Survey Files at the State Library in Baton Rouge, Louisiana was performed to ascertain whether any historic resources have been recorded within or near the project area. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2018) was conducted.

A search of the LDOA Cultural Resources Viewer (LDOA 2018) listed no previously recorded sites within a mile of the proposed project area. Background research revealed three previously conducted cultural resources survey and two cemeteries within a mile of the study area (Figure 4.1). There are no previously recorded historic structures within one mile.

LDOA# 22-2880. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Gulf South Pipeline Company's Proposed East Texas to Mississippi Expansion Project.* In 2006, The University of Alabama performed this linear survey, which totaled 184 miles within Louisiana. As a result, 14 new archaeological sites were recorded in Louisiana (Watkins 2008).

LDOA# 22-3338. *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the ETC Tiger Pipeline Project: Louisiana Segment.* TRC performed this 158.6 mile study throughout portions of Caddo, De Soto, Red River, Bienville, Ouachita, Richland, and Franklin Parishes in 2009. Six new sites were discovered with one (16BI146) being recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP (Stanyard et al. 2009). None of these sites are near the project area.

LDOA# 22-5186. *Historic Properties Inventory and Documentation for the Kansas City Southern Railroad Calhoun Communications Tower.* Quality Services, Inc. performed this cellular tower survey in 2016. No sites were encountered and no subsurface testing was performed (Behan 2016).

The Mt. Zion Cemetery, located east of the project area, contains about 536 interments and is quite old. The earliest burial date noted was 1820, but this was the only one pre-1850. Multiple graves dated from the 1860s and 1870s with dates extending to 2018. The Roselawn Memorial Gardens Cemetery is a relatively new cemetery that was started in 1970. It is unusual in that it features an area for companion animals. Neither of these cemeteries will be impacted by any activities at the Calhoun site.

Multiple structures appear within the project area on the 1952 Calhoun 15' series topographic map (Figure 4.2). Twelve appear as solid, filled squares and nine are depicted as open, unfilled squares, which may represent outbuildings. No NRHP listed properties are located within a mile of the project area.

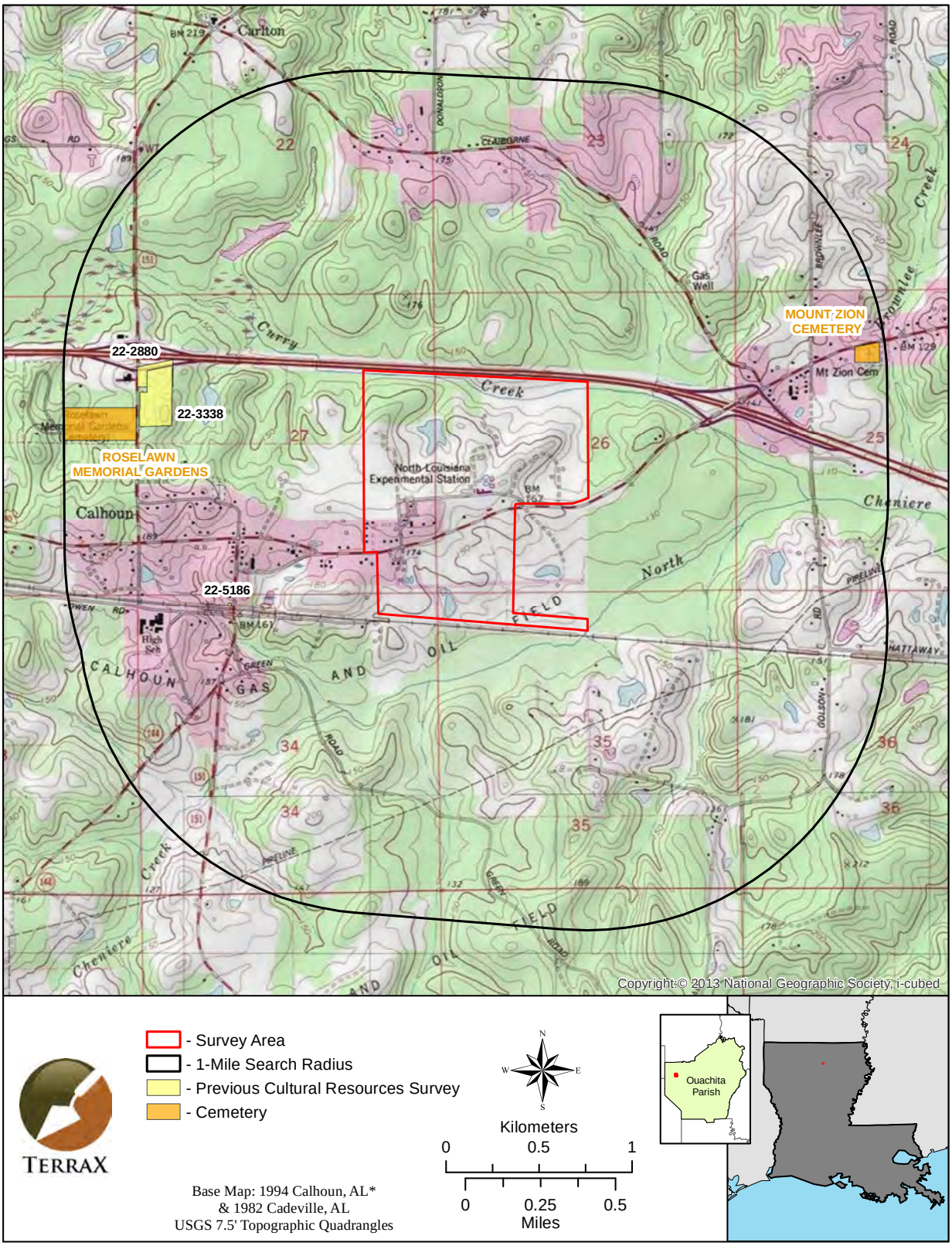

Figure 4.1. *Map showing previous surveys and cemeteries within a one-mile radius of the project area.*

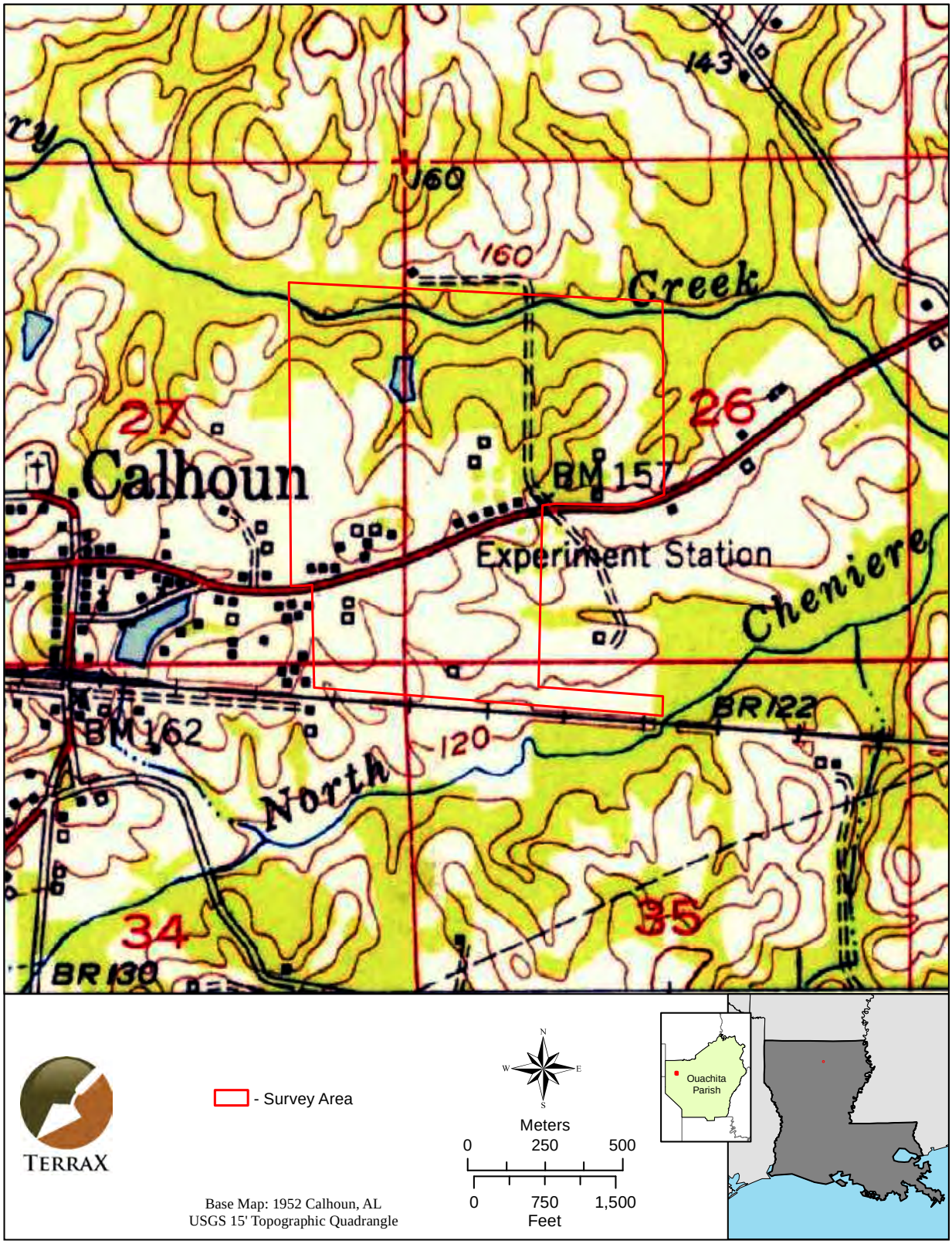

Figure 4.2. *Historic map showing structures within the project area.*

CHAPTER 5
METHODOLOGY

FIELD METHODS

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

Subsurface testing was performed along 30-m interval transects 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. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory. Any archaeological site identified during transecting was further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations were conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests were placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing was conducted until two negative shovel tests were encountered in each direction or until delineations extended beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit was used to record the site center and a sketch map was drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs were taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area.

LABORATORY METHODS AND COLLECTION CURATION

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

RESEARCH METHODS

Dale Frederick and Henry Williams with the Ag Center Facilities Planning provided a non-historic map that showed the property in its current layout, along with a list of what each building was used for or named. Liz Pierre, Senior Vice President of North Louisiana Economic Partnership, provided structure forms from LSU. Attempts to contact persons with knowledge of the history of the property, or historic maps were unsuccessful or unproductive. The historic aerials on historicaerials.com provided an historic overview of the buildings on the property and helped to not only date many of the buildings, but also showed changes to the property over time. In order to provide a historic context and the dates of development for the research station and the agricultural stations in general in Louisiana, historic and current newspapers provided the best and most information. Newspapers cited include the Daily World (Opelousas, Louisiana); the Monroe Morning World, the Monroe News-Star, and The News Star (Monroe, Louisiana); the Ouachita Citizen; The Plaquemines Protector (Pointe a la Hache, Louisiana); and The Times (Shreveport, Louisiana). A general internet search was also conducted, which yielded additional information.

CHAPTER 6
FIELD RESULTS

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 1,437 shovel tests along 67 transects (Figure 6.1). Of these, 1,198 were negative, 27 were positive, and 212 were unable to be excavated due to gravel or paved roads or driveways, buildings, or standing water from a pond or a drainage. A typical shovel test was composed of 25 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay.

The investigation of the subject property led to the recordation of one large historic site that encompasses the entire project area on both sides of Highway 80 (Figures 6.2 and 6.3). There is also a prehistoric isolated find within this large historic site. Site 16OU418 measures approximately 1205-x-1317 m. Most of the project area contained no artifacts, but there are 16 locations where cultural material was found across the large complex, along with 26 structures and two associated outbuildings. Twelve artifact clusters, or loci, occur on the north side of Highway 80 and four on the south side. Twenty standing structures are on the north side and six are located on the south side.

Site 16OU418 represents the North Louisiana Experiment Station, which opened at Calhoun in 1888 as the first branch of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and later came to be called the LSU AgCenter's Calhoun Research Station. It was closed in 2011 due to budget cuts, but was a useful facility to local residents during its existence. See Chapter 3 for more information on the facility.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The following loci are all encompassed by Site 16OU418, which is the entire area of the North Louisiana Experiment Station. The loci are the isolated, dispersed areas where artifacts were recovered.

Locus 1. This locus is represented by surface artifacts (Figure 6.4) and is located in a wooded setting in the northwestern portion of the project area, well away from the buildings of the agricultural complex (Figure 6.5). Using negative Transect 10, Shovel Test 6 as datum, eight delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any subsurface artifacts. All tests were negative and based on surface recoveries, the locus measures approximately 30-x-17 m. The only recovery from the surface was a colorless Mason jar and an aqua glass electrical insulator (see Appendix B for a complete list of artifacts recovered). The Mason canning jar has an Owens-Illinois Glass Company's maker's mark and dates from 1954 to present (Figure 6.6a). The insulator was made by the Hemingray Company, which operated from 1848 until 1972 (Figure 6.6b). Other material noted but not collected included a metal bucket, rusted sheets of tin, modern bottles, and beer cans. A typical shovel test consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam over brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam to 50 cmbs over red (10R 5/8) fine sandy loam. No structures are nearby. No features are present and all artifacts were incidental items recovered from the surface.

Locus 2. This locus is situated in a grassy area with a few trees and is represented by five positive shovel tests, three concrete foundation pads, and a historic standing structure (Figures 6.7-6.10). Using positive Transect 6, Shovel Test 29 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Four additional shovel tests contained artifacts, and these were also tested off of in cardinal directions. The locus measures approximately 100-x-125 m including the historic house and surface features (Figure 6.11). Recoveries were made at depths up to 25 cmbs and include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=3), wire nails (n=5), a ferrous metal bottlecap, colorless container glass (n=3), a fragment of plastic, and undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=3). A typical shovel test consisted of 25

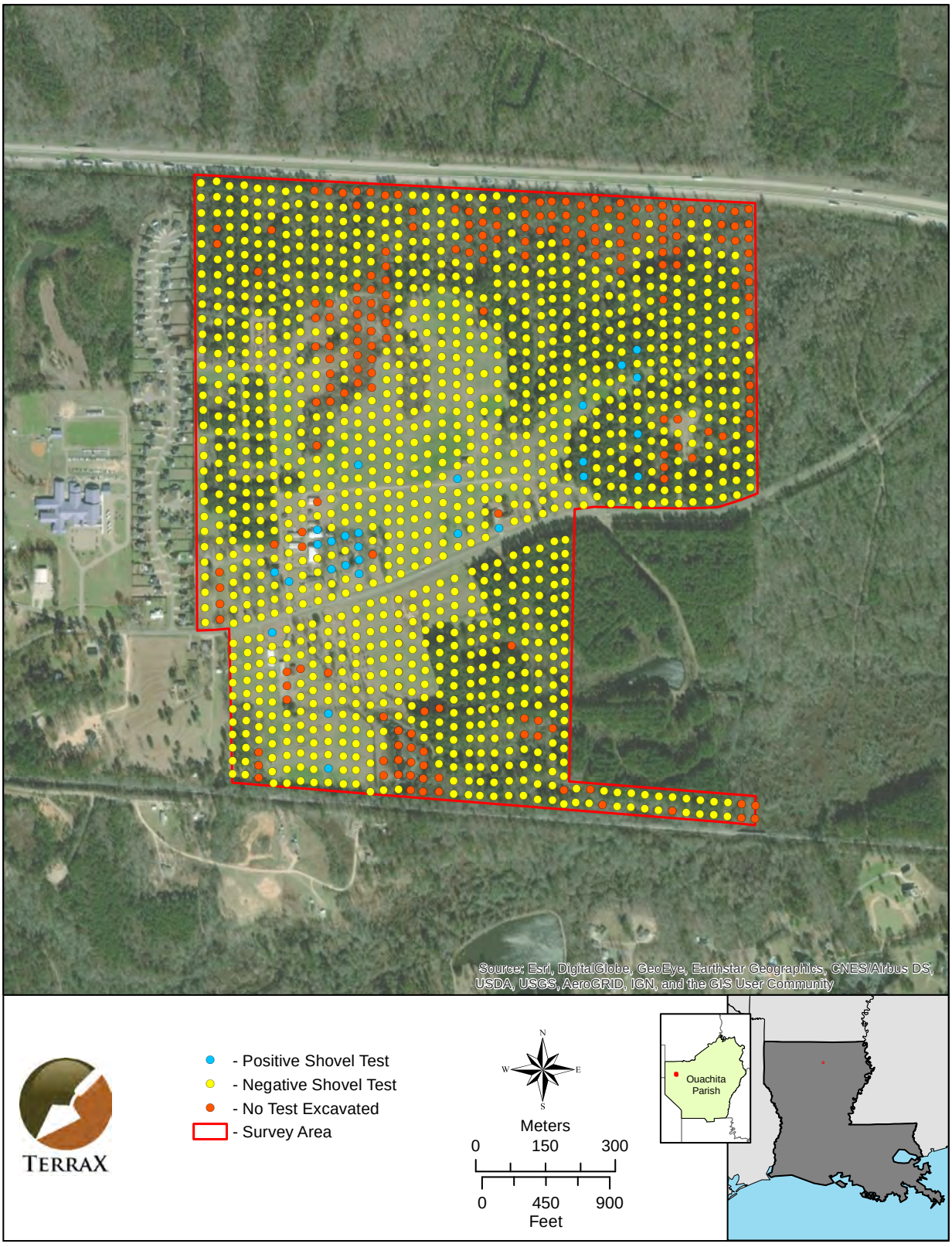

Figure 6.1. *Aerial image showing shovel tests within the project area.*

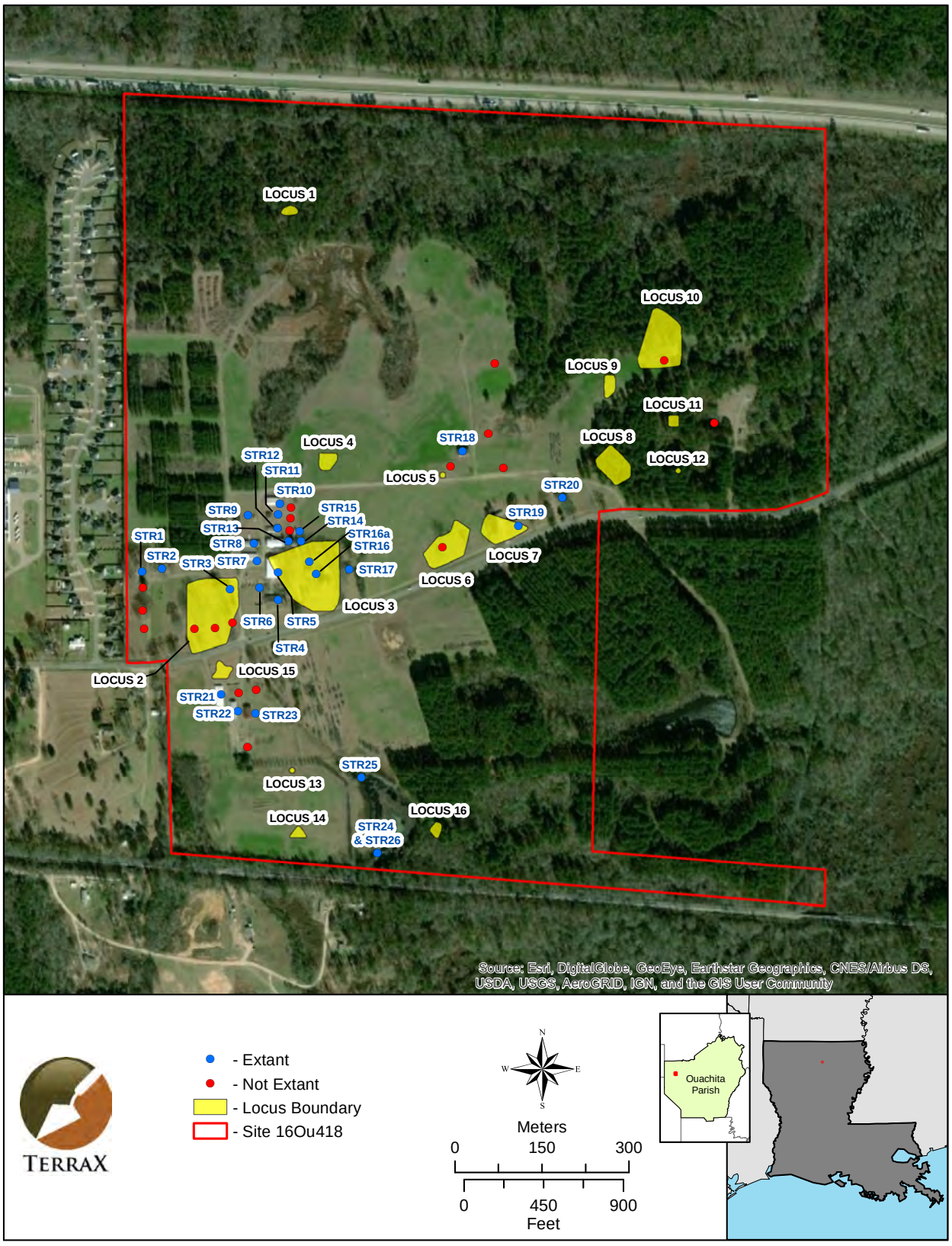

Figure 6.2. *Aerial image showing Calhoun Ag Center Site 16OU418 with loci and structures.*

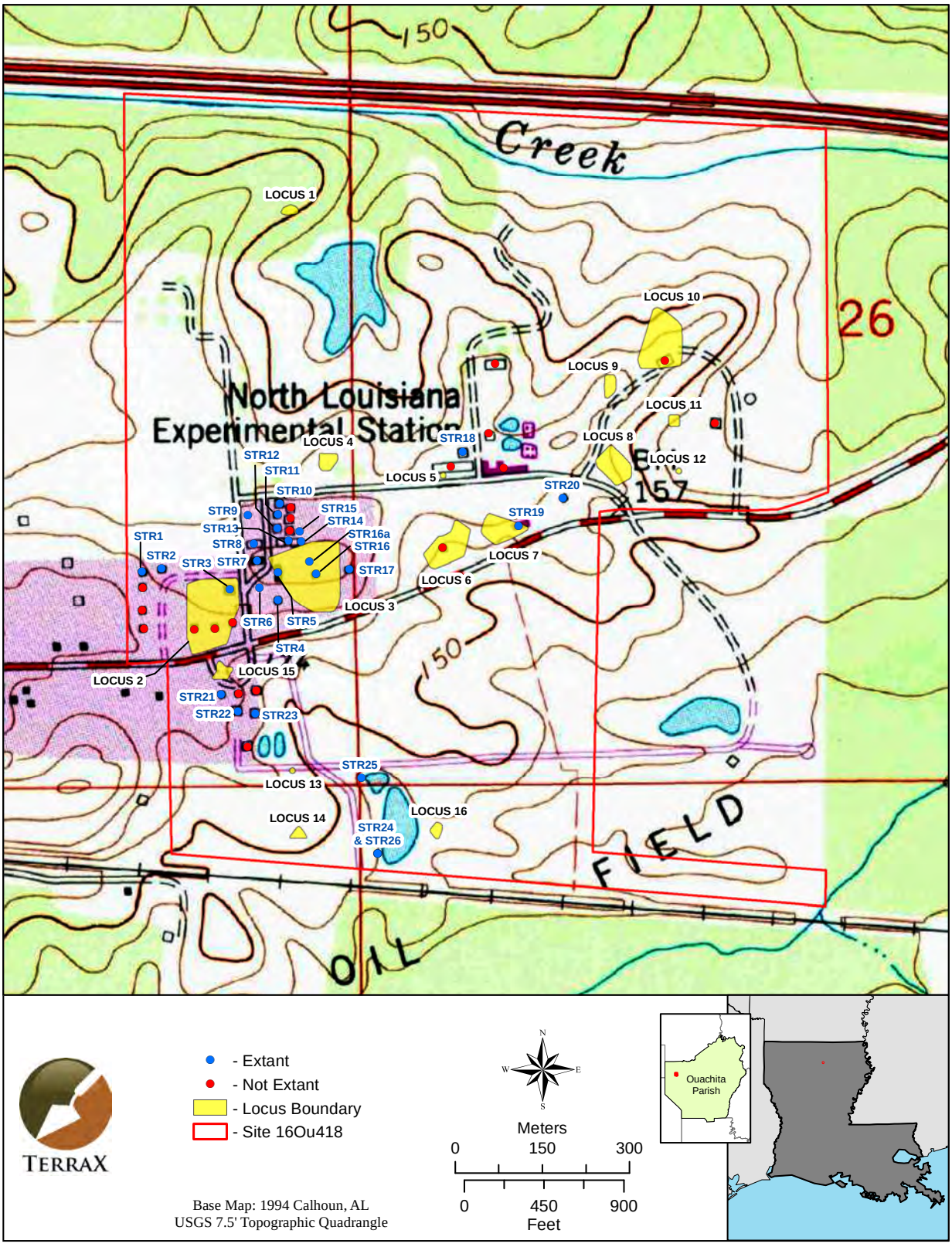

Figure 6.3. *Map showing Calhoun Ag Center Site 16OU418 with loci and structures.*

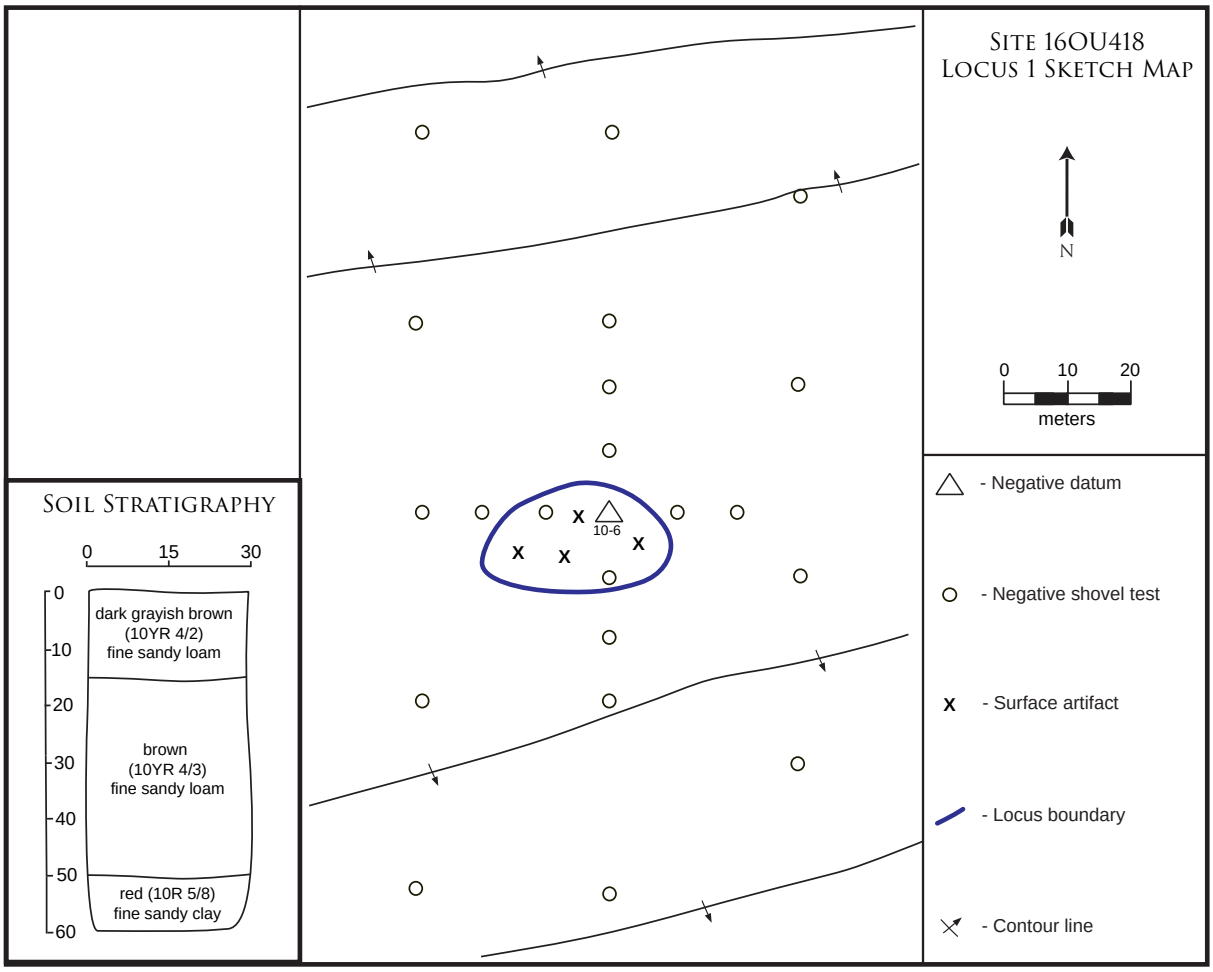

Figure 6.4. *Site 16OU418, Locus 1 sketch map.*

cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) fine sandy loam to 35 cmbs over red (10R 5/8) clay. The foundation pads are represented as standing structures on the 1952 and the 1994 Calhoun topo map, so they were built before 1952 and razed sometime after 1994. The standing structure has been designated as Structure 3 and is a gable ell cottage built in 1951. More information on the standing structures can be found in the Architectural section of this chapter.

Figure 6.5. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 1 from datum, facing north.*

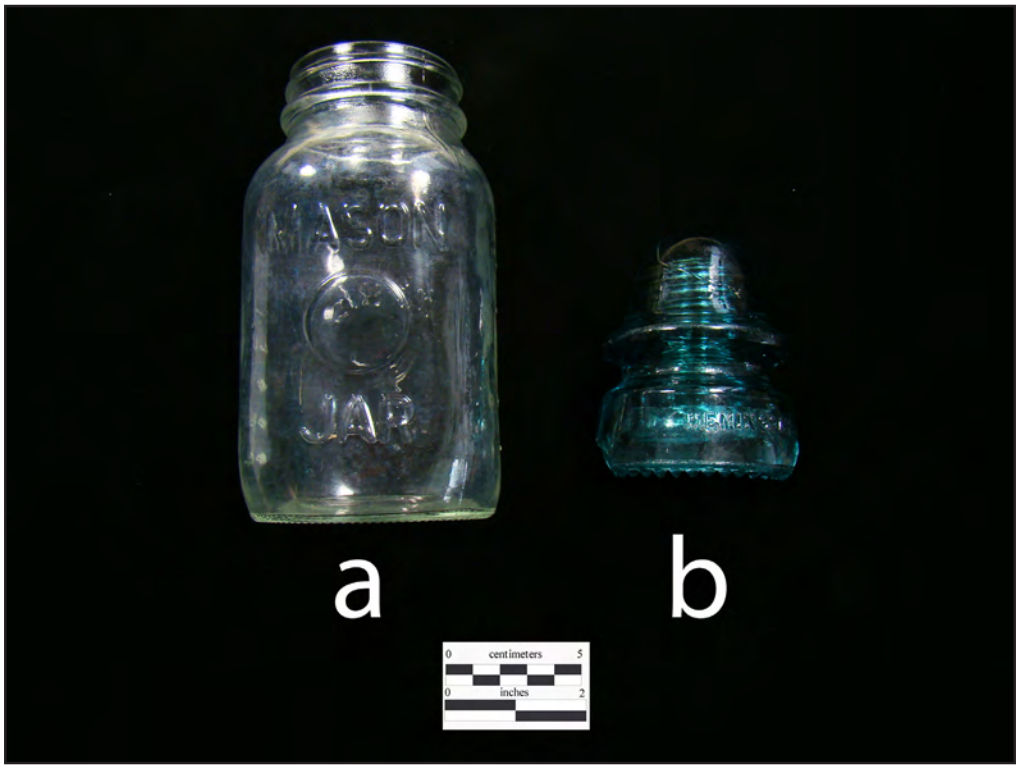

Figure 6.6. *Artifacts from Site 16OU418, Locus 1: a) Mason canning jar; b) aqua Hemingray glass electrical insulator.*

Figure 6.7. *Site 16OU418, Locus 2, facing southwest.*

Figure 6.8. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 2, Foundation pad #1, facing south.*

Figure 6.9. *Site 16OU418, Locus 2, Foundation pad #2, facing west-northwest.*

Figure 6.10. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 2 and Structure 3, facing northwest.*

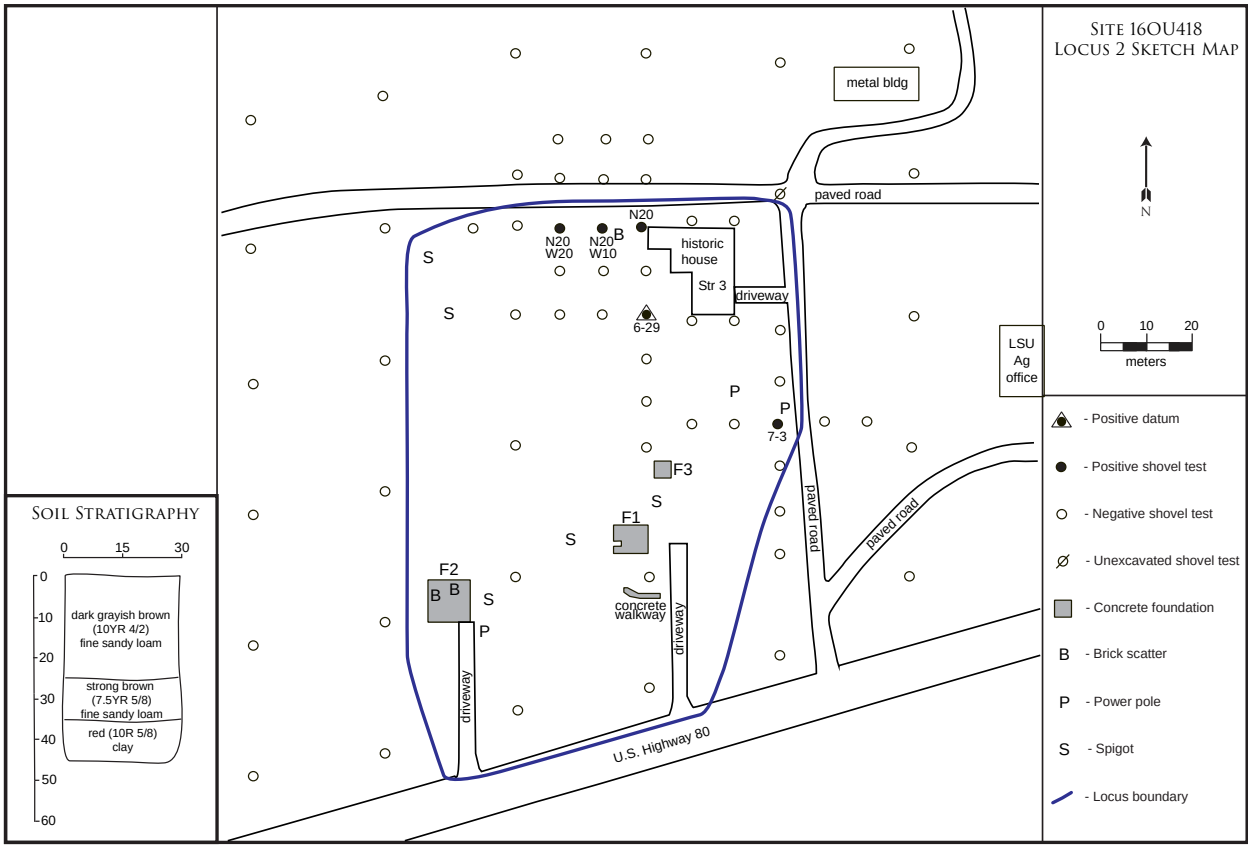

Figure 6.11. *Site 16OU418, Locus 2 sketch map.*

Locus 3. This locus is represented by 39 positive shovel tests and three historic standing structures (Figure 6.12). A network of paved and unpaved driveways and roads are present within the locus and the setting is a manicured grassy lawn with a few trees (Figure 6.13). The locus measures approximately 120-x-120 m. Using positive Transect 11, Shovel Test 3 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Material was recovered from Strata I and II at depths up to 45 cmbs and consisted of undifferentiated brick fragments (n=70), a cut nail fragment, wire nails/fragments (n=28), window glass (n=21), undecorated whiteware (n=9), undecorated porcelain (n=5), decal porcelain (n=2), brown annular banded yellowware (n=1), Bristol stoneware (n=3), unglazed stoneware (n=2), a fragment of terracotta, colorless container glass (n=34, including a wide mouth external thread finish), olive green container glass (n=28), aqua container glass (n=13), amber container glass (n=9), milk glass (n=1), a ferrous metal band/strap, a fragment of ferrous metal wire, and undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=6). A typical shovel test consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam over red (10R 5/8) clay. The standing structures consist of a Ranch house (Structure 16) and associated shed (Structure 16a), and a metal building (Structure 5). The structures will be discussed in the following section on Architecture.

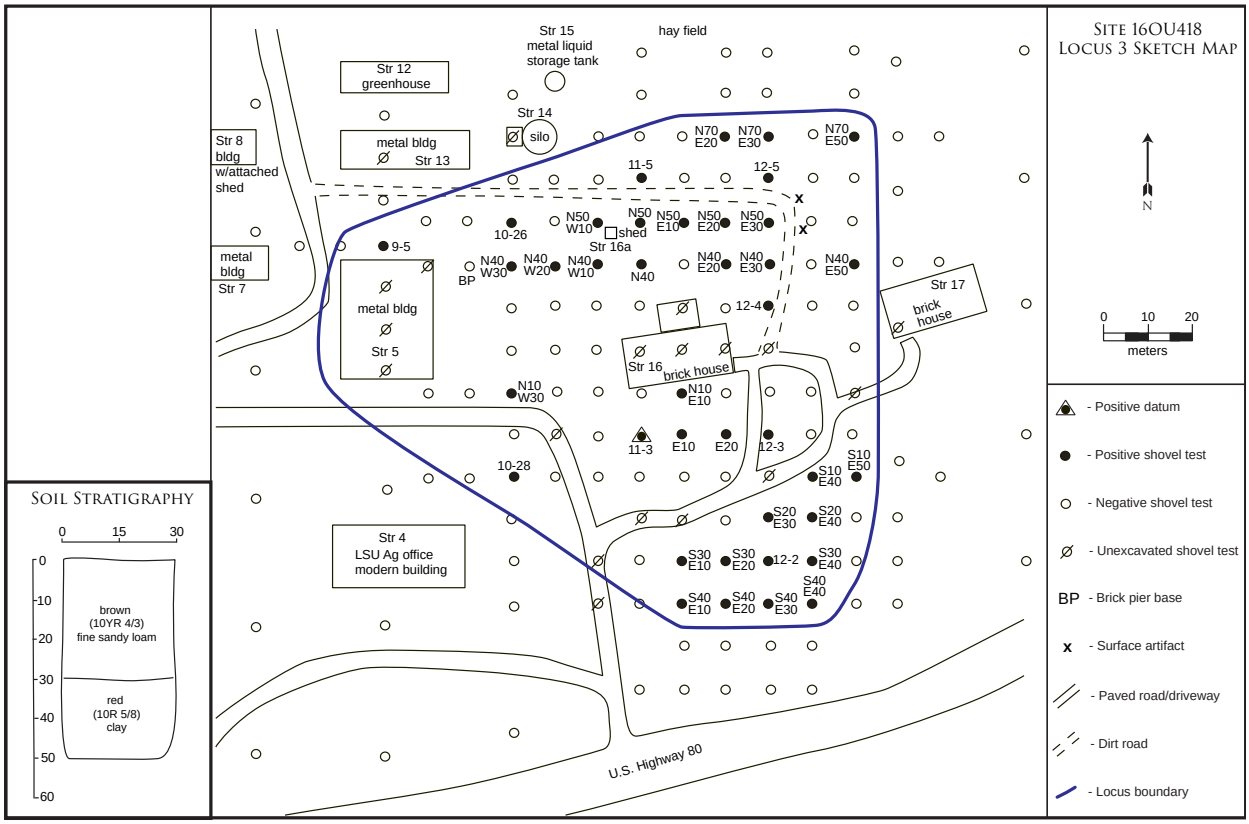

Figure 6.12. *Site 16OU418, Locus 3 sketch map.*

Figure 6.13. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 3 from datum, facing northwest.*

Locus 4. This locus measures approximately 30-x-30 m and is located in a grassy field that is well north or west of any structures (Figures 6.14 and 6.15). Using positive Transect 12, Shovel Test 10 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Six additional shovel tests contained artifacts, and these were also tested off of in cardinal directions. The material was recovered from Strata I and II to 30 cmbs and includes undifferentiated brick fragments (n=22), window glass (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=6), colorless container glass (n=5), aqua container glass (n=1), amethyst container glass (n=1), a fragment of terracotta, and a fragment of plastic. A typical shovel test consisted of 30 cm of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy loam over red (10R 5/8) sandy clay. Many artifacts showed evidence of being burned or melted. As no historic or modern structures are located nearby, this may be the remnants of an area where trash was dumped and later burned.

Figure 6.14. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 4 from datum, facing west.*

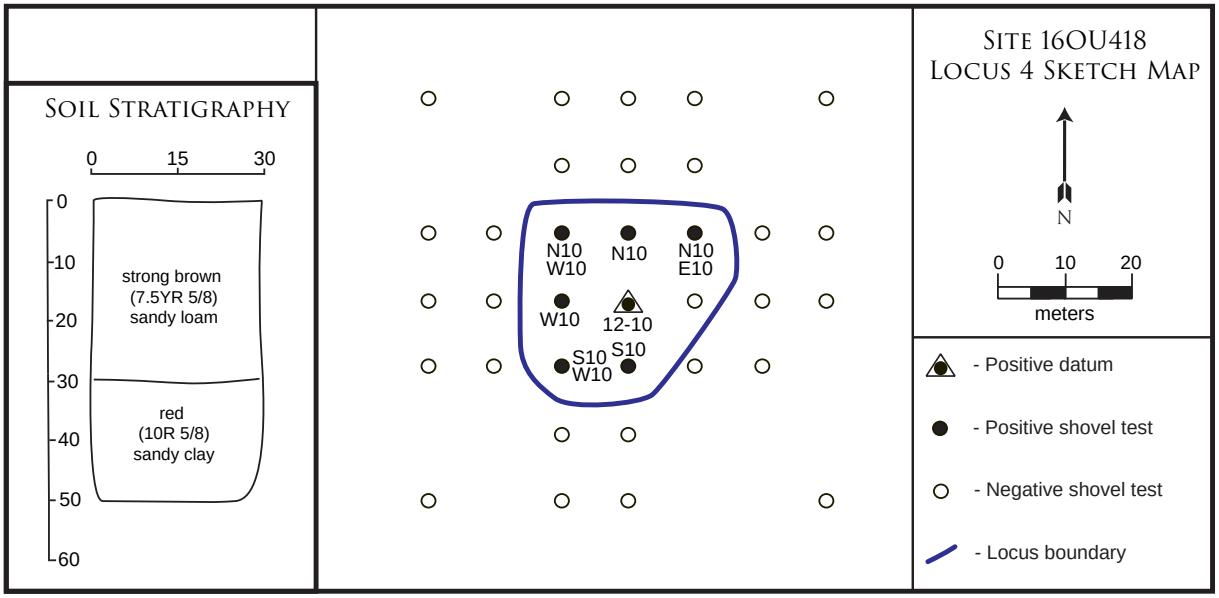

Figure 6.15. *Site 16OU418, Locus 4 sketch map.*

Locus 5. This locus is situated in a grassy area and is represented by a single positive shovel test (Figures 6.16 and 6.17). Using positive Transect 19, Shovel Test 23 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. No additional material was found and the locus measures 10-x-10 m. The recovery consisted of a fragment of amethyst container glass found in Stratum I between 0-15 cmbs. A typical shovel test consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay. A non-extant large building was once located immediately to the north, and there is an extant poultry storage building just to the north of that. Both appear on the 1994 Calhoun topo map and the extant structure (Structure 18) is non-historic. See the Architectural section of this chapter for more information on Structure 18.

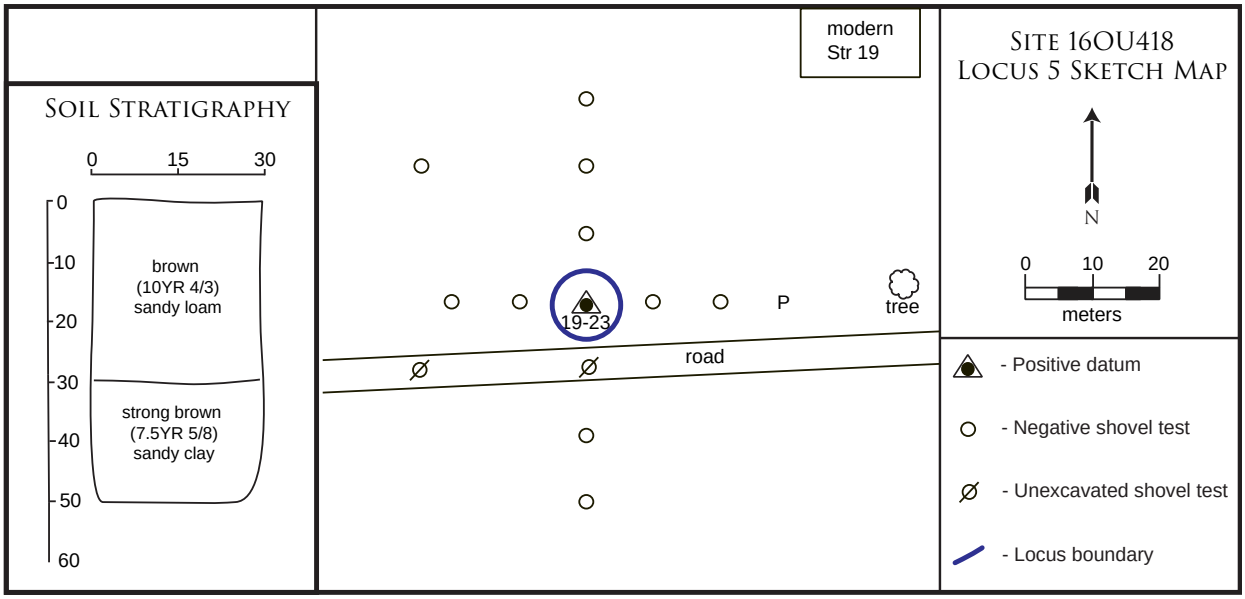

Figure 6.16. *Site 16OU418, Locus 5 sketch map.*

Figure 6.17. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 5 from datum, facing north.*

Locus 6. This locus is represented by 23 positive shovel tests and is located in a grassy field just north of Highway 80 (Figures 6.18 and 6.19). The locus measures approximately 80-x-68 m. Using positive Transect 19, Shovel Test 26 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Material was recovered from Strata I and II at depths up to 50 cmbs and consisted of undifferentiated brick fragments (n=38), a concrete block fragment, machine cut nails (n=3), wire nails (n=37), a bolt, window glass (n=11), relief molded porcelain (n=1) (Figure 6.20a), Bristol stoneware (n=1), Albany slipped stoneware (n=2) (Figure 6.20b), undecorated whiteware (n=1), blue transfer print whiteware (n=1), colorless container glass (n=55, including one with small mouth external thread finish and one with machine made brandy finish), amber container glass (n=14), aqua container glass (n=2), green container glass (n=2), amethyst container glass (n=1), milk glass (n=6, including one with Hazel Atlas mark [1923-1982]) (Figure 6.21b), milk glass canning jar lid liner fragments (n=7), a glass marble (Figure 6.21a), a ferrous metal buckle, fence staples (n=3), fragments of wire (n=7), a clothes pin spring, aluminum pull tabs (n=2), a piece of slag, plastic fragments (n=6), fiberboard (n=5), undifferentiated brass (n=1), undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=7), chert shatter (n=2), and a chert Ellis projectile point (Late Archaic-Early Woodland) (Figure 6.22). A typical shovel test consisted of 35 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay to 50 cmbs over red (10R 5/8) clay. A structure appears to have once been in this location, but is no longer extant. It appears on the 1994 Calhoun topo map but no trace of it was noted during this survey. The 1952 Calhoun topo map shows a row of five structures along the highway and this locus seems to represent the westernmost structure. It may have been a row of houses for farmers or employees.

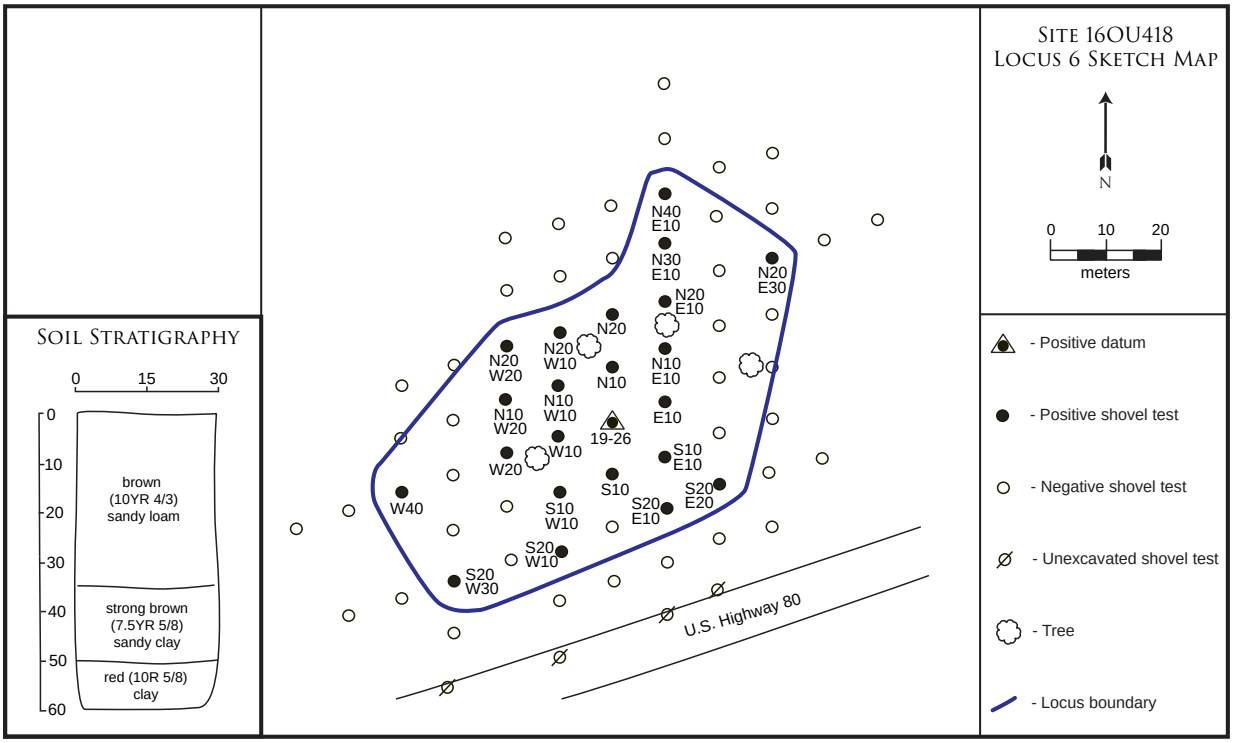

Figure 6.18. *Site 16OU418, Locus 6 sketch map.*

Figure 6.19. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 6 from datum, facing west.*

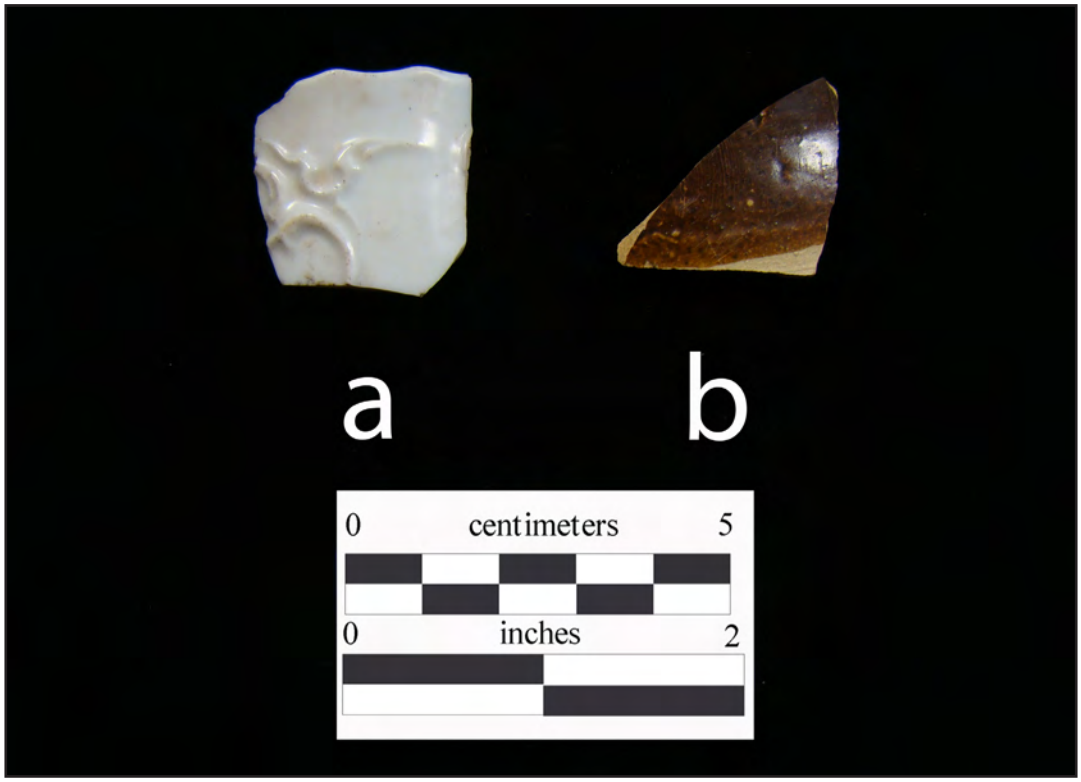

Figure 6.20. *Ceramics from Site 16OU418, Locus 6: a) relief molded porcelain; b) Albany slipped stoneware.*

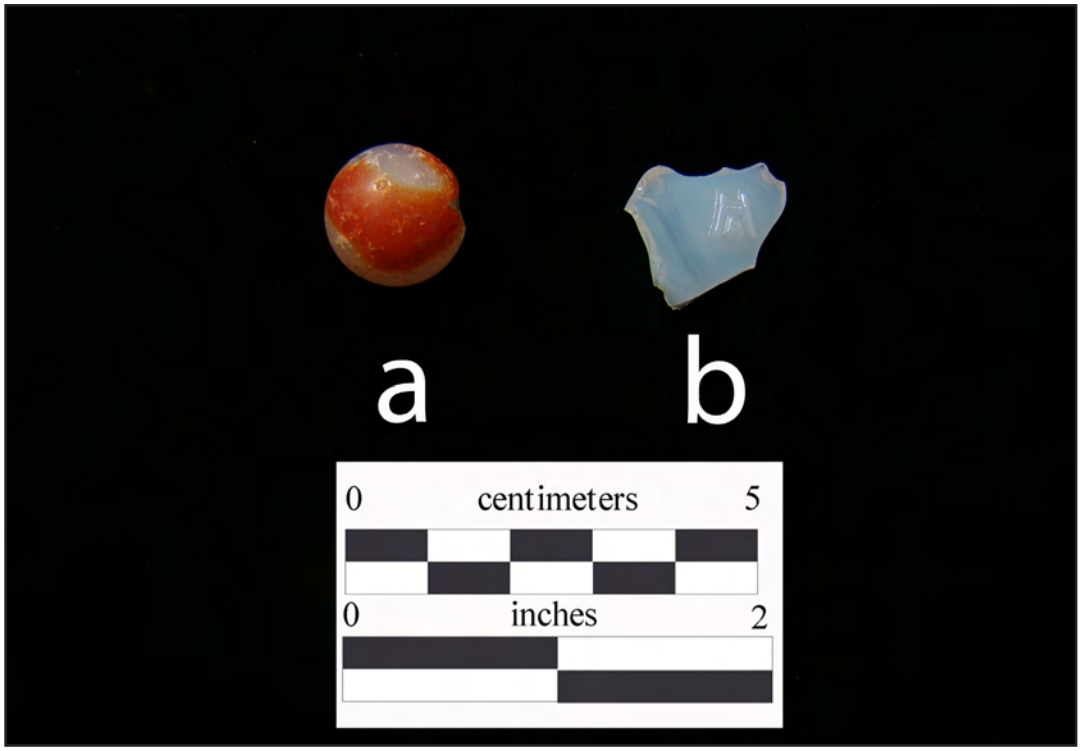

Figure 6.21. *Glass from Site 16OU418, Locus 6: a) glass marble; b) milkglass with Hazel-Atlas maker's mark.*

Figure 6.22. *Chert Ellis projectile point from Site 16OU418, Locus 6.*

Locus 7. This locus is situated in a grassy area near a modern extension office just north of Highway 80 (Figure 6.23). Using positive Transect 22, Shovel Test 1 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Twelve additional shovel tests contained artifacts, and these were also tested off of in cardinal directions. The locus measures approximately 80-x-53 m (Figure 6.24). Recoveries were made at depths up to 40 cmbs and include undifferentiated brick fragments (n=14), mortar (n=3), machine cut nails (n=3), wire nails (n=12), window glass (n=6), earthenware (n=1), relief molded yellowware (n=1) (Figure 6.25), undecorated whiteware (n=8), colorless container glass (n=22, including a Moroline petroleum jelly fragment with Owens-Illinois mark [1929-c.1960]), aqua container glass (n=2), amethyst container glass (n=1), a Coke bottle fragment, amber container glass (n=1), milk glass canning jar lid liner fragments (n=2), plastic fragments (n=8), and undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=12). A typical shovel test consisted of 25 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay to 35 cmbs over red (10R 5/8) clay. This locus is associated with Structure 19, which is a modern one-story brick Ranch office building used as the extension office. A plaque on the building indicates it was built in 1984. Evidently, an older building once stood here as one shows up on the 1952 Calhoun topo in this location. It was probably razed and a new one built in its place. More information on the standing structures can be found in the Architectural section of this chapter.

Locus 8. This locus measures approximately 60-x-70 m and is located in an area of planted pines that is near an intersection of a paved road and a dirt road east of the main complex (Figure 6.26). Using positive Transect 28, Shovel Test 3 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Sixteen additional shovel tests contained artifacts, and these were also tested off of in cardinal directions. The material was recovered from Strata I and II at depths up to 40 cmbs and includes a cut nail, wire nails (n=2), fiberboard fragments (n=4), a concrete block fragment, a concrete

Figure 6.23. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 7 from datum, facing west.*

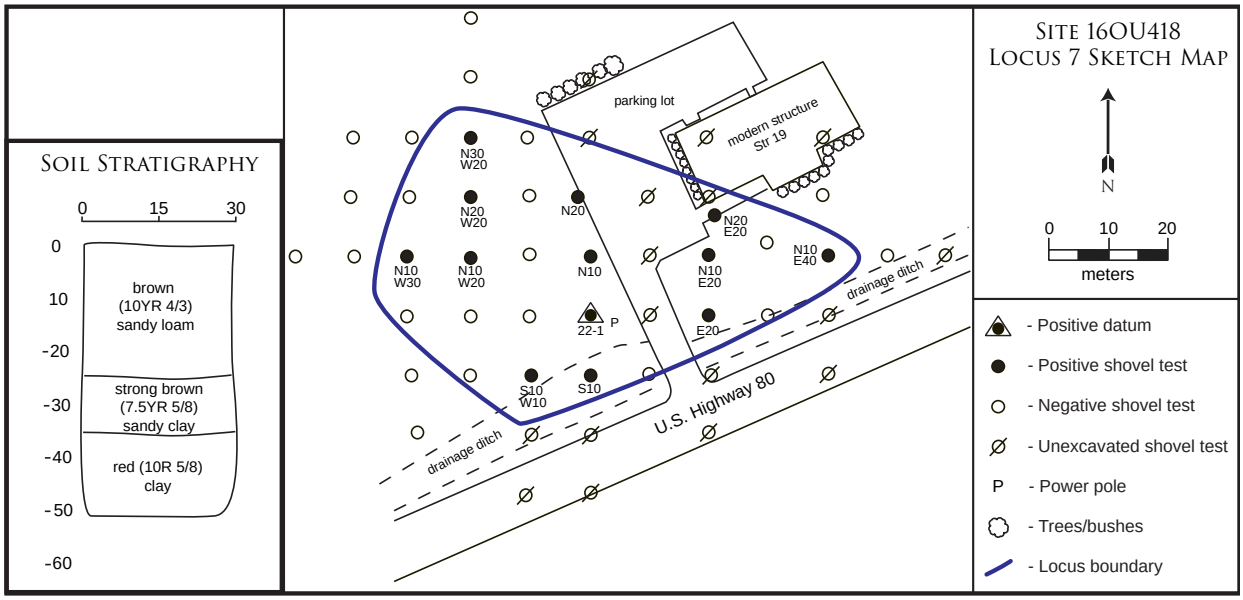

Figure 6.24. *Site 16OU418, Locus 7 sketch map.*

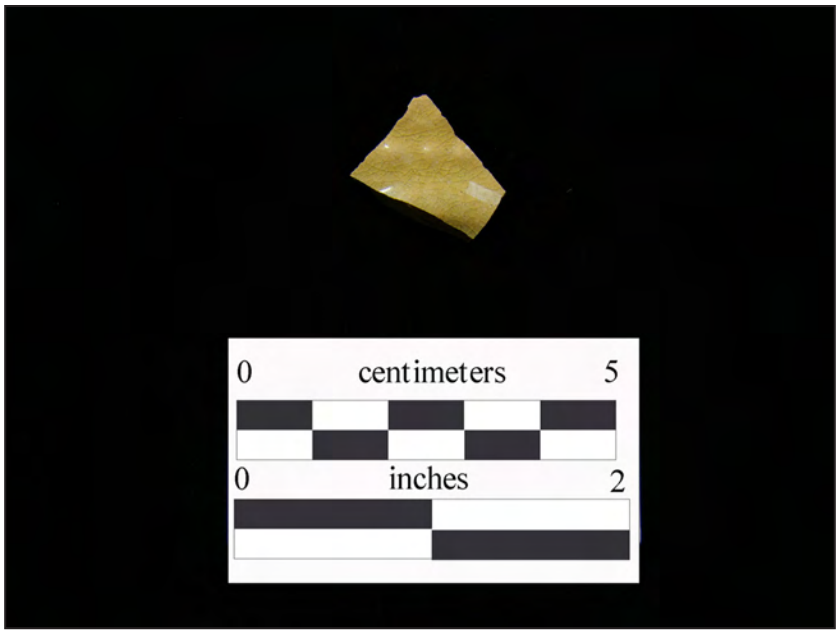

Figure 6.25. *Yellowware from Site 16OU418, Locus 7.*

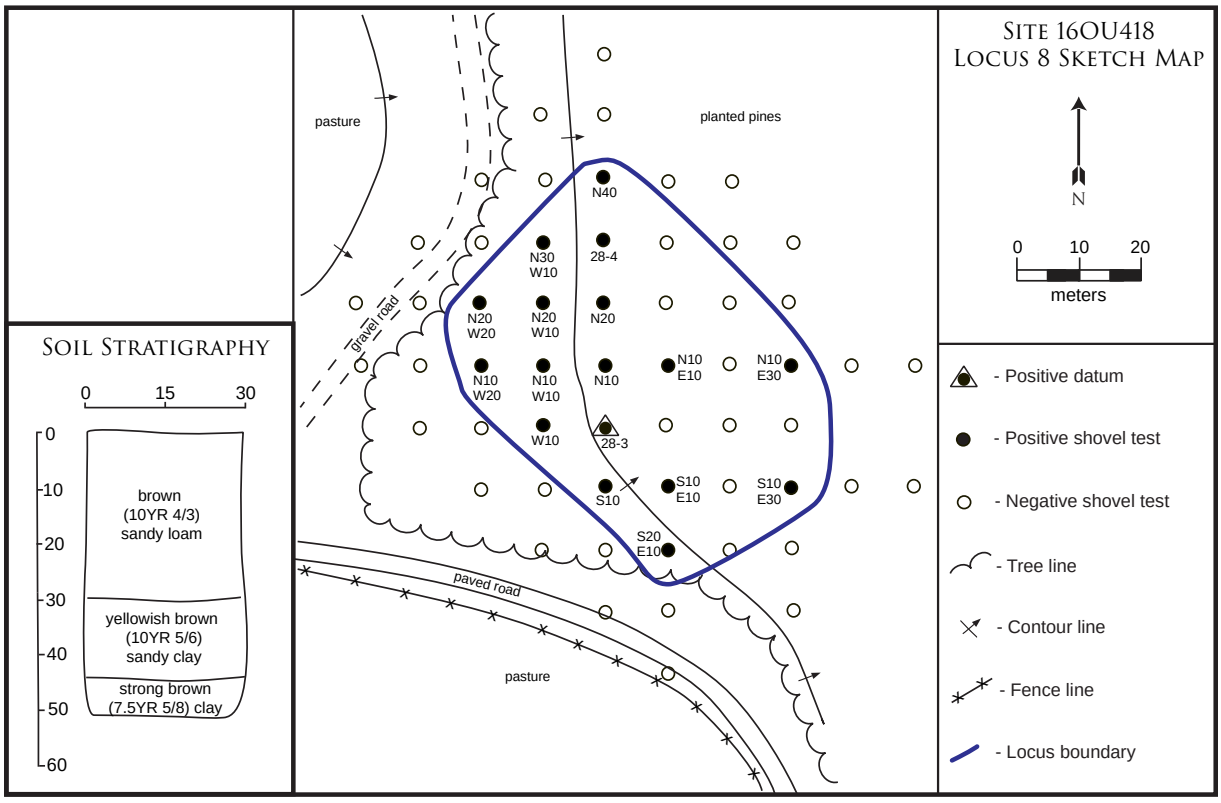

Figure 6.26. *Site 16OU418, Locus 8 sketch map.*

pipe fragment, window glass (n=26), a purple glass household electrical insulator, undecorated porcelain (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=2), relief molded whiteware (n=1), decal whiteware (n=1), colorless container glass (n=43, including a small mouth external thread finish and a wide mouth external thread finish, and a fragment of a Kerr canning jar [1904-c.1920]), amber container glass (n=7), amethyst container glass (n=1), a milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment, a carbon rod fragment, barbed wire fragments (n=12), a piece of chalk, coal (n=1), undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=2), and a Catahoula projectile point (Woodland) (Figure 6.27). A typical shovel test consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay to 45 cmbs over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay. No features are present.

Figure 6.27. *Chert Catahoula projectile point from Site 16OU418, Locus 8.*

Locus 9. This locus measures approximately 40-x-20 m and is located in a grassy field surrounded by planted pines just northwest of an unimproved road east of the main complex (Figure 6.28). Using positive Transect 28, Shovel Test 8 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Five additional shovel tests contained artifacts, and these were also tested off of in cardinal directions. The material was recovered from Stratum I at depths up to 40 cmbs and includes undifferentiated brick fragments (n=10), window glass (n=2), a wire nail, colorless container glass (n=8, including two wide mouth external thread finishes), amber container glass (n=2), cobalt blue container glass (n=1), ferrous metal wire fragments (n=2), undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=23), and plastic fragments (n=3). A typical shovel test consisted of 35 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay to 50 cmbs over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay. No features were present.

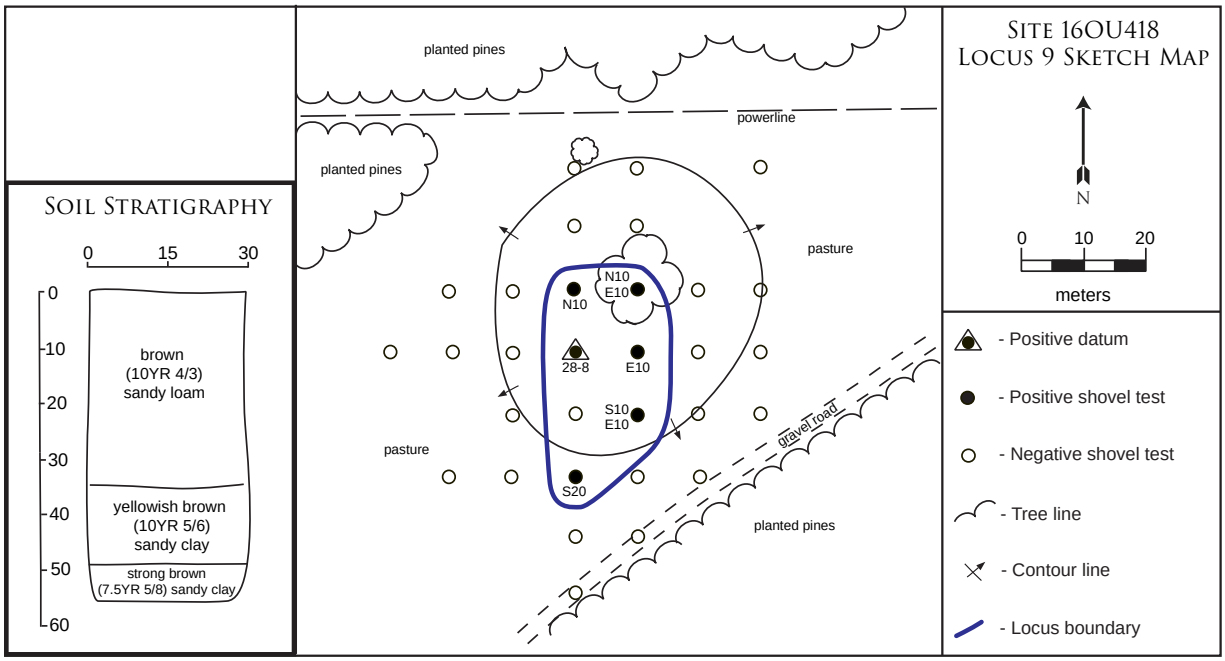

Figure 6.28. *Site 16OU418, Locus 9 sketch map.*

Locus 10. This locus measures approximately 75-x-105 m and includes five positive shovel tests and a concrete foundation pad for a non-extant structure that was once used as a goat shed (Figure 6.29). The southern portion of the locus is located in a grassy field with the northern portion in a wooded area that also contains a fenced area (Figure 6.30). An underground gas pipline runs through the locus in an east-west direction. Using positive Transect 32, Shovel Test 12 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Four additional shovel tests contained artifacts, and these were also tested off of in cardinal directions. The material was recovered from Stratum I at depths up to 39 cmbs and includes a wire nail, undecorated whiteware (n=2), colorless container glass (n=9), amber container glass (n=4), and barbed wire fragments (n=18). A typical shovel test consisted of 40 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay. No structures appear in this area on the 1952 Calhoun topo map, but an open, unfilled structure symbol does appear on the 1994 Calhoun topo map. It is unknown as to the exact years that the goat shed was extant and utilized. The fenced area was undoubtedly used for the goats as well.

Locus 11. This locus measures approximately 20-x-20 m and is located in a forested area east of the main complex and north of a wetland (Figures 6.31 and 6.32). Using positive Transect 32, Shovel Test 6 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Three additional shovel tests contained artifacts, and these were also tested off of in cardinal directions. The material was recovered from Stratum I at depths up to 26 cmbs and includes undecorated whiteware (n=1), colorless container glass (n=3), yellow container glass (n=1), green container glass (n=1), a milk glass canning jar lid liner, and undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=1). A typical shovel test consisted of 30 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sandy loam over very pale brown (10YR 7/3) fine sandy loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) fine sandy loam. No features were present.

Locus 12. This locus is situated in a mixed pine and hardwood forest and is represented by a single positive shovel test (Figure 6.33). Using positive Transect 32, Shovel Test 3 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. No additional material was found and the locus measures 10-x-10 m. The recovery consisted of seven undifferentiated brick fragments

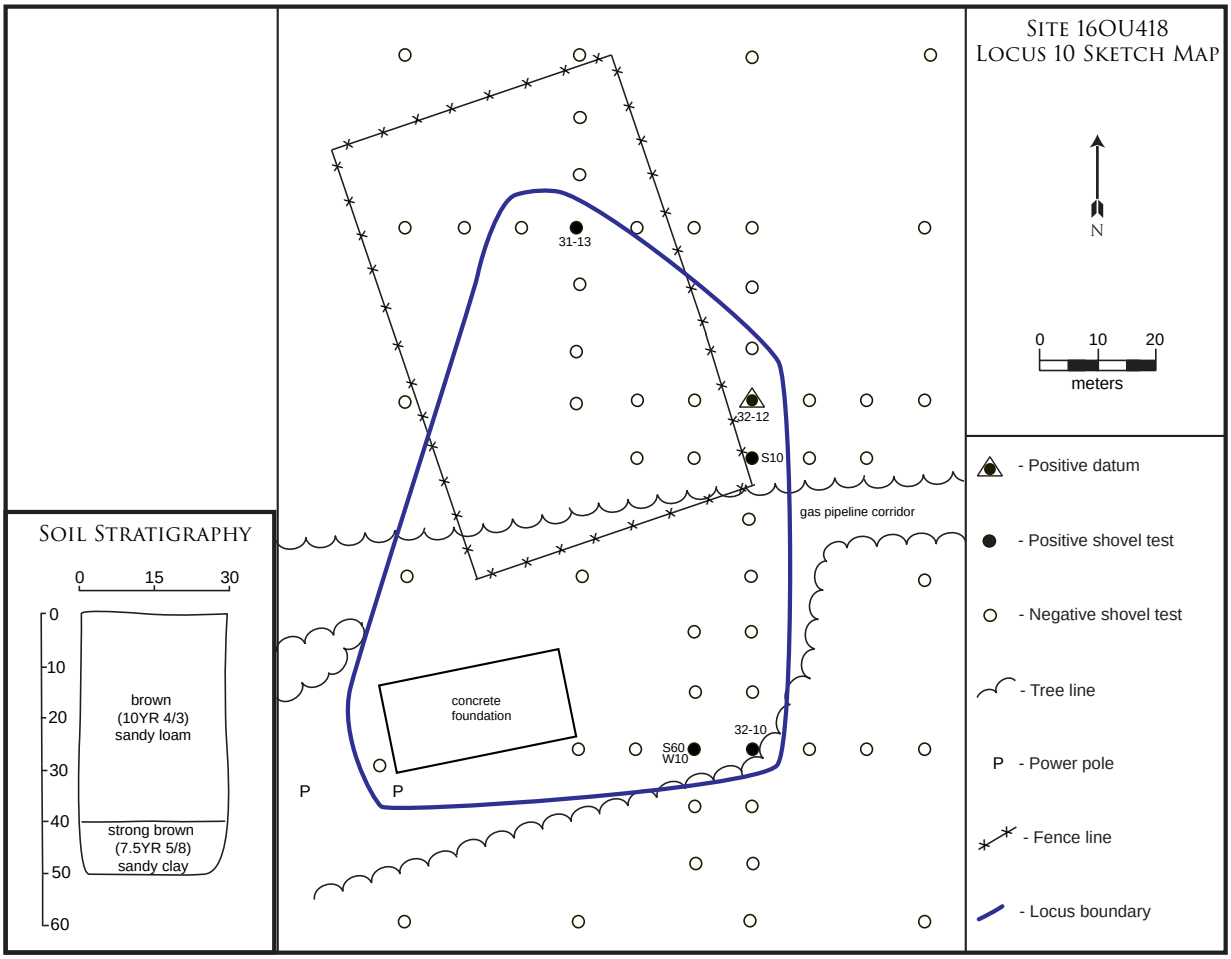

Figure 6.29. *Site 16OU418, Locus 10 sketch map.*

found in Stratum I at depths from 0 to 30 cmbs. A typical shovel test consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay. A wetland area is to the northeast and no structures appear in this area on historic or current maps. No features are present.

Locus 13. This locus is represented by one positive shovel test (Figure 6.34) and is located in a grassy field (Figure 6.35) on the south side of Highway 80. This is located just south of a tree line bordering an overgrown gravel road. Using positive Transect 20, Shovel Test 8 as datum, eight delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. All tests were negative. The only recovery from the single positive shovel test was a fragment of aqua container glass, found in the first 20 cm of Stratum I. A typical shovel test consisted of 20 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay. No features are present.

Locus 14. This locus is represented by four positive shovel tests (Figure 6.36) and is situated on the south slope of a gently sloping grassy field (Figure 6.37) on the south side of Highway 80. Using positive Transect 20, Shovel Test 12 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Three additional shovel tests contained artifacts, with all material found at depths up to 35 cmbs. The locus measures 28-x-20 m and recoveries include wire nail fragments (n=2), a fragment of undecorated whiteware, amber container glass (n=4), and a Coke bottle fragment. A typical shovel test consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay. No features are present.

Figure 6.30. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 10 from foundation pad, facing west.*

Figure 6.31. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 11 from datum, facing north.*

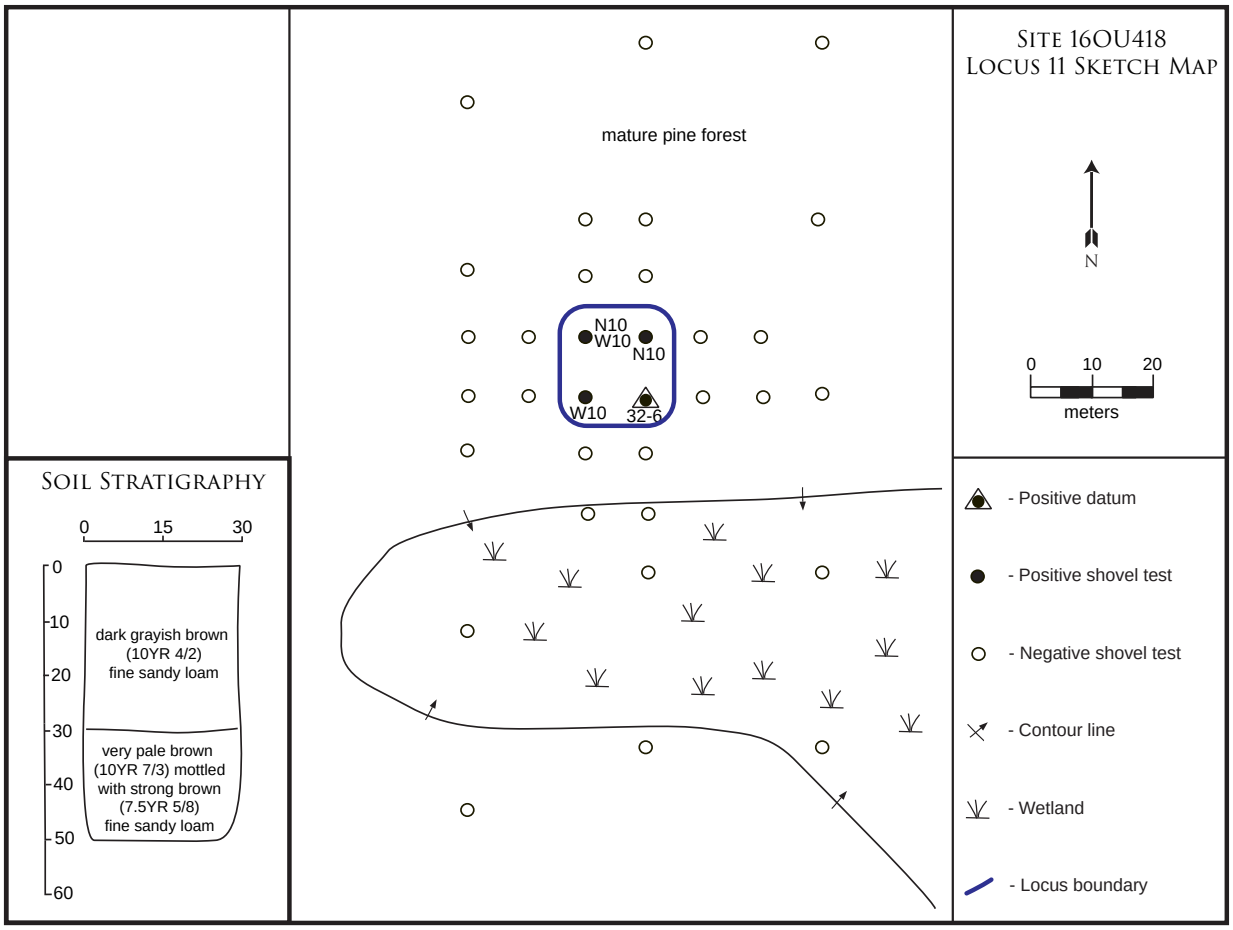

Figure 6.32. *Site 16OU418, Locus 11 sketch map.*

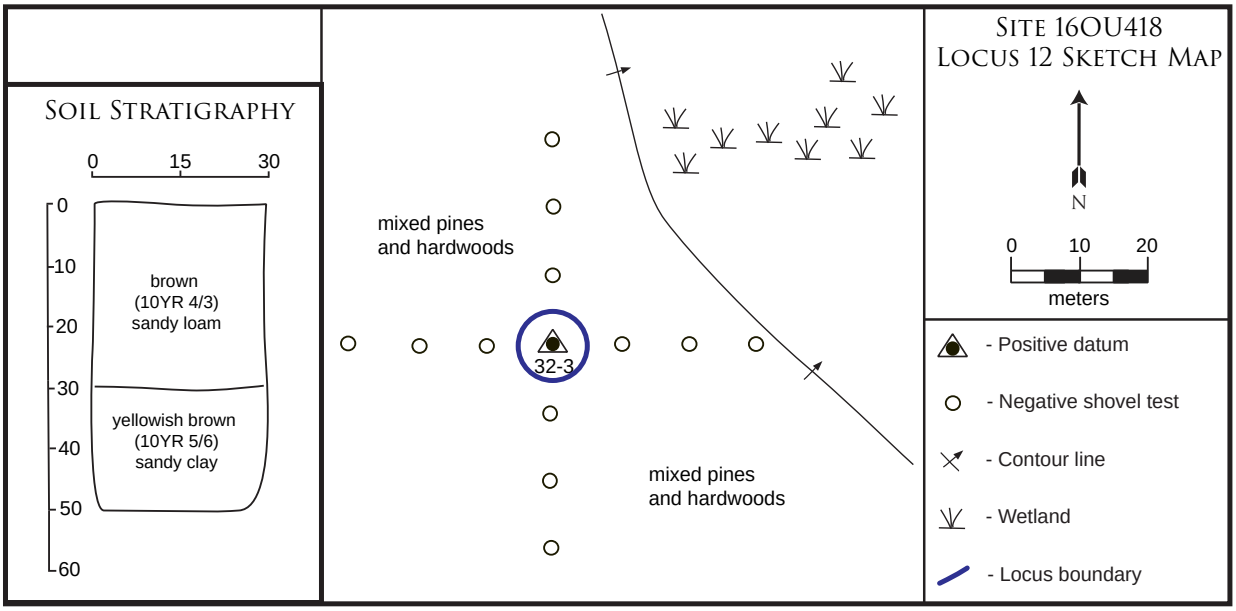

Figure 6.33. *Site 16OU418, Locus 12 sketch map.*

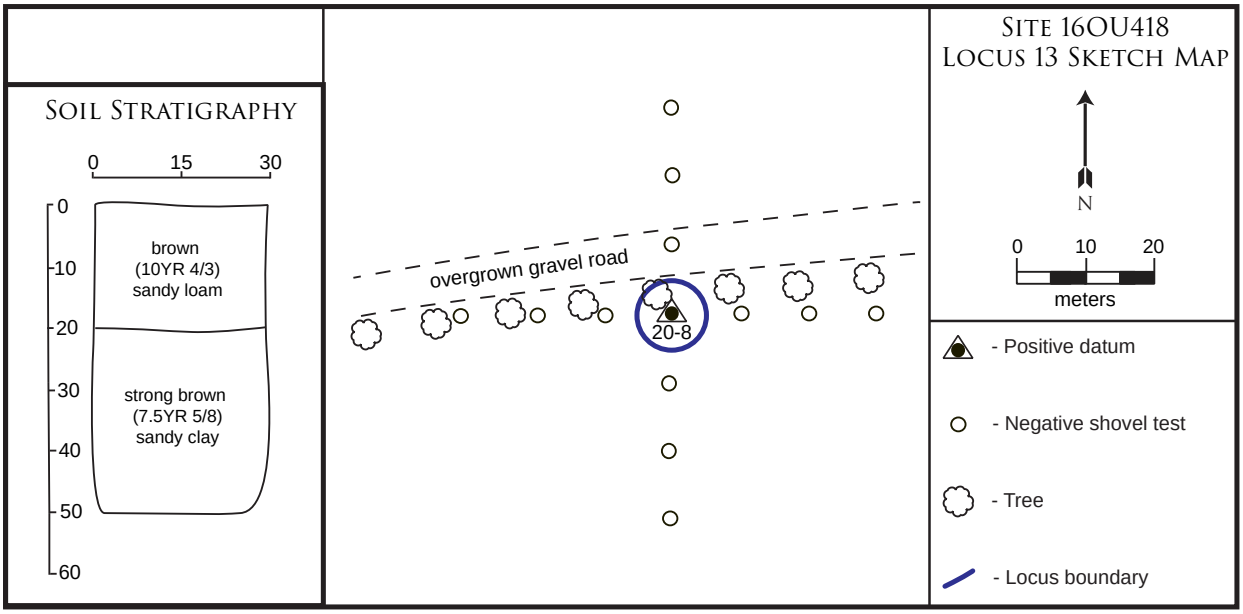

Figure 6.34. *Site 16OU418, Locus 13 sketch map.*

Figure 6.35. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 13 from datum, facing west.*

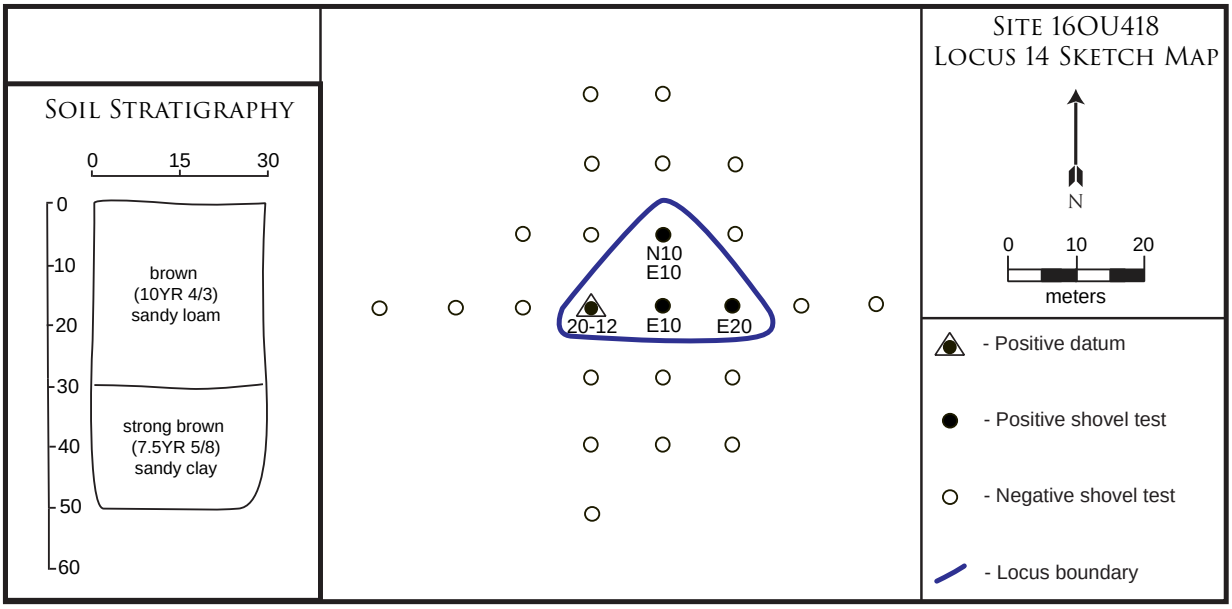

Figure 6.36. *Site 16OU418, Locus 14 sketch map.*

Figure 6.37. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 14 from datum, facing west.*

Locus 15. This locus is represented by six positive shovel tests (Figure 6.38) and is situated within a circular driveway between Highway 80 and Structure 21 (Figure 6.39). The locus measures approximately 30-x-30 m. Using positive Transect 24, Shovel Test 1 as datum, delineation shovel tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions to search for any associated artifacts. Five additional shovel tests contained artifacts, with all material found at depths up to 35 cmbs. Artifacts recovered consist only of container glass (4 olive green glass, 5 amber glass, 2 colorless glass). The artifacts are probably associated with either the nearby structure or soda/beer bottles tossed from cars on the highway. A typical shovel test consisted of 25 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay. The nearby structure will be discussed in the following section on Architecture.

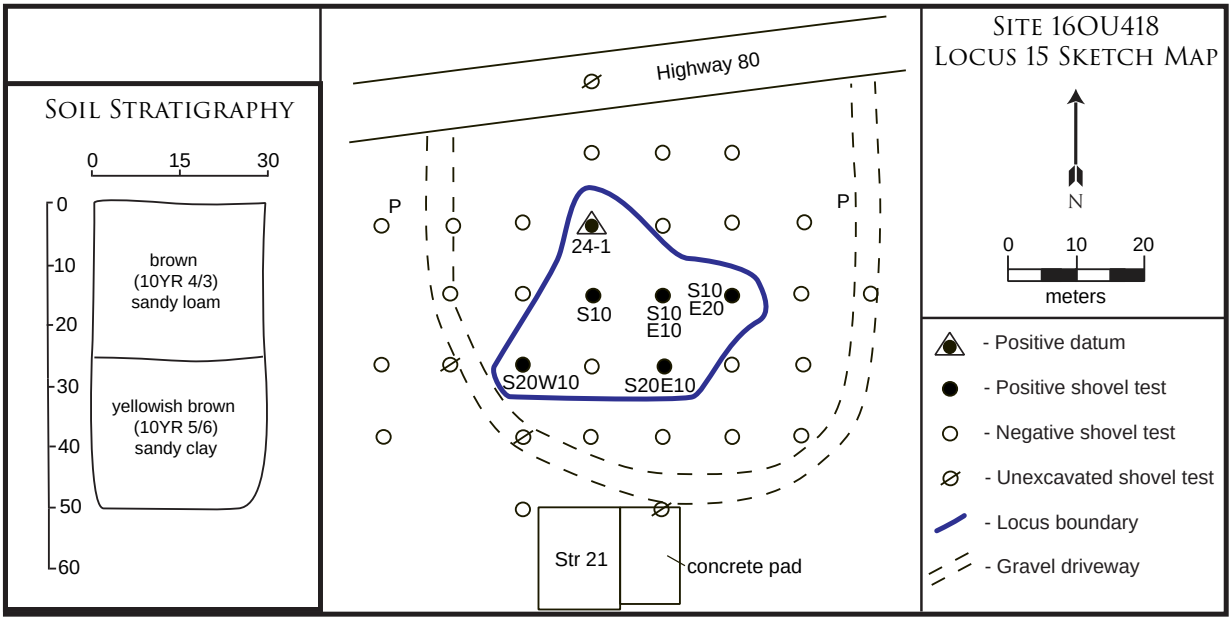

Figure 6.38. *Site 16OU418, Locus 15 sketch map.*

Locus 16. This locus measures approximately 23-x-27 m and is located just east of a pond and north of a wetland (Figure 6.40). The locus is represented by a brick and concrete foundation and a pile of historic material, primarily asphalt shingles (Figures 6.41 and 6.42). Vegetation in the area is dense with many vines and briars (Figure 6.43). Shovel testing in the area revealed no subsurface artifacts and none were collected from the asphalt shingle pile. A typical shovel test consisted of 20 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay. The foundation and historic material is located in the vicinity of a structure that appears on the 1952 Calhoun 15' series topographic map. This structure appears as an open, unfilled square and may represent an outbuilding. It does not appear on the 1994 Calhoun 7.5' series map, so had undoubtedly been razed by that time.

Figure 6.39. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 15 from datum, facing east.*

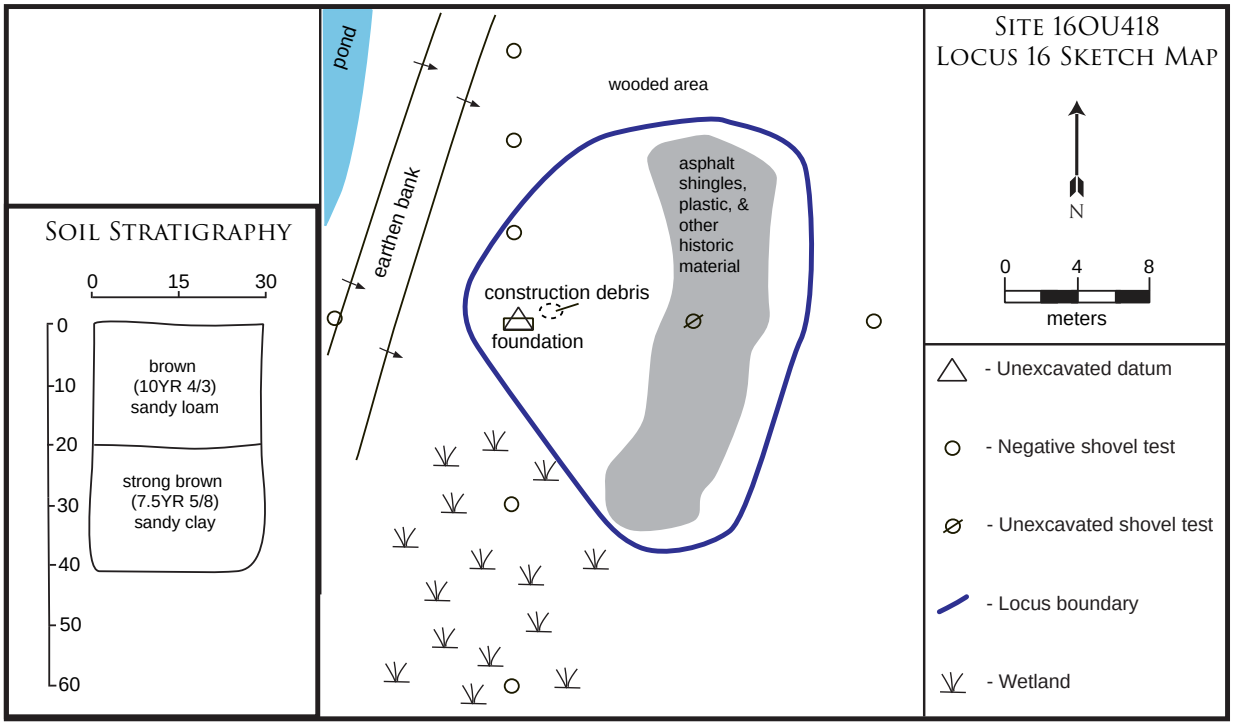

Figure 6.40. *Site 16OU418, Locus 16 sketch map.*

Figure 6.41. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 16 brick and concrete foundation, facing east.*

Figure 6.42. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 16 brick and concrete foundation, facing south.*

Figure 6.43. *View of Site 16OU418, Locus 16 from datum, facing south.*

ARCHITECTURAL RESULTS

The research both online and at SHPO did not reveal any previously identified resources in the project area. TerraX staff photographed each extant building and structure, and noted its location. To determine the year of construction, Ouachita Parish tax records were consulted. Although the tax records gave some build dates, the records were not specific as to exactly which building was built when. The website historicaerials.com was also utilized to determine when buildings were constructed. The earliest aerial available was 1968, then 1999, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2013, and 2015. Structure forms provided by the North Louisiana Economic Partnership provided "move in dates," but some of these dates were contradicted based on historic maps and aerials. LHRI forms were completed for each building thought to be over 50 years old, and new survey numbers assigned.

The North Louisiana Experiment Station was established in 1888 after the passing of the Hatch Act, which provided land grants to states to conduct agricultural research. Later, Ouachita Parish donated the land to Louisiana State University (LSU) for agricultural research. The center closed in 2011 due to budget cuts. During its long history, the center provided education for area farmers as well as research, and the annual agricultural fair was a huge draw. School children visited to learn about farming, and master gardeners taught various classes at the center. In addition to agricultural and educational research, the center was also home to a dairy enterprise that supplied milk for Borden Dairy in Monroe (see Chapter 3, Cultural History, LSU Agricultural Center).

The experiment station is on property located on both the north and south sides of U.S. Highway 80. In the northern portion of the property, there are a total of 20 extant buildings and structures. This number includes six Ranch houses that were primarily constructed in the 1950s and 1960s to house workers' families. One gable ell house, built c. 1904, is also still extant. The rest of the buildings and structures are associated with the agricultural component of the property, and include large metal buildings and storage sheds. There is also one silo and one metal drum on the property. All of the houses are vacant and the buildings are no longer in use.

In the southern portion of the property only one structure is over 50 years old, as it appears on the 1968 aerial. Although buildings appear on the 1968 aerial in the general location of Structures 22 and 23, the next available aerial in 1999 shows that these buildings have been replaced due to the change in the size and shape of the buildings. Structure 24a, a small shed and Structure 24b, an open-air awning supported by wood posts, do not appear on the aerials until 1999. Structure 25, the bridge located over the northern part of the pond and Structure 26, the pier that extends out over the pond from Structure 24a, also do not appear until the 1999 aerial. These structures are no longer in use.

Structure 1, Ranch Farmer's Residence, 1967, Figures 6.44-6.45
LHRI #37-02568
One story side gable Ranch with asphalt shingle roof; vertical Masonite siding; solid entrance door with flat awning over door; 2/2 metal windows with vertical muntins; integrated single carport. This house is the sister building of Structure 2.

Figure 6.44. *Front elevation of Structure 1, facing northwest.*

Structure 2, Ranch Farmer's Residence, 1967, Figures 6.46-6.47
LHRI #37-02569
One story side gable Ranch with asphalt shingle roof; vertical Masonite siding; solid entrance door with flat awning over door; 2/2 metal windows with vertical muntins; integrated single carport; on rear of house is a sliding glass door that leads out to a concrete patio with pitched awning supported by squared posts. This house is the sister building of Structure 1.

Structure 3, Gable Ell Foreman's Residence, 1904, Figures 6.48-6.49
LHRI #37-02570
One story Gable Ell with cross gable asphalt shingle roof; clapboard siding; brick pier foundation; front porch screened in; attached pitched porch roof supported by squared posts; on south elevation is an attached storage shed with pitched roof; rear elevation has an attached dilapidated wood deck; small shed addition with pitched roof and exposed rafters attached to rear ell; windows on original portion of house are 3/1 and metal 2/2 windows with horizontal muntins; windows on additions are metal 2/2 windows with horizontal muntins.

Figure 6.45. *Rear elevation of Structure 1, facing southwest.*

Figure 6.46. *Front elevation of Structure 2, facing northeast.*

Figure 6.47. *Rear elevation of Structure 2, facing west.*

Figure 6.48. *Front elevation of Structure 3, facing northwest.*

Figure 6.49. *Rear elevation of Structure 3, facing east.*

Structure 4, Ranch Office Building, 1982, Figures 6.50-6.51
One story Ranch office building with hip roof of asphalt shingles; brick veneer in a running bond with a soldier bond detail along the roofline; concrete slab foundation; hip roof over entrance supported by brick posts; single glass entrance door flanked by single pane glass; windows are rectangular single pane glass.

Structure 5, Auditorium/Truck Barn, 1958, Figures 6.52-6.53
LHRI #37-02580
One story gable metal building with standing seam metal roof; concrete block on lower portion of front elevation; vertical standing seam metal in front gable; slightly pitched roof over front entrance supported by squared posts; five divided eight light metal windows on front elevation; centered solid double metal entrance doors on front elevation; single solid metal door on front elevation; west elevation has two, single metal garage doors and a single entrance covered by an awning; rear elevation has a single metal garage door, single entrance door with one light, and two sliding windows; east side elevation has three sliding windows and an addition with a steep pitched roof.

Structure 6, Shed, c. 1964, Figure 6.54
LHRI #37-02571
Small metal shed with a single metal, vented door with single light.

Structure 7, Tractor Storage/Old Shop, c. 2010, Figures 6.55-6.56
Rectangular metal building with an irregular roofline; roof extends over main mass to cover front façade; front (south) elevation has a single sliding barn door; east elevation has a single solid metal door; rear elevation has two single sliding barn doors. A structure (reportedly built in 1949) appears on the 1968 historic aerial, however the current structure is a replacement. The last appearance of the previous structure on the Google aerial is August 2009, and by March 2010 the current structure appears in its place.

Figure 6.50. *Front elevation of Structure 4, facing north.*

Figure 6.51. *Rear (north) and west elevations of Structure 4, facing west.*

Figure 6.52. *Front elevation of Structure 5, facing north.*

Figure 6.53. *West side elevation and rear (north) elevation of Structure 5, facing southeast.*

Figure 6.54. *Front elevation of Structure 6, facing southwest.*

Figure 6.55. *Front elevation of Structure 7, facing northwest.*

Figure 6.56. *Rear elevation of Structure 7, facing southwest.*

Structure 8, Implement Shed, 1966, Figures 6.57-6.58
LHRI #37-02572
Small building with gable roof of asphalt shingles; south side and front elevation exterior has horizontal boards, north side has vertical boards; front elevation has slightly off center solid entrance door and three metal slider windows; south side elevation has solid entrance door; attached open air storage shed to the rear (west) elevation with a standing seam metal roof.

Structure 9, Pesticide Storage Building, 1983, Figures 6.59-6.60
One story concrete block building with hip roof of asphalt shingles with vented gable; roof overhangs main entrance on west side; center entrance door with single light flanked by solid double metal doors with vents at bottom; attached wooden shed with vertical board exterior.

Structure 10, Produce Shed, 1958, Figures 6.61-6.62
LHRI #37-02573
Large rectangular metal storage warehouse; gable standing seam metal roof; three garage doors on the north and south sides of the building; concrete slab foundation.

Structure 11, Analytical Laboratory, c. 1964, Figures 6.63-6.64
LHRI #37-02574
One story building with hip roof of asphalt shingles with vented gable; vertical composite board exterior; main entrance on west elevation; partial entrance porch; roof overhangs main entrance; solid double entrance doors with single lights flanked by 6/6 windows; solid double entrance doors on north elevation and one, 6/6 window.

Figure 6.57. *Front elevation of Structure 8, facing west.*

Figure 6.58. *South side elevation of Structure 8, facing northwest.*

Figure 6.59. *Front elevation of Structure 9, facing southeast.*

Figure 6.60. *Rear elevation of Structure 9, facing northwest.*

Figure 6.61. *Front elevation of Structure 10, facing southeast.*

Figure 6.62. *Rear elevation of Structure 10, facing northeast.*

Figure 6.63. *Front elevation of Structure 11, facing southeast.*

Figure 6.64. *Rear elevation of Structure 11, facing northwest.*

Structure 12, Greenhouse and Headhouse, 1958, Figures 6.65-6.66
LHRI #37-02575
One story concrete block building with stucco exterior; side gable roof with asphalt shingles; extended porch roof supported by squared posts on north elevation; single entrance door with one light on east elevation with window in gable; single center entrance door with one light on south elevation flanked by windows; all windows are missing their glass; attached greenhouse on west elevation.

Figure 6.65. *Front elevation of Structure 12, facing northwest.*

Structure 13, Engineering Lab/New Shop, c. 1990s, Figures 6.67-6.68
One story rectangular metal building; west portion on raised concrete foundation; eastern portion on concrete slab; side gable roof of standing seam metal; western portion has an integrated entrance porch with a solid entrance door and two slider windows on south elevation, one garage door on west elevation, and two slider windows on north elevation; eastern portion has one garage door, one solid entrance door, and one 1/1 window on south elevation, one garage door on east elevation, and double solid entrance doors and two, 1/1 windows on north elevation. The western portion of this building appears on the 1968 historic aerial. In the years between 1968 and the next available aerial in 1999, the eastern portion of the building was added. It also appears that the western portion is not original, or at least the exterior materials were replaced because the whole building appears and feels too new.

Structure 14, Metal silo, c. 2004-2007, Figures 6.69-6.70
Silo with solid metal panels; attached small metal shed with gable roof and attached entrance with slant roof.

Figure 6.66. *Rear elevation of Structure 12, facing southwest.*

Figure 6.67. *Front elevation of Structure 13, facing northeast.*

Figure 6.68. *Rear elevation of Structure 13, facing southwest.*

Figure 6.69. *View of Structure 14, facing north.*

Figure 6.70. *Alternate view of Structure 14, facing southeast.*

Structure 15, Round metal drum, c. 1990s, Figure 6.71
Round metal drum on a concrete pad with an attached metal ladder. May have held liquids.

Structure 16, Ranch Superintendent's Residence, 1958, Figures 6.72-6.73
LHRI #37-02576
One story, ell shaped Ranch with asphalt hip roof; brick veneer in a running bond; metal sliding windows; roof overhang over front entrance supported by decorative metal posts; integrated two-car carport; rear concrete patio with sliding door. There is an associated small metal shed (Structure 16a) just northwest of the house that may date to the time the house was constructed.

Structure 16a, Shed, c. 1958, Figure 6.74
LHRI #37-02577
Small metal shed on a concrete foundation and double solid metal doors.

Structure 17, Ranch, c. 1960, Figures 6.75-6.76
LHRI #37-02578
One story rectangular Ranch with asphalt side gable roof; brick veneer in a running bond; metal sliding windows; gable front roof over one-car carport; carport roof extends over off-center front door; rear concrete patio with sliding door.

Structure 18, Poultry Storage Building, 1978, Figures 6.77-6.78
Tall metal building with gable roof of standing seam metal; standing seam metal on the exterior; concrete foundation; one end has a single metal garage door and solid metal entrance door.

Figure 6.71. *View of Structure 15, facing southwest.*

Figure 6.72. *Front elevation of Structure 16, facing northwest.*

Figure 6.73. *Rear elevation of Structure 16, facing southeast.*

Figure 6.74. *View of Structure 16a, facing northeast.*

Figure 6.75. *Front elevation of Structure 17, facing northeast.*

Figure 6.76. *Rear elevation of Structure 17, facing south.*

Figure 6.77. *Front elevation of Structure 18, facing west.*

Figure 6.78. *Rear elevation of Structure 18, facing southeast.*

Structure 19, Ranch Extension Office, 1984, Figures 6.79-6.80
One story Ranch office building with hip roof of asphalt shingles; brick veneer in a running bond with a soldier bond detail along the roofline; concrete slab foundation; hip roof over entrance supported by vinyl Tuscan columns; single glass entrance door flanked by double sidelights; windows are 1/1.

Figure 6.79. *Front elevation of Structure 19, facing northeast.*

Structure 20, Ranch Farmer's Residence, 1967, Figures 6.81-6.82
LHRI #37-02579
One story Ranch with side gable asphalt roof; vertical Masonite siding; 2/2 metal windows with vertical muntins; off-center front entrance door with concrete stoop; integrated one-car carport.

Structure 21, Chemistry Laboratory/Storage, 1961, Figures 6.83-6.84
LHRI #37-02567
One story rectangular building with hip roof of standing seam metal; the front portion of the building is brick in a running bond; the rear portion of the building is wood siding; center front entrance with solid door with a small square light; door is flanked one-by-one windows with vertical muntins; windows on the east and west sides of the brick portion are rectangular sliders with vertical muntins; the west brick elevation has a solid wood entrance door; east brick elevation has a solid door with a small square light; west wood elevation has a solid wood door; east wood elevation has a single square light and two square vents; rear elevation has a rectangular vent in gable and sliding metal barn door.

Figure 6.80. *Rear elevation of Structure 19, facing southeast.*

Figure 6.81. *Front elevation of Structure 20, facing northeast.*

Figure 6.82. *Rear elevation of Structure 20, facing southeast.*

Figure 6.83. *View of the front elevation of Structure 21, facing south.*

Figure 6.84. *View of the west elevation of Structure 21, facing east.*

Structure 22, Hay and Loaf Shed, c. 1969-1999, Figures 6.85-6.86
Wood frame open air shed with standing seam metal roof. This is a replacement for a structure built in 1951 and does not appear on the 1968 aerial, but is on the 1999 aerial.

Structure 23, Hay Storage Barn, c. 1969-1999, Figures 6.87-6.88
Wood frame single crib barn with gable roof; exterior clad in standing seam metal; roof clad in standing seam metal; entrances on all elevations. This is a replacement structure and does not appear on the 1968 aerial, but is on the 1999 aerial.

Structure 24a, c. 1969-1999, Figure 6.89
Non-historic small wood frame shed with gable roof and vertical composite siding. This structure does not appear until the 1999 aerial.

Structure 24b, c. 1969-1999, Figure 6.90
Open-air standing seam metal awning supported by wood posts. This structure does not appear until the 1999 aerial.

Structure 25, c. 1969-1999, Figure 6.91
Bridge with wood deck and railing supported by squared wood posts. This structure does not appear until the 1999 aerial.

Structure 26, c. 1969-1999, Figure 6.92
Pier with wood deck and railing supported by squared wood posts. This structure does not appear until the 1999 aerial.

Figure 6.85. *View of the front elevation of Structure 22, facing south.*

Figure 6.86. *View of the west elevation of Structure 22, facing east.*

Figure 6.87. *View of the front elevation of Structure 23, facing south.*

Figure 6.88. *View of the east elevation of Structure 23, facing west.*

Figure 6.89. *General view of Structure 24a, facing east.*

Figure 6.90. *General view of Structure 24b, facing east.*

Figure 6.91. *General view of Structure 25, facing northeast.*

Figure 6.92. *General view of Structure 26, facing southeast.*

CHAPTER 7
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with the North Louisiana Economic Partnership of Monroe, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Calhoun Technology Park in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana in compliance with federal and state regulations. The Phase I survey was performed from April 16-26, 2018. The investigation resulting in the recordation of the former North Louisiana Experimental Station/ Calhoun Agricultural Center (Site 16OU418), which encompasses the entire project area on both the north and south sides of Highway 80. Within this large site are 16 locations where cultural material was found, along with 26 structures and two associated outbuildings.

Under Criterion A, the research did not reveal that this particular experiment station contributed to the broad patterns of agricultural history. Numerous stations such as the one in Calhoun operated throughout the state, and various agricultural societies met at each of the stations to discuss developments and issues and provide training for farmers. Although new produce was developed at the Calhoun site, including the Calhoun Sweet watermelon and the Calhoun Chowder pea, the development of this produce did not change the course of agricultural farming. Although experimental agricultural practices were performed at Calhoun independently and in support of the main site at LSU, the primary goal of the facility was to provide support and training for farmers, and later the general public. The research did not reveal any association with a person or persons that contributed to the broad patterns of history, and therefore the center is not eligible under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, the property maintains its integrity of location, as the experiment station in Calhoun has been in the same location since its establishment. Its integrity of setting is slightly compromised due to non-historic development to the west. In relation to the property's layout, its integrity of design appears to remain intact as the roads, location of the remaining buildings, and the trees around the buildings and that border the property remain intact. As a whole, the property's integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are compromised. As the inventory in Chapter 6, Field Results shows, many of the buildings and structures have undergone significant changes or have been replaced in recent years. The remaining buildings are void of any stylistic details and consist primarily of pre-fabricated metal buildings. Those buildings that do retain their integrity are void of any outstanding architectural or artistic qualities. They are utilitarian in form, function, and style, and are not distinguishable from other similar buildings found in North Louisiana or other parts of the South. Furthermore, the property is no longer in use as an agricultural experiment station, and the buildings do not appear to be in use. The Calhoun Agricultural Center is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

While cultural material was found in 16 locations across the large site, some appeared to have been re-deposited and no subsurface features were encountered. The material was either domestic in nature and associated with the workers at the facility or was architectural and related to construction, remodeling, or razing of structures. There does not appear to be any research potential and Site 16OU418 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

The Calhoun Agricultural Center provided education and support for farmers, but the activities performed at the station did not contribute to the broad patterns of agricultural history. The station is not associated with a person or persons important to agricultural history, and most of the buildings have had unsympathetic changes or have been removed. There is no significant research potential. Therefore, it is the opinion of TerraX that the North Louisiana Experimental Station/Calhoun Agricultural Center (Site 16OU418) is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

REFERENCES

Anderson, David G.
1996 Models of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Lower Southeast. In *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*, edited By David G. Anderson and Kenneth E. Sassaman, pp. 29-57. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Behan, Andrea F.
2016 *Historic Properties Inventory and Documentation for the Kansas City Southern Railroad Calhoun Communications Tower.* Performed by Quality Services, Inc. LDOA #22-5186.

Brain, J.P.
1985 Update of the De Soto Studies Since the United States De Soto Expedition Report. In *Final Report of the United States De Soto Commission* by John R. Swanton, pp. xi -xxii. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Brown, Ian, and N. Lambert-Brown
1978 *Lower Mississippi Survey, Petite Anse Project.* Research Notes 2. Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Bryant, V. M., C. Assad, S. Jameson, T. Jones, R. Murray, B. Thompson, and D. Carlson
1982 *Archeological and Historical Studies in the White Castle Gap Revetment, Iberville Parish,Louisiana.* Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

Buxton, B.M., and M.L. Crutchfield
1985 *The Great Forest: An Appalachian Story.* Appalachian Consortium Press.

Causey, Kaleb
2015 Ouachita Parish's bloody past appears in lynching study. Electronic document, https://www.thenewsstar.com/story/news/local/2015/02/24/ouachita-parishs-bloody-past-appears-lynching-study/23955319/, accessed May 11, 2018.

Caverlee, William
2014 Calhoun resident Bill Humble remembers Louisiana landmark. Electronic document, https://www.thenewsstar.com/story/life/2014/11/22/calhoun-resident-bill-humble-remembers-louisiana-landmark/19301023/, accessed May 11, 2018.

Daigle, J.J., G.E. Griffith, J.M. Omernik, P.L. Faulkner, R.P. McCulloh, L.R. Handley, L.M. Smith, and S.S. Chapman
2006 Ecoregions of Louisiana (color poster with map, descriptive text, summary tables, and photographs): Reston, Virginia, U.S. Geological Survey.

Daily World
1963 LSU Research may Lead to Reed Industry for Louisiana. 9 May. Opelousas, Louisiana.

1998 Calhoun Research Station offers clinic. 5 March. Opelousas, Louisiana.

Gagliano, S.M., and H.F. Gregory
1965 *A Preliminary Survey of Paleo-Indian Points from Louisiana.* Louisiana Studies 4(1), Louisiana Studies Institute, Northwestern State College, Natchitoches.

Hudson, C.M.
1989 Synopsis of the Hernando De Soto Expedition, 1539-1543. In *De Soto Trail National Historic Trail Study, Draft Report*, pp. 75-122. National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

Hudson, C.M., C.B. DePratter, and M.T. Smith
1989 Hernando de Soto's Expedition through the Southern United States. In J.T. Milanich and S. Milbrath (eds.), *First Encounters: Spanish Exploration in the Caribbean and the United States, 1492-1570*, pp. 77-98. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida.

Jeter, M.D., J.C. Rose, G.L. Williams, and A.M. Harmon
1989 *Lower Mississippi Valley and Trans-Mississippi South in Arkansas and Louisiana*. Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Research Series No. 37.

Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA)
2018 Louisiana Archaeological Site Files. Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Assessed online April 13, 2018.

LSU AgCenter
2018 History of Ouachita Parish. Electronic document, http://www.lsuagcenter.com/portals/our_offices/parishes/ouachita, accessed May 11, 2018.

Matthews, Dayton, Emmett F. Reynolds, Garland P. Colvin, Tracey A. Weems, Clay A. Ray, James E. Seaholm, and W. Wayne Kilpatrick
1974 *Soil Survey of Ouachita Parish.* United States Department of Agriculture.

Melancon, Michelle
2015 Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service Records. Louisiana State University Archives Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University.

Monroe Morning World
1955 Calhoun Station Important Center in Early Period. 27 February. Monroe, Louisiana.

Monroe News-Star
1931 Best Field Day in 10 Years is held Thursday. 28 August. Monroe, Louisiana.

1971 Experiment Area Started in 1888. 11 March. Monroe, Louisiana.

National Park Service
2018 *National Register of Historic Places*. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nr, accessed April 13, 2018.

Neuman, Robert W.
1984 *An Introduction to Louisiana Archaeology.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

Neuman, Robert W., and Nancy W. Hawkins
1982 *Louisiana Prehistory.* Anthropological Study, Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission No. 6. Baton Rouge.

Newbold, Ray
2009 Farm research reviewed at Calhoun field day. Electronic document, http://www.thepineywoods.com/CalhounDec09.htm, accessed May 11, 2018.

Newkirk, J.A., and J.W. Mueller
1981 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Red River Waterway from Shreveport to the Mississippi River. Commonwealth Associates, Inc.* Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District.

The News-Star
2010 Calhoun Research Station explores butterflies, plants Saturday. 16 July. Monroe, Louisiana.

2011 Residents share ideas for vacant property. 21 September. Monroe, Louisiana.

O'Steen, Lisa D., R. Jerald Ledbetter, Daniel T. Elliott, and William W. Barker.
1986 Paleo-Indian Sites of the Inner Piedmont of Georgia: Observations of Settlement in the Oconee Watershed. *Early Georgia* 14(1-2):1-63.

Parker, Zach
2016 Calhoun Research Station gets new tenant. Electronic document, http://www.hannapub.com/ouachitacitizen/news/local_state_headlines/calhoun-research-station-gets-new-tenant/article_a51e1104-d59c-11e5-a7de-6b76fc4f7056.html, accessed May 31, 2018.

Peppers, Lora
2016 Diary recalls fires, no shellings. Electronic document, https://www.thenewsstar.com/story/news/local/2016/10/22/diary-recalls-fires-no-shellings/92366674/ accessed May 14, 2018.

The Plaquemines Protector
1891 Sugar cane. 21 February. Pointe a la Hache, Louisiana

Smith, Steven D., Phillip G. Rivet, Kathleen M. Byrd and Nancy W. Hawkins
1983 *Louisiana Comprehensive Archaeological Plan.* Division of Archaeology, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Baton Rouge.

Springer, James W.
1973 The Prehistory and Cultural Geography of Coastal Louisiana. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University.

Stanyard, William, Larissa Thomas, Emily Tucker, Price Laird, and Jeffrey Holland
2009 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the ETC Tiger Pipeline Project: Louisiana Segment.* Performed by TRC. LDOA #22-3338.

Stoltman, James B.
1978 Temporal Models in Prehistory: An Example from Eastern North America. *Current Anthropology* 19(4):703-746.

The Times
1890 To the Farmers. 20 March. Shreveport, Louisiana.

1923 The Greater Agricultural College. 25 June. Shreveport, Louisiana.

1953 Set June 25, 26 for Field Days. 21 June. Shreveport, Louisiana.

Wall, Bennett H.
2008 *Louisiana: A History*. Harlan Davidson.

Walthall, John A.
1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast, Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Watkins, Joel
2008 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Gulf South Pipeline Company's Proposed East Texas to Mississippi Expansion Project.* Performed by University of Alabama. LDOA #22-2880.

Web Soil Survey
2018 Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Electronic document, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/.

Weinstein, Richard A., and Philip Rivet
1978 *Beau Mire: A Late Tchula Period Site of the Tchefuncte Culture, Ascension Parish, Louisiana*. Anthropological Report No. 1. Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, Baton Rouge.

APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY

Archaeological
Research Center

Date: November 9, 2018

Paul Jackson
TerraXplorations
3523 18th Ave NE
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406

Dear Paul,

As per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement with you to provide curation services to Terra Explorations 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.

Sincerely,

Jason Mann
Director
Archeological Research Center
Troy University

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory List

Site / Location / Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
Locus 1			
Surface Collection			***Bag: 15***
glass (aqua embossed Hemingray insulator with sharp drip points [HEMINGRAY ..])	1	453.6	2018.072122
glass (colorless embossed Mason Jar with machine-made large mouth external thread finish [" MASON JAR magic MASON JAR" CUP 1 2 3 OZ 8 16 24" "2 8 19" with Owens-Illinois Glass Co.maker's-mark [1954-present])	1	362.9	2018.072121
Location Totals	*2*	*816.5*	
Locus Totals	*2*	*816.5*	
Locus 10			
TR 31 ST 13/I/0-10 CMBS			***Bag: 21***
glass (colorless container)	1	1.0	2018.072045
Location Totals	*1*	*1.0*	
TR 32 ST 10/I/0-30 CMBS			***Bag: 24***
ferrous metal barbed wire fragments	18	47.6	2018.072051
glass (amber container)	1	0.7	2018.072050
Location Totals	*19*	*48.3*	
TR 32 ST 12/0-35 CMBS			***Bag: 25***
glass (amber container)	1	0.3	2018.072054
glass (colorless container)	7	16.0	2018.072053
undecorated whiteware	1	1.5	2018.072052
Location Totals	*9*	*17.8*	
S 60 W 10/I/0-39 CMBS			***Bag: 79***
ferrous metal wire nail	1	5.3	2018.072227
glass (amber container)	2	1.1	2018.072228
glass (colorless container)	1	0.1	2018.072229
Location Totals	*4*	*6.5*	
S 10/I/0-20 CMBS			***Bag: 80***
undecorated whiteware	1	2.0	2018.072230
Location Totals	*1*	*2.0*	
Locus Totals	*34*	*75.6*	
Locus 11			
TR 32 ST 6/I/0-20 CMBS			***Bag: 23***
glass (colorless container)	1	2.4	2018.072048
glass (yellow container)	1	8.8	2018.072049
undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	9.7	2018.072047
Location Totals	*3*	*20.9*	
N 10/I/0-26 CMBS			***Bag: 76***
glass (colorless container)	1	4.4	2018.072223
undecorated burned whiteware rim	1	3.1	2018.072222
Location Totals	*2*	*7.5*	
N 10 W 10/I/0-25 CMBS			***Bag: 77***
glass (colorless container)	1	2.8	2018.072224
glass (green container)	1	3.8	2018.072225

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*2*	*6.6*	
	W 10/I/0-15 CMBS				***Bag: 78***
		glass (milk embossed canning lid liner ["..R 10-4 GEN.."])	1	3.7	2018.072226
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.7*	
Locus Totals			*8*	*38.7*	
Locus 12					
	TR 32 ST 3/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 22***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	7	27.3	2018.072046
		Location Totals	*7*	*27.3*	
Locus Totals			*7*	*27.3*	
Locus 13					
	TR 20 ST 8/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 130***
		glass (aqua container)	1	2.2	2018.07301
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.2*	
Locus Totals			*1*	*2.2*	
Locus 14					
	TR 20 ST 12/I/0-35 CMBS				***Bag: 131***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	3.2	2018.07304
		glass (Coke bottle green melted container)	1	4.4	2018.07303
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.4	2018.07302
		Location Totals	*3*	*11.0*	
	N 10 E 10/I/20-25 CMBS				***Bag: 132***
		glass (amber container)	2	4.7	2018.07305
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.7*	
	E 10/I/0-28 CMBS				***Bag: 133***
		glass (amber container)	1	2.5	2018.07306
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.5*	
	E 20/I/0-28 CMBS				***Bag: 134***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	1.9	2018.07308
		glass (amber container)	2	4.3	2018.07308
		Location Totals	*3*	*6.2*	
Locus Totals			*9*	*24.4*	
Locus 15					
	TR 24 ST 1/I/0-15 CMBS				***Bag: 135***
		glass (olive green container)	1	8.0	2018.07309
		Location Totals	*1*	*8.0*	
	S 20 W 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 136***
		glass (amber container)	2	10.0	2018.07310
		Location Totals	*2*	*10.0*	
	S 20 E 10/I/0-35 CMBS				***Bag: 137***
		glass (clear container)	1	0.9	2018.07311
		glass (olive green container)	1	0.1	2018.07312
		Location Totals	*2*	*1.0*	
	S 10 E 20/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 138***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (amber container)	1	1.4	2018.07313
		Location Totals	*1*	*1.4*	
	S 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 139***
		glass (amber container)	1	0.2	2018.07316
		glass (clear container)	1	2.0	2018.07314
		glass (olive green container)	1	1.1	2018.07315
		Location Totals	*3*	*3.3*	
	S 10 E 10/I/15-35 CMBS				***Bag: 140***
		glass (amber container)	1	1.5	2018.07317
		glass (light olive green melted container)	1	2.5	2018.07318
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.0*	
Locus Totals			*11*	*27.7*	
Locus 2					
	TR 7 ST 3/I/0-15 CMBS				***Bag: 1***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	76.2	2018.07200
		Location Totals	*1*	*76.2*	
	TR 6 ST 29/I/10-25 CMBS				***Bag: 16***
		orange plastic	1	1.2	2018.072039
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	3	31.6	2018.072040
		Location Totals	*4*	*32.8*	
					Bag: 26
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	101.3	2018.072055
		Location Totals	*1*	*101.3*	
					Bag: 27
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	347.7	2018.072125
		Location Totals	*1*	*347.7*	
	N 20/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 28***
		ferrous metal bottlecap	1	10.2	2018.072058
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	9.1	2018.072057
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.2	2018.072056
		Location Totals	*4*	*20.5*	
	N 20 W 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 29***
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	28.3	2018.072059
		Location Totals	*2*	*28.3*	
	N 20 W 20/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 30***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	19.9	2018.072061
		glass (colorless container)	2	6.4	2018.072060
		Location Totals	*3*	*26.3*	
Locus Totals			*16*	*633.1*	
Locus 3					
	TR 9 ST 5/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 2***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	2	5.6	2018.072003
		glass (amber container)	2		2018.072110
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	10.2	2018.072002
		Location Totals	*5*	*15.8*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	TR 11 ST 3/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 4***
		glass (milk)	1	0.3	2018.072004
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	47.8	2018.072006
		Location Totals	*3*	*48.1*	
	TR 11 ST 5/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 5***
		glass (aqua container)	2	3.7	2018.072010
		glass (colorless container)	2	3.2	2018.072008
		glass (olive green container)	1	2.6	2018.072009
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.3	2018.072007
		Location Totals	*6*	*10.8*	
	TR 10 ST 26/I/0-34 CMBS				***Bag: 6***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.7	2018.072012
		glass (window)	1	0.7	2018.072011
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.9	2018.072013
		Location Totals	*3*	*5.3*	
	TR 10 ST 28/I/0-10 CMBS				***Bag: 7***
		Bristol glazed stoneware	1	3.3	2018.072014
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.3*	
	TR 12 ST 2/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 8***
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	10.6	2018.072017
		glass (aqua bottleneck)	1	10.7	2018.072016
		glass (window)	1	2.6	2018.072015
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	16.3	2018.072018
		Location Totals	*7*	*40.2*	
	TR 12 ST 3/I/II/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 9***
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.2	2018.072021
		glass (colorless container)	4	42.0	2018.072019
		glass (window)	1	0.3	2018.072020
		undecorated porceain	1	1.5	2018.072022
		undecorated porcelain rim [2=1]	2	4.4	2018.072023
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	3.8	2018.072024
		Location Totals	*10*	*53.2*	
	TR 12 ST 4/I/0-27 CMBS				***Bag: 10***
		ferrous metal wire nail	3	12.0	2018.072028
		glass (amber container)	1	18.2	2018.072027
		glass (colorless container)	3	2.1	2018.072026
		undecorated whiteware	1	1.4	2018.072025
		Location Totals	*8*	*33.7*	
	TR 12 ST 5/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 11***
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.5	2018.072030
		glass (window)	1	0.4	2018.072029
		Location Totals	*2*	*1.9*	
	E 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 31***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	3	6.0	2018.072063
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.7	2018.072062
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	16.5	2018.072064
		Location Totals	*8*	*23.2*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	E 20/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 32***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.7	2018.072068
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.6	2018.072066
		glass (colorless embossed container [design])	1	0.4	2018.072067
		glass (window)	1	0.9	2018.072065
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	9.0	2018.072069
		Location Totals	*8*	*13.6*	
	E 10 S 40/I/10-17 CMBS				***Bag: 33***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	4.6	2018.072070
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.6*	
	E 10 S 30/I/0-23 CMBS				***Bag: 34***
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.2	2018.072072
		glass (window)	1	0.3	2018.072071
		Location Totals	*2*	*0.5*	
	E 20 S 30/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 35***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	19	61.9	2018.072126
		Location Totals	*19*	*61.9*	
	E 20 S 30/I/0-27 CMBS				***Bag: 36***
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	17.1	2018.072073
		glass (window)	1	1.2	2018.072074
		Location Totals	*3*	*18.3*	
	E 30 S 20/I/0-45 CMBS				***Bag: 37***
		glass (olive green container)	27	66.1	2018.072129
		undecorated porcelain	1	0.5	2018.072128
		undecorated whiteware	1	11.7	2018.072127
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	32.4	2018.072130
		Location Totals	*30*	*110.7*	
	E 30 S 40/I/II/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 38***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.3	2018.072075
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.7	2018.072076
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	5.4	2018.072077
		Location Totals	*5*	*8.4*	
	E 40 S 10/II/10-30 CMBS				***Bag: 39***
		undecorated whiteware	1	0.7	2018.072078
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	7.7	2018.072079
		Location Totals	*3*	*8.4*	
	E 40 S 20/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 40***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.1	2018.072081
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	3.5	2018.072080
		Location Totals	*2*	*4.6*	
	E 40 S 30/I/10-20 CMBS				***Bag: 41***
		glass (window)	2	1.1	2018.072084444
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.0	2018.072083
		Location Totals	*3*	*3.1*	
	E 40 S 40/I/0-15 CMBS				***Bag: 42***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.5	2018.072084

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	Location Totals		*1*	*2.5*	
	E 50 S 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 43***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	37.3	2018.072085
	Location Totals		*2*	*37.3*	
	N 40/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 92***
		ferrous metal wire nail	4	40.3	2018.072286
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	2	7.7	2018.072287
		glass (amber container)	3	6.0	2018.072284
		glass (aqua container)	7	4.6	2018.072283
		glass (colorless container)	6	2.8	2018.072282
		glass (colorless lip with large mouth external thread finish)	1	1.2	2018.072285
		undifferentiated brick fragment	12	320.1	2018.072288
	Location Totals		*35*	*382.7*	
	N 10 W 30/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 93***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	15.4	2018.072289
		glass (amber container)	1	20.1	2018.072290
	Location Totals		*2*	*35.5*	
	N 40 W 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 94***
		glass (colorless container)	3	7.6	2018.072291
	Location Totals		*3*	*7.6*	
	N 10 E 10/I/II/0-45 CMBS				***Bag: 95***
		ferrous metal band with small wire nail	1	11.0	2018.072297
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	2.9	2018.072298
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	7.1	2018.072299
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	3.0	2018.072300
		glass (amber container)	1	3.2	2018.072292
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	1.5	2018.072293
		glass (window)	4	3.6	2018.072295
		glass (window)	3	2.9	2018.072294
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	6.4	2018.072296
	Location Totals		*17*	*41.6*	
	N 40 W 30/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 96***
		Bristol glazed stoneware	1	1.6	2018.072302
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	6.4	2018.072303
		undecorated stoneware	2	18.0	2018.072301
	Location Totals		*4*	*26.0*	
	N 40 E 20/I/15-25 CMBS				***Bag: 97***
		brown annular banded yellowware	1	0.9	2018.072305
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.8	2018.072304
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	40.9	2018.072306
	Location Totals		*4*	*45.6*	
	N 40 W 20/I/II/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 98***
		undecorated porcelain	2	2.3	2018.072307
	Location Totals		*2*	*2.3*	
	N 70 E 50/I/0-15 CMBS				***Bag: 99***
		glass (colorless lip)	1	1.8	2018.072308
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.9	2018.072309

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*2*	*5.7*	
	N 70 E 20/I/0-34 CMBS				***Bag: 100***
		Bristol glaze stoneware	1	2.6	2018.072311
		glass (colorless container)	2	5.7	2018.072312
		glass (window)	1	0.7	2018.072313
		undecorated whiteware	2	4.3	2018.072310
		Location Totals	*6*	*13.3*	
	N 50/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 101***
		glass (colorless container)	2	0.6	2018.072315
		glass (window)	2	3.6	2018.072314
		Location Totals	*4*	*4.2*	
	N 50 E 30/I/10-30 CMBS				***Bag: 102***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	30.8	2018.072316
		Location Totals	*1*	*30.8*	
	N 40 E 30/I/5-20 CMBS				***Bag: 103***
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	20.3	2018.072318
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	2	18.7	2018.0723017
		Location Totals	*7*	*39.0*	
	N 40 E 50/II/15-20 CMBS				***Bag: 104***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	30.0	2018.072319
		Location Totals	*1*	*30.0*	
	N 50 W 10/I/0-10 CMBS				***Bag: 105***
		ferrous metal wire	1	3.3	2018.072320
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.3*	
	N 50 E 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 106***
		glass (amber container)	1	0.9	2018.072323
		glass (aqua container)	2	2.8	2018.072321
		glass (window)	2	0.6	2018.072322
		undecorated terracotta	1	3.3	2018.072324
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	2	15.4	2018.072325
		Location Totals	*8*	*23.0*	
	N 50 E 20/I/10-20 CMBS				***Bag: 107***
		glass (colorless container)	2	2.4	2018.072326
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	7.3	2018.072327
		Location Totals	*4*	*9.7*	
	N 70 E 20/I/0-28 CMBS				***Bag: 108***
		floral decal (yellow and pink) porcelain	1	0.5	2018.072328
		Location Totals	*1*	*0.5*	
	Found on Surface				***Bag: 109***
		glass (colorless container)	1	10.6	2018.072331
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	5.7	2018.072332
		Location Totals	*2*	*16.3*	
Locus Totals			*236*	*1226.5*	
Locus 4					
	TR 12 ST 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 12***
		undecorated burned whiteware	2	5.0	2018.072031

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	55.2	2018.072032
		Location Totals	*3*	*60.2*	
	Found on Surface				***Bag: 44***
		burned undifferentiated brick fragment	2	15.9	2018.072134
		glass (colorless melted container)	2	5.7	2018.072132
		undecorated burned whiteware	1	6.4	2018.072131
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	29.0	2018.072133
		Location Totals	*8*	*57.0*	
	N 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 45***
		burned undifferentiated brick fragment	4	22.7	2018.072138
		glass (aqua melted container)	1	4.9	2018.072136
		undecorated whiteware	1	0.6	2018.072135
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	31.4	2018.072137
		Location Totals	*8*	*59.6*	
	N 10 E 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 46***
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	13.1	2018.072139
		undecorated terracotta	1	2.2	2018.072140
		undifferentiated brick fragment	8	116.4	2018.072141
		Location Totals	*10*	*131.7*	
	S 10 W 10/I/10-20 CMBS				***Bag: 47***
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	4.7	2018.072142
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.7*	
	W 10/I/5-20 CMBS				***Bag: 48***
		glass (window)	1	2.4	2018.072143
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.4*	
	S 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 49***
		glass (amethyst melted container)	1	22.2	2018.072144
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	5.9	2018.072145
		Location Totals	*3*	*28.1*	
	N 10 W 10/II/5-20 CMBS				***Bag: 50***
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	0.8	2018.072147
		undecorated burned whiteware [2=1]	2	13.1	2018.072146
		white plastic	1	0.1	2018.072148
		Location Totals	*4*	*14.0*	
Locus Totals			*38*	*357.7*	
Locus 5					
	TR 19 ST 23/I/0-15 CMBS				***Bag: 13***
		glass (amethyst lip)	1	6.7	2018.072033
		Location Totals	*1*	*6.7*	
Locus Totals			*1*	*6.7*	
Locus 6					
	TR 19 ST 26/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 17***
		ferrous metal wire nail	6	35.3	2018.072041
		Location Totals	*6*	*35.3*	
	N 20 W 10/II/17-39 CMBS				***Bag: 51***
		Albany slipped stoneware	1	10.2	2018.072093

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		ferrous metal staple	2	7.1	2018.072097
		ferrous metal wire	7	10.2	2018.072098
		ferrous metal wire nail	3	15.7	2018.072099
		glass (colorless container [burned])	3	4.5	2018.072088
		glass (colorless container)	11	36.2	2018.072086
		glass (colorless embossed container [design])	1	7.0	2018.072089
		glass (colorless lip with small mouth external thread finish)	1	6.5	2018.072090
		glass (milk embossed base [Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. [1923 ca. - 1982] maker's-mark])	1	1.9	2018.072091
		glass (window)	1	1.2	2018.072087
		reliefe molded decorations porcelain rim	1	6.7	2018.072092
		slag	1	11.8	2018.072094
		undifferentiated brass "..ATI 3"	1	2.6	2018.072095
		undifferentiated brick fragment	6	438.9	2018.0720100
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	5	75.2	2018.072096
		Location Totals	*45*	*635.7*	
	S 20 W 10/I/0-50 CMBS				***Bag: 52***
		blue transfer printed whiteware	1	0.4	2018.072105
		Bristal glazed stoneware	1	7.0	2018.072104
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	16.5	2018.072106
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	5.3	2018.072107
		glass (amber container)	2	8.4	2018.072102
		glass (amethyst melted container)	1	1.7	2018.072103
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.6	2018.072101
		undifferentiated brick fragment	7	157.8	2018.072108
		Location Totals	*15*	*198.7*	
	N 10 W 20/II/10-20 CMBS				***Bag: 53***
		glass (colorless container)	5	50.4	2018.072109
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	5.7	2018.072111
		Location Totals	*6*	*56.1*	
	S 10 W 10/I/0-50 CMBS				***Bag: 54***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	2	8.3	2018.072114
		glass (amber container)	1	0.4	18.0722018.0721
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.7	2018.072112
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	0.5	2018.072115
		Location Totals	*5*	*11.9*	
	N 10 W 20/III/30-40 CMBS				***Bag: 55***
		glass (amber container)	11	10.4	2018.072117
		glass (colorless container)	3	7.6	2018.072116
		Location Totals	*14*	*18.0*	
	S 10 E 10/II/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 56***
		debitage (1/2-inch heat treated chert shatter with cortex)	2	2.0	2018.072119
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.1	2018.072118
		Location Totals	*3*	*2.1*	
	S 10 E 10/I/0-50 CMBS				***Bag: 57***
		aluminum metal pull tab	2	0.3	2018.072151
		glass (aqua container)	1	6.7	2018.072149
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.1	2018.072120

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		orange plastic	1	0.1	2018.072150
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	16.2	2018.072152
		Location Totals	*9*	*24.4*	
	N 20 W 20/I/5-25 CMBS				***Bag: 58***
		ferrous metal clothes pin springg	1	5.0	2018.072159
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	2.8	2018.072161
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	7.2	2018.072160
		fiber board fragment	5	15.1	2018.072153
		glass (colorless container)	4	2.2	2018.072158
		purple plastic disk	1	0.2	2018.072156
		sea shell fragment	1	0.2	2018.072157
		undifferentiated brick fragment	7	9.9	2018.072154
		Location Totals	*21*	*42.6*	
	N 10/I/40-50 CMBS				***Bag: 59***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	14.3	2018.0721663
		glass (colorless container)	1	7.7	2018.072162
		glass (milk lip)	1	5.7	2018.072163
		Location Totals	*3*	*27.7*	
	N 10 W 20/III/0-35 CMBS				***Bag: 60***
		Albany slipped stoneware	1	6.8	2018.072165
		glass (colorless container)	3	5.6	2018.072164
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	27.1	2018.072166
		Location Totals	*5*	*39.5*	
	S 20 W 30/I/5-40 CMBS				***Bag: 61***
		glass (milk canning lid liner [3=1])	5	12.8	2018.072168
		glass (window)	2	1.1	2018.07267
		Location Totals	*7*	*13.9*	
	N 20 E 10/I/II/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 62***
		glass (colorless bottleneck with machine-made brandy finish)	1	9.6	2018.072169
		glass (colorless container)	1	5.4	2018.0721770
		glass (colorless lip)	1	8.7	2018.072170
		Location Totals	*3*	*23.7*	
	W 40/I/5-30 CMBS				***Bag: 63***
		glass (orange, white, and clear marble)	1	8.0	2018.072171
		Location Totals	*1*	*8.0*	
	N 20/I/5-25 CMBS				***Bag: 64***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	15.4	2018.072172
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.5	2018.072174
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.2	2018.072173
		Location Totals	*3*	*17.1*	
	N 30 E 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 65***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	5.9	2018.072178
		glass (colorless embossed container [grid])	2	4.1	2018.072175
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	0.9	2018.072176
		glass (green container)	1	0.3	2018.072177
		Location Totals	*5*	*11.2*	
	W 20/I/0-35 CMBS				***Bag: 66***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		ferrous metal buckle	1	5.4	2018.072180
		ferrous metal wire nail	5	25.5	2179018.072
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.5	2018.072182
		glass (milk container)	3	1.8	2018.072183
		glass (window)	1	4.3	2018.072181
		white platic fragment	3	0.1	2018.072184
		Location Totals	*14*	*37.6*	
	S 10/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 67***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	4.1	2018.072188
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	5.6	2018.072187
		glass (colorless container [decorative])	1	2.3	2018.072186
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.2	2018.072185
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	23.9	2018.072189
		Location Totals	*7*	*39.1*	
	N 10 W 10/I/10-35 CMBS				***Bag: 68***
		ferrous metal staple	1	4.5	2018.072190
		ferrous metal wire nail	4	17.7	2018.072194
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	2	2.3	2018.072195
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.3	2018.072190
		glass (colorless embossed container ["..BE"])	1	1.7	2018.072191
		glass (milk container)	1	0.4	2018.072192
		Location Totals	*10*	*26.9*	
	N 40 E 10/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 69***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	5.2	2018.072198
		glass (milk canning lid liner)	2	7.0	2018.072197
		glass (window)	1	2.4	2018.072196
		Location Totals	*4*	*14.6*	
	E 10/I/10-30 CMBS				***Bag: 70***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	6.5	2018.072200
		glass (green base)	1	2.8	2018.072199
		Location Totals	*2*	*9.3*	
	W 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 71***
		black plastic	1	0.1	2018.072404
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	24.5	2018.072206
		glass (colorless embossed base ["MOROL.."])	1	8.4	2018.072203
		glass (window)	5	7.4	2018.0722.1
		undifferentiated brick fragment	4	53.3	2018.072205
		Location Totals	*12*	*93.7*	
	N 20 E 30/I/10-30 CMBS				***Bag: 72***
		ferrous metal wire nail	3	15.7	2018.072207
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.8	2018.072208
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	20.7	2018.072209
		Location Totals	*5*	*39.2*	
	S 20 E 20/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 73***
		chert Ellis projectile point	1	5.9	2018.072210
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.3	2018.072212
		glass (window)	1	4.1	2018.072211

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	2.2	2018.072213
		Location Totals	*6*	*13.5*	
	N 10 E 10/I/5-35 CMBS				***Bag: 74***
		ferrous metal bolt	1	62.3	2018.072218
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	10.4	2018.072216
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	1.3	2018.072217
		glass (colorless container)	3	13.4	2018.072214
		glass (colorless embossed container [lines])	3	14.4	2018.072215
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	16.8	2018.072219
		Location Totals	*10*	*118.6*	
	S 20 E 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 75***
		cement block fragment	1	163.1	2018.072220
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	269.3	2018.072221
		Location Totals	*2*	*432.4*	
Locus Totals			*223*	*1990.8*	
Locus 7					
	TR 22 ST 1/I/0-35 CMBS				***Bag: 14***
		dark glazed earthenware	1	3.8	2018.072037
		glass (milk embossed canning lid liner ["R 3"])	1	0.8	2018.072036
		glass (window)	1	0.8	2018.072035
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	1.2	2018.072034
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	9	8.2	2018.072038
		Location Totals	*13*	*14.8*	
	N 10/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 81***
		black plastic	1	5.7	2018.072231
		clear plastic	3	0.8	2018.072232
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	5.2	2018.072237
		glass (colorless container)	2	8.1	2018.072233
		mortar	3	41.5	2018.072238
		undecorated whiteware	2	2.7	2018.072234
		undecorated whiteware base	1	2.3	2018.072235
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.0	2018.072236
		Location Totals	*14*	*68.3*	
	E 20/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 82***
		charcoal	1	0.3	2018.072241
		ferrous metal wire nail	3	7.4	2018.072239
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.0	2018.072240
		glass (colorless container)	3	3.1	2018.072246
		glass (colorless embossed container ["G"])	1	0.9	2018.072247
		glass (window)	3	4.3	2018.072245
		undecorated reliefe molded yellowware	1	2.1	2018.072242
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	0.4	2018.072244
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	105.6	2018.072248
		Location Totals	*16*	*126.1*	
	N 30 W 20/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 83***
		glass (colorless container)	4	4.1	2018.072250
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	2	4.4	2018.072249

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*6*	*8.5*	
	N 10 W 20/I/0-26 CMBS				***Bag: 84***
		glass (colorless container)	4	3.1	2018.072252
		undecorated whiteware	1	8.3	2018.072251
		Location Totals	*5*	*11.4*	
	S 10/I/0-42 CMBS				***Bag: 85***
		glass (amethyst container)	1	4.8	2018.072253
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.8*	
	S 10 W 10/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 86***
		glass (aqua container)	1	12.5	2018.072254
		Location Totals	*1*	*12.5*	
	N 20 W 20/III/26-40 CMBS				***Bag: 87***
		glass (coke bottle green container)	1	2.0	2018.072258
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.2	2018.072257
		glass (colorless embossed base ["MOROLINE- Moroline" "7-2" Owens-Illinois Glass Co. [1929- ca. 1960])	1	17.1	2018.072259
		glass (colorless embossed container ["BURCH"])	1	5.3	2018.072261
		undifferentiated brick fragment	2	36.2	2018.072255
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	2.5	2018.072256
		Location Totals	*7*	*64.3*	
	N 20/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 88***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	3	29.5	2018.072268
		glass (amber container)	1	0.7	2018.072266
		glass (colorless container)	2	13.1	2018.072264
		glass (milk canning lid liner)	1	1.6	2018.072267
		glass (window)	1	0.2	2018.072265
		undecorated whiteware	1	4.5	2018.072262
		undecorated whiteware handle	1	3.9	2018.072263
		undifferentiated brick fragment	5	76.9	2018.072269
		Location Totals	*15*	*130.4*	
	N 10 E 20/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 89***
		black plastic	1	0.1	2018.072272
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail fragment	3	33.7	2018.072273
		glass (colorless container)	1	2.8	2018.072270
		glass (window)	1	1.0	2018.072271
		undifferentiated brick fragment	3	3.1	2018.072274
		Location Totals	*9*	*40.7*	
	N 10 E 40/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 90***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	3.6	2018.072275
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	2	7.8	2018.072276
		glass (aqua base)	1	5.2	2018.072278
		glass (colorless)	2	2.7	2018.072279
		red plastic	3	3.2	2018.072277
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	2.0	2018.072280
		Location Totals	*10*	*24.5*	
	N 10 W 30/I/0-10 CMBS				***Bag: 91***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.5	2018.072281

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.5*	
Locus Totals			*98*	*508.8*	

Locus 8

TR 28 ST 3/I/II/10-40 CMBS					***Bag: 18***
		chert Catahoula projectile point	1	1.7	2018.072
		glass (window)	1	1.2	2018.072123
		Location Totals	*2*	*2.9*	
TR 28 ST 4/I/20-40 CMBS					***Bag: 19***
		glass (window)	4	9.9	2018.072043
		reliefe molded decorative whiteware base	1	4.9	2018.072042
		Location Totals	*5*	*14.8*	
S 10/I/0-30 CMBS					***Bag: 110***
		ferrous metal barbed wire	3	9.6	2018.072333
		ferrous metal wire	7	18.6	2018.072334
		Location Totals	*10*	*28.2*	
N 20 W 20/I/10-30 CMBS					***Bag: 111***
		decal leaf (green and pink) whiteware	1	2.6	2018.072335
		fiber board fragment	2	2.1	2018.072338
		glass (colorless container)	2	2.5	2018.072336
		glass (window)	1	4.5	2018.072337
		Location Totals	*6*	*11.7*	
S 10 E 30/I/0-30 CMBS					***Bag: 112***
		glass (amber container)	1	1.5	2018.072343
		glass (amethyst container)	1	0.6	2018.072339
		glass (colorless base)	3	32.8	2018.072341
		glass (colorless container)	9	14.3	2018.072340
		glass (colorless lip with small mouth external thread finish)	1	1.4	2018.072342
		Location Totals	*15*	*50.6*	
N 20/I/0-30 CMBS					***Bag: 113***
		glass (amber container)	2	2.6	2018.072344
		glass (colorless embossed base ["W"])	3	13.1	2018.072345
		Location Totals	*5*	*15.7*	
W 10/I/0-25 CMBS					***Bag: 114***
		chalk	1	5.2	2018.072347
		glass (window)	13	19.9	2018.072346
		Location Totals	*14*	*25.1*	
N 10 E 30/I/0-40 CMBS					***Bag: 115***
		ferrous metal wire	2	1.9	2018.072348
		fiber board fragment	1	2.9	2018.072351
		glass (colorless container)	2	5.6	2018.072349
		glass (window)	3	4.1	2018.072350
		Location Totals	*8*	*14.5*	
N 10 E 10/I/0-40 CMBS					***Bag: 116***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	7.4	2018.072352
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	6.4	2018.072353
		Location Totals	*2*	*13.8*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	S 20 E 10/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 117***
		glass (colorless container)	2	2.5	2018.072354
		Location Totals	*2*	*2.5*	
	N 10 W 20/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 118***
		carbon rod fragment	1	2.3	2018.072363
		glass (amber container)	1	0.5	2018.072359
		glass (colorless base)	2	3.7	2018.072357
		glass (colorless container)	4	2.9	2018.072356
		glass (dark purple insulator fragment with brass lining)	2	4.3	2018.072360
		glass (window)	2	1.4	2018.072358
		undecorated whiteware	2	2.2	2018.072355
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	3.1	2018.072361
		Location Totals	*15*	*20.4*	
	N 10/I/0-40 CMBS				***Bag: 119***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	1.0	2018.072362
		glass (amber container)	1	0.5	2018.072366
		glass (colorless container with large mouth external thread finish)	1	2.0	2018.072365
		glass (colorless container)	3	6.9	2018.072364
		glass (milk embossed canning lid liner ["OR BALL"])	1	1.8	2018.072368
		Location Totals	*7*	*12.2*	
	N 40/I/0-15 CMBS				***Bag: 120***
		concrete pipe fragment	1	245.7	2018.072370
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.3	2018.072369
		Location Totals	*2*	*246.0*	
	N 10 W 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 121***
		coal	1	2.2	2018.072372
		concrete block with yellow paint	1	104.5	2018.072371
		glass (amber container)	1	0.6	2018.072374
		glass (window)	1	0.6	2018.072373
		Location Totals	*4*	*107.9*	
	S 10 E 10/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 122***
		glass (amber container)	1	1.1	2018.072376
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.0	2018.072375
		undecorated porcelain base	1	6.4	2018.072377
		Location Totals	*3*	*10.5*	
	N 30 W 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 123***
		fiber board fragment	1	2.7	2018.072378
		glass (colorless base)	2	14.1	2018.072381
		glass (colorless container)	4	6.0	2018.072380
		glass (colorless embossed base [Kerr Glass MGF. Co. maker's-mark])	1	10.5	2018.072382
		glass (window)	1	2.4	2018.072379
		Location Totals	*9*	*35.7*	
	N 20 W 10/I/0-20 CMBS				***Bag: 124***
		ferrous metal machine-cut nail	1	19.4	2018.072383
		glass (colorless container)	2	10.7	2018.0723822
		Location Totals	*3*	*30.1*	
Locus Totals			*112*	*642.6*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
Locus 9					
	TR 28 ST 8/I/10-25 CMBS				***Bag: 20***
		glass (cobalt blue container)	1	4.7	2018.072044
		Location Totals	*1*	*4.7*	
	S 10/I/0-40 CMBS				***Bag: 125***
		ferrous metal wire	1	3.2	2018.072386
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.6	2018.072384
		glass (window)	1	0.4	2018.072385
		glazed undifferentiated brick fragment	1	350.6	2018.072388
		undifferentiated brick fragment	9	62.0	2018.072389
		Location Totals	*13*	*416.8*	
	E 10/I/0-30 CMBS				***Bag: 126***
		glass (amber container)	1	0.1	2018.072393
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.0	2018.072391
		glass (colorless embossed container [line])	1	3.6	2018.072392
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	3	7.9	2018.072390
		white plastic object with "b" writen in sharpie	2	0.4	2018.072394
		Location Totals	*8*	*13.0*	
	N 10/I/0-40 CMBS				***Bag: 127***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	10.2	2018.072398
		glass (amber container [with blue and white lable residue [2=1])	2	8.1	2018.072396
		glass (colorless container)	1	2.2	2018.072395
		grey plastic fragment	1	0.1	2018.072397
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	19	27.5	2018.072399
		Location Totals	*24*	*48.1*	
	N 10 E 10/I/10-30 CMBS				***Bag: 128***
		glass (colorless container)	1	2.2	2018.072400
		glass (colorless lip with large mouth external thread finish)	2	3.3	2018.072401
		Location Totals	*3*	*5.5*	
	S 10 E 10/I/0-25 CMBS				***Bag: 129***
		ferrous metal wire	1	7.3	2018.072405
		glass (colorless embossed container [design])	1	2.9	2018.072403
		glass (window)	1	1.3	2018.072402
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	11.6	2018.072404
		Location Totals	*4*	*23.1*	
Locus Totals			*53*	*511.2*	
Project Totals			*849*	*6889.8*	