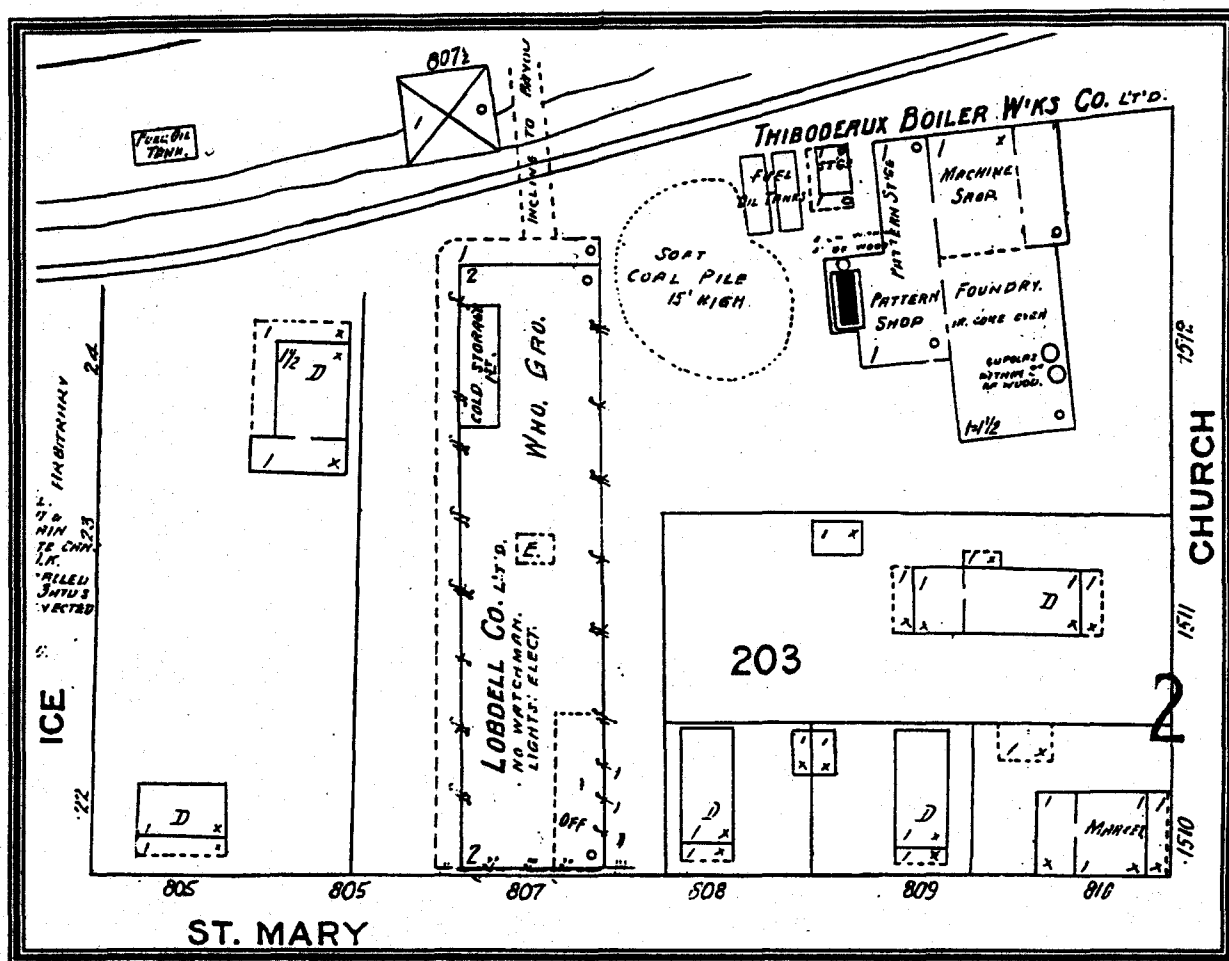


HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE WETLANDS ACADIAN CULTURAL CENTER, THIBODAUX, LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA



Prepared by
COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Under Contract by
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
Opelousas, Louisiana

JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND PRESERVE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

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INVESTIGATIONS AT THE
WETLANDS ACADIAN CULTURAL CENTER,
THIBODAUX, LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA**

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Cover: Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area in 1907 (after Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1907).

ABSTRACT

A cultural resources survey of a portion of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center, Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, was conducted by Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI). Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve is developing the site of the circa 1905 Percy-Lobdell Building and surrounding area in Thibodaux for use as an interpretive center focusing on the Cajun culture as it exists in a wetlands setting. A Phase II-Level II survey of the site was conducted by CEI in April and May 1989. These investigations uncovered the foundations of several nineteenth and twentieth century structures and led to the recovery of numerous nineteenth and early-twentieth century artifacts. This study also indicated that past soil disturbances had affected much of the area to the extent that no intact cultural features or midden were extant in much of the project area.

CEI revisited the site on several occasions in June and July 1989 while the National Park Service was preparing the site for new construction. Supplementary information was gathered on several previously recorded architectural features at that time. CEI again revisited the site in November 1989 during pre-construction activities related to the construction of a new structure to the west of the Percy-Lobdell Building. Numerous artifacts were recovered during the course of this work and several previously unknown architectural features discovered and recorded. All of the approximately 1.28 ha (3.17 ac) of the project area has been designated as Louisiana site 16 LF 164.

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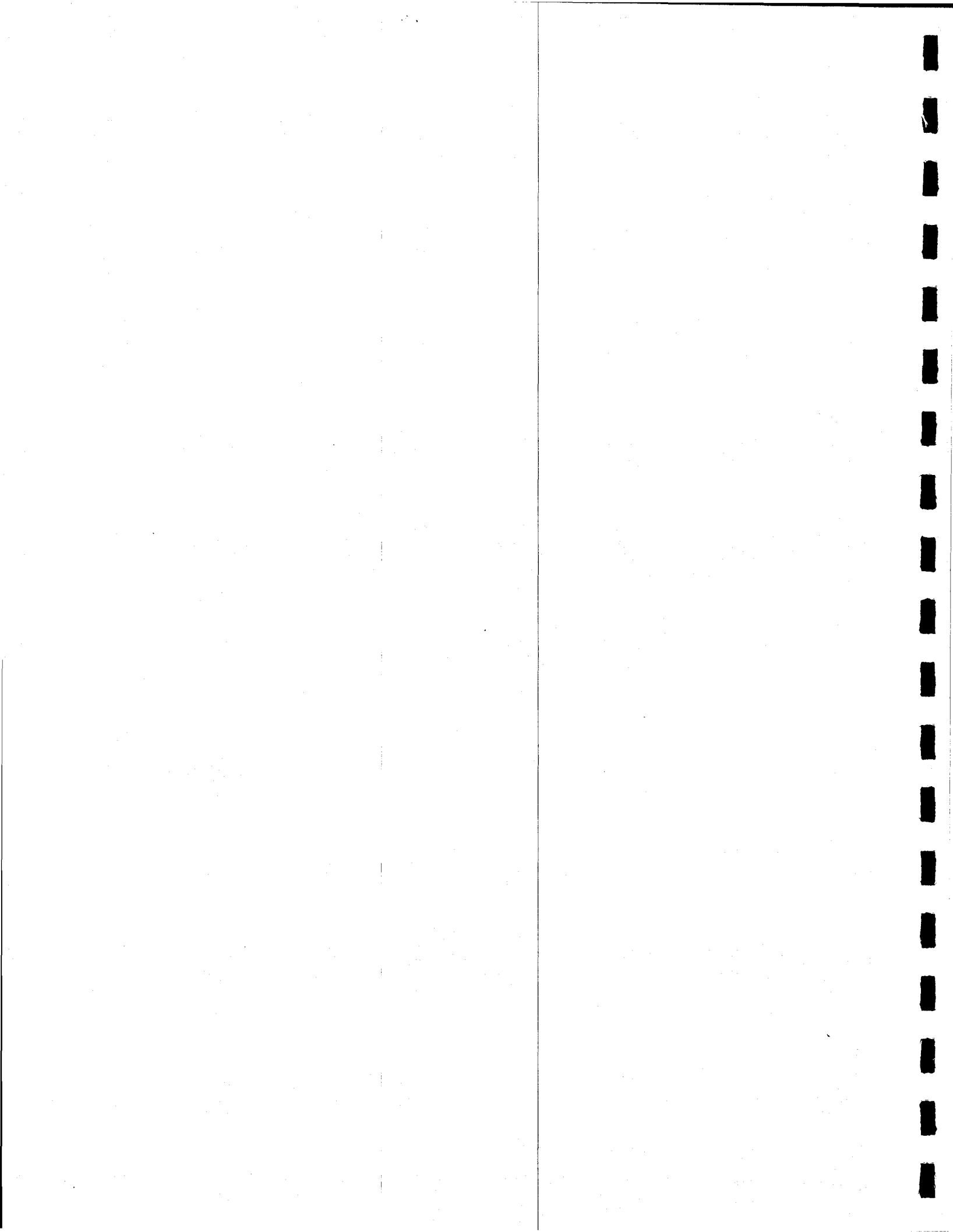
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of Phase II intensive archaeological investigations (Level II) and monitoring of construction activities at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center in Thibodaux, Louisiana (Figure 1). This cultural resources survey of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center was conducted by Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI), under contract with Hamilton and Associates of Opelousas, Louisiana. The project area, consisting of Lots 200 through 205 (Figure 2), is irregular in shape and is bound to the north by Bayou Lafourche, to the east by the Church Street extension, to the south by St. Mary Street (also known as Louisiana Highway 1), and to the west by Art Street. The project area measures approximately 1.28 ha (3.17 ac) in downtown Thibodaux.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, a division of the National Park Service, is in the process of developing the area as an interpretive center focusing on Cajun culture, paying particular interest to its development in the bayou regions of the state. This center, which will utilize the existing Percy-Lobdell Building, will primarily house a display area depicting various facets of Acadian and Cajun lifeways and a small auditorium for lectures and audiovisual presentations.

In 1988 David Babson and Dr. Charles Orser, Jr., (1988) conducted a Level II archaeological survey of Lots 203 through 205 and assigned Louisiana site number 16 LF 164 to their project area. Because Babson and Orser found that there was a high potential of locating intact archaeological material within the project area, they recommended that a second phase of work be undertaken. Shortly after Babson and Orser's investigation, the National Park Service added Lots 200 through 202 to the park. The current project was designed to further test Lots 203 through 205 and also test Lots 200 through 202. The site boundaries of 16 LF 164 were expanded at that time to include the entire block (Lots 200 through 205).

When CEI conducted its initial investigation of the area between 20 April and 27 May 1989, however, a portion of Lots 201 and 202 had not yet been acquired by the National Park Service (see Figure 2); therefore, no archaeology was conducted there at that time. Similarly, the park was also to include the Art Street and Church Street Extension rights-of-way adjacent of the project area. However, the Church Street Extension right-of-way had not been acquired prior to CEI's initial visit to the site and no archaeological investigations were conducted there. While the National Park Service had not yet acquired all of Lots 201 and 202 prior to CEI's initial investigations, the complete history of both of these lots was researched. This information was necessary in attaining a clearer understanding of the project area as a whole and is presented along with the history of the other four lots of the project area in Chapter 4.

Following CEI's spring fieldwork at the site, the National Park Service acquired the remainder of Lots 201 and 202. The National Park Service subsequently removed the remaining standing structures on the property and graded the site in preparation for the construction of the new park. CEI returned to the site several times in June and July 1989 to monitor these activities and to record any newly discovered features. Much of Lot 205 was subject to additional pre-construction activities in November 1989 in preparation for the construction of a new building to the immediate west of the Percy-Lobdell Building and CEI returned to the site to monitor those activities as well.

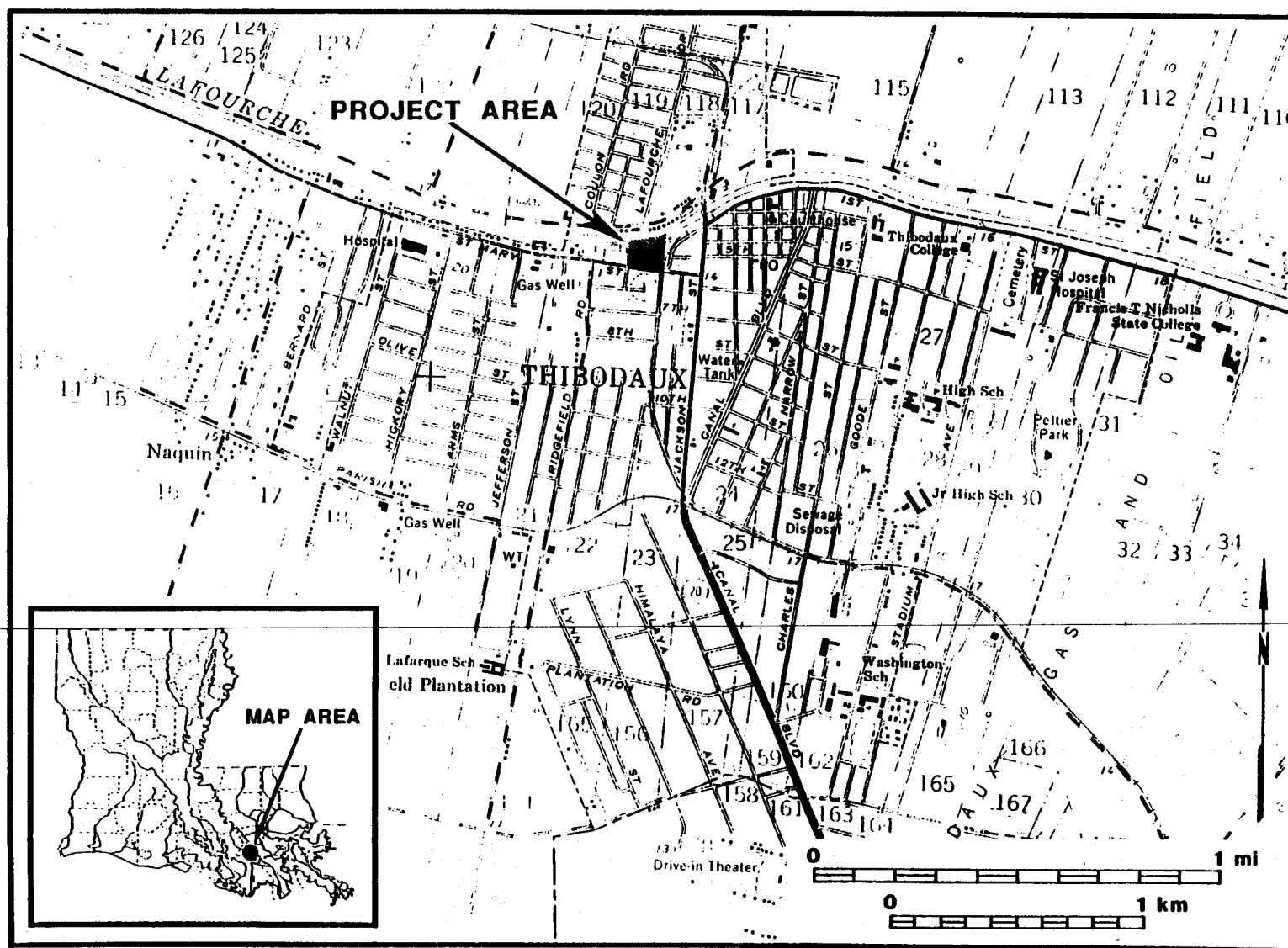


Figure 1. Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area, Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

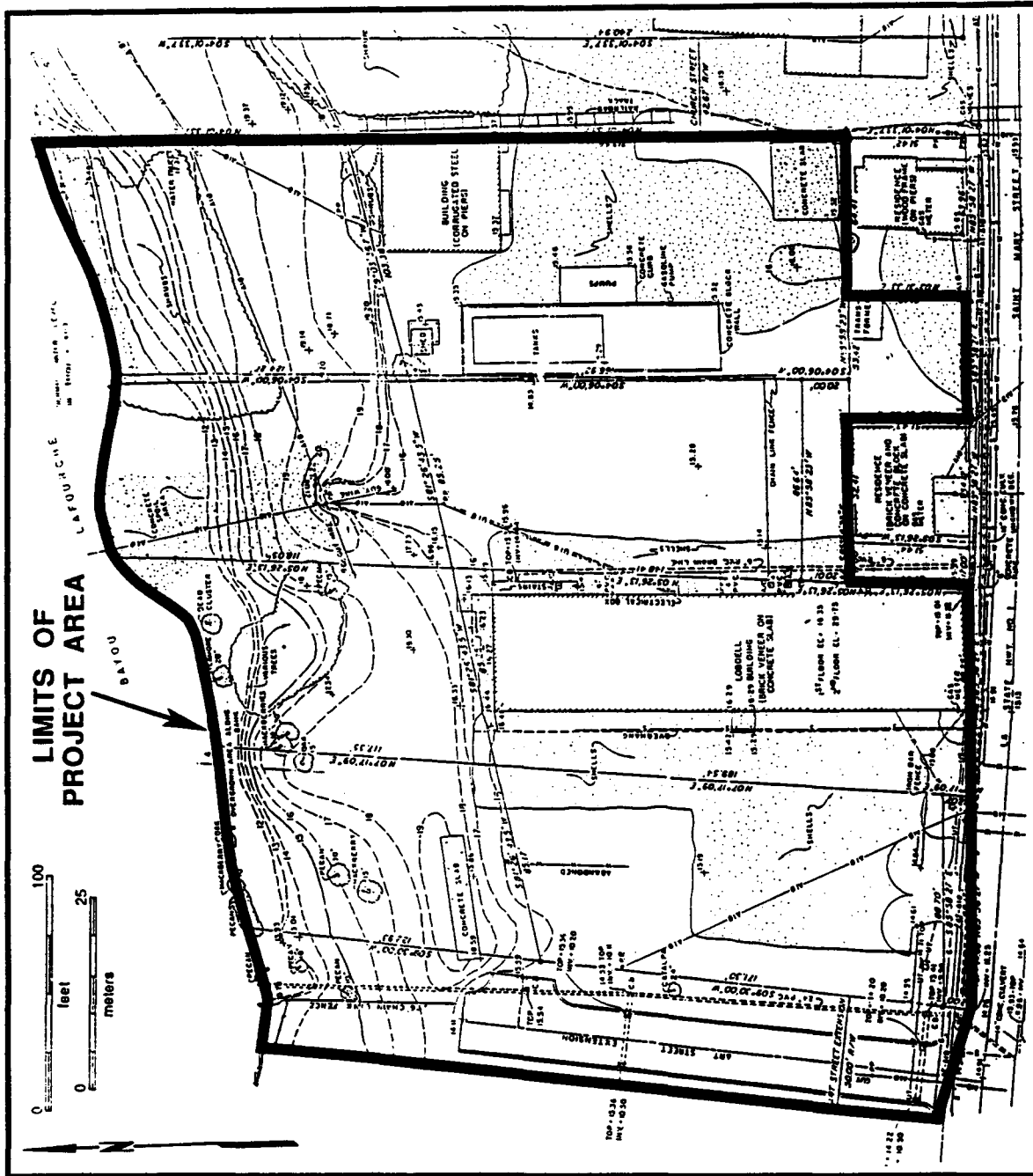


Figure 2. Limits of the spring 1989 archaeological investigations conducted at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center.

Because Federal funding is being used to support the construction of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center, development of the proposed construction site must meet a number of Federal guidelines. The most notable of these are: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended in 1980); Executive Order 11593 of 1971; Department of the Interior regulations; and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

In addition to these Federal guidelines, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve must follow the guidelines of the 1982 General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan for the park. These park guidelines stipulate that the park should aid cultural groups in maintaining their heritage, aid in the preservation of information pertaining to the cultural practices of regional cultures, provide contextual background for the park's cultural resources, and, finally, not impede the natural growth and change of regional cultures. These measures will allow for the preservation of information relating to area cultures, Cajun culture in this case, without adversely affecting the members of that culture. In this way, future generations will be able to study the history and natural growth of Cajun culture.

Historical research for this project was conducted in the state and public libraries of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the main branch of the Lafourche Parish Public Library. Records held by the archives of the Ellender Memorial Library, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, were also consulted during the course of this project. Additional research was conducted in the Cartographic Services Division, Department of Geography and Anthropology, and the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Research was also conducted in the Lafourche Parish courthouse and included consultation of conveyance records, mortgage records, civil suits, probate records, tax records, and the minutes of town meetings. Finally, several short oral interviews were conducted with area residents who came to view the archaeological work in progress.

Research Design

The archaeological investigation of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area took into consideration the potential for addressing several specific research topics which are important to our understanding of eighteenth, nineteenth, and early-twentieth century life in Louisiana. The specific topics that were to be addressed during this work were derived from Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan (Smith et al. 1983) and are presented below.

1. What function did the project area serve prior to its incorporation into the town of Thibodaux?

Although the project area was settled by the Guillaume Hamon family in 1785, it did not become part of the town of Thibodaux until the mid-nineteenth century. Before being included in a larger plantation in about 1825, the project area was part of a small farm. The area continued to be used for agricultural purposes until about 1846. The historical documentation suggests that there were no dwellings in the project area prior to 1847 and that the land was used strictly for agricultural purposes. The archaeological record, however, may provide additional information concerning land usage in this between 1785 and 1846.

2. Is there any evidence of ethnicity exhibited in the archaeological record?

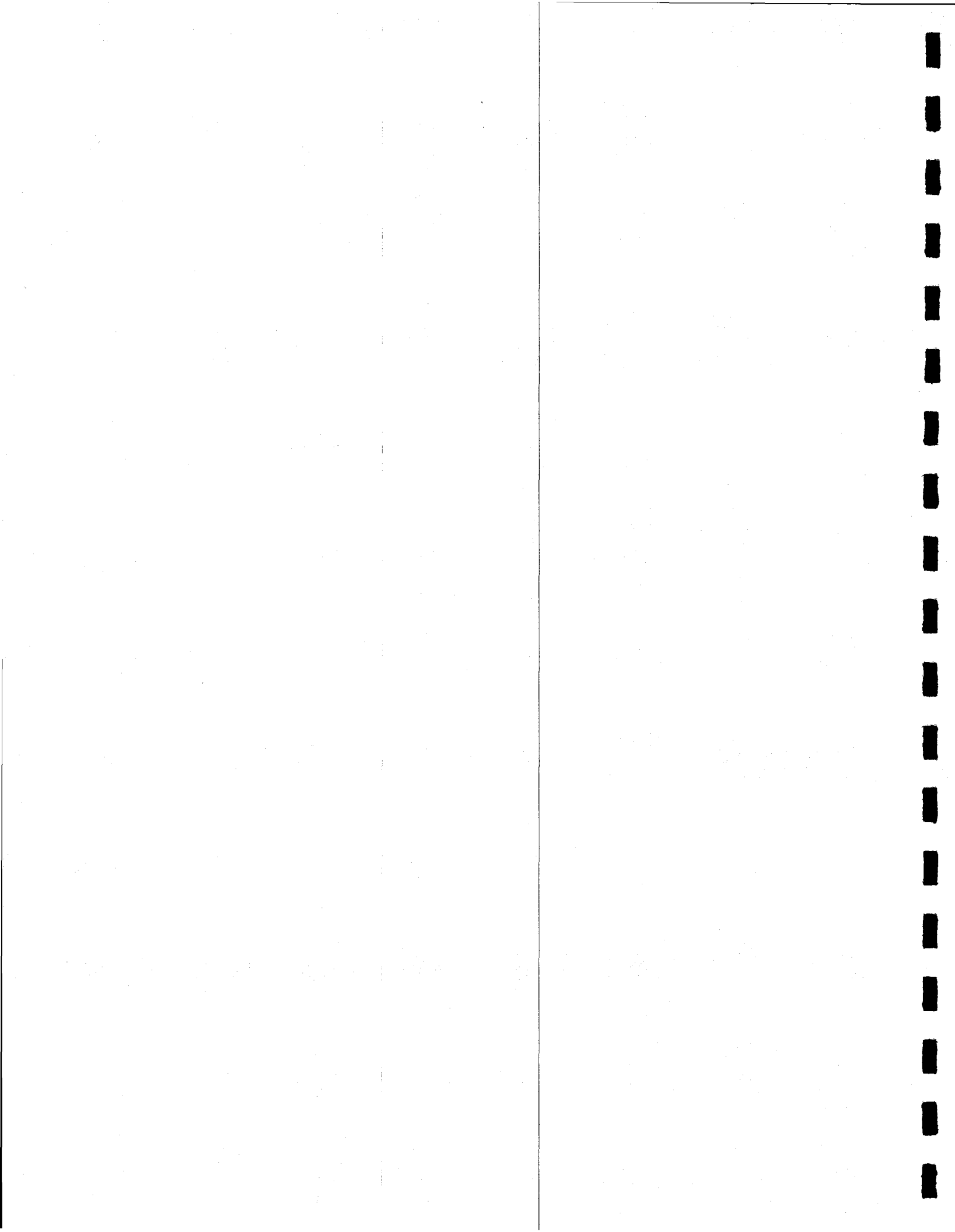
The historical records indicate that following the project area's transition from agriculture to residential and commercial use during the late 1840s the block was inhabited by groups of various ethnicity. The examination of residential features may provide evidence of this ethnicity in the form of the presence or absence of certain goods such as French wines or hard alcohols.

3. **What are the archaeological signatures of the numerous small antebellum and postbellum industries that were present within the project area during the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries?**

Although there were several residences within the project area throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there were also a number of industries present. Historically known industries present within the project area consist of a boilerworks, a cooperage, a fuel distribution plant, a sawmill, a tinshop, and a wine bottling plant. Very little is known archaeologically about these industries. Examination of structural features, trash middens, and other cultural features should help to present a better understanding of the archaeological expression of these industries.

4. **What are the archaeological signatures of the numerous small antebellum and postbellum service centers that were present within the project area during the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries?**

In addition to the above mentioned industries, there were a number of service centers within the project area as well. Historically known service centers present within the project area consist of a bakery, a fruit stand, a livery, a meat market, and a wholesale grocery. Like the industries, very little is archaeologically known about these types of service centers. Examination of structural features, trash middens, and other cultural features should help to present a better understanding of the archaeological expression of these businesses.



CHAPTER 2

GEOLOGY

The Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area is located within the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain, a massive wedge of sediments deposited by various Mississippi River systems over the past 7,000 years. Detailed studies of the evolution of the deltaic plain have been made by Fisk (1944), Kolb and Van Lopik (1958), Frazier (1967), Saucier (1974), and Weinstein and Gagliano (1985). For the purposes of this report, only brief reviews of the geologic and soil settings of the project area will be presented.

The natural land surface of the project area is nearly flat, with maximum elevations at about 4.72 m (15.50 ft) above sea level. This natural land surface is an expression of only the latest elements of a long sequence of delta formation in the region. An outline of the currently accepted sequence of delta formation is presented below, as is a discussion of the types of soils present in the project area. Finally, Bayous Lafourche and Terrebonne, and their interaction with one another, are discussed.

Delta Formation

The Maringouin Delta is the earliest known Mississippi River deltaic system (Figure 3). Radiocarbon dates of this buried deltaic system suggest that it was active between 6,500 and 9,000 years ago (Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:122). The trunk channel of this system was apparently located along the western edge of the Mississippi River alluvial valley.

Approximately 7,000 years ago, rising sea levels began to erode and inundate the extremities of the Maringouin Delta. In response to the decreasing gradient as a result of sea level rise, the Mississippi River began to form a new delta system known as the Teche Delta (Figure 3). Based on radiocarbon dates and archaeological data, it appears that the Teche Delta was active about 3,400 to 5,800 years ago (Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:123). Bayou Teche now occupies the Teche Delta trunk channel.

A substantial diversion in the flow of the Mississippi River occurred about 35 km (21 mi) north of Baton Rouge about 4,800 years ago, while the Teche Delta was still actively building. This diversion shifted increasing amounts of the river's flow to the central and eastern portions of the Mississippi River alluvial valley. This eastward flow eventually led to the creation and subsequent development of the Metairie, Cocodrie, or early St. Bernard Delta complex (Frazier 1967; Kolb and Van Lopik 1958; Weinstein and Gagliano 1985). Based on archaeological data and radiocarbon samples, it appears that Bayou Lafourche began to form in present-day Donaldsonville during this period as a distributary of the trunk channel of the river. The natural levees of this distributary may have reached as far south as present-day Thibodaux.

Between 3,400 and 1,800 B.P. the Metairie Delta expanded into two major deltaic lobes (Figure 3): the La Loutre or St. Bernard Deltas (Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:123). The sediments carried by the trunk channel of this system, now occupied by Bayou La Loutre, formed much of present-day St. Bernard Parish.

Flow down the Bayou Lafourche distributary continued throughout this period. By about 2,000 B.P., these distributaries captured the majority of the Mississippi River's flow.

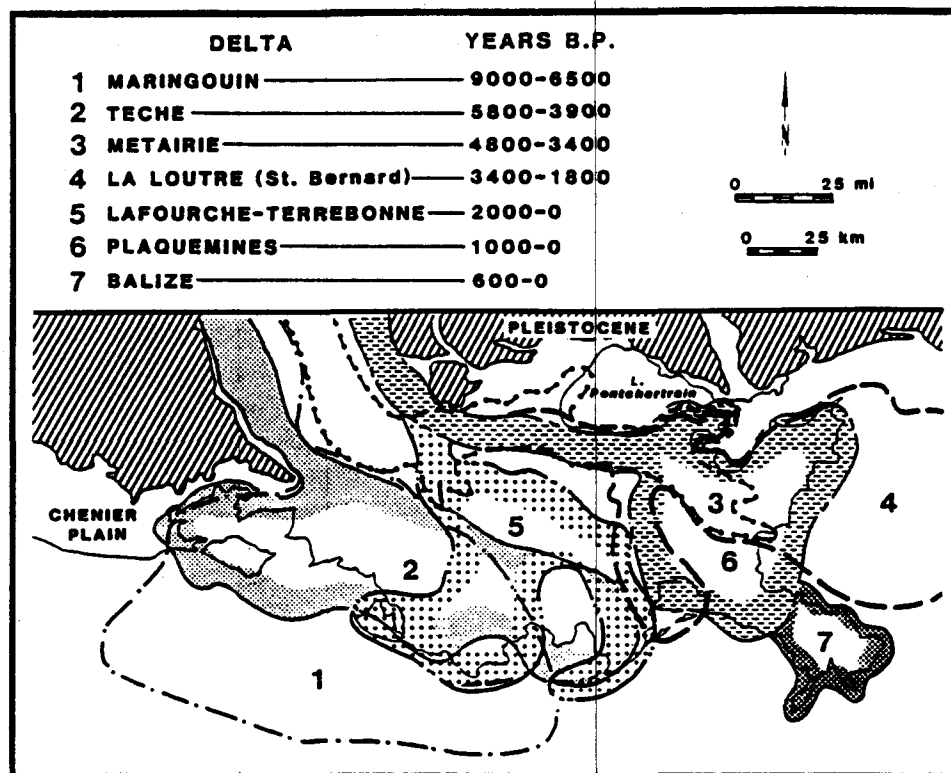


Figure 3. Spatial extent and chronology of the Mississippi River delta systems (after Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:124).

Increased flow through this distributary system eventually brought about the creation of the Lafourche-Terrebonne deltaic system (see Figure 3). Sediments laid down by this system led to the creation of the present landforms in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes.

The general sequence of events related to the development of the Lafourche-Terrebonne deltaic system are known; however, disagreement over some specifics of chronology and associated individual landforms (i.e., channel/levee segments) still exist. Delineation of the age, spatial extent, and associated landforms of the Lafourche-Terrebonne Delta has relied heavily on archaeological data. These have been reviewed and discussed in Beavers et al. (1984) and Weinstein and Gagliano (1985).

Frazier (1967), relying primarily on core-log data and associated radiocarbon dates, delineated five separate lobes for the Lafourche-Terrebonne Delta (or Lafourche Delta, as he called it). He suggested that the initial sedimentation associated with the system began, possibly, as early as 5,600 years ago and, by 4,500 years ago, Bayou Lafourche may have extended natural levees to the vicinity of present-day Thibodaux. Landforms associated with this early delta stage are buried beneath two or more meters of more recent sediments.

Frazier (1967:300) suggested that since about 4,200 years ago, Bayou Lafourche has received some type of flow from the Mississippi River. He argued that between approximately 2,500 and 3,500 years ago, the Bayou Terrebonne lobe of the Lafourche-Terrebonne system was developed. This lobe extended south and southwest from Bayou Lafourche at Thibodaux with Bayou Terrebonne as its main distributary. Weinstein and Gagliano (1985:141-142) have associated a number of prehistoric sites of the Marksville period, dating ca. A.D. 1 to

A.D. 400, with landforms of the Bayou Terrebonne lobe; generally supporting Frazier's latest dates for this feature.

Subsequently, Bayou Terrebonne was reoccupied and what Frazier (1967:300) identified as a third Lafourche delta lobe developed. This lobe extended south-southwest, lengthening Bayou Black and eventually reoccupying the distal portions of the much earlier Teche system. Progradation of this system resulted in the development of the landforms in the lower Terrebonne system along Bayous Grand Coteau, Little Coteau, and Blue.

The fourth deltaic lobe of the Lafourche-Terrebonne complex is the most extensive and was formed along a number of distributaries (Frazier 1967:301). Landforms, called by Frazier the "Lafourche and Terrebonne," form a considerable portion of the present-day deltaic plain of Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes. Frazier (1967:301) dated this formation between 400 and 1,200 B.P.

Frazier (1967:301) suggested that the fifth and final lobe associated with the Lafourche-Terrebonne Delta system, which he called the "Lafourche," prograded Bayou Lafourche southeast from Thibodaux. His radiocarbon dates on organics underlying or associated with levee features of this final delta lobe suggest that it was active from approximately 400 B.P. until recent times. According to Frazier, the delta lobe, with Bayou Lafourche as the main channel, prograded into and almost completely filled the low flood basin (the Barataria Basin), then existing between Bayou Grand Coteau and the Mississippi River. Lac des Allemands and Lake Salvador are remnants of the large, brackish-water lake that once existed in this area.

Weinstein and Gagliano (1985:143-145) proposed that, at least, portions of the Bayou Lafourche distributary system below Thibodaux had been formed by about 1,500 years ago, considerably earlier than is evidenced by the dates collected by Frazier. Support for their early date is provided by the presence of several prehistoric, Coles Creek Period occupations along lower Bayou Lafourche and other distributaries associated with Frazier's final Lafourche Lobe. These sites suggest dates for Lafourche Lobe landforms of at least 900 B.P. and, possibly, as early as 1,200 B.P. Thus, the archaeological data argue that the Lafourche Lobe may be twice as old as had been postulated by Frazier.

Approximately 1,000 years ago, flow into the Lafourche-Terrebonne system began to decrease and an increase in flow occurred in the old La Loutre system. The former La Loutre-Mississippi course was partially reoccupied at this time, and a significant amount of flow occurred in the Bayou des Familles area, producing deposition into the upper Barataria region. The delta system associated with this diversion is known as the Plaquemines and was responsible for producing much of the land surface in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes (see Figure 3).

The final Mississippi River delta lobe is known as the Balize Delta and is associated with the present channel of the river. Progradation of the Balize Delta began about 600 years ago and has produced the southernmost portions of Plaquemines Parish (see Figure 3).

Soil Types

In terms of human settlement, natural levees are the most important features in the deltaic region, simply because they generally provide the only elevated and dry landform suitable for habitation. In addition to providing an elevated and drained surface for the establishment of settlements, natural levees provide rich, tillable soil amenable to prehistoric horticulture and modern agriculture. Natural levees also support a rich biotic assemblage, a large segment of which can be exploited by man. Natural floral species include a variety of

acorn and nut-bearing trees such as live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), pecan (*Carya illionensis*), and hickory (*Carya cordiformis*).

The soil type associated with the elevated natural levee feature in the project area is Commerce silt loam (Matthews 1984:plate 14). In the project area, however, the use of these specific soil types as indicators of natural levee features has serious limitations. Soil types are defined on the basis of surface or near-surface soil conditions and do not consider subsurface features. Using soil types alone as a guide for identifying natural levee features or developing predictive statements about site distributions, or the deltaic plain in general, is imprecise and, generally, inappropriate. Hence, it is not possible to use soil-type designations to identify older streams and their natural levee systems that have since been covered with more recent alluvium.

Commerce silt loam is found on the highest portions of the natural levees along Bayou Lafourche and its distributaries and makes up four percent of the land surface of Lafourche Parish. These loams are somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable, firm mineral soils that formed in loamy alluvium. Commerce silt loams, which have a slope of less than one percent, generally have a surface layer of about 15.24 cm (6 in) of dark grayish brown silt loam. The second soil layer of the Commerce series, extending to a depth of approximately 22.86 cm below surface (cmbs), is characterized by a dark gray silt loam (Matthews 1984:54).

The subsoil of the Commerce series consists of four separate levels. The first subsoil level, between 22.86 and 40.64 cmbs (9 to 16 in), is a grayish brown silty clay loam. Immediately below this lies 20.32 cm (8 in) of grayish brown silt loam. The third level of this series consists of 12.7 cm (5 in) of grayish brown silt loam. The final subsoil level, between 73.66 and 91.44 cmbs (29 to 36 inbs), consists of a grayish brown silty clay loam. Below the subsoil, to a depth of at least 152.40 cmbs (60 in), lies a very fine sandy loam (Matthews 1984:54).

While the soils of the project area have been identified as Commerce silt loams, it was not possible to differentiate between its many zones during the course of fieldwork. Past construction activities had disturbed many portions of the project area, disrupting the natural stratigraphy of the area. Additionally, it was noted during the course of fieldwork that several episodes of filling had occurred in the project area, further disrupting the natural stratigraphy. Finally, *Rangia cuneata*, oyster shell, asphalt, and cement were used through the course of time to cover much of the project area so that it could be used for drives and parking.

Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Terrebonne

While the initial development of Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Terrebonne is presented above, this section will focus on the recent history, geologically speaking, of these two streams.

Bayou Lafourche

Bayou Lafourche, once a natural distributary of the Mississippi River, exists today only because of the needs of the inhabitants residing along its banks. From the time Bayou Lafourche was first explored by Europeans until the early-twentieth century, the waterway was used as a primary means of transporting goods and people into and out of the Lafourche area. In fact, ease of transportation and the relative safety from flood waters along its natural levees undoubtedly led both aboriginal and European populations to settle along its banks.

While the European population along the bayou was originally served by small sailing vessels and flatboats plying its waters, steamboats began carrying trade from Lafourche to

New Orleans as early as 1825. Passage past the head of the bayou at Donaldsonville, however, was usually limited only to those months when high water on the Mississippi River sufficiently covered the sandbar at the bayou's juncture with the river. Periods of low water during the Fall usually lowered water levels in the region enough to make it possible to ford the bayou in Donaldsonville.

The sandbar at the head of Bayou Lafourche caused many problems for those persons and businesses wishing to conduct trade between the river and communities located along the bayou's banks. After railroads connected the upper Lafourche region with New Orleans and other areas in the mid-nineteenth century, many people began suggesting that the bayou be closed off at Donaldsonville to prevent flooding from occurring along Bayou Lafourche. Although levees were constructed between Donaldsonville and Lockport by 1817 (Bowie 1935:25), these levees often proved inadequate, because floodwaters rose every season as more and more areas outside of the region built levees. As more communities built levees, floodwaters had fewer and fewer places to go and flood levels were forced to rise in all of the Mississippi River's distributaries.

After almost 50 years, the Louisiana State Legislature finally conceded to the rising floodwaters and passed an act to build locks in Donaldsonville to prevent flooding of the parishes along Bayou Lafourche. However, the locks were not built immediately and in 1902 another act was passed to construct a dam until locks could be built at a later date. In 1903 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) began erecting a temporary dam across the head of the bayou. The temporary dam quickly turned into a full-fledged levee, which was completed by the USACE in 1904.

While the closing of the bayou prevented floodwaters from reaching those communities along its banks, it also prevented those same communities from having access to readily available freshwater. In 1930 Thibodaux was forced to construct a 17-mi-long pipeline from the town to the Mississippi River so that it could have access to a supply of freshwater. The bayou, no longer able to flush itself, was rapidly filled by sediment, water lilies, and pollution.

Many residents of the area complained about the lack of freshwater and the filling of the stagnant stream, and demanded that water from the Mississippi River once again be allowed to flow down the bayou. The State Legislature, still slow to act, finally approved a proposal to build a pumping station at Donaldsonville in 1952, 50 years after it ordered the waterway closed. This pumping station was to allow a controlled flow of water to enter Bayou Lafourche so that it could be cleansed of the impediments and pollution accumulated over five decades and also allow communities to have ready access to potable water. Three years passed before the pumps went into operation.

As a result of Hurricane Betsy in 1965, the pumping station at Donaldsonville was rendered inoperative for several days. The closing of the pumping station caused a great deal of anxiety in those communities that depended on Bayou Lafourche for freshwater. In 1969 construction of a low sill dam in Thibodaux was approved. This dam, today located in front of downtown Thibodaux, allowed the bayou to act as a reservoir of freshwater should the pumping facility fail.

The locks approved for construction in Donaldsonville 90 years ago have never been built. Although the lower reaches of the bayou are still navigable, the construction of a number of stationary bridges and the sill dam at Thibodaux have rendered it unnavigable from Donaldsonville to at least the community of St. Charles. What boat traffic that does occur on Bayou Lafourche is generally limited to that stretch of the bayou below Houma and consists largely of shrimp boats traveling to and from the Gulf of Mexico.

Bayou Terrebonne

Today, Bayou Terrebonne does not exist within the boundaries of Lafourche Parish. This bayou, in the traditional sense of the word, begins just inside the Terrebonne Parish line. Between Bayou Lafourche and the Lafourche-Terrebonne Parish line, Bayou Terrebonne was channelled, filled, and finally replaced with culverts.

The original head of Bayou Terrebonne is subject to much popular debate in and around Thibodaux. Some argue that the natural stream bed of the bayou ran, essentially, along present-day Canal Boulevard to the present intersection of that street with Bayou Lafourche. Others argue that this was not a very logical course because it would have placed the head of Bayou Terrebonne on the inside of a bend of Bayou Lafourche, contrary to normal stream dynamics. This second group opts instead for a Bayou Terrebonne course that would have more nearly followed present-day Jackson Street and intersected Bayou Lafourche in or near the present project area. This group argues that a sawmill located in this part of town would likely have been constructed at the juncture of the two bayous and not merely on the bank of Bayou Lafourche. Intuitively, the latter argument appears to carry the most weight since the project area is located on an outside bend of Bayou Lafourche.

While it is beyond the scope of this report to study this controversy in depth, it is necessary to examine it to some extent because of its possible impact on the project area. Unfortunately, at least from the view of this controversy, a canal was built at present-day Canal Boulevard in the 1820s to connect Bayou Terrebonne to Bayou Lafourche. The early date of the construction of this canal greatly limits the amount of resources available for studying the natural course of Bayou Terrebonne.

One problem in determining the exact location of the juncture of Bayou Terrebonne with Bayou Lafourche is that they may not have actually intersected, at least not in the last two centuries. At the beginning of the 1810 Population Census of Lafourche Parish, the recorder noted that Bayou Terrebonne had its headwaters 0.75 mi from Bayou Lafourche during low water and 0.5 mi during high water. As this is the only known contemporary description of the headwaters of Bayou Terrebonne, it is not possible to substantiate it with other sources. However, there is no reason to doubt its veracity and the real argument may be where the bayou was rather than where it joined with Bayou Lafourche.

Although there are very few detailed eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century maps of the Thibodaux area, some insight into the natural course of Bayou Terrebonne was ascertained during the normal course of study of the project area's history. Section 22, Township 15 South, Range 16 East, Southeastern District of Louisiana, was subject to four transactions prior to 1820 (see Chapter 4). None of the four sales of this section, which includes the present project area as well as part of the land on the outside bend of Bayou Lafourche that is in question, mention Bayou Terrebonne. As such an important feature would likely not go unrecorded in an early land transaction, it would appear that Bayou Terrebonne was not located on this parcel of land, at least not between 1808 and 1819. In fact, the complete lack of mention of the bayou in the transactions would suggest that it was not located on this parcel of land during the entire European occupation of the area. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the bayou was located adjacent to the property, for the recorder would probably have made some note of the property's location relative to the stream.

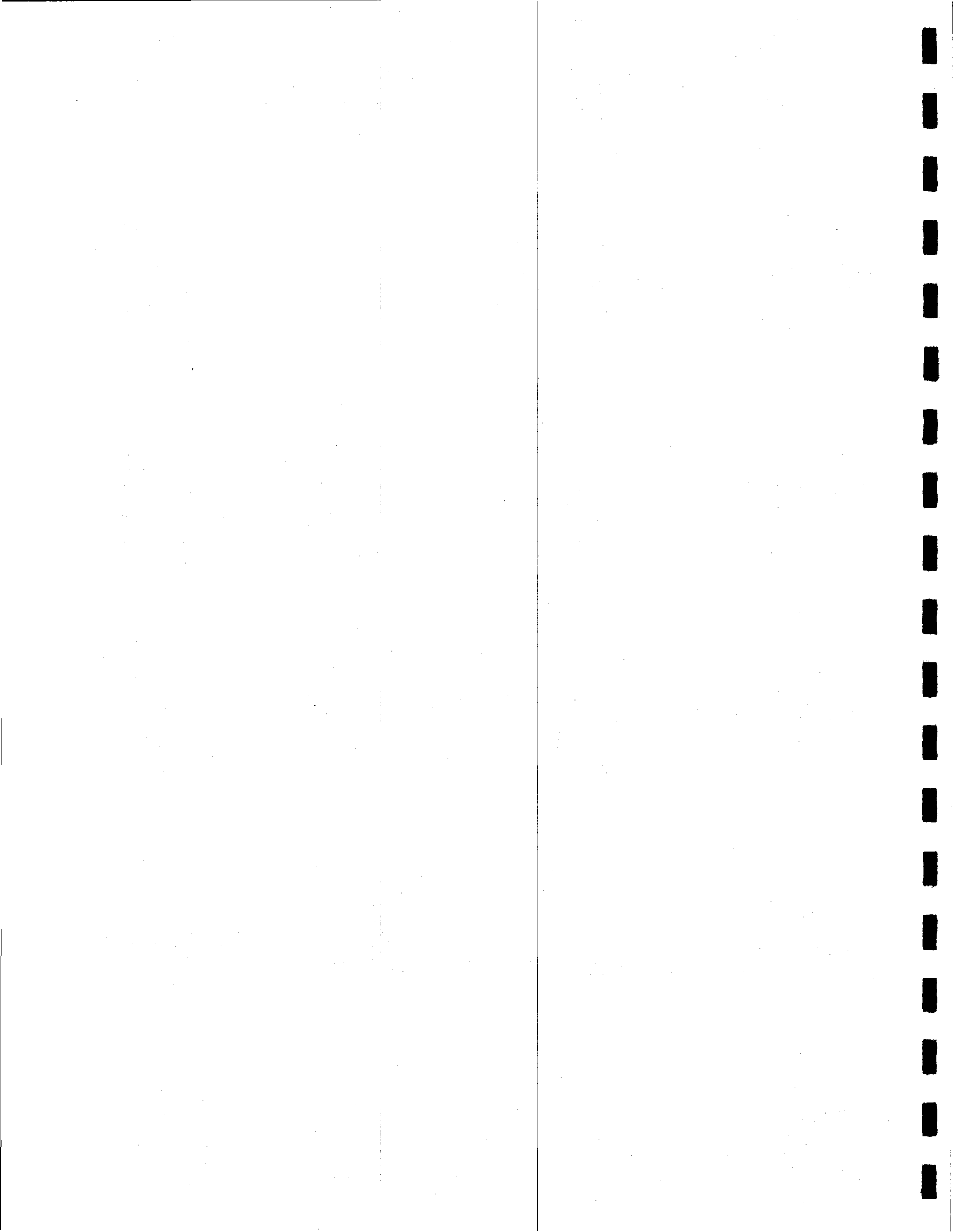
While studying the early history of the project area and the beginning of the town of Thibodaux (see Chapter 3), two references to Bayou Terrebonne were found. In 1818 Henry Johnson sold Section 24 (see Figure 1) to Henry S. Thibodaux (Lafo. Par. COB 'A', folio 363). When this sale was made, the property was described as "... fronting on the bayou Lafourche, at Bayou Dearbonne [Bayou Terrebonne] ..." (Lafo. Par. COB 'A', folio 363).

This sale would seem to indicate that Bayou Terrebonne was located on the Johnson property, or at least very close to it.

Thibodaux apparently combined Section 24 with Section 25, which he had acquired prior to 1811, and promised to sell it to Benjamin Winchester in 1819 (Lafo. Par. COB 'A', folio 364). When Thibodaux made this promise, the property was described as being "... on the west side of Bayou Darbonne ..." (Lafo. Par. COB 'A', folio 364). This notation would seem to indicate that the bayou was located in Section 26 or, more likely, in the eastern extreme of the property. Regardless, this would place the natural channel in the vicinity of present-day Canal Boulevard.

Only one transaction involving Section 23 was consulted for this project. This transaction, the first to involve this property since its original settlement in about 1785, dated to 1817. No mention of Bayou Terrebonne was made in this sale.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine the exact natural course of Bayou Terrebonne or exactly when and where it originally joined Bayou Lafourche without first developing cross sections taken from soil borings made in the entire Thibodaux area. As such an undertaking is far beyond the scope of this project, the current researchers must rely wholly on those historical documents consulted for this study. Based on these documents, it would appear that the natural course of Bayou Terrebonne was located, at least in the very late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, near present-day Canal Boulevard, and had its headwaters some distance from Bayou Lafourche. Only further historical and geological research will locate its position more accurately.



CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL CULTURE HISTORY

Aboriginal Occupation

The currently accepted cultural sequence for southern Louisiana is presented in Figure 4. This sequence illustrates the cultural growth from early small bands of migratory hunters to agriculturally based societies that inhabited villages and built temples. Fairly detailed discussions of the southern Louisiana phases can be found in McIntire (1958), Gagliano et al. (1975), Neuman (1984), Davis (1984), and Weinstein and Gagliano (1985). Hunter et al. (1988) provides a thorough discussion of southern Lafourche aboriginal populations, particularly of the historic period. Hence, aboriginal occupations are not discussed in depth here; rather, a brief synopsis of the cultural periods of southern Louisiana is presented.

The following discussion begins with the Tchula Period (circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 1) because no surface landforms in the project area are old enough to support earlier prehistoric occupations. The Tchula Period (Tchefuncte Culture) is best characterized by the introduction of a well developed ceramic complex into the Lower Mississippi Valley. Prior to this period, with the exception of a minor amount of ceramics produced during the Poverty Point Period, the region had been essentially aceramic. In South Louisiana, Tchefuncte occupations are usually associated with shell middens, primarily composed of accumulations of *Rangia cuneata*. These accumulations of shells were the by-products of the Tchefuncte's use of *Rangia cuneata* as a common food source. Tchefuncte burials are often found in these shell accumulations. The archaeological record suggests that the aboriginal occupations of this period depended on intensive hunting and gathering, and in the coastal area, on fishing and shellfish collecting (Byrd 1976).

From about A.D. 1 until about A.D. 400, the Lower Mississippi Valley and associated regions received influences that seem to relate to the Ohio Hopewellian tradition. The manifestation of this Middle Woodland lifeway in the Lower Valley is the Marksville culture. Ceramics of the period were decorated with distinct design motifs. New types of artifacts that were added to those held over from earlier cultures include ground stone effigies, effigy pipes, bone fish hooks, shell beads and pendants, and copper ear spools and bracelets.

It is debatable whether woodland tradition peoples were agriculturalists. Some scholars argue that large villages such as those of the Marksville period must have been based on agriculture (Brain 1976:58-59). Others, however, believe that an efficient hunting and gathering economy that utilized a wide variety of seasonally available resources could not only support large numbers of people but might, in fact, work against a shift to a subsistence pattern based on corn agriculture (Caldwell 1971).

The succeeding period, Baytown, is difficult to define. It is marked by an apparent increase in the number of sites. Ceramic designs suggest the entry of influences into the area from the upper Mississippi Valley and the Gulf coastal area to the southeast. The appearance of numerous flat-topped, pyramidal temple mounds indicates the introduction of new religious influences. These mounds are most often located on the crests of natural levee ridges and likely served as the religious or ceremonial centers for surrounding agricultural communities. In the coastal area, numerous shell middens, rich in animal and bird remains, are known from this period as well.

STAGE	PERIOD	CULTURE	TIME INTERVAL	PHASES				
				Eastern Area	Central Area	Western Area		
FORMATIVE	Historic	Various Cultures	Present		Various Tribes	Little Pecan		
	Mississippi	Natchezan	A.D. 1700		Petite Anse			
		Mississippian	A.D. 1600	Delta Natchezan	Burk Hill	Bayou Chene		
		Pisquimine	A.D. 1300	Bayou Petre	Three Bayou	Holly Beach		
			A.D. 1000	Medora				
	Coles Creek	Coles Creek	A.D. 850	Bayou Ramos	Morgan	Jeff Davis		
	Baytown	Baytown	A.D. 700	Bayou Cutler	White Lake	Welsh		
			A.D. 400	Whitehall	?	Roanoke		
	Marksville	Hopewellian-Marksville	A.D. 200	Gunboat Landing	Mandalay			
				Magnolia				
				Smithfield	Jefferson Island			
				LaBranche				
ARCHAIC	Tchula	Tchefuncte	0					
			250 B.C.	Beau Mira	Lafayette	Grand Lake		
	Poverty Point	Poverty Point	500 B.C.	Pontchartrain				
			1000 B.C.	Garcia	Beau Rivage	?		
			1500 B.C.	Bayou Jasmine	Rabbit Island			
			3000 B.C.	Pearl River	Copell	Bayou Blue		
			Middle Archaic	Archaic		Monte Sano	Banana Bayou	?
						Amite River		
			Early Archaic	5000 B.C.	St. Helena	?	?	
				6000 B.C.	Jones Creek	Vatican	Strohe	
LITHIC	Late Paleo	Paleo-Indian	8000 B.C.	?	Avery Island			
	Early Paleo		10,000 B.C.	?	?	?		
	Pre-Projectile Point	?						

Figure 4. Aboriginal culture sequence in southern Louisiana.

The Coles Creek culture, which appears about A.D. 700, is marked by a dramatic rise in the number of sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley. This cultural period is known for its numerous small village sites and seasonally occupied camps. During this period, the bow and arrow replaced the dart and atlatl. Corn has been found at a few Coles Creek sites, suggesting that agriculture was being practiced at least by the end of the period.

The final prehistoric period in the southern Louisiana sequence is the Mississippi, characterized in the area by the Plaquemine culture. This culture is identified primarily on the basis of changes in ceramic styles (Quimby 1951). Plaquemine culture likely represents an indigenous people producing clay-tempered pottery whose tradition was impacted by an expanding Mississippian culture spreading south down the Mississippi Valley and west from the Mobile Bay region. The basic patterns of settlement, economic organization, and religious activities of this period are continued from the earlier Baytown and Coles Creek periods. Modifications of these patterns are believed to result from a more complex hierarchical, sociopolitical establishment and larger ceremonial centers. Large scale construction of mounds and ceremonial centers was introduced in this area by the nearby Mississippian culture during this time.

When Europeans began to settle the Lafourche area in the eighteenth century there were three distinct tribes occupying the area—Ouacha (or Washa), Chaouacha, and Chitimacha. There are no known sites that can be definitively related to these tribal groups in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Given Thibodaux's proximity to Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Terrebonne, however, it is highly likely that the Thibodaux area was at one time settled by these people.

European Settlement

French Colonial Period: 1699-1763

The first known record of Bayou Lafourche was made on 13 March 1699 when Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, first governor of the colony of Louisiana, recorded the existence of the channel. Iberville's Indian guides called the bayou the Washa River (Brasseaux 1981:45), named after the predominate tribe residing along its banks. Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, Iberville's younger brother, explored the Washa River in September 1699 from its headwaters to a Washa village, some 12 leagues down the stream (Le Harpe in Swanton 1911:298).

When Louis Juchereau de St. Denis visited the bayou in 1705 in search of Indian slaves, he found that the Washa had been largely replaced by the Chitimacha. As the Chitimacha were the dominant group by 1705, the bayou became known as the "Riviere des Chetimachas." The Chitimacha were not predisposed to being friendly with the French explorers and made several attacks on their settlements. In 1707 St. Denis returned to the Bayou Lafourche area and raided the Chitimacha village in revenge for a Chitimacha attack against a small French party (Penicault in McWilliams 1953:70-72, 101-102). St. Denis' attack resulted in an 11-year war between the French and the Chitimacha, effectively bringing European settlement to a standstill for the remainder of the early-eighteenth century.

The area immediately surrounding Bayou Lafourche saw little in the way of permanent settlements throughout the French Colonial Period. Those Europeans who did enter the area were primarily traders and trappers (Bowie 1935:11). It was not until the 1750s that the first permanent settlements were constructed in the Ascension Parish region (Marchand 1931:20). Even by the 1770s, only a few Spanish and French families resided along the banks of the upper reaches of the bayou (West 1986:7).

Spanish Colonial Period: 1763-1803

The first major influx of settlers into the Bayou Lafourche area were the Acadians. The Acadians, who were forcibly removed by the British government from their homeland in Nova Scotia and the surrounding area between 1755 and 1763 (Hebert 1980:647), were essentially exiled by the British and sent to a variety of settlements scattered throughout the world. Generally, they were not well received in their new homes and were treated as intruders by the indigenous populations. Therefore, many of the Acadian refugees began to seek more amenable surroundings in which to live.

One place that appealed to them was the French colony of Louisiana. Many of the exiled Acadians saw Louisiana as an ideal place in which to live, because the colony offered not only large tracts of unoccupied land on which to settle, but also a French government that they believed would meet their own wishes and desires. Unbeknownst to the Acadian refugees until 1766, however, was that Spain had acquired Louisiana from the French in 1763. While this acquisition brought a change in the government of the colony, the strong French culture of South Louisiana remained virtually unchanged. Indeed, the prevailing French culture of the area even changed many of the customs of the Spanish who settled there.

During their 40-year ownership of Louisiana, the Spanish government actively encouraged immigration to Louisiana in an effort to populate the colony with Spanish subjects. This policy was necessary for the Spanish to stave off the English and Americans who were rapidly encroaching on Spanish territory. One group that benefited immensely from the Spanish government's own selfish policy was the Acadians.

According to legend, the first Acadians to live in Louisiana arrived in 1756. The first documented proof of Acadians in Louisiana, however, is a letter dated 6 April 1764 from Jean Jacques Blaise d'Abadie, then governor of Louisiana, to the Minister of Marine pertaining to the arrival of 20 Acadians in Mobile in February 1764. In April 1765, some 550 Acadians from Santo Domingo, who had arrived in Louisiana in 1764 and early 1765, were sent to settle the Attakapas and Opelousas prairies (Robichaux 1985:3-4, 6). In 1766 a group of 216 Acadians arrived in Louisiana and were sent to settle in an area that became known as the Acadian Coast, consisting primarily of present-day St. James Parish. By 1770 a second Acadian Coast was formed along the Mississippi River in what is now known as Ascension Parish (Marchand 1943:39, 43).

In 1768 several Acadian families joined the Creoles from New Orleans and German settlers from the German Coast in a revolt against Don Antonio de Ulloa, the first Spanish governor of Louisiana. The revolt failed and a number of Acadian families moved to the Bayou Lafourche area to escape the "Spanish interference in their daily lives" (Brasseaux 1985:35). In an effort to secure the populace's loyalty to Spain and to counter the dominant Acadian population, the Spaniards brought in colonists from the Canary Islands. The Canary Islanders were settled throughout southern Louisiana. One Canary Islander settlement, which became known as Valenzuela, was near the juncture of Bayou Lafourche with the Mississippi River.

Seeking to be with their countrymen, a large contingent of Acadians boarded seven ships in France, where they had been in exile, and made the long transoceanic voyage to Louisiana in 1785. Once in Louisiana, some 600 of these Acadians settled along the banks of Bayou Lafourche between present-day Labadieville and Thibodaux (Brasseaux 1985:35). While the landholdings of the individual families varied somewhat, the vast majority of the settlers in the Thibodaux area claimed tracts measuring six arpents wide by forty arpents deep. Although an arpent, like the Spanish league, sometimes varied in length, it generally measured 191 ft and 10 in or 192 ft.

Since the Acadians, and others, owned narrow strips of land, they became popularly known as *petit habitants*. Unlike many of the wealthy Creole planters along the Mississippi River, most of the *petit habitants* owned very few, if any, slaves. As the *petit habitants* lacked money, sizable tracts of land, and a sufficient labor force, they were generally limited to only subsistence agriculture of corn, rice, peas, and cotton (Sitterson 1953:47). Only a few Acadians raised cattle in the late-eighteenth century and even fewer were privileged enough to own a horse.

The original Acadian settlers along Bayou Lafourche were joined in 1794 by an influx of an additional 277 Acadians from the abandoned Thompson Creek area (Brasseaux 1985:35). By 1798, there were 1719 "persons" and 274 slaves living along Bayou Lafourche (Robichaux 1974:150). Virtually all of the settlers in the present-day Thibodaux area during the late-eighteenth century were of Acadian descent or at least married to someone of Acadian descent. This, however, changed greatly after the Americans acquired Louisiana.

American Period: 1803-1989

Although Louisiana was transferred from Spain to France by the Treaty of St. Ildephonso on 1 October 1800, the French did not take formal possession of Louisiana until 30 November 1803. France, however, had already signed a treaty of cession transferring the colony of Louisiana to the United States on 30 April 1803. As it took several months for the United States Congress to approve the Louisiana Purchase, the American government did not take formal possession of the colony until 20 December 1803.

Four months after the Louisiana Purchase, the Territory of Orleans, consisting of all of Louisiana below 33 degrees latitude, was created. In 1805 the Territory of Orleans was subdivided into several counties, one of which was the County of Lafourche. Between 1805 and 1807 the County of Lafourche consisted primarily of the present-day parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne. In 1807, the County of Lafourche was subdivided into Assumption Parish and Lafourche Interior (Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes). Lafourche Interior was subdivided in 1822 to form Lafourche Interior Parish and Terrebonne Parish. In 1853 the word "Interior" was dropped from Lafourche Interior Parish, resulting in the present name of Lafourche Parish.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, the area that eventually became the core of downtown Thibodaux (Section 24 of Township 15 South, Range 16 East) was owned by Joseph Malbrough. Malbrough's property ran from present-day Jackson Street to Maronge Street. On 8 December 1813 Malbrough sold his 5³/₄-arpent front property to Henry Johnson for \$3,000.00. At the time of this sale, Malbrough's property was described as being bound upstream by William Hammond and downstream by Henry S. Thibodaux (Lafo. Par., OA 1816, folio 86). Henry S. Thibodaux had purchased the 3-arpent front tract downstream of Malbrough (Maronge Street to Narrow Street) from Hugh G. Johnson sometime prior to August 1811 (Lafo. Par., OA 1813, folio 101; Lafo. Par., Deeds 'A', folio 189). Although it was not recorded until December 1822, Johnson sold the old Malbrough tract "... at bayou Dearbonne [Bayou Terrebonne] ..." to Thibodaux on 17 January 1818 (Lafo. Par., COB 'A', folio 363). The Poussin map, made in 1817, shows Thibodaux and the surrounding area during this period (Figure 5).

Interestingly, Thibodaux promised to sell a tract of eight arpents, more or less, front to Benjamin Winchester on 13 July 1819 (Lafo. Par., COB 'A', folio 364). The property involved in this sale is described as being bound upstream by Francois Himmel, downstream by the lands of Scott, and lying "... on the west side of bayou Darbonne ..." (Lafo. Par., COB 'A', folio 364). As Hammond had sold the downstream portion of his property to

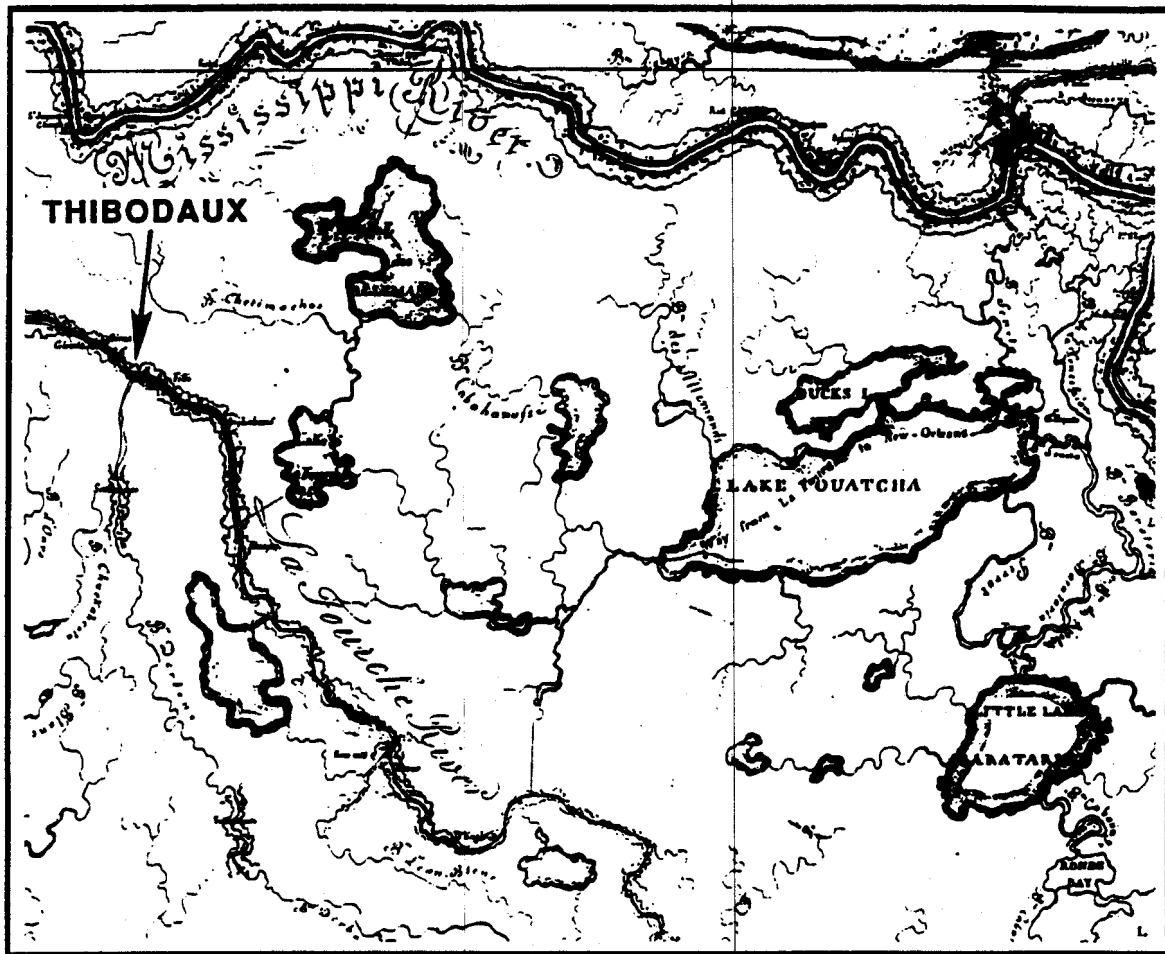


Figure 5. Thibodaux and the surrounding area in 1817 (after Poussin 1817).

Himmel in August 1817 (Lafo. Par., OA 1817, folio 160) and a William Scott purchased a 2-arpent front tract from Thibodaux in August 1811 (Lafo. Par., Deeds 'A', folio 364), it would seem that the 1819 promise of sale would consist of the old Malbrough and Johnson tracts.

Winchester never did acquire the land Thibodaux had promised to sell him, even though he made several payments toward the purchase. Thibodaux had James B. Grinage survey and lay out the front portion of the town into lots in 1820. About one year after Thibodaux's death in 1827, his widow donated a 100-ft-wide canal right-of-way from Bayou Lafourche to Bayou Terrebonne (Martin 1972:6).

The 1820s were a time of great change along Bayou Lafourche. Cotton was by far the most common cash crop grown in the Lafourche basin. There were few plantations in the region because cotton cultivation in the area was not particularly rewarding. As there were few plantations and the small landholders did not require a large labor force, there were relatively few slaves in the area. Only a few people tried their hands at sugarcane cultivation during the early 1820s; as a result, there were only four sugarhouses in Lafourche Interior Parish and three in Assumption Parish. However, an exceptionally good sugar crop was harvested about 1828 and shortly thereafter investors began infiltrating the region in search of prime land on

which to start their own sugar plantations (Pugh n.d.:3, 6, 13). Most of those who came in search of fertile land were Anglos from out of state.

As much of the land along Bayou Lafourche was held by *petit habitants*, persons seeking to build a profitable sugar plantation were forced to buy numerous narrow strips of land from a variety of landowners. The *petit habitants* took advantage of the high-going price of their narrow strips of land and many sold their property to the Anglos. The *petit habitants* then purchased recently-surveyed land along the lesser bayous and back slopes of the major bayous from the United States government (Pugh n.d.:13). As a result of the rapid development of sugar agriculture in the area, the wealthy absentee Anglo landowners largely replaced the relatively poor *petit habitants* along the banks of Bayou Lafourche. Since successful sugar agriculture required a large labor force and the landowners were able to afford them, slaves quickly became a common sight in the Lafourche region.

In 1830 an attempt was made to incorporate the town of Thibodauxville. The act, however, was never implemented (Martin 1972:6, 7). The upper boundary of the town in 1830 was located at present-day Jackson Street. Immediately above Jackson Street was a large plantation, later known as Ridgefield Plantation, owned in 1830 by John Davidson Smith (see Chapter 4).

Another attempt was made to incorporate the town in 1832, then known as Thibodeauville, but it too was never implemented (Martin 1972:6, 8). Interestingly, the 1834 Graham and Turner map shows the name of the town as "Thibodeauxville" (Figure 6), a combination of the 1830 and 1832 names. Four years after the 1832 attempt at incorporation, George S. Guion, who had acquired neighboring Ridgefield Plantation from Smith in 1835, began selling small parcels of land along Bayou Lafourche immediately above Jackson Street (see Chapter 4). On 10 March 1838 the town, by then known simply as Thibodeaux, was successfully incorporated. The 1838 incorporation included several lots above Jackson Street (Martin 1972:6, 9). These lots were probably those laid out by Guion between 1836 and 1838.

In May 1842 Guion had one block of his property laid out by Grinnage into 11 lots (Lafo. Par., COB 'S', folio 133). Three months later, the town trustees contracted Apollos S. Randall to build two wharfs on Bayou Lafourche, one at St. Philip Street and the other at Jackson Street (Lafo. Par., minutes of town meeting 18 August 1842). On 26 May 1846 a supplement was made to the 1838 incorporation act of Thibodeaux (Martin 1972:6). The 1846 supplement included that portion of town laid out by Guion between Church and Jackson streets and fronting on St. Mary Street (Martin 1972:10). Thibodeaux's name did not change as a result of this incorporation act; it was not until 1918 that the town became known as "Thibodaux" (Ditto 1980:42).

As a result of the 1846 act of incorporation, Church Street became the boundary between the town of Thibodaux and Guion's Ridgefield Plantation. In June 1846 Guion had another portion of his plantation laid off into lots by E.D. Richardson. These lots, which include those within the project area, were all above Church street and were not within the town limits. This land and Guion's previously subdivided property was used for commercial and industrial purposes rather than residential use.

Although Thibodaux was the largest community in the area during the 1830s and early 1840s, it was still very small. In 1842 Father Charles M. Menard described the town as consisting of about 30 houses stretched out along two streets (Uzee 1987:7). The town, however, was growing rapidly.

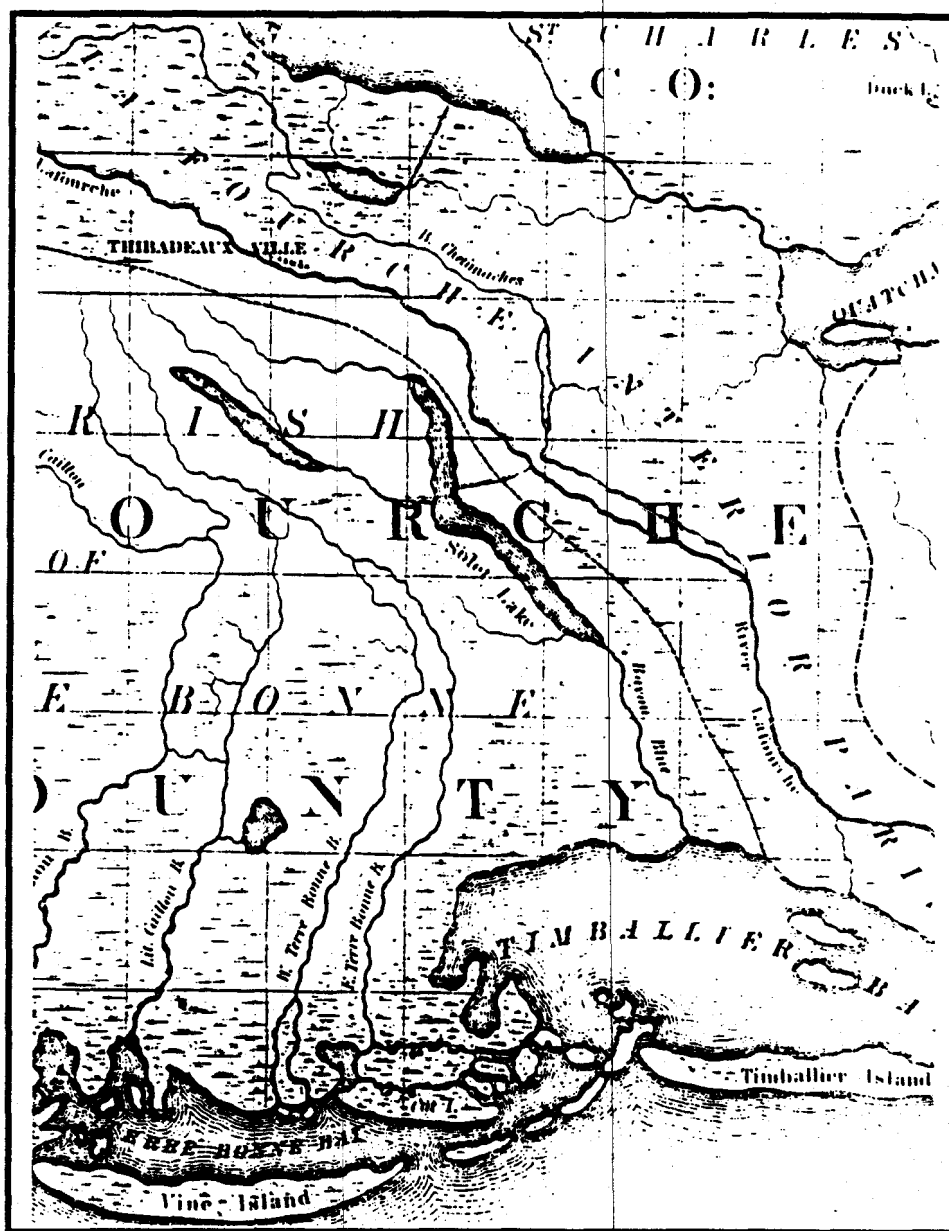


Figure 6. "Thibodeauxville" and the surrounding area in 1834 (after Graham and Turner 1834).

In 1842 C.H. Williams was contracted by the town to lay brick banquets 5 ft wide along four streets in the small town (Lafo. Par., Misc. Papers). In May 1842 Mrs. Henry S. Thibodeaux donated Lot 149 to the town for use as a cemetery. Mrs. Thibodeaux had actually donated the land sometime earlier but an error was made and the wrong piece of land was used for burials. The pre-May 1842 burials were removed from the mistaken cemetery and reburied on Lot 149 (Lafo. Par., minutes of town meeting 21 May 1842). This is believed to be the first cemetery in the town.

In 1843 George S. Guion donated a small tract of land on Jackson Street to build an Episcopal Church. On 28 September 1843 an agreement was made with Absalom Kees and

James Frost, house builders, to build a brick church with a slate roof. Bishop Leonaidas Polk consecrated the St. John's Episcopal Church, the first Episcopal church west of the Mississippi River, on 16 March 1845 (Uzee 1987:11, 12). Many of the people who owned property in the project area during the nineteenth century are buried in the St. John's Episcopal Church cemetery.

Thibodaux continued to grow during the 1840s and 1850s as the town took advantage of its function as a trading post. Since Bayou Lafourche was the only means of easily transporting goods in and out of the region prior to the introduction of the railroad and Thibodaux was located at Bayou Lafourche's juncture with the canal leading to Bayou Terrebonne, much of the commerce of the area passed through Thibodaux. Bayou Lafourche, however, hampered overland transportation somewhat, and in 1847 a city ordinance was passed to establish a ferry at the foot of Maronge Street (Martin 1972:24).

Goods shipped between Thibodaux and New Orleans in the early-nineteenth century could follow either two paths—up Bayou Lafourche through Donaldsonville to the Mississippi River and thence to New Orleans or down Bayou Lafourche to Vacherie and then through a variety of man-made and natural waterways to New Orleans. Although the Vacherie route was well used during the early settlement of Bayou Lafourche, its importance tapered off as larger vessels were used to transport goods into and out of the region. Small luggers, called *cabonneurs*, carried much of the cargo that was transported to New Orleans. The first steamer to ply Bayou Lafourche, the *Eagle* captained by Ferdinand M. Streck, did not arrive until 1825 (Pugh n.d.:3, 8, 9).

Thibodaux remained relatively isolated from many of the contagious diseases which swept through New Orleans with some regularity during the first half of the nineteenth century. The first epidemic to hit Thibodaux was the 1853 Yellow Fever; it peaked in September, leaving 1,200 sick and 300 dead in the Thibodaux area (Uzee 1987:19).

Four years after the Yellow Fever epidemic, Thibodaux began construction of a bridge across Bayou Lafourche to replace the old ferry (Martin 1972:29). This bridge facilitated easy transportation across the bayou while still allowing boat traffic to pass through Thibodaux. Since users of the new bridge were subject to tolls, the town was able to maintain a relatively steady source of income. This bridge remained in use until 1862.

As the town grew, so did the need for adequate public facilities. To prevent fires from spreading through the growing town, fire wells were excavated in 1861. A new courthouse was also erected in 1861 to replace the earlier structure which stood at the same location. While the new courthouse was being constructed, court proceedings were held in a nearby building that later became James A. Frost's saloon (Martin 1972:29-30). The 1861 courthouse is still standing and is one of the few Louisiana antebellum courthouses still in use.

Although there was no heavy fighting in Thibodaux itself during the Civil War, the town was still subject to its effects (Figure 7). When New Orleans fell to Union troops in April of 1862, many Lafourche planters, like those elsewhere, deserted their plantations and fled to Texas. In May 1862 Federal troops marched down the railroad from Des Allemands to Brashear City (now Morgan City) and occupied Raceland, Houma, and Terrebonne Station (now Shriever). Confederate troops attempted to rout the Union troops from these areas on two occasions before finally succeeding in driving the invaders back to Algiers in August 1862 (Roland 1957:49-55; Bergeron 1985:199).

One month after the Confederates forced the Union army back to the vicinity of New Orleans, Federal troops landed at Donaldsonville and advanced their way down Bayou

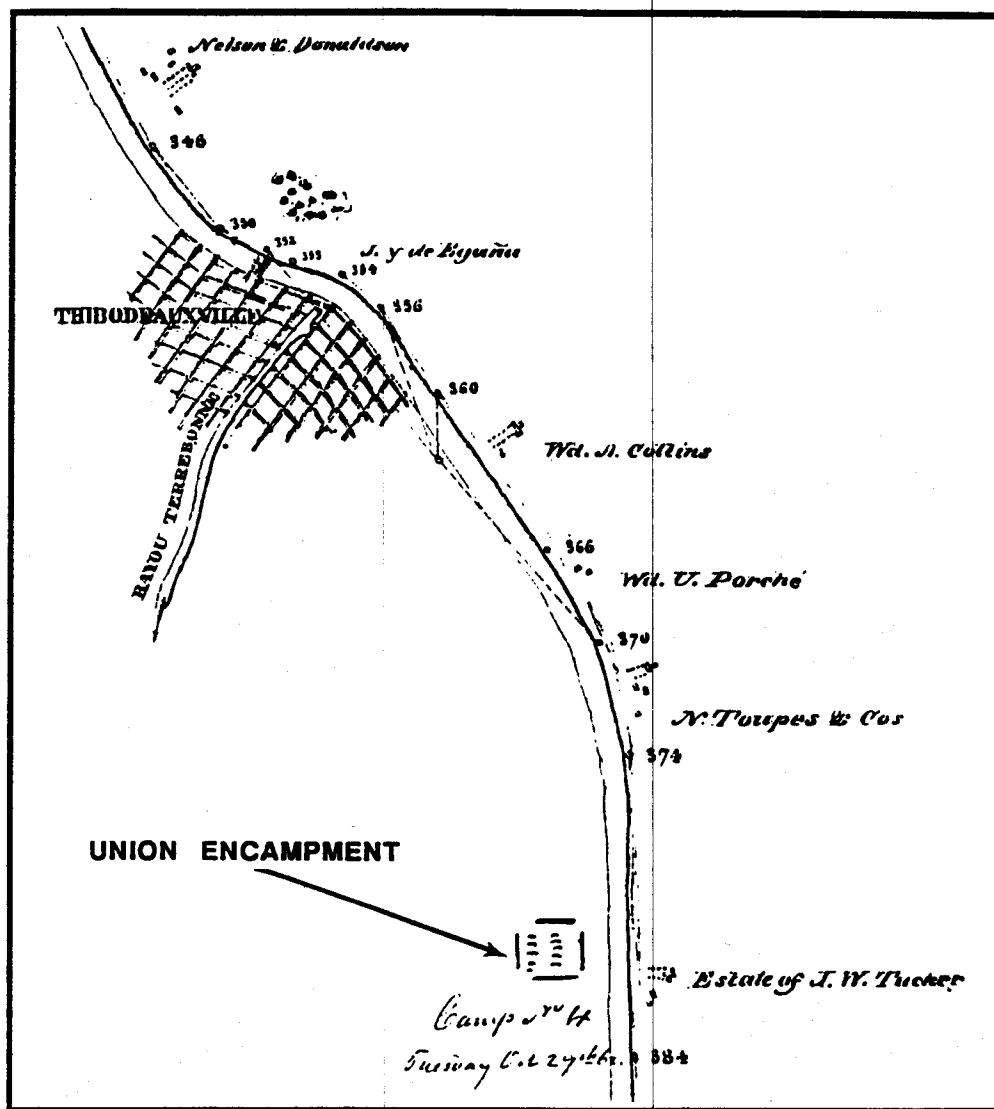


Figure 7. Thibodaux and the surrounding area in 1860-1862 (after Duncan 1860). Note the Union encampment below "Thibodauxville."

Lafourche. Union troops advanced as far south as Belle Alliance Plantation before they were finally turned back and forced to retreat all the way to Donaldsonville.

Union troops, under the command of Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel, launched another attack on Bayou Lafourche in October 1862. Weitzel, staging his attack from Donaldsonville, advanced down Bayou Lafourche as far as Labadieville before encountering major Confederate opposition. After a short battle, most of the Confederate forces retreated to Thibodaux. Those Confederate troops that remained behind in Labadieville continued to defend their positions until they ran out of ammunition. After running out of ammunition these troops also retreated to Thibodaux.

Because the Union troops continued to advance down Bayou Lafourche, Confederate troops, under the command of Brigadier General Alfred Mouton, were forced to load their

supplies on the train at Terrebonne Station and retreat to Berwick Bay on 28 October 1862. Before leaving Thibodaux, Mouton had his men burn the railroad depot, bridges, sugar, and all supplies. Union troops occupied Thibodaux the same day and immediately began rebuilding what the Confederates had destroyed in their retreat (Bergeron 1985 195-202; Winters 1963:162).

Thibodaux, and the Lafourche District as a whole, remained in Union hands until June 1863. In that month, Confederate Colonel James P. Major, hoping to draw General Banks away from the Union siege of Confederate held Port Hudson, attacked the Union held Lafourche District. After learning that Donaldsonville was too heavily defended to easily attack, Major sent Colonel W.P. Lane to attack Thibodaux. In Thibodaux, Union Lieutenant Colonel Albert Stickney learned of Lane's movement and massed his men at nearby Lafourche Crossing (see Figure 7). When Lane arrived in Thibodaux on 20 June 1863, Union troops guarding the town immediately fell back to Lafourche Crossing, fighting small skirmishes the entire way. Although Lane was unable to take Lafourche Crossing, he did return to Thibodaux with 140 Union prisoners (Bergeron 1985:203; Winters 1963:284-286).

Once in Thibodaux, Lane's men celebrated their victory by raiding the Union commissary and put both the Union issue liquor and local liquor to good use. The celebrations lasted for one and a half days before Major was able to restore command. The Confederates resumed their attack at Lafourche Crossing at 7:00 p.m. on 21 June 1863 with 200 men under the command of Colonel Charles L. Pyron. Many of the Confederate soldiers were still under the influence of alcohol when the battle began anew. Union troops repulsed three Confederate attacks before the Confederate troops returned to Thibodaux, leaving some 53 dead and 60 wounded Rebels on the battlefield. Of the 800 Union soldiers at Lafourche Crossing, 8 were killed and 40 were wounded (Bergeron 1985:203; Winters 1963:286, 287).

Major abandoned Thibodaux on 22 June and moved his troops to Brashear City. Thibodaux was reoccupied by Federal troops as soon as Major left but retreated again on 24 June 1863 when rumor of 3,000 advancing Confederates reached the town. The Union forces burned all the bridges and destroyed three field guns in the vicinity of Thibodaux before retreating all the way to Algiers. Although the attack never came, Confederate troops regained control of Thibodaux and held it until mid-July 1863 when they fell back to Berwick Bay to avoid being caught in a Union trap. Union troops entered Thibodaux once again shortly thereafter and remained in control of the town for the remainder of the war (Bergeron 1985:203-205; Winters 1963:290).

The war had a devastating effect on the sugar industry in Lafourche, as it did throughout the South. Although a substantial number of Lafourche planters fled to Texas, many stayed behind and attempted to continue cultivating cane. When Federal forces invaded, however, the slave population, which was essential in the cultivation of sugar, was freed. Both Confederate and Union forces also requisitioned livestock, especially horses and mules, dealing another severe blow to planters throughout the region. As a result, many cane growers saw their crops literally rot in the field in 1862 (Sitterson 1953:209-216; Roland 1957:67). By 1863, many planters had abandoned cane agriculture completely and opted instead for less labor-intensive crops such as corn, tobacco, and cotton, while others had to practice subsistence farming just to survive (Sitterson 1953:216).

The town of Thibodaux was also affected by the war. Soldiers stationed at Union encampments erected just above the town at Ridgefield Plantation and just below the town destroyed or looted numerous establishments in the area. The foundry was ransacked and much of the machinery destroyed, the sawmill was left in virtual ruins, and the bridge built by Federal troops in 1862 was in a state of disrepair by the war's end and effectively blocked all bayou traffic from passing Thibodaux. Area planters and wealthy townspeople saw their

fortunes virtually wiped out by the war. Commerce in Thibodaux fell off dramatically due to the general lack of funds during Reconstruction. Conditions were so poor by 1866, many members of the community began seriously discussing plans to move to Central America or Brazil (Martin 1972:43).

Thibodaux began the slow process of reconstruction shortly after the removal of Union troops (Figure 8). The 1862 bridge was replaced in 1866 by one which allowed bayou traffic to once again ply the waterway unfettered (Martin 1972:45). The bayou, as transportation route, was virtually replaced in 1878 after the agents of Ridgefield Plantation provided a railroad right-of-way to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company from Terrebonne Station to Church Street (Uzee 1987:29). This railroad, a spur connecting Bayou Lafourche to Terrebonne Station, allowed goods and passengers to be transported by rail from Thibodaux to New Orleans or Morgan City. The first railroad excursion, to Morgan City, was made on 20 April 1879 (Uzee 1987:31).

Bayou Lafourche, however, continued to be used to ship bulk goods down the bayou from Thibodaux for a number of years. In June 1878 construction of a railroad wharf between Patrick Hogan's foundry (see Chapter 4) on the west side of Church Street to the easternmost line of Lawrence Keefe's property on the east side of Church Street was authorized to facilitate transferral of goods from rail to boat. The Lafourche Police Jury also authorized the Morgan's



Figure 8. A.R. Waud sketch of Thibodaux and Bayou Lafourche in 1866 (courtesy of the Thibodaux Branch, Lafourche Parish Public Library).

Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company to lay tracks on Levee Street from Church Street to the Thibodaux Saw Mill Company, located on Bayou Lafourche just west of present day Art Street. This track, which became known as the "Levee Track," was not built for at least 20 years.

In addition to the railroad wharf, a passenger and freight depot, stock pen, and engine house were erected on the east corner of Church Street and the levee (Uzee 1987:32). The depot's location was undoubtedly picked to serve the industrial community, which included three foundries and a sawmill, all concentrated near the foot of Church Street. By 1932 the original depot was replaced with a smaller structure at essentially the same location, and an Express Office, later a freight depot, on the corner of St. Mary and Church streets.

Although the Thibodaux area recovered relatively quickly from the physical effects of the Civil War, many years passed before the new social order was finally accepted. In the winter of 1887 members of the Knights' of Labor in the Thibodaux area demanded to be paid \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day, without rations, and \$0.60 for six hours of overtime, in return for their work in the sugarcane fields. Planters, however, were willing to pay only \$0.75 to \$1.15 per day and \$0.50 for six hours of overtime. On 1 November 1887, 6,000 workers, 90% of them Blacks, went on strike in the Thibodaux area. Fearing violence similar to an 1874 strike in Terrebonne Parish, Governor McEnery sent the state militia to Thibodaux armed with a Gatling gun on 2 November 1887 to protect the citizens from the strikers. Although there were several shooting incidents, violence did not reach its peak until 23 November 1887 when a battle broke out in Thibodaux between the citizen guard of Thibodaux and Black strikers. The battle did not end until two whites were wounded and at least eight, and possibly as many as 30, Blacks were killed and hundreds more wounded. In response to rumors of groups of armed Blacks heading to Thibodaux later the same day, the town cannon was hauled out as a precaution. After the rumors proved false, the cannon was returned to the armory. While shooting incidents continued around Thibodaux in the following weeks, the strike was effectively broken by 26 November 1887 (Hahn 1987).

Construction of public utilities began in Thibodaux as early as the 1890s. In 1894 a contract was let to construct a waterworks for the town; however, it was not completed until 1898 (Martin 1972:31; Uzee 1987:35). The Rural Free Delivery Service was introduced in 1896 along Bayou Lafourche, only the second service of this type in the country (Ditto 1980:43, 45). In 1899, bids were accepted for the construction of a power plant to furnish energy to the town's electrical plant (Martin 1972:32).

By the turn of the twentieth century, the railroad had captured almost all of the trade formerly conducted by luggers and steamboats between Thibodaux and Donaldsonville. The canal between Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Terrebonne, once an important trade route, had deteriorated to little more than a ditch by the early 1900s (Figure 9). The lack of trade on upper Bayou Lafourche combined with the continual silting up of its mouth and the potential for floodwaters entering the Lafourche region resulted in the closing of Bayou Lafourche in 1904 (see Chapter 2). Prior to the closing of Bayou Lafourche, a public road on the bayou's levee served as the primary road from Thibodaux to Donaldsonville. This road was of such importance throughout the nineteenth century that houses constructed on those lots that extended from it to St. Mary Street all faced the bayou. St. Mary Street was apparently a minor road, at least in the nineteenth century, and did not act as the main thoroughfare from Thibodaux to those points further upstream.

The closing of Bayou Lafourche's mouth in 1904 had several ramifications. Because the bayou was no longer subject to floodwaters from the Mississippi River, the levees along it became obsolete. Also, the value of the bayou's batture increased, as it was no longer subject to flooding during periods of high water. Therefore, those lots in Thibodaux that formerly



Figure 9. Canal Boulevard in 1897 (Lafourche Heritage Society 1989:16). Note the choked condition of the canal connecting Bayou Lafourche to Bayou Terrebonne.

fronted on the "Public Road" were extended to the banks of the bayou in 1905. As a result, it was no longer possible to have a public road along the bayou's edge, and the road was abandoned.

With the closing of the Public Road, St. Mary Street became the main thoroughfare in and out of town. As St. Mary Street became the main route out of town in 1905, buildings erected after that date were built to face the new thoroughfare. Additionally, post-1904 transactions involving lots between St. Mary Street and Bayou Lafourche are described as facing St. Mary Street rather than the bayou or Public Road.

The levee along Bayou Lafourche did not fall into total disuse, however. Sometime between 1898 and 1907 the Levee Track was constructed by the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company between the Church Street depot and Ridgfield Road. This track enabled the foundry, wholesale grocers, ice manufacturers, and others in this industrial area to ship and receive goods by rail. In 1919 a scale track was built by Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company immediately south of the "Levee track" between Church Street and Guion Street (formerly Ice Street, now Art Street) (Lafo. Par., COB '50', folio 392). This scale track was built primarily for the use of the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd. (see Chapter 4).

CHAPTER 4

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The present project area consists of a city block in Thibodaux, Louisiana, bound by Bayou Lafourche, Church Street, St. Mary Street, and Art Street (see Figures 1 and 2). This block, containing Lots 200 through 205, is a small part of Section 22, Township 15 South, Range 16 East, Southeastern District, Louisiana. A map depicting the various lot and parcel numbers is provided as Figure 10. Because of the complexity of the chain of title for the project area, it was deemed necessary to provide a figure illustrating both time and space relationships. This information is provided in Figure 11.

The Thibodaux area was settled long before it was examined by American surveyors. Because of this, all land transactions involving land originally settled during the colonial period are described by noting who or what the property bounded rather than by section number. Additionally, linear occupation along Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Terrebonne has resulted in the description "above," denoting the upstream bayou side, and "below," the downstream bayou side. This custom is still used today.

Spanish Colonial Period: 1763-1803

Guillaume Hamon, also known as William Hammond, and his wife Marguerite Saulnier were the first Europeans to claim the land that makes up the present study area. Hamon, the son of Joseph Hamon and Marie Dameue, was born about 1763, probably in the Parish of St. Martin of Chanterney, an ecclesiastical parish near Nantes, France. Marguerite, an Acadian exile five years senior to Guillaume, was the daughter of Charles Saulnier and Euphrosine Lalonde. Guillaume and Marguerite were wed in Nantes on 28 November 1780 (Robichaux 1978:82). There are no records that would indicate that Guillaume and Marguerite had children during their more than 40 years of marriage.

On 20 June 1785, Guillaume, then a carpenter, and Marguerite boarded the *St. Remi* as part of the 1785 Acadian expedition to Louisiana. The *St. Remi* arrived in Louisiana on 9 August 1785 (Rieder and Rieder 1965:33, 43, 50). Shortly thereafter, the Hamons and most of the other families that had arrived aboard the *St. Remi* were moved by the Spanish colonial government from New Orleans to the Bayou Lafourche area. As a result of this move, the Hamons received a 6-arpent front by 40-arpent deep land grant along the west bank of Bayou Lafourche, 11 leagues from the Mississippi River. The modern boundaries of this grant are Ridgefield Road, Jackson Street, Bayou Lafourche, and the Lafourche-Terrebonne Parish line. This grant includes present-day Sections 22, 23, 155, 156, and 171 (see Figure 1).

When the 1788 General Census of the Inhabitants of Lafourche was taken, Hamon was bound above by Etienne Darois (Sections 20 and 21) and below by Joseph Boudreaut (Section 24). According to the 1788 census, the Hamons had 20 quarts of corn, one cow or bull, and six swine (Robichaux 1974:32). This was slightly above the average holding in the immediate vicinity of the project area of 20 quarts of corn, no cattle, and three or four swine.

By the time the 1789 General Census of the Inhabitants of Lafourche was taken, the Hamons had increased their holdings to 29 quarts of corn and 12 swine; no cattle were accorded to the family at that time (Robichaux 1973:128). Boudreaut was not listed in the

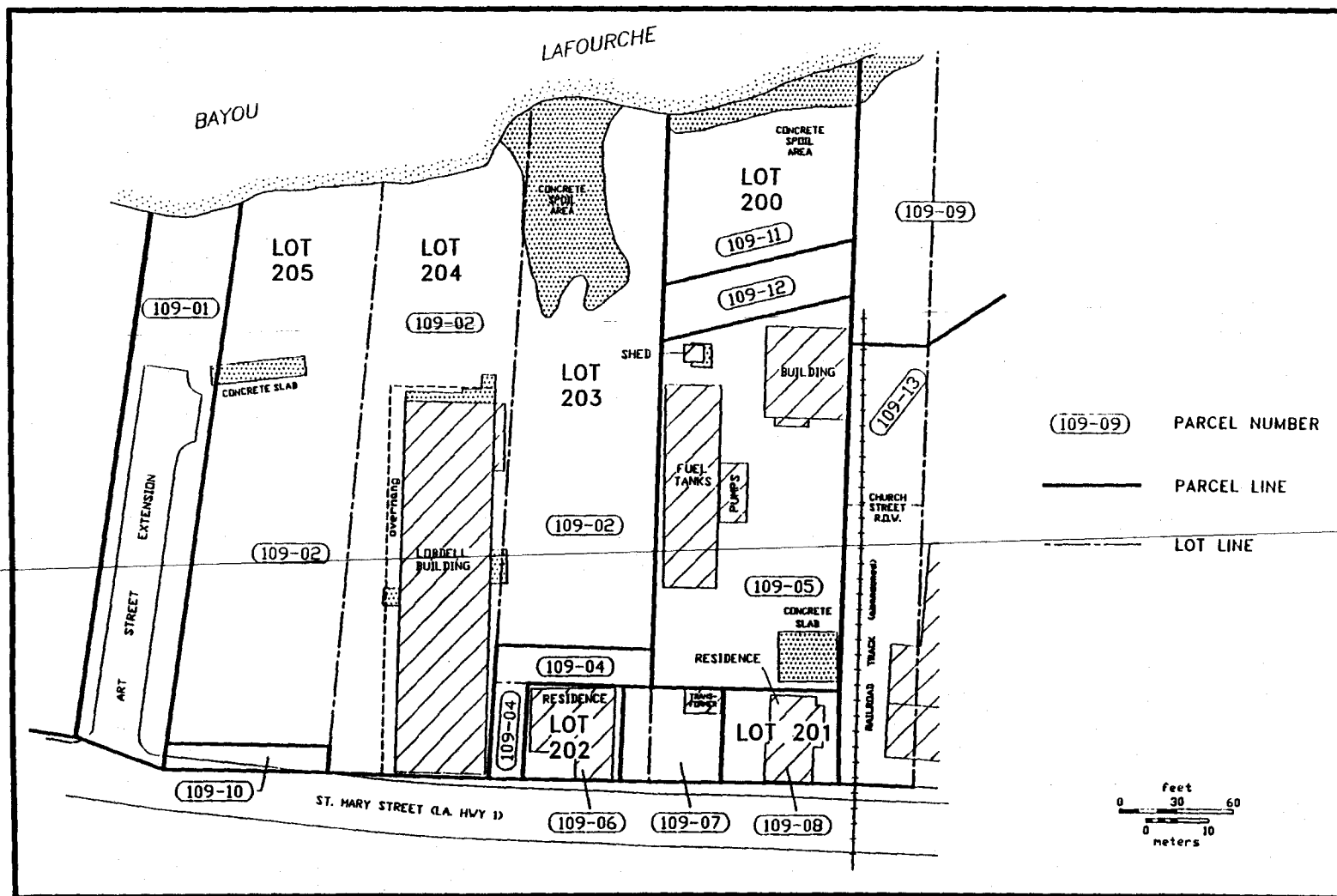


Figure 10. Relationship between parcel and lot numbers in project area.

		LOT 205	LOT 204	LOT 203	LOT 200	LOT 202	LOT 201	
1990		United States of America						
1985		Friends Of The Library, Inc.			Lib. W. K. Naquin	Lib. W. K. Naquin	Lib. W. K. Naquin	
1980		Martha Sowell Utley Memorial Library Trust			Ziegle M. Sowell	Ziegle M. Sowell	Ziegle M. Sowell	
		Deep South Sporting Center, Inc.			Deep South W. Naquin, Inc.	Deep South W. Naquin, Inc.	Deep South W. Naquin, Inc.	
					Landry Eckert	C. Terracina	C. Terracina	
1900	A. Dyer and E. Dyer	E. Maronge		J. P. Hogan			J. P. Hogan	
1895								
1890								
1885								
1880	M. Hays					E. Carrick (50%)	J. Tyrel (50%)	
		LOT 205	LOT 204	LOT 203	LOT 200	LOT 202	LOT 201	

Figure 11A. Ownership of Lots 200 through 205, 1780 to date.

	LOT 205	LOT 204	LOT 203	LOT 200	LOT 202	LOT 201
1880						
1875		E. Maronge	J. P. Hogan			
1870	M. Hays	J. Hebert	J. Frost	L. Meyers	E. Carrick (50%)	J. Tyrel (50%)
		H. Kissane	J. Frost, Esq.	S. Meyer		
			J. Adams			
1790						
1785						
1780						
	LOT 205	LOT 204	LOT 203	LOT 200	LOT 202	LOT 201

— Change in land ownership in space or time
 (50%) Percentage owned
 ---- Divided ownership
 ? Unknown date of transfer

Figure 11B. Continued.

1789 census as residing below Hamon. It appears that Boudreaux's property remained unoccupied until the early 1790s when it was acquired by Joseph Malbrough.

When the 1791 Census of Lafourche des Chetmachus was taken, the Hamons owned 100 quarts of corn, six head of cattle, a horse, and 30 swine (Robichaux 1974:163). While the amount of corn is about average for this census, the Hamons owned slightly more livestock than the average settler in the immediate vicinity.

Although the Hamons are listed in the 1795, 1797, and 1798 censuses of Bayou Lafourche (Robichaux 1974), these documents provide little information beyond indicating that the Hamons, along with the Darois and Malbrough families, were still residing on their respective properties throughout the remainder of the eighteenth century. Francois Malbrough, Joseph's son, eventually acquired the lower half of Darois' six arpents (Section 21) during the early 1800s, probably about 1805.

American Period: 1803-1989

Because most of the activity within the project area occurred after 1803 and property usage changed dramatically during this period, the American Period is subdivided into two sub-periods: the Plantation Period and the Commercial Period.

Plantation Period: 1803-1846

In addition to the land along Bayou Lafourche, the Hamons also claimed a 6-arpent front tract of land that straddled Bayou Terrebonne (Sections 78, 141, and 154 through 170) (Figure 12). Much of the Bayou Terrebonne claim was subject to double concessions (land claimed by more than one party), some of which involved Hamon's Bayou Lafourche property. While the exact location of the Hamon home between 1785 and 1808 is unknown, it was evidently located along the banks of Bayou Lafourche between present-day Church and Jackson streets. It is assumed the Hamon home was located there because the 4-arpent front by 40-arpent deep tract between Ridgfield Road and Church Street (Sections 22, 155, and 171) was sold to Joseph Mourvan (also Mourran and Morvant) on 22 November 1808. This sale was made for \$900.00 cash and included all "... hereditaments and appurtenances [*sic*] thereunto belonging ..." (Lafo. Par., COB 'A', folio 28). Later in the same day, Mourvan sold the entire tract to William Henry for \$1,500.00 cash, a profit of \$600.00 in less than one day (Lafo. Par., COB 'A', folio 29). Although the historical records suggest the Hamons resided between Jackson and Church streets, there is some archaeological evidence that indicates there was some occupation between Church and Art streets during the late-eighteenth or very early nineteenth centuries.

Henry, the Sheriff of the County of Lafourche, was sued shortly after his purchase of the property by Thomas de la Nueva, the Lafourche County Treasurer. As a result of this suit, William S. Watkins, Sheriff of the Second Superior Court, District of the Territory of Orleans, seized the 4-arpent front tract from Henry. On 18 September 1809 the property was sold at a Sheriff's sale to Bela Hubbard of Assumption Parish for \$1,199.00 (Lafo. Par., OA 1819, folio 249).

When the 1810 United States census was taken, no one was living on the Mourvan tract. At that time, Guillaume Hamon was listed as living immediately below Francois Malbrough and above Joseph Malbrough. Although the Hamons did not have any children in their household in 1810 (then located on Section 23), the number of people residing on their property was increased by the presence of one 18-year-old male slave (U.S. Pop. Census 1810:Lafo. manuscript returns). Bela Hubbard, the owner of Section 22, was still living in Assumption Parish in 1810 (U.S. Pop. Census 1810:Assumption manuscript returns).

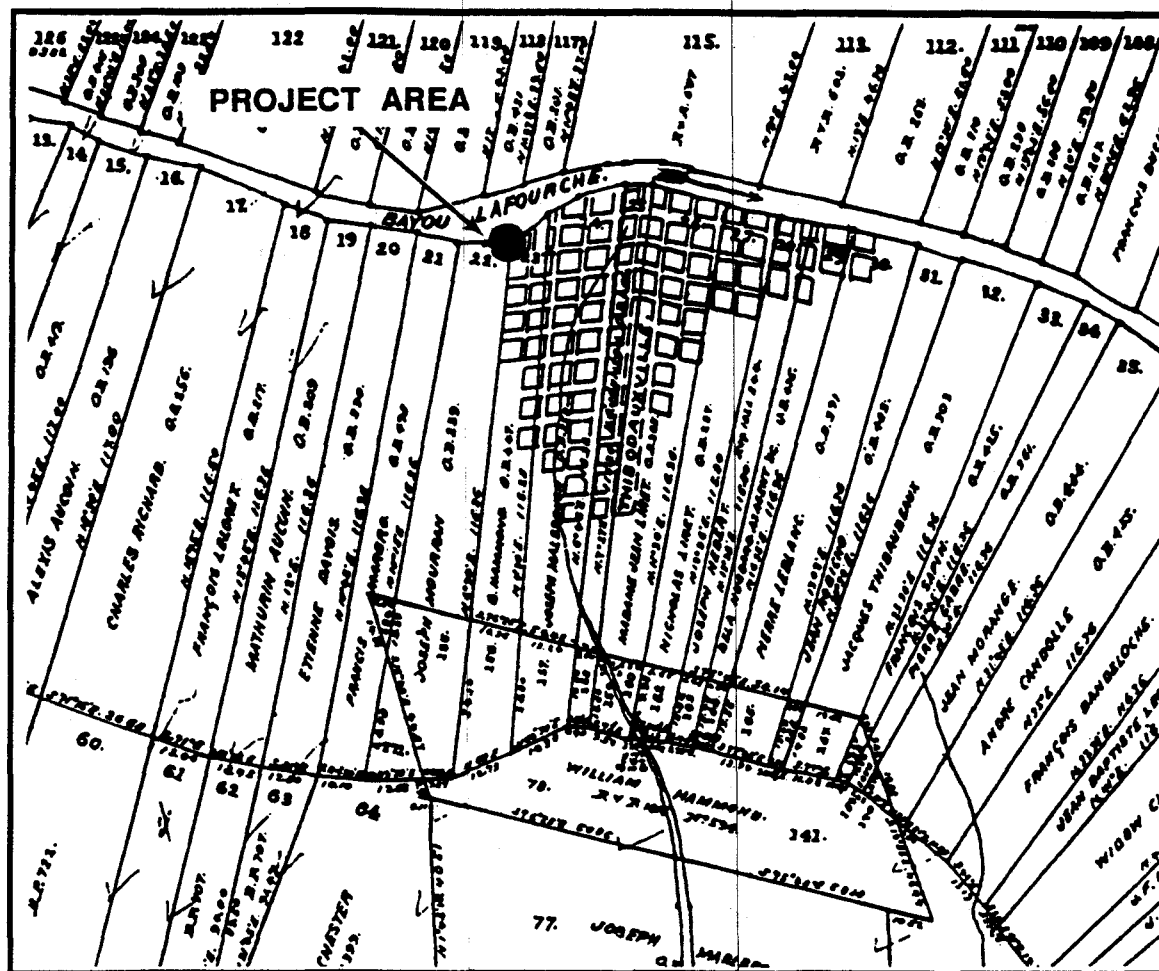


Figure 12. Thibodaux and vicinity on the 1856 plat map of Township 15 South, Range 16 East, Southeastern District, Louisiana (Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Lands).

Although Bela Hubbard retained possession of Section 22 for almost ten years, it does not appear that he ever resided on the property. Apparently Hubbard continued to reside in Assumption Parish while he used the land in Lafourche Parish as a plantation, probably for growing cotton. On 28 May 1819 Hubbard sold his 4-arpent front tract to Benjamin Winchester of St. James Parish for \$1,300.00 (Lafo. Par., OA 1819, folio 251). Winchester added this 4-arpent front tract to the 3-arpent front he had purchased from Francois Malbrough two days earlier (Lafo. Par., OA 1819, folio 248), presumably to form a large plantation.

While Winchester ran a plantation on the property during his ownership, he never resided there. What agricultural products might have been produced during Winchester's ownership is unknown. However, cotton was still the most widely grown cash crop in the Thibodaux area during the early 1820s and it is presumed that Winchester was growing that crop there. It was not until the late 1820s that sugarcane began to supplant cotton along the lower reaches of Bayou Lafourche.

On 19 February 1827 Winchester sold both tracts of land to John Davidson Smith of Concordia Parish for the sum of \$5,500.00. This sale, which was made in New Orleans, also

included a 6-arpent front of land along the west bank of Bayou Terrebonne, part of the second tract of land that was previously claimed by Guillaume Hamon. Since the back portions of the Bayou Lafourche tracts were involved in double concessions with the Bayou Terrebonne tract, the Bayou Lafourche tracts were sold "... with all double concession or right of preemption to the same ..." (Lafo. Par., COB 'D', folio 247).

Smith apparently did not grow any sugarcane on his newly acquired plantation for he is not listed in the *Statement of Sugar Made in Louisiana in 1828 and 1829* (Degelos 1892). Because there were a number of absentee landowners in the Thibodaux area in the 1830s, it is not possible to determine who was residing on Section 22 when the 1830 census was taken. It is known, however, that Smith did not reside on the property, at least not in 1830. As Smith is not listed in the *Statement of Sugar Made in Louisiana in the Year 1831* (Degelos 1831) and took no mortgages out against the property, it would appear that he did not grow sugarcane on the plantation during the latter years of his ownership.

On 30 April 1835 Smith sold five contiguous tracts of land totaling about 800 ac to John J. Guion, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and George Seth Guion, Concordia Parish Judge. Although this sale was not recorded until April 1835, it was actually made 28 March 1835 in Vidalia, Louisiana. This sale included Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 231.75 ac of the western part of the Bayou Terrebonne tract formerly belonging to Hamon. The Guions, who were brothers, each paid \$3,750.00 cash for 50% interest in the property (Lafo. Par., COB 'L', folio 163 and 165). George S. Guion, who eventually became a judge in Lafourche Parish, was the father-in-law of Governor Francis T. Nicholls.

John Guion gave George Guion power of attorney of his half interest in the property on 6 May 1835 so that George could run the plantation (Lafo. Par., COB 'L', folio 178). Just five months later, John sold his half interest in the plantation to his brother for \$4,000.00. This sale, however, was not recorded until 10 February 1836 (Lafo. Par., COB 'L', folio 293).

On 26 April 1836 George and Caroline Guion took out a mortgage from the Union Bank of Louisiana for \$10,000.00 against their holding of a plantation of about 850 superficial arpents, 18 slaves, animals, farming implements, etc. (Lafo. Par., COB 'L', folio 355). Apparently, the Guions were trying to raise money to develop a sugar plantation for they also began to sell one superficial arpent (approximately 0.85 ac) lots carved from Section 22 of the plantation in April 1836 (Lafo. Par., COB 'L', folio 367). To further aid in the development of the sugar plantation, the Guions took out another mortgage for \$5,000.00 on their property and slaves from Union Bank of Louisiana on 14 April 1838 (Lafo. Par., COB 'N', folio 248). The Guions still owed Union Bank of Louisiana \$8,750.00 when they took out a third mortgage for \$10,000.00 from Citizens Bank of Louisiana on 12 January 1840 (Lafo. Par., COB 'R', folio 164).

Although the Guions owned Section 22 in 1840, it is not known who, if anyone, was residing there when the 1840 census was taken. In all likelihood, the project area portion of Section 22 was uninhabited and was used as fields or pasture. In May 1842 George Guion had James B. Grinnage lay out a block of eleven lots of various shapes and sizes on the eastern fringe of his plantation (Lafo. Par., COB 'S', folio 98). The map made by Grinnage of these eleven lots was not located and their exact location is currently unknown.

All of the aforementioned mortgages made by the Guions were paid by 16 August 1842 when they took out yet another mortgage against the plantation for \$15,000.00 from Union Bank of Louisiana (Lafo. Par., COB 'S', folio 133). The use of mortgages to develop the plantation met with considerable success; in 1844 some 361 hogsheads of sugar were produced on Guion's plantation (Champomier 1844).

Commercial Period: 1846-1989

From 1785 to 1846, the land within the project area was used primarily for agricultural purposes. During the Guion ownership, land usage within and around the project area changed dramatically. In June 1846 Guion had E.D. Richardson lay out the present project area into six lots (Figure 13). The project area, still outside of the town limits in 1846, has served primarily as an industrial/commercial area since it was first laid out into lots.

As can be seen from the 1846 map, Lots 200, 203, 204, and 205 did not extend all the way to Bayou Lafourche when they were originally laid out. Between 1846 and 1905 these lots extended only to the Public Road that ran on the Bayou Lafourche levee. As noted above, Bayou Lafourche was cut off from the Mississippi River in 1904 to prevent floodwaters from entering the Lafourche region. Because Bayou Lafourche was no longer subjected to flooding, the levees extending along the bayou banks became obsolete. The closing of the bayou also made the batture along it desirable property, for it was no longer subjected to periodic inundation. Therefore, the lots fronting the levee were extended to the bayou. Further information about this change is provided below and in Chapter 2.

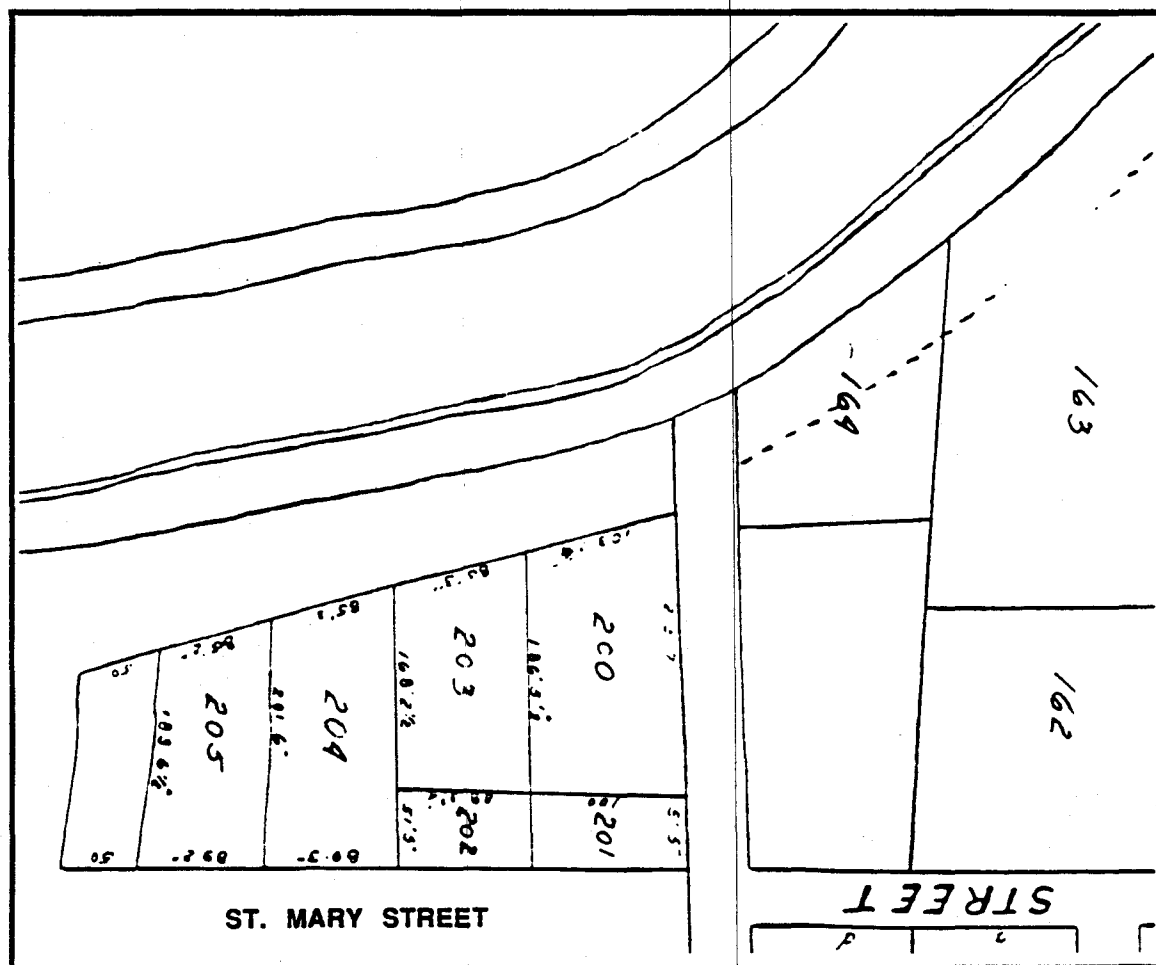


Figure 13. Portion of James B. Grinnage's 1846 map of Thibodaux, as copied by J.A. Lovell, showing the original lot layout in the project area (Lafo. Par. Court House).

After 1846, each of the six lots laid out by E.D. Richardson follow different paths through history. For this reason, each lot is discussed separately below. Due to the layout and the nature of ownership of the lots, these discussions are presented by lot numbers rather than parcel numbers assigned by the National Park Service. However, as the lots were often subdivided and/or joined, it was deemed necessary to present the historical data in relation to the National Park Service parcel numbers as well. Following the lot histories is a short discussion of the rights-of-way for Art and Church streets.

Lot 205: 1846-1989

Lot 205 presently consists of two parcels of land: 109-02 (partial) and 109-10. The division of Lot 205 into two separate parcels did not occur until 1930, when the southern portion of the lot was sold to the city of Thibodaux to allow for the straightening of St. Mary Street. Prior to this date, both parcels share a common history. The history of the complete lot from 1846 to 1930 is presented below.

Parcels 109-02 (partial) and 109-10: 1846-1930

Lot 205, the westernmost lot of the six in the project area, is bound to the north by Bayou Lafourche, to the east by Lot 204, to the south by St. Mary Street, and to the west by Art Street (see Figure 2). When this lot was first laid out, however, its northern boundary was the Public Road on Bayou Lafourche (see Figure 13). This road, essentially an extension of West First Street, was located on top of the levee that extended along the banks of Bayou Lafourche. From 1847 to 1904 the lot is described as fronting on the Public Road while St. Mary Street is described as bounding the rear of the property.

George S. Guion sold Lot 205 for \$1,000.00 to George L. Anderson on 1 March 1847. Anderson paid Guion \$333.33¹/₃ cash for the property and took out a conventional mortgage from Guion for the balance of the sale. This mortgage was to be paid off in two equal payments in March 1848 and March 1849 (Lafo. Par., COB 'X', folio 506).

In 1847 Anderson, along with Richard S. Larkin, ran the foundry or metalworks of Anderson & Larkin, at an unknown location in Thibodaux. This firm was apparently a spin-off of the firm of J. Larkin & Co., a metalworks shop located in Thibodaux and controlled by J. Larkin, George Anderson, and C.F. Hawley from at least 1844 to 1845 (Figure 14) (Lafo. Gazette 16 Nov. 1844). The relationship between Richard Larkin and J. Larkin is unknown. Hawley and Anderson also ran a company appropriately known as Hawley & Anderson (Figure 15), who specialized in blacksmithing and engineering (Lafo. Gazette 16 Nov. 1844).

On 11 July 1848, Anderson took out a \$178.75 mortgage on the lot from William Harmstead to pay "... for labor done to a house or building on the lot ..." (Lafo. Par., COB '2', folio 423). The house was built in part by Henry Fleming. Fleming used tinted hydraulic cement to finish the exterior of the house, giving it the appearance of stone. Fleming also plastered the interior of the house at a cost of \$0.45 per square yard. The plastering job was completed by Fleming on 30 April 1847 (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #339). This house, constructed in March and April 1847, is probably the same structure whose foundation was partially uncovered during CEI's investigation of the site.

Anderson was apparently having severe financial difficulty even as he was building the house on Lot 205, for he was involved in at least nine different lawsuits in 1848 alone. Five of these lawsuits, totaling \$1,037.93 plus costs and interest, were filed against the firm of Anderson & Larkin (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suits #329, #331, #345, #352,

J. LARKIN & CO.
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET
IRON MANUFACTORY
THIBODAUX.

G. F. HAWLEY, G. L. ANDERSON & J. LARKIN.

HAVING associated themselves under the firm of JOHN LARKIN & CO., opposite the Bank, for the purpose of carrying on the above business. They are prepared to make Copper Castings, Grindstones, all kinds of Kettles, Pipes, Pumps, Lathes, Rivetters, Sugar Presses, Corners, etc. etc. of all kinds, and everything connected with the business of the above notices, and respectfully invite Messrs. and others to call and see their establishment before purchasing elsewhere. They are confident that they can supply them at better terms than they can find anywhere else.

Thibodaux, May 4th 1844.

Figure 14. Advertisement of J. Larkin & Co. (*Lafourche Gazette*, 16 Nov. 1844).

HAWLEY & ANDERSON
IRON MANUFACTORY
THIBODAUX.

HAVING a good Steam Engine and a large assortment of Iron etc. on hand, they look for the continuance for what they have always received. A liberal support.

BRASS BOXES of all kinds, etc. etc.
JUST RECEIVED direct from Tennessee, 37 Tons best Tennessee Iron.

ALSO,
 20 Sheets of Tennessee Boiler Iron.
 All of which will be sold at New Orleans prices.

Thibodaux, May 4th 1844.

Figure 15. Advertisement of Hawley & Anderson (*Lafourche Gazette*, 16 Nov. 1844).

and #363). All five of these lawsuits stem from debts incurred for unspecified goods or services received by Anderson and Richard S. Larkin between March and August 1848.

Fleming also sued Anderson for \$251.65 for nonpayment of goods and services related to the construction of Anderson's house (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #339). The seventh suit was related to \$136.82 worth of unspecified goods and/or services provided by Joseph A. Leblanc to Anderson (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #405). One suit, *John R. Verret vs. Oscar F. Smith and George Anderson*, resulted when Anderson transferred a \$154.09 debt owed to him by Smith to Verret. Smith did not pay Verret the debt and Anderson was held liable (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #301).

The last 1848 suit against Anderson was for \$116.80 worth of various goods acquired by Anderson on account from the estate of Louis Lamoureux on 22 March 1847. Anderson purchased a variety of things from the Lamoureux estate, including a Franklin Stove, two bureaux, 15 corner files, three steel squares, frame tenants, key hole saws, gauges, planks, lumber, and barrels (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #397). Although it is stated in *Quigley & Co. vs. Anderson and Larkin* that Anderson and Larkin were in the foundry business (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #331), the tools purchased by Anderson suggest an occupation more related to wood working or, more specifically, coopering. These items, however, may have been purchased solely for the construction of Anderson's house and had nothing to do with Anderson's business ventures.

Because Anderson was unable to pay off his debts, Sheriff Mathurin Bourg seized his property, which apparently included a cooperage, on 19 November 1848. On 2 December 1848, Bourg put Lot 205 up for auction. However, there were no bids that reached two-thirds of the appraised value of \$2,800.00 of the property at this Sheriff's Sale. As no bids approached the appraised value of the property, bidding was suspended until 6 December 1848. On the 6th of December, Anderson put in the highest bid for the property—\$2,000.00 (Lafo. Par., COB 'AA', folio 351). This money was used to pay off Anderson's assorted debts.

Anderson was obviously still in dire financial straits at this time for he had to make two loans to pay the \$2,000.00 for the lot. Even though they had had lawsuits against him earlier,

Anderson was able to persuade Henry Fleming to lend him \$293.91 and John R. Verret to lend him \$228.33 to pay for the lot. However, Anderson had to have E.D. Richardson, the surveyor, and James Billieu to act as securities on these loans (Lafo. Par., COB 'AA', folio 351).

Anderson kept the property for only about another year before selling it to Edward Hays for \$1,600.00 on 7 March 1850. Anderson's financial problems appear to have improved somewhat by this time, as there were no mortgages against the property when Hays acquired it (Lafo. Par., COB 'BB', folio 577). However, Anderson was sued at least once more for debts incurred by Anderson & Larkin in April 1848. This suit resulted when Anderson transferred the \$300.00 debt of Trasimond Roger to Octave Elfert of St. John the Baptiste Parish. Roger was unable to pay the debt, and, once again, Anderson was held liable (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #629).

When Anderson died three years later on 25 September 1853, his estate contained no real estate and had only \$463.16 left in it after all of his debts were settled. Included in Anderson's succession were a tool chest, a broad axe, a post auger, assorted die punches, saws, chisels, and hoop iron (Lafo. Par., Succ. #286). These items indicate that Anderson maintained his occupation as a cooper until his death.

The 1850 census found Edward Hays and his wife Ellen Coulon (or Conclaw) living on Lot 205 (U.S. Pop. Census 1850:Lafo. manuscript returns). Hays, a 40-year-old Irishman, was operating his own cooperage on the property at that time. There may have been multiple structures on Lot 205 in 1850, for several of the households around Hays had at least one resident cooper.

The household listed immediately after Hays in the 1850 census was headed by Owen Conclaw, a cooper. Two of the six individuals who lived with Owen Conclaw were also coopers, one of whom was Harry Anderson. While it is not certain, it is assumed that Harry Anderson was somehow related to George Anderson. John Duffy, who resided with the John Farrel family next to Owen Conclaw, was also a cooper. In 1850, the Patrick Conclaw family, which had no coopers, was listed as residing next to the Farrel family. Listed next to Patrick Conclaw was the Thomas Moran family. Adjacent to the Moran family was a household shared by widow Catherine Foret's family and Michael Fitzgerald's family. Fitzgerald was also a cooper (U.S. Pop. Census 1850:Lafo. manuscript returns). Even if these people were not residing on Lot 205, they were almost certainly involved with Hays' cooperage.

The Hays' first child, Edward Hays, Jr., was born on 13 June 1851. Marie Catherine Hays, the Hays' only other child, was born on 23 November 1852 (Hebert 1979a:260-261). The family did not grow beyond this, as Edward Hays died on or about 9 March 1854 during a visit to Mississippi. Following Edward Hays' death, half of the interest in his property went to his wife; the other half was divided equally between his two children. Hays' cooperage remained in operation after his death so that the family could benefit from its assets (Lafo. Par., Succ. #351).

On 7 April 1854 an inventory was made of Edward Hays' belongings (Table 1). This inventory placed the assets of his property at \$2,352.95. As Hays had debts totaling \$2,215.43^{2/3}, however, Ellen Hays did not have enough to support herself and her children (Lafo. Par., Succ. #351).

One of Hays' debts in 1854 was to Foley & Townsend, owners of the neighboring sawmill on Lot 204. Hays owed Foley and Townsend \$45.44 for a variety of lumber he had purchased on account from the sawmill between August 1853 and January 1854 (Lafo. Par.,

Table 1. 1854 Inventory of the Estate of Edward Hays (Lafo. Par., Succ. #351).

Items	Amount
One center table	\$4.00
One side table and one sofa	5.00
Half dozen can [sic] bottom chairs and two rocking chairs	5.00
One looking glass	1.00
One bedstead and bedding	15.00
One bureaux, one washstand, one dressing glass, and work table	5.00
One double barrelled gun	15.00
One bedstead and bedding, armoire [sic], small dressing glass and a small table and one cradle	21.00
Twelve wooden chairs, two tables, one safe and one clock, one stove	15.00
Two bedsteads and beddings	5.00
One cooking stove and cooking utensils	5.00
One lot of crockery ware and tins	3.00
One lot of molasses [sic] barrels	1.70
One lot of Coopers tools, and one bale of hay	5.50
One spade, shovel, hoe, rake, crowbar [sic]	4.50
One heifer [sic]	4.00
A certain lot of ground situated in the parish of Lafourche right-bank of the bayou Lafourche immediately above town of Thibodaux designated on a plan of thirty lots made and executed by E.D. Richardson surveyor on the 17 June 1846 and being lot No. 205	2,000.00

Succ. #351). Hays, a cooper, undoubtedly had a close business relationship with Foley and Townsend's sawmill and patronized the establishment frequently.

A second inventory was made of Hays' belongings on 5 April 1856 in an effort to increase the estate's assets (Table 2) (Lafo. Par., Succ. #351). This second inventory does not exactly match the earlier inventory and obviously reflects minor changes made in the Hays household between 1854 and 1856. While both inventories are helpful in that they provide some idea of the lifestyle of the Hays family during the mid-1850s, neither describes the improvements made to the lot nor items that would likely be found in the archaeological record.

Ellen Hays and her children left Thibodaux and moved to New Orleans in the late 1850s. While living in New Orleans, Ellen married James Dyer. Ellen, who continued to use her first husband's surname, had two children by James—Annie and Ella Dyer (Lafo. Par., COB '27', folio 328). Edward Hays' heirs apparently rented Lot 205 to the Rodrigue family after their move to New Orleans for the Rodrigue family was residing on the Hays' property when the 1860 census was made (U.S. Pop. Census 1860; Lafo. manuscript returns). While

Table 2. 1856 Inventory of the Estate of Edward Hays (Lafo. Par., Succ. #351).

Items	Amount
One center table	\$3.00
One side table	4.00
One sofa	3.00
One rocking chair	1.00
1/2 doz. can [sic] bottom chairs	2.00
One looking glass	.50
One dining table	2.50
Another dining table	3.50
One safe	4.00
One doz. common chairs	4.50
One clock	2.50
Coal stove	5.00
One bedstead & bedding	18.00
One bedstead & bedding	9.00
One bureau	4.00
Two dressing glasses	1.00
One washstand	.50
One ward robe	20.00
One cooking stove	1.75
Two kitchen tables	1.5
One safe	1.00
Two bedsteads	1.00
Lot of Coopers tools	2.50
Lot of window sach [sic]	.50
A double barrell [sic] gun	10.00
A lot of sundries	2.50
One cow	30.00
A certain lot of ground situated in said parish in the town of Thibodaux or immediately above the said town of Thibodaux, designated on a plan of thirty lots made and executed by E.D. Richardson Surveyor on the 17th June 1846	2,000.00

the Rodrigues were operating a cooperage at that time, it is not known whether they were operating it for the Hays family or for their own benefit.

The exact chain of title during the remainder of the Hays ownership is uncertain since the Hays lived in New Orleans and several legal documents were not located in the Lafourche Parish courthouse. As best as can be determined, Edward Hays, Jr., died while still a minor. As a result of the death of Edward, Jr., Marie Catherine Hays received his 25% interest in their

father's estate. Ellen Hays apparently gave Marie Catherine Hays her 50% interest in the ownership of Lot 205 shortly after her sons death as well, leaving Marie as the sole owner of the property. In August 1881, however, Ellen Hays was given power of attorney in the affairs of Marie Catherine Hays (Lafo. Par., COB '27', folio 328).

On 6 July 1893 Annie and Ella Dyer acquired Lot 205 with all of the buildings and improvements thereon from Marie Catherine Hays, their step-sister, for the sum of \$1.00. As Ellen Hays, who still held power of attorney, stated that she was a resident of Lafourche Parish in this sale (Lafo. Par., COB '27', folio 328), she may have been residing on the lot at that time while Marie Catherine Hays was living in New Orleans. In fact, Ellen Hays may have resided there, or at least in Lafourche Parish, since 1881 when she was given power of attorney.

As can be imagined, the \$1.00 sale price in 1893 was merely a token of the property's true value. Indeed, when the 1895 tax assessment was made, the property was valued at \$550.00 (Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1895: entry 309). However, the assessed value of property in Thibodaux during this period typically ran between one-third and one-fourth of the market value. Hence, the true value of the property may be placed between \$1,650.00 and \$2,200.00.

The Hays' cooperage must have been defunct by 1893, or shortly thereafter, as the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map depicts a bakery and dwelling on the premises (Figure 16). The bakery depicted on the 1898 map consisted of several structures on the corner of St. Mary and Art streets, along with several outbuildings in the surrounding yard. The archaeological remains of many of these structures were destroyed in the mid-1970s when Lot 205 was cleared to make way for a parking lot.

When the 1898 map was made, that portion of Lot 205 facing St. Mary Street was given three street numbers—807, 806, and 805 St. Mary (from east to west). Early-twentieth century maps indicate the 805 St. Mary address was the most commonly used for Lot 205, at least until about 1915 when the street numbering system of Thibodaux was changed. This modification resulted in the changing of the address of Lot 205 to 320 St. Mary.

An east-west fence line, essentially separating the bakery and its yard from the dwelling on the northern end of the property, was present when the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map was made. Archaeological evidence suggests that this fence line was present on the property shortly after it was acquired by George Anderson. The east-west fence was probably removed about 1905. A north-south fence depicted on the 1898 map effectively separated Lot 205 from Lot 204. Based on cartographic data, the north-south fence line was probably removed about 1918 or 1919. Although it is not known when the north-south fence line was erected, it was presumably built during the late 1840s.

When the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map was made, the bakery was probably being run by Antoine Federine. On 1 March 1898, Federine entered into a lease with the Dyers. It gave him use of "... the Bakery and half of the yard attached thereto ..." for \$15.00 per month (Lafo. Par., COB '32', folio 432). Presumably, Federine was residing on the property as well as operating his bakery there.

The dwelling depicted in the northern half of Lot 205 on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map is almost certainly the one constructed by George Anderson in 1847. The house, a one story wooden structure with a shingle roof, had one porch facing Bayou Lafourche and another facing to the west. Two outbuildings related to this structure were located adjacent to the previously mentioned east-west fence line, near the center of the lot. One or both of these structures probably represent privies. All vestiges of these two structures were destroyed when the lot was cleared in the mid-1970s.

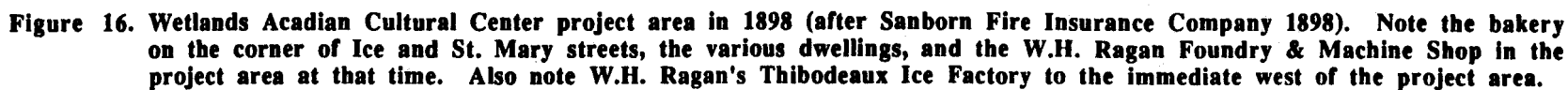




Figure 17. Circa 1900 photograph of the project area (Lafourche Heritage Society 1989:17). From left to right: W.H. Ragan Foundry & Machine Shop, dwelling facing Bayou Lafourche on Lot 204, house built by George Anderson in 1847, and W.H. Ragan's Thibodeaux Ice Factory.

It should be noted that the dwelling shown on Lot 205 in 1898 faces the levee, or, more accurately, the Public Road on the levee, rather than any of the modern streets (see Figure 16). While the 1898 map does not depict the Public Road used as a boundary in all of the legal documents from 1846 to 1904, its location on the levee may be presumed due to the proximity of structures along the toe of the levee and cartographic and photographic data. The remnants of the old Public Road may be seen in a circa 1900 photograph of the area (Figure 17).

The Dyers kept Lot 205 only until 2 April 1904 when they sold it to William H. Jeffries for \$2,000.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '39', folio 238). Both the Dyers and Jeffries were living in New Orleans when this transaction was made. As noted earlier, Lot 205, as well as all those lots now extending to Bayou Lafourche, fronted the Public Road from 1846 to 1904. When Jeffries purchased the property in April 1904, the Public Road was the northern boundary of the lot. This is the most recent transfer in which the Public Road is given as the boundary of any of the properties within the project area.

The 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (Figure 18), made during the Jeffries ownership of the lot, indicates that most of the structures related to the bakery, with the exception of the main building, had been removed. Interestingly, the main building of the bakery had been converted into a dwelling by that time. The residents of the two dwellings then on the property are unknown. Also of interest is the removal of the east-west fence line

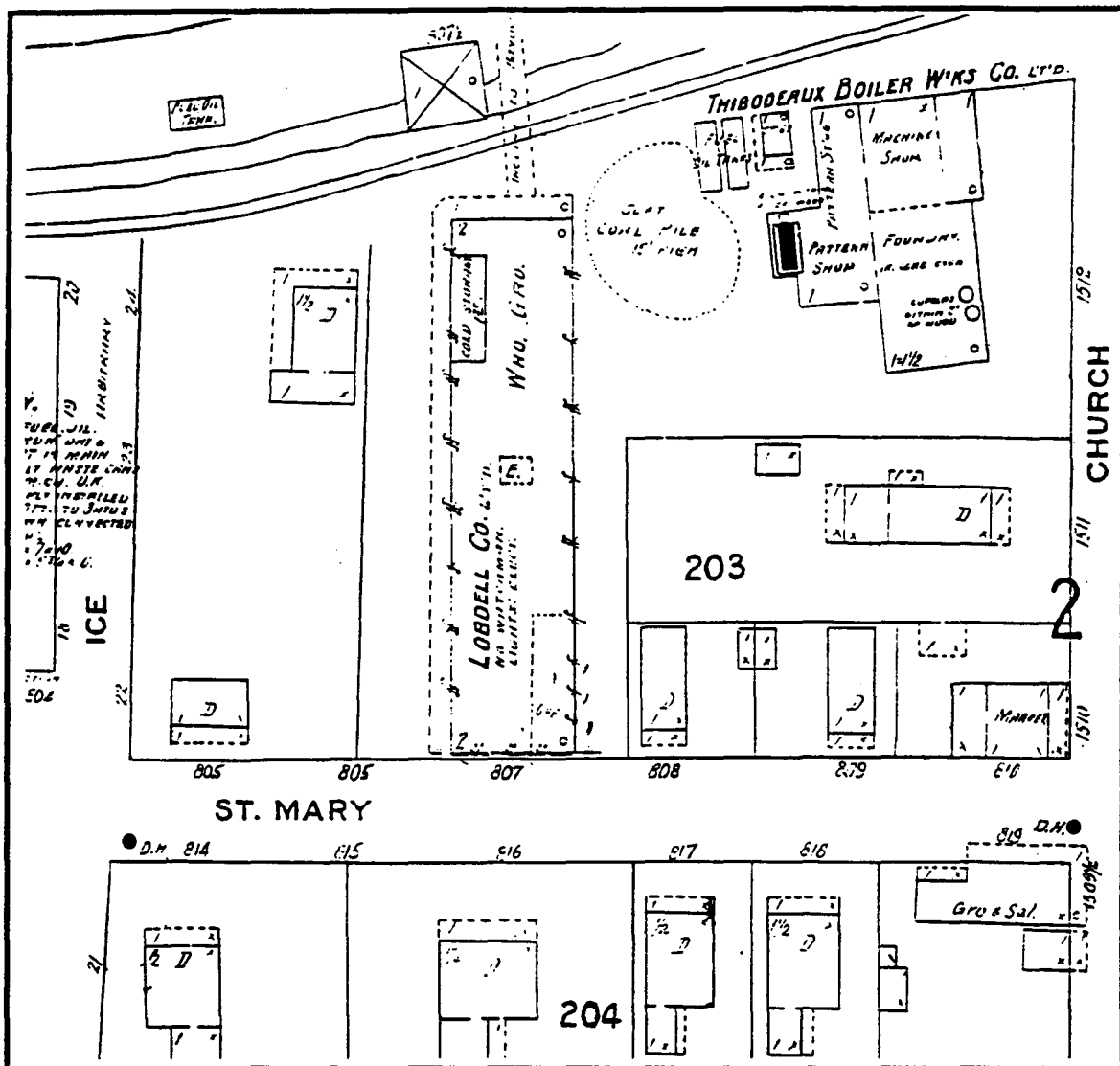


Figure 18. Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area in 1907 (after Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1907). Note the replacement of the bakery at the corner of Ice and St. Mary streets with a dwelling and the replacement of the two dwellings on Lot 204 by the 1905 Percy-Lobdell Building. Also note the coal pile of the Thibodeaux Boiler Works Co., Ltd.

and the outbuildings related to the dwelling on the northern end of the property by that time. It is presumed that most of these changes occurred shortly after Jeffries acquired the property in 1904. The north-south fence line, however, apparently remained standing until 1918 or 1919. It should be noted that Lot 205 extended all the way to Bayou Lafourche by 1907 and that the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad's Levee Track, now occupied the top of the old levee. This railroad essentially replaced the old Public Road. Additionally, a fuel oil tank, possibly related to the railroad, was present on the bayou side of the track in 1907 (Figure 18).

On 12 August 1911 Jeffries sold Lot 205 to Homer McGee of New Orleans (Lafo. Par., COB '44', folio 44). McGee never resided on the property. In fact, the 1912 Sanborn

Fire Insurance Company map shows that a stable had replaced all of the earlier structures on Lot 205 (Figure 19), probably about 1910 or 1911. The general configuration of the stables remained largely unchanged until its front was removed in about 1930 to facilitate the straightening of St. Mary Street.

The 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (Figure 20) shows few changes were made to the property between 1912 and 1916. The most notable changes to occur in those four years were the closing of the stables and the construction of a small incline ramp near the northwest corner of the stables, presumably to facilitate ease of transport of goods to and from railcars. Other changes included the addition of fences to the rear of the stables between 1912 and 1916.

48

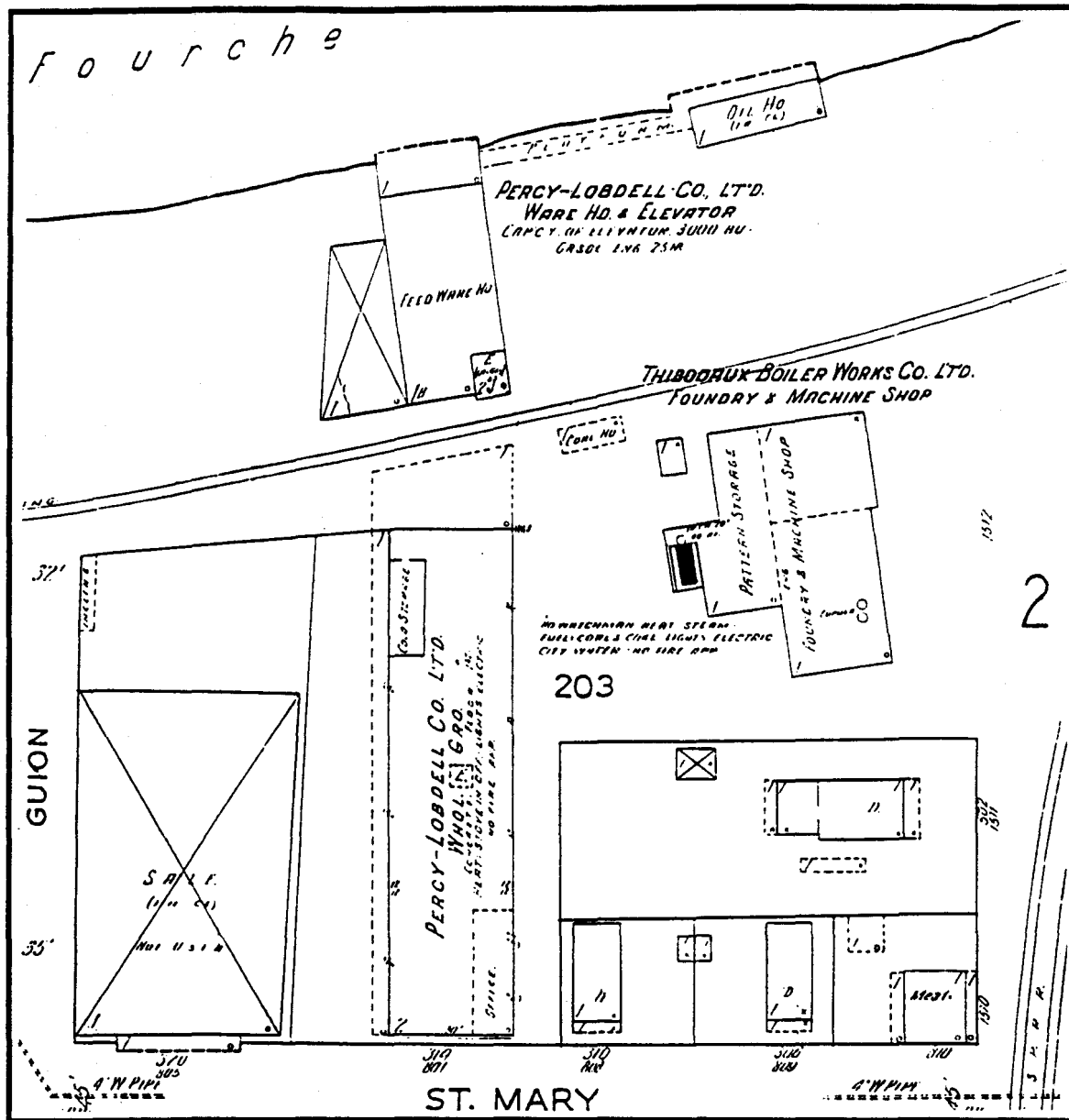


Figure 20. Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area in 1916 (after Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1916).

Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd. A complete discussion of the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., its predecessors, and its antecedents is provided below in the discussion of Lot 204.

The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (Figure 21) indicates that few changes had been made to the property during the previous nine years. The most notable change made on the lot was the conversion of the stables into a warehouse, which probably occurred between 1918 and 1920. Other changes were the addition of the Scale Track (see discussion of Lot 204) immediately south of the Levee Track and a platform that extended along the Scale Track. Both features were erected between mid-1919 and 1924. The concrete slab occupying the levee/railroad bed at the time of the survey is undoubtedly related to the Scale Track.

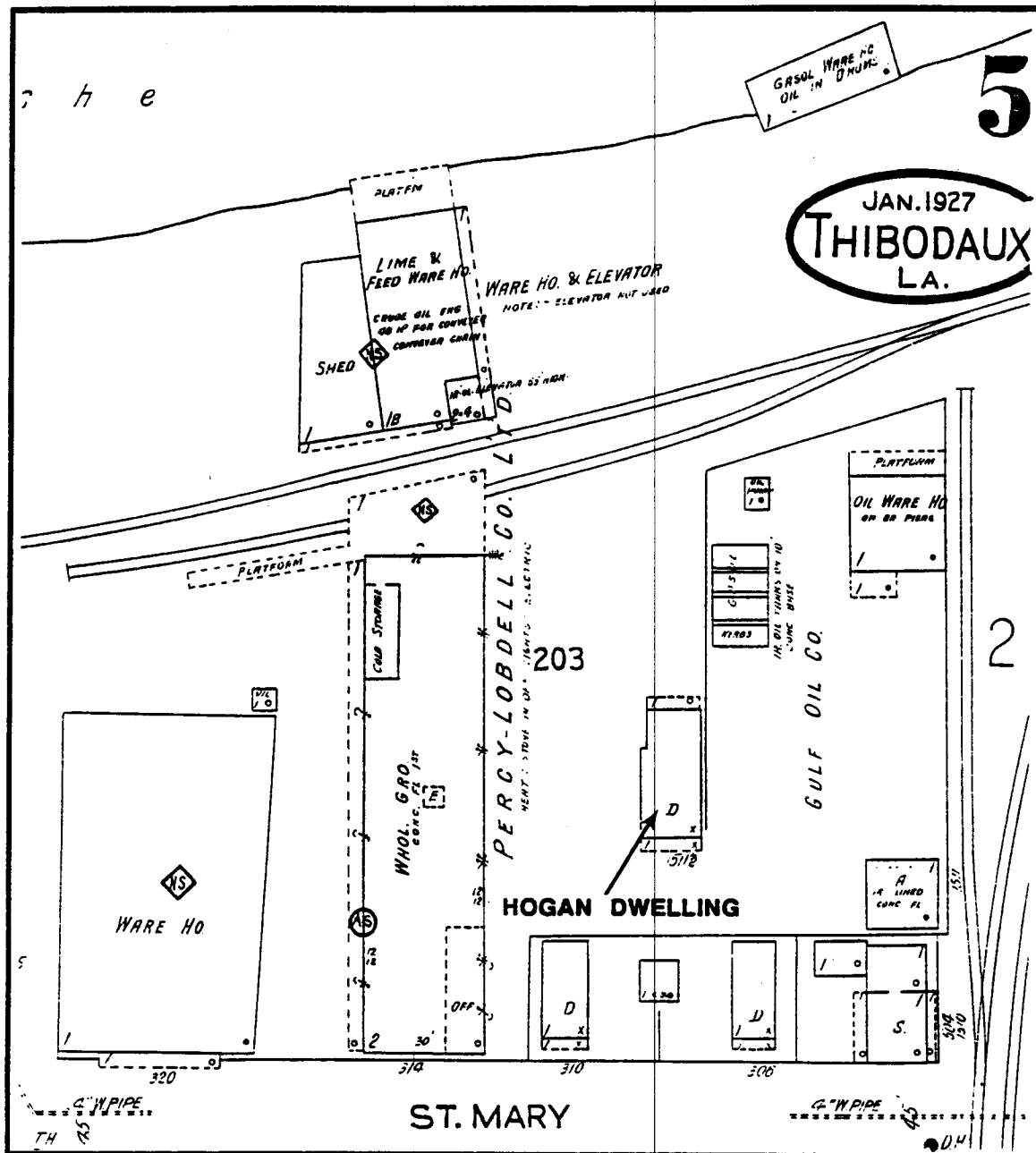


Figure 21. Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area in 1927 (after Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1927). Note the replacement of the Thibodaux Boiler Works Co., Ltd., structures and the J. Patrick Hogan dwelling with the 1925 structures of the Gulf Oil Co. Also note the addition of the circa 1922 Scale Track immediately north of the Percy-Lobdell Building.

As noted above, Lot 205 was subdivided into two separate tracts of land in 1930. These two tracts have been designated by the National Park Service as parcels 109-02 (partial) and 109-10 (see below). As these two tracts follow different paths through history after 1930, the post-1930 history of the two parcels is discussed separately below.

Parcel 109-02 (partial): 1930-1989

In 1930, the southern portion of Lot 205 (Parcel 109-10) was sold and the front of the stables removed to facilitate the straightening of St. Mary Street (see below). One stipulation of the sale was that the Town of Thibodaux had to pay for the removal and reconstruction of the front of the building (Lafo. Par., COB '364', folio 427, File #18969). After the St. Mary portion of Lot 205 was sold in 1930 and the front of the warehouse removed shortly thereafter, little changed on the main portion of the property, now known as Parcel 109-02 (partial). The 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map shows the shortened grocery warehouse, which by that time had automatic sprinklers, and a new oil house and ramp from the warehouse to the Scale Track (Figure 22). The warehouse remained standing until the mid 1970s (Figure 23).

Very little information pertaining to the last 50 years of cultural activity on this lot is available. What information there is, virtually all in the form of oral interviews, is often contradictory. While it is common knowledge that a winery, or more accurately a bottling plant, operated on the premises, it is not known when the plant was in operation. The best account of the winery was provided by Mr. Carrol Hernandez. Mr. Hernandez, who worked as a traveling salesman for Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., during the early 1970s, stated that the winery was in operation at this location from at least 1970 to about 1972. According to Mr. Hernandez, the wine was shipped in 55-gallon drums from Algeria to Thibodaux where it was bottled by Vermat, Inc., for Safari Wines (personal communication 1989). ✓
winery
bottling
plant

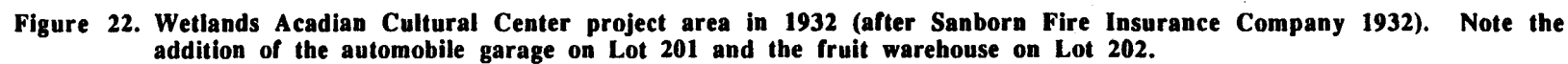
According to Mr. Hernandez, the winery building was a long narrow building about three quarters the length of the Percy-Lobdell Building. Although Mr. Hernandez was not positive, he believed the building was constructed with corrugated metal (personal communication 1989), the same material noted on the earlier Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps. Mr. David Plater (personal communication 1989) stated that he believed the building for the winery was demolished during the mid-1970s.

The date of demolition of the stables turned winery may well be correct, for the property was acquired by J.G. Duplantis on 8 October 1975 along with all of the rest of the property owned by Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd. (Lafo. Par., COB '550', folio 118, File #413546). At the time of this sale, Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., owned all of what eventually became known as Parcel 109-02, as well as 50% interest in Parcels 109-04 and 109-12 (see below for complete discussions on these additional properties).

Duplantis maintained possession of all of Parcel 109-02 for only two years. On 6 May 1977 Duplantis sold the remainder of Lot 205 to Deep South Sporting Center, Inc., along with all of the other property he had acquired from Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd. (Lafo. Par., COB '594', folio 405, File #445807). This portion of Lot 205 was apparently used for parking by Deep South Sporting Center, Inc. On 1 February 1982, the Martha Sowell Utley Memorial Library Trust acquired all of the land belonging to Deep South Sporting Center, Inc., at a mortgage sale (Lafo. Par., COB '763', folio 463, File #556448). The land was leased to The Friends of the Library, Inc., Thibodaux Chapter, on 2 September 1986 for parking associated with the library established in the Percy-Lobdell Building. The property was then donated to the National Park Service on 3 November 1988 (Landry 1989:1-2). A more complete description of these transactions is provided in the discussion of Lot 204.

Parcel 109-10: 1930-1989

Parcel 109-10 composes the southern portion of Lot 205. The division of Lot 205 into two separate parcels, 109-02 (partial) and 109-10, did not occur until 1930 when the southern portion of the lot was sold to the city of Thibodaux to allow for the straightening of St. Mary



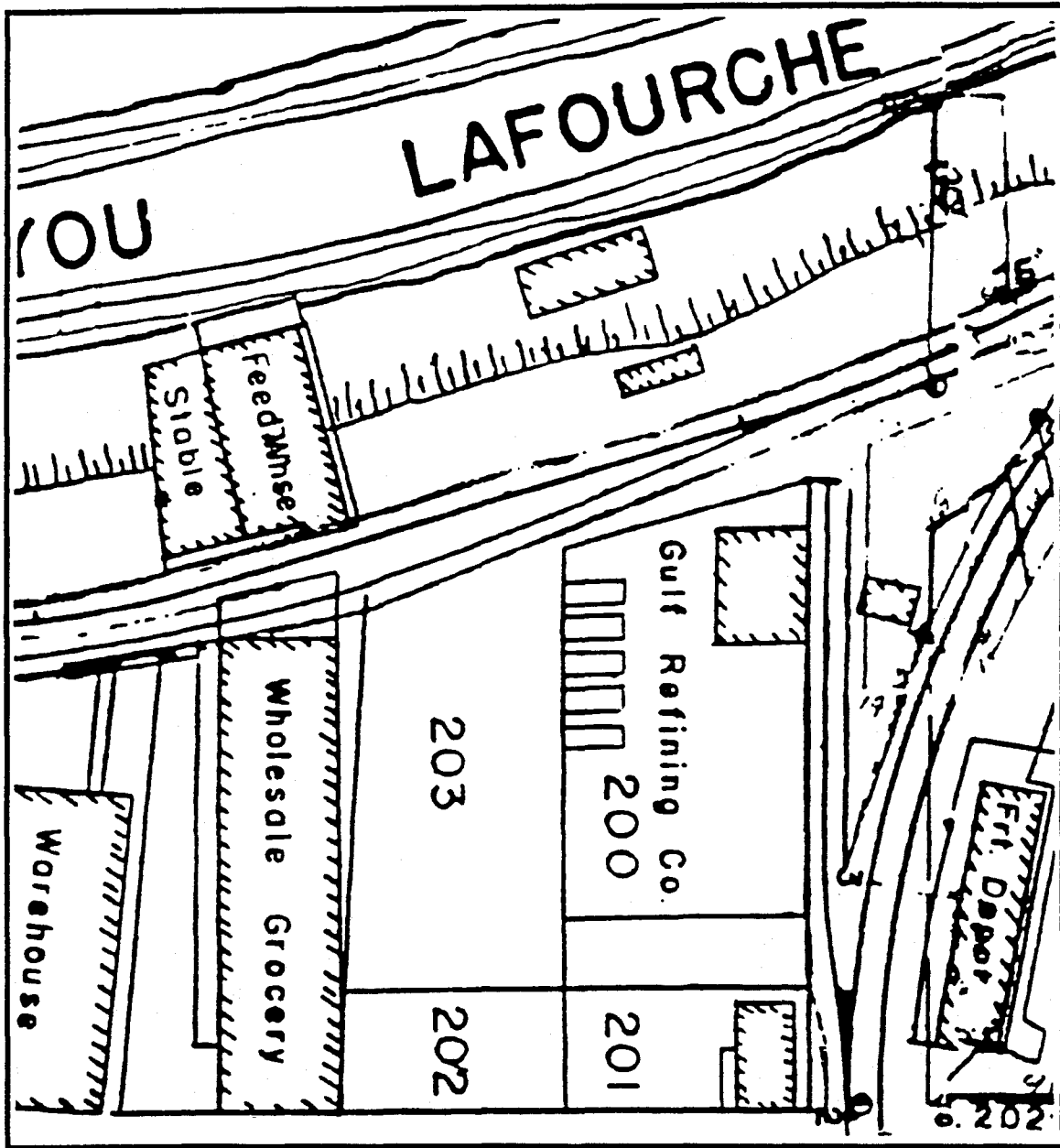


Figure 23. Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area in 1954 (courtesy of Sam Hamilton). Note the removal of the dwellings from Lots 201 and 202.

Street. Prior to this date, both parcels share a common history. The history of Lot 205 prior to 1930 and that portion of Parcel 109-02 since 1930 is provided above.

On 4 April 1930 John M. Dupont, manager of the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., Thibodaux branch of Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold the 12-ft strip of Lot 205 adjacent to St. Mary Street to the Town of Thibodaux for \$300.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '364', folio 427, File #18969). This small strip of land, now known as Parcel 109-10, was needed by the town so that St. Mary Street could be straightened where it intersects with Art Street. This roadway

realignment required the removal of the front of the warehouse occupying Lot 205. Because the front of the warehouse needed to be removed, the Town of Thibodaux had to rebuild the front of the building after the removal of the original façade (Lafo. Par., COB '364', folio 427, File #18969).

The 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map shows the newly angled St. Mary Street and the somewhat shorter grocery warehouse (see Figure 22). This parcel of land remained in the possession of Thibodaux until it was acquired by the National Park Service in 1989.

As can be imagined, this small strip of land has not changed substantially since 1930, at least not on the surface. The construction of the road and assorted gas, water, sewer, electrical, and telephone lines along the road have affected virtually the entire parcel. These construction activities have probably destroyed whatever archaeological features that may have existed in this parcel. Whatever archaeological remains that might be left are probably too enmeshed with the roadway, gas, and electrical lines to facilitate reasonably safe excavation.

Lot 204: 1846-1989

Lot 204 is only one part of Parcel 109-02. Since Lot 204 was not combined with any other lots until 1918, its history from 1846 to 1918 is presented as a separate entity. In 1918, however, Lot 204 began to be combined with the neighboring lots to form a larger tract of land that eventually became known as Parcel 109-02. As the various lots included in Parcel 109-02 (Lots 205, 204, and part of 203) begin to follow a similar history, at least in terms of their ownership, in 1920, the post-1920 history of all lots included in this parcel is presented here as part of the discussion of Lot 204.

Parcel 109-02 (partial): 1846-1918

Lot 204 was not sold by George S. Guion for almost two years after he had the block laid out into six lots in June 1846. In fact, it was not until 4 March 1848 that Guion finally sold the unimproved lot to Patrick H. Gary and Charles E. Hawley. This sale, made for \$1,000.00, also gave Gary and Hawley the right to remove sand from the bayou batture in front of their lot as long as they did not impair the levee (Lafo. Par., COB 'Z', folio 120). While it is not certain why Gary and Hawley purchased the right to remove the sand from the batture, it would seem that this sand would have offered convenient fill for the lot.

Both Gary and Hawley were leading Thibodaux citizens when they purchased this lot. Gary, a native of Virginia, served as a town trustee in 1840 and again in 1854, 1856, and 1857. Immigrating to Thibodaux in January 1832, Gary worked as a salesman and book keeper at Alfred Millard's store on the corner of Levee and Green streets. Gary remained in Millard's employ until January 1835 when he left the town for Texas and, later, New Orleans. In 1838 he returned to Thibodaux and opened a store on the corner of Levee and St. Louis streets with George W. Squires and a Mr. Jenkins. This arrangement with Jenkins and Squires lasted only until 1840 when the partnership was dissolved. Gary left Thibodaux again shortly thereafter and found work as a steamboat clerk in New Orleans. He once again returned to Thibodaux in 1845, at which time he opened a store with Adrien Leblanc on the corner of Jackson and Main streets. Gary dissolved this partnership after only a few years and began a new one with Hawley to build a sawmill just above the town (Martin 1972:17, 18, 35, 36).

While a great deal is known about Gary, very little is known about Hawley. As noted earlier, Hawley was involved in the J. Larkin & Co. metalworks business with J. Larkin and George Anderson in the mid-1840s. Hawley was also a principal of the blacksmithing and

engineering company of Anderson & Hawley during this same period. Finally, Hawley served as town trustee in 1842, 1843, 1844, 1846, and 1847 (Martin 1972:16, 17).

While Gary and Hawley retained possession of Lot 204 for only one year, they were able to construct a sawmill on it. Unfortunately for Gary and Hawley, the sawmill burned down, at least in part, shortly after its construction (Martin 1972:36). Soon after the fire, James Brown purchased the lot for \$1,954.46 on 13 March 1849. The sawmill's "... engine, fixtures, etc. ..." were also included in this sale (Lafo. Par., COB 'BB', folio 96). After selling the sawmill, Gary and Hawley purchased the nearby Thibodaux Foundry. The foundry was later burned during the Civil War, as was the bridge over Bayou Lafourche, which Gary had been instrumental in constructing (Martin 1972:36).

It is difficult, at best, to determine who, if anyone, was residing on Lot 204 when the 1850 census was taken. Although Brown owned the property at this time, he was evidently residing with eight other adult males, two of whom were carpenters, approximately one block from the sawmill. Sumner Townsend, future owner of the lot, and his wife are listed in the 1850 census at a location that is consistent with the location of the sawmill (U.S. Pop. Census 1850:Lafo. manuscript returns). In addition to Townsend, it is possible that some of the coopers that were working in Edward Hays' cooperage on Lot 205 (see above) may have been residing on Lot 204.

Within a year of the 1850 census, Brown began to run into financial trouble. In January 1851 Brown was sued by Marcellin Lejeune for \$350.00 owed to him for boards and labor provided in the summer of 1850. While it is unclear why Brown, the owner of a sawmill, was sued for nonpayment on a load of lumber, he eventually lost the case and had to pay the debt to Lejeune in September 1852 (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #784).

As further evidence of Brown's financial problems, he sold 50% interest in Lot 204 "... together with the undivided half of the buildings, Engine, planing mill, patent right to said planing mill and all fixtures belonging ..." to John James on 14 March 1851 (Lafo. Par., COB 'DD', folio 416). Brown had evidently made a number of improvements to the property between 1849 and 1851, for even though the sale was for only 50% interest, it was made for \$2,200.00 (Lafo. Par., COB 'DD', folio 416). In July 1851 James G. Allen sold 30 barrels of corn for \$30.00 and a carriage for \$150.00 to Brown and his neighbor James Frost (see Lots 200 and 203). Brown never paid his \$165.00 share of the debt (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #1356).

Even as the Lejeune suit was pending, Brown was sued by Cleophas Gautreaux for \$306.56 for value received. Brown also lost this case and was ordered to pay Gautreaux on 21 April 1852 (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #1008). Five days later, Brown and James sold the sawmill to Sumner Townsend and Arthur M. Foley (Lafo. Par., COB 'EE', folio 596).

This sale was very complicated and subject to a number of conditions. When it was made, Townsend and Foley held a \$2,175.71 special mortgage on the property against Brown and James (Lafo. Par., COB 'EE', folio 596). In addition to this mortgage, there was also a mortgage on the property for \$2,400.00 held by the minor heirs of Joseph F. Richard (Lafo. Par., COB 'EE', folio 596). To further complicate matters, the sale included all buildings and improvements on the lot except "... one cistern and one small cabin ..." (Lafo. Par., COB 'EE', folio 596). The occupant of the building and the reason the cabin was exempted from the sale are unknown. The final condition of the sale stipulated that Foley and Townsend would not be able to take possession of the premises until 21 February 1853 (Lafo. Par., COB 'EE', folio 596).

Brown died on 10 September 1853 (Hebert 1979a:112). His creditors, however, did not let up in their pursuit of what was owed them. As noted above, Brown had been ordered to pay Gautreaux the \$306.56 owed him in April 1852. Brown never paid the debt and his estate was brought to trial in 1854 (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #1314). Brown's estate was also sued by Allen for not paying for the corn and buggy delivered three years earlier (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #1356). Sumner Townsend, the estate's administrator, lost both cases.

Townsend and Foley were involved in several lawsuits during their three-year ownership of the sawmill. However, since they apparently owned another sawmill from 1849 until at least 1851 (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suits #478, #870), it is not certain that the lawsuits pertained to lumber produced at the mill on Lot 204. In addition to producing lumber, Townsend and Foley also operated a brick manufactory above town (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suits #889, #1250).

In April 1855 Townsend and Foley sold Lot 204 along with the planing mill to Joseph Thimothe Ledet for \$3,300.00. Of this \$3,300.00, Ledet paid \$1,100.00 cash and mortgaged the rest to Townsend and Foley (Lafo. Par., COB '2', folio 274). It appears that the sawmill ceased to operate at the time of this sale or immediately thereafter, for when Ledet sold it two weeks after buying it, no mention was made of the planing mill (Lafo. Par., COB '2', folio 300).

When Ledet sold the property to Jean Baptiste Hebert on 3 May 1855, the property was still subject to the mortgage held by the minor heirs of Joseph Firmin Richard, as well as the \$2,200.00 mortgage held by Townsend and Foley. However, one of the terms of the sale stipulated that Ledet retain the mortgage held by Richard's heirs. While no mention of the planing mill is made in this sale, the improvements on the property must have been substantial for Hebert to accept the \$2,200.00 mortgage and still pay Ledet \$1,250.00. Of the \$1,250.00, Hebert was to pay Ledet \$416.00 in cash, while the remainder was mortgaged (Lafo. Par., COB '2', folio 300). Interestingly, the same day Ledet sold the lot, he purchased the services of a 13-year-old slave from Theodule Morillon for \$450.00 cash (Lafo. Par., COB '2', folio 303). As best as can be determined from these documents, Ledet purchased the sawmill, removed its machinery, and then sold the property to Hebert two weeks later.

Hebert kept the property until 15 January 1868 when he sold it to Honora Kissane (or Kassiane), the wife of Charles de LaBretone, for \$2,400.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '11', folio 302). Hebert had paid off all of the mortgages against the property by this time and none were listed in this sale. It is not known what use the lot served during Hebert's 13 years of ownership. The absence of any lawsuits on Hebert's behalf and the lack of mention of a planing mill after the April 1855 sale suggest that the sawmill was no longer in operation. Indeed, the 1860 census lists Jean Hebert, a "gentleman," as residing in a location that is consistent with Lot 204 (U.S. Pop. Census 1860:Lafo. manuscript returns). No other families or individuals are known to have resided on the property at that time.

Kissane retained her ownership of the property for only a short while before her death in 1871. When the inventory of Kissane's belongings was made on 22 April 1871, the appraisers listed the value of Lot 204, Kissane's only possession, at \$1,200.00 (Lafo. Par., Succ. #856). Two months after the inventory was made, the lot was sold back to Jean Hebert at a Sheriff's Sale for \$1,100.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '14', folio 74).

Hebert's purchase of the property, for the second time, was registered on 29 June 1871 (Lafo. Par., COB '14', folio 74). The same day that Hebert purchased the property, he sold it to Evariste Maronge for \$1,500.00. These two sales are rather complicated. When Hebert sold the lot to Maronge, Hebert declared that he held "... a privelege [sic] claim originally in

favor of Pierre Bourée . . ." for \$480.19 " . . . being on a certain building and two cisterns situated on said premises . . ." (Lafo. Par., COB '14', folio 75). From the available information, it appears that Kissane had sold the building, which then served as a store, and the cisterns to Bourée while maintaining possession of the lot and the remainder of the improvements thereon. In a private sale made on 17 March 1871, Bourée sold the structures to Hebert (Lafo. Par., COB '14', folio 75). Since Hebert already owned the building and cisterns when he bought the lot from Kissane's estate, they were specifically exempted from that sale (Lafo. Par., COB '14', folio 74).

While it is interesting to speculate that the structures exempted in the 1871 sale are the same as those exempted in the 1852 sale of the lot, it is uncertain, as no mention of the structures are made in the two 1855 sales or the 1868 sale. It is also uncertain why the property declined in value so dramatically between 1868 and 1871. The only possible explanation is that some of the earlier structures were removed from the lot during this three-year period.

The 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map was made during Maronge's ownership of Lot 204. This map depicts two one-story, shingle-roofed, dwellings along the lot's western edge (see Figures 16 and 17). Interestingly, one of the buildings faces the Public Road to the north while the other faces St. Mary Street to the south. The presence of the fence between the two suggests that one or both of the structures were treated as separate rental properties at that time. It is not known which, if either, of these structures served as the store mentioned in the 1871 sale of the lot. The lack of map coverage for the eastern portions of the lot make it difficult to state what, if any, structures existed there.

As a result of the 1871 sales, Evariste Maronge was able to claim possession of the lot and all of the improvements on it. Maronge maintained possession of the property until his death in 1905 (Hebert 1985:65). Upon his death, ownership of the property was transferred to his daughter Octavie Maronge Frost, Maronge's wife having preceded him in death (Lafo. Par., COB '39', folio 761). Octavie had married James A. Frost, son of James Frost and Almira E. Ragan (see Lots 200 and 203), in 1868 (Hebert 1979b:272).

Octavie Maronge Frost retained possession of Lot 204 only until 12 April 1905 when she sold it to Dr. Thomas Stark, president of Lobdell Co., Ltd. This sale, made for \$3,850.00, included all the buildings and improvements then on the property (Lafo. Par., COB '39', folio 761). While this may not seem to be a great deal of money today, it was a considerable sum in 1905. The \$3,850.00 paid for this lot is almost double the \$2,000.00 paid for Lot 205 in 1904. From the purchase price alone, it would appear that the present Percy-Lobdell Building was at least in the process of construction at the time of this sale.

The valuation of Lot 204 made by early-twentieth-century tax assessors lends support to the 1904-1905 construction date of the Percy-Lobdell building. Lot 204's tax value in 1900 was only \$50.00 more than the \$500.00 value placed on Lot 205, but \$1,450.00 less than the foundry on Lots 200 and 203 (Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1900:entries 282-284). Things had changed very little by 1904 when Lot 204 was valued at \$500.00, the same as Lot 205 (Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1904:entries 245, 246). When the 1905 tax assessment was made, however, the value of Lot 204 had increased to \$2,000.00 while Lot 205's value remained constant (Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1905:entries 287, 288). This would suggest that construction of the present Percy-Lobdell building was begun between late 1904 and early 1905. As the assessed value of Lot 204 increased to \$5,000.00 in 1906 (Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1906:entry 284), the Percy-Lobdell Building apparently was not completed until late 1905 or early 1906.

One last point of interest about the 1905 sale of Lot 204 is that it is the first in the project area to designate St. Mary Street as the front of the property. This indicates that what

was once considered to be the front of Lots 200, 203, 204, and 205 was switched from the Public Road on the levee between the April 1904 sale of Lot 205 and the April 1905 sale of Lot 204. This change is very important since it indicates that St. Mary Street began to function as the primary thoroughfare out of Thibodaux sometime within this 12-month period. More importantly, it indicates when the owners of those lots were allowed to extend their boundaries all the way to the bayou. When the Public Road was abandoned, the owners of these lots were able to claim the land between the edge of Bayou Lafourche and the old road. All sales of these four lots made after 1904 provide the bayou as the northern boundary of the property. Although this was a substantial addition to each of these lots, no records of the transfers to the individual lot owners were located.

Because the Percy-Lobdell Building and the company that built it, the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., figure prominently in the history of the area, the company's history prior to 1905 is discussed here. The company first appears in the court records in January 1901 when John L. Lobdell and Peter R. Percy of Lobdell and Percy Co., Ltd., leased a portion of a lot on the southwest corner of St. Mary Street and Church Street (see Figure 18) from Margaret Adam, the widow of Remont Auslet, for five years (Lafo. Par., COB '35', folio 112). Lobdell and Percy later used this property to establish a grocery (Oubre 1988).

On 26 March 1904 Lobdell, president of Lobdell and Percy Co., Ltd., sold the company's assets to Thomas Stark, president of Lobdell Co., Ltd., for \$30,000.00. This sale, which was essentially a reorganization of the company, included the store on the lot leased from Auslet, a flatboat, livestock, carts, buggies, agricultural implements, and all merchandise owned by Lobdell and Percy Co., Ltd. (Lafo. Par., COB '39', folio 229). In April 1905 Stark purchased Lot 204 (see above). It would appear that the Lobdell Co., Ltd., moved almost immediately to its new property, for the 1905 tax assessment lists the company in a place consistent with Lot 204 (Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1905:entries 287, 288). The company's quick move to the new property lends further support to the early 1905 construction of the Percy-Lobdell Building.

While the exact date of construction of the present Percy-Lobdell Building is not certain, it was definitely there by 1907, as depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of that year (see Figure 18). Also included on the property in 1907 was a loading ramp leading from the rear of the building to Bayou Lafourche and a small structure on the bayou's edge that probably served as a shed or warehouse. As noted in Chapter 3, the Levee Track was constructed by this time. This track was probably constructed to allow the various industries in the area to take advantage of rail transportation.

On 14 January 1909 the Lobdell Co., Ltd., was merged with the Percy Grocery Co., Ltd., to form Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd. Stark was still president of the Lobdell Co., Ltd., when the merger took place. E.U. Morvant, quite probably a descendant of Joseph Mourvan (see above), was the president of the Percy Grocery Co., Ltd. When this merger was made, the five members of the board of directors from each of the parent companies joined to form a single, 10-member board (Lafo. Par., COB '41', folio 694).

Some insight into the business activities of Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., may be gained through the J.L. Basset Collection held in the archives at Nicholls State University. This collection contains several lists of goods purchased on account by Basset from the company in 1910. Some of the goods listed in these sales include lamb gloves, potted ham, tomato paste, vanilla wafers, chips, snuff, various cigars, and "Bud Beer." The Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., was also the distributor of an Anheuser-Busch beverage named "Bevo" (Figure 24).

John L. Lobdell died suddenly at his home in Wakefield, Louisiana, on 14 August 1910 (Commercial Journal 1910:1). Lobdell's obituary stated that he was a prominent



Figure 24. Advertisement for Anheuser-Busch's "Bevo" soft drink (*Thibodaux Commercial Journal*, 17 May 1919).

planter, as well as a wholesale merchant in Thibodaux (*Commercial Journal* 1910:1). The obituary also notes that Lobdell, a resident of Thibodaux until 1909, was buried in Baton Rouge, Louisiana (*Commercial Journal* 1910:1). Lobdell's death may have affected those around him, but it apparently did not affect the organization of Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd. No changes were made in the company's name or its organization at this time.

The 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 19) shows that no substantial changes had been made to the Percy-Lobdell Building in the previous five years. The shed on the bayou's edge, however, was enlarged somewhat during this same five-year period. More importantly, a large grain warehouse was built adjacent to the shed and over the earlier loading ramp sometime between 1907 and 1912 (Figure 25).

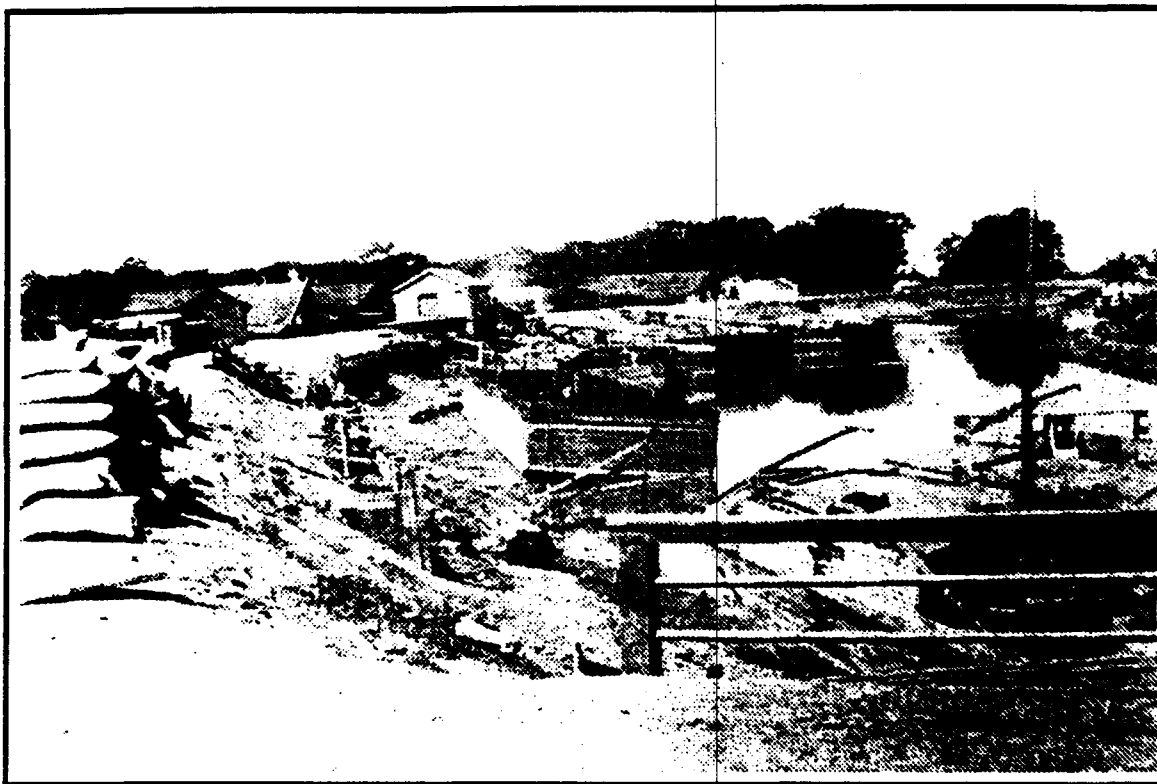


Figure 25. Circa 1912 view of the project area, as seen from the Jackson Street bridge (Lafourche Heritage Society 1989:16). From left to right: Southern Pacific Railroad Passenger & Freight Depot, W.H. Ragan Foundry & Machine Shop, Percy-Lobdell Building, and the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., shed.

Between 1912 and 1916, a large overhang was added to the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building (see Figure 20). This new overhang stretched from the rear of the building to the southern edge of the Levee Track. The shed was also substantially enlarged during this four-year period and an elevator was added to the 1912 grain warehouse. The 1916 map also depicts a platform along the edge of Bayou Lafourche, extending from the grain warehouse to an oil warehouse located on the boundary of Lots 200 and 203.

Parcel 109-02 (partial): 1918-1989

As noted above, the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., began to purchase several of the lots adjoining Lot 204 in 1918. Lot 205, purchased on 11 July 1918 (see above), was the first adjoining lot to be acquired by the company. Just a little over one and a half years later, the company acquired both Lots 200 and 203 along with a small portion of Lot 202 from William H. Ragan, Jr., (see below). This acquisition resulted in the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., and Octave J. Toups' ownership of the entire block of the project area.

During this period, the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., entered an agreement with Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company to build a 180-ft-long scale track between the existing Levee Track and the Percy-Lobdell Building. As the Scale Track was to be built primarily for the use of the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., the agreement stipulated that they were to pay for the track's installation and maintenance while Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company would conduct the actual construction. This agreement also

allowed Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company to weigh empty stock cars on the scale (Lafo. Par., COB '50', folio 392).

In February 1921, the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., was purchased by Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., for \$362,948.41 cash. Included in this sale were \$239,904.16 worth of goods held by the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., in Thibodaux and Lockport. The Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., was reorganized at that time to form the Thibodaux branch of Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc. (Lafo. Par., COB '52', folio 315, File #5496). Interestingly, the Percy-Lobdell name was not altered to reflect this change. It is quite possible that the Percy-Lobdell name was well recognized by this time and Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., did not want to lose or confuse any of their buyers.

Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., did not retain possession of all of Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., real estate for very long. On 2 January 1925 Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold part of Lot 200 and 50% interest in portions of Lots 200, 202, and 203 to the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana (see below). The remainder of the land held by Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., later became known as Parcel 109-02. A map of much of the project area was made by J.A. Lovell on 1 August 1924 to illustrate the land included in this sale (Figure 26). Fortunately, this map also depicts Lot 204, which was not affected by this sale. The 1924 map shows that no changes had been made to the major structures of Lot 204 since the 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map was drawn. Minor structures are not depicted on the 1924 map.

In January 1927 the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company made another map of Thibodaux (see Figure 21). This map indicates that the only additions made to Lot 204 since 1916 were the construction of the Scale Track and a raised platform along one portion of it. The only change made to the existing structures on the lot consists of the addition of an overhang to portions of the warehouse. Since this map does not show the walkway between the warehouse and the oil warehouse on Lots 200 and 203, it would appear that it had been removed sometime between 1916 and 1927. It is also noted on the 1927 map that the Percy-Lobdell Building had automatic sprinklers installed by that time, while the warehouse and the addition of the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building had no sprinklers.

Five years later, another Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map was made of Thibodaux (see Figure 22). Several changes had occurred on Lot 204 between 1927 and 1932. The addition to the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building had been removed by 1932 and the warehouse and shed on the edge of the bayou had been substantially altered and reduced in size since 1927. This map also indicates that a small portion of the front of the lot had been removed to allow for the straightening of St. Mary Street in 1930 or 1931 (see above). Interestingly, the 1954 map of the area (see Figure 23) does not reflect the changes shown on the 1932 map, possibly indicating that the 1954 map may have been copied from an earlier map.

The Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., remained in operation in Thibodaux until the early 1970s (see above). As a result of a suit filed by Cora Lee Fisher et al., Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., went into liquidation (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Civil Suit #37608). On 8 October 1975 J.G. Duplantis purchased all of the Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., land in the project area (Lafo. Par., COB '550', folio 118, File #413546). The land included in this sale is now known as Parcel 109-02 and consists of the bulk of Lots 205 and 203, all of Lot 204, and 50% interest in small portions of Lots 202 and 203. Duplantis kept this property only until it was purchased by the Deep South Sporting Center, Inc., on 1 February 1977 (Lafo. Par., COB '594', folio 405, File #445807). Deep South Sporting Center, Inc., opened a sporting goods store in the Percy-Lobdell Building shortly thereafter (Fred Detro, personal communication 1989).

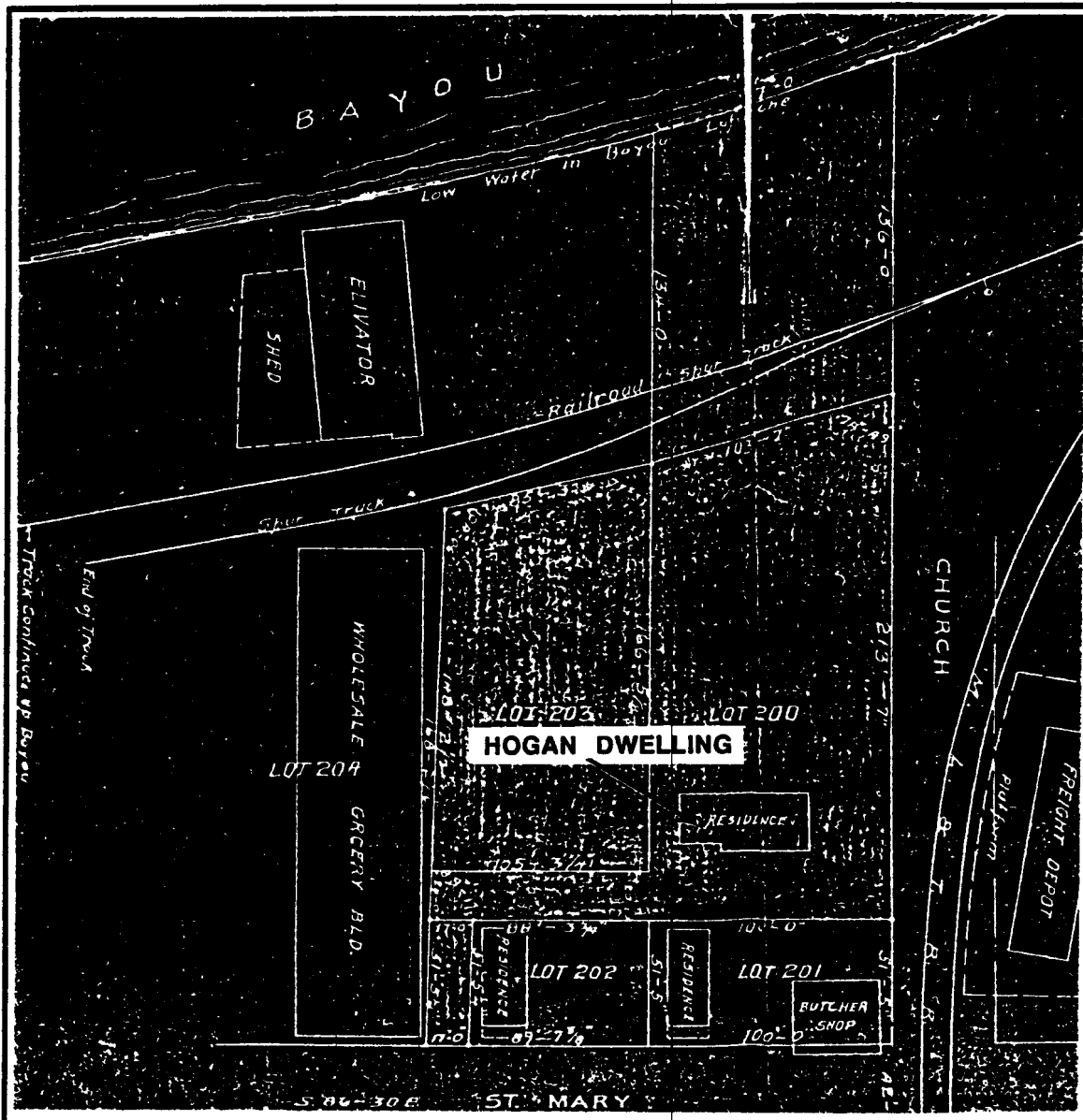


Figure 26. Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area in 1924 (Lafo. Par., COB '56', folio 150, #10700). Compare the location of the J. Patrick Hogan house to its location in 1927 (see Figure 21).

On 31 December 1980, Mrs. Martha Sowell Utley created the "Martha Sowell Utley Memorial Library Trust" to finance the construction of a new public library in Thibodaux (Landry 1989:1). On 1 February 1982 the trust acquired all of Parcel 109-02, which included Lot 204 and the Percy-Lobdell Building, from Deep South Sporting Center, Inc. (Lafo. Par., COB '763', folio 463, File #556448). Four years later, on 29 May 1986, the Martha Sowell Utley Memorial Library Trust sold the property to The Friends of the Library, Inc., Thibodaux Chapter. This sale, which was in essence a donation, stipulated that the Percy-Lobdell Building be used as a library and/or a cultural center (Landry 1989:1).

On 2 September 1986, The Friends of the Library, Inc., Thibodaux Chapter, leased the Percy-Lobdell Building for 12 years to the Lafourche Parish Council for use of the Thibodaux Branch Library. Renovation of the Percy-Lobdell Building was begun shortly after this lease was made. Funding of the renovation was derived from the lease to the Lafourche Parish Council, donated services, and financial donations received by The Friends of the Library, Inc. After the renovations were complete, the Thibodaux Branch Library was given 10,000 sq ft on the second floor of the Percy-Lobdell Building to install a library (Landry 1989:1-2).

Prior to the completion of the renovations, the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve notified The Friends of the Library, Inc., that Hamilton and Associates had been selected to design a Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center in Thibodaux. On 3 November 1988 The Friends of the Library, Inc., donated all of Parcel 109-02 along with the Percy-Lobdell Building to the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve. This donation stipulated that the second floor of the Percy-Lobdell Building continue to be used as a library for a period of 50 years (Landry 1989:2).

At the time of the April-May 1989 archaeological survey, the majority of Lot 204 was occupied by the Percy-Lobdell Building (Figure 27) while the bulk of the lot to the rear of the building was occupied by the levee/railroad track bed. The batture area, once the site of the warehouse and shed along the bank of Bayou Lafourche, was overgrown with small trees and weeds at the time of the survey.

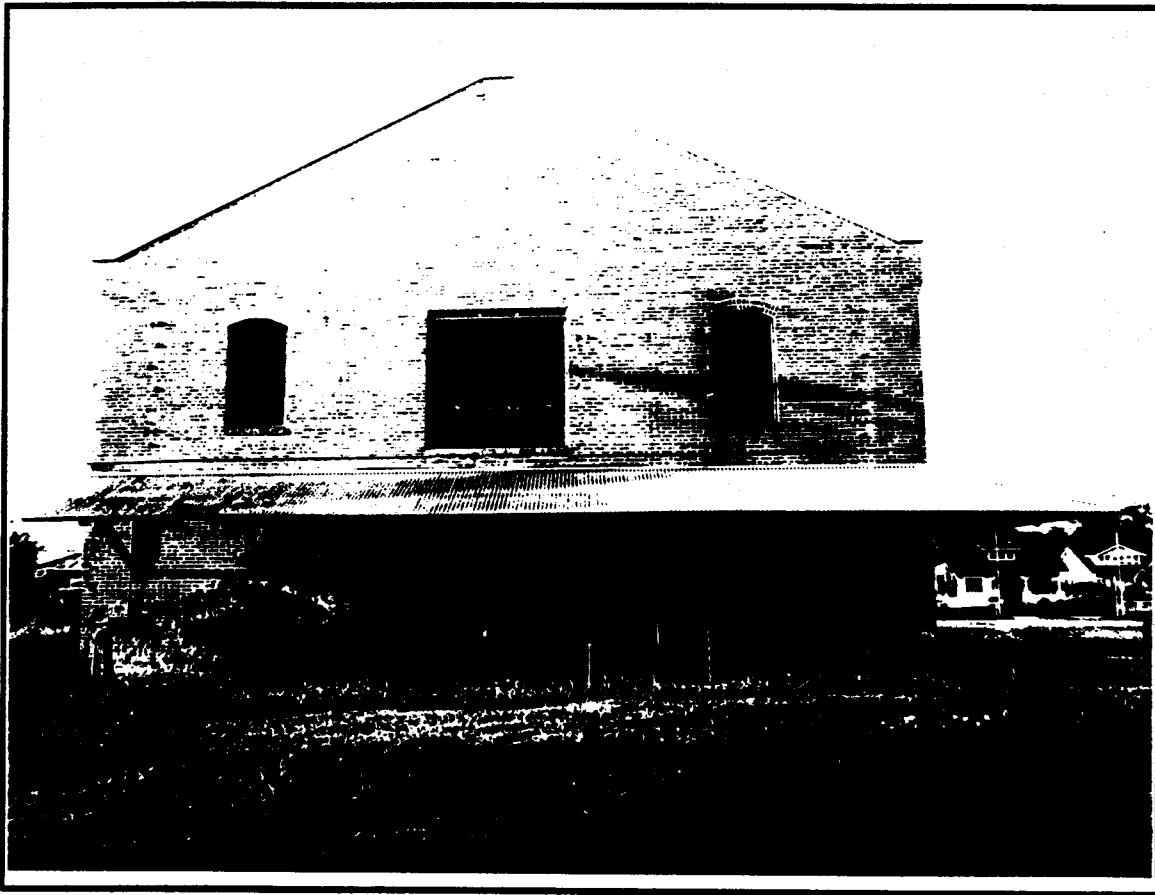


Figure 27. North façade of the Percy-Lobdell Building in 1989 (2 May 1989).

Lot 200 and 203: 1846-1989

Lot 200 is now bound by Bayou Lafourche to the north, Church Street extension to the east, Lot 201 to the south, and Lot 203 to the west (see Figure 2). Today, this lot consists of three separate parcels of land—Parcels 109-05, 109-11, and 109-12. As Lot 200 was not subdivided into three parcels until 1925, the history of the entire lot is provided as one unit for the period 1846 to 1925. Although the three parcels share a similar history after 1925, their histories from 1925 until 1989 are presented separately below.

Lot 203 is bound to the north by Bayou Lafourche, Lot 200 to the east, Lot 202 to the south, and Lot 204 to the west (see Figure 2). While this would be an undesirable layout today, as it leaves no access to an existing street, it should be remembered that from 1846 to 1904 this lot faced the Public Road along Bayou Lafourche. Today, this lot consists of two parcels of land—109-02 (partial) and 109-04 (partial). Since the lot was not subdivided until 1925, the two parcels share a common history from 1846 until 1925. In 1925 the southernmost portion of Lot 203 was combined with the westernmost portion of Lot 202 to form what eventually became Parcel 109-04. Because the history of these two parcels differ after 1925, their history after that date is provided separately.

While the subdivision and recombination of these two lots may seem confusing at first, the situation is somewhat improved by the fact that both Lots 200 and 203 share a common history from 1846 until 1925. Because of this, they are treated as one unit from their layout in 1846 until 1925, at least in terms of ownership. As noted above, both lots were subdivided in 1925 and the different parcels are treated somewhat differently. As several of the parcels share common histories with one another, as well as with other parcels, some of them are discussed together for the period beginning in 1925.

***Parcels 109-02 (partial), 109-04 (partial), 109-05,
109-11, and 109-12: 1846-1925***

This section traces the history of both Lots 200 and 203 from 1846 until 1925. The discussion pertains to Lot 200's Parcels 109-05, 109-11, and 109-12, as well as Lot 203's Parcels 109-02 (partial) and 109-04 (partial) for this period.

Lot 200 was the first of the six lots in the project area to be sold by George S. Guion. On 1 June 1846, Guion sold the unimproved lot to Captain Ferdinand M. Streck of Ascension Parish for \$1,200.00 (Lafo. Par., COB 'X', folio 29). Eleven months after Streck purchased Lot 200, he purchased Lot 203 from Guion for \$900.00 (Lafo. Par., COB 'Y', folio 205). The disparity in prices of these two lots, which were essentially the same size, is probably due to Lot 200's location on the corner of the Public Road and Church Street.

While Streck never resided on either of these lots, he does deserve some discussion. Streck was a prominent trader and steamboat captain on Bayou Lafourche. Prior to the introduction of steamboats in the Lafourche district, Streck ran sailing ships between Bayou Lafourche and New Orleans. In 1825 Streck brought the first steamboat, the *Eagle*, down the bayou. As the years progressed, Streck acquired several more steamboats (i.e., *Viola* and *F.M. Streck*) and established a regular and lucrative route between Bayou Lafourche and New Orleans. To help keep his steamboats fully loaded, Streck built several warehouses along the bayou. Planters and merchants were allowed to use Streck's warehouses free of charge, presumably so they would use his boats to send their goods to New Orleans.

Even though Streck kept both lots until 1850, it is doubtful any substantial structures were erected on them during his ownership. Streck mortgaged Lots 200 and 203 for \$1,250.00 to Michael Welsh shortly after he bought them (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court,

Suit #890). Streck failed to pay the mortgage off and Welsh was forced to sue him to get his money. Welsh won the case and on 25 March 1850 Michael Welsh purchased the two lots for \$2,500.00 (Lafo. Par., COB 'BB', folio 615). Although this sale included improvements to the lot, it was made for only \$400.00 more than when Streck originally purchased the unimproved lots.

Welsh retained possession of Lots 200 and 203 for less than a month before selling both to James Frost on 22 April 1850 for \$2,600.00 (Lafo. Par., COB 'EE', folio 493). James Frost was one of the many prominent citizens of Thibodaux to own land in the project area. Frost had a partnership in a house building company with Morgan Springer in the late 1840s and 1850s (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suits #342, #368, #466, and #781). Prior to Frost's business venture with Springer, he had a similar partnership with Absalom Kees (Uzee 1987:11). Frost and Kees' most important building is St. John's Episcopal Church in Thibodaux, only two blocks from the project area (see Chapter 3).

It is not possible to determine who, if anyone, was residing on Lots 200 and 203 when the 1850 census was taken. Frost was not residing on the property at this time, as his home was located three blocks away, between St. Louis and St. Philip streets (probably near the historic Henry William Frost home on the corner of St. Philip and Sixth streets). Given the proximity of Lots 200 and 203 to the sawmill on Lot 204 and Frost's occupation as a house builder, it would seem likely that Frost used the two lots for his construction business. It is possible that Frost rented out all or a portion of the lots to merchants wanting to take advantage of the lots' good location, particularly of Lot 200.

James Frost kept both lots until his death on 15 September 1853. Based on Frost's succession, it would appear that he may have had a lingering illness prior to his death. In the year and a half prior to dying, Frost purchased a quantity of drugs on account from Lafont and Blanchard in 1852 and Blanchard and Ransom in 1853. The more than eight pages of drugs purchased by Frost in 1852 and 1853 include Electric Febrifuge, Radway's Ready Relief, Godey's (?) Bitters, Kees Bitters, Henry's Magnesia, Wright's Pills, quinine pills, opium pills, morphine, and Dally's Pain Extractor (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279). As the Yellow Fever epidemic was running rampant through Thibodaux at the time of Frost's death, it is conceivable that he died of that disease.

In addition to the above-mentioned medical bills, Frost's rather lengthy succession also contains a number of receipts from other area merchants for goods and services purchased on account. Among those Frost was in debt to were Patrick H. Gary (see discussion of Lot 204), for "shoeing"; Aaron B. Ragan (Frost's brother-in-law), for groceries; and Foley and Townsend (see discussion of Lot 204), for 1-in and 2-in planks and a load of sawdust (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279).

An inventory of Frost's possessions was made on 10 October 1853 (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279). While the inventory describes the boundaries of Lots 200 and 203, it provides no description of the improvements on them. However, as the lots were valued at only \$2,200.00, only \$100.00 more than when Streck had originally bought them, the improvements must not have been very substantial. At the succession sale of Frost's property on 11 January 1854, the two lots were purchased by Almira E. Ragan Frost, James Frost's wife, for \$2,200.00 (Lafo. Par., COB 'I', folio 8). While much of Frost's property was sold at the succession sale, the remainder of his extensive holdings were divided among his wife and four children (James Aaron, Richmond Augustus, Henry William, and Mary Elizabeth) (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279).

Following the elder Frost's death, Almira Ragan Frost was named tutrix of their minor children while Mary B. Ragan, her sister, was named as undertutrix. Almira Ragan Frost,

however, died in late 1855 or early 1856, leaving Mary Ragan as the tutrix of the Frost children. Unfortunately for them, Mary Ragan, their aunt, died within a year of becoming the tutrix (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279).

After the death of both the tutrix and the undertutrix, John C. Ragan, Almira and Mary's brother, was named tutor of the children (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279). Things seem to go badly for the minor Frosts after their uncle was named as their tutor. On 27 February 1857 it was decided at a family meeting that both Lots 200 and 203 should be sold together as they were "... of no advantage, but a source [sic] of expense ... and subject to deterioration in the improvements upon there ..." (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279). Two years later, the Ragans decided the Frost's "... good commodious dwelling House ...", slaves, and movables should be sold (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279). Both of these decisions appear to be the work of John C. Ragan.

It is rather obvious that when the documents related to the two above family meetings are combined with other documents of Frost's succession, John C. Ragan was taking many liberties with the Frost succession at the expense of Frost's children. Indeed, James A. Frost sued John C. Ragan in June 1868 on behalf of himself and his siblings. James A. Frost accused his uncle of mismanagement of their father's estate. By John Ragan's own admission, he owed the estate \$13,225.01, no small sum in 1868. Justice eventually prevailed, however, and John Ragan's property was seized in partial payment of his debt (Lafo. Par., Succ. #279).

As noted above, the Ragan family decided in February 1857 to sell Lots 200 and 203 on behalf of the minor children of James Frost. The actual sale did not occur, however, until the lots and the buildings thereon were purchased by Octave L. Blanchard at a Sheriff's Sale for \$2,000.00 on 9 March 1858 (Lafo. Par., COB '5', folio 276).

Octave Blanchard was a man of many facets who owned a variety of establishments. One of his more notable possessions was the "National House," which served as a coffee shop, billiards saloon, and restaurant (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #361). In addition to the National House, Blanchard ran a wholesale and retail grocery (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suits #479 and #597) and a sawmill with Henry Foley (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #356; Lafo. Par., 3rd. Jud. Court, Suit #59). Blanchard also rented Orange Grove Plantation, a 1,821-ac sugar plantation (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #597).

Blanchard was involved in a number of lawsuits during his eight years of ownership of Lots 200 and 203. While these lawsuits do not provide much information on the lots within the project area, they do shed some light on Blanchard. In one of the more interesting suits, *O.L. Blanchard vs. The Steamboat Music*, Blanchard accused the captain of the steamboat of purposely running down his flatboat and causing \$125.00 worth of damage (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #24).

While Frost never did reside on Lots 200 and 203, Blanchard did, at least in 1860. The 1860 census places Blanchard, his wife Euranie Folse, their seven children, and a seamstress and her daughter on these two lots. According to this census, Blanchard was a cooper with real estate valued at \$10,000.00 (U.S. Pop. Census 1850: Lafo. manuscript returns). It is not known if Blanchard's cooperage was located on Lots 200 and 203.

Blanchard kept Lots 200 and 203 through the Civil War. Following a series of lawsuits filed against him in 1866, Blanchard sold both lots for \$2,500.00, along with a judicial judgement against Lucius Suthon for another \$2,500.00 to James F. Thompson on 14 December 1866 (Lafo. Par., COB '10', folio 362). It is of interest to note that Blanchard had acquired the wholesale and retail grocery mentioned above from Thompson several years prior to this sale (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #597).

Thompson retained possession of both lots for almost three years. Thompson, like Blanchard, also owned a grocery and a sawmill (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suits #1001, #1002, and #1004). Also like Blanchard, Thompson ran into financial difficulty just prior to his sale of the property. In early to mid-1869 Thompson was sued three times. As a result of the first suit, all of the goods from Thompson's store were seized to pay his \$1,506.53 debt for merchandise purchased from L.H. Gardner & Co. (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #1001). Immediately after that suit was filed on 26 May 1869, E. Loeb & Co. of New Orleans filed suit against Thompson for \$526.10 (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #1002).

The day after the first two suits were filed against him, Thompson was sued by John J. Adams & Co. of New York for the phenomenal sum of \$85,596.41. Thompson not only lost Lots 200 and 203 as a result of this suit, but also his residence on Jackson Street, his store on the corner of Levee and Jackson streets, and the lot "... known as the sawmill lot ..." located just across Church Street from Lot 200 (Lafo. Par., 5th Jud. Court, Suit #1004). This sawmill is believed to be the same one previously owned by Blanchard.

John J. Adams & Co. acquired Lots 200 and 203 on 25 June 1869 in partial payment of Thompson's debt (Lafo. Par., COB '12', folio 382). On 24 December 1869 the company sold both lots to the partnership of James A. Frost and Solomon Meyer for \$2,000.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '13', folio 124). Although this sale included the improvements on the lot, the lot's value was actually less than when Streck acquired them from Guion almost 20 years earlier. This decrease would suggest the improvements were not very substantial even though the Blanchard family had resided there just a few years earlier.

On 2 February 1871, James A. Frost and Solomon Meyer sold one-third interest in both lots to Lehmann Meyer, Solomon's brother (Lafo. Par., COB '13', folio 671). Although no records were located that definitively state that there was a business establishment on Lots 200 and 203 at this time, the fact that the lots were owned by three partners suggests that there was some sort of economic activity on the property. When Frost and the Meyers sold the lots two years later on 9 January 1873 to Patrick Hogan, the sale price was \$3,000.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '15' folio 30). This 50% increase in price further suggests that Frost and the Meyers had indeed established a business on the property. While the type of business that might have been established at this time is unknown, Patrick Hogan is known to have operated the Hogan Boiler Shops and Foundry at this location. The above suggests that Frost and the Meyers possibly began operation of a foundry at this location between 1869 and 1873.

The 1880 census of manufacturers lists Patrick Hogan's boiler manufactory as being powered by one 8-horsepower engine and one boiler. Hogan had 13 people in his employ at that time. The skilled mechanics, who earned \$3.00 per day, and the laborers, who earned \$1.00 per day, worked 9 or 10 hours a day, depending on the time of year. Hogan's foundry was valued at \$5,000.00 in 1880, while its products were valued at \$6,000.00. There were two other foundries in Thibodaux in 1880, one owned by Thomas Jeffries (who once owned Lots 200 and 203) and another by Bodley and Keefer (U.S. Manf. Census 1880:Lafo. manuscript returns).

Hogan not only operated a foundry on Lots 200 and 203, he also sold coal, ran a store and/or saloon, and resided on the lots. During his 10-year ownership of these two lots, Hogan was involved in a number of lawsuits, 12 of which were consulted for this study. Hogan lost all but one of these suits. The one suit he won was filed in December 1878 against Marie L. Ledet for her failure to pay the \$937.25 owed him for coal used on Ledet's plantation (Lafo. Par., 15th Jud. Court, Suit #1577).

All eleven of the cases lost by Hogan were filed between December 1881 and January 1883. Although two of these were not located, it is known that they resulted in Hogan having

to pay a total of \$1,102.88 to Joseph Adams & Co. and William C. Sheperd (Lafo. Par., Mort. Book 'EE', folio 493). Four of the eleven lawsuits, totaling \$1,565.30, were filed against Hogan for failure to pay off promissory notes on time (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suits #1802, #1812, #1843, and #1846).

The evidence of Hogan's ownership of a saloon is derived primarily from court suits filed by Joseph Dreyfus and Hermann & Grossmann. Dreyfus, proprietor of Dreyfus Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wine and Liquors, sued Hogan because Hogan failed to pay him the \$103.90 owed for a 51-gallon barrel of La Bella whiskey delivered to Hogan (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suit #1838). In *Hermann & Grossmann vs. Hogan*, Hogan was sued for failure to pay the wholesale liquor dealers and commission merchants the \$167.15 owed them for goods purchased from them on account. Goods purchased by Hogan from Hermann & Grossmann included tea, sugar, potatoes, cornmeal, salmon, butter, and beer (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suit #1840).

Several of the lawsuits filed against Hogan were in relation to his foundry on Lots 200 and 203. In the first of these lawsuits, Hogan was sued by M. Schwartz for failing to pay his firm \$1,997.14 for 96 sheets of flanged iron delivered to him (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suit #1815). Hogan was also sued by Shakespeare, Smith, & Co. for \$145.00 worth of bolts, blow-off valves, and check valves they had delivered to Hogan in 1882 (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suit #1835).

William H. Ragan, Sr., the brother of Almira E. Ragan Frost, sued Hogan in December 1882 for defaulting on a \$1,500.00 mortgage due in September 1881. This mortgage was against Lots 200 and 203 and included the residence, store, workshop, lumber shop, and foundry located thereon. As a result of Ragan's lawsuit, Lots 200 and 203 were seized and put up for auction. William H. Ragan, Sr., submitted the high bid of \$2,000.00 at the Sheriff's Sale (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suit #1841).

When William H. Ragan, Sr., purchased the property, there were 13 mortgages held against it. Eight of these were judicial mortgages resulting from the above lawsuits. Two special mortgages were held against the property by Thomas L. Winder for a total of \$2,250.00 while a third special mortgage was held by Mrs. J.D. Cruchlow (?) for \$800.00. The last two mortgages against the property in 1881 were legal mortgages held by the town of Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, and the State of Louisiana for Hogan's failure to pay for his 1881 and 1882 taxes (Lafo. Par., Mort. Book 'EE', folio 493). From the above, it can be concluded that Hogan was in dire financial trouble. Many of Hogan's creditors obviously lost money, for Ragan's purchase price of \$2,000.00 could not adequately cover the \$5,484.65 in mortgages held against the property.

Ragan, unlike Hogan was involved in very few lawsuits during his ownership of Lots 200 and 203. In fact, only one of the three consulted lawsuits filed by Ragan is in reference to his boilerworks. In August 1884 Ragan successfully sued Marion Billiu for \$90.20. This lawsuit arose from Billiu's failure to pay Ragan for repairs he had made to Billiu's portable engine and boiler (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suit #1974).

Because Ragan was involved in few lawsuits, little is known about his business operations other than his interests in the Thibodaux Ice Factory, located one block above the project area and additional boiler works in the block below the project area. In December 1894 Ragan was sued by Julian Toulouse, a butcher (Lafo. Par., 18th Jud. Court, Suit #3061). Prior to late 1894, Ragan had allowed Toulouse to store meat in his ice house. One day, however, he refused to let Toulouse put his meat in the cooler. This must have seriously inconvenienced Toulouse, because he sued Ragan for \$292.00 to cover the price of the meat plus damage to his character and business (Lafo. Par., 18th Jud. Court, Suit #3061).

The 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map shows only a portion of the "W.H. Ragan Foundry & Mach. Shop" and a portion of the dwelling facing Church Street (see Figure 16). It is apparent on this map, as well as the later maps, that the foundry was not square with either Church Street or Bayou Lafourche. It is unknown why the building was erected at this rather odd angle. This map also notes that the foundry was not in operation in 1898. This closure must have been temporary, for the assessed value of the lots remained constant from 1895 to 1900 at \$2,000.00 (Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1895: entry 310; Lafo. Par., Tax Roll 1900: entry 284). The dwelling at 1511 Church Street was a one-story house situated partially on Lot 200 and partially on Lot 203. This structure was undoubtedly Patrick Hogan's old house.

This foundry was only one part of William H. Ragan, Sr.'s metalworks. Ragan owned at least two other tracts which were used as foundries or metalworks in Thibodaux. On 4 December 1900 he leased the Ragan's Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, located between Harrison and Jackson streets, to Ozeme Naquin (Lafo. Par., COB '34', folio 679). Naquin used this foundry to form part of the Thibodaux Boiler Works Co., Ltd.

William H. Ragan, Sr., died on 10 September 1901 and left Lots 200 and 203 to his son William H. Ragan, Jr., (Lafo. Par., COB '51', folio 395, File #4532). William H. Ragan, Jr., continued the operation of his father's foundry, although he did not actually run it. In October 1902 William H. Ragan, Jr., purchased the westernmost 17 ft of Lot 202 from Octave Touns (see below). The younger Ragan was essentially forced to do this to gain access to St. Mary Street as Church Street was almost completely occupied by railroad tracks and the Public Road on the levee was soon to be closed. Without access to St. Mary Street, the foundry would have been virtually shut off from the town.

William H. Ragan, Jr., must have decided to get out of the foundry business shortly after he acquired it from his father for he leased the old Hogan Boiler Shops and Foundry, less Hogan's old residence, to Ozeme Naquin, then president of Thibodaux Boiler Works Co., Ltd., for \$25.00 per month (Lafo. Par., COB '38', folio 729). There were several conditions stipulated in this lease. William H. Ragan, Jr., had recently refurbished the roof of the foundry and wrote into the lease that the Thibodaux Boiler Works, Co., Ltd., would have to pay \$11.92 to cover half of the costs of the roof should they vacate the premises before the end of the year. Ragan, Jr., further stipulated that the Thibodaux Boiler Works, Co., Ltd., was to install a 3/4-in water line from the foundry to the town's water main (Lafo. Par., COB '38', folio 729).

The lease to Naquin was renewed in January 1905 with an option to renew again in January 1908 at \$35.00 per month (Lafo. Par., COB '38', folio 729). Hogan's old residence continued to be excepted from these leases. The reason for this exception is unknown because William H. Ragan, Jr., is believed to have lived in Arkansas during this period. It is quite likely the house and associated yard were previously leased to someone else and could not be included in the lease to Naquin.

The 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map depicts both the foundry and the house (see Figure 18). While the foundry depicted on the 1907 map is in the same position as the 1898 map, the internal arrangements differ to a large extent, suggesting that the foundry had been substantially altered between these dates, possibly before or during the re-roofing of the building in 1903.

The foundry, as depicted on the 1907 map, was a fairly complex series of structures consisting of the foundry itself, a machine shop, pattern shop, stage, fuel oil tanks, and a large coal pile. The dwelling shown on the 1907 map is the same as that partially shown on the

1898 map of the area. A small outbuilding to the rear of the house may have served as a residential privy.

Ozeme Naquin apparently renewed his lease with William H. Ragan, Jr., in 1908 because the Thibodaux Boiler Works, Co., Ltd., is shown as the occupant of the foundry on both the 1912 and 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (see Figures 19 and 20). While the 1912 map of the foundry is virtually identical to the 1907 map, the 1916 map indicates that the coal pile and fuel oil tanks were removed from the premises and replaced by a small coke house immediately south of the railroad track (see Figure 20). Although the fuel tanks seem to have been replaced by an oil warehouse on the bank of Bayou Lafourche, this structure may have been more related to the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., on Lot 204.

A photograph of the "O. Naquin, Thibodaux Boiler Works" (Figure 28), taken about this time, may have been of Naquin's foundry on Ragan's property. Since the Thibodaux Boiler Works, Co., Ltd., had at least three locations in Thibodaux, it cannot be stated with absolute certainty that this photograph represents the foundry in the project area. However, the photograph does reasonably match the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps. If this photograph was taken of the old Hogan foundry, the view would be to the northwest.

Hogan's old dwelling, or at least what is presumed to have been his dwelling, was still standing in 1916 (see Figure 20). However, its configuration had changed somewhat since 1912, suggesting that it had been recently renovated. Additionally, a linear structure of unknown nature was added to the property just south of the house between 1912 and 1916 (see Figure 20).

J.A. Braud, General Manager of Thibodaux Boiler Works, Co., Ltd., during the first decade of this century, became president of the company in 1918 (Lafo. Par., 20th Jud. Court, Suits #4813 and #4884). Braud must have reorganized the company, for he sold both Lots 200 and 203 along with the small portion of Lot 202 acquired by William H. Ragan, Jr., in 1902 to the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., on 27 March 1920 (Lafo. Par., COB '51', folio 395, File #4532). Since this sale makes no specific reference to the foundry, it would appear that it had been removed from the lots by 1920.

If the foundry was still standing in 1920, it was almost certainly removed before February 1921 when the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., was acquired by Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc. (see above). The Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., would have had no need of the foundry and it is not mentioned in this sale. As Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., had no use for Lot 200, the company sold the lot along with portions of Lots 202 and 203 to the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana on 2 January 1925 (Lafo. Par., COB '56', folio 150, File #10700).

This sale is rather complex, for Lot 200 was divided into three separate tracts of land. Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold 100% interest in the two tracts, or parcels, on either side of the railroad tracks (now Parcels 109-05 and 109-11) while retaining 50% interest in the middle tract, which included the Levee Track and the Scale Track (now Parcel 109-12) (Lafo. Par., COB '56', folio 150, File #10700). Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., retained possession of 50% interest in the middle tract so that it could guarantee rail access to its property from the track on Church Street. To further complicate matters, the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana also purchased 50% interest in the southernmost 20 ft of Lot 203 and 50% interest in the 17-ft strip of Lot 202 that William H. Ragan, Jr., had acquired in 1902. These two strips of land were necessary for the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana to have access from St. Mary Street to Lot 200. Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., however, apparently did not want to sell these two small strips outright, for it enabled them to have a direct access to Lot 203 without going all the way around the Percy-Lobdell Building.

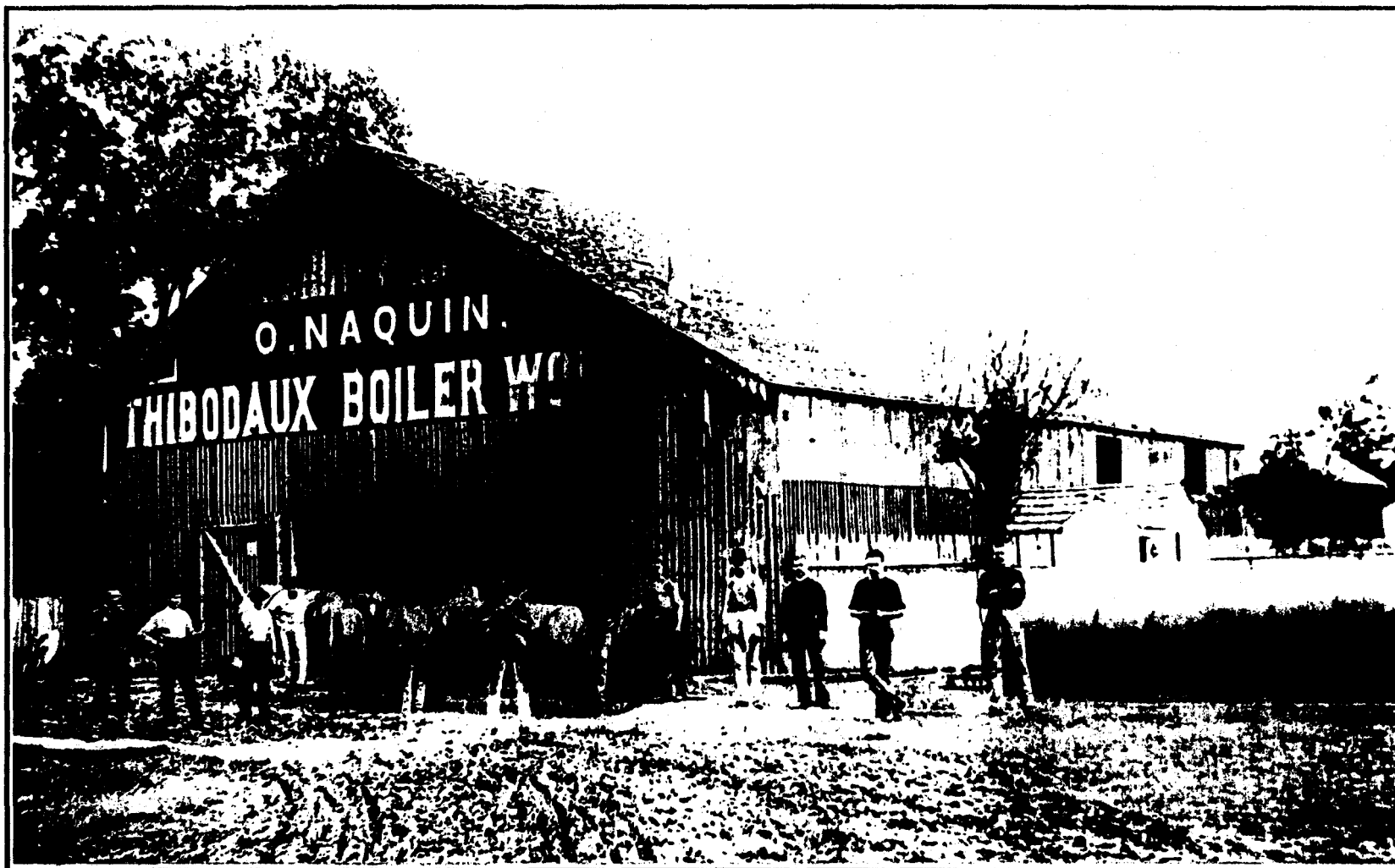


Figure 28. Circa 1915 photograph of "O. Naquin, Thibodaux Boiler Works" (Martin Collection, Archives of Ellender Memorial Library, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux).

The 1924 map of the area prepared for the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana purchase of the property shows that the old house was still standing (see Figure 26), even though it had not been specifically mentioned in either the 1920 or 1921 sales of the property. The foundry, as stated above had been removed by this time and is not depicted on the 1924 map.

Because Lots 200 and 203 were subdivided and recombined in 1925, the various parcels of these two lots follow different paths through history. Hence, the discussion of these two lots after 1925, which follows, is divided into several sections.

Parcel 109-02 (partial): 1925-1989

As noted above, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold 50% interest in the southernmost 20 ft of Lot 203 (a portion of Parcel 109-04) to Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana on 2 January 1925. The portion of Lot 203 retained by Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., at this time eventually became a portion of Parcel 109-02. As the ownership of this parcel was presented in the discussion of Lot 204, it will not be presented here.

When Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold Lot 200 and the 20-ft strip of Lot 203 to the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana in 1925, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., decided to keep the old house situated on Lots 200 and 203. However, to keep the house, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., had to have it moved from its old location to one that was solely on Lot 203 or, more specifically, on Parcel 109-02. The result of this move was that the front of the house was put in the same location that its rear was in originally, albeit at a 90-degree angle. This move did not occur until after 1924 (see Figure 26). Since the property was sold in 1925, it can be safely assumed that move occurred in that year. The house is shown at its new location on the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 21).

The moving of the house in or about 1925 must have caused considerable expense for Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc. However, it is doubtful the company ever recouped its costs from the move, as the house is not depicted on the 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 22). In fact, there are no structures shown on Lot 203 at all on this map or the 1954 map (see Figure 23) other than the circa 1900 Levee Track and the circa 1920 Scale Track. When this archaeological survey was made, there were no structures on this portion of Parcel 109-02.

Parcel 109-04 (partial): 1925-1989

As noted previously, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold 50% interest in the southernmost 20 ft of Lot 203 (a portion of Parcel 109-04) to the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana on 2 January 1925. This portion of Lot 203 eventually became a portion of Parcel 109-04. The second, and last, portion of Parcel 109-04 consists of the westernmost 17 ft of Lot 202 originally acquired by William H. Ragan, Jr. Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana purchased 50% interest in both portions of this parcel from the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., at the same time they purchased Lot 200 so that they could have access from Lot 200 to St. Mary Street (see above). This parcel had served as an access route ever since William H. Ragan, Jr., purchased the 17 ft of Lot 202 from Octave Toups in 1902 (see above). As noted above, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., retained 50% interest in both portions of this parcel so that they could also have unimpeded access to Lot 203.

Although this parcel was owned by two different principals after 1925, its history of ownership after that date is tied to the histories of Parcels 109-02, 109-05, and 109-11. For information pertaining to the history of the 50% interest of this parcel retained by the Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., refer to the discussion of Parcel 109-02 (see above). For information pertaining to the history of the 50% interest of this parcel acquired by the Gulf

Refining Co. of Louisiana in 1925, refer to the discussion of Parcel 109-05 and 109-11 (see below).

The Lot 203 portion of Parcel 109-04 served as an access route for a number of years before a chain-link fence was erected along the boundary between Lots 200 and 203. This fence effectively halted the intended use of this tract of land and it essentially became the backyard of the house on Parcel 109-06. As far as is known, no structures ever stood on this particular piece of land.

Parcel 109-05: 1925-1989

As noted above, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., had no use for Lot 200 in the early 1920s and the company sold the lot along with portions of Lots 202 and 203 to the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana on 2 January 1925. As a result of this sale, the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana acquired 100% interest in the two tracts, or parcels, on either side of the railroad tracks (now Parcels 109-05 and 109-11) and 50% interest in the middle tract, which included the Levee Track and the Scale Track (now Parcel 109-12) (Lafo. Par., COB '56', folio 150, File #10700).

Parcel 109-05, consisting of the southernmost of the three parcels of Lot 200, saw a great deal of use after the old dwelling was removed in or about 1925. The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 21), made during the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana ownership, indicates that an oil warehouse, oil pump, and four gasoline storage tanks had been erected on the northern edge of the tract while an automobile garage had been erected in the southeastern corner of this parcel. The oil warehouse was a corrugated iron building resting on brick piers while the garage was a concrete-floored structure with corrugated-iron sides. In addition to these structures, a railroad spur was added to the existing tracks along Church Street so that freight could be easily transferred from railroad cars to the oil warehouse. This track, however, is not within the project area. All of these structures were built between 1925 and 1927.

Based on the 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 22), the only change to occur on the property in the previous five years was the addition of a gasoline storage tank. The 1954 map (see Figure 23) is virtually identical to the 1932 map, except that it does not depict the garage. The absence of the garage, however, is probably due more to its lack of importance than to its actual absence.

On 28 March 1958 the Gulf Oil Corporation purchased all the property that had been acquired by Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana in 1925; this sale included Parcel 109-05 (Lafo. Par., COB '233', folio 551, File #158483). Few changes were made to the property during the Gulf Oil Corporation ownership of this parcel, with the exception of the removal of the circa 1925 garage. Gulf Oil Corporation retained possession of what eventually became known as Parcels 109-04, 109-05, 109-11, and 109-12 for 21 years before finally selling all of the property to Walter K. Naquin, Inc., on 23 May 1979 (Lafo. Par., COB '666', folio 677, File #497908). Although no longer held by Gulf Oil Corporation, the property continued to be used as a Gulf bulk plant until the late 1980s.

Walter K. Naquin, Inc., sold all four parcels of the Gulf property to William R. Ziegler on 3 January 1983 (Lafo. Par., COB '804', folio 888, File #576065). Ziegler retained possession of this property only until 23 June 1988, when it was turned over to Walter K. Naquin, Inc., as *partial dation en paiement*. Walter K. Naquin, Inc., sold Parcel 109-05, along with 109-11 and his 50% interest in Parcels 109-04 and 109-12, to the National Park Service less than one year after he had reacquired it.

When the April-May 1989 archaeological survey was conducted, the oil warehouse, oil pump, and gasoline storage tanks were still standing (Figure 29). As noted above, the garage had been removed several years earlier. The concrete foundation of the garage, however, was still extant at the time of the survey. The entire area, however, was cleared of all structures by the time CEI revisited the site in the winter of 1989.

Parcel 109-11: 1925-1989

As noted in the discussion of Parcel 109-05, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold Lot 200 along with portions of Lots 202 and 203 to the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana on 2 January 1925 (Lafo. Par., COB '56', folio 150, File #10700). As a result of this sale, Lot 200 was divided into three separate land tracts, with Parcel 109-11 being the northernmost of the three. Because the ownership of Parcel 109-11 after 1925 is identical to that of Parcel 109-05, it will not be presented again here.

Parcel 109-11 experienced very little use after 1925. The 1927 and 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps depicts only the pre-1916 oil warehouse on the bank of Bayou Lafourche within the boundaries of this parcel (see Figures 21 and 22). The 1954 map of the area (see Figure 23) shows a small structure had been added to the property to the immediate south of the old oil warehouse. The function of this small structure is unknown. By the time the April-May 1989 archaeological survey was undertaken, these structures had been removed. The entire area was, however, covered in large pieces of broken cement. In addition to the cement, dense underbrush covered the western half of parcel 109-11.



Figure 29. The Gulf Bulk Plant in 1989 (24 April 1989). View is to the northwest.

Parcel 109-12: 1925-1989

As discussed above, Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., sold Lot 200 along with portions of Lots 202 and 203 to the Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana on 2 January 1925 (Lafo. Par., COB '56', folio 150, File #10700). Lot 200 was divided into three separate tracts of land at this time with the Gulf Refining Co. acquiring 50% interest in the middle tract (now Parcel 109-12) (Lafo. Par., COB '56', folio 150, File #10700). Interstate Wholesale Grocers, Inc., retained 50% interest in this parcel of land so that they were assured of access to the railroad tracks on Church Street via the Levee Track and the Scale Track.

Ownership of Parcel 109-12 remained divided between two parties until the National Park Service acquired the 50% interest held by the Friends of the Library Trust, Inc., Thibodaux Chapter, and the 50% interest held by William K. Naquin, Inc., in 1989. Since the history of ownership of both controlling parties is discussed above, it will not be presented here.

Although the Levee Track and Scale Track were in operation until the 1970s (see Figure 1), both tracks had been removed prior to the April-May 1989 archaeological investigations. At the time of that survey, there were no structures on Parcel 109-12, with the exception of the railroad bed.

Lots 201 and 202: 1846-1989

Lot 201 is bound to the north by Lot 200, to the east by Church Street, to the south by St. Mary Street, and to the west by Lot 202. Lot 202, in turn, is bound to the north by Lot 203, to the east by Lot 201, to the south by St. Mary Street, and to the west by Lot 204. It should be noted here that Church Street does not literally exist today, nor has it existed since a railroad track was constructed along its length in the 1870s (see Chapter 3).

Lot 201 is comprised of the eastern two-thirds of Parcel 109-07 and all of Parcel 109-08 (see Figure 10). The southern leg of Parcel 109-04, Parcel 109-06, and the western third of Parcel 109-07 make up Lot 202. As these parcels, and the lots they compose, all share a common past for much of their history, they are all considered here as one tract of land from 1846 until 1902.

Parcels 109-04 (partial), 109-06, 109-07, and 109-08: 1846-1902

George S. Guion sold both Lots 201 and 202 to Patrick Tyrils (sometimes Tirrel) on 15 January 1848 for the sum of \$500.00 cash. While Guion never resided on the property, Tyrils was not the first to live there either. In 1846 or, more likely, 1847 Guion leased Lot 201 to a Mr. A. Ankrim. This lease was not to expire until 25 November 1849, at which time Tyrils would be able to take over the buildings used by Ankrim (Lafo. Par., COB '2', folio 29).

Tyrils, a native of Galway County, Ireland, arrived in the United States in July 1840 and became a naturalized United States citizen eight months after he had purchased Lots 201 and 202 (Lafo. Par., 5th. Jud. Court, Civil Suit #435). Tyrils apparently purchased these two lots so that he and his wife of 17 months, Ellen (or Helene) Carrick (Hebert 1978:390), could live in Thibodaux.

By the time the 1850 census was taken, Patrick Tyrils had two children: Odelia (born circa 1848) and James (born circa 1849) (U.S. Pop. Census 1850:Lafo. manuscript returns; Lafo. Par., Succ. #184). When this census was taken, Tyrils was employed as a ditch digger, as were two other adult males living in his home. In addition to the two males residing with

the Tyrils family in 1850, one female, who was apparently Ellen's sister, also called the Tyrils' house her home (U.S. Pop. Census 1850:Lafo. manuscript returns).

Patrick Tyrils died on 21 January 1851 (Lafo. Par., 5th. Jud. Court, Civil Suit #941). When Tyrils died, Ellen Carrick Tyrils was named the tutrix of her children, and James Brown, owner of Lot 204 at that time, was named under tutor. Thomas McGuire and Owen Conclaw, who apparently resided on Edward Hays' Lot 205, were named as the appraisers of Tyrils property. The inventory, which was made in February 1851, found that the Tyrils owned two bedsteads with bed and bedding, a cooking stove, utensils, twelve chairs, a bureau and mirror, a table, crockery, a safe (crockery cabinet), various spades and shovels, and three lots of property (Lafo. Par., Succ. #184).

Two of the three lots in the Tyrils inventory were Lots 201 and 202. Although these two lots included the Tyrils' residence, they were valued at only \$510.00. The third lot mentioned in Tyrils' inventory was located across the street from their residence, on the northeast corner of Church and St. Mary streets. While the third lot was valued at only \$350.00, it was sold at a succession sale to Martin McGuire for \$530.00 on 3 January 1852. Interestingly, Michel Welsh, who had owned neighboring Lots 200 and 203 for a short time in 1850, served as a witness for this sale (Lafo. Par., Succ. #184). The lot acquired by McGuire in 1852 was later occupied by the Express Office for the railroad depot and is now occupied by the Thibodaux Feed and Seed Store.

The money acquired by Ellen Carrick Tyrils from the succession sale of her husband's lot was used to pay off her spouse's debts to Victor Richard, Jr., and Edward Murphy. Tyrils owed Richard \$127.82 for a variety of goods purchased in a six-month period on account from Richard's store. Included in the list of items Tyrils had purchased from Richard were tin cups, pans, cups and saucers, boots, fishing boots, assorted material, pocket knives, soap, and whiskey (Lafo. Par., 5th. Jud. Court, Civil Suit #941). The quantity of material purchased by the Tyrils household, which included cotton, calico, flannel, muslin, and silk, seems to suggest that Ellen may have been a seamstress.

At the time of his death, Tyrils also owed Murphy, a grocer, \$56.68 for goods purchased on account and for cash advances. Goods purchased from Murphy included flour, crackers, cheese, ham, butter, salt, mackerel, coffee, tea, brandy, claret, and whiskey (Lafo. Par., 5th. Jud. Court, Civil Suit #993). What was left of Patrick Tyrils estate after his debts were paid was divided among his heirs. As a result of Louisiana's forced heirship laws, Ellen received 50% interest in Lots 201 and 202, while each of her two children received 25% interest (Lafo. Par., Succ. #1473).

The Tyrils family continued to reside on Lots 201 and 202 after Patrick Tyrils' death. On 22 April 1857 Ellen Carrick, Tyrils' widow, married William Burke (Hebert 1979a:116). When Carrick married Burke, she maintained her 50% interest in ownership of Lots 201 and 202 and the lots did not become community property. Three years later, when the 1860 census was taken, the family consisted of only Burke, his wife, and his step-son James Tyrils (U.S. Pop. Census 1860:Lafo. manuscript returns). Odelia Tyrils, Patrick and Ellen's child, had died in childhood. When Odelia died, ownership of her portion of her father's estate reverted to her brother James (Lafo. Par., Succ. #1473).

While it is known that the Burke-Tyrils family continued to reside on Lots 201 and 202 for some time, no information is available for the property from the period 1860 to 1895. On 5 December 1895 Ellen Carrick died, leaving her share of both lots to her second husband. In June 1896 the two lots, which were valued at just \$300.00, were put up for auction at a succession sale. William Burke purchased both lots at that time for the sum of \$620.00 cash, which went to pay off various expenses incurred by his wife (Lafo. Par., Succ. #1473).

In August 1896 James Tyrils, then living in Iberville Parish, protested the succession sale because it implied that Ellen Carrick was the sole owner of the two lots, while he actually owned 50% interest in it (Lafo. Par., Succ. #1473). The matter was resolved peaceably by dividing the property into two parcels of land. On 5 October 1896 Burke sold his portion of the property to James Patrick Hogan, who leased the boiler works on Lots 200 and 203 for \$800.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '30', folio 352). On 26 December 1896 Tyrils sold his share of the property to Hogan for \$225.00 cash (Lafo. Par., COB '30', folio 359). As both sales give identical descriptions of the property's boundaries, it would seem that the division of land between Tyrils and Burke was not physically enacted and was merely a reflection of their interest in it.

Hogan kept the property for only about two years before selling it to Octave J. Toups on 8 October 1898 for \$1,500.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '32', folio 102). The 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 16), made just prior to this sale, depicts a one-story, wooden tin shop on the corner of Church and St. Mary streets. This tin shop was either erected or, more probably, converted from an earlier structure by Hogan during his short ownership of the property. Unfortunately, this map shows only a small portion of Lot 201 and none of Lot 202.

On 13 October 1902 Octave Toups sold the 17-ft front of the westernmost part of Lot 202 to William H. Ragan (Lafo. Par., COB '38', folio 248). This portion of Lot 202 is now part of parcel 109-04 (see below). As the remainder of Lots 201 and 202 passed through history intact until 1928, Parcels 109-06, 109-07, and 109-08 are discussed below as a single unit for the period 1902 to 1928.

Parcel 109-04 (partial): 1902-1989

The Lot 202 portion of Parcel 109-04 came into being on 13 October 1902 when William H. Ragan, Jr., purchased the westernmost 17 ft of Lot 202 from Octave J. Toups (Lafo. Par., COB '38', folio 248). William H. Ragan, Jr., acquired this small strip of land so that he could have direct access from St. Mary Street to the foundry on Lots 200 and 203. Because this narrow strip of Lot 202 served as an access route, no structures were built on it after 1902. In fact, it is unlikely that there ever were structures at this location prior to this date, with the possible exception of small outbuildings. A more complete discussion of Parcel 109-04 is offered in the section on Lots 200 and 203 (see above).

***Parcels 109-06, 109-07, and 109-08:
1902-1928***

Parcels 109-06, 109-07, and 109-08 comprise all of Lot 201 and most of Lot 202. As these three parcels share a common past from 1902 until 1928, their history for this period is provided below as a single unit. The pre-1902 history of these three parcels is provided in the preceding sections.

Octave J. Toups remained in possession of all of Lots 201 and 202, less the small strip he sold to Ragan in 1902, until 1921. Three Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps were made during Toups' ownership of the property (see Figures 18, 19, and 20). The 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 18) indicates that Toups had converted the tin shop into a market store (Parcel 109-08). A large out building to the northwest of the market probably served as the store's out house.

This map also depicts two other dwellings on the two lots, one on the western edge (Parcel 109-06) and one on the border of Lots 201 and 202 (Parcel 109-07). Both dwellings, one at 808 St. Mary and the other at 809 St. Mary, were wooden one-story structures facing

St. Mary Street. Two outbuildings, probably privies, are also depicted on this map along a fence line separating the yard areas of the two dwellings. The position of the dwelling at 808 St. Mary relative to the western fence line suggests that it was built before Toups sold the westernmost 17 ft of Lot 202 to Ragan in 1902. While the exact date of construction of the house is unknown, its style suggests that it was built in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Because the house at 809 St. Mary is apparently identical to the 808 St. Mary house, it was presumably erected at the same time, a relatively common practice in the late-nineteenth century.

Very little changed on the property between 1907 and the time the third map of the area was made in 1916, with the exception of the apparent remodelling of the market between 1912 and 1916. The remodeling of the market consisted of the replacement of the old shingle roof with a composition roof and the replacement of the rear room with a smaller porch. While Toups owned the property for almost 20 years, it is not known exactly where he resided. Obviously, with two dwellings, Toups was renting at least one of the structures.

Toups sold both lots and the improvements thereon for \$4,500.00 to the partnership of Felix B. Doucet and Philip J. Maronge on 8 November 1921 (Lafo. Par., COB '53', folio 97, File #6367). Doucet and Maronge remained in possession of all three parcels until 1928. The map produced for the 1924 sale of the surrounding property and the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figures 21 and 26) show few changes had been made to the property. The primary change made during this period was an addition to the north side of the old tin shop.

In 1928 Lots 201 and 202 were divided into three separate tracts, each of which later became a separate parcel of land. In October 1928, two of the tracts were sold to different buyers. As the property becomes too fragmented at this point to be discussed as a whole, Parcels 109-06, 109-07, and 109-08 are discussed individually below for the period 1928 to 1989.

Parcel 109-06: 1928-1989

Since Parcel 109-06 shares a common history with the other parcels of Lots 201 and 202 prior to 1928, all information pertaining to it before 1928 is provided above. Parcel 109-06 came into being on 9 October 1928, when Felix B. Doucet and Philip J. Maronge sold the western third of the remainder of Lot 202 to Willie J. Hebert for \$950.00 (Lafo. Par., COB '61', folio 378, File #16148). At the time of the 1928 sale, Doucet and Maronge owned most of Lot 202 and all of Lot 201. That portion of Lot 202 purchased by Hebert consisted of a 55-ft front along St. Mary Street with a depth of 51 ft (Lafo. Par., COB '61', folio 378, File #16148). The property involved in this sale was by then known as 310 St. Mary (old 808 St. Mary).

Willie Hebert retained possession of 310 St. Mary until 4 February 1930, when he sold it to Vincenzo Ciolino (Lafo. Par., COB '64', folio 207, File #18566). The 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 22) indicates that a small addition had been made to the eastern side of the dwelling during either Hebert's or Ciolino's ownership of the property. Hebert or Ciolino also erected a fruit warehouse on the southeast corner of the property sometime between 1928 and 1932.

On 18 July 1939 Vincenzo Ciolino sold his property to Anthony T. Terracina (Lafo. Par., COB '92', folio 213, File #45458). Terracina added this property to his holding of Parcel 109-08 (see below). While the 1954 map does not depict a structure on Parcel 109-06, it is known that a produce stand continued to be operated at this location for a number of years. In 1970 the property was being leased or rented by Nick Tardo, a produce dealer (Polk

1970:89). Tardo operated this stand for a number of years (Philip Bourgeois and Fred Detro, personal communication 1989).

When Anthony Terracina died, his property, which included both Parcel 109-06 and 109-08, was left to his three children—Rosalie Terracina Landry, Theresea Terracina Eckert, and Chester J. Terracina (Lafo. Par., COB '562', folio 962, File #423384). The Terracina children, who did not reside on the property, each maintained one-third interest in both parcels for six years. On 2 November 1982 Chester Terracina bought Theresea Eckert's one-third interest in the property (Lafo. Par., COB '797', folio 225, File #572704). Less than a year later, Chester Terracina acquired the remaining one-third interest from his sister Rosalie Landry (Lafo. Par., COB '836', folio 395, File #59107).

At some point during the Terracina ownership of Parcel 109-06, a brick structure replaced the earlier frame dwelling that had been on the property since at least 1907. When this brick structure was built, or shortly thereafter, a concrete parking area was laid. The parking lot covered virtually all of the parcel not occupied by the house or the produce stand. At the time of the April-May 1989 archaeological investigations, the Terracina property had not yet been acquired by the National Park Service. Both the brick structure and the produce stand were vacant at that time (Figure 30). The National Park Service subsequently acquired the property and had the structures on it removed.

Parcel 109-07: 1928-1989

Parcel 109-07, being a portion of Lots 201 and 202, shares a common history with the other parcels of Lots 201 and 202 prior to 1928. Because of this, all information pertaining to

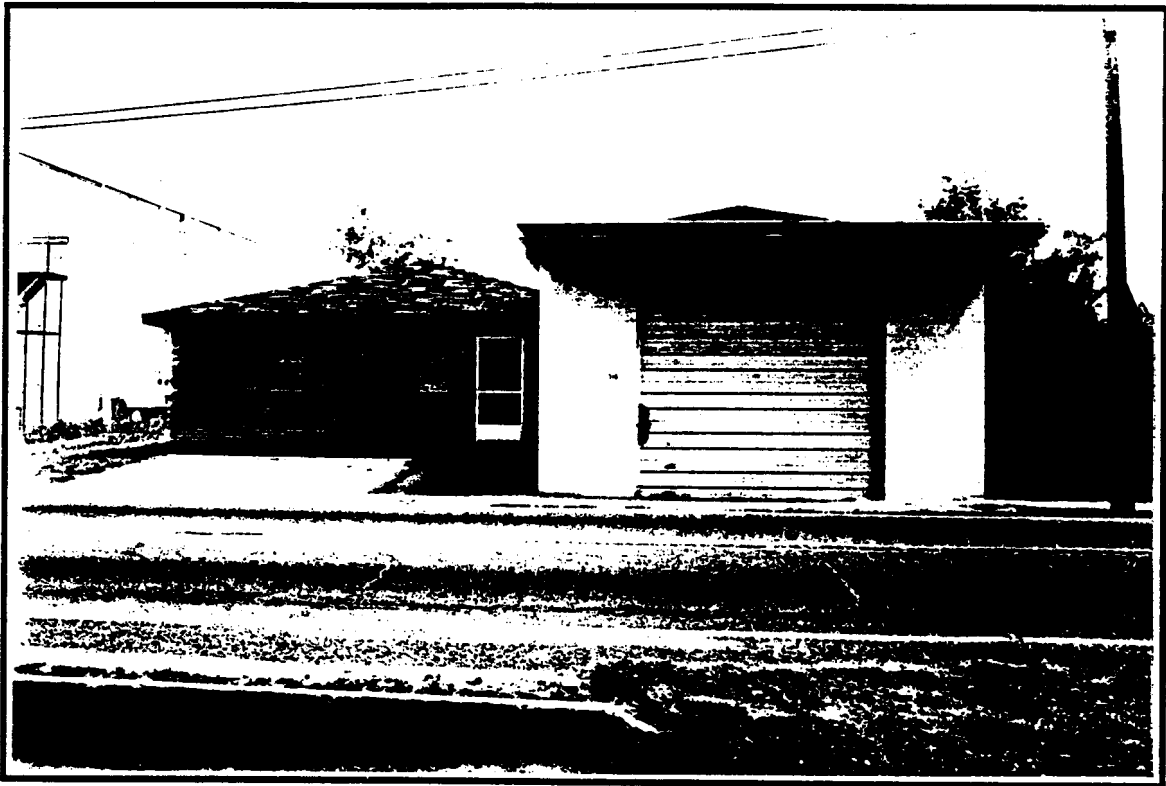


Figure 30. View of house on Parcel 109-06 (24 April 1989). View is to the north.

it prior to 1928 is provided above. Parcel 109-07 became a separate entity on 6 October 1928, when Felix B. Doucet and Philip J. Maronge sold the center third of their property to Angele Montet (Lafo. Par., COB '61', folio 372, File #16140). The 53-ft-front-by-51-ft-deep parcel was sold with the dwelling and other improvements thereon.

Angele Montet retained possession of the property until her death in 1965. The 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (see Figure 22) indicates that the structures on the property had not significantly changed since 1907 (see Figure 18). The 1954 map of the area (see Figure 23), however, does not depict any structures at this location. The absence of structures in 1954 suggests that the dwelling on what became known as Parcel 109-07 had been removed between 1932 and 1954. However, the absence of this structure may also be a reflection of the accuracy of the 1954 map.

When Angele Montet died, the property was left to Eva Penson Martinez et al. (Lafo. Par., Succ. #7132). Montet's 15 heirs kept the property for only two months before selling it in July 1965 to Bertrand Hebert (Lafo. Par., COB '339', folio 503, File #247985; Lafo. Par., COB '339', folio 639, File #248220). Bertrand Hebert, in turn, kept the property for only a few months before selling it to Mary Gail Hebert on 4 January 1966 (Lafo. Par., COB '346', folio 257, File #254806).

Mary Gail Hebert kept the property for one and a half years before selling it to the City of Thibodaux on 12 July 1967 (Lafo. Par., COB '370', folio 455, File #279886). After Thibodaux acquired the property, an electrical transformer was erected to its rear. The National Park Service acquired the property from Thibodaux in 1989. When the April-May archaeological investigations were made, the transformer occupied the northern portion of Parcel 109-07, while the southern portion was used as an unimproved parking area by nearby businesses. The National Park Service subsequently had the transformer and parking lot removed.

Parcel 109-08: 1928-1989

Parcel 109-08 consists of the easternmost 63.96-ft front of Lot 201. The land that composes this parcel originated as a separate tract of land as a result of the division of Lots 201 and 202 into three parcels in 1928 by Felix B. Doucet and Philip J. Maronge. In that year, two of the three parcels were sold by Doucet and Maronge (see above), leaving in their possession only the parcel on the corner of Church and St. Mary streets. Since Parcel 109-08 shares a common history with the other parcels of Lots 201 and 202 prior to 1928, this information is not provided here.

Sometime just prior to the 1928 sales of Parcels 109-06 and 109-07, Doucet and Maronge borrowed \$2,500.00 from H.L. Sims. To secure this loan, Doucet and Maronge used all of Lots 201 and 202, less the 17 ft of Lot 202 sold to William H. Ragan, Jr., in 1902, as collateral as well as two other tracts of land below Thibodaux and the "... tools, machinery, motors, iceboxes, and equipment ... used by [Doucet and Maronge] in the operation of their meat market, in the Town of Thibodaux ..." (Lafo. Par., 17th Jud. Court, Suit #7777). This meat market is undoubtedly the store depicted on the 1927 and 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps at the corner of Church and St. Mary streets (see Figures 21 and 22).

Sometime during the early 1930s, Sims transferred Doucet and Maronge's debt to Anthony Terracina. While Doucet and Maronge had reduced their debt to \$1,350.00 by 1939, they were behind in their payments. Because they were unable to pay the debt off, Terracina sued Anna Boudreaux Doucet (Felix B. Doucet, her husband, had died in April 1932) and Philip J. Maronge on 31 January 1939. Terracina won the case, and a writ of seizure was filed

on 9 February 1939 (Lafo. Par., 17th Jud. Court, Suit #7777). Although the promissory note stated that all of Lots 201 and 202, less the 17 ft of Lot 202 sold in 1902, were affected by the mortgage, the majority of the two lots had been sold in 1928 (see above). Hence, only the eastern portion of Lot 201 (now Parcel 109-08), along with the other two tracts of land and equipment, was affected by this ruling.

Doucet and Maronge were in obvious severe financial trouble as a result of the Depression, because when their property was seized, it was affected by one special mortgage, ten judicial mortgages, and six subrogation of tax mortgages (Lafo. Par., 17th Jud. Court, Suit #7777). On 25 March 1939, Terracina purchased Doucet and Maronge's property within the project area for \$2,500.00 (Lafo. Par., 17th Jud. Court, Suit #7777). This sale was recorded five days later (Lafo. Par., COB '90', folio 53). Interestingly, the sale is recorded as including all of Lots 201 and 202, less the 17-ft strip of Parcel 109-04. As noted above, however, Parcels 109-06 and 109-08 were not affected by this sale.

Four months after Terracina acquired the land that eventually became Parcel 109-08, he purchased Parcel 109-06 from Vincenzo Ciolino (see above). After 1939, both Parcels 109-06 and 109-08 follow identical paths through history, at least in terms of ownership. The discussion of Parcel 109-06 (see above) includes the post-1939 ownership history of Parcel 109-08.

When the April-May 1989 archaeological survey was conducted, the National Park Service had not yet acquired Parcel 109-08. A two-story frame structure occupied virtually the entire tract (Figure 31) during CEI's initial visit to the site. By the time CEI revisited the site in the winter of 1989, Parcel 109-08 had been cleared of all structural remains.

Art Street and Church Street: 1846-1989

Although the rights-of-way for both Art Street (Parcel 109-01) and Church Street (part of Parcel 109-09 and Parcel 109-13) were included as part of the project area on the original project area maps, neither had been acquired by the National Park Service at the time of the initial archaeological survey conducted by CEI. Following the completion of the fieldwork, the right-of-way for Art Street was acquired by the National Park Service. The Church Street right-of-way was not acquired during the course of fieldwork for this project. As both rights-of-way were included on the original project area map, a short history of Parcels 109-01, 109-09 (partial), and 109-13 is presented here.

Parcel 190-01: 1846-1989

When this section of Thibodaux was originally laid out in 1846, the ownership of the street rights-of-way essentially reverted to the town. However, the town of Thibodaux did not necessarily make immediate use of these rights-of-way. Art Street (Parcel 109-01), for example, did not actually exist as a roadway until July 1988. Prior to that date, the street only existed on paper in an arbitrary location.

Interestingly, Art Street was not known by any particular name for a number of years after the right-of-way was made in 1846. In 1849 Art Street was referred to simply as "a street" (Lafo. Par., COB 'AA', folio 351). Between at least 1898 and 1907 Art Street was named Ice Street. This name was undoubtedly derived after W.H. Ragan's Thibodeaux Ice Factory, located on the street's west side. This name lasted for less than 20 years before being changed to Guion Street between 1912 and 1916. The Guion Street designation lasted for a number of years before finally being changed to Art Street.



Figure 31. View of house on Parcel 109-08 (24 April 1989). Transformer to the left of house is on Parcel 109-07. View is to the north.

As an example of the arbitrariness of the location of Art Street, the office for the W.H. Ragan's Thibodeaux Ice Factory is depicted in the center of Art Street on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 16). While this office was removed by 1907, it is noted on the 1907 and 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps that the route was still arbitrary. The road was still not in actual existence when Babson and Orser investigated the area in March 1988.

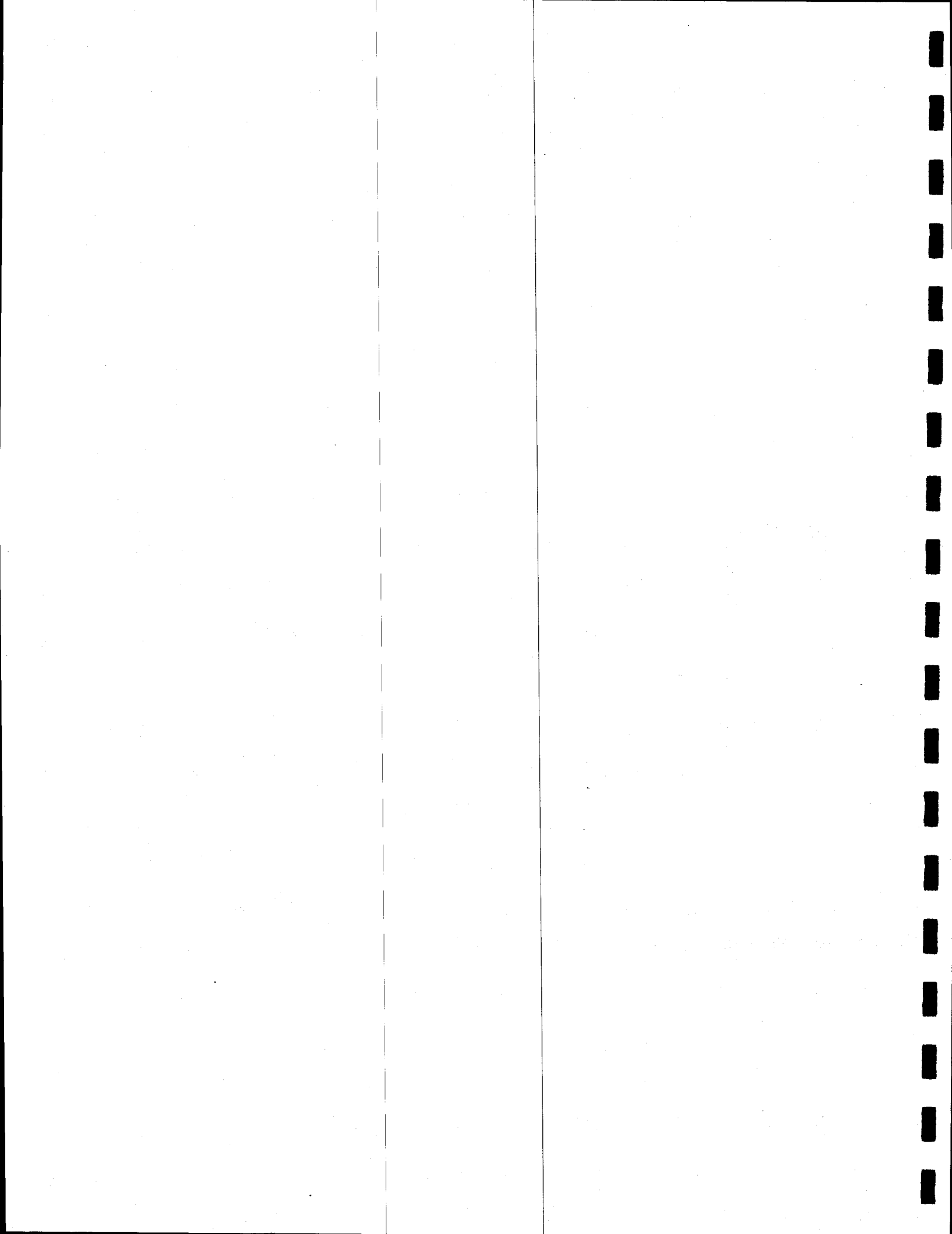
Parcel 109-09 (partial) and 109-13: 1846-1989

As noted above, the ownership of the rights-of-way for the various streets in this area of Thibodaux were transferred to the town when the area was laid out in 1846. Church Street (part of Parcel 109-09 and Parcel 109-13), unlike Art Street and, to a certain degree, St. Mary Street, was a relatively major thoroughfare during the late-nineteenth century. This thoroughfare, however, did not actually serve as a vehicular route as much as a train route after the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company constructed a spur track down the street in 1878 and 1879 (Uzee 1987:29).

Following the construction of the spur track, a number of ancillary structures were erected along the track near the head of Church Street. In 1878 a railroad wharf was erected at

the head of Church Street (see Figure 16). The stock pen and engine house were removed, however, by 1907 and the Levee Track was constructed across the head of the street. About 1925 an additional spur track was added to the western extreme of the right-of-way to serve the Gulf Bulk Plant on Lot 200. Sometime during the 1910s, the original railroad depot, which was located on the west side of Church Street across from the engine house, was replaced by a new depot at the corner of Church and St. Mary streets (see Figure 22). The various spur tracks remained in use for a number of years and were not abandoned until within the last decade. The 1910s railroad depot, which partially stands within the Church Street right-of-way, still stands and is currently used as a feed and seed store.

Church Street was effectively closed to vehicular traffic by the turn of the century due to the presence of various railroad tracks within its right-of-way. As best as can be ascertained, an improved street never existed at this location. When the initial archaeological survey was conducted by CEI in April-May 1989, Church Street only existed on paper and the abandoned railroad bed was overgrown with weeds and grass.



CHAPTER 5

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

There have been a number of cultural resource surveys conducted in the general area of Thibodaux in the past 20 years. At least seven of these were related to the construction of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Project (Gibson 1978, Rader 1978, McIntire et al. 1981, Stout and Muller 1983, McCullough 1984, Ryan and Hicks 1984, and Goodwin 1986). Additional cultural resources surveys have been conducted at Golden Ranch Plantation near Raceland (McIntire 1958, Goodwin and Selby 1985, and Hunter et al. 1988); in northern Terrebonne Parish, in relation to the construction of the U.S. 90 highway (Weinstein et al. 1978, Castille et al. 1979, and Whelan and Pearson 1988); and at nearby Acadia Plantation (Beavers 1983, and Hahn and Castille 1988). The only archaeological investigations conducted in the present project area, however, were by Babson and Orser (1988).

1988 Babson and Orser Survey

In March 1988 David Babson and Charles Orser, Jr., conducted an archaeological survey of a portion of the present project area. Their survey was confined to what is now termed Parcel 109-02, consisting of the bulk of Lot 205, all of Lot 204, and the majority of Lot 203 (Figure 32). At the time of their survey, the area available for study was greatly limited. The northern third of all three lots was covered by heavy vegetation. The vegetation and the great quantity of junk discarded along the steep bayou bank made this area inaccessible to survey. The area that was amenable to survey was also limited by the Percy-Lobdell Building, which occupies much of Lot 204. Additionally, a parking lot covered much of Lot 205 at the time of Babson and Orser's survey. Finally, a levee ran across the northern third of all three lots, making it impractical to archaeologically test those portions of the lot (Babson and Orser 1988:44). The presence of these impediments reduced the area amenable to archaeological testing to only 50-60% of Babson and Orser's project area.

Babson and Orser divided Parcel 109-02 into three areas: Area 1, which consisted of that portion of Lot 203 south of the levee and north of Parcel 109-04; Area 2, which consisted of that portion of Lot 205 south of the levee and north of Parcel 109-05; and Area 3, which consisted of those portions of all three lots north of the levee and south of Bayou Lafourche (see Figure 32). The portion of Lot 204 south of the levee was not given an area number, nor was it tested, as the Percy-Lobdell Building covers 90-95% of this portion of the lot.

In Areas 1 and 2, Babson and Orser excavated 30 auger and/or shovel tests and five backhoe trenches. Of these, Auger Tests 1 through 10 and Backhoe Tests 1 and 2 were excavated in Area 1. Auger Tests 11 through 30 and Backhoe Tests 3 through 5 were excavated in Area 2. As noted above, the steep bank of the bayou, heavy undergrowth, and quantities of trash and debris severely limited the potential for testing the northern third of Babson and Orser's project area. Consequently, this portion of the project area, designated as Area 3, was not tested by Babson and Orser.

Area 1

Babson and Orser found that much of the surface of Area 1 had been recently disturbed and speculated that it was a result of the remodeling of the the Percy-Lobdell Building during

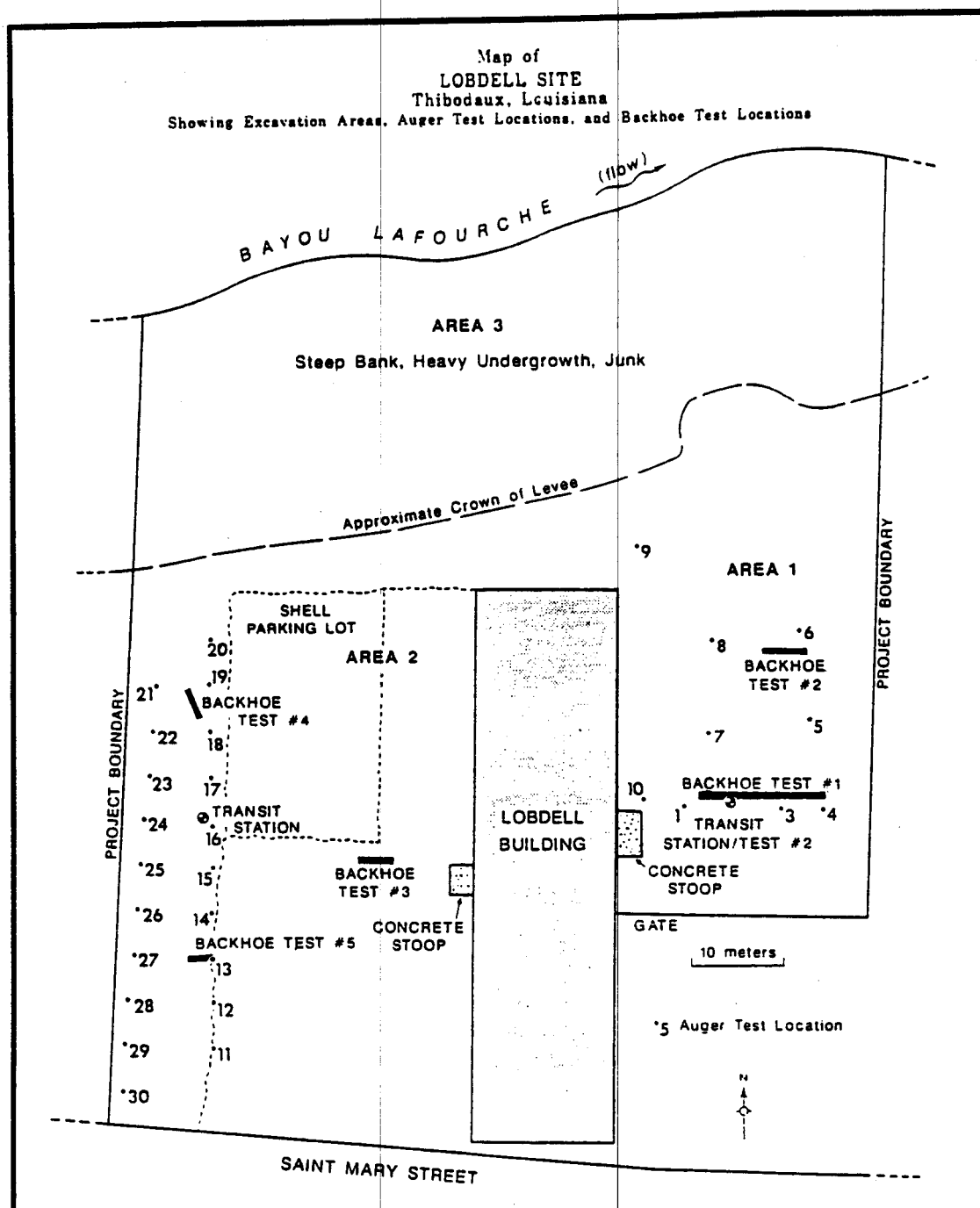


Figure 32. Archaeological investigations conducted by Babson and Orser at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center in 1988 (after Babson and Orser 1988: facing 42).

the mid-1980s. Because of the quantity of slag, rubble, and industrial debris in this area, Babson and Orser experienced great difficulty in the excavation of the 10 auger tests placed there. All 10 attempts at reaching the natural subsoil in this area failed because their two-man-

power auger refused to penetrate more than 30 to 40 cm into the stiff rubble-filled clays found in this area (Babson and Orser 1988:45, 46).

Because Babson and Orser were unsuccessful with auger testing, they opted for the use of a backhoe to penetrate the dense soils and debris of this area. Consequently, they excavated Backhoe Test 1, a 14-m-long trench, on an east-west line that corresponded to the 1907-1912 fence line on Lot 203 (see Figure 18) to locate features such as privies or trash deposits (Babson and Orser 1988:47). With the backhoe, they were able to penetrate the industrial debris and brick rubble, which extended to approximately 40 cmbs, and reach sterile soil. Between 46 and 56 cmbs, Babson and Orser encountered what they interpreted to be a buried ground surface in Backhoe Test 1, which they later determined dated to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century (Babson and Orser 1988:53, 54).

Backhoe Test 2, a 5-m-long trench, was also placed on an east-west line approximately 15 m north of Trench 1 (see Figure 32). Placement of this backhoe trench was governed by a layer of intense industrial overburden located through the use of auger tests (Babson and Orser 1988:47, 48). While this trench was also excavated to sterile soil, "seepage of polluted ground water prevented detailed examination of the base of this trench" (Babson and Orser 1988:48). No features were located in this trench.

Area 2

Soil composition, rubble, and shell from the parking area limited Babson and Orser's use of the two-man-power auger to only the uppermost 20 cm of soil of Area 2. After eight attempts, they resorted to shovel testing Auger Tests 19 through 30. Using shovels, Babson and Orser were able to penetrate the recalcitrant soils of this area in only two of the twenty attempted auger and shovel tests (Babson and Orser 1988:46).

After enjoying little success with the use of the auger in this area, Babson and Orser were again forced to resort to the use of a backhoe. Backhoe Test 3, a trench of approximately 5 m long, was placed along the fence line depicted on the 1907 Sanborn Insurance Company map (see Figures 18 and 32). This trench uncovered a concentration of bricks, which Babson and Orser could not identify. Not wishing to disturb this possible feature, this portion of the trench was not excavated further. The portion of backhoe test 3 that was further excavated encountered a cultural lense that Babson and Orser believed might represent privy fill (Babson and Orser 1988:48, 76).

Backhoe Test 4 (see Figure 32), an approximately 5-m-long trench on a northwest-southeast line was excavated to test for slope wash from the levee. Babson and Orser found the slope wash to be quite extensive, as they did not encounter sterile soil until a depth of 80 cmbs (Babson and Orser 1988:48).

The decision to place Backhoe Test 5, a trench of only 3 to 4 m on a roughly east-west line (see Figure 32), in the southwest corner of Lot 205 was made largely to test an area that was impenetrable by the power auger. Babson and Orser discovered a concentration of wine bottle caps in this trench, which did not encounter sterile soil until a depth of 67 cmbs (Babson and Orser 1988:48). No features were uncovered in this trench.

Results

Because the auger had been unable to penetrate the thick clays and rubble present in the project area, Babson and Orser found that it was of little use (Babson and Orser 1988:51). While they found the backhoe trenches provided somewhat more information, they were often unable to associate artifacts with stratigraphic levels (Babson and Orser 1988:49); therefore,

their chronological analysis of the recovered cultural material is somewhat questionable, at least in terms of context. These problems combined with the lack of area open for testing and a general lack of historical documentation limited Babson and Orser in their interpretation of the site. However, they were able to provide evidence of the area's industrial nature during the mid- and late-nineteenth centuries, as well as some domestic occupation from the mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries (Babson and Orser 1988:72, 73). Based on their findings, particularly in Backhoe Tests 1 and 3, Babson and Orser determined that there were cultural resources that were potentially eligible within their project area (Babson and Orser 1988:75, 76) and recommended that further archaeological work be conducted.

Based on their experiences, Babson and Orser recommended that mechanical stripping be utilized to remove recent disturbances and expose buried intact cultural features. Once these features were exposed, they recommended that testing be conducted through the hand excavation of small test units. They further recommended that extensive historical research be conducted to better explain those cultural materials located within the project area. Finally, Babson and Orser recommended that those portions of their project area that had not been tested be investigated for cultural resources (Babson and Orser 1988:76, 77).

CHAPTER 6

FIELD INVESTIGATION

Phase II intensive archaeological investigations (Level II) and monitoring of demolition and site preparation activities were conducted by CEI at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center, located in downtown Thibodaux, Louisiana. The center, a part of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, is located on Lots 200 through 205 (see Figures 1 and 2). The area, initially investigated by Babson and Orser in 1988, was first visited by CEI between 21 April 1989 and 26 May 1989. The area was subjected to intensive archaeological investigations at that time. CEI returned to the site several times during the summer of 1989 to monitor site demolition activities and again during the winter of 1989 to monitor activities related to the preparation of a portion of the site for construction.

The Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area (see Figure 2) is irregular in shape and is, in general, bound to the north by Bayou Lafourche, to the east by Church Street Extension, to the south by St. Mary Street, and to the west by Art Street. One portion of the project area, Parcel 109-02, was previously subjected to an archaeological investigation by David Babson and Charles Orser, Jr. (1988). The present study resurveyed Babson and Orser's project area as well as Parcels 109-01, 109-04, 109-05, 109-06, 109-07, 109-08, 109-10, 109-11, and 109-12.

Although Babson and Orser did not locate any intact cultural remains during their survey of Parcel 109-02, they did encounter a quantity of nineteenth-century material in several of their backhoe trenches. Based on their findings, they recommended that further work in the form of mechanical stripping and backhoe work be conducted in that area. Shortly after the completion of their fieldwork, the National Park Service added Parcels 109-01, 109-04, 109-05, 109-07, 109-10, 109-11, and 109-12 to the culture center. Those parcels added to the park at that time were not archaeologically surveyed until CEI's initial visit to the site in the Spring of 1989. The Park Service had not yet acquired acquired Parcels 109-06, 109-08, 109-09, and 109-13 when CEI conducted its initial work at the site. By the time CEI revisited the site in the winter of 1989, however, the National Park Service had acquired Parcels 109-06 and 109-08. Although Parcels 109-09 and 109-13 were not included in the archaeological survey, they were included in the historical overview (see Chapter 4).

Prior to the initiation of CEI's fieldwork, an in-depth archaeological and historical background study was conducted to determine what types of cultural remains might be encountered during the course of the project. The background historical study indicated that there was a very high potential for locating post-1846 archaeological remains in the project area. However, the previous archaeological research indicated that some of these same areas may have been subject to ground disturbances as a result of past construction activities and that these remains might have been destroyed. Following the completion of the historical background study, a series of research questions were posed to help direct the archaeological investigations and the ensuing analysis and interpretation. These research questions were presented in Chapter 1.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted in seven stages—surveying, auger and shovel testing, backhoe excavation, mechanical stripping, hand excavation, monitoring of demolition and landscaping, and, finally, monitoring of site preparation for construction. As each stage utilized obviously different techniques, each is discussed separately below. Each discussion is further subdivided into areas. In an effort to alleviate some confusion, Babson and Orser's

three areas were maintained and the designation "Area 4" was given to the area east of their project area.

A variety of standard chronological indicators were studied during the course of both the fieldwork and the laboratory analysis of artifacts in an effort to date both the various features and the cultural material in general. The analytical techniques used in this study are presented in Appendix A.

Surveying

The surveying of the project area consisted solely of laying a grid over the entire area. While the National Park Service called for the placement of a permanent datum point, it was feared that such a point would be destroyed by construction activities. Therefore, the northwest corner of the Percy-Lobdell Building was used as a permanent datum for Areas 1, 2, and 3. However, as it was not possible to measure directly from this spot, the N00E00 point was placed 3 m west of the northwest corner of the Percy-Lobdell Building at a right angle to the building's west wall and on the same plane as its north wall.

It was not possible to extend this grid into Area 4 because of heavy vegetation, various structures, and the chain link fence separating Area 4 from the rest of the project area. These impediments dictated the use of a separate datum point for this area. As there were no buildings in this area that would make a permanent reference point, the datum point was placed on the eastern edge of Lot 200, 27 m from the northern edge of St. Mary Street.

After both datum points were set, a 10-m grid system was laid out over the entire project area. This task was much more difficult than might be assumed, for much of the area was covered in concrete and shell while the area north of the levee was covered with thick vegetation. Because stakes or flags could not be placed in the areas covered with concrete or shells, spray paint was used to mark these points. While not as accurate as flags or stakes, the spray paint was the only means possible to mark the grid.

Auger and Shovel Testing

A total of 47 auger tests were excavated in the project area (Figure 33). Fortunately, CEI had more success with the auger than did Babson and Orser. In most cases, the CEI field crew was able to penetrate the recalcitrant soils to sterile subsoils. Although these auger tests produced 258 artifacts (Table 3 and Appendix 1), the auger tests generally provided very little stratigraphic information that could lead to the location of intact features or midden due to the quantity of fill brought into the area since the turn of the century. A detailed discussion of the auger testing of each area is provided below.

Area 1

Area 1, as defined by Babson and Orser, consists of that portion of Lot 203 (a part of Parcel 109-02) between the levee and Parcel 109-04 (see Figure 10). Although the National Park Service did not require additional auger testing of this area, six auger tests were excavated in the southeast corner of this area (Figure 33) in an effort to locate a possible privy depicted on the 1907, 1912, and 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (see Figures 18, 19, and 20).

None of the six auger tests in this area, Auger Tests 31 through 36, reached sterile soil, even though they were excavated to a depth of 63 to 70 cmbs. Although 63 artifacts were recovered from these six auger tests (see Table 3), it was very difficult to precisely determine their age because of the lack of good diagnostic indicators. As best as could be determined at

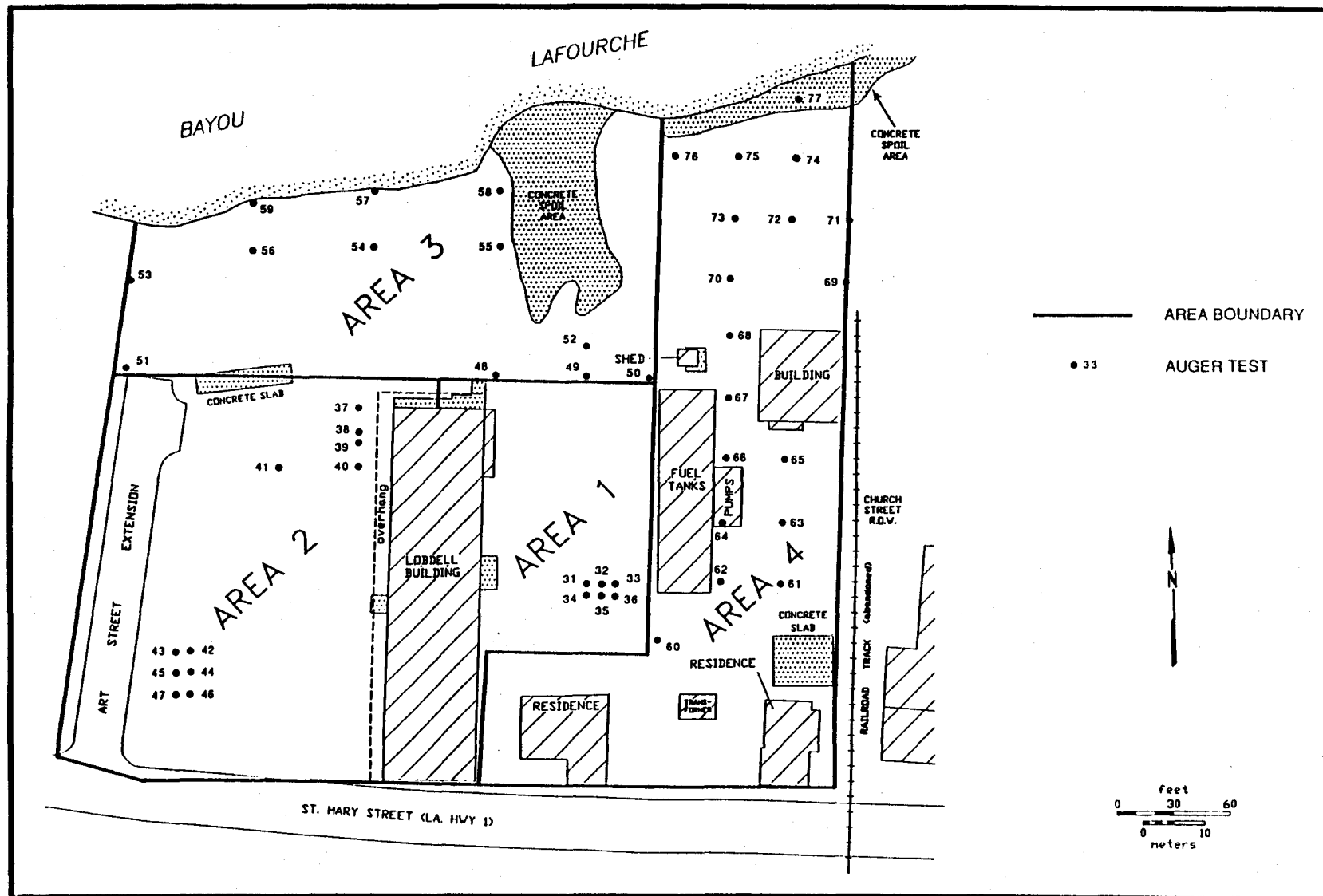


Figure 33. Map of the 1989 project area showing location of auger tests.

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered During Auger and Shovel Testing at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

AUGER TEST NUMBER	AREA	GRID LOCATION	MAX. DEPTH OF TEST IN CM	CERAMICS	GLASS	METAL	PLASTIC	CONCRETE	ASPHALT
31	1	S28E36	65	0	0	1	2	0	0
32	1	S28E38	70	0	2	20	0	0	2
33	1	S28E40	63	1	0	3	0	0	0
34	1	S30E36	64	4	0	1	0	0	0
35	1	S30E38	63	2	4	5	1	0	0
36	1	S30E40	68	2	1	4	1	0	0
37	2	N00W02	68	0	0	2	1	0	0
38	2	S04W02	57	0	0	3	0	0	0
39	2	S06W02	69	0	0	3	0	0	0
40	2	S10W02	46	5	0	0	0	0	0
41	2	S10W15	58	2	2	0	0	0	0
42	2	S40W28	56	1	1	26	0	0	0
43	2	S40W30	63	0	0	3	0	0	0
44	2	S44W28	66	0	0	6	0	0	0
45	2	S44W30	70	0	1	0	0	0	0
46	2	S48W28	36	0	0	4	0	0	0
47	2	S48W30	64	0	0	3	0	0	0
48	3	N05E20	51	12	10	26	0	0	0
49	3	N05E35	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	3	N05E46	CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	3	N05W40	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	3	N10E35	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	3	N20W40	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	3	N25E00	53	0	0	8	0	0	0
55	3	N25E20	CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	3	N25W20	55	6	4	3	5	0	0
57	3	N35E00	31	0	11	0	1	1	0
58	3	N35E20	CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	3	N35W20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	4	N00W30	CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	4	N10W10	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	4	N10W20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	4	N20W10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	4	N20W20	CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	4	N30W10	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	4	N30W20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	4	N40W20	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	4	N50W20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	4	N60E00	RUBBLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	4	N60W20	5	0	0	7	0	0	0
71	4	N70E00	20	0	3	0	0	0	0
72	4	N70W10	RUBBLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	4	N70W20	RUBBLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	4	N80W10	50	0	0	1	0	0	0
75	4	N80W20	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	4	N80W30	RUBBLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	4	N90W10	RUBBLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL				35	39	129	11	1	2

continued

Table 3. concluded.

AUGER TEST NUMBER	BRICK	ROCK	ASBESTOS	COAL	RANGIA	OYSTER	BONE	TOTAL
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
32	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	25
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
38	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
39	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
42	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	30
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
48	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	53
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	1	6	0	0	0	3	28
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	4	15	5	1	4	8	258

the time, the artifacts from this area dated between about 1875 and 1925. Because none of these auger tests, which were located immediately south of Babson and Orser's Backhoe Test 1, encountered sterile soil and late-nineteenth-century features possibly existed in this area, it was determined that additional work be conducted in this area in the form of backhoe trenches (see below).

Area 2

Area 2 consists of the southwestern portion of Parcel 109-02 (see Figure 11). While the National Park Service did not require additional auger testing of this area, eleven auger tests were excavated there (see Figure 33) in an effort to locate the various structures depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps.

Auger Tests 37 through 40 were excavated in an attempt to find the remains of the dwelling depicted on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map and in the photograph of the project area made at about the same time (see Figures 16 and 17). This dwelling, located on Lot 204, was probably built after 1855 and was removed about 1904. Auger Test 37 was placed to the immediate north of the structure while auger Tests 38 through 40 were excavated within its confines. All four of these auger tests were very difficult to excavate. The main problem was the extreme compactness of the soil as a result of heavy traffic going to and from the nearby loading bay in the Percy-Lobdell Building and from this area's present use as a parking area. The difficulty of excavating this area was exacerbated by the presence of construction debris related to the building and renovation of the Percy-Lobdell Building. Even with these difficulties, CEI's field crew was able to excavate these four auger tests to a maximum depth of 46 to 69 cmbs.

Although 21 artifacts were recovered, there was no indication from the auger tests or from the observed stratigraphy that any of the house had survived the construction of the relatively massive Percy-Lobdell Building. For this reason and the fear that heavy mechanical work might damage the Percy-Lobdell Building, only 5 m away, no further work was conducted in this portion of Area 2. This area, however, was revisited by CEI while monitoring the site preparation for construction activities.

Only one auger test, Auger Test 41, was excavated in an attempt to locate the main dwelling located on Lot 205 (see Figures 16-18 and 33). This test was excavated to a depth of 58 cm and did not encounter significant cultural material (see Table 3). As the soil was extremely compact in this area, it was not practical to attempt further auger testing at this location. However, as this house was in existence from 1847 until about 1910, it was decided that additional mechanical work in this portion of Area 2 be conducted.

The last six auger tests in this area, Auger Tests 42 through 47, were placed in the southwest corner of Parcel 109-02 (Figure 34) in an effort to locate the bakery/house depicted on the 1898 and 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (see Figures 16 and 18). Four of these six tests, which were augered to depths varying from 36 to 70 cmbs, encountered brick rubble. Additionally, Auger Test 47 encountered an obvious brick foundation pier. Because these auger tests indicated that there were intact features related to the bakery, additional work was planned for this portion of Area 2 (see below).

Area 3

Ten auger tests were excavated in Area 3 proper (see Figure 33). This area, according to Babson and Orser, consists of all of Parcel 109-02 north of the levee/railroad bed. To facilitate a reasonable division between this area and Areas 1 and 2, everything north of the North 5-m grid line was considered to be part of Area 3. The six auger tests placed along the



Figure 34. Auger testing Area 2 in the vicinity of the late-nineteenth century bakery (24 April 1989). Note the proximity of the Lafourche Parish Public Library parking lot. View is to the east.

sloping bank of Bayou Lafourche in this area were designed to fulfill National Park Service requirements to auger test Area 3 at 20-m intervals. These auger tests met with little success because of the recent accumulation of trash and obvious disturbances. Although Auger Tests 54 and 57 were excavated in the area of the circa 1905 loading ramp and warehouse, no intact cultural midden or features were encountered.

The four auger tests placed in the southeastern portion of Area 3 were excavated as part of the requirements of the National Park Service to further test Area 3. However, the location of these auger tests had to be altered from the stipulated 20-m interval because of 2-m of concrete deposited in this portion of the site. No noteworthy features or cultural materials were located in these four auger tests.

In addition to these ten auger tests, two additional auger tests were placed to the immediate west of Babson and Orser's Area 3. Both of these auger tests fell within the portion of Parcel 109-01 north of the levee/railroad bed and were included as part of Area 3. Although W.H. Ragan's office for the Thibodeaux Ice Factory was located near these two auger tests, no noteworthy material was recovered from either excavation.

As nothing of significance was found during auger testing of Area 3, no further work was planned in this portion of the project area. However, subsequent events led to the investigation of a small area to the immediate rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building (see below).

Area 4

A total of eighteen auger tests were excavated in Area 4 (see Figure 33). This area consists of Parcels 109-04, 109-05, 109-06, 109-08, 109-11, and 109-12. Parcels 109-06 and 109-08 had not yet been acquired by the National Park Service when CEI visited the site in the Spring of 1989, however, and no archaeological work was conducted there at that time. While auger testing was to be conducted at 10-m intervals, there were many instances where it was not practical to auger test because of concrete slabs and concrete rubble (Figure 35). In fact, only five of the nineteen attempted auger tests penetrated below 10 cmbs, and only two were excavated below 40 cm (see Table 3). All five of the auger tests that were excavated with some degree of success were actually dug with the use of a pickaxe.

Although a few artifacts were recovered from these auger tests, none indicated a need for additional work in Area 4. However, as the majority of the auger tests were unable to penetrate the parking area, it was believed that additional testing of this area was necessary, particularly in those areas that were once occupied by the foundry and Hogan's house (see Chapter 4). Like Babson and Orser (1988), CEI's field crew was forced to resort to the use of a backhoe to better test this area.

Results of Auger and Shovel Testing

A total of 47 auger tests were excavated by CEI's field crew. While CEI enjoyed somewhat better results from Areas 1, 2, and 3 than did Babson and Orser, the auger testing program failed almost completely in Area 4. On the basis of CEI's auger test results, or lack thereof, it was deemed that further archaeological work was necessary in the southeast corner of Area 1, the bakery and dwelling portions of Area 2, and those portions of Area 4 that might yield archaeological remains. This additional work was completed through the use of a backhoe and a bulldozer (see below).

Backhoe Excavation

A total of seven backhoe trenches were excavated within the project area for a total length of 57 m. Each trench was carefully excavated by the backhoe in 2-to-5-cm levels. At least one—more often two—members of CEI's field crew were present during all backhoe activities to monitor the excavations. Mr. Philip Bourgeois, the backhoe operator, was often able to tell when he was encountering cultural material simply by the "feel" of the backhoe's bucket. When Mr. Bourgeois believed he was encountering cultural material, which ranged from foundations to bottles, he would stop his excavation and CEI's field crew would closely investigate the area in which he was working. In this manner, the field crew was able to locate several features, including two foundations and two middens.

All seven backhoe trenches encountered cultural material. While it is obvious that it would be impossible to screen all of the soil removed from the backhoe trenches, every effort was made to recover as much material as possible by hand-troweling the soil during and after its removal from the trenches. By hand-troweling, a total of 899 artifacts were recovered from the backhoe trenches (Table 4). Generally, brick, oyster, *Rangia cuneata*, and excessively large pieces of metal were not recovered from the backhoe trenches because of their excessive quantity and bulk.

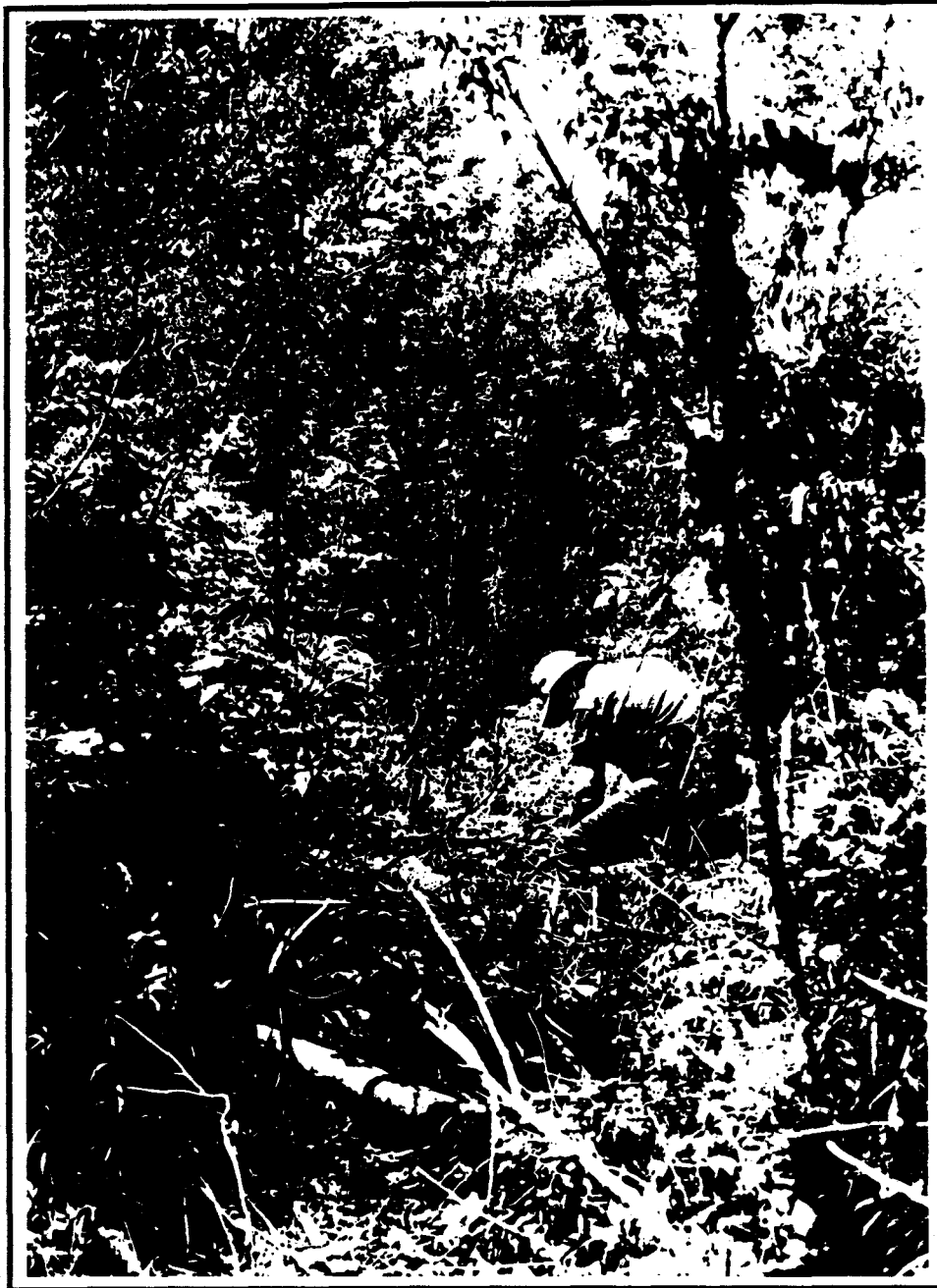


Figure 35. Shovel testing through concrete rubble in Area 4 (24 April 1989). Note the dense underbrush along the bank of Bayou Lafourche. View is to the northwest.

The various backhoe trenches are discussed below in order of the area in which they were excavated. Because they were excavated from west to east and the area designations do not follow this same pattern, the backhoe trenches are not discussed in numerical order. Unlike the auger tests, the trenches were numbered as Backhoe Trench 1 through 7 rather than, following Babson and Orser's nomenclature and beginning with Backhoe Test 6.

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered During the Excavation of Backhoe Trenches at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	AREA 1			AREA 2	
	TRENCH 5 ABOVE FEATURE 1	TRENCH 5 FEATURE 1	TRENCH 5 BELOW FEATURE 1	TRENCH 1 BACKDIRT	TRENCH 2 BACKDIRT
CERAMICS					
Coarse earthenware	0	2	0	0	1
Yellowware	0	1	0	0	0
Early whiteware	0	0	1	0	0
Whiteware	14	40	5	29	12
Stoneware	2	1	0	0	5
Semi-porcelain	0	0	1	0	1
Porcelain	4	1	1	2	3
Total	20	45	8	31	22
GLASS					
Blown	0	0	0	4	0
Molded	0	29	0	0	25
Machine-made	52	15	0	1	0
Pressed	0	0	1	1	0
Unidentified	12	76	10	14	9
Total	64	120	11	20	34
METAL					
Iron					
Nails					
Handmade	0	0	0	0	0
Modern machine cut	0	1	0	5	0
Squares	0	0	2	2	0
Wire-cut	2	3	1	5	31
Miscellaneous	10	65	8	3	12
Aluminum	0	2	0	0	1
Brass	0	0	0	0	0
Copper	0	0	0	0	0
Lead	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	71	11	15	44
FAUNA					
Bone	3	13	1	5	1
Oyster	0	1	0	1	0
Button	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	14	1	7	1
FLORA	0	1	0	2	0
LEATHER	0	0	0	1	0
COAL	1	7	1	4	3
SLATE	0	0	0	1	0
PLASTIC	0	0	0	1	0
ASBESTOS	0	0	0	0	0
RUBBER	0	1	0	0	0
MORTAR	0	1	0	0	0
BRICK	0	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	264	32	82	104

continued

Table 4. concluded.

	AREA 2		AREA 4		TOTAL
	TRENCH 3 BACKDIRT	TRENCH 4 BACKDIRT	TRENCH 6 BACKDIRT	TRENCH 7 BACKDIRT	
CERAMICS					
Coarse earthenware	0	1	0	0	4
Yellowware	0	0	1	0	2
Early whiteware	0	0	0	0	1
Whiteware	21	21	40	0	182
Stoneware	5	33	4	0	58
Semi-porcelain	0	0	0	0	2
Porcelain	2	0	0	0	13
Total	28	55	45	0	254
GLASS					
Blown	0	0	0	0	4
Molded	1	5	2	0	62
Machine-made	2	3	1	0	74
Pressed	0	0	3	0	5
Unidentified	22	50	28	0	221
Total	25	58	34	0	366
METAL					
Iron					
Nails					
Handmade	1	0	0	0	1
Modern machine cut	0	0	2	0	8
Square	0	0	0	0	4
Wire-cut	12	4	0	0	58
Miscellaneous	3	8	5	0	114
Aluminum	0	0	0	0	3
Brass	0	2	0	0	2
Copper	0	0	1	0	1
Lead	0	0	1	0	1
Total	16	14	9	0	192
FAUNA					
Bone	3	2	11	0	39
Oyster	0	0	0	0	2
Button	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	2	11	0	42
FLORA	0	0	0	0	3
LEATHER	0	0	7	0	8
COAL	0	0	6	0	22
SLATE	0	0	0	0	1
PLASTIC	0	0	3	0	4
ASBESTOS	0	1	0	0	1
RUBBER	0	0	0	0	1
MORTAR	0	0	0	0	1
BRICK	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	72	130	115	0	899

Area 1

Only one backhoe trench, Backhoe Trench 5, was excavated in Area 1. This trench, 5 m long with a maximum depth of 90 cmbs, was excavated between S25E40 and S30E40 (Figure 36). This trench was excavated at this location for a number of reasons: Babson and Orser recommended that further work be conducted in this area, CEI's auger testing program located a substantial cultural zone that extended to at least 70 cmbs, and the 1907, 1912, and 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps depict a small outbuilding at this location. The presence of the outbuilding along with the presence of the cultural material suggested that there was possibly an intact privy at this location.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was characterized by 4 to 8 cm of *Rangia cuneata* shell and gravel at the surface. While this shell and gravel probably originated from the two nearby access roads to the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building and the foundry, it was probably redeposited during the renovation of the Percy-Lobdell Building. The second stratum of this trench, extending to a depth of approximately 46 to 50 cmbs, appeared to be somewhat disturbed and contained a quantity of oyster and *Rangia cuneata* shell. This stratum is believed to be related to the removal of the James Hogan house from the site about 1930 and possibly some later disturbances related to the renovation of the Percy-Lobdell Building.

The third stratum of Trench 5 consisted of a very rich cultural midden that extended through the length of the trench. It was designated as Trench 5-Feature 1. When this feature was first encountered in the auger tests of this area, it was found to extend to a depth of at least 70 cmbs. As it was desired to determine the nature of the feature, the backhoe was used to continue excavation of the southern portion of the trench. As this portion of the trench was excavated, great care was taken to ensure the recovery of as much information as possible. Excavation of this feature revealed that it extended only to a depth of approximately 70 cmbs, the same depth as the earlier auger tests.

While only 1.5 m of Trench 5-Feature 1 was excavated by the backhoe, some 264 artifacts were recovered between 46 and 70 cmbs (see Table 4). Of the 40 sherds of whiteware recovered from this feature at this time, four had a light repoussé treatment and one had a hand-painted polychrome design. While these decorative techniques enjoyed relatively long popularity, repoussé treatment was most popular from the 1890s to the 1920s (Moir 1987:102). The remainder of the ceramics from the backhoed portion of Trench 5-Feature 1 were plain wares.

Three of the four ceramic makers' marks recovered from this feature were identified. One ceramic maker's mark was that of the Homer Laughlin China Co. and was used from 1907 to circa 1915 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:134). Another mark, that of the D.E. McNicol Pottery Co. "Carnation" pattern, dating circa 1902 to circa 1925 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:187), was also recovered from this feature. Finally, a maker's mark of the "Florence" pattern of The Standard Pottery Co., dating circa 1910 to circa 1925 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:249), was recovered.

The seven Owens machine-made bottles recovered from the backhoe portion of Feature 1 may have been made anytime between 1903 and the 1970s. However, as Owens Machines were most popular between about 1906 and 1930 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:86-87), these bottles probably date from that time period. Three machine-made vessels, in addition to the above seven, were also recovered but could not be more closely dated than 1904 to present. Additionally, two molded and lipping tooled vessels, dating from 1856 to 1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89), were recovered. Based on glass manufacturing techniques, the mean

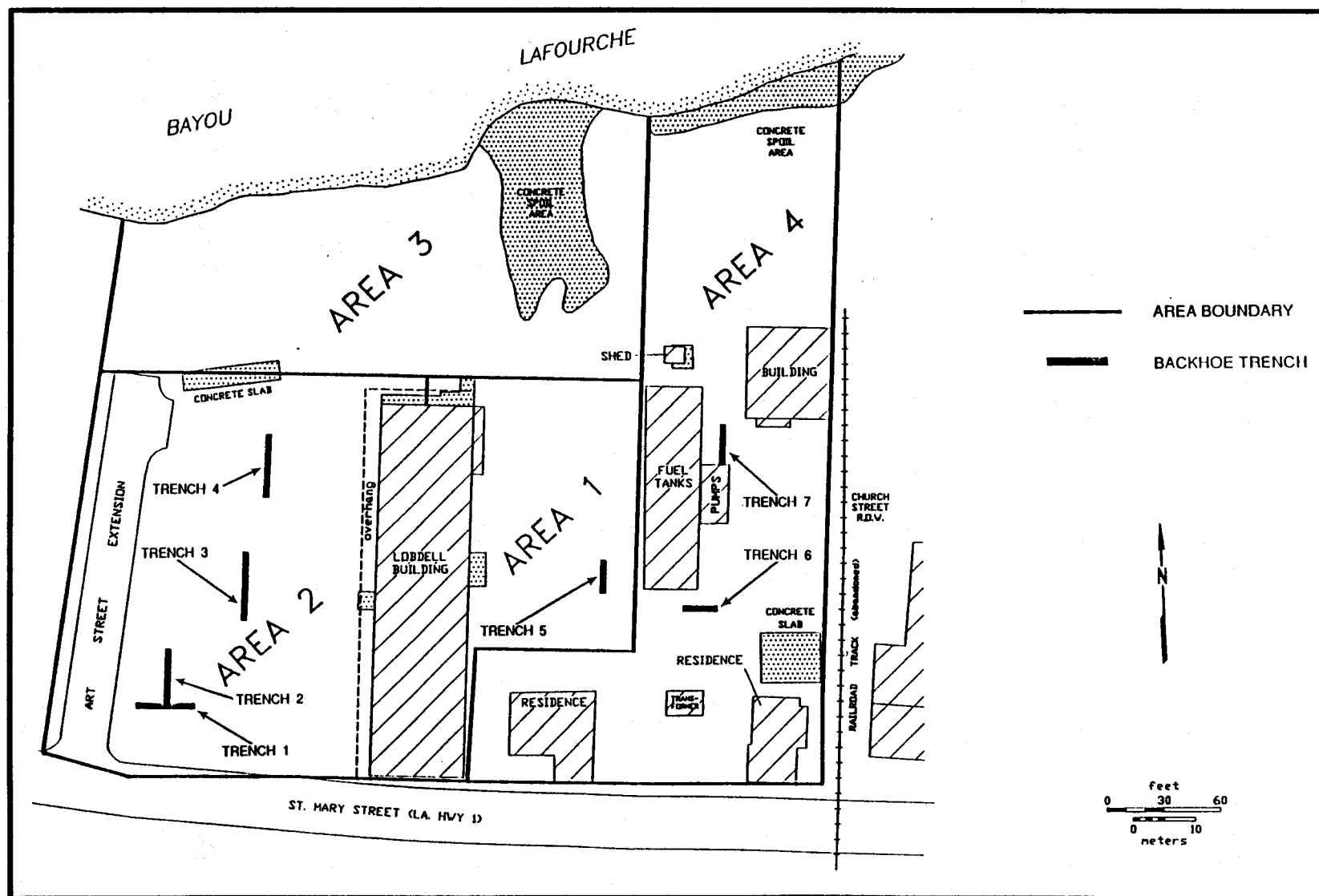


Figure 36. Map of the 1989 project area showing location of backhoe trenches.

date of this feature would be 1919.88 ± 19.10 . This date fits in well with the one circa 1904 to 1907 Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co. (Toulouse 1972:26) mark found on the base of a bottle of indeterminate manufacture and the one 1916 to 1929 Illinois Glass Co. (Toulouse 1972:264) mark found on the base of one of the Owens machine-made vessels.

The mean ceramic maker's mark date of 1914 ± 2.67 , the mean glass manufacturing date of 1919.88 ± 19.10 , the mean glass maker's mark at 1914 ± 8.50 , combined with the repoussé whiteware dating from 1890 to the 1920s suggest that the material of this feature dates between about 1912 and 1916. While the one modern machine-cut nail, dating circa 1790-1900 (Nelson 1968), is a bit early for this feature, it should be remembered that James Hogan's house was built in the late-nineteenth century and would have utilized this earlier nail type. Three wire-cut nails, dating 1870 to the present (Nelson 1968), were also found at this location, indicating that changes were made to the house after its original construction, probably after 1900.

While the function of many of the artifacts from the feature could not be determined, those that were indicate a decidedly residential occupation. Of the 19 identified sherds of whiteware, seven were identified as bowls, two as saucers, four as cups, four as plates, and two as wash basins. Most of the glass from this portion of the trench was not readily identified. Those glass shards that were identified included screw top jars, drinking glasses, medicine bottles, beer bottles, liquor flasks, and lamp shade glass. Interestingly, one of the glass shards was from the New Orleans pharmacy of Katz & Bestoff. Because five of the glass vessels were unbroken and many of the ceramic sherds and glass shards were of substantial size, it would appear that this midden represents primary refuse thrown behind the James Hogan house prior to its being moved in 1925.

Below this early twentieth century midden was a fourth cultural stratum of about 12 cm thickness. Only 32 artifacts were recovered from this zone, few of which could be reasonably well dated. One sherd of early whiteware, which probably dates between the 1830s to the 1850s (Moir 1987:102), was recovered from this stratum, as were two square nails that predate 1900 (Nelson 1968). While this is very scanty evidence, the material below Trench 5-Feature 1 may represent some of the earlier occupation of the area. This artifactual material may be associated with the Frost ownership of Lot 203.

The fifth and final stratum of Trench 5 consisted of sterile soil between the base of the fourth stratum at 82 cmbs and the base of the trench at about 92 cmbs. While in the field, it was determined that Trench 5-Feature 1 dated to the early- to mid-1920s, only a few years later than determined in the laboratory. Although the midden was of relatively late date, it was decided that further testing of this area was needed and a test unit was later excavated in this trench (see below).

Area 2

A total of four backhoe trenches were excavated in Area 2. These four trenches were excavated in an attempt to locate the bakery/house, dwelling, outbuildings, and stable/warehouse/winery depicted on the various maps of the area. Each backhoe trench is discussed separately below.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated along an east-west axis between S50W25 and S50W35 in an effort to locate the remains of the nineteenth-century bakery on Lot 205. This 10-m-long trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 76 cmbs. The length of this trench was dictated somewhat by the presence of Art Street and the exit from the Lafourche Parish Public Library

parking lot. Since neither could be disturbed without affecting traffic patterns, it was not possible to fully cover the width of the bakery complex.

Although Trench 1 contained a large quantity of brick, only 82 artifacts were recovered from the entire trench (see Table 4). All artifacts were grouped together and bagged as one unit, as it was not possible to distinguish between the various stratigraphic levels during backhoe operations.

The paucity of artifacts recovered from this trench was rather surprising, as it was excavated in the area of the bakery-turned-dwelling. Of the 82 recovered artifacts, 29 were whiteware sherds. All but eight of these sherds were plainwares. The eight decorated sherds consisted of two annular banded wares, one hand-painted sherd, two edged blue sherds, one transfer-printed sherd, and two sherds with repoussé. All but the last decorated sherd were common during the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The one repoussé sherd probably dates from the 1890s to the 1920s (Moir 1987:102). Only one ceramic maker's mark was recovered from this trench, that of the J & G Meakin Co. of Hanley, England. This mark post-dates 1890 (Godden 1964:427). Because so few artifacts were recovered from any one of the five cultural zones of the trench and all were grouped together, no attempt was made to conduct mean ceramic dating of the trench.

Only 20 glass shards were recovered from this trench. The four blown-glass shards recovered from this trench are all representative of one olive-colored wine bottle. The machine-made glass from this trench is represented by a complete rat poison bottle with an embossed rat on the side and an Owens-Illinois manufacturer's mark on the base. This screw top bottle dates to 1930 (Toulouse 1972:403). As this bottle post-dates the demolition of the bakery/dwelling by about 20 years, it is most likely associated with the warehouse that occupied the same site during the early-to-mid-twentieth century.

Although few artifacts were recovered from this trench and no distinct features were located by the backhoe; the great quantity of brick suggested that there was indeed the possibility of locating additional intact structural features related to the bakery and other structures that occupied the site. For this reason and the fact that this was the known location of a pre-1900 structure, a second trench, Trench 2, was excavated at a right angle to Trench 1.

Trench 2

Trench 2, a 10-m-long trench excavated along a north-south axis, was placed between S50W30 and S40W30 (Figure 37). This trench was excavated in a further attempt to locate the remains of the bakery in the southern portion of Lot 205. The depth of this trench varied from 30 cmbs to 95 cmbs because of the presence of an abnormally high concentration of brick at 25 cmbs to 30 cmbs in the southern 5 m of the trench and a deep disturbance in the northern 4 m of the trench.

This trench was characterized by 8 to 10 cm of *Rangia cuneata* shell, from the nearby parking area, under which was 16 to 34 cm of an oxidized sandy silt with brick flecks and charcoal. Below this stratum was the dense brick concentration in the southern portion of the trench. Although there was no pattern to the brick and it all appeared to be rubble, it was considered best not to continue backhoe excavation of the southern half of Trench 2, for the quantity of brick made it impossible to easily distinguish intact features. This seemed to be the most prudent course of action for it was feared the backhoe might inadvertently destroy a foundation or other feature during excavation.

As noted above, the northern portion of this trench was heavily disturbed. This disturbance, which began at a depth of 6 cmbs at S44.25E30, dipped down to a depth in



Figure 37. Excavation of Trench 2 (28 April 1989). The late-nineteenth century bakery is located beneath the backhoe. Trench 1 is located between the backhoe and fence. View is to the southeast.

excess of 95 cmbs, the maximum depth of the trench, at S40E30. There appeared to be no need to ascertain the depth of this disturbance, as the thousands of aluminum wine caps and several "Sweet and Low" packages recovered from 70 to 95 cmbs indicated that this disturbance was relatively recent. As a further indication of this disturbance (designated Trench 2-Feature 1), a 105-cm wide concrete foundation was encountered between S40.45 and S41.50 in a disturbed context at a depth of 26 cmbs. The presence of the wine bottle caps and the concrete foundation indicated that this disturbance was probably associated with the destruction of the stable-turned-warehouse-turned-wine bottling plant, in the mid-1970s. This late date was further supported by the presence of the "Sweet and Low" packages.

In most instances, it was not possible to distinguish the disturbed portions of Trench 2 from the undisturbed areas above 25 to 30 cmbs. Because of this, all artifacts from the trench were grouped together. Although 104 artifacts were recovered from Trench 2 (see Table 4), the fact that much of the material was retrieved from the disturbed portion of the trench does not allow accurate chronological or functional analysis to be conducted. The only items of note were 31 nails, comprising almost 30% of all artifacts recovered from Trench 2 (see Table 4); all were wire-cut nails. It is interesting to note that two of these nails were 40d nails, twenty-one were 30d, four were 20d, while only four were 12d or smaller. The presence of these large nails are probably evidence of the stable that replaced the bakery/house in about 1910.

Based on the presence of very heavy concentrations of brick rubble in the southern 5 m of Trench 2 and in all of Trench 1, it was decided to further investigate this area through mechanical stripping (see below). Mechanical stripping by bulldozer was deemed to be the most advantageous method of investigation of this area, for it would allow CEI's field crew to determine the extent of the disturbance encountered in Trench 2 and possibly determine the source of all of the brick rubble encountered in Trenches 1 and 2, as well as relocate the brick foundation located in Auger Test 47.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated between S25W17 and S35W17 in an effort to locate the outbuildings depicted on Lot 205 on the 1898 and 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (see Figures 16, 18, and 36). This trench, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 103 cmbs, encountered a very extensive and deep disturbance similar to the one found in the northern portion of Trench 2.

The stratigraphy of Trench 3 is relatively simple. The first stratum consisted of 10 to 15 cmbs of the *Rangia cuneata* shell that constituted the parking lot of the Lafourche Parish Public Library. The above-mentioned disturbance was encountered immediately below the *Rangia cuneata*. The depth of this disturbance varied from 50 cmbs at S35W17 to the maximum depth of the trench at 103 cmbs at S29W17. Sterile subsoil was encountered in only two portions of Trench 3, once at a depth of 50 to 55 cmbs between S32 and S35 and again at a depth of 80 to 97 cmbs between S27.5 and S28.5. Like Trench 2, there seemed to be no point in excavating this disturbance completely to subsoil because of its recent nature.

Only 72 artifacts were recovered from this trench. Although hundreds of aluminum wine bottle caps were removed from this trench, none were retained for the artifact collection. The recent disturbance of this trench does not allow statements to be made about the pre-1975 use of this area, at least not based on the recovered artifacts. However, it is of interest to note several of the artifacts recovered from this trench. The first of these were 13 sherds of a single, plain whiteware soup plate that was approximately 60% complete. A single horseshoe, probably from the stable that covered this area from about 1910 to about 1915, was also recovered from Trench 3.

Three glass shards with manufacturers' marks were recovered from Trench 3. One of these marks, from a machine-made bottle of clear glass, indicated that it was produced by the Brockway Machine Bottle Co. sometime after 1925 (Toulouse 1972:59). The second mark, also on a machine-made bottle, indicated that this vessel was manufactured by the Knox Glass Bottle Co. of Mississippi between 1932 and 1953+ (Toulouse 1972:271). Interestingly, this clear glass bottle was embossed "4/5 QUART" on its side and "WINE" on its base, suggesting it might have been one of the bottles used by Verinat to bottle Algerian wine in the early 1970s. The third glass manufacturer's mark, also from a machine-made bottle, was not identified.

The degree of disturbance encountered in Trench 3 made it clear to the CEI crew that there was little hope of locating intact features related to the outbuildings of Lot 205. Because of the disturbance present in Trench 3 and in the northern portion of Trench 2, no further archaeological work was scheduled for the immediate vicinity of Trench 3.

Trench 4

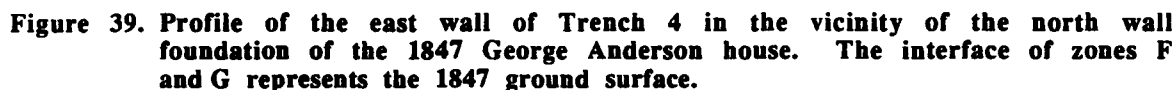
Trench 4 was excavated in an attempt to locate the dwelling built by George Anderson in 1847 on Lot 205 (see Figure 36). Based on the 1898 and 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (see Figures 16 and 17), it was determined that this structure was roughly bound by the N00 line, the W10 line, the S20 line, and the W20 line. To increase the



Figure 38. Exposed portions of the wall (Feature 1) and fireplace-like foundations (Feature 2) of the 1847 George Anderson house uncovered during the excavation of Trench 4 (30 April 1989). View is to the north.

probability of locating the foundation of this structure, Trench 4 was excavated through the center of its presumed location, between S05W15 and S15W15. Two portions of the structure's foundation were encountered in this trench (Figure 38).

One of the structure foundations consisted of a portion of the northern wall foundation of the 1847 dwelling. This foundation was designated as Trench 4-Feature 1. The



Trench 4-Feature 2 consisted of a brick fireplace-like foundation (see Figure 38). While the surface area of this feature resembled that of a fireplace, it was only one course thick—much too insubstantial for a fireplace foundation. While the exact function of this feature remains unknown, it was presumed at the time of these excavations, as it continues to be, that it may have served as a stove base, possibly for the Franklin Stoves purchased by George Anderson from the Lamoureux estate in March 1847. The stratigraphy around this feature was

similar to that of Feature 1, except that the ash lense around Trench 4-Feature 1 was in direct contact with the surface of this foundation.

The 130 artifacts recovered from this trench have a decidedly domestic nature (see Table 4). Interestingly, 33 of the 51 ceramics recovered from this trench were sherds of stoneware crocks, bowls, and jars. The Bristol-type slip glaze on these sherds indicates a post-1890 deposition. This date coincides well with the 1891+ date of a W. Adams & Co. (Godden 1964:22) maker's mark recovered from this trench. Unfortunately, the level from which this material was recovered was not determined. However, it is believed that most of the ceramics were recovered from below 40 cmbs and are associated with the post-abandonment of the Anderson house.

The 55 glass shards from Trench 4 included 5 shards of glass from 3 molded lipping tooled vessels, 22 fragments of 3 Owens machine-made vessels, 2 shards of 2 machine-made bottles, and 2 shards of a single "Hemingray" insulator. While these glass artifacts suggest a post-1920 deposition, it should be remembered that the artifacts from the various strata were not bagged separately and therefore represent the entire trench and not individual strata.

The discovery of two mid-nineteenth-century foundations in this trench, coupled with the need for additional construction information of the Anderson house, necessitated further work be conducted in this area (see below). Stripping through the use of the bulldozer was deemed to be the only efficient means by which to remove the 50+ cm of overburden above the foundation remains of George Anderson's dwelling. The loss of artifacts from this overburden was not felt to be particularly deleterious as the overburden post-dated circa 1910.

Area 4

Area 4 consists primarily of the ground formerly occupied by the Gulf Bulk Plant. Two trenches, Trenches 6 and 7, were excavated in this area. A discussion of the material encountered in these trenches follows.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was excavated between N05W20 and N05W25 (see Figure 36) in an effort to locate any possible foundations or other features associated with the Hogan house prior to its removal from this site in 1925. This trench was excavated to a depth of only 37 cmbs due to the presence of a very strong petro-chemical odor. This odor was probably from gasoline that had seeped into the soil from the nearby fuel storage tanks.

This trench was characterized by a surface layer of about 10 cm of very compacted gravel, *Rangia cuneata*, and concrete associated with the drive/parking area of the bulk plant facility. Immediately below this stratum was approximately 24 cm of a clayey silt with a very heavy petro-chemical odor. Within this zone was a 5-cm wedge of gravel between W20 and W22.5. A very rich cultural midden, probably the same one encountered earlier in Trench 5, was uncovered at a depth of approximately 34 cm. Although this midden would have undoubtedly provided a great deal of information about the area, this trench was not further excavated because of the pervasive petro-chemical odor and possibly harmful working conditions.

Although Trench 6 was excavated to a depth of only 37 cmbs, 115 artifacts were recovered (see Table 4). Most of these were recovered from the 3 cm of midden that was excavated between 34 and 37 cmbs. Twenty-one of the 40 sherds of whiteware represented coffee cups, three represented saucers, and 13 represented plates. The remaining seven whiteware sherds were unidentified as to function. All of the whiteware recovered from this

trench was undecorated. Also recovered from this midden were seven fragments of shoe soles, a plastic liner for a shoe, a man's black plastic comb, and a woman's black plastic comb. Because the area around Trench 6 was obviously contaminated, no further archaeological work was attempted in this portion of Area 4.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was excavated between N28W20 and N35W20 (see Figure 36) in an attempt to locate the foundation of the Thibodaux Boiler Works. As in Trench 6, there was a very heavy petro-chemical odor emanating from the ground during excavation. While the odor was not as powerful as in Trench 6, the contamination was strong enough to warrant the abandonment of this area after the necessary profiles were made of the trench's walls. No artifacts were recovered from Trench 7.

The northern 2.75 m of this trench was excavated to a depth of 100 cm. Excavation was halted at N32.25, as an electrical conduit that ran across the trench was uncovered at 4 cmbs (Figure 40). This portion of the trench was characterized by a surface layer of 14 cm of extremely compacted *Rangia cuneata*, oyster, and gravel. Below this stratum was 4 to 6 cm of asphalt. Immediately below the asphalt were two small pit-like features of very compacted

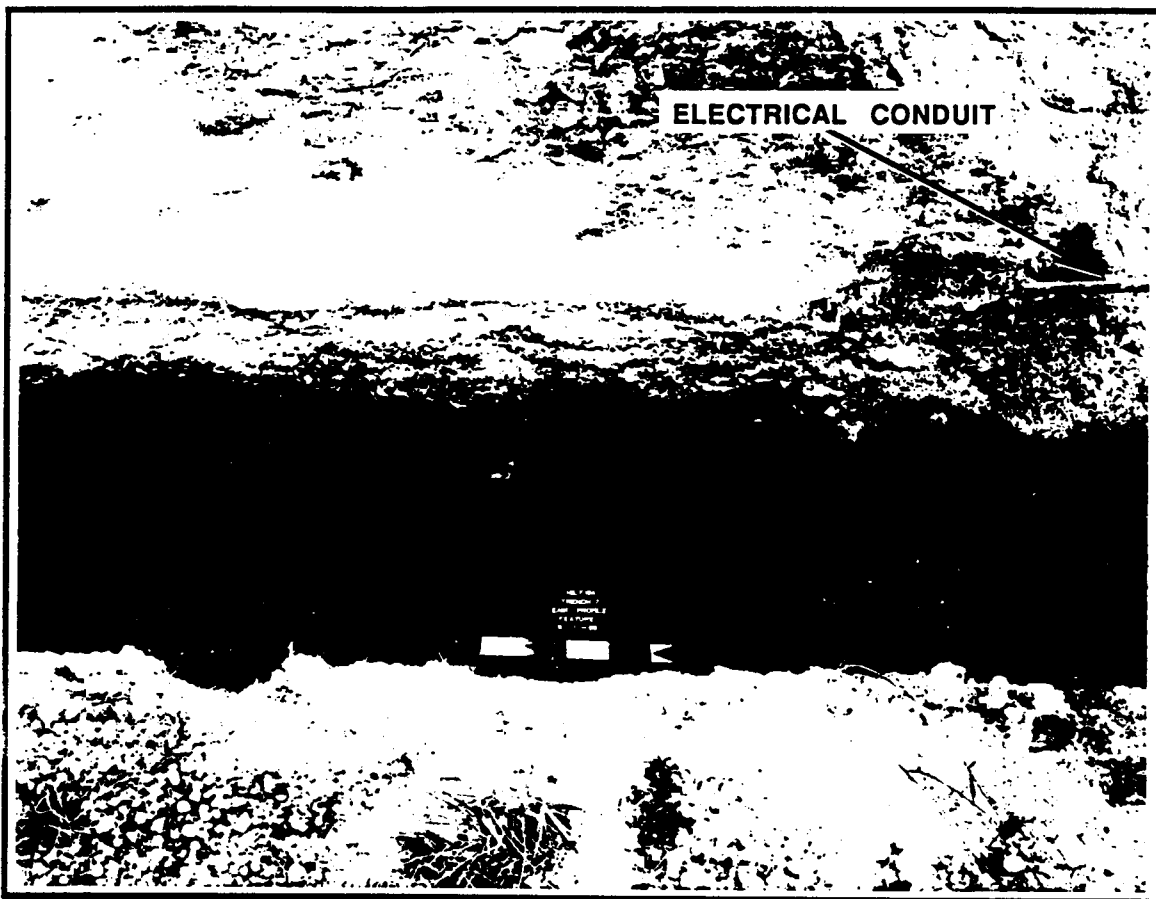


Figure 40. East profile of Trench 7, between N35 and N32.25 (1 May 1989). Black strata represents coal cinders of Feature 1. Note electrical conduit at extreme right of photograph.

coal cinders that protruded into the underlying strata. As both of these pits, one of which extended to 54 cmbs and the other to 70 cmbs, were obviously related to the same depositional event, both were designated as Trench 7-Feature 1. Between these two pits were two strata. The first extended to a depth of 66 cmbs and contained small brick flecks and charcoal; the second was only 6 to 8 cm thick and contained small coal fragments. Sterile soil was encountered at a depth of 72 to 74 cmbs. No artifacts were recovered from this portion of the trench.

While the function of the two coal cinder pits could not be determined, they were undoubtedly related to the operation of the boiler works. As there was no exhibited stratigraphy within the pits themselves, they were both apparently filled in a single depositional episode, probably at or about the same point in time. It was not possible, however, to determine when these pits were utilized as they were no artifacts associated with them. However, it may be assumed that they were in use during the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth centuries.

The extremely compacted nature of the soil coupled with the presence of the electrical conduit and the concrete landing for the fuel storage tanks made it very difficult to excavate the remainder of the trench. Because of these impediments, only the southern 2 m of Trench 7, between N30W20 and N28W20, was excavated south of the electrical conduit. At a depth of only 26 cmbs, an intact brick foundation was uncovered at N28.5 (Figure 41). After careful cleaning, a second foundation was discovered at a depth of 36 cmbs at a right angle to the one first discovered (Figure 41). This foundation, designated as Trench 7-Feature 2, was located immediately below the *Rangia cuneata* and gravel drive. The location of this foundation and its relatively unsubstantial nature suggested that it represented an interior wall foundation of the boiler works. Again, the lack of artifacts did not allow this feature to be accurately dated. However, it may be assumed that this foundation dates between about 1870 and 1920.

As in Trench 6, the presence of contaminants in the soil around Trench 7 forced CEI's field crew to abandon this area, as there was no way to determine whether these contaminants were potentially hazardous to worker safety. As worker safety was of the utmost concern, however, no further work was conducted in the vicinity of Trench 7.

Results of Backhoe Excavation

The seven backhoe trenches excavated during the course of this project were very successful. The one backhoe trench in Area 1 located an early-twentieth-century trash midden while the four trenches excavated in Area 2 uncovered two brick foundations and a very dense brick concentration and the two backhoe trenches in Area 4 uncovered a brick foundation and a trash midden. Based on these findings, mechanical stripping of the areas around Trenches 1, 2, and 4 was selected as the next phase of work.

It should be reiterated here that petro-chemical contaminants were found in Trenches 6 and 7. Coupled with the "polluted groundwater" found by Babson and Orser (1988:48) in Backhoe Test 2, it appeared that the soil contamination was spread over a fairly large portion of the project area. Interestingly, this contamination was absent from Trench 5.

When these investigations were conducted, it was unknown whether these petroleum products had entered the soil through leakage of the nearby storage tanks, fuel spills, or from some outside source. Nor was it known how harmful these contaminants were to humans. Although several archaeologically interesting features were encountered in Trenches 6 and 7, no further work was conducted in Area 4 to avoid the exposure of CEI's field crew to this potentially harmful environment.



Figure 41. Brick foundations of an interior wall of the Thibodaux Boiler Works in Trench 7 (15 May 1989).

Mechanical and Hand Stripping

There were several factors that prohibited the stripping of the entire project area during CEI's initial visit to the site. The most obvious limiting factors were the presence of standing structures on Lots 200, 201, 202, and 204 and the fact that the National Park Service had not yet acquired several parcels of land to be included in the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center. The operation of the Lafourche Parish Public Library in the Percy-Lobdell Building greatly limited the area amenable to large scale stripping in the western portion of the project area as destruction of the library's parking facilities would have greatly inconvenienced library patrons, both in eliminating parking places and in limiting their access to the library's entrance (which was then on the west side of the Percy-Lobdell Building). Portions of Lots 200 and 203 were eliminated from those areas amenable to stripping due to the presence of potentially harmful contaminants in the soil.

These impediments resulted in the stripping of five separate areas through the use of a bulldozer and two relatively small areas by hand (Figure 42). The areas that were stripped through the use of the bulldozer were done so in levels of approximately 2 cm. By stripping areas in thin levels, CEI's field crew was able to locate a number of features before they were irrevocably destroyed. All mechanical stripping operations were monitored by at least two

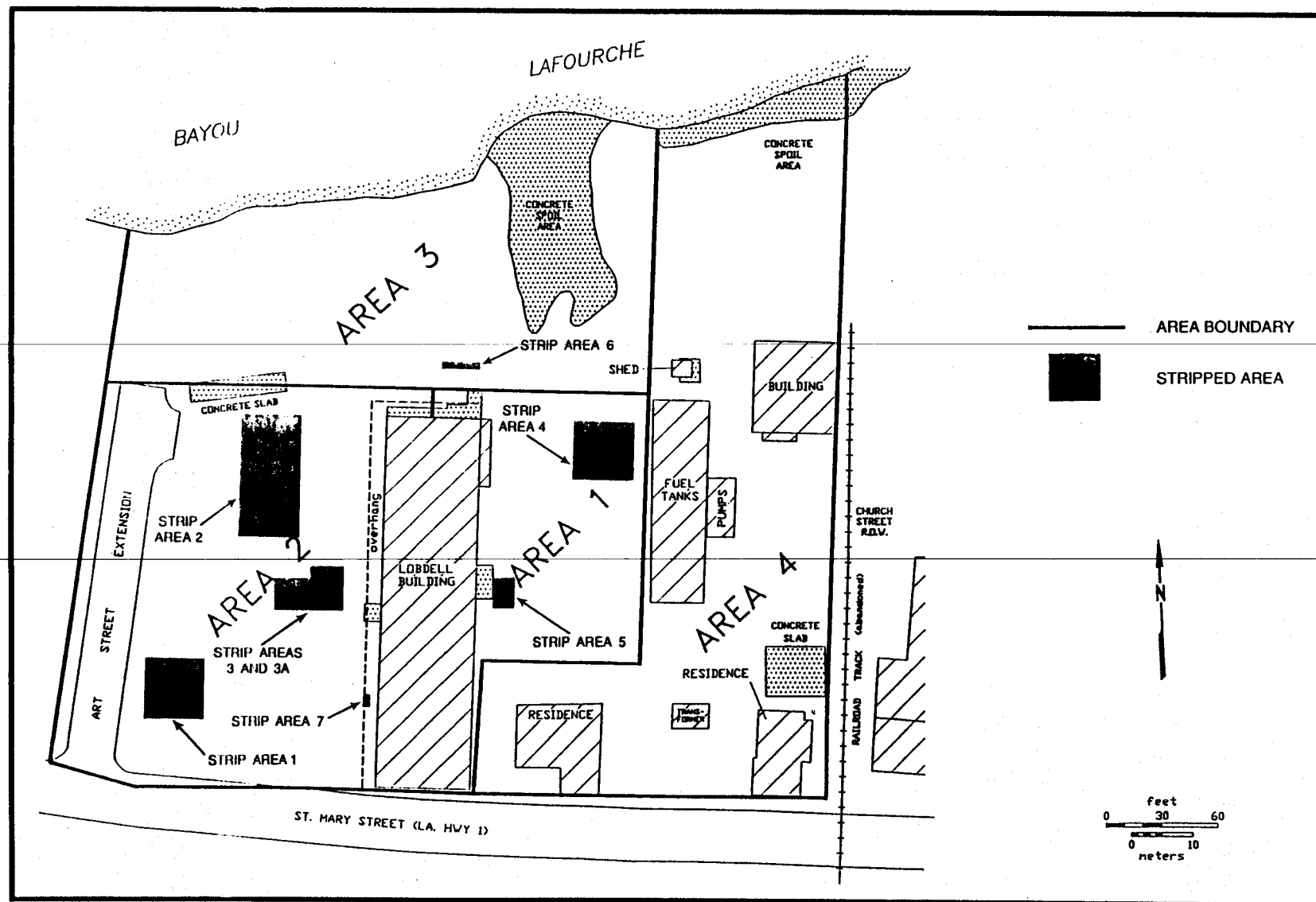


Figure 42. Map of the 1989 project area showing location of stripped areas.

members of the field crew. In addition to CEI's field crew, Mr. Philip Bourgeois, the bulldozer operator, watched for cultural material. Like his previous backhoe work, Mr. Bourgeois was often able to tell when the blade of his bulldozer came into contact with a buried object before any archaeological features could be visually recognized.

After each area was mechanically stripped, shovels, trowels, and brooms were used to further clean the stripped area prior to mapping. Those areas that were not mechanically stripped, Strip Areas 6 and 7, began with this stage of the stripping process. All artifacts uncovered by the bulldozer and by CEI's field crew during the cleaning process were grouped together and given the provenience of Strip Area "#", Backdirt. After each stripped area was cleaned, it was photographed and any uncovered features were accurately mapped. Artifacts recovered during this work was given the provenience of Strip Area "#", Surface. A total of 984 artifacts were collected in this manner during the stripping of the seven strip areas (Table 5). Like the backhoe trenches, the stripping operations were not conducted in the order of the area designations. Because of this, the discussion of the stripped areas do not follow numerical order. Each stripped area is discussed separately below.

Area 1

Two portions of Area 1 were mechanically stripped (see Figure 42). These areas were excavated in an attempt to locate the foundry depicted on the pre-1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps and described in the late-nineteenth-century legal documents as well as the possible sawmill foundation described by Babson and Orser (1988:50). Both stripped areas are discussed more fully below.

Strip Area 4

Strip Area 4 covered an area of 10 m² and was bound by the N00, E45, S10, and E35 grid lines (see Figure 42). This area was mechanically stripped in an effort to locate the remains of the Thibodaux Boiler Works. Mechanical stripping of this area was deemed to be the most appropriate method of excavation, as it was necessary to open a fairly large area to locate the foundry foundations. Backhoe trenching was not used in this area because it was feared that such an excavation would encounter the "polluted groundwater" first discovered by Babson and Orser (1988:48) in their excavation of Backhoe Test 2.

Stripping of this area had barely begun when a large brick foundation was uncovered in the eastern half of the stripped area. This foundation, which lay only 2 to 5 cmbs, was subsequently cleaned and mapped (Figure 43). While the exact nature of this foundation has not been determined, it was apparently the foundation for a boiler that was located in the foundry's "Pattern Shop" (see Figures 18-20). Two excavation units were dug in relation to this foundation and are more fully discussed in a later section of this report.

Stripping of the eastern portion of Strip Area 4 was halted when the brick foundation was discovered while stripping of the western half of Strip Area 4 continued to a depth of approximately 30 cmbs. At that depth a very dense layer of coal and coal cinders was encountered. This layer probably represents the remains of the coal piles depicted on the early Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps. Excavation of Strip Area 4 was halted at this depth so that contaminated soils would not be encountered there as they were only a short distance to the east during the excavation of Trench 7 and to the immediate south during Babson and Orser's excavation of Backhoe Test #2. Several lengthy railroad track rails and large pieces of metal, possibly from boilers, were uncovered immediately above the coal lense. These large objects, which were not retained for the collection, probably represent the circa 1920 dismantling of the foundry.

Table 5. Artifacts Recovered from the Seven Strip Areas of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	AREA 1			AREA 2			
	STRIP AREA 4 BACKDIRT	STRIP AREA 4 SURFACE	STRIP AREA 5 BACKDIRT	STRIP AREA 1 BACKDIRT	STRIP AREA 1 SURFACE	STRIP AREA 2 BACKDIRT	STRIP AREA 2 SURFACE
CERAMICS							
Coarse earthenware	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Redware	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yellowware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whiteware	21	1	0	18	3	40	0
Stoneware	110	1	0	3	3	22	1
Semi-porcelain	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
Porcelain	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Total	142	2	0	21	9	67	1
GLASS							
Blown	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Mold	3	12	1	1	0	8	2
Machine	24	4	0	2	0	5	0
Pressed	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Unidentified	105	12	5	38	1	110	35
Total	132	28	6	41	2	139	37
METAL							
Iron							
Nails							
Handmade	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Square	1	0	0	3	1	5	0
Wire	10	0	0	59	6	23	0
Railroad Spike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miscellaneous	32	0	0	8	1	19	10
Aluminum	1	0	0	29	0	0	0
Brass	9	0	0	2	0	0	0
White metal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	53	0	0	102	10	49	10
FAUNA							
Bone	16	0	5	6	2	9	1
Shell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Button	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	16	0	5	6	2	10	1
LEATHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLATE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PLASTIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUBBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LINOLEUM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
GRAPHITE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	344	30	11	172	23	265	49

continued

Table 5. concluded.

	AREA 2			AREA 3	TOTAL
	STRIP AREA 3 BACKDIRT	STRIP AREA 3A BACKDIRT	STRIP AREA 7 BACKDIRT	STRIP AREA 6 BACKDIRT	
CERAMICS					
Coarse earthenware	0	0	0	0	2
Redware	0	0	0	0	1
Yellowware	0	2	0	0	2
Whiteware	11	3	0	0	97
Stoneware	1	3	1	0	145
Semi-porcelain	1	0	0	0	9
Porcelain	0	0	1	0	9
Total	13	8	2	0	265
GLASS					
Blown	0	0	0	0	8
Mold	0	0	0	0	27
Machine	0	1	0	3	39
Pressed	0	0	1	0	10
Unidentified	2	13	2	2	325
Total	2	14	3	5	409
METAL					
Iron					
Nails					
Handmade	0	0	0	0	2
Square	0	0	0	1	11
Wire	8	7	2	0	115
Railroad Spike	0	0	0	1	1
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous	1	2	3	2	78
Aluminum	0	7	0	2	39
Brass	1	0	0	0	12
White metal	0	0	0	0	1
Tin	0	0	0	0	1
Total	10	16	5	6	261
FAUNA					
Bone	1	1	0	0	41
Shell	1	0	0	0	1
Button	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	0	0	43
LEATHER	1	0	0	0	1
SLATE	0	0	0	0	1
PLASTIC	0	0	0	1	1
RUBBER	0	0	0	1	1
LINOLEUM	0	0	0	0	1
GRAPHITE	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	28	39	10	13	984

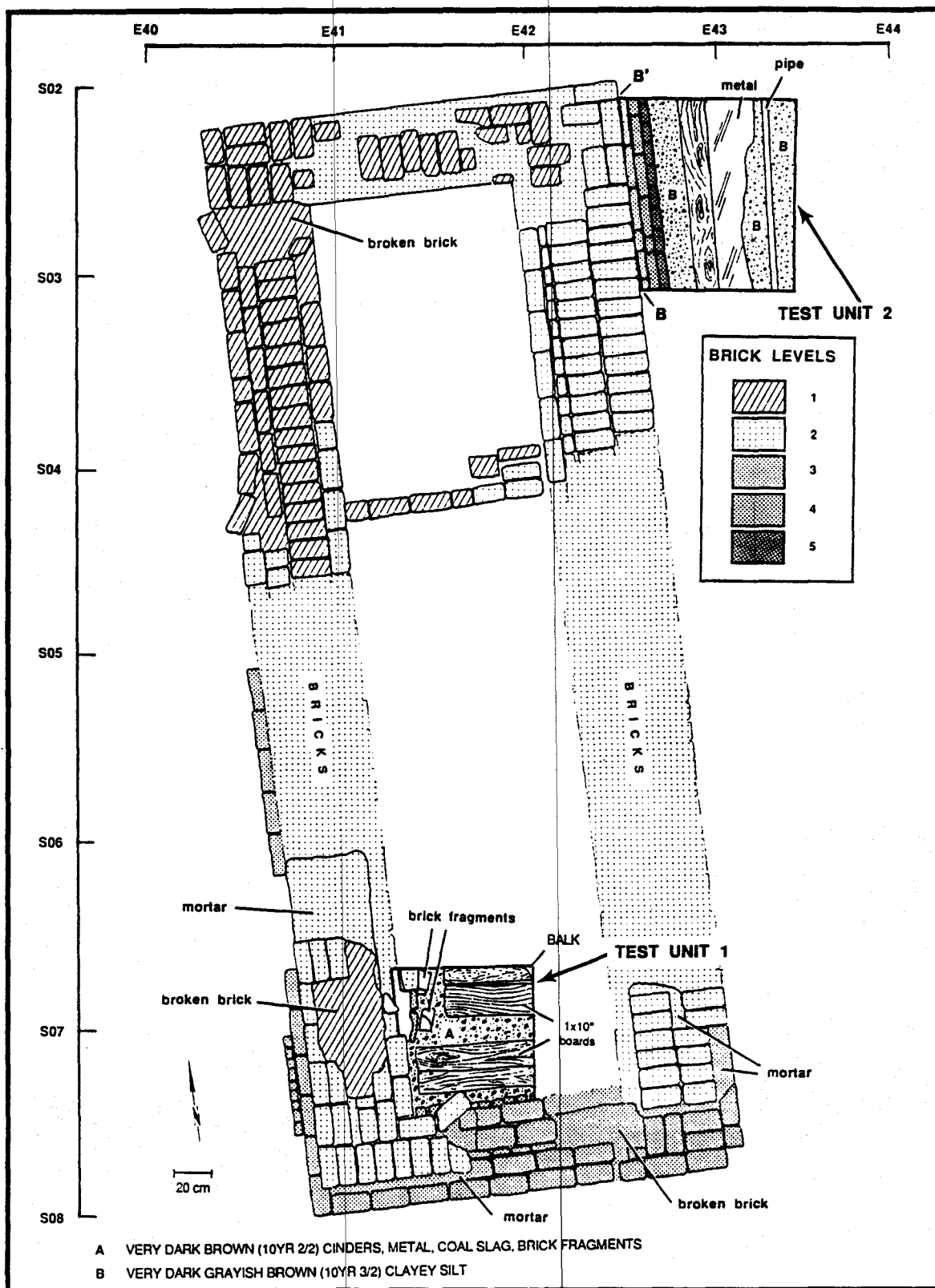


Figure 43. Plan view of the Thibodeaux Boiler Works boiler foundation. Note placement of excavation units.

The 30 cm of soil that was removed from above the circa 1905 coal pile in the western half of Strip Area 4 contained a variety of artifacts, of which 344 were recovered from the backdirt (see Table 5). Interestingly, 142 of these artifacts were ceramic sherds, of which 94 were Bristol slip-glazed stoneware sherds. The 94 Bristol slip-glazed stoneware sherds combined with the other 16 stoneware sherds above the coal lense suggests that this area was used as a disposal area by the Percy-Lobdell Company after they acquired Lot 203 in 1920 (see Chapter 4). This date is in part supported by the 22 shards of an Owens Machine-made Milk of Magnesia bottle and two other machine-made bottles recovered from this area. Also recovered were ten wire-cut nails, suggesting a post 1900 date of deposition. Two shards of molded bottles and a square nail, however, suggest that some earlier material may have been redeposited in this area, possibly during the removal of the foundry or renovation of the Percy-Lobdell Building. These earlier types of artifacts, however, may not have entered the archaeological record until after 1905 as molded bottles were produced well into the twentieth century and square nails may have been used into the early-twentieth century.

Interestingly, 30 artifacts collected during the cleaning of this strip area were located adjacent to the southwest corner of the brick foundation (see Table 5 and Figure 43). Of these 30 artifacts, four were complete brandy or whiskey flasks of molded lipping-tooled manufacture. In addition to these four complete vessels, fragments of four molded lipping-tooled whiskey flasks and one machine-made whiskey flask were recovered from this small area. These nine whiskey flasks were found in an area that would have been between the brick boiler foundation and the exterior wall of the foundry (see Figure 18). Apparently, one or more employees at the foundry imbibed in spirits while at work and used this out-of-the-way area to stash their empty bottles. The presence of both molded and machine-made flasks suggests that this practice probably occurred during the early 1910s. Because these manufacturing techniques overlapped by over a decade, it is not possible to state with any certainty how long this practice continued.

Although the stripping activities had located the boiler foundation of the boiler works, more information was needed about the construction of the boiler foundation and the rest of the building in general. Hence, two excavation units were dug, one inside the foundation and one on the "Pattern Shop" side of the foundation. Both units are discussed below.

Strip Area 5

Strip Area 5 was excavated in an attempt to locate the possible brick foundation or floor reported by Babson and Orser (1988:49, 50). This strip area, measuring only 3 by 5 m, could not be expanded because of the presence of an underground drain line, underground electrical line, and chain-link fence (Figure 44). As the historical information indicated that the sawmill was located on Lot 204, Strip Area 5 was excavated as close to the Percy-Lobdell Building as practicable to increase the odds of locating the foundation. One feature was encountered during the stripping of this area, an asphalt access road. This asphalt road presumably extends from St. Mary Street to the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building and possibly beyond. While this asphalt drive could not possibly have been mis-identified as a brick structure by Babson and Orser's informant, the location of the brick feature and the hard surface encountered by Babson and Orser during probing should have been within Strip Area 5. It is quite probable that Babson and Orser's informant was mistaken about the exact location of the brick feature. The asphalt drive uncovered in Strip Area 5 was undoubtedly the hard surface encountered by Babson and Orser in 1988.

The asphalt drive was located 23 to 25 cmbs in the western half of Strip Area 5 (Figure 44). Only 11 artifacts were recovered from this strip area (see Table 5), primarily from its eastern portions. The most interesting of these was a partial "Pabst" beer bottle manufactured by William Franzen & Son between 1900 and 1929 (Toulouse 1972:536).

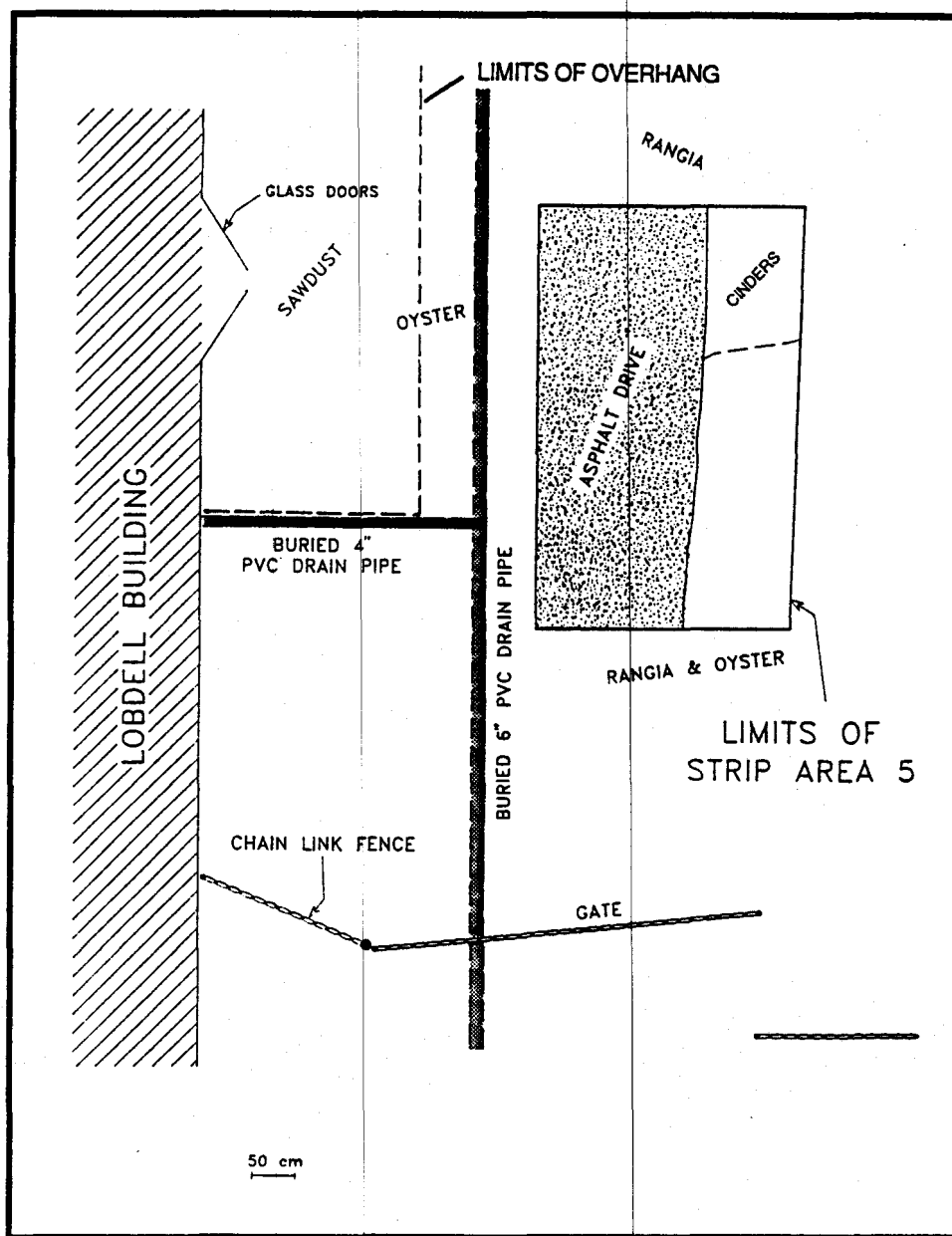


Figure 44. Plan view of Strip Area 5. Note abandoned asphalt drive.

recovered from the edge of the drive. Because this drive was laid after 1901, used well into the twentieth century, and could not be easily removed, no further archaeological work was conducted in this area.

Area 2

The three areas that were stripped in Area 2 were stripped in an effort to locate the foundation remains of the bakery/dwelling, the remains of the Anderson dwelling, and the possible brick foundation located by Babson and Orser (1988). A description of each of these stripped areas follow.



Figure 45. The concrete foundations of the circa 1910 stables/warehouse/wine bottling plant in Strip Area 1-Feature 1 (8 May 1989). These large foundations were pushed into a large refuse pit in about 1972. View is to the north.

Strip Area 1

Strip Area 1 was excavated between the S40, W25, S50, and W35 grid lines (see Figure 42). This strip area was placed over Trenches 1 and 2 and Auger Tests 42 through 47 in an attempt to locate the brick foundation of the bakery/dwelling. Although the bakery/dwelling extended beyond the limits of Strip Area 1, the excavation could not be enlarged because of the exit to the library parking lot blocked expansion to the east while the fence prevented additional excavations to the south. Excavations to the west were blocked by Art Street and a recently installed storm drain line (see Figure 2).

Strip Area 1 was mechanically stripped to a depth of only 25 to 30 cmbs as the area was so congested with features (Figures 45, 46, 47) that it soon became impossible to maneuver the bulldozer. After the area was cleaned by shovels, a portion of the intrusive pit first located in Trench 2 was excavated by shovel. This modern feature, which was earlier designated as Trench 2-Feature 1, was partially shoveled out to a maximum depth of 75 cmbs and redesignated Strip Area 1-Feature 1. The primary contents of this pit, which was apparently excavated in the mid-1970s (see Trench 2 discussion), were concrete foundations from the

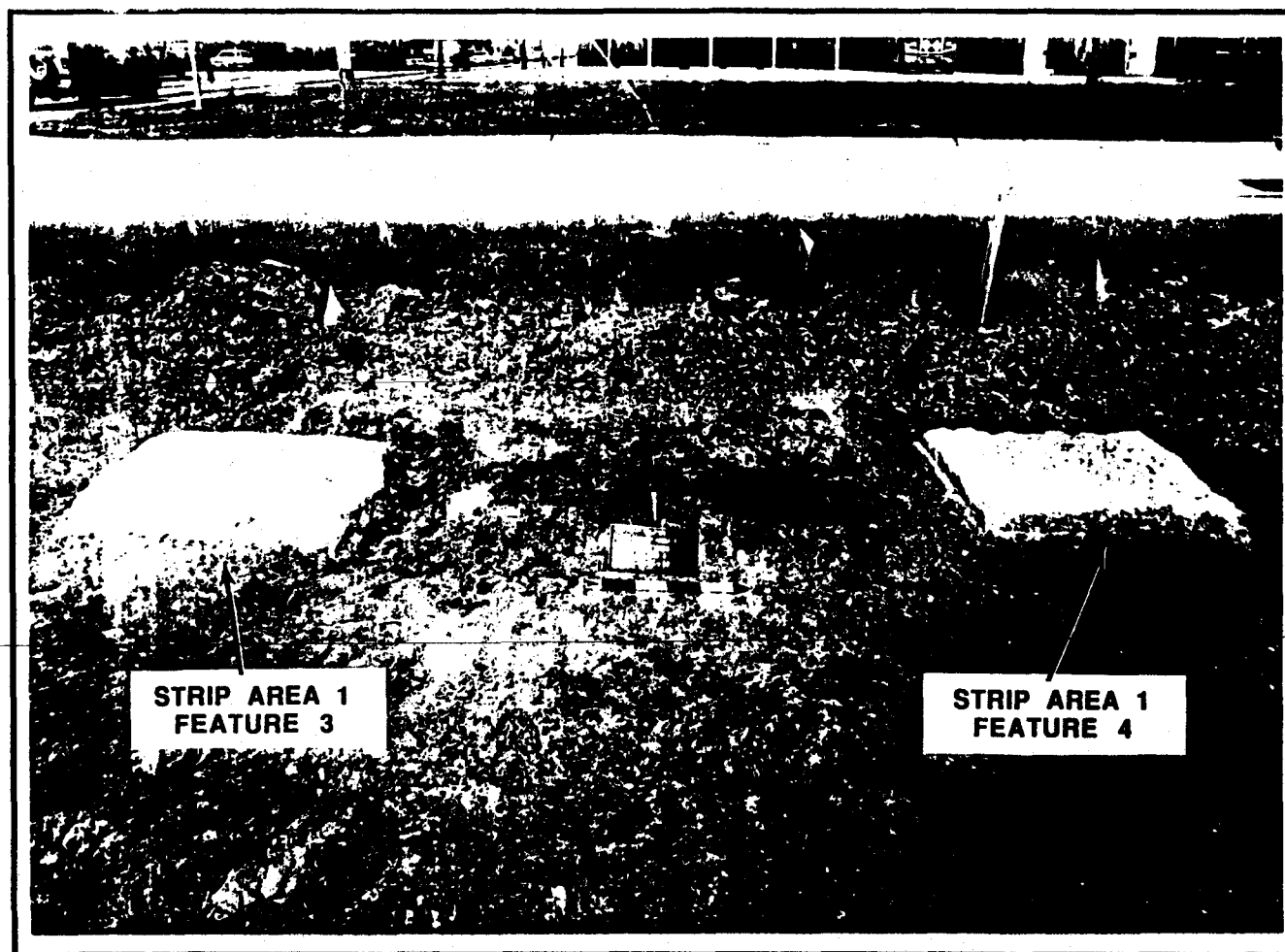


Figure 46. Strip Area 1-Features 3 and 4, in situ concrete foundations of the stables constructed in circa 1910 (8 May 1989). The stables building was removed in circa 1972 after serving as a warehouse and wine bottling plant. View is to the west.

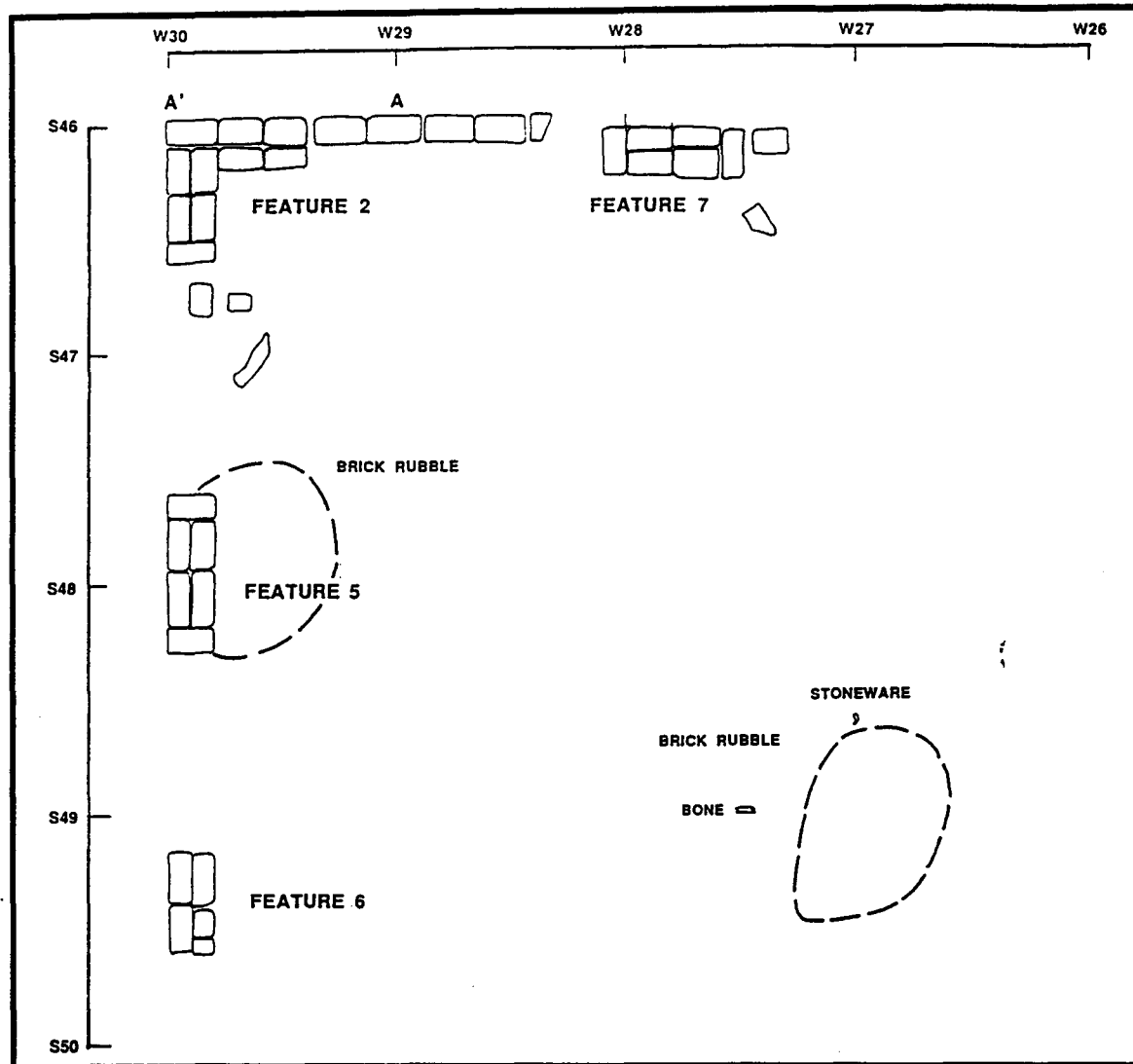


Figure 47. Plan view of Strip Area 1-Features 2, 5, 6, and 7. In situ brick piers of the late-nineteenth century to circa 1905 bakery/dwelling.

circa 1910 stables (see Figure 45) and thousands of aluminum wine bottle caps. As it was impossible to save all of these caps, a sample of 29 were retained for the artifact collection. While little information was found about the spatial extent of this pit, some idea of its size can be ascertained by the size and quantity of concrete foundations that were thrown into it (see Figure 45). Because the pit was encountered in the northern portion of Strip Area 1, in Trench 3, Strip Area 3 (see below), and in the southern fringe of Strip Area 2 (see below), it is obvious that this pit covered virtually the entire area that the stables had occupied. Because of this, no further work was conducted in the stables area.

Two concrete foundations were found in situ within Strip Area 1 and given the designation Strip Area 1-Features 3 and 4 (see Figure 46). Strip Area 1-Feature 3, the northernmost foundation, had a surface area measuring 88 by 85 cm and was centered at S43.52W34.22. The second foundation measured 94 by 106 cm and was centered at S47.38W34.30. Although the height of these foundations was not ascertained, similar ones in

the pit to their immediate north were over 60 cm high. The two *in situ* foundations would have composed part of the western wall of the stable that was erected at this location in about 1910. Because these features could offer little additional information, no further work in relation to these two foundations was conducted.

Strip Area 1-Features 2, 5, 6, and 7 were all related to the construction of the bakery. Although, these four features (see Figure 47) appear to comprise the wall foundation of the northern and western walls of the "oven" depicted on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 16), the dimensions of the structures do not correlate. This lack of correlation is most likely due to apparent distortion of the 1898 map. These foundations are believed to represent the main part of the structure which was still standing in 1907 (see Figure 18). An excavation unit was later placed on the outside edge of the corner foundation of this structure (see below).

A total of 172 artifacts were recovered during the stripping of Area 1 and another 23 were recovered from the stripped area's surface after it had been cleaned. As these artifacts were recovered from so close to the surface and from the 1970s intrusive pit, they are not likely from undisturbed contexts. Interestingly, 71 of the total 195 artifacts were nails, most of which were wire-cut. As these wire-cut nails were recovered from the pit area (Strip Area 1-Feature 1), they are probably associated with the stables that occupied the site from about 1910 to 1970. This seems to be supported by the large size of the nails, 40 of which were 20d or larger. The ceramics recovered from this area consisted primarily of plain whiteware. One sherd of a flow-blue, decorated whiteware soup plate and one sherd of transfer-printed, blue whiteware vessel were recovered from the backdirt of this strip area. Although both of these decorations were common during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, they are believed to have been redeposited in the 1970s trash pit. None of the other artifacts recovered from the backdirt of this area are noteworthy.

Strip Area 2

Strip Area 2, an area of 10 x 20 m, was excavated in an attempt to locate additional remains of the 1847 Anderson dwelling (see Figure 42). This strip area was excavated over Trench 4, between the N00, W10, S20, and W20 grid lines. The shell parking lot of the Lafourche Parish Public Library made it very difficult to strip this area (Figure 48). Stripping within this area was somewhat limited by the presence of a 3-in diameter water pipe running north-south at about W17.

At a depth of approximately 50 cmbs, the first course of the house's foundation was uncovered between S11W16 and S12W16 (Figure 49). Stripping continued in this area until all of the remaining foundation between the W13 and W17 grid lines was uncovered. The area between the W10 and W13 grid lines was not mechanically removed, so an excavation unit could be placed over the top of the foundation to better ascertain the stratigraphy of the area in relation to the foundation.

A total of 314 artifacts were recovered during the stripping of Strip Area 2 (see Table 5). While it was impossible to discern any disturbances in soil color or texture, the missing portion of the west wall foundation and the presence of several "Budweiser" beer cans and window screen immediately adjacent to the southern portion of the foundation indicated that this area was disturbed in the relatively recent past. In addition to the "Budweiser" beer cans, which literally floated off after a severe rain storm on 11 May 1989, several machine-made glass vessels, including a 1974 Fanta Orange bottle, were also found immediately above the brick foundation. The presence of these artifacts suggest that much of this area was disturbed to at least 50 cmbs during the demolition of the stable/warehouse/winery in circa 1972 and possibly later as well. The artifacts recovered from this stripping activity are not



Figure 48. Stripping of Strip Area 2, Strip Area 1 is in the background (6 May 1989). View is to the southwest.

particularly noteworthy as they were primarily recovered from disturbed contexts. It should be noted, however, that a handful of the artifacts indicate some nineteenth-century occupation.

Those artifacts that do deserve some mention include a "Giant Reflex" spark plug with a patent date of 18 January 1910. This early spark plug probably represents one of the earlier internal combustion engines in Thibodaux. Also of interest were 12 sherds of a late-nineteenth century salt-glazed stoneware bottle with "Amsterdam" impressed near the base. Another artifact of note was a child's white enameled-tin chamber pot was recovered from the backdirt of the stripped area. Three glass vessels recovered from Strip Area 2 were also of some interest. One of these was an olive-colored, molded and lipping tooled bottle with a crown lip. This complete vessel, which probably dates 1895-1915, is an unusual color for this type of bottle and its function is unknown. Two complete molded medicine vials were recovered from this area as well. All three of these glass artifacts may date prior to the construction of the stables in about 1910.

Two excavation units were subsequently placed over the house foundation because it was necessary to determine the method of construction of this foundation. One of these was excavated over the north wall foundation, and the other over the fireplace-like foundation. Both excavation units are discussed below.

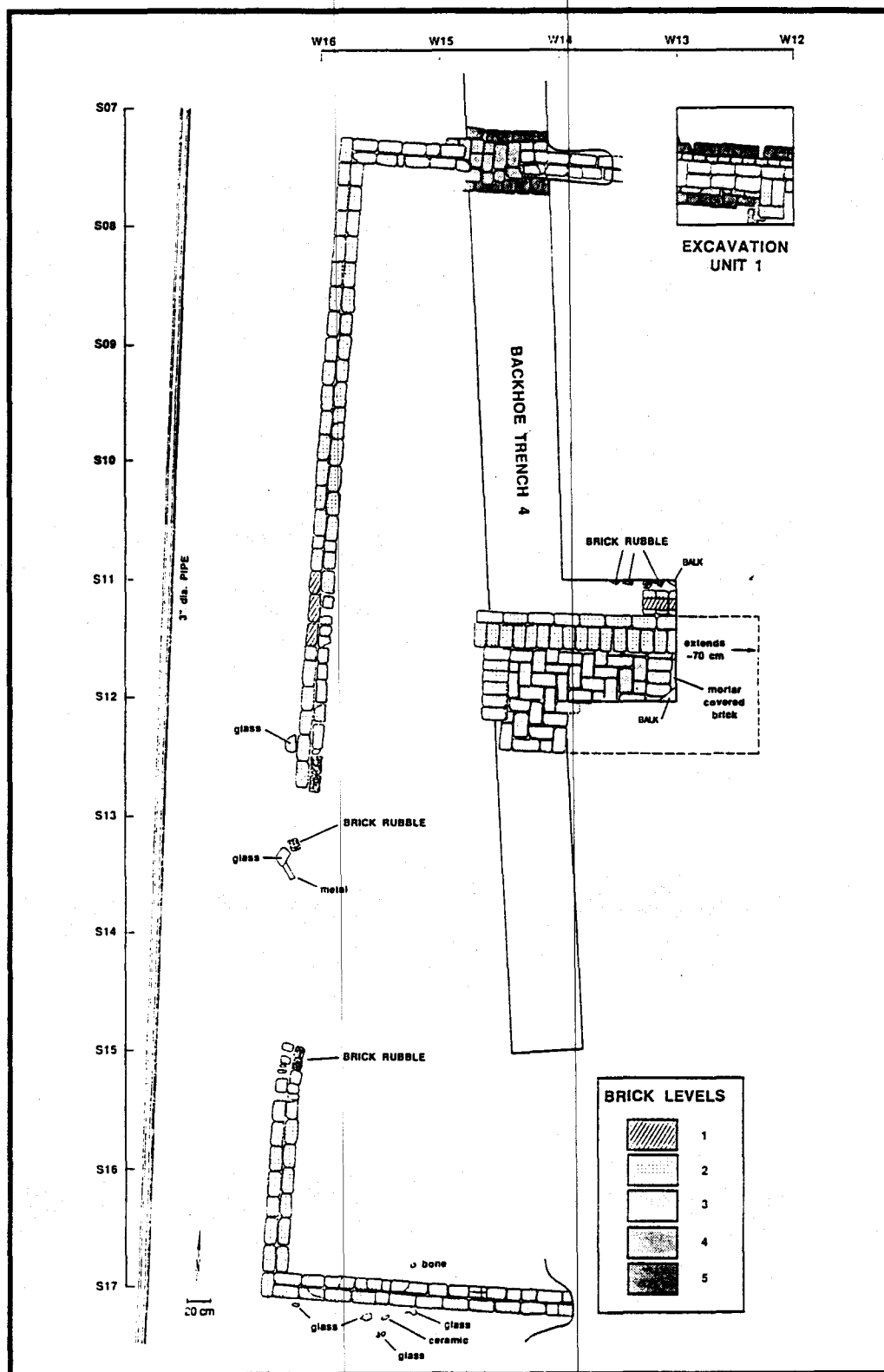


Figure 49. Plan view of the brick foundations of the 1847 George Anderson dwelling in Strip Area 2.

Strip Areas 3 and 3A

Strip Area 3 was a mechanically stripped area excavated between the S25, W03, S32, and W08 grid lines (see Figure 42). This 5-by-7-m area was stripped in an effort to relocate the possible brick foundation uncovered by Babson and Orser (1988:48) in the eastern part of Backhoe Test 3. Babson and Orser (1988:77) had recommended that this area be stripped to a depth of 36 cmbs to test this possible foundation and a midden which they believed represented privy fill.

Like Strip Area 2, this area was very difficult to strip due to soil compaction. Because this work area was located immediately in front of the main entrance to the library, it was conducted on a Sunday, the only day the library was closed. So as not to inconvenience library patrons, this area was excavated, recorded, collected, and backfilled on the same day. While Babson and Orser had encountered the possible brick foundation about 36 cmbs, no foundation was discovered at this depth in Strip Area 3. A concrete slab was encountered only 7 cmbs in the northwestern corner of this strip area, and a dense concentration of brick rubble at a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 50).

When these excavations were conducted, this brick concentration was not believed to be the feature encountered by Babson and Orser in 1988. Further cleaning of the edges of Strip Area 3 uncovered another cluster of bricks at 34 cmbs between S30 and S31 in the west wall of the stripped area (Figure 50). Unfortunately, it was not possible to extend the stripped area at that time as it had to be immediately backfilled to be prepared for the library's opening the following day.

Three weeks after Strip Area 3 was excavated, an additional 5-by-8-m area was opened adjacent to the western edge of the previously stripped area. This area was designated as Strip Area 3A (see Figure 42) and was bound by the S27, W08, S32, and W14 grid lines. This extension was excavated to determine whether the brick located along the west wall of Strip Area 3 was the foundation encountered by Babson and Orser. Although Strip Area 3A relocated the brick in question, it was found that this was another concentration of brick rubble, albeit much smaller than that found in Strip Area 3.

This small cluster of brick rubble had obviously been located by Babson and Orser, as the outline of their trench was clearly visible to its immediate west, between S30.05 and S30.70 m. This fits well with the description of Babson and Orser's work, for they skipped over this feature during their backhoe trench work and restarted on its western edge. Because this brick cluster was located at the same depth as their possible brick feature and was adjacent to their trench, there is little question that this concentration of brick rubble represents Babson and Orser's possible foundation. This brick rubble, and that located in Strip Area 3, was probably related to the construction of the nearby Percy-Lobdell Building in 1905. No attempt was made to penetrate this brick rubble for fear of further inconveniencing library patrons and damaging the Percy-Lobdell Building structure.

In addition to the concrete slab and two clusters brick rubble, another concrete foundation of the old stable was located at a depth of 20 cmbs. This 1 m² foundation was centered about grid point S29.10W08.05. It was also discovered that the 1970s pit located in Trenches 2 and 3 and Strip Areas 1 and 2 extended into Strip Area 3A as well. This disturbance began about 1 m west of the concrete foundation. The most obvious indicators of this intrusive pit were several large pieces of concrete that were in an obviously disturbed position and the presence of several hundred aluminum wine bottle caps from the wine bottling plant.

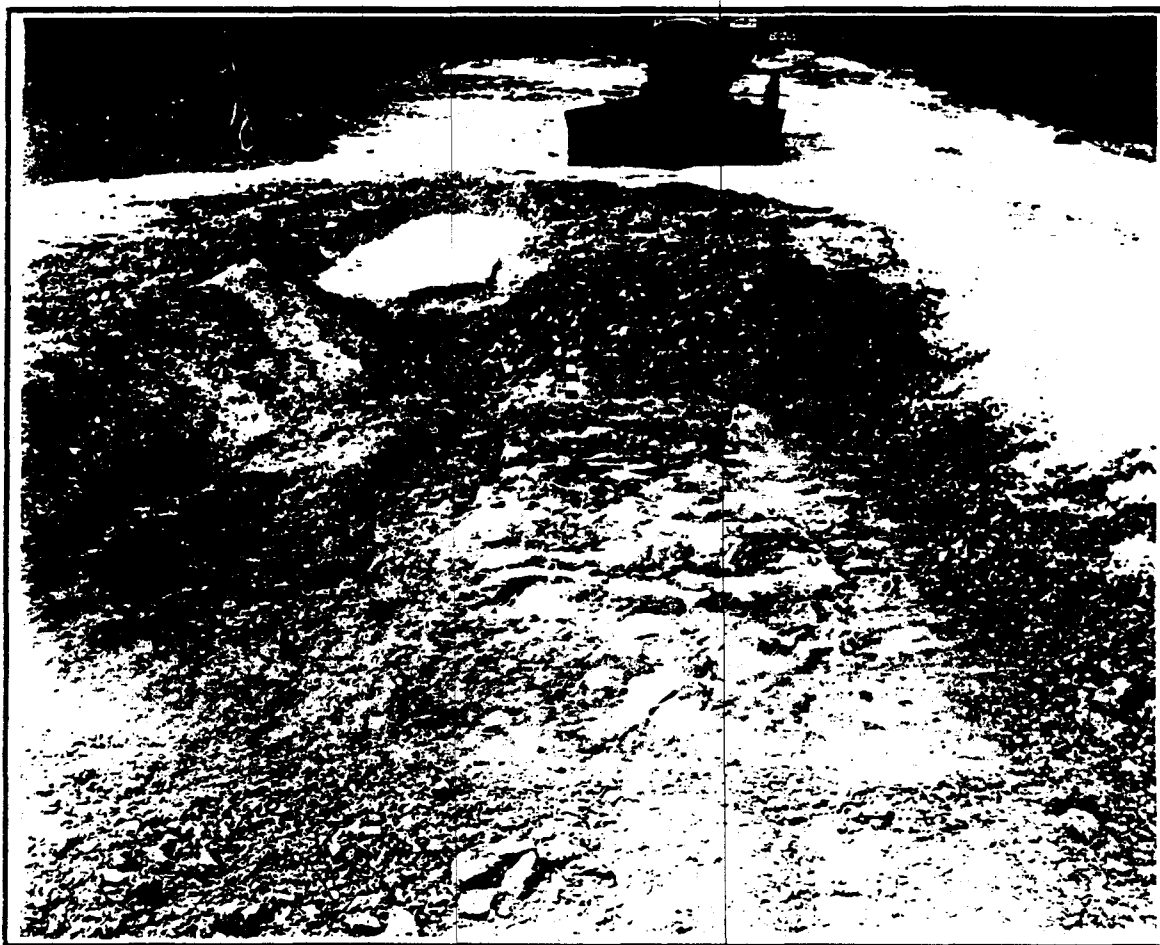


Figure 50. Strip Area 3 after the completion of stripping (7 May 1989). Note the concrete slab near the ground surface and the brick rubble related to the 1905 construction of the Percy-Lobdell Building. View is to the north.

Only 28 artifacts were recovered from Strip Area 3 and only 39 from Strip Area 3A. As with the previous stripped areas, the material recovered from the backdirt provided little information. Most of the artifacts recovered from Strip Areas 3 and 3A are typical of a post-1900 assemblage and consist primarily of plain whiteware and wire-cut nails. Because most of these artifacts were recovered from a known disturbed context, they are not discussed further.

No further work was planned in this area for a variety of reasons: the compacted nature of the soil, making hand-excavation difficult at best; the potential for damage by mechanical excavation to the Percy-Lobdell Building; the lack of artifacts; the degree of disturbance wrought by the circa 1972 trash pit; the inconvenience of excavations immediately in front of the entrance to the public library to library patrons; and the lack of noteworthy features uncovered by the stripping of the area. However, a very rich turn-of-the-twentieth century midden was encountered in this area during site preparation for construction in the winter of 1989 (see below). Subsequent investigation of this midden revealed the remains of a circa 1850 privy immediately south of Strip Area 3. The upper portions of the privy were destroyed around the turn of the century, probably about the time the Percy-Lobdell Building was constructed. As a result of this disturbance, much of the material from the privy was spread about the circa 1905 land surface and mixed with other early-twentieth century cultural

material. The cultural lense believed by Babson and Orser to represent privy fill was most likely the post 1905 midden and not the redeposited privy fill as there was no separate clearly defined midden associated with that fill.

Strip Area 7

Strip Area 7, measuring only 1 by 2 m, was excavated by hand after a small brick feature was discovered immediately below a thin layer of shingles adjacent to the Percy-Lobdell Building (see Figure 42). It was not necessary to use the bulldozer to strip the area because this feature was located so close to the ground surface. After this area was cleared of shingles and *Rangia cuneata* from the parking lot, it became readily apparent that this feature represented a brick storm drain (Figure 51).



Figure 51. Strip Area 7-Feature 1, a brick storm drain probably constructed when the Percy-Lobdell Building was erected in 1905 (26 May 1989). View is to the north.

The first 20 cm of the contents of this storm drain was excavated and found to contain coarse sand, bricks, brick fragments, and shingles. Only ten artifacts (see Table 5), all of which were of very recent manufacture, were recovered from this feature. The bricks used in the construction of the storm drain were similar to those used in the construction of the Percy-Lobdell Building, indicating that the drain was most likely constructed when the building was erected in 1905. The sand, brick, and shingles removed from the storm drain probably represent fill put into the drain when the building was renovated in 1986.

No further archaeological work was conducted in this area because the construction of the 1905 storm drain itself would not have provided much useful information concerning the site's usage. Furthermore, the apparent filling of the drain in 1986 would not have provided useful data concerning the site's usage.

Area 3

Although no plans were made to conduct additional archaeological work in Area 3 following the completion of the auger testing program, several bricks were discovered near the surface of the levee/railroad bed near N09W17. The presence of these bricks, which appeared to be part of an intact feature when they were initially discovered, required further examination in this area.

Strip Area 6

Like Strip Area 7, the bulldozer was not needed to mechanically strip this area for the brick feature was located so close to the ground surface. All excavation in this area, measuring 1-by-6 m, was conducted by hand (see Figure 42). After this area was cleared, it became obvious that these bricks formed part of the foundation (Figure 52) of the small warehouse that was once stood at this location. As part of this foundation was quite substantial and was in the approximate location of the 65-ft-tall, iron-clad elevator depicted on the 1916, 1927, and 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (see Figures 20-22), this brick feature is undoubtedly related to that structure. This extensive foundation was subsequently removed from the site during site preparation activities.

Although it is known that this elevator was constructed between 1912 and 1916, its date of its removal remains unknown. As noted above, the elevator was still standing in 1932 and may not have been removed until after the 1950s. All of the 13 artifacts recovered from this strip area were relatively modern and it was not feasible to conduct excavations through the levee/railroad bed. Hence, no further archaeological work was planned for this area.

Area 4

No mechanical stripping was conducted in Area 4. As noted in the previous discussions, much of this area had been contaminated by petro-chemicals, probably during the early- to mid- twentieth century. Because the degree of contamination could not be ascertained and the health hazard potential was unknown, the safety of CEI's field crew could not be guaranteed. Because the archaeological potential of this area was far outweighed by the safety of the field crew, no additional work was conducted in this area.

Results of Mechanical and Hand Stripping

Seven areas, totaling 488 m², were stripped using both mechanical and hand excavation techniques. While a number of features were located during these stripping operations, it was not possible, in general, to accurately relate these features to the artifacts recovered during this

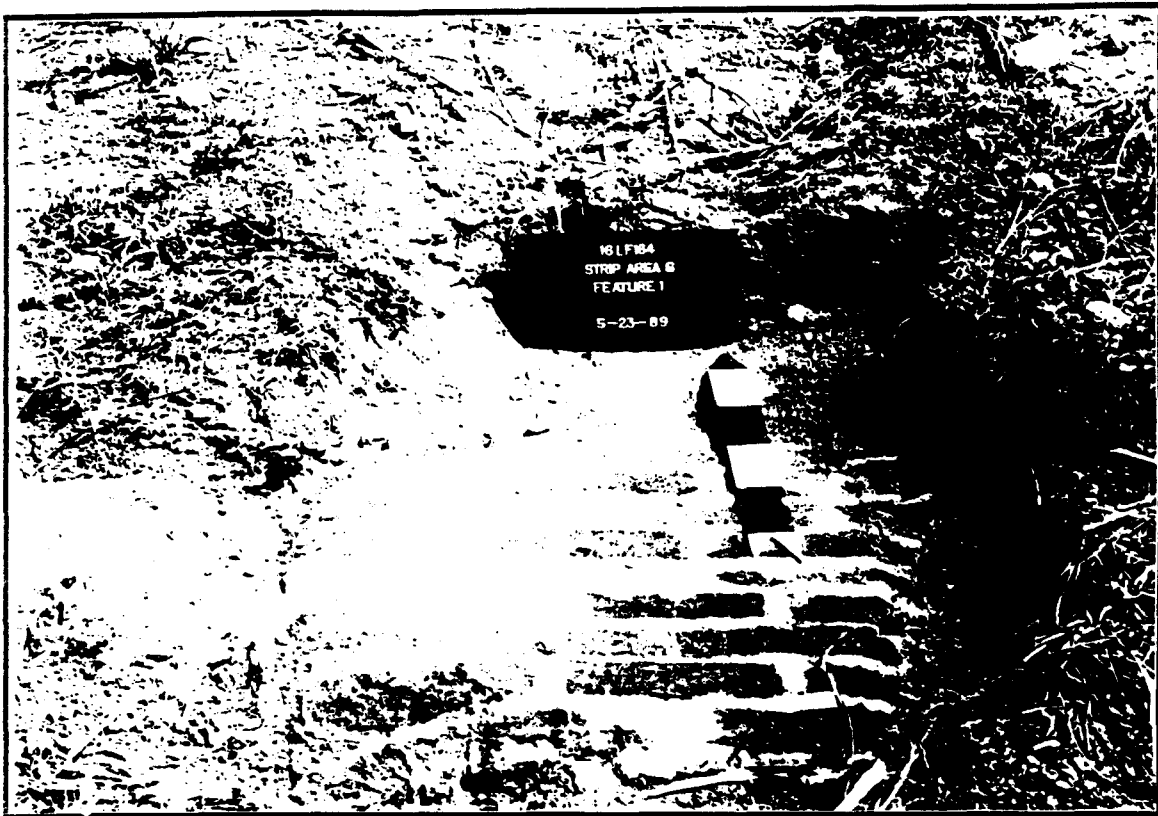


Figure 52. Strip Area 6-Feature 1, part of the brick foundation of the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., warehouse and elevator (23 May 1989). View is to the north.

recovered during this phase of work. In Area 1, only two areas were mechanically stripped, revealing the remains of a boiler foundation from the circa 1872 to 1920 foundry and a circa 1901 to 1960 asphalt access road. The four stripped areas of Area 2 uncovered the remains of four structures: the pre-1898 to circa 1910 bakery/dwelling, the 1847 to circa 1910 Anderson dwelling, the circa 1910 to circa 1972 stable/warehouse/wine bottling plant, and the 1905 to 1986 brick storm drain. In addition to these four structural foundations, a concentration of brick debris related to the construction of the Percy-Lobdell Building was discovered near the entrance to that structure as was a concrete slab that was probably related to the operation of the wine bottling plant. A small strip area in Area 3 located the foundation of the 65-ft tall grain elevator that stood to the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building between about 1914 and the mid-1970s.

While several of these features did not warrant further investigation, most notably the stables/warehouse/wine bottling plant and the asphalt road, the remainder were of some archaeological interest. Those that were of interest consisted of the foundry, the bakery/dwelling, and the Anderson dwelling. Because these structures were of some archaeological interest, each was further examined through the use of test units (see below).

Test Units

A total of six test units were excavated during the course of this project. Five were excavated in order to obtain more information on the construction of the various foundations located by the auger tests, backhoe trenches, and stripping operations. The sixth test unit was

excavated in an effort to gain more data from the circa 1914 trash midden found in the southern portion of Lot 203 during the excavation of Trench 5.

The southeast corner of each test unit was used as the datum point for that unit. Excavation was conducted in natural stratigraphic layers and all soil was screened through a 1/4-in-mesh hard screen. Numerous photographs and floor plan drawings were made of each unit during the course of the excavations. The excavation of each test unit continued until sterile soil was reached, after which photographs were made and figures drawn of pertinent wall profiles and test unit floors. All vertical measurements are provided in centimeters below the original ground surface. Each test unit is discussed separately below.

Area 1

Three test units were excavated in Area 1. The first of these units was excavated in Trench 5-Feature 1 to test an early-twentieth-century trash midden. The two remaining test units were excavated in an attempt to gather additional information on the construction and use of the boiler foundation in Strip Area 4.

Trench 5

During the excavation of Trench 5, a trash midden thought to date circa 1914 was encountered at about 40 cmbs. This midden was most likely deposited between the late 1880s and about 1930, during the occupation of the nearby Hogan house. One test unit was excavated to test this feature.

Trench 5-Test Unit 1

One 67-by-100-cm test unit was excavated within Trench 5 (see Figure 36). This pit, which was located between S25.5 and S26.5, was excavated to test the early-twentieth-century trash midden and underlying mid-nineteenth-century material located during the excavation of Trench 5. The datum point of Trench 5-Test Unit 1 was S26.5E40. Prior to the initiation of the excavation of the test unit, the overburden of the trash midden was removed with a backhoe. This overburden consisted of a surface layer of 3 to 6 cm of *Rangia cuneata* intermixed with lesser amounts of oyster shells and small pebbles. This surface layer is presumed to be the redeposited remnants of the access road to the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building and to the foundry, later the gasoline bulk storage plant. The second and last stratum of the overburden consisted of 36 to 42 cm of a dark gray (10 YR 4/1), clayey silt with oyster, *Rangia cuneata*, small pebbles, metal, and charcoal. This stratum was apparently disturbed during and after the removal of the Hogan dwelling in about 1930.

The trash midden, Trench 5-Feature 1, was encountered at a depth of 39 cmbs at S25.5 E40. The surface of this feature, which dipped down to a depth of 48 cmbs at S26.5E40, was excavated in two levels: 39 to 50 cmbs and 50 cmbs to the feature's greatest depth at 83 cmbs. While this feature was excavated in two levels, there were no visible divisions within it. In fact, there were a number of ceramic and glass cross mends between the two excavated levels of this feature. A total of 1,142 artifacts were recovered from the two levels of this feature and another 24 were recovered from the north wall of the test unit within the limits of Trench 5-Feature 1 (Table 6).

Of the 244 ceramic sherds recovered from Trench 5-Feature 1, 85.25% were whiteware (n=208) and 9.84% were porcelain or bisque (n=24). The remaining 12 ceramics sherds consisted of 11 pieces of stoneware and one kaolin marble. The vast majority of the whiteware sherds were ivory tinted (n=168), of which 23 were polychrome decalcomania decorated

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from Trench 5-Test Unit 1, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	FEATURE 1 LEVEL 1	FEATURE 1 LEVEL 2	BELOW FEATURE 1	FEATURE 1 NORTH WALL	TOTAL
CERAMICS					
Yellowware	0	0	1	0	1
Creamware	0	0	1	0	1
Pearlware	0	0	1	0	1
Whiteware	151	48	0	9	208
Stoneware	6	2	0	3	11
Porcelain	9	11	1	0	21
Bisque	4	0	0	0	4
Kaolin	1	0	0	0	1
Total	171	61	4	12	248
GLASS					
Molded	23	12	0	0	35
Machine	15	4	0	0	19
Unidentified	223	142	2	9	376
Total	261	158	2	9	430
METAL					
Iron					
Nails					
Handmade	0	0	1	0	1
Square	0	0	1	0	1
Wire-cut	1	0	0	0	1
Unidentified	8	24	3	1	36
Miscellaneous	176	129	15	1	321
Aluminum	1	0	0	0	1
Brass	8	4	0	0	12
Copper	0	1	0	0	1
Total	194	158	20	2	374
FAUNA					
Bone	63	43	1	1	108
Oyster	2	0	0	0	2
Total	65	43	1	1	110
COAL	11	10	1	0	22
PLASTIC	1	0	0	0	1
BRICK	6	1	0	0	7
SOAPSTONE	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	711	431	28	24	1,194

wares. The remaining whitewares consisted of 20 repoussé sherds, 2 gilted sherds, one hand-painted, brown sherd, and 17 plain sherds.

Analysis of the whitewares produce a mean ceramic date of 1939.55 ± 0.48 , mainly due to the prolonged manufacture of pure white and ivory-tinted whitewares. If the period of peak popularity is used for pure white whitewares to produce the mean ceramic date for this feature, a mean date of 1937.95 ± 13.29 is produced. Again, this date is relatively late. In this instance, a more accurate date may be produced by a mean ceramic maker's mark date and comparing that date to the date range of manufacture of the various ceramics that are present.

Both the decalcomania and repoussé decorated sherds were most likely manufactured between 1890 and the 1920s, as were the gilted sherds (Moir 1987:102). This range matches very well with the five ceramic maker's marks recovered from this feature. One maker's mark was of the Holland-based Petrus Regout Company and dates 1929-1931+ (Kovel and Kovel 1986:127). The second maker's mark represented a flatware vessel of the "Florence" pattern manufactured by the Standard Pottery Company between about 1910 and about 1925. Three maker's marks of the Homer Laughlin China Company were also recovered from this feature. Two of the Homer Laughlin marks indicate a manufacture date of 1907 to circa 1915 and the other dates 1900 to 1960 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:134, 136). These marks provide a mean date of 1919.9 ± 8.58 , or about five years later than the material recovered from the backhoed portion of this trench. However, the actual dates of deposition apparently occurred over a period of several years, as the circa 1930 Petrus Regout Company mark was recovered from this feature. A lengthy period of deposition would obviously have been necessary for such a rich midden to accumulate.

The non-whiteware ceramics recovered from this test unit offer little additional chronological information. All eleven of the stoneware sherds were Bristol slip-glazed vessels, probably bowls, and post-date 1890 (Greer 1981:264). While reasonably precise dates of twentieth-century porcelain decorative techniques are not currently available, it should be noted that five of the eleven porcelain sherds had decalcomania decorations and presumably date to about the same period as the decalcomania decorated whiteware sherds.

A number of embossed glass shards were recovered from this feature. Many of the shards, however, could not be dated. One shard of the base of a clear flask had the embossed mark of "B-B" and possibly represents a vessel produced by the Berney-Bond Glass Co. between about 1920 and 1930 (Toulouse 1972:70). A complete, though broken, "Big Boy" soft drink bottle made by the American Bottling Company between 1917 and 1929 (Toulouse 1972:30) and bottled in Thibodaux, Louisiana, under license by the Taylor Long Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, was also recovered from this test unit. Also located in this feature was one glass manufacturer's mark of the Turner Bros. Co., dating circa 1915 to 1929 (Toulouse 1972:550), and one 1924 mark of the Diamond Glass Co. (Toulouse 1972:550). The glass manufacturer's marks provide a mean date of 1923.50 ± 1.29 , a date that fits well with the ceramics recovered from this test unit.

Only four shards of Owens machine-made glass was recovered from Trench 5-Feature 1. All four were fragments of Taylor Long and Turner Bros. company vessels. Twenty-six glass shards and vessels of molded and lipping-tooled manufacture and 15 shards and vessels of machine manufacture were also removed from the feature within this test unit. These 45 glass shards and vessels provide a date of 1909.3 ± 27.72 . This early date may be accounted for in part by the 21 shards of a single molded and lipping-tooled vessel.

Although they were not dated, it should be noted that six shards of a "Horlick's Malted Milk" bottle were recovered from this test unit, as were two shards of a McCormick Green Seal bottle. While the range of manufacture of Horlick's Malted Milk is unknown, it has been recovered from several early-twentieth century archaeological contexts. It is also noteworthy that two of the molded and lipping-tooled vessels and two of the machine-made bottles were unbroken. As mentioned earlier, these complete vessels suggest this midden represents primary refuse.

While the glass and ceramics removed from Trench 5-Feature 1 during backhoe operations suggest a date of 1912 to 1916, the same material recovered from the test unit of this feature suggests a date of about 1919 to 1930. This slightly later date indicates a longer period of deposition than was previously believed. This later date, however, does not alter the contention that this feature is associated with the Hogan dwelling. However, it cannot be

stated that this midden is solely related to the Hogan dwelling prior to its removal from Lot 200 to Lot 203 in about 1925. The one Petrus Regout maker's mark indicates that deposition of this midden continued until the house was removed from the lot in about 1932.

Immediately below the circa 1912 to 1932 midden were 2 to 14 cm of dark gray (10 YR 4/1), clayey silt with brick flecks, charcoal, metal, ceramics, bone, and glass. While only 28 artifacts were recovered from this stratum, they may represent the earliest occupation of the area. One sherd of plain creamware, dating 1762-1820 (South 1972), and one possible sherd of plain pearlware, dating 1780-1830 (Loftstrom 1976), were recovered from this stratum. While not particularly early for the Thibodaux area, these two ceramic sherds are relatively early for the known history of the project area. Whether these two sherds represent an earlier unknown component of the project area or curation by the mid-nineteenth-century occupants of this site is unknown. As the first known settlement of the area occurred in the late 1840s, it would be entirely possible for these wares to be curated for that short length of time. The one sherd of yellowware from this stratum, dating 1830-1900 (Abernathy n.d.), would seem to support this thesis. The single sherd of porcelain that was recovered from this zone represents a portion of a doll's head. One hand-made nail was recovered from this stratum. The nail adds little information to the interpretation of the site as it could have been used throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early-nineteenth centuries (Nelson 1968).

The fifth and final stratum in this unit consisted of sterile soil and was encountered at a depth of 79 to 85 cmbs. The sterile soil was composed of a dark gray (10 YR 4/1), clayey silt mottled with an olive-colored (5 Y 4/3), clayey silt. Only 1 to 2 cm of this sterile soil was excavated. Probing of the sterile soil yielded no refuse and excavation of this test unit was halted.

Strip Area 4

Two test units were excavated in Strip Area 4 in attempt to gather more information on the construction of the brick boiler foundation uncovered during the stripping operations in the area of the Thibodaux Boiler Works (Figure 53). Both test units are discussed below.

Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1

The first test unit excavated in this area was placed in the inside southwest corner of the boiler foundation (see Figures 43 and 53). The stripped surface at this location was only 3 cmbs. Although this excavation unit encountered nine different stratigraphic levels, it encountered sterile soil at a depth of only 48 cmbs. Only 63 artifacts were recovered from this test unit.

Level one of Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1 consisted of only 4 to 5 cm of topsoil. Included in this stratum were 22 artifacts (Table 7). The only artifacts that were datable from this level were three shards of window glass which provided a mean date of 1899.35 ± 25.73 . While this small sample does not provide a very reliable date, it does fit in well with the known history of the foundry. Other artifacts recovered from this stratum include one sherd of plain pure white whiteware, one shard of a drinking glass, and one shard of a lamp shade. Because these artifacts were found within the topsoil and do represent domestic debris, it is likely they are in a disturbed context. Hence, the mean window glass date may or may not represent a date associated with the foundry.

The second stratum of this test unit extended to a depth of 16.5 to 17.5 cmbs and consisted of a very dark grayish-brown (10 YR 3/2), clayey silt with a quantity of brick fragments, coal, mortar, and slag. Also included in this stratum were 21 artifacts, all but five of which were unidentifiable pieces of iron. One shard of an Owen's machine-made bottle,

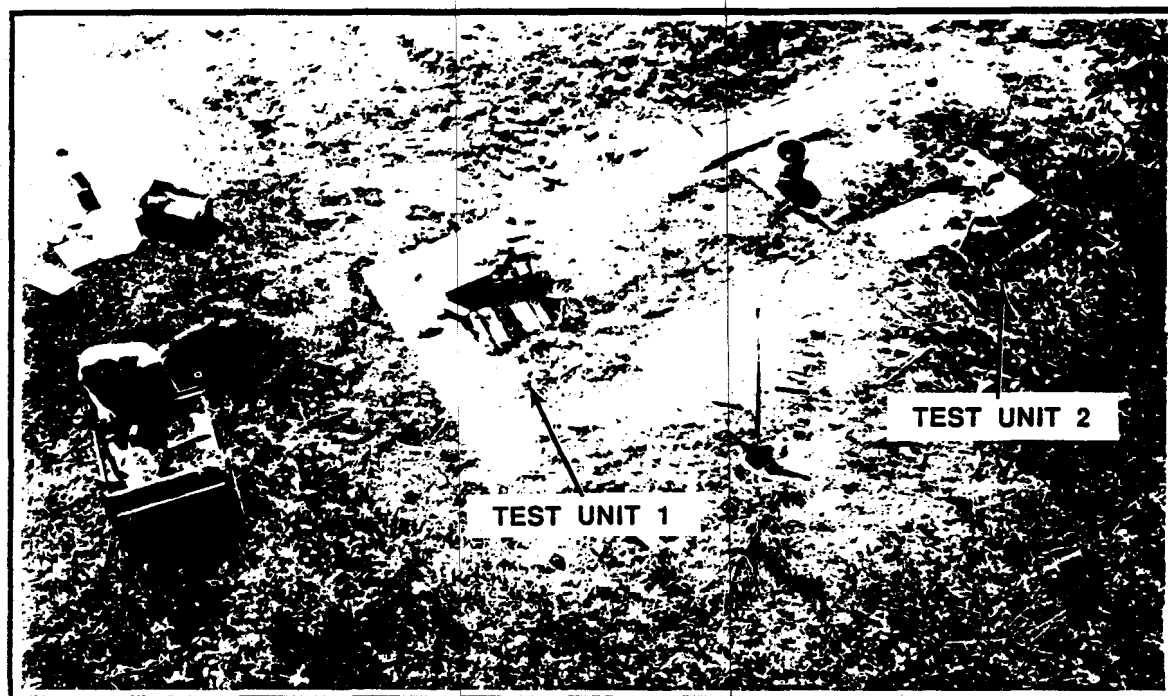


Figure 53. Strip Area 4 during excavation of test units (16 May 1989). Test Unit 1 is located in the center of the photograph while Test Unit 2 is located at the extreme right.

Table 7. Artifacts recovered from Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	TEST PIT 1 LEVEL 1	TEST PIT 1 LEVEL 2	TEST PIT 1 LEVEL 3	TEST PIT 1 LEVEL 4	TEST PIT 1 LEVEL 5	TOTAL
CERAMICS						
Whiteware	1	0	1	1	1	4
Total	1	0	1	1	1	4
GLASS						
Miscellaneous	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unidentified	16	1	3	0	3	23
Total	16	2	3	0	3	24
METAL						
Iron						
Nails						
Wire-cut	2	1	0	0	0	3
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	2	2
Miscellaneous	3	17	7	1	0	28
Total	5	18	7	1	2	33
ASBESTOS	0	1	0	0	0	1
RUBBER	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	22	21	12	2	6	63

probably dating between 1904 to about 1930, was recovered from this stratum as was a fragment of what appeared to be asbestos insulation. The only other artifact of note was a 6d wire-cut nail with a lead or white metal head, a type often used on corrugated steel siding.

The third stratum was identical to the level above it, though more compacted. This stratum extended to a depth of 25 to 28 cmbs. At that level, two boards that lined the bottom of the brick feature (Figures 43 and 54) were found. Only 12 artifacts were recovered from this level. The three shards of window glass recovered from this stratum provide a mean date of 1865.66 ± 9.73 . Interestingly, one of the 8 remaining artifacts was a plain sherd of whiteware, a rather odd domestic artifact to be recovered from an obviously industrial setting.

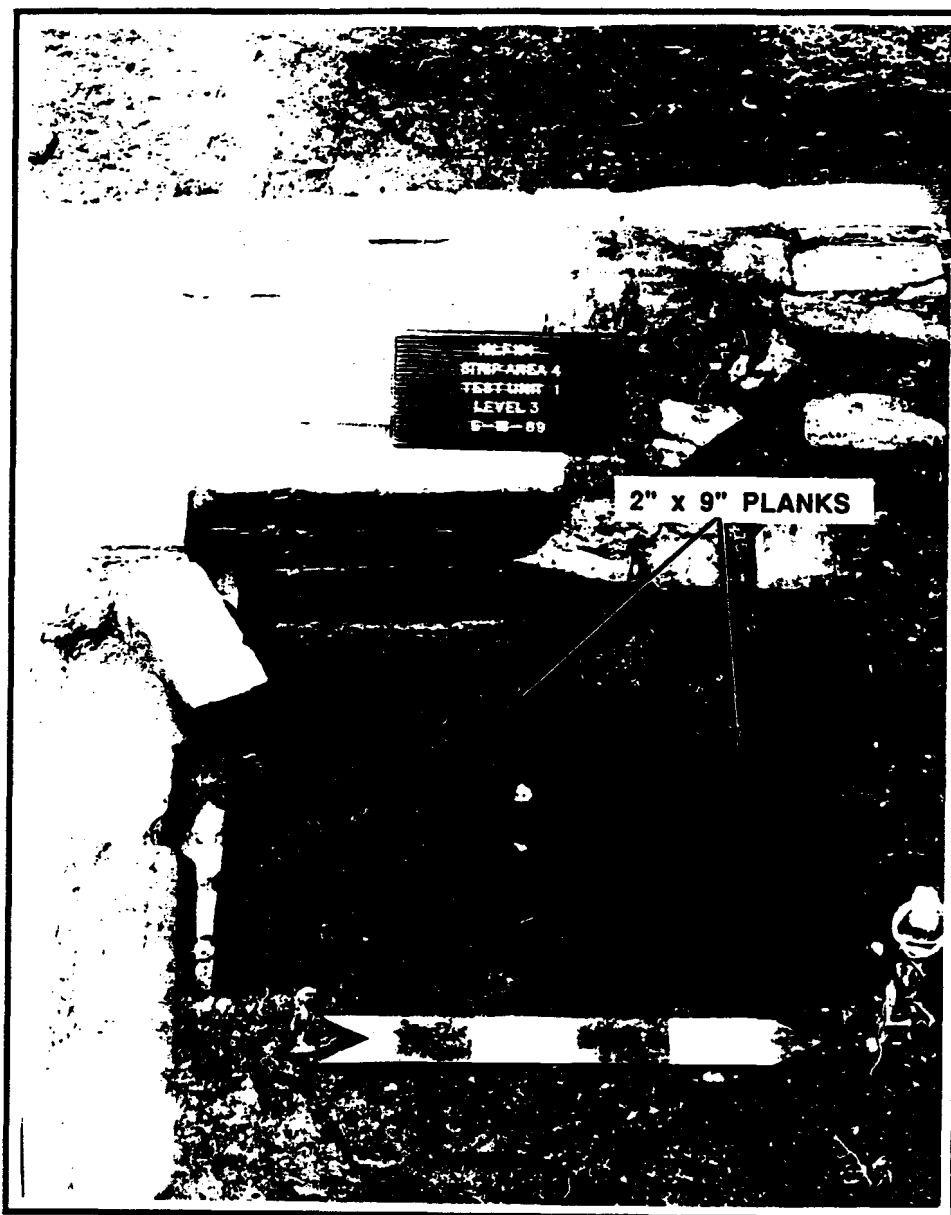


Figure 54. Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1 (16 May 1989). Note wood lining at bottom of test unit.

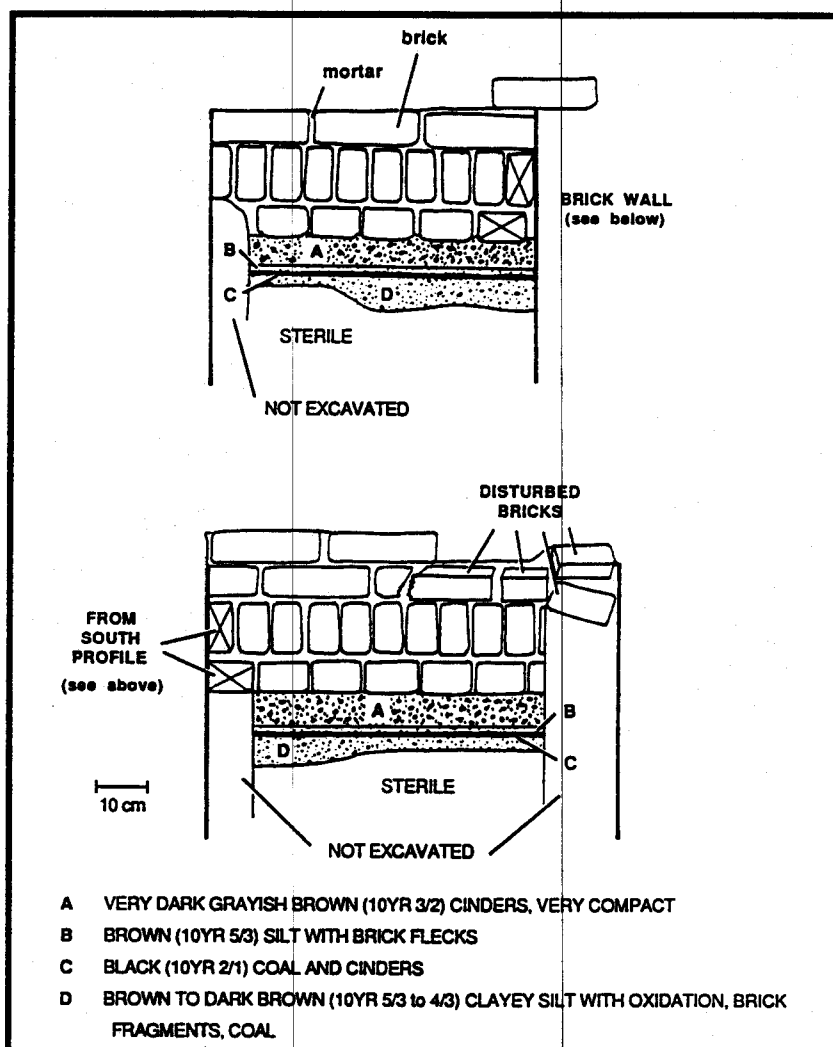


Figure 55. South and west profiles of Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1. Note that the second course of bricks in both walls are headers laid on edge.

After plan maps and photographs of this level were made, the boards were removed and excavation continued. The stratum immediately below the boards consisted of very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) coal cinders with coal slag and small brick fragments. While this level extended from 25 to 28 cmbs to 36.5 to 37.5 cmbs, only two artifacts were recovered: a plain sherd of whiteware and an unidentifiable iron object. The base of this level coincides with the base of the boiler foundation. Again, it is interesting to note the presence of the ceramics in an industrial feature. Because this stratum was under the boards dividing Levels 3 and 4 but above the bottom of the brick foundation, it is assumed that it was deposited while the foundry was in operation.

The fifth stratum of this test unit, which extended to 42 cmbs, consisted of a very compacted layer of coal cinders (Figure 55). Immediately below this level were 1.5 cm of broken (10 YR 5/3) silt with a few brick flecks. The seventh stratum of this unit consisted of one cm of coal and coal cinders. The presence of this coal lense below the foundation suggests

that this area may have been used for coal storage prior to the construction of the boiler foundation. No artifacts were recovered from these three strata.

The eighth stratum to be uncovered in this test unit consisted of a brown to dark brown (10 YR 5/3 to 4/3), clayey silt with oxidation, brick fragments, and coal. Only six artifacts were recovered from this level, which extended from a depth of 48 cmbs (see Figure 55). One of these was a plain sherd of whiteware and three were bottle glass. The ninth and final stratum of this test unit consisted of sterile soil.

The paucity of datable artifacts from this test unit prevents chronological analysis of the foundation's construction and usage. However, from the observed stratigraphy it appears that this area was occupied for a short while, then used for coal storage, possibly abandoned or graded, and finally used for the boiler foundation. It is not possible to tie these periods of change to a temporal scale beyond broadly stating that the original occupation post-dated 1840. Since it is known that the foundry existed in 1880, and probably in 1873, the artifactual record provided little absolute chronological information in this case. It is interesting to note that this area may have been used for coal storage prior to the construction of the foundation, indicating that the boiler may have been added to an existing structure.

Strip Area 4-Test Unit 2

A second excavation unit was placed adjacent to the outside edge of the northeast corner of the boiler foundation at S03E43.5 (see Figure 43) in an effort to gather additional information concerning its construction and at the same time obtain more temporal data. Like Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1, this test unit yielded very few artifacts. Only 64 artifacts were recovered from the five strata of this 43-cm-deep unit, which extended from 5 to 48 cmbs (Table 8).

The first level of this test unit extended from the strip surface at 5 cmbs to a depth of 8 to 13 cmbs and consisted of the humus layer. Thirteen artifacts were recovered from this level. No datable artifacts were recovered from this stratum except for two shards of window glass which produced a mean date of 1851.62 ± 11.91 . Like the first test unit excavated in this area, the artifacts recovered from this level are probably in a disturbed context because of their proximity to the ground surface.

The second stratum of this test unit extended only to 11 to 15 cmbs and contained eight artifacts consisting of four pieces of unidentified iron, three glass-bottle shards, and one shard of window glass. Analysis of the one window glass shard provided a very tenuous date of 1893.73. Of particular note in this excavation unit was the presence of a 6-in-wide timber, later identified as 4 by 6 in, running north-south through the test unit and parallel to the brick foundation (see Figure 43). This beam may have served as the base to an interior wall foundation.

The soil of the third stratum on the west side of this beam consisted of a black (10 YR 2/1) clay with a large quantity of coal, coal slag, and numerous brick fragments. The third stratum on the east side of the beam consisted of brown (7.5 YR 4/2) clay with coal. Because the soil was obviously different on either side of the beam, the two halves were excavated separately.

Level 3 West extended to a depth of 16 to 21 cmbs and contained only seven artifacts, none of which were particularly helpful in dating the feature. The one modern machine-cut nail recovered from Level 3 West dates circa 1835 and 1900 (Nelson 1968) and provides little temporal information. One of the two sherds of glass that was recovered represented window glass and produced a date of 1860.04.

Table 8. Artifacts recovered from Strip Area 4-Test Unit 2, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4		LEVEL 5	TOTAL
			WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	
CERAMICS								
Whiteware	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
GLASS								
Unidentified	4	4	2	1	0	0	3	14
Total	4	4	2	1	0	0	3	14
METAL								
Iron								
Nails								
Modern machine cut	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unidentified	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous	5	4	3	1	1	20	7	41
Total	5	4	5	1	1	20	7	43
COAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ASBESTOS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
NYLON	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CONCRETE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	13	8	7	3	2	20	11	64

A fourth stratum was discovered under Level 3 West. Level 4 West was excavated to a depth of 38 to 40 cmbs. This level consisted of black (10 YR 2/1) clay with coal, coal slag, and brick. Only one piece of unidentified iron and one piece of asbestos insulation were recovered from this level. Level 5 West produced 11 artifacts, one of which was a sherd of window glass that provided a very tentative date of 1891.00. Sterile soil was encountered at a depth of 46 cmbs on the west side of the beam.

Level 3 East produced three artifacts, one of which was a sherd of plain whiteware. This level extended to a depth of 26 cmbs. Level 4 East, which consisted of black (10 YR 2/1) clayey silt, extended to a depth of only 27 to 29 cmbs. At that depth, a large piece of sheet iron that extended from under the wooden beam to 23 cm east of the beam (see Figure 43) was encountered. The function of this piece of metal is unknown. Because 8 cm of soil separated the metal from the wooden beam, it is unlikely the two are related. No artifacts were recovered from this very thin stratum.

The 3/8-in-thick sheet metal found at the base of Level 4 East could not be removed and only a 23-cm strip of this portion of the test unit could be excavated. Level 5 East was dug to a depth of 42 cmbs, at which time sterile soil was encountered. A 1 1/2-in iron pipe was uncovered in this level at a depth of 31 cmbs. The pipe, which ran across the unit, parallel to the brick foundation, may have served as a water line to the foundry. All 20 artifacts recovered from this level represent unidentified pieces of iron.

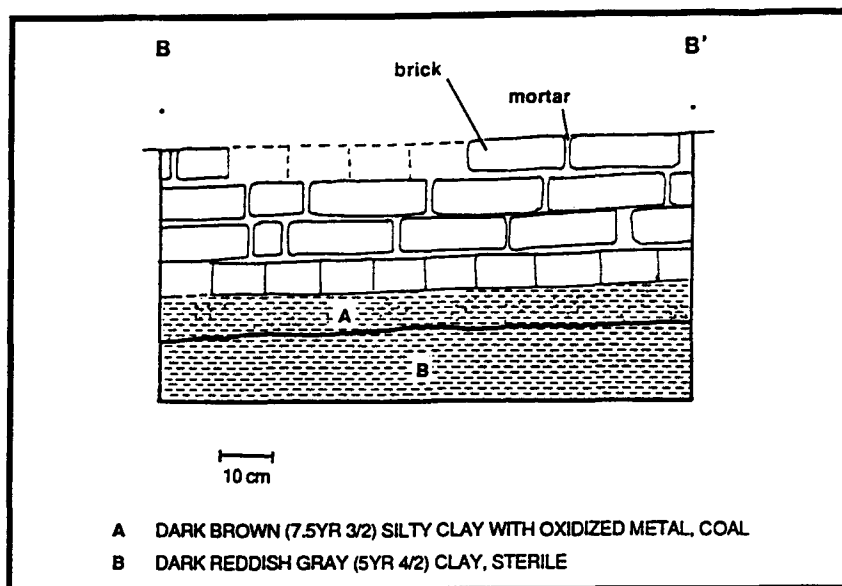


Figure 56. West profile of Strip Area 4-Test Unit 2. Note that the second course of bricks from the bottom are stretchers laid on the flat. (Compare to Figure 55).

Excavation Results of Strip Area 4

Although the two test units excavated in this area were designed to provide additional temporal information about the foundation, neither produced very satisfactory results. The few pieces of window glass recovered from these test units suggest a late-nineteenth-century structure but are not numerous enough to provide a robust date. The other chronological indicators, such as ceramics and nails, provided very little useful information because of the paucity of their numbers.

Fortunately, the lack of archaeological data is more than made up for by the historical record, which indicates the foundry was probably built between 1870 and 1873 and was definitely in operation by 1880. The presence of the thin coal lense in Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1 suggests that the brick foundation uncovered in Strip Area 4 may not have been added until after the foundry was in operation.

While the exact function of the foundation is undetermined, its size and shape suggests a boiler base. It is interesting to note that the construction of the foundation varied somewhat between the two test units. While one test unit was placed in the interior of the base and the other on the exterior, it cannot account for the difference in the pattern of the fourth course of bricks. The fourth course of bricks of Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1 consists of bricks laid on edge as headers (see Figure 55) while that of Strip Area 4-Test Unit 2 consists of bricks laid on the flats as stretchers (Figure 56). Although a brick mason may have had reason to use headers in one part of a foundation and stretchers in another, it is somewhat anomalous that he would lay a 10-to-11-cm-wide brick on edge in one place and on its 6-to-7-cm-thick flat elsewhere on the same course. The 3-to-5-cm difference in elevation this placement would produce would make it very difficult to construct a level foundation. Perhaps the best explanation would be that part of the foundation was rebuilt at some point following its original construction and different building techniques were used.

Area 2

Three test units were excavated in Area 2. One was excavated in Strip Area 1 next to one of the bakery/dwelling foundations; the other two in Strip Area 2, over the foundation remains of the 1847 Anderson dwelling. All three of these excavation units were 1-by-1-m pits and were excavated by natural stratigraphic levels. Each test unit is discussed below.

Strip Area 1

Strip Area 1 was mechanically stripped to a depth of 25 to 30 cmbs. The one test unit excavated in Strip Area 1 produced 316 artifacts (Table 9) and was dug to the immediate north of Strip Area 1-Feature 2 (see Figure 47). Although Strip Area 1-Feature 2 was found at 32 cmbs, the stripped surface just north of the feature was mechanically excavated to a depth of only 25 cmbs. The southeast corner of this 1-by-1-m test unit was located at S46W29.

Table 9. Artifacts recovered from Strip Area 1-Test Unit 1, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4	BUILDER'S TRENCH	TOTAL
CERAMICS						
Yellowware	0	0	1	0	0	1
Whiteware	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	0	1	2	0	0	3
GLASS						
Mold	0	0	10	2	0	12
Unidentified	20	21	14	11	4	70
Total	20	21	24	13	4	82
METAL						
Iron						
Nails						
Square	0	0	2	2	1	5
Wire-cut	2	0	0	0	0	2
Unidentified	2	4	8	3	0	17
Miscellaneous	5	20	69	57	15	166
Total	9	24	79	62	16	190
FAUNA						
Bone	1	2	7	3	4	17
Total	1	2	7	3	4	17
FLORA	0	0	3	0	0	3
COAL	4	3	3	6	0	16
SLATE	0	0	0	1	0	1
MORTAR	0	0	0	0	1	1
BRICK	0	0	3	0	0	3
TOTAL	34	51	121	85	25	316



Figure 57. East profile of Strip Area 1-Test Unit 1 (9 May 1989). Note outline of Trench 2 in northern portion of the test unit. View is to the east.

As discussed earlier, Trench 2 was excavated between the W29 and W30 lines. This trench located a heavy concentration of brick. Stripping of the area located several brick features just below this brick concentration, one of which was Strip Area 1-Feature 2. Because the quantity of brick decreased appreciably just 70 cm north of what was later discovered to be the brick foundation of Strip Area 1-Feature 2, Trench 2 dipped from 30 cmbs at S45.4W30 to 70 cmbs at S45W30. Obviously, the test unit excavated at S46W29 encountered this trench (Figure 57). All soil recovered from the earlier trench during the excavation of the test unit was excavated separately and discarded.

Level 1 of Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1 was excavated from 25 cmbs to a depth of 30 cmbs, the same depth as the top of Strip Area 1-Feature 2. A total of 24 artifacts were recovered from this level. Of these, 12 are clear glass shards from one or more kerosene lamp chimneys. The only datable artifacts recovered from this level were two 30d wire-cut nails which probably post-date 1870 (Nelson 1968). The large size of these nails suggests they are more likely associated with the circa 1911 stables or later warehouse. Indeed, this level rested on a very dense concentration of ash and charcoal believed to be related to the circa 1910 demolition of the bakery/dwelling.

The ash and charcoal lense of the second stratum was 3 to 5 cm thick and contained 51 artifacts, almost half of which were unidentifiable pieces of iron. The only datable artifacts recovered from this stratum were three shards of window glass, which, upon analysis, produced a date of 1865.66 ± 9.73 , and one sherd of plain whiteware that post-dates 1840. While the three shards of window glass produce a viable date, their small number produce a date that is statistically questionable.

The third lense of this test unit was similar to the first, only more loosely compacted and having a greater quantity of charcoal. A total of 121 artifacts were recovered from this 3-cm-thick stratum. While this number of artifacts is considerably more than that of the preceding levels, 69 represent small pieces of unidentifiable rusted iron. Two ceramic sherds were recovered from this charcoal lense—a plain piece of whiteware and a sherd from a yellowware bowl with an annular brown and white decoration. While both of these ceramic types saw long usage they were most common in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

Ten shards of a single, molded bottle with the manufacturer's mark of the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company (Toulouse 1972:26) were also recovered from Level 3. Because this mark was found on a molded bottle, it was manufactured between circa 1886 and 1919 (Toulouse 1972:26, 27). This date is much more viable than the date of 1834.78 ± 11.91 , derived from the two shards of window glass from this level. Other artifacts recovered from this level include one shard of a glass tumbler and two shards of a kerosene lamp chimney.

Level 4 of this test unit consisted of 8 to 15 cm of dark gray (10 YR 4/1), oxidized silty clay with brick flecks and minor amounts of charcoal. Fifty-seven of the 85 artifacts recovered from this level consisted of unidentifiable pieces of rusted iron. Two shards of a molded bottle and two shards of window glass were recovered from this level. The bottle glass probably dates between 1857 and 1917. The window glass analysis, though very tentative, provided an early date of 1851.62 ± 11.01 .

The base of Level 4 was in direct contact with sterile soil at a depth of 45 to 55 cmbs (see Figure 57). The sterile soil is located at 45 cmbs near the brick foundation, the same depth as the third course of the foundation. A small builder's trench was located along the fourth and last course of brick. This trench was only 4 to 5 cm deep and 3 cm wide and yielded 25 artifacts, 15 of which were unidentifiable pieces of iron. No datable artifacts were recovered from this builder's trench.

Following the completion of excavation, the north side of Feature 2 was photographed and drawn (Figure 58). This four-course brick foundation was obviously the corner of the main building of the bakery/dwelling. From the corner foundation, a single brick-wide chain wall extended eastward towards Feature 7. This chain wall was not discovered until after excavation of this test unit was begun.

Although a number of artifacts were recovered from this test unit, over a third were unidentifiable pieces of metal. Similarly, most of the other artifacts could not be identified or dated. The seven window glass shards recovered from the unit suggest that this structure may have been constructed as early as the 1850s. While this date is very tenuous, the historical records suggest that there were a number of structures on the property during the 1850s, of which this may have been one. As best as can be determined, the structure was erected in the mid-nineteenth century, converted into a bakery by 1898, converted back to a dwelling in about 1905, and, finally, removed in about 1910 to be replaced with the stables in about 1911. Unfortunately, the artifacts recovered from Strip Area 1-Test Unit 1 reflect few of these temporal or functional changes.

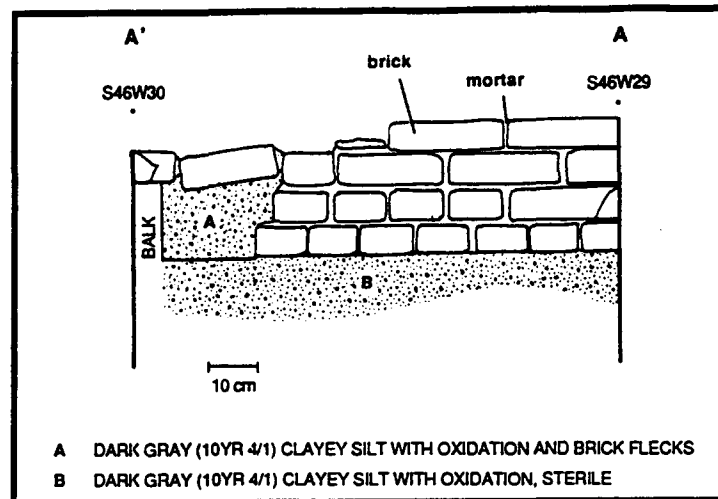


Figure 58. South profile of Strip Area 1-Test Unit 1. Note chain wall in eastern portion of the test unit. See also Figure 47.

Strip Area 2

Two test units were excavated in Strip Area 2, one to test the north wall foundation and the other to test the possible stove foundation of the 1847 Anderson dwelling. Together, they yielded a total of 578 artifacts. Each excavation unit is discussed below.

Strip Area 2-Test Unit 1

The strip surface of Strip Area 2 had previously been mechanically stripped to a depth of 45 cmbs. Most of this material represented post 1910 fill brought to the site and, hence, was not of archaeological interest. The first test unit excavated in Strip Area 2 was a 1-by-1-m unit with the southeast corner placed at S08W12. This unit was excavated 50 cm east of the visible wall foundation that had been uncovered during the stripping of the site. This location was selected to obtain better stratigraphic control above and alongside the foundation while providing additional information on the foundation's construction. This 35-cm-deep test unit yielded 420 artifacts (Table 10).

The first level of Strip Area 2-Test Unit 1 consisted of 3 to 9 cm of a dark grayish-brown (10 YR 4/2), sandy silt with minor amounts of oxidation. This stratum yielded 73 artifacts, 56 of which were window glass shards. Analysis of the window glass yielded a mean date of 1831.47 ± 24.86 . Although the 1847 construction date of the Anderson dwelling is considerably later than the mean window glass date, it does fit well within the 1806.60 to 1856.33 date range of the window glass. If this window glass represents part of the Anderson dwelling, it must have entered the archaeological record when the structure was torn down in circa 1910 for this stratum completely overlies the foundation. It is not known if this level represents material associated solely with the destruction of the Anderson dwelling or with fill brought in from elsewhere. No other datable artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

Level 2 of this test unit consisted of very dark grayish-brown (10 YR 3/2), clayey silt that extended to a depth of 50 to 58 cmbs. The base of this level sloped down from the northern edge of the test unit and passed directly over the top of the wall foundation. This level produced 56 artifacts, 29 of which were window glass and 19, iron wire fragments. The mean

Table 10. Artifacts recovered from Strip Area 2-Test Unit 1, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4	BUILDER'S TRENCH	TOTAL
			NORTH	SOUTH	NORTH		
CERAMICS							
Whiteware	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
GLASS							
Unidentified	58	29	187	61	1	0	336
Total	58	29	187	61	1	0	336
METAL							
Iron							
Nails							
Modern machine cut	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Square	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unidentified	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
Miscellaneous	8	21	7	14	3	3	56
Total	10	23	8	14	4	3	62
FAUNA							
Bone	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Rangia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
LEATHER	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
COAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MORTAR	4	1	8	0	0	0	13
BRICK	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	73	56	206	77	5	3	420

date of 1832.16 ± 23.08 is essentially identical to the preceding level and also overlies the foundation. This level may also be related to the destruction of the Anderson house in 1910. It was not possible to date any of the other artifacts from this stratum.

Since the wall foundation bisected this test unit, it was excavated as two separate units, one on each side of the brick feature (Figure 59). The small, two-bricks-wide extension on the interior side of the foundation suggests that this may be the center axis of the house. Level 3 North was excavated to a depth of 57 to 59 cmbs. This layer of dark brown (10 YR 3/3), silty clay contained 205 artifacts, 186 of which were window glass. Analysis of this window glass produced a mean date of 1833.42 ± 25.05 . Again, this date is almost identical to that of the above levels. The only other datable artifacts were a transfer-printed, blue whiteware sherd and a plain whiteware sherd. These two ceramics produced dates of 1830 to 1860 and 1840 to 1890+ (Loftstrom 1976), respectively.

Level 4 North extended down to sterile soil, which was encountered at a depth of 73 cmbs. The 14 to 16 cm of this olive gray (2.5 Y 4/2), clayey silt stratum produced only five artifacts. It was possible to derive a date from only one of these, a single window glass shard dating 1826.35. It is not certain whether this is a correct date, as it is based on only one



Figure 59. Strip Area 2-Test Unit 1, brick foundation (Feature 1) of the north wall of the 1847 George Anderson house (2 May 1989).

sherd; however, it does fit in well with the other window glass from this unit. A shallow builder's trench similar to the one found in Trench 4 was found in this test unit (see Figure 59). Only three artifacts were recovered from this builder's trench and all were unidentifiable pieces of rusted iron.

Level 3 South produced 77 artifacts, 60 of which were window glass. This level extended to a depth of 71 cmbs and is identical to Level 4 North in terms of soil composition. The window glass analysis of this level produced a mean date of 1831.13 ± 21.51 , virtually identical to the other window glass dates of this test unit. None of the other 17 artifacts from this level of the test unit were datable.

The 332 shards of window glass recovered from this test unit, representing 79.24% of the artifacts, is highly unusual as one would expect a greater quantity of domestic debris in this area. Although much of the window glass was recovered from above the foundation of the Anderson house, indicating that it did not enter the archaeological record until after the structure was abandoned, it is assumed here that most, if not all, of this glass originated from that structure. The mean date for all of the window glass recovered from this test unit is 1832.54 ± 24.13 . While this date is relatively early for the Anderson house, the 1847 construction of that structure fits well within this date range.

Table 11. Artifacts recovered from Strip Area 2-Test Unit 2, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	EAST WALL	SOUTH WALL	TOTAL
GLASS						
Mold	0	0	0	0	2	2
Unidentified	9	18	66	0	0	93
Total	9	18	66	0	2	95
METAL						
Iron						
Nails						
Modern machine cut	0	1	0	0	0	1
Square	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unidentified	0	8	0	0	0	8
Miscellaneous	1	11	0	0	0	12
Brass	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	1	22	0	1	0	24
FAUNA						
Bone	1	36	0	0	0	37
Shell	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	36	0	0	0	38
LEATHER	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	12	77	66	1	2	158

Strip Area 2-Test Unit 2

The second test unit excavated in Strip Area 2, dug at S12W13, was designed to further test the stove foundation originally discovered in Trench 4, which passed to the immediate west of this excavation unit. Probing of the area had revealed that the feature was quite extensive (see Figure 49), and it was hoped that the test unit would yield additional information on its construction. This 1-by-1-m, 21-cm-deep test unit yielded a total of 158 artifacts (Table 11), almost half of which were window glass.

The strip surface in this area of Strip Area 4 was 43 to 46 cmbs. The first stratum excavated from the test unit extended down from this depth to 53 to 56 cmbs. This level, consisting of dark gray (10 YR 4/1), clayey silt, existed only in the eastern half of the test unit. Mechanical scraping had removed all of this stratum from the western half. This relatively thin zone yielded 12 artifacts. Four of these were window glass shards from which a date of 1847 ± 8.42 was derived, a date which fits well with the construction of the Anderson dwelling. Only one other artifact from this level is worthy of note: a 2-hole shell button. This type of button was relatively common in the nineteenth century, second only to bone buttons, but virtually disappeared from use by the early-twentieth century.

The second level of this test unit extended to a depth of 63 cmbs and uncovered all but the third and last course of the bricks that compose this foundation. The soil from this level consisted of very dark gray to dark gray (10 YR 3/1 to 4/1), silty clay. This level, which extended over the higher portions of the feature, yielded 77 artifacts. A very tenuous date of

1860.50 was derived from the two shards of window glass recovered from this stratum. Although this date is later than the one above it, both samples are really too small to provide robust dates. Of particular interest from this stratum was an unfired ".32 Short" centerfire pistol cartridge of indeterminate manufacture.

The third and last level of this test unit was only about 2 cm thick and consisted almost entirely of 66 shards of window glass. The little soil that was removed from this level was identical to that above it. Interestingly, these window glass shards, many of which fit together, dated 1875.61 ± 18.05 . As this date is much more robust than the two previous dates, it would seem to be much more acceptable. If this circa 1876 date is correct, these panes may represent replacement windows added to the dwelling during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Because all of the window glass was located above the brick foundation (Figure 60; see also Figure 49), it is possible that the glass is not associated with the Anderson dwelling. As with the previous feature, however, it is presumed here that this glass does represent the Anderson dwelling.

Three artifacts were recovered from the walls of this test unit. One of these was a complete molded vial identical to those recovered from the strip collection. The second glass

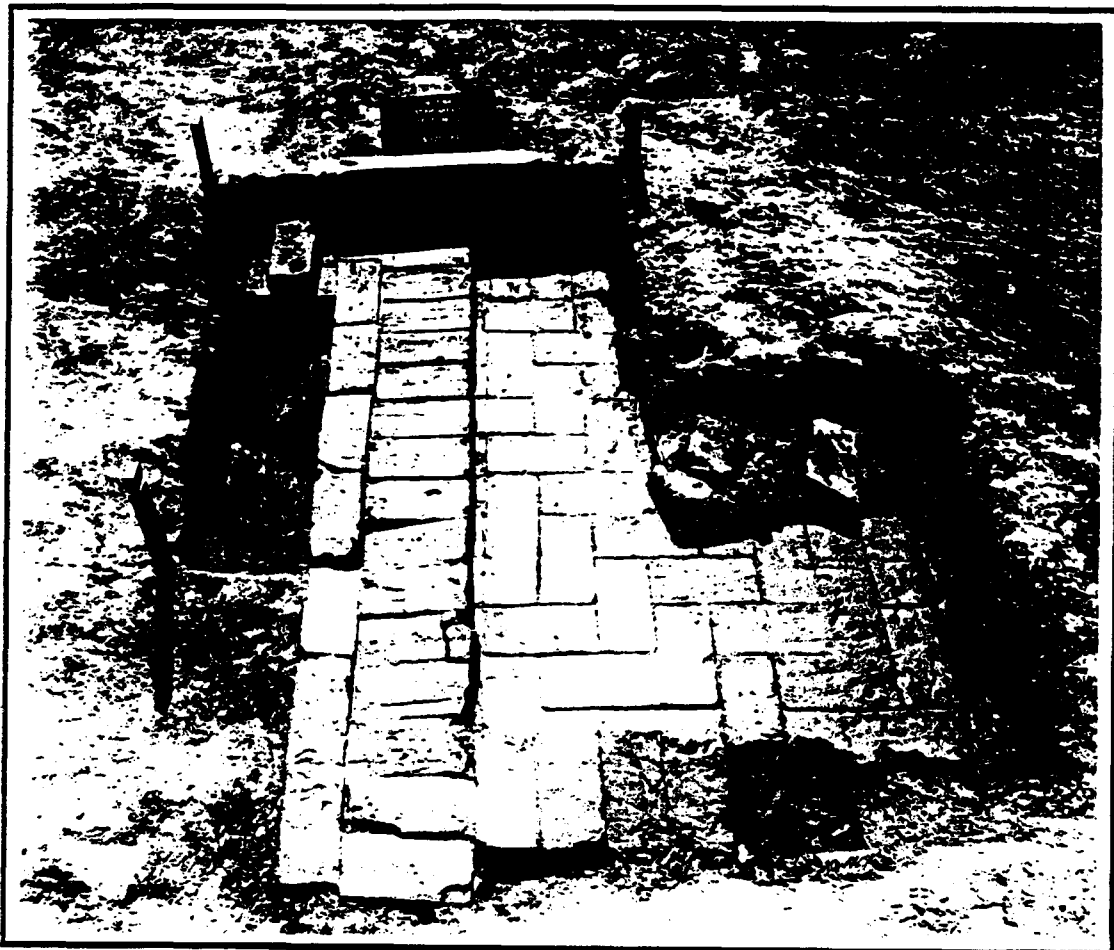


Figure 60. Strip Area 2-Test Unit 2, possible Franklin stove foundation of the 1847 George Anderson house (25 May 1989).

artifact recovered from the south wall of this test unit was a relatively large piece of an olive-amber-colored, 3-piece, molded bottle that probably dates 1870-1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984; Munsey 1970).

The supposition that this foundation is the base of a wood or coal-burning stove is supported by several factors. The foundation is shaped in plan view so that it is very similar to what one might expect to be a fireplace foundation. However, it is much too insubstantial to support a great deal of weight given the soils on which the feature rests and is not likely to have served such a function. The presence of several iron stove parts located just south of the feature and the historical records indicating that Anderson purchased a Franklin Stove in 1847 suggest that this foundation indeed served as a fireproof floor for the stove.

Results of the Test Unit Excavations

A total of six test units were excavated to test five features in Areas 1 and 2 (Table 12). While these test units were excavated to better date and understand the nature of these features, not all provided the desired results. The test unit excavated in Trench 5 suggested that the midden located there was deposited prior to and immediately following the moving of the Hogan house to that location in 1925. The two test units excavated in relation to the boiler foundation of the Thibodaux Boiler Works located in Strip Area 4 provided virtually no chronological information about the feature because of the lack of artifacts; however, they did suggest that the feature may have been added to the foundry after it was opened in the 1870s and was subsequently repaired.

As with the foundry, the test unit excavated in relation to the nineteenth century bakery provided little chronological information, although the presence of several shards of mid-nineteenth-century window glass suggested the structure was built during the mid-nineteenth century as the historical records suggest. The two test units excavated in Strip Area 2 did provide some structural information about the Anderson dwelling. However, as much of the stratigraphy that was noted during the excavation of these units was above the remains of the house and subsequently post dates the circa 1910 leveling of the site, it is difficult to unequivocally state that the artifacts recovered from these strata are associated with the Anderson house. Because the house was apparently leveled, it is presumed that most of the recovered artifacts are associated with the Anderson and subsequent occupations of the site, albeit as a secondary deposit.

Table 12. Features Encountered During the Excavation of Test Units at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

EXCAVATION UNIT	SURVEY AREA	LOT NUMBER	PARCEL NUMBER	GRID COORDINATE	MAJOR FEATURE	DATE OF FEATURE
Trench 5-Test Unit 1	1	203	109-02	S26.5E40	Trash Midden	ca. 1912-1932
Strip Area 4-Test Unit 1	1	203	109-02	S07.5E42	Boiler Foundation	ca. 1875 (?) - ca. 1920
Strip Area 4-Test Unit 2	1	203	109-02	S03E43.5	Boiler Foundation	ca. 1875 (?) - ca. 1920
Strip Area 1-Test Unit 1	2	205	109-02	S46W29	Bakery/Dwelling Foundation	ca. 1850 (?) - ca. 1910
Strip Area 2-Test Unit 1	2	205	109-02	S08W12	Dwelling Foundation	1847 - ca. 1910
Strip Area 2-Test Unit 2	2	205	109-02	S12W13	Franklin Stove Foundation (?)	1847 - ca. 1910

Monitoring of Demolition and Landscaping

Following the completion of this phase of archaeological fieldwork, the Lobdell site was cleared and landscaped. Clearing of the site consisted of the removal of most of the trees and all of the underbrush along the bank of Bayou Lafourche, the demolition of the Gulf Bulk Plant, and the grading of Areas 1, 3, and 4. Because the removal of the bulk plant and the grading activities had the potential of uncovering features in areas that had previously been unavailable for study, a CEI archaeologist made numerous trips to the site during its clearing in June and early July 1989. This effort to monitor the site demolition and landscaping was greatly aided by the helpfulness of the construction crew, who worked closely with the author in locating previously unrecorded features and collecting artifacts uncovered during the course of normal landscaping activities. Because the construction crew cleared and landscaped each area slightly differently, each is discussed separately below.

Area 1

The northern half of Area 1 was subjected to a substantial amount of landscaping. The fence and underbrush separating this area from Area 4 were removed, as well as the rubble mound from the placement of the electrical power poles next to Strip Area 4. After these above-surface obstructions were removed, the entire area was graded. Grading activities disturbed only the upper 20 to 25 cm of the southern portion of Area 1 and did not affect the 1920s trash midden discovered in Trench 5. The northern portion of the area, however, was more heavily disturbed during landscaping of the site. The presence of the rubble mound immediately north and the gasoline tanks immediately east of Strip Area 4 -Feature 1 resulted in the removal of the boiler foundation.

Although the destruction of the boiler foundation is unfortunate, its removal was unavoidable because of the presence of contaminated soil around it. Although contamination was not noted in the two test units excavated in Strip Area 4, Babson and Orser encountered what they considered to be contaminated soil when they excavated nearby Backhoe Test 2. Following the excavation of the test units, no further archaeological work was undertaken in this portion of Area 1. It is doubtful additional archaeological work would have provided any new or meaningful information for this feature. Because this feature did not require additional testing and the soils may have contained harmful chemicals, its loss, at least in terms of archaeological potential, is considerably reduced.

Area 2

No major work was conducted by the construction crew in Area 2. The only portion of this area to be affected by these construction activities was along the northern edge of the area, which was subject only to minor scraping of the parking lot surface. The grading extended to a depth of only 10 to 15 cmbs and did not affect any features in this area. This area, however, was heavily modified during the site's preparation for new construction and numerous features were discovered at that time. These additional features are discussed below.

Area 3

Area 3 was heavily disturbed by the landscaping activities associated with the clearing of the site. The levee/railroad bed was removed during landscaping of the site and the bank of Bayou Lafourche was graded to a less steep angle. These land-moving activities necessitated the removal of the concrete slab on the railroad bed on Lot 205 (see Figure 2). During its removal, it became apparent that the visible part of the concrete represented only a small portion of the entire structure. This structure was probably associated with the Scale Track.

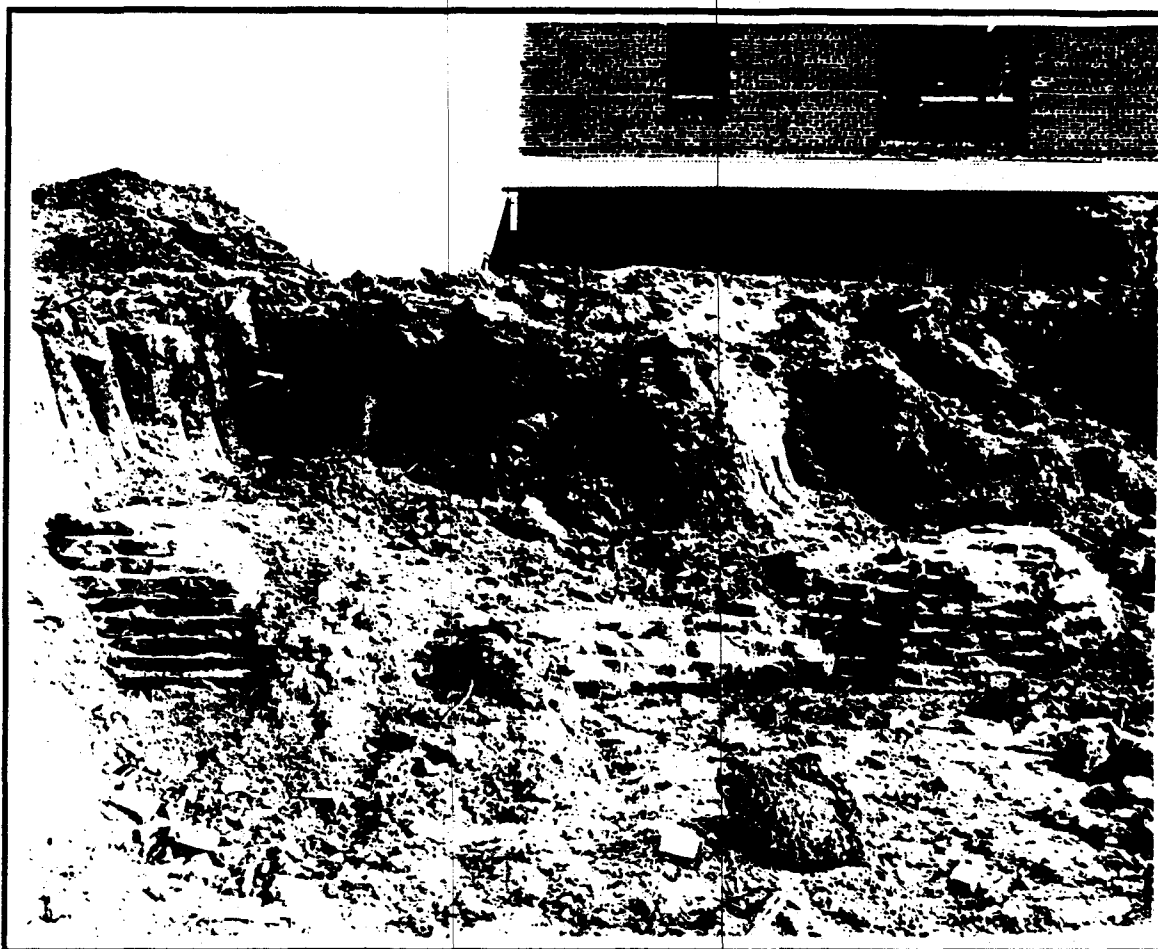


Figure 61. Brick foundation of Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., grain elevator (27 June 1989). View is to the south.

The brick foundation discovered in Strip Area 6, like the concrete slab, represented only a small portion of a very large foundation (Figure 61). This brick foundation is associated with the grain elevator depicted on the 1916 through 1932 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (see Figures 20-22). The booth pit, or basement, of this structure must have remained opened until very recently, for it was full of recent trash such as aluminum beer cans, automobile tires, plastic, etc. Apparently, the basement was used as a trash dump throughout the late 1970s. All of the trash, along with the upper portion of the grain elevator foundation, was removed from the site as part of the overall grading of the site. The removal of the upper portion of this foundation was necessary for improving the drainage of the site. It is unlikely that this circa 1914 grain elevator foundation would have provided a great deal of useful archaeological information.

Area 4

As in Area 1, the northern portion of Area 4 was heavily disturbed by landscaping activities. The concrete foundation of the gasoline storage tanks were quite massive and necessitated the removal of substantial quantities of soil. While the removal of this foundation



Figure 62. East wall foundation of the Thibodeaux Boiler Works Co., Ltd. (27 June 1989). View is to the south.

disturbed a large area, its very construction undoubtedly destroyed whatever features were in the immediate vicinity.

As noted earlier, much of this area was contaminated with petro-chemicals. This, combined with the necessary landscaping, removed much of the former parking/drive area of the bulk plant. Removal of the concrete, shell, and asphalt along with some of the underlying soil resulted in the discovery of the wall foundation of the front of the old Thibodeaux Boiler Works (Figure 62). This feature was cleaned, mapped, and photographed prior to its removal. As this area was also subject to some contamination, it was not reasonable to conduct excavations in this portion of Area 4.

That portion of Area 4 along the bank of Bayou Lafourche was heavily altered during the landscaping of the site. It was necessary to landscape this area to remove the levee/railroad bed and the concrete rubble between the levee and the bayou. Additional landscaping of this area was necessary to create a gentle slope from the peak of the natural levee down to Bayou Lafourche. No archaeological features were found in this area during these excavations.

Results of Demolition and Landscaping

Approximately two-thirds of the site was landscaped following the completion of the archaeological fieldwork. Of this landscaped area, approximately one-half was heavily disturbed. The excavations related to the clearing and landscaping of the site further exposed the remains of the Scale Track, grain elevator foundation, and foundry. These features were photographed and drawn when appropriate. After these features were recorded, the scale track remains and the foundry foundations were removed from the site, as were the upper portions of the grain elevator foundation.

Monitoring of Site Preparation for Construction

After the project area was landscaped, the Percy-Lobdell Building's entrance was moved from its west side to its current location on the east side of the building and a concrete parking area was added to the building's east. The concrete parking lot was constructed so that a new structure could be erected in the old shell parking lot to the west of the Percy-Lobdell Building. Before construction could begin on the new building, however, the construction site (Figure 63) first had to be prepared to support the new structure. Preparation of the site required the removal of all soil disturbances (i.e., foundations, trash pits, etc.) in the southwestern quarter of Lot 204 and the southern half of Lot 205 that might affect the new building.

Although portions of the construction site had previously been investigated by Babson and Orser in 1988 and CEI earlier in 1989 (Figure 63), the area's use as the Lafourche Parish Public Library's parking lot during those investigations prevented full examination of the area. As these previous investigations revealed a number of nineteenth and twentieth century archaeological features and there was a very high potential of locating other archaeological features during the construction work, it was recommended that an archaeologist be present during all earth moving activities.

A total of six field days were spent monitoring the site preparation for the new construction. During this period, the grid was reestablished and the entire construction area was stripped to a depth of at least 30 cmbs. These stripping activities revealed a number of archaeological features (Figure 64), several of which had been examined by CEI in the spring of 1989. Those features reexamined by CEI in the winter of 1989-1990 included the 1847 dwelling constructed by George Anderson, the nineteenth century bakery/dwelling, construction rubble related to the 1905 erection of the Percy-Lobdell Building, the 1905 storm drain, the circa 1910 stables/grocery warehouse/wine bottling plant, and two circa 1972 trash pits related to the demolition of the wine bottling plant.

In addition to the previously recorded features, a circa 1850 privy, a brick pier foundation for a dwelling on Lot 204, a plank fence probably constructed during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, a wood-lined well dating to the nineteenth and possibly early-twentieth centuries, thirteen boardwalk foundations constructed in 1905, an early-twentieth century trash midden, two mid-twentieth century fuel tanks, and a third circa 1972 trash pit were uncovered during stripping of the site. All archaeological remains within the confines of the construction area were removed in preparation for the new construction. Each of the features encountered during the monitoring of the stripping activities is discussed below.

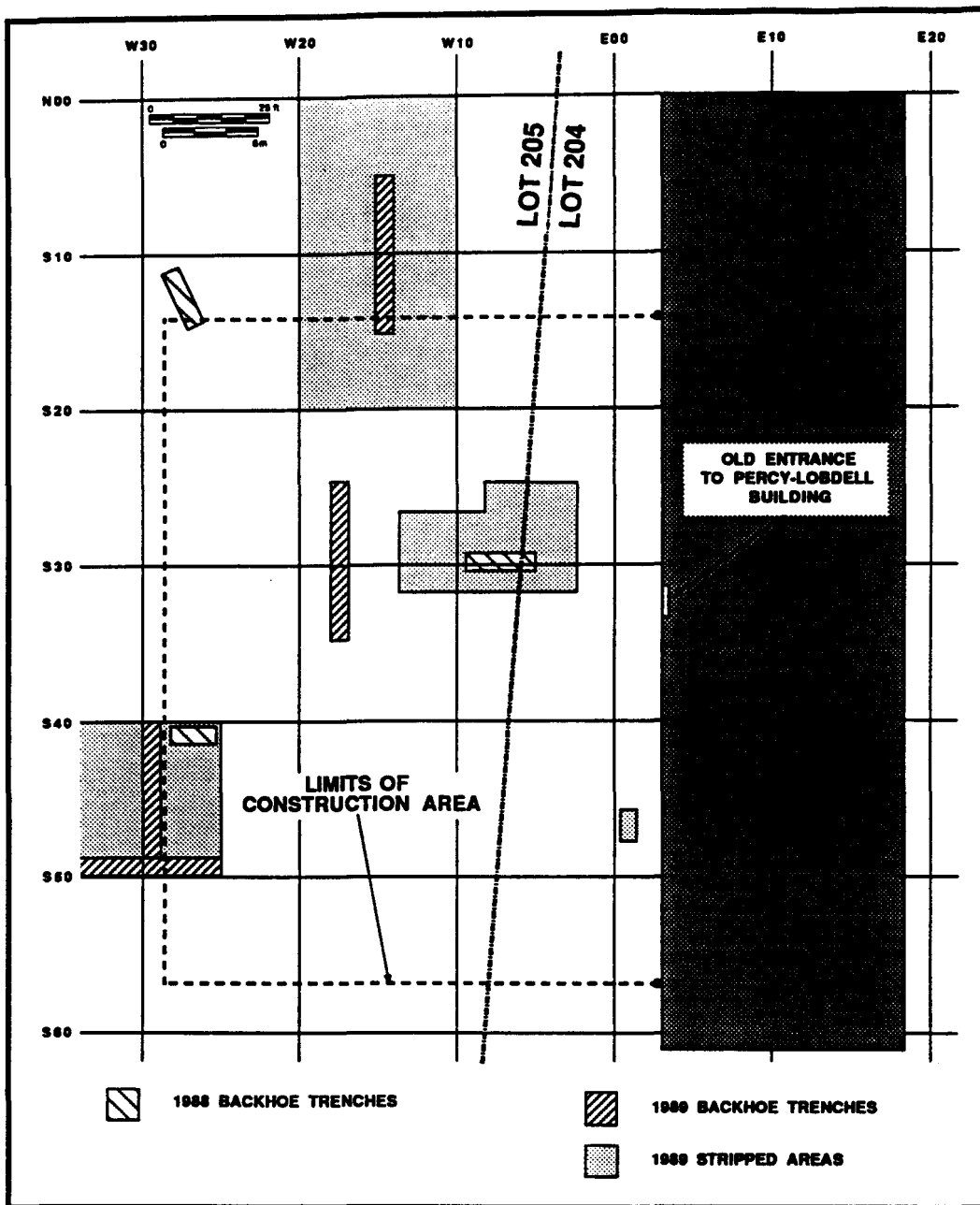


Figure 63. Limits of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center construction area. Note location of the boundary between Lots 204 and 205 and the areas previously examined by Babson and Orser and CEI in 1989.

1847 to Circa 1910 Anderson Dwelling

Portions of the continuous brick foundation of the dwelling constructed by George Anderson in 1847 were uncovered during these stripping activities (Figure 64). Much of the exposed portions of the foundation had previously been recorded in the spring of 1989. Because these foundations were previously examined in detail, they will not be discussed here other than to note that the foundation indicates that the core of the dwelling was 7.32 m (24 ft)

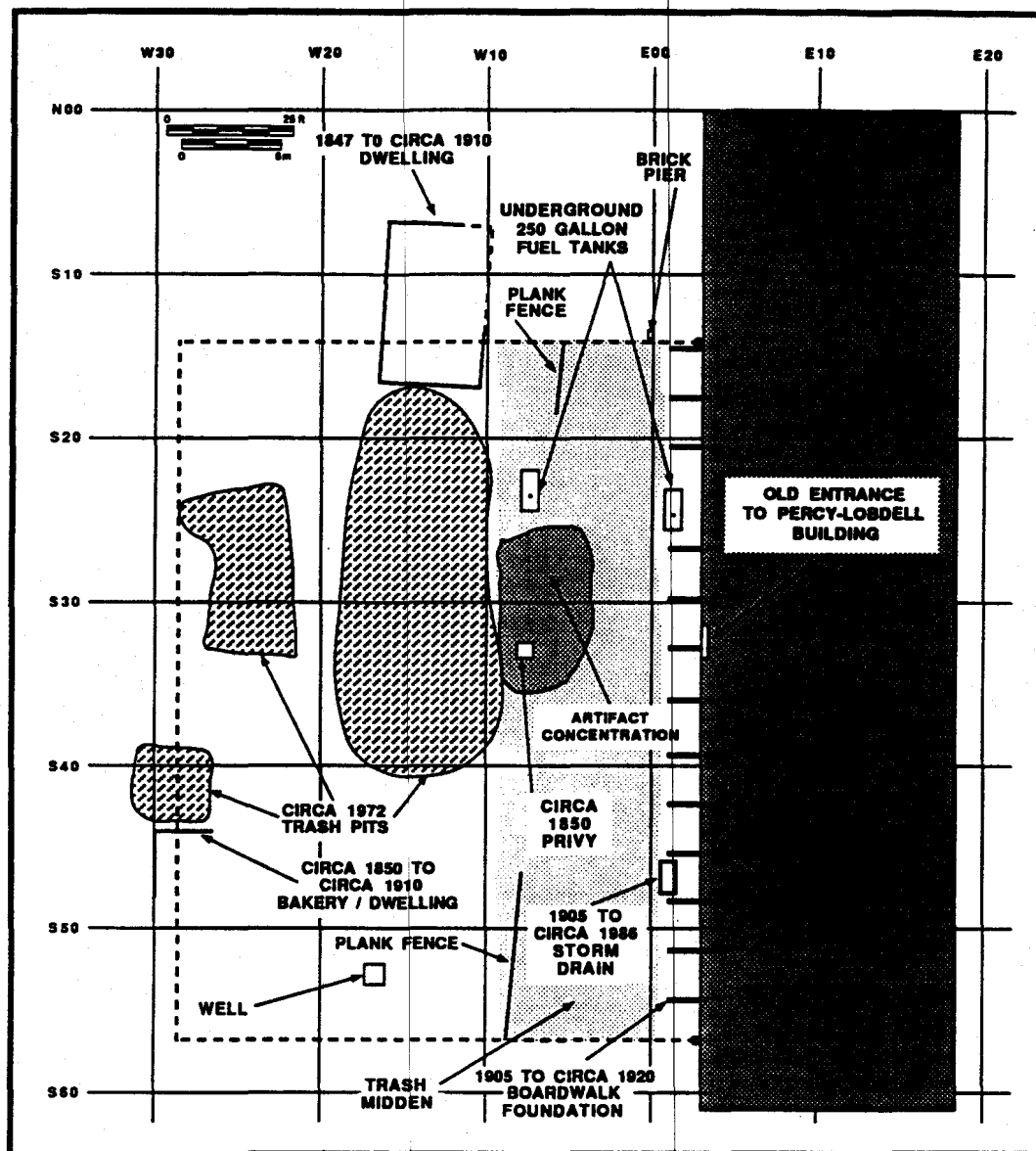


Figure 64. Archaeological features recorded during monitoring of construction site preparations at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center.

wide. This width correlates well with the historical data (see Figure 18) which indicates that the core did indeed measure 7.32 m wide. Based on the available cartographic information, the structure's side porch measured 2.44 m (8 ft) wide. Hence, the entire structure measured 9.75 m (32 ft) from side to side.

The side porch foundations were not located during CEI's investigations of the site. As the side porch foundations would have been located under and to the immediate west of the 3-in pipe discovered during the excavation of Strip Area 2 (see Figure 49), it is possible that they were destroyed when that pipe was laid in place. Side porch foundations that would have survived the excavations for the pipe would have lain to its immediate west. As noted earlier, the pipe greatly limited stripping of this area and excavations to the west of the pipe were halted

prior to reaching the depth at which the foundations would have been present. The porch foundations for the Anderson house would likely have consisted of a series of brick piers. There was no evidence that the porch was supported by a continuous brick foundation.

Based upon CEI's archaeological investigations, the core of the Anderson dwelling measured 9.75 m (32 ft) front to rear. This measurement does not include the structure's 2.44 m (8 ft) wide front porch or the 3.66 m (12 ft) wide addition to the rear of the house. The front porch foundations were not uncovered during the stripping of Strip Area 2. Nor were the front porch foundations encountered during site preparation for construction as that part of the dwelling lay outside of the construction area. The rear of the Anderson dwelling was apparently added to the house sometime after the core was constructed in 1847. It is assumed that the 3.66-m (12 ft) by 9.75-m (32 ft) enclosed room(s) attached to the core's rear constitute an addition to the core because it was not supported by the continuous foundation as was the rest of the enclosed portion of the structure. It is unlikely that this portion of the structure was converted from a porch as the addition is 1.22 m (4 ft) wider than the dwelling's two known porches. It is unknown when the addition to the rear of the Anderson dwelling occurred, largely because the excavation of one of the circa 1972 trash pits destroyed whatever archaeological features that may have existed in that area (see Figure 64).

Circa 1850 to Circa 1910 Bakery/Dwelling

The circa 1850 to circa 1910 bakery/dwelling was examined by CEI in the spring of 1989. Portions of the bakery/dwelling's brick foundation were again encountered during monitoring of the stripping activities related to the new construction (see Figure 64). As no new remains were found during the course of this work, the structure is not discussed further here other than to note that the construction of the shell drive sometime after 1972 apparently destroyed at least portions of the foundation.

1905 Construction Debris

During the stripping of the construction area, debris from the 1905 construction of the Percy-Lobdell Building was encountered to the immediate northeast of the old entrance to that structure. This construction debris was the same rubble recorded by CEI during the stripping of Strip Area 3/3A in the spring of 1989. As no new information was gathered about this feature during the winter 1989 stripping activities, it is not discussed further here.

1905 to Circa 1986 Storm Drain

The 1905 Percy-Lobdell Building brick storm drain encountered by CEI in Strip Area 7 was re-encountered during the stripping of the construction site (see Figure 64). Because no new information was gained during this phase of work, it is not discussed further here.

Circa 1910 to Circa 1972 Stables

Several concrete foundations from the circa 1910 Stables/Grocery Warehouse/Wine Bottling Plant were re-encountered during the stripping of the construction site. Almost all of these foundations, however, were in the circa 1972 trash pits. Because these foundations were in secondary deposits, they were not recorded. Those foundations that were in situ had been previously recorded and are not discussed here.

Circa 1972 Trash Pits

The two circa 1972 trash pits discovered during the excavation of Trench 2, Trench 3, Strip Area 1, Strip Area 2, and Strip Area 3/3A were re-encountered while stripping the

construction site (see Figure 64). The stripping of the construction site revealed that the pit encountered during the excavation of Trench 2 and Strip Area 1 was relatively small. In fact, virtually the entire pit had been uncovered by those excavations. As had been expected, the recent detritus encountered in Trench 3, Strip Area 2, and Strip Area 3 represented one extensive trash pit that had destroyed all archaeological features over an area of approximately 200 m² in the north central portion of the construction area. The large trash pit, which was approximately 2 m in depth, destroyed all of the outbuildings depicted in the center of Lot 205 on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 16).

A third, and previously unrecorded, circa 1972 trash pit was uncovered in the western portion of the construction area during the stripping activities. Although all three pits contained a quantity of material (i.e., concrete foundations of the circa 1910 stables, aluminum wine bottle caps, nails, etc.), no artifacts were collected from these deposits.

Circa 1850 Privy

A small, probably single hole, privy was uncovered almost due west of the Percy-Lobdell Building entrance during the stripping of the construction site (see Figure 64). The southeast corner of the 0.91-m (3 ft) by 0.91-m (3 ft) privy was located at S33.25W07.25. A dense artifact concentration was noted in this area during stripping of the construction site and two shovel tests were excavated there, one at S33W08 and the other at S33.5W08 (Table 13). These shovel tests indicated that the artifact concentration was only 10-15 cm thick at S33.5W08 but in excess of 44 cm thick at S33W08. Based on these shovel tests it was decided to further investigate the area around S33W08.

It should be noted here that the artifact concentration in this area was the result of the destruction of the upper portions of the privy around the turn-of-the-century and the development of a very rich trash midden along the western edge of Lot 204. Although much of the material recovered from this midden dates to the late-nineteenth century, it is believed that it developed after the Percy-Lobdell Building was constructed in 1905 (see below). As best as can be determined, the upper portion of the privy was destroyed when Lot 205 was cleared for the construction of the circa 1910 stables which occupied the same area.

Due to the limited time available for study, it was not possible to conduct excavations by hand; rather, excavations were conducted through the use of a track hoe with a 5-ft wide bucket. In an effort to gather as much information as possible, however, the excavations were conducted in three levels. The material from each level, consisting of one bucketful of earth, was deposited into a discrete pile. Each pile, or level, was then carefully troweled to recover as much cultural material as possible. A total of 3,964 artifacts were recovered in this manner. All recovered artifacts were bagged and labeled according to the level from which they were recovered.

The first level, extending from the strip surface to a depth of approximately 30 cm below the strip surface, consisted almost wholly of a very rich sheet midden. The sheet midden, in turn, was composed largely of redeposited privy fill with lesser quantities of turn-of-the-century refuse. Apparently, only a very small portion of the privy itself was removed in the excavation of the first level of these excavations as the top of the privy was approximately 98 to 114 cm below the original ground surface and 27 to 35 cm below the stripped ground surface (Figure 65).

The second level, approximately 20 cm thick, yielded a great deal of artifactual material from the privy dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The third and final level removed the remainder of the privy as well as approximately 25 cm of the underlying sterile

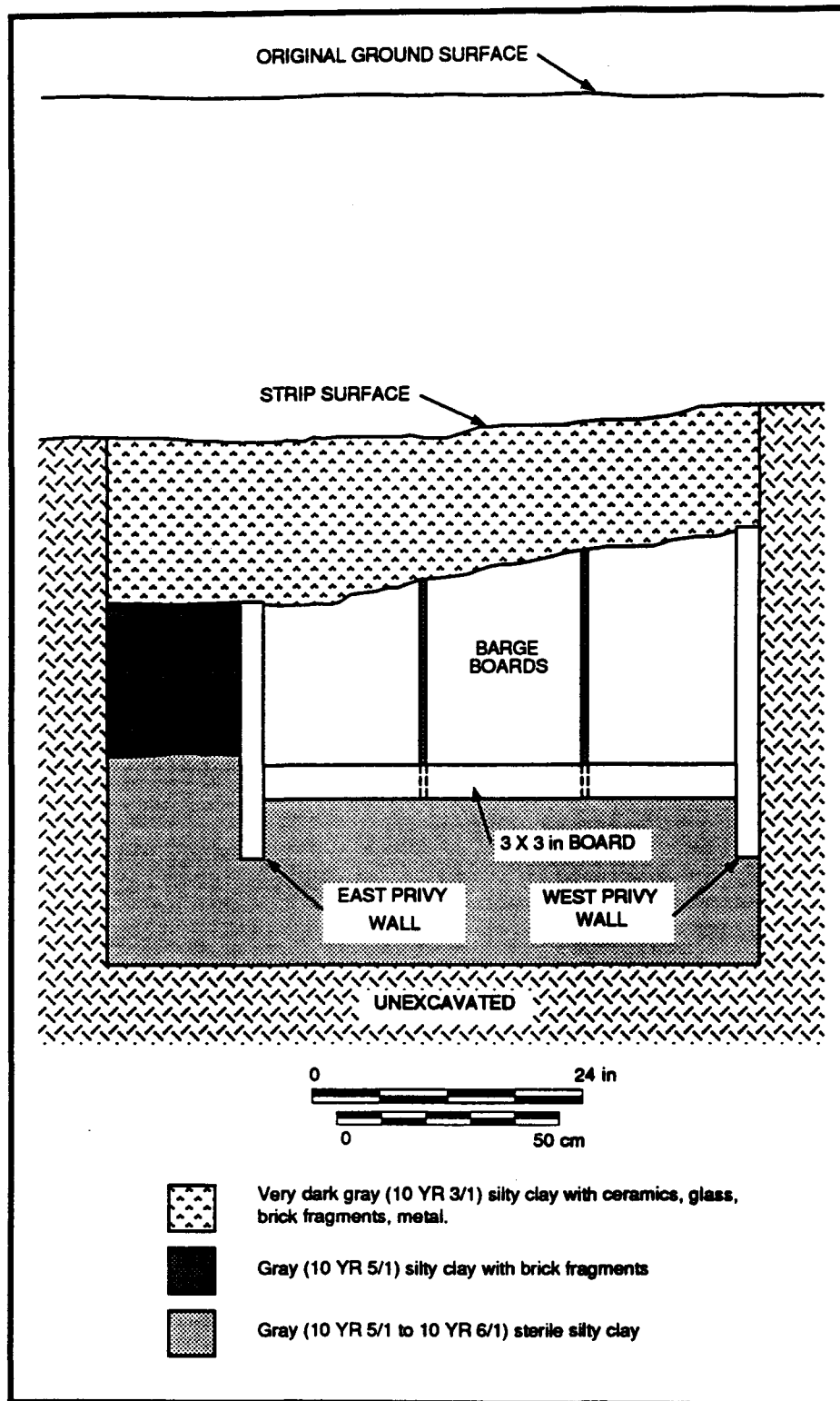


Figure 65. South profile of circa 1850 privy excavated during site preparation of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center.

Table 13. Artifacts Recovered During Shovel Testing at the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164) During Monitoring of Site Preparation for Construction.

AUGER TEST NUMBER	AREA	GRID LOCATION	MAX. DEPTH OF TEST IN CM	CERAMICS	GLASS	METAL	TOTAL
78	2	S33.5W08	20	1	4	0	5
79	2	S33W08	44	2	1	1	4
80	2	S15W05	20	5	0	0	5
81	2	S17W05.5	20	6	0	1	7
TOTAL				14	5	2	21

soil. The third level produced a quantity of artifactual material, much of which could be cross mended with artifacts removed from Level 2. Because the privy fill in the last two levels apparently represented one depositional episode, both were combined into a single unit and are treated as such here. Although there were several cross mended ceramics from the first and second levels as well, the material from these two collections were kept separate as it was not possible to distinguish all material that had come from the overlying midden.

Although all of the artifacts recovered from the lower two levels of these excavations were treated as privy fill, it is possible that several artifacts entered the collection from the surrounding construction pit fill (see Figure 65). This deposit extended from approximately 35 cm to 70 cm below the strip surface around the perimeter of the privy and contained a small quantity of brick fragments. No other types of artifacts were noted in the profile of the pit fill. As few artifacts were noted in the pit fill, it is doubtful the inclusion of artifacts from this deposit seriously affect the results of this study of the privy's contents.

A total of 727 artifacts were recovered from Level 1 during these excavations, of which 304 (41.82%) were ceramics (Table 14). Analysis of the ceramics, exclusive of the single sherd of porcelain and three porcelain buttons, produced a mean ceramic date of 1862.66 ± 24.81 . This date, however, is much too early for the midden overlying the privy (see below), mainly due to the presence of three sherds of coarse earthenwares with a mean date of 1750 and a quantity of early refined earthenwares. The three coarse earthenwares recovered from this level likely represent a late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century occupation of the site that was later disturbed and redeposited in the turn-of-the-century sheet midden. Alternatively, they may represent heirloom items that were deposited in the privy during the 1850s. It is known that 16 of the late pearlwares, 37 of the early whitewares, and 39 of the whitewares recovered from the first level originated from within the privy as they cross mended with sherds from the lower levels. If these wares are excluded from the mean ceramic date, a date of 1868.86 ± 21.38 is produced. The reason for this early date may be best attributed to the quantity of early whitewares present in the assemblage. Although only a small portion of the privy was removed in the first level, the material from it probably contributed the majority of the artifactual material to this level, as can be seen from the above mentioned cross mends between the upper and lower levels.

Table 14. Artifacts Recovered from the Lot 205 Privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

	LEVEL 1		LEVELS 2 & 3		TOTAL	%TOTAL
	COUNT	% TOTAL	COUNT	%TOTAL		
CERAMICS						
Coarse Earthenware						
Redware						
Lead glazed (int.), lead glazed (ext.)						
Saintonge hollowware	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Lead glazed (int.), unglazed (ext.)						
white slip, white slip	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
milk pan (?)						
green, unglazed	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
storage jar						
Unglazed (int.), unglazed (ext.)						
clear, clear	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
hollowware						
Semi-refined Earthenware						
Yellowware						
Rockingham						
brown						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Annular, var. banded						
blue, white						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Refined Earthenware						
Late Creamware						
Plain, beaded lip						
serving bowl	0	0.00%	20	0.62%	20	0.50%
Plain						
serving bowl	0	0.00%	14	0.43%	14	0.35%
cup	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
unidentified	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Pearlware						
Plain						
plain						
hollowware	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%
Late Pearlware						
Annular, var. banded						
blue						
hollowware	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	2	0.05%
blue, brown						
pitcher	0	0.00%	51	1.58%	51	1.29%
hollowware	1	0.14%	1	0.03%	2	0.05%
Annular, var. curvilinear						
polychrome						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
olive, white						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Annular, var. dots						
polychrome						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Annular, var. dots and Roulette						
brown, tan and green						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Annular, var. finger trailed						
polychrome						
pitcher	0	0.00%	16	0.49%	16	0.40%
hollowware	16	2.20%	0	0.00%	16	0.40%
Annular, var. unidentified						
blue						
pitcher (?)	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	2	0.05%
olive						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Plain						
plain						
soup plate	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%

continued

Table 14. continued.

	LEVEL 1		LEVELS 2 & 3		TOTAL	%TOTAL
	COUNT	% TOTAL	COUNT	%TOTAL		
CERAMICS						
Refined Earthenware						
Early Whiteware						
Transfer-printed						
black						
pitcher (?)	1	0.14%	1	0.03%	2	0.05%
blue (sheet pattern)						
10.5" plate	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	2	0.05%
8" plate	0	0.00%	150	4.63%	150	3.78%
7.5" plate	19	2.61%	28	0.86%	47	1.19%
saucer	1	0.14%	82	2.53%	83	2.09%
butter plate	0	0.00%	38	1.17%	38	0.96%
flatware	3	0.41%	17	0.53%	20	0.50%
soup plate	4	0.55%	73	2.26%	77	1.94%
large cup	0	0.00%	6	0.19%	6	0.15%
small cup	0	0.00%	90	2.78%	90	2.27%
cup	15	2.06%	32	0.99%	47	1.19%
hollowware	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%
unidentified	7	0.96%	6	0.19%	13	0.33%
blue						
hollowware	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
unidentified	7	0.96%	0	0.00%	7	0.18%
Painted						
blue						
saucer	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
polychrome						
cup	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%
Annular, var. banded						
blue						
pitcher	0	0.00%	5	0.15%	5	0.13%
bowl	1	0.14%	68	2.10%	69	1.74%
hollowware	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
blue, brown						
pitcher	4	0.55%	2	0.06%	6	0.15%
green, brown						
pitcher	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
polychrome						
pitcher	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Annular, var. dendritic						
polychrome						
pitcher	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%
Annular, var. unidentified						
blue						
hollowware	0	0.00%	7	0.22%	7	0.18%
blue, brown						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Edged						
blue						
plate	8	1.10%	259	8.00%	267	6.74%
flatware	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%
soup plate	0	0.00%	70	2.16%	70	1.77%
vegetable dish	0	0.00%	23	0.71%	23	0.58%
unidentified	0	0.00%	14	0.43%	14	0.35%
Plain						
plain						
plate	0	0.00%	13	0.40%	13	0.33%
saucer	0	0.00%	52	1.61%	52	1.31%
butter plate	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
pitcher	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
cup	5	0.69%	14	0.43%	19	0.48%
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
unidentified	0	0.00%	73	2.26%	73	1.84%

continued

Table 14. continued.

	LEVEL 1		LEVELS 2 & 3		TOTAL	%TOTAL
	COUNT	% TOTAL	COUNT	%TOTAL		
CERAMICS						
Refined Earthenware						
Whiteware						
Transfer-printed						
blue-black						
hollowware	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
Painted						
polychrome						
platter	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Annular						
blue						
pitcher	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
hollowware	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
blue, brown						
hollowware	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
brown						
bowl	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Plain						
molded design						
cup	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
plain						
platter	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
plate	49	6.74%	0	0.00%	49	1.24%
saucer	12	1.65%	7	0.22%	19	0.48%
saucer (large)	28	3.85%	23	0.71%	51	1.29%
flatware	17	2.34%	0	0.00%	17	0.43%
soup plate	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
wash basin	13	1.79%	0	0.00%	13	0.33%
serving bowl	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
serving bowl lid	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
cup	7	0.96%	0	0.00%	7	0.18%
hollowware	9	1.24%	0	0.00%	9	0.23%
unidentified	28	3.85%	0	0.00%	28	0.71%
Ivory-tinted Whiteware						
Decalcomania						
brown						
bowl	8	1.10%	0	0.00%	8	0.20%
Early Ironstone						
Plain						
plain						
plate	0	0.00%	25	0.77%	25	0.63%
tea saucer	0	0.00%	70	2.16%	70	1.77%
Ironstone						
Plain						
plain						
saucer	3	0.41%	0	0.00%	3	0.08%
cup	6	0.83%	1	0.03%	7	0.18%
unidentified	0	0.00%	35	1.08%	35	0.88%
Porcelain						
Plain						
plain						
cup	0	0.00%	4	0.12%	4	0.10%
lid	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
hollowware	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%
unidentified	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
button	3	0.41%	2	0.06%	5	0.13%
Stoneware						
Albany slip (int.), salt glazed (ext.)						
brown, tan						
hollowware	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Slip (int.), salt glazed (ext.)						
brown, gray						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
brown, tan						
hollowware	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%

continued

Table 14. continued.

	LEVEL 1		LEVELS 2 & 3		TOTAL	%TOTAL
	COUNT	% TOTAL	COUNT	%TOTAL		
CERAMICS						
Stoneware						
Unglazed (int.), salt glazed (ext.)						
unglazed, gray						
bowl	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
cake pot	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
jug	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
hollowware	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
unglazed, tan						
hollowware	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
GLASS						
Free blown						
Hollow glass rod pontil						
Flared lip						
clear blue						
cylindrical perfume	23	3.16%	0	0.00%	23	0.58%
cylindrical	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Outfolded lip						
clear green						
cylindrical perfume	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Unidentified lipping technique						
clear blue						
cylindrical perfume	0	0.00%	3	0.08%	3	0.08%
turquoise						
cylindrical perfume	3	0.41%	0	0.00%	3	0.08%
Sand pontil						
String lip						
olive						
cylindrical wine	9	1.24%	1	0.03%	10	0.25%
olive amber						
cylindrical liquor	0	0.00%	19	0.59%	19	0.48%
Unidentified lipping technique						
clear blue						
cylindrical	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
clear green						
cylindrical	0	0.00%	7	0.22%	7	0.18%
olive						
cylindrical wine	1	0.14%	18	0.56%	19	0.48%
olive amber						
cylindrical liquor	19	2.61%	0	0.00%	19	0.48%
Unidentified pontilling technique						
Outfolded lip						
clear blue						
cylindrical perfume	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	2	0.05%
clear green						
cylindrical perfume	0	0.00%	3	0.08%	3	0.08%
String lip						
clear green						
cylindrical	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
olive						
cylindrical wine	10	1.38%	0	0.00%	10	0.25%
olive amber						
cylindrical wine	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
demi-john	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	2	0.05%
Molded						
Three-piece dip mold						
Lipping tooled						
olive amber						
cylindrical liquor	0	0.00%	17	0.53%	17	0.43%
Hinge bottom mold, hollow glass						
rod pontil						
Infolded lip						
Clear Blue						
French Square hair dye	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%

continued

Table 14. continued.

	LEVEL 1		LEVELS 2 & 3		TOTAL	%TOTAL
	COUNT	% TOTAL	COUNT	%TOTAL		
GLASS						
Molded						
Hinge bottom mold, glass pontil						
Unidentified lipping technique						
clear						
beveled rectangular medicine	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Post bottom mold						
Lipping tooled						
clear blue						
French Square medicine	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Unidentified lipping technique						
brown						
cylindrical medicine	4	0.55%	0	0.00%	4	0.10%
cylindrical	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
French Square medicine	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
Union Oval	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Cup Bottom Mold						
Lipping tooled						
clear						
beveled rectangular	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
glue	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
beveled rectangular perfume	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
hexagonal toilet water	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Unidentified lipping technique						
clear blue						
beveled rectangular medicine	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
beveled rectangular	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Turned in mold						
Lipping Tooled						
olive						
cylindrical wine	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Unidentified lipping technique						
olive						
cylindrical wine	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Unidentified mold type, glass pontil						
Unidentified lipping technique						
clear green						
rounded square perfume	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Unidentified mold type						
Lipping tooled						
clear						
Apothecary bottle	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Golden Gate Oval	3	0.41%	0	0.00%	3	0.08%
clear blue						
cylindrical beer	5	0.69%	0	0.00%	5	0.13%
cylindrical	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
brown						
beveled rectangular liquor	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
cylindrical medicine	1	0.14%	1	0.03%	2	0.05%
Royal Bitters liquor	3	0.41%	0	0.00%	3	0.08%
Unidentified lipping technique						
clear						
oval	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
clear blue						
cylindrical	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
clear green						
cylindrical soda water	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
cylindrical sauce	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
rectangular						
brown						
French Square medicine	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Pressed						
clear						
candy dish	0	0.00%	4	0.12%	4	0.10%

continued

Table 14. continued.

	LEVEL 1		LEVELS 2 & 3		TOTAL	%TOTAL
	COUNT	% TOTAL	COUNT	%TOTAL		
Glass						
Pressed						
clear						
drinking glass	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
tumbler	26	3.58%	241	7.45%	267	6.74%
water goblet	7	0.96%	0	0.00%	7	0.18%
wine glass	0	0.00%	49	1.51%	49	1.24%
clear purple						
water goblet	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
clear yellow						
drinking glass	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
water goblet	6	0.83%	3	0.09%	9	0.23%
amber						
bowl (?)	3	0.41%	0	0.00%	3	0.08%
lime						
stemmed vessel	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Unidentified manufacturing technique						
clear						
beveled rectangular	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
cylindrical	19	2.61%	182	5.62%	201	5.07%
drinking glass	7	0.96%	0	0.00%	7	0.18%
lamp base	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
lamp chimney	14	1.83%	13	0.40%	27	0.68%
lamp shade	5	0.66%	0	0.00%	5	0.13%
candle shade	0	0.00%	183	5.65%	183	4.62%
octagonal	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
pickle jar	0	0.00%	33	1.02%	33	0.83%
test tube	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
container	0	0.00%	7	0.22%	7	0.18%
clear blue						
beveled rectangular	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
cylindrical	10	1.38%	9	0.28%	19	0.48%
French square pickle jar	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
panel bottle	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	2	0.05%
container	3	0.41%	0	0.00%	3	0.08%
window	26	3.58%	228	7.04%	254	6.41%
mirror	9	1.24%	2	0.06%	11	0.28%
clear green						
beveled rectangular						
cylindrical	10	1.38%	54	1.67%	64	1.61%
window	49	6.74%	434	13.41%	483	12.18%
brown						
cylindrical medicine	9	1.24%	2	0.06%	11	0.28%
cylindrical	9	1.24%	1	0.03%	10	0.25%
French Square	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
Union Oval	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
olive						
cylindrical	19	2.61%	23	0.71%	42	1.06%
olive amber						
cylindrical	15	2.06%	15	0.46%	30	0.76%
demi-john	14	1.93%	2	0.06%	16	0.40%
turquoise						
cylindrical	0	0.00%	10	0.31%	10	0.25%
METAL						
Brass						
Dress hook	1	0.14%	4	0.12%	5	0.13%
Suspender buckle	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Cast Iron						
Unidentified	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Iron						
Handle	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Nail						
Hand made	1	0.14%	1	0.03%	2	0.05%
Modern machine cut	3	0.41%	3	0.09%	6	0.15%

continued

Table 14. concluded.

	LEVEL 1		LEVELS 2 & 3		TOTAL	%TOTAL
	COUNT	% TOTAL	COUNT	%TOTAL		
METAL						
Iron						
Nail						
Square	5	0.68%	0	0.00%	5	0.13%
Unidentified	0	0.00%	36	1.11%	36	0.91%
Sardine (?) can	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Shingling hatchet	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Whistle tree (?)	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
Unidentified	0	0.00%	70	2.16%	70	1.77%
Pewter						
Tablespoon	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Silver						
Dime	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
BRICK						
Fragment	0	0.00%	10	0.31%	10	0.25%
CLOTH						
Cotton	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
COAL						
Burned	0	0.00%	5	0.15%	5	0.13%
Unburned	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.08%
FAUNA						
Food stuff	19	2.61%	48	1.48%	67	1.69%
Button	1	0.14%	2	0.06%	3	0.08%
Utensile	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Oyster	0	0.00%	11	0.34%	11	0.28%
FLORA						
Barrel end	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Button (?)	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Coconut hull	2	0.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
Cork stopper	5	0.68%	2	0.06%	7	0.18%
Scrub brush	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
LEATHER						
Gasket	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	1	0.03%
Shoe	7	0.96%	4	0.12%	11	0.28%
RUBBER						
Boot	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	2	0.05%
SLATE						
Pencil	1	0.14%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
STONE						
Pebble	0	0.00%	6	0.19%	6	0.15%
TOTAL	727	100.00%	3,237	100.00%	3,964	100.00%

Of the 304 ceramics recovered from the upper level of this unit, 131 sherds were used to partially reconstruct 19 vessels (Table 15). Of these 19 vessels, 11 had cross mends with the lower levels of the privy. Interestingly, the mean ceramic date produced for these reconstructed vessels is 1868.18 ± 27.19 , very close to the overall mean ceramic date from this level. If only the eight reconstructed vessels without cross mends are used to derive the mean date for this level, a date of 1879.94 ± 31.72 is produced, a date which more closely approximates that of the sheet midden.

Additional ceramic dating information may be derived from the four ceramic maker's marks and two importers marks in this collection (Table 16). The mean date provided from these marks is 1856.25 ± 36.15 . This early date is the result of five of the marked vessels originating from the privy rather than the overlying midden. The single maker's mark

Table 15. Reconstructed Vessels from the Lot 205 Privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

VESSEL NUMBER	WARE	DECORATION	VESSEL FORM	NUMBER OF SHERDS	
				LEVEL 1	LEVELS 2 & 3
1	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	4	31
2	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	7.5" Plate	19	1
3	Early Whiteware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue	Saucer	2	—
4	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	8	7
5	Ivory-Tinted Whiteware	Decalcomania Brown	Bowl	8	—
6	Whiteware	Plain	Plate	4	—
7	Whiteware	Plain	Plate	9	—
8	Whiteware	Plain	Plate	8	—
9	Whiteware	Plain	Saucer	2	7
10	Whiteware	Plain	Large Saucer	8	6
11	Whiteware	Plain	Large Saucer	8	5
12	Whiteware	Plain	Large Saucer	7	—
13	Whiteware	Plain	Large Saucer	5	12
14	Whiteware	Plain	Wash Basin	9	23
15	Whiteware	Plain	Cup	4	—
16	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	—	14
17	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	—	15
18	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	—	13
19	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	—	14
20	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	—	21
21	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	—	13
22	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	—	13
23	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	—	14
24	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	—	31
25	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	—	42
26	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	7.5" Plate	—	27
27	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	—	9
28	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	—	8
29	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	—	16
30	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	—	19
31	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	—	9
32	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	—	12
33	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	—	7
34	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	—	12
35	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	—	7
36	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	—	6
37	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	—	6
38	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	—	5
39	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	7
40	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	9
41	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	20
42	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	10
43	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	15
44	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	10
45	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	9
46	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	—	10
47	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Soup Plate	—	21
48	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Soup Plate	—	23
49	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Soup Plate	—	8
50	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Soup Plate	—	18

continued

Table 15. concluded.

VESSEL NUMBER	WARE	DECORATION	VESSEL FORM	NUMBER OF SHERDS	
				LEVEL 1	LEVELS 2 & 3
51	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	24
52	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	7
53	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	2
54	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	12
55	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	18
56	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	15
57	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	13
58	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	36
59	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	15
60	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	23
61	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	27
62	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	10
63	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	33
64	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	10
65	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Plate	—	5
66	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Serving Bowl	—	23
67	Late Pearlware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue & Brown	Pitcher	16	31
68	Early Whiteware	Plain	Cup	3	2
69	Early Whiteware	Plain	Cup	2	1
70	Ironstone	Plain	Cup	5	—
71	Late Pearlware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue & Brown	Pitcher	—	20
72	Early Whiteware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue & Brown	Bowl	—	7
73	Early Whiteware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue & Brown	Bowl	—	21
74	Early Whiteware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue & Brown	Bowl	—	29
75	Early Whiteware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue & Brown	Bowl	—	11
76	Late Pearlware	Annular, var. Finger Trilled, Blue & Brown	Pitcher	—	16
77	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Polychrome	Cup	—	3
78	Early Whiteware	Plain	Plate	—	6
79	Early Whiteware	Plain	Saucer	—	19
80	Early Whiteware	Plain	Saucer	—	3
81	Early Whiteware	Plain	Saucer	—	27
82	Early Whiteware	Plain	Saucer	—	3
83	Late Creamware	Plain, Beaded Lip	Bowl	—	20
84	Late Creamware	Plain	Cup	—	1
85	Early Whiteware	Plain	Cup	—	9
86	Late Creamware	Plain	Serving Bowl	—	14
87	Early Ironstone	Plain	Plate	—	18
88	Early Ironstone	Plain	Plate	—	7
89	Early Ironstone	Plain	Tea Saucer	—	13
90	Early Ironstone	Plain	Tea Saucer	—	11
91	Early Ironstone	Plain	Tea Saucer	—	9
92	Early Ironstone	Plain	Tea Saucer	—	7
93	Early Ironstone	Plain	Tea Saucer	—	14
94	Early Ironstone	Plain	Tea Saucer	—	11
95	Porcelain	Plain	Cup	—	4
TOTAL				131	1195

Table 16. Manufacturer and Importers' Marks from Level 1 of the Lot 205 Privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

VESSEL NUMBER	WARE	DECORATION	VESSEL FORM	MANUFACTURER OR IMPORTER	DATE OF MARK	REFERENCE
1	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
2	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	7.5" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
3	Early Whiteware	Annular, var. Banded, Blue	Saucer	Elmore & Foster	1853 - 1871	Godden 1964:235
5	Ivory-Tinted Whiteware	Decalcomania Brown	Bowl	Sebring Pottery Co.	1890 - ca.1905	Gates & Ormerod 1982:232
68	Early Whiteware	Plain	Cup	Swansea Pottery	1783 - ca. 1810	Godden 1964:605
—	Whiteware	Plain	Wash Basin	McNicol, Burton & Co.	1885 - 1892	Gates & Ormerod 1982:184

associated with the midden indicates the ware was produced by McNicol, Burton & Co. between 1885 and 1892. The ceramic assemblage from this collection will be discussed more fully below.

A total of 375 glass shards were recovered from the upper level of this excavation (see Table 14). Unlike the ceramics from this level, however, only 32 of the glass shards could be identified as to manufacture. Analysis of these artifacts produced a mean glass manufacturing date of 1873.28 ± 14.89 . In addition to these 32 shards, 66 fragments of free blown bottles, probably pre-dating 1870, were recovered from this level. Like the ceramics, it is believed that much of this glass was removed from the privy rather than the overlying midden. Because it was not possible to determine exactly what feature the window glass from this level was associated with, window glass analysis was not conducted for this level.

Eleven of the glass items recovered from this level were complete or virtually complete vessels. In addition to these, 53 glass shards were used to partially reconstruct six vessels (Table 17). Of these 17 vessels, only one had a manufacturer's mark (Table 18), that of the Maryland Glass Corp. This mark indicated that the vessel post-dated 1916 (Toulouse 1971:339). In addition to this one vessel, a single shard of a Wheeler & Co. Cromac Seblings torpedo shaped soda water produced by John Kilner & Sons between 1844 and 1847 (Toulouse 1972:279) and one shard of a Dr. Dunlop's Cascara Compound dating from about 1891 (Fike 1987:80) were recovered from the upper level of this excavation. Twenty-six shards of at least six Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters were present in this collection as well. These six vessels were produced while L.E. Jung, the sole proprietor of the bitters, was located at 23 Camp and 116 Common Street in New Orleans. Finally, one shard of an Argyle Bitters bottle sold by E.B. Wheelock of New Orleans was recovered.

Review of nineteenth century New Orleans city directories indicate that A.A. Peychaud was an apothecary who operated a shop at 123 Royal from 1838 until about 1847. Peychaud moved to 108 Royal in about 1847, remaining there until the early 1860s when he moved his shop to 90 Royal. Peychaud apparently remained in business at that location until 1868. The Jung family apparently did not move to New Orleans until the mid 1850s. No record could be found for L.E. Jung operating an apothecary shop or retail or wholesale drugstore between 1834 and 1880. As best as can be determined from this historical data and the fragmentary remains of the bottles, Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters was probably sold by L.E. Jung between the mid-1850s and the mid-1860s.

Table 17. Reconstructed Glass Vessels from the Lot 205 Privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

VESSEL NUMBER	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	MOLD TYPE	VESSEL TYPE	NUMBER OF SHARDS	
				LEVEL 1	LEVELS 2 & 3
G1	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Cup Bottom	Glue	1	—
G2	Molded/Lipping Tooled	—	Apothecary	1	—
G3	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Cup Bottom	Bev. Rectangular	1	—
G4	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Cup Bottom	Perfume	1	—
G5	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Cup Bottom	Toilet Water	1	—
G6	—	—	Drinking Glass	6	—
G7	Blown (?)	—	Test Tube	1	—
G8	Pressed	—	Tumbler	1	1
G9	Pressed	—	Tumbler	1	2
G10	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Post Bottom	Medicine	1	—
G11	Blown/Glass Pontil	—	Perfume	23	—
G12	Molded	—	Pickle Jar	1	—
G13	—	—	Drinking Glass	1	—
G14	Pressed	—	Water Goblet	4	—
G15	Pressed	—	Water Goblet	2	—
G16	Pressed	—	Water Goblet	3	—
G17	Blown/Sand Pontil	—	Liquor	19	—
G18	Blown/Glass Pontil	—	Medicine	—	1
G19	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	3
G20	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	5
G21	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	14
G22	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	4
G23	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	4
G24	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	3
G25	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	4
G26	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	7
G27	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	5
G28	Pressed	—	Tumbler	—	5
G29	Molded/Glass Pontil	Bottom Hinge	Medicine	—	1
G30	Pressed	—	Candy Dish	—	2

continued

Table 17. concluded.

VESSEL NUMBER	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	MOLD TYPE	VESSEL TYPE	NUMBER OF SHARDS	
				LEVEL 1	LEVELS 2 & 3
G31	Pressed	—	Wine Glass	—	4
G32	Pressed	—	Wine Glass	—	5
G33	Pressed	—	Wine Glass	—	1
G34	Blown	—	Candle Shade	—	183
G35	Blown/String Lip/Sand Pontil	—	Wine	—	1
G36	Molded/Lipping Tooled/Iron Pontil	Three-Piece Dip	Liquor	—	17
G37	Blown/String Lip/Sand Pontil	—	Wine	—	19
G38	Blown/Sand Pontil	—	Wine	—	18
G39	Molded/Glass Pontil	Bottom Hinge	Hair Dye	—	3

E.B. Wheelock was first listed in the 1854 New Orleans city directory. However, Wheelock apparently did not begin operating his own drugstore until 1856. Wheelock was an independent wholesale druggist serving the New Orleans area until the mid-1860s. During the Civil War, Wheelock formed a partnership with Thomas K. Finlay and a Mr. Ball to form Wheelock, Finlay & Ball. Like the Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, Wheelock's Argyle Bitters is thought to date between the mid-1850s and the mid-1860s.

It is assumed that the Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, the Wheeler & Co. Cromac Seblings soda water, and the Argyle Bitters are from the privy while the Maryland Glass Corp. and the Dr. Dunlop's Cascara Compound bottles were from the overlying midden. If this is indeed the case and the above historical data is correct, it would appear that there is a mid-1850s to early-1860s component to the privy.

The remaining 48 items recovered from this level are not particularly noteworthy, with the exception of two fragments of a single coconut shell and leather fragments of several shoes. Although it is not possible to definitely associate these items with the privy, it is believed that they were removed from that feature and not from the overlying midden. Of more than a little interest is the recovery of the coconut hull, a rather exotic item in mid-nineteenth century southern Louisiana. The seven shoe parts recovered from this level represent at least one child's shoe and two adult male shoes.

As was noted above, Levels 2 and 3 were combined during analysis because the number of cross mends between these two levels indicated that they probably represented a single depositional episode. Excavation of Levels 2 and 3 produced a total of 3,237 artifacts, of which 1,437 (44.39%) were ceramics (see Table 14). Analysis of the 1,423 non-porcelain ceramics produced a mean ceramic date of 1848.03 ± 18.09 , a date that fits well with George

Table 18. Glass Manufacturer and Bottlers' Marks from Level 1 of the Lot 205 Privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

VESSEL NUMBER	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	MOLD TYPE	VESSEL TYPE	BOTTLER	MANUFACTURER	DATE OF USE	REFERENCE
G3	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Cup Bottom	Beveled Rectangular	—	Maryland Glass Corp.	1916+	Toulouse 1971:339
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Psychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Psychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Psychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Psychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Psychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Psychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	—	Soda	Wheeler & Co., Belfast	John Kilner & Sons	1844-1847	Toulouse 1971:279
—	Molded	—	Bitters	Argyle Bitters, E.B. Wheelock, New Orleans, La.	C.I. & Sons	1855 (?) - 1867 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	Cup Bottom	Medicine	Dr. Dunlop's Cascara Compound, United States Medicine Co., New York	—	ca. 1891	Fike 1987:80

Anderson's construction of the first known structure on Lot 205. The 14 porcelain artifacts recovered from these two levels were excluded from this analysis.

Like Level 1, a substantial quantity of the ceramics recovered from the lower levels of the privy were used in vessel reconstruction. Of the 1,437 ceramic sherds recovered from the lower levels of the privy, 1,195 (83.16%) were used to partially reconstruct 87 vessels, of which 11 had cross mends with Level 1 (see Table 15). Analysis of these reconstructed vessels, less the porcelain cup (Vessel #95), produced a mean ceramic date 1849.09 ± 18.46 . As might be expected, this date is very close to the overall mean ceramic date of this provenience.

Table 19. Manufacturer and Importers' Marks from Levels 2 and 3 of the Lot 205 Privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

VESSEL NUMBER	WARE	DECORATION	VESSEL FORM	MANUFACTURER OR IMPORTER	DATE OF USE	REFERENCE
1	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
2	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	7.5" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
16	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
17	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
18	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Soup Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
19	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
20	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
21	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
22	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
23	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
24	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
25	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	8" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
26	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	7.5" Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
27	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
28	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
29	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
30	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
31	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
32	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
33	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Saucer	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
34	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
35	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
36	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
37	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
38	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Butter Plate	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
39	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
40	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
41	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
42	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
43	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
44	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
45	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
46	Early Whiteware	Transfer-Printed Blue	Small Cup	B. Brower & Co.	1838 - 1855	N.O. city directories
68	Early Whiteware	Plain	Cup	Swansea Pottery	1783 - ca. 1810	Godden 1964:605
82	Early Whiteware	Plain	Saucer	Davenport	1840 - 1849	Godden 1964:189
84	Late Creamware	Plain	Cup	Swansea Pottery	1783 - ca. 1810	Godden 1964:605
87	Early Ironstone	Plain	Plate	William Ridgway & Co.	1834 - 1854	Godden 1964:538
88	Early Ironstone	Plain	Plate	Davenport	1840	Godden 1964:189

A number of ceramic importer and maker's marks were present in this collection (Table 19). Of the 38 marked ceramic vessels from this provenience, 33 bore the importer's mark of B. Brower & Co., two were manufactured by the Swansea Pottery, two were produced by Davenport, and one by William Ridgway & Co. Analysis of these marks produced a mean ceramic mark date of 1843.58 ± 11.30 . This date is about 4.5 years earlier than the mean ceramic date of the entire ceramic collection from the privy, largely due to the presence of the two Swansea Pottery marks. The presence of one of these marks on an early whiteware and the other on a late creamware body suggests that the mark may have been in use until about 1820 or 1830 rather than 1810 as Godden (1964:605) suggests, or, alternatively, the analysis of these artifacts is flawed. The degree of accuracy in ware identification of other

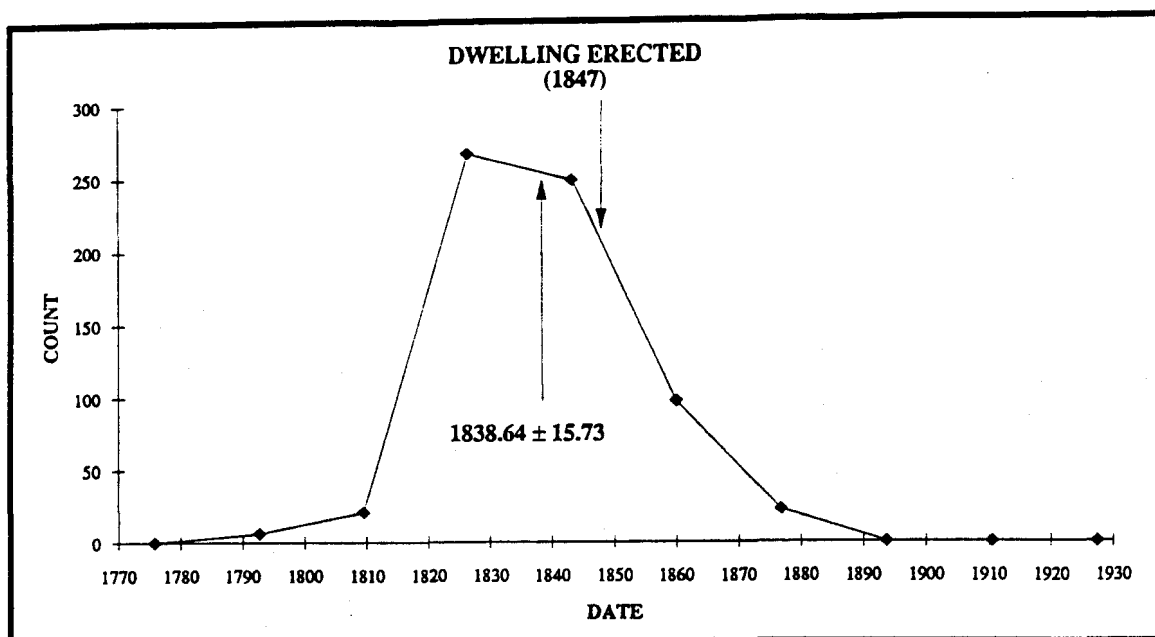


Figure 66. Frequency of window glass recovered from the Lot 205 privy relative to its date of manufacture (after Moir 1987).

marked specimens in this collection is very high, however, that it is more likely that the mark saw prolonged use. It should be noted here that the Swansea Pottery may have used this mark for an extended period as the company was in operation until 1870 (Godden 1964:605).

In addition to the numerous ceramics recovered from the lower portions of the privy, some 1,582 glass shards were recovered (see Table 14). Only 1.45% ($n=23$) of these shards could be sufficiently identified as to manufacture to provide accurate dating. Analysis of these 23 shards produced a mean manufacture date of 1851.11 ± 5.88 . Additional datable glass artifacts from this provenience includes fifty-nine shards of free blown glass, probably pre-dating 1870. Analysis of the 662 shards of window glass from this zone was also undertaken. This analysis produced a mean manufacture date of 1838.64 ± 15.73 (Figure 66). The early mean date of the window glass date may be the result of window glass reuse, sampling deficiencies, or slight inaccuracies in the mean window glass formula devised by Moir (1987). Because these glass shards were recovered from the privy rather than from an area adjacent to the Anderson dwelling, it is not possible to definitively state that they are associated with that structure, another structure, or with a piece of furniture such as a china cabinet. Whatever the origin of the window glass, its date range overlaps considerably with the date ranges provided by the other artifact analyses.

Four complete or virtually complete glass vessels were recovered from the lower portion of the privy and assigned vessel numbers (see Table 17). In addition to these four vessels, three glass shards recovered from the lower levels of the privy cross-mended with two tumblers from Level 1 and were also assigned vessels numbers. An additional 20 glass vessels were reconstructed from the lower zone alone. Reconstruction of these 20 vessels incorporated the use of 309 glass shards. Most of these shards ($n=183$) were used to partially reconstruct a large candle shade that was presumably hand blown. Interestingly, 64 glass shards were used to reconstruct ten tumblers (Figure 67A) and three wine glasses (Figure 67B). In addition to the ten reconstructed tumblers, portions of at least 12 other tumblers were recovered from this provenience as were at least three other wine glasses.

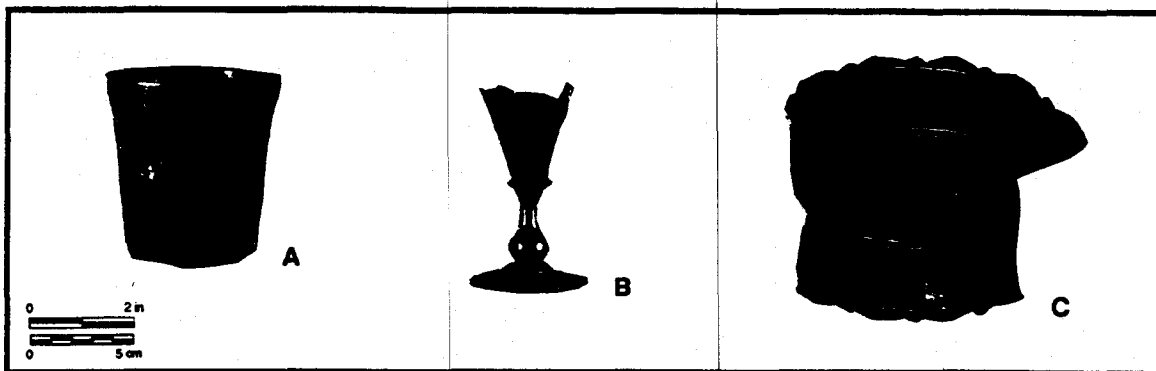


Figure 67. Glassware recovered from the Lot 205 privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164). A) pressed glass tumbler (Glass Vessel #25); B) pressed glass wine glass (Glass Vessel #32); C) pressed glass candy dish.

Table 20. Glass Manufacturer and Bottlers' Marks from Levels 2 and 3 of the Lot 205 Privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

VESSEL NUMBER	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	MOLD TYPE	VESSEL TYPE	BOTTLER	MANUFACTURER	DATE OF USE	REFERENCE
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
—	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, L.E. Jung, New Orleans, La.	—	1853 (?) - 1866 (?)	N.O. city directories
G29	Molded/Glass Pontil	Bottom Hinge	Medicine	Ginseng Panacea	—	1810 - 1880	Munsey 1970:39
G39	Molded/Glass Pontil	Bottom Hinge	Hair Dye	Batchelor's Liquid Hair Dye No. 1	—	1810 - 1880	Munsey 1970:39

Very little embossed glass was recovered from this zone (Table 20). The four embossed vessels from this zone consist of portions of two Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters, a Ginseng Panacea, and a Batchelor's Liquid Hair Dye (Figure 67C). Although dating information is very sketchy for these vessels, their mean date of 1852.25 ± 8.37 fits very well with the other datable artifacts recovered from this provenience. Of some interest, was the recovery of portions of two pressed glass dishes that presumably served as candy dishes (Figure 67D).

The remaining 208 items recovered from the lower zone of the privy consisted primarily of metal. Although floral and faunal preservation was excellent, metal preservation within the privy was very poor. Of the 110 metal artifacts recovered from this provenience, 70 (63.64%) were unidentifiable pieces of iron. The remaining 38 iron artifacts consisted of 36 unidentifiable nails, a portion of a probable sardine tin, and a shingling hatchet. Other metal artifacts in this collection include four brass dress hooks, a brass suspender buckle, a pewter tablespoon bowl, and a dime. Like the iron recovered from the privy, the Liberty seated dime

was so poorly preserved that it was not possible to identify the date that it was minted. However, the presence of a field of stars around the perimeter of the dime's obverse indicate that it was minted between 1838 and 1860.

The remaining 98 artifacts recovered from the privy are not particularly noteworthy, with the exception of a small piece of cotton cloth, portions of at least one leather shoe, and the remains of two natural rubber boots. Although unmeasured matrix samples were taken from the privy, the material from these samples was not enumerated. It should be noted, however, that these samples contained quantities of egg shells, wood shavings, and floral remains. The majority of the wood shavings recovered from the privy were cypress shavings that had apparently been removed from a larger piece of wood through the use of a draw knife or plane. Floral remains were well represented in the matrix and included peanut shells (*Arachis sp.*), passion flower (*Passiflora edulis*), blackberry (*Rubus sp.*), cherry (*Prunus sp.*), grape (*Vitis sp.*), muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), watermelon (*Colocynthis citrullus*), peach (*Prunus persica*), plum (*Prunus domestica*), corn (*Zea mays*), coffee (*Coffea sp.*), mustard (*Brassica sp.*), and pepper (*Capsicum sp.*).

The privy itself was apparently very shallow when it was constructed. Although it is not possible to ascertain its exact depth, based on the Anderson dwelling foundations, the circa 1850 ground surface was approximately 58 cm below the 1989 ground surface. If the circa 1850 ground surface in the area of the privy was similar in depth to that near the Anderson dwelling, the privy pit was only approximately 99 cm (circa 38.98 in) deep. Hence, the privy pit would have measured approximately three feet top to bottom as well as side to side.

Interestingly, several of the 2-in thick boards used to line the privy (see Figure 65) had two one-inch diameter peg holes in the end attached to the horizontal 3-by-3-in board. The peg holes and the large width of the boards, which varied from 12.5 (31.75 cm) to 14 in (35.56 cm) wide, suggests that they were originally used as barge boards. As barge traffic on Bayou Lafourche was common place by the mid-1840s, it is quite possible that a barge was dismantled and some of its lumber used to construct the privy.

Based on the available evidence, the privy pit, measuring at least 5 ft wide east-to-west, 4 ft wide north-to-south, and 3 ft deep, was excavated between mid-1847 and about 1850. An approximately three-cubic foot, wood-lined privy was then constructed in the pit using salvaged barge boards held together by square nails of indeterminate manufacture. The privy, which would have served the residents of the Anderson dwelling, was constructed at the intersection of the fence separating Lot 205 from Lot 204 and the fence separating the north half of Lot 205 occupied by the Anderson dwelling and the south half of Lot 205 occupied by at least one other dwelling.

The small quantities of ceramics and glass present in the privy that could not be used in vessel reconstruction suggests that the privy was in use for a relatively short period of time. The large quantity of ceramic and glass recovered from the privy that was used for vessel reconstruction indicate that some single event occurred that caused the residents of the Anderson dwelling to dispose of a substantial quantity of their ceramic and glassware in a single episode. The mean dates produced by the various ceramic and glass analyses suggests that this depositional episode occurred between 1848 and 1852, most likely about 1851. Two Peychaud's American Bitters bottles present in the lower zone of the privy and six in the upper zone, however, suggest that this event did not occur until after 1853. In fact, the inclusion of the Argyle Bitters bottle in the upper zone of this collection suggests that this depositional episode did not occur until after about 1856.

Although it is not possible to be certain what the exact cause of this depositional episode may have been, the death of Edward Hays in 1854 and the Hays family removal to

New Orleans in about 1856 or 1857 corresponds well to the dates of the recovered artifacts. If the bulk of the artifactual material recovered from the privy is associated with the death of Edward Hays, the Hays family must have disposed of a large quantity of their ceramic and glasswares in 1854 and then continued to use the privy until they moved to New Orleans. It would seem to be much more likely, however, that the Hays' did not discard their ceramics and glasswares until they moved to New Orleans. If this was indeed the case, the bulk of the artifacts were deposited in about 1856 or 1857. Either scenario would account for all of the artifacts that are known to be associated with the privy.

After the Hays family moved to New Orleans, the privy was apparently abandoned and covered over. When Lot 205 was cleared in about 1910, however, the privy was uncovered and the top of it removed and spread over the surrounding area. Much of the redeposited privy material was later incorporated into a sheet midden that developed along the Lot 204-Lot 205 boundary (see below).

The ceramic assemblage from the privy is of some interest and is worthy of additional discussion. Of particular interest are the remains of a number of vessels imported into New Orleans by B. Brower & Co. between 1838 and 1855 (Figure 68). At least four soup plates, one 10.5-in plate, eight 8-in plates, two 7.5-in plates, seven saucers, six butter plates, one pitcher, one large cup, and eight small cups (Figure 69) from this collection were imported by B. Brower & Co. The progenitor of B. Brower & Co. was S. & B. Brower, a home furnishings store on 17 Camp Street in New Orleans (Mitchell 1833:XXI). S. & B. Brower remained in operation at that location until the mid-1830s. By 1838 the company had changed its name to B. Brower & Co., a name which it retained until the business closed, still at the 17 Camp Street address, in 1855 (N.O. city directories). The actual manufacturer of these wares is currently unknown.

Many of the dishes imported by B. Brower & Co. had impressed numbers as well as transfer-printed importers marks. All four of the soup plates had the impressed mark '44', four of the 8-in plates had the impressed mark '46', two of the 8-in plates had the impressed mark 'W', both of the 7.5-in plates had the impressed mark '38', one of the saucers had the impressed mark '51', four of the saucers had the impressed mark '52', two of the saucers had the impressed mark 'W', three of the butter plates had the impressed mark '56', and one butter plate had the impressed mark '102'. Although most of these marks imply the date of manufacture, the one vessel marked '102' and those marked 'W' suggest that these numbers refer to mold or lot numbers.

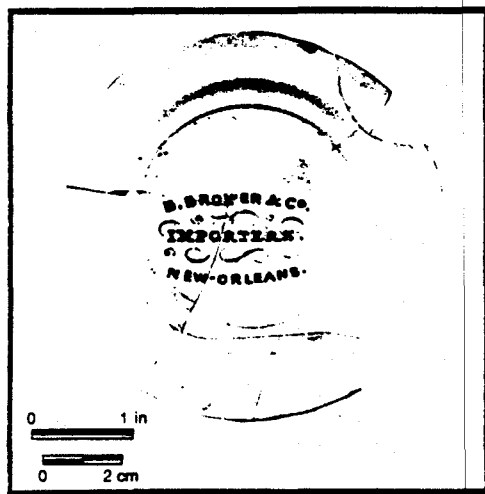


Figure 68. Blue transfer-printed importers mark of B. Brower & Co. on reverse of blue transfer-printed, early whiteware butter dish (Vessel #35).

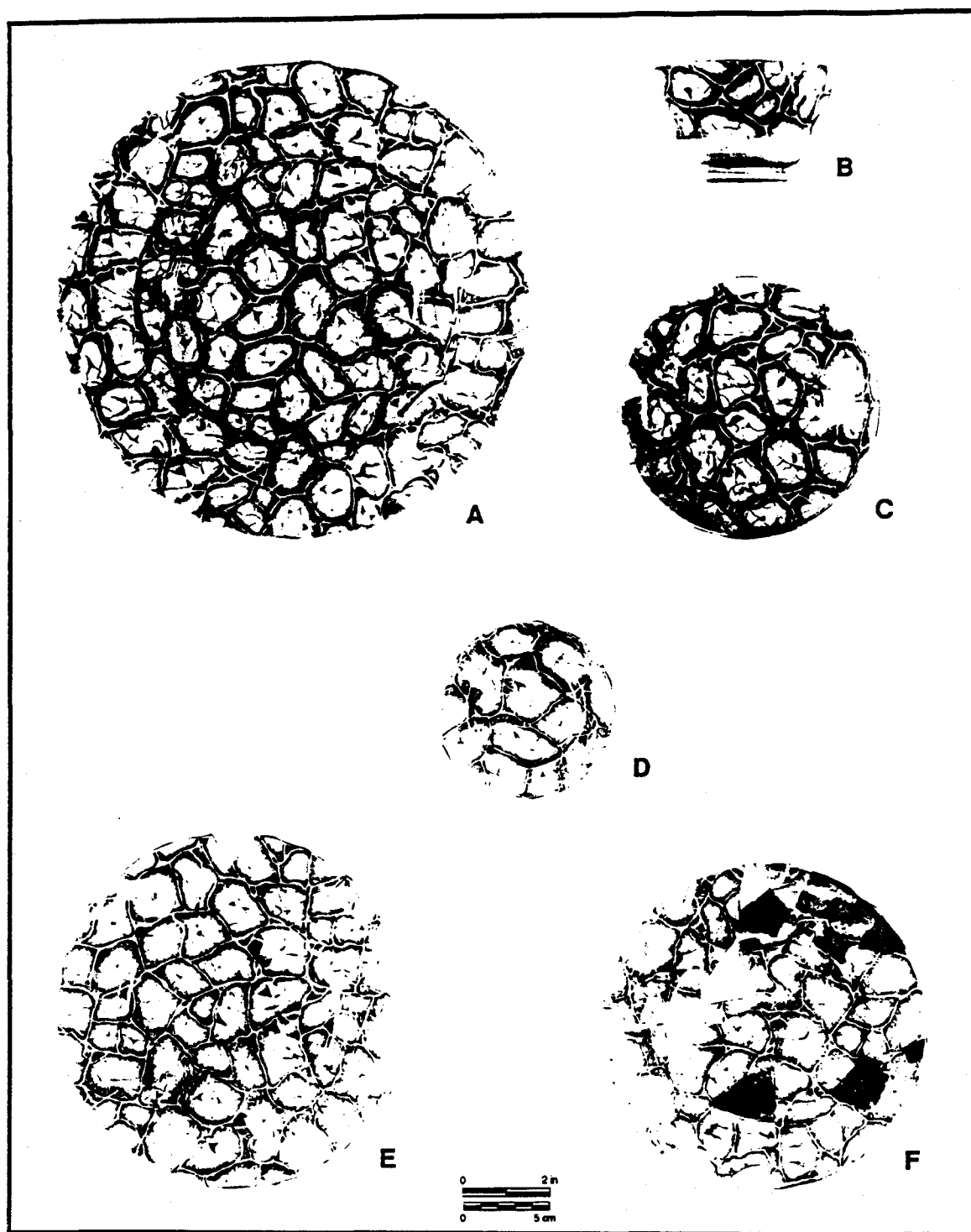


Figure 69. Blue transfer-printed, early whiteware ceramic vessels imported by B. Brower & Co. of New Orleans between 1838 and 1855. All six vessels were recovered from the Lot 205 privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164). A) 10.5-in soup plate (Vessel #16); B) small cup (Vessel #39); C) saucer (Vessel #33); D) butter plate (Vessel #37); E) 8-in plate (Vessel #22); F) 7.5-in plate (Vessel #26).

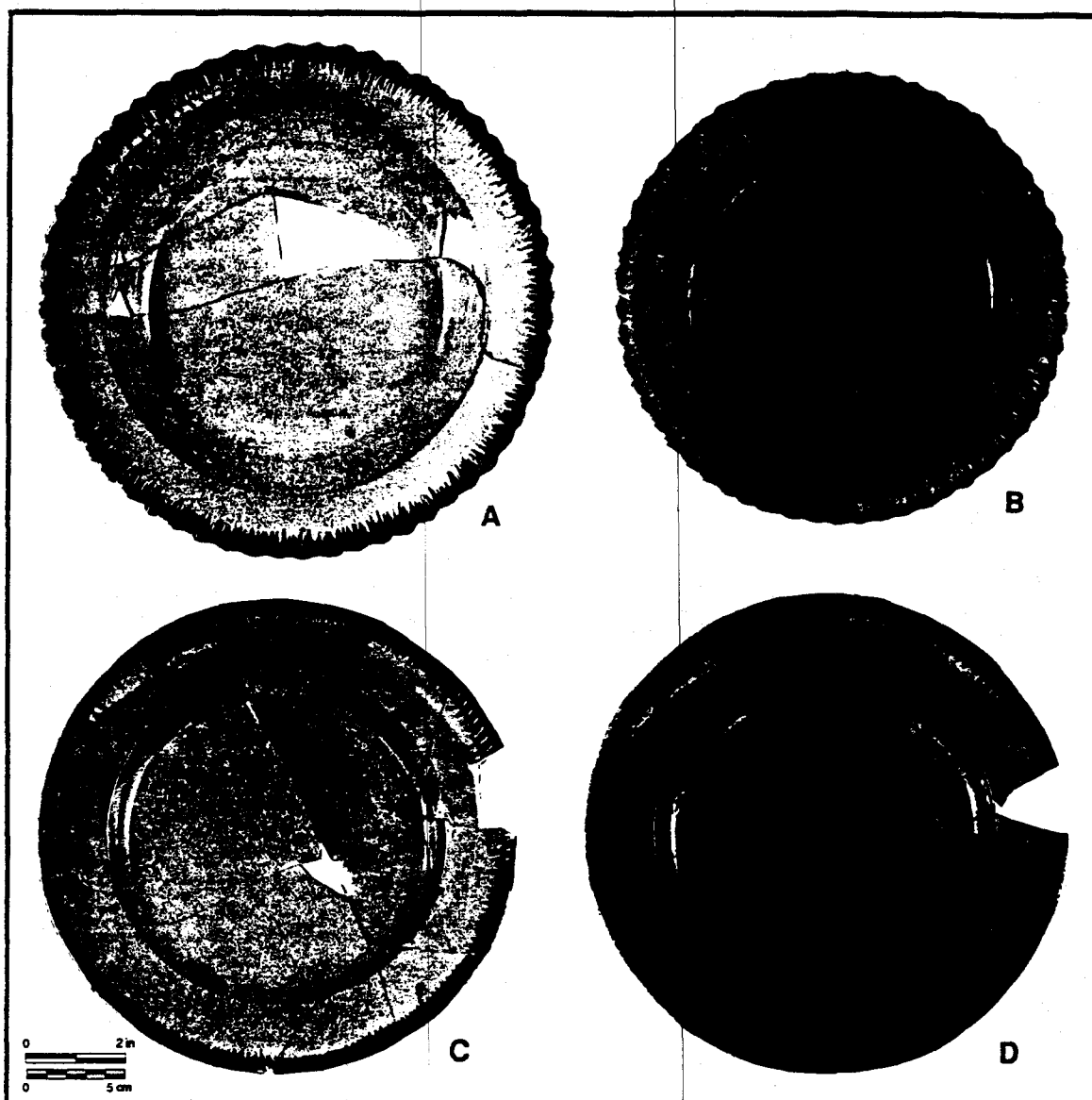


Figure 70. Edged blue, early whiteware ceramic vessels recovered from Lot 205 privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164). A) soup plate (Vessel #49); B) plate (Vessel #52); C) plate (Vessel #57); D) plate (Vessel #59).

In addition to the 38 transfer-printed blue dishes imported by B. Brower & Co., four edged blue soup plates, 16 edged blue plates, and one edged blue serving bowl or vegetable dish were present in the privy, all of which were reconstructed. Interestingly, there were four varieties of edged blue treatment present in this collection, ranging from a very refined edge treatment to a crude blue band (Figure 70). Like the B. Brower & Co. vessels, a number of the edged blue vessels had impressed marks as well. Three of the four edged blue soup plates had the impressed mark '57', two plates had the impressed mark '4', and one plate had the impressed mark '10'. Again, these numbers are assumed to be lot or mold numbers. In addition to these impressed vessels, six plates and the serving bowl had an impressed three bladed propeller encompassed by two circles and a set of dots. This mark is often encountered on edged blue vessels of mid-nineteenth century manufacture.



Figure 71. One of two late pearlware pitchers with annular banded decorations (Vessel #71) recovered from the Lot 205 privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

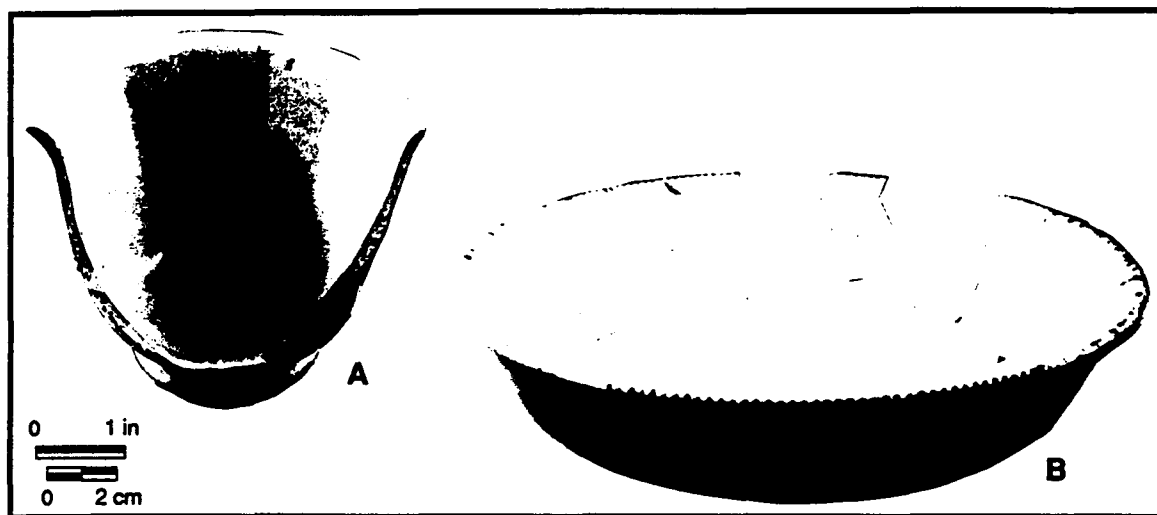


Figure 72. Plain late creamwares recovered from the Lot 205 privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164), included: A) a cup manufactured by Swansea Pottery between 1783 and about 1810 (Godden 1964:605) (Vessel #84); B) a bowl with beaded lip.

Like the transfer-printed blue and edged blue designs, a number of the ceramics from the privy had annular decorations. Three late pearlware annular pitchers were recovered from this feature, two of which were banded varieties (Figure 71) and one of which had a finger trailed design. Four bowls with banded designs similar to the two banded pitchers were also recovered from the privy. The undecorated wares recovered from the privy are also of some interest. At least four undecorated coffee cup saucers of varying designs were recovered from the privy, as were six undecorated coffee cups, seven undecorated tea saucers, one pitcher, two undecorated serving bowls, five undecorated plates, one soup plate, and one butter plate (Figures 72 and 73).

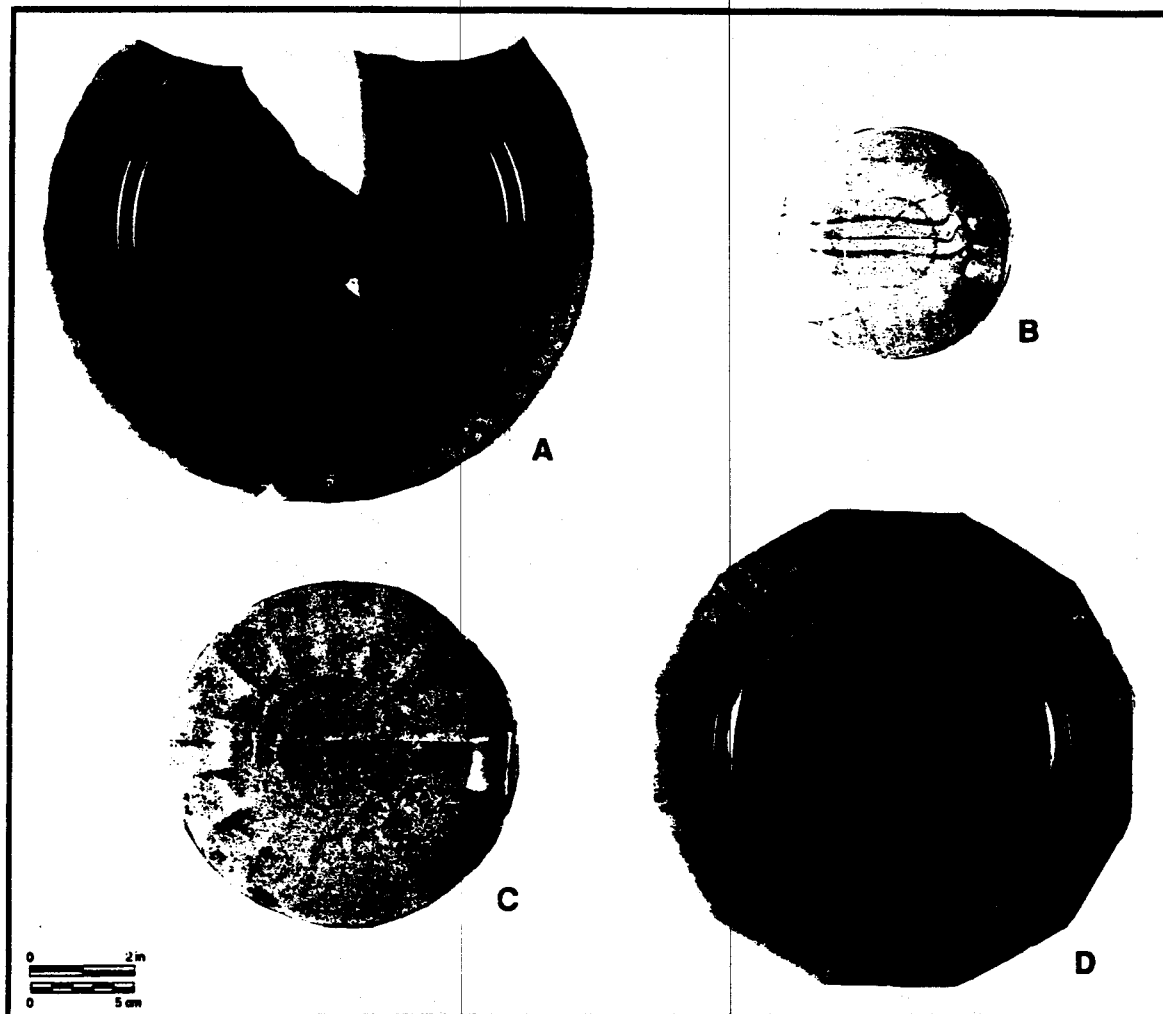


Figure 73. Plain early ironstones and whitewares recovered from Lot 205 privy, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164) A) an early ironstone plate manufactured by William Ridgway & Co. between 1834 and 1854 (Godden 1964:538) (Vessel #87); B) an early ironstone tea saucer (Vessel #92); an early whiteware saucer (Vessel #80); an early whiteware plate (Vessel #78).

Nineteenth Century Brick Foundation

A small brick pier was encountered at the northern extreme of the construction site (see Figure 64) during stripping operations. This foundation, only one course thick, apparently served as a pier footing for the rear porch of a dwelling facing Bayou Lafourche. Presumably, this dwelling was the same one designated as 'C.1' on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (see Figure 16). Although a rear porch is not depicted on dwelling 'C.1' on the 1898 map, it is supposed that the foundation served as a porch support for it was not substantial enough to support a structure such as the core of a house. The porch was probably removed prior to 1898 rather than added after that date for the entire structure was destroyed in 1904 or 1905.

A small concentration of artifacts were noted to the immediate east of the brick pier (Table 21). None of the recovered material was particularly useful in dating the collection

Table 21. Artifacts Recovered During Stripping of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center Construction Site (16 LF 164).

	VICINITY OF PIER	VICINITY OF WELL	BOARDWALK MIDDEN	TRASH MIDDEN		TOTAL
	S13-S14 W01-E00	S50-S57 W20-W15	S14-S57 E00-W03	S14-S25 W10-E00	S25-S35 W10-E00	
CERAMICS						
Faience	0	0	0	0	1	1
Majolica	0	0	0	1	0	1
Redware	0	0	0	1	0	1
Yellowware	0	0	0	7	5	12
Refined Redware	0	0	0	5	0	5
Pearlware	0	0	0	1	22	23
Late Pearlware	0	0	0	0	5	5
Early Whiteware	0	0	4	138	14	156
Whiteware	3	8	6	1	13	31
Stoneware	0	0	0	7	16	23
Porcelain	3	0	0	0	2	5
Total	6	8	10	161	78	263
GLASS						
Blown	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mold	0	16	24	2	16	58
Machine	0	0	5	3	0	8
Unidentified	4	6	5	1	3	19
Total	4	22	34	6	22	88
METAL						
Brass	8	0	0	0	0	8
Lead	1	0	0	0	0	1
Iron						
Nails						
Hand-made	0	0	1	0	1	2
Modern Machine Cut	2	0	2	0	6	10
Square	3	0	0	0	0	3
Miscellaneous	2	0	6	1	4	13
Total	16	0	9	1	11	37
TOTAL	26	30	53	168	111	388

beyond indicating that it probably dated to the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. Of some interest, however, was the recovery of three porcelain buttons, one brass shank button, and seven straight pins from this artifact concentration. The recovery of these items suggest that part of a sewing kit was lost in this area.

Nineteenth Century Plank Fence

The remains of a plank fence that once divided Lots 204 and 205 were uncovered during the stripping of the construction site (see Figure 64). Approximately 15 m of the fence was noted during these excavations, 4 m in the northern portion of the stripped area and about 10.5 m in the southern portion. Although it was not possible to exactly date the plank fence on the basis of its archaeological remains, the available historical data indicates that it must date between 1847 when George Anderson acquired Lot 205 and 1918 when the Percy-Lobdell Co., Ltd., added Lot 205 to their holdings. Indeed, a fence line is depicted at this location on the 1898 through 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (see Chapter 4).

Nineteenth Century Wood-Lined Well

A wood lined well was discovered in the southern portion of the construction area during the stripping of the site (see Figure 64). The southeast corner of the 5-by-5-ft (1.52-by-1.52-m) well was located at S53.55W16.22. The well was apparently constructed by excavating a 5-by-5-ft hole at least 12 ft (3.66 m) deep and then driving single 4-by-4-in uprights into the ground at each of the four corners. After the posts were driven into the ground, 1-by-10-in planks were then laid horizontally between the posts and the walls of the excavated pit. No nails or other forms of attachment were used to secure the planks to the uprights.

Like the privy, the well was excavated through the use of a trackhoe with a 5-ft-wide bucket. Unlike the privy, however, the well did not yield any artifacts. Because no artifacts were recovered from the well and no nails were used in its construction, it is very difficult to determine when it was constructed. The well was apparently abandoned by 1910 as the stables building was erected over that location about that year. Bayou Lafourche and the abundant rains of the area would have provided sufficient potable water for Lot 205's residents and it is unlikely that water from the well was used for human consumption. Hence, it is believed that the well may have served as a fire well or to provide water for one of the businesses that operated on Lot 205 during the nineteenth century.

Although no artifacts were recovered from within the well, 25 were recovered from its immediate vicinity (see Table 21). These artifacts include a single cup-bottom molded and lipping-tooled Crane Extract Co. bottle probably manufactured between 1880 and 1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89; Munsey 1970:30) and 13 shards of a single bitters bottle produced by Lorenz and Whightman between 1862 and 1871 (Toulouse 1972:338). None of the artifacts could be definitively associated with the well.

1905 Boardwalk Foundations

Thirteen brick and wood foundations of a boardwalk along the length of the west flank of the Percy-Lobdell Building were encountered during the stripping of the construction area (see Figure 64). Each brick pier consisted of a four-course foundation topped by a 4-by-6-in timber. The brick portions of the 6-ft-wide foundations were constructed integrally with the wall of the Percy-Lobdell Building indicating that they too were constructed in 1905.

The boardwalk was apparently raised slightly off the ground as numerous artifacts had been discarded between each of the brick piers. Interestingly, the majority of the artifacts in this deposit consisted of beer and soda bottles with their necks or mouths broken off. A small sample of these artifacts were collected to date the deposit (see Table 21). Although a small quantity of ceramics was collected from this area, including one manufactured by the Clementson Bros. between 1870 and 1916 (Godden 1964:149-150), embossed glass artifacts were much more valuable in dating this assemblage. As can be seen in Table 22, the majority of the embossed glass was produced in the first two decades of the twentieth century. After the Percy-Lobdell was constructed in 1905, the area under the boardwalk was apparently used to dispose of bottles that were broken during shipping and handling. Based upon the artifact assemblage, this practice may have continued until the late 1910s.

Early-Twentieth Century Trash Midden

A 10 m wide trash midden running the length of the construction area between E00 and W10 (see Figure 64) was uncovered during the stripping operations. It was not possible to sample the entire midden due to time limitations and only two sample collections were made from this feature, one between S14 and S25 and the other between S25 and S35 (see

Table 22. Glass Manufacturer and Bottler's Marks from the Boardwalk Midden, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center Construction Site (16 LF 164).

NUMBER OF VESSELS	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	MOLD TYPE	VESSEL TYPE	BOTTLER	MANUFACTURER	DATE OF USE	REFERENCE
6	Molded (?)	Post Bottom	Beer	—	Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co.	1904-1907	Toulouse 1971:26
1	Molded (?)	Cup Bottom	Beer	The Leisy Brewing Co., Peoria, Il.	—	1880-1917 (?)	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88,89; Munsey 1970:39
2	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Post Bottom	Beer	—	American Bottling Co.	1905-1916	Toulouse 1971:30
1	Molded (?)	Post Bottom	Beer	—	American Bottling Co.	1905-1916	Toulouse 1971:30
1	Machine Made	Cup Bottom	Soda	Nehi Beverages, Nehi Bottling Co., Napoleonville, La.	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	Patented 3 March 1925	—
1	Machine Made	Cup Bottom	Soda	A.B.C., Thibodaux, La.	Root Glass Co.	1903-1932	Toulouse 1971:445; Walbridge 1926:67
3	Molded (?)	Cup Bottom	Soda	A.B.C., Thibodaux, La.	—	1880-1917 (?)	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88,89; Munsey 1970:39
1	Molded/Lipping Tooled	—	Medicine	New York Pharmaceutical Association	—	1877-1887	Fike 1987:170
1	Molded	Post Bottom	—	—	Carl Conrad & Co.	1860-1883	Toulouse 1971:117
1	Molded/Lipping Tooled	Cup Bottom	Hair Dye	C. Damschinsky, New York	—	1890-1917	Fike 1987:122; Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89
1	Machine Made	—	Milk	—	—	Patented 11 January 1914	—
1	Molded	Post Bottom	Bitters	Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	S. McKee & Co.	1836-1886+	Toulouse 1971:476-477

Table 23. Reconstructed Vessels from the Early-Twentieth Century Trash Midden, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center Construction Site (16 LF 164).

VESSEL NUMBER	WARE	DECORATION	VESSEL FORM	PROVENIENCE	NUMBER OF SHERDS
96	Pearlware	Hand-Painted Polychrome	Wash Basin	S25-S35, W10-E00	21
97	Early Whiteware	Edged Blue	Soup Plate	S15-S25, W10-E00	5
98	Early Whiteware	Hand-Painted Polychrome	Saucer	S15-S25, W10-E00	4
99	Early Whiteware	Plain	Plate	S15-S25, W10-E00	9
100	Early Whiteware	Plain	Plate	S15-S25, W10-E00	10
101	Early Whiteware	Plain	Plate	S15-S25, W10-E00	6

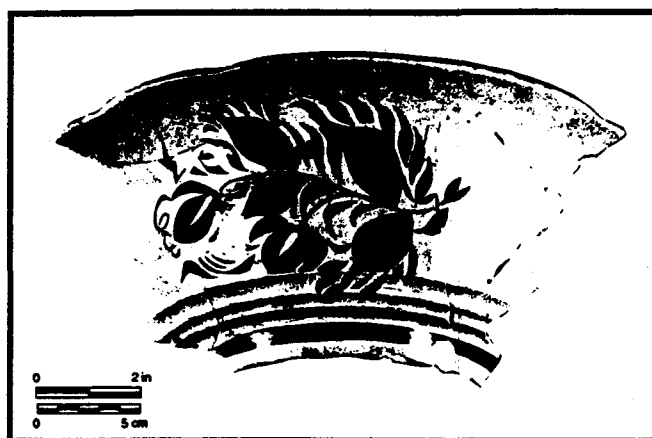


Figure 74.

Hand-painted polychrome pearlware wash basin (Vessel #96) recovered from the early-twentieth century trash midden, Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center (16 LF 164).

Table 21). Although these two collections were made separately in an effort to distinctly sample the artifact concentration in the vicinity of the privy, there were few differences in the artifact collections and they are treated as one here.

It was readily apparent that many of the artifacts present in this midden had become part of that feature when the upper portion of the privy was destroyed in the early-twentieth century, probably when the site was cleared for the circa 1910 construction of the stables. Five sherds bearing the same transfer-printed blue pattern of the B. Brower & Co. vessels recovered from the privy were collected from the sheet midden, two of which were collected from between S14 and S25. Numerous other sherds recovered from the midden also bore designs identical to those recovered from the privy, particular edged blue designs. None of these sherds, however, could be cross mended with those from the privy. Additional similarities between the midden and the privy include the presence of three ceramic maker's marks indicating manufacture by Davenport, two of which were dated 1840. Other ceramic artifacts in this collection bore the maker's marks of Henry Alcock & Co. dating 1861 to 1910 (Godden 1964:27), C. Challinor & Co. dating 1892 to 1896 (Godden 1964:137), and Elsmore & Forster dating 1853 to 1871 (Godden 1964:235).

Like the privy, there were several partially reconstructable vessels in the midden (Table 23 and Figure 74). Because reconstructable vessels are seldom found in urban historic

trash middens and many of these vessels are similar to those recovered from the privy, it is assumed that these vessels originated from that feature and were redeposited in the midden. Indeed, one of the reconstructable vessels from this collection was classified as a pearlware and five as early whitewares.

Several glass artifacts recovered from the trash midden also share similarities with the privy. These include two shards of a Peychaud's American Aromatic Bitters bottle and a portion of a Wheeler & Co. Cromac Springs soda water bottle. Other glass artifacts of note from this collection include a cup-bottom molded and lipping-tooled soda water bottled by the Avenue Bottling Works of Shreveport, La., a post-bottom molded beer bottle manufactured by the Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co. between 1886 and 1928 (Toulouse 1972:26), and a post bottom molded and lipping tooled soda water bottled by the Root Glass Co. between 1901 and 1932 (Toulouse 1972:445). All three of these vessels are presumed to date from the 1910s.

Of particular interest in this collection is the presence of an undecorated sherd of a plain Rouen Faience flatware and one sherd of a hand-painted polychrome majolica plate. It is assumed that both of these wares, which went out of favor in the very early nineteenth century, represent a pre-1847 occupation of the area. Like the coarse earthenwares recovered during the excavation of the privy, it is believed that these artifacts were redeposited into the much later midden during the early-twentieth century.

In an effort to obtain additional information on the nature of the midden, two shovel tests were excavated in the northern portion of the feature (see Table 13). Shovel Tests 80 and 81 indicated that the midden was approximately 10-to-12-cm thick in the area nearest the Anderson dwelling, about the same as in the vicinity of the privy. As best as can be determined, the midden was formed when Lot 205, including the privy, was cleared about 1910 for the ensuing construction of the stables. Additional material was apparently added to the midden throughout the 1910s and possibly into the early 1920s.

Mid-Twentieth Century Fuel Tanks

During the removal of the small concrete slab encountered during CEI's stripping of Strip Area 3, an underground 250-gallon fuel tank was unearthed near S22.5W08 (see Figure 64). A second 250-gallon fuel tank was later uncovered approximately 10 m to the east of the first. The excavations required for the installment of both tanks would have destroyed whatever earlier archaeological features that may have existed in the area, including the removal of one of the boardwalk foundations (see Figure 64). Both tanks, which were presumably in use between about 1920 and 1975, were removed during the course of the site's preparation for new construction.

Results of Site Preparation for Construction

An area of approximately 1,371.22 m² was stripped immediately west of the Percy-Lobdell Building in preparation for new construction related to the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center. These stripping activities, which were conducted to a depth of at least 30 cmbs, were monitored by CEI over a six day period. These excavations located numerous archaeological features that had previously been recorded by CEI as well as many new features. All archaeological features revealed during this phase of work were recorded and artifact collections made where appropriate.

Those archaeological features examined by CEI during this phase of work included the 1847 dwelling constructed by George Anderson, a circa 1850 privy on Lot 205 that was

probably abandoned about 1856, a mid- to late-nineteenth century brick pier foundation for a dwelling on Lot 204, a plank fence probably constructed during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, the nineteenth century bakery/dwelling on Lot 205, a wood-lined well dating to the late-nineteenth and possibly early-twentieth centuries, construction rubble related to the 1905 erection of the Percy-Lobdell Building, thirteen boardwalk foundations constructed in 1905, a 1905 storm drain, the circa 1910 stables/grocery warehouse/wine bottling plant foundations, an early-twentieth century trash midden, two mid-twentieth century fuel tanks, and three circa 1972 trash pits related to the demolition of the wine bottling plant (see Figure 64). While stripping portions of the site by CEI in the summer of 1989 revealed both the bakery/dwelling and the 1847 George Anderson dwelling, these excavations narrowly missed the Lot 205 privy (Figure 75).

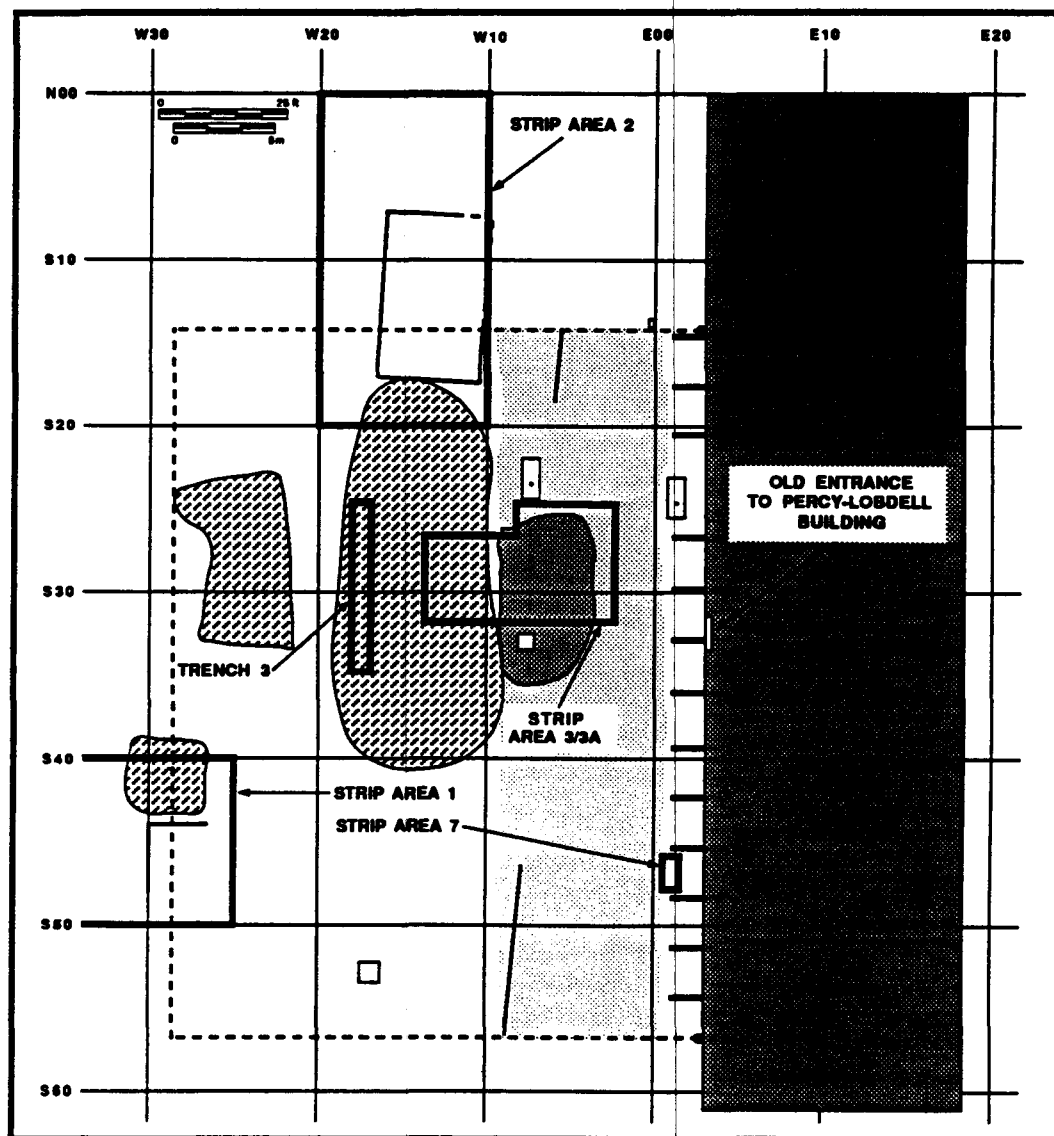
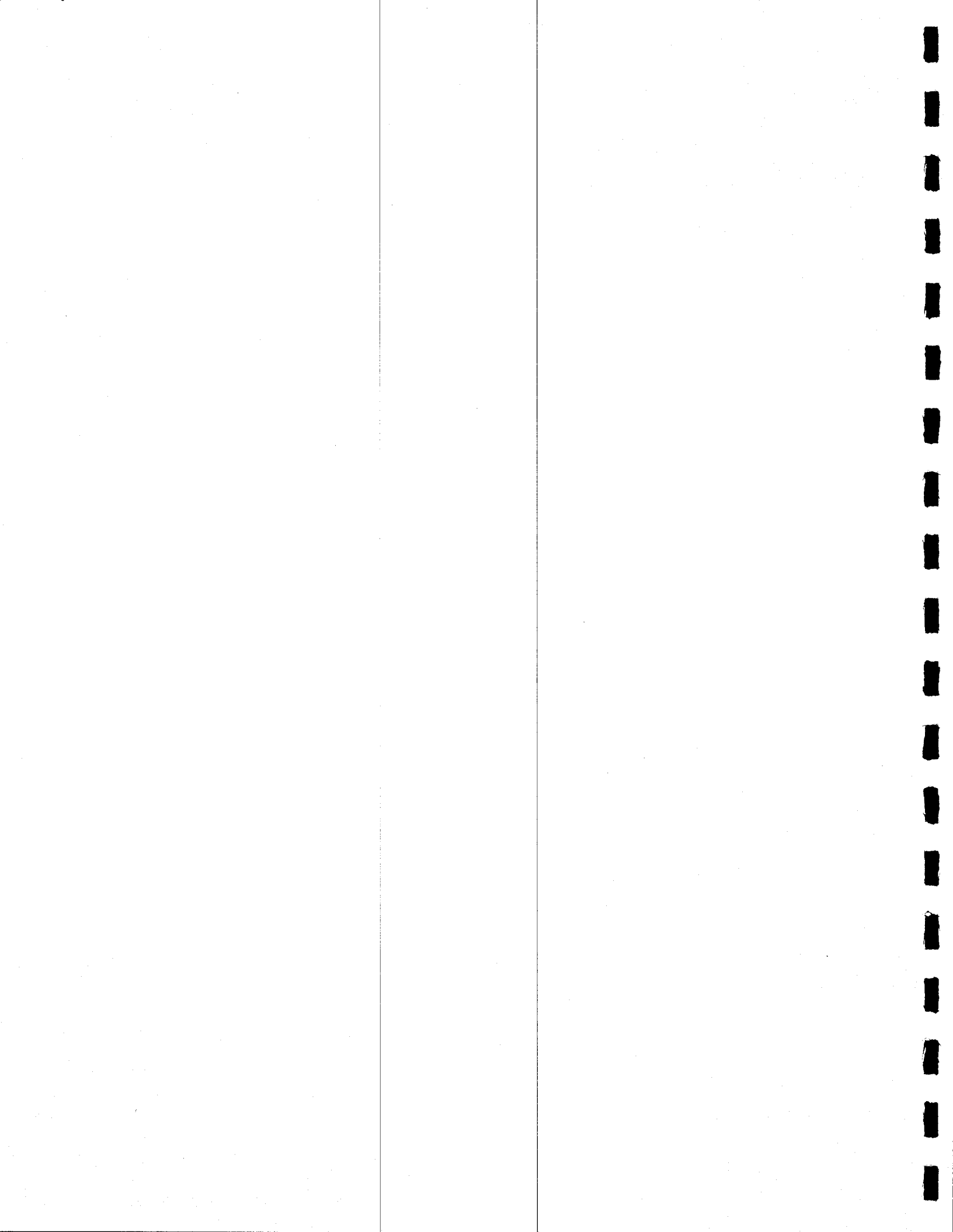


Figure 75. Areal relationships between archaeological features and stripping conducted by CEI in the summer of 1989 within the limits of the new construction area. Note proximity of Strip Area 3/A and the large circa 1972 trash pit to the circa 1850 to 1856 Lot 205 privy.

In addition to the 13 multi-component features examined during this phase of work, a total of 4,373 artifacts were collected, 90.65% (n=3,964) of which were recovered from the Lot 205 privy. Although a quantity of artifacts were recovered from the privy, it was partially destroyed by the clearing of the site in about 1910. The presence of numerous ceramic and glass artifacts in the early twentieth century sheet midden that surrounded the area suggests that when the upper portions of the privy were removed, a substantial number of artifacts were removed as well. Following the completion of this work, all archaeological remains were removed from the construction area so that a proper foundation could be made for the new construction.



CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

An intensive Phase II archaeological investigation (Level II) of the site of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center in Thibodaux, Louisiana, was conducted by Coastal Environments, Inc., between 21 April and 26 May 1989. CEI revisited the site in the summer of 1989 to monitor site demolition activities and again in the winter of 1989 to monitor activities related to the preparation of the site for new construction. In addition to the archaeological fieldwork, an in-depth historical study was undertaken to trace the land ownership and usage of the property within the center's boundaries since it was first settled in the late-eighteenth century.

Summary

A total of 51 auger and shovel tests, 7 backhoe trenches, 5 separate mechanically stripped areas, 2 hand-stripped areas, and 6 test pits were excavated within the project area prior to the site's clearing in the summer of 1989. The entire site was stripped to varying depths during construction activities during the summer and winter of 1989. These excavations yielded a total of 8,729 artifacts. Most of these artifacts are related to domestic and commercial activity on the site between about 1847 and 1930, even though the area has been continually inhabited, or at least used, by Euro-Americans since about 1785.

Because the project area was originally treated as four separate areas, the subsequent discussions are presented likewise. Reference, however, is made to the original lot designations and parcel designations assigned by the National Park Service.

Areas 1 and 4: Parcels 109-02 (partial), 109-04, 109-05, 109-06, 109-07, 109-08, 109-11, and 109-12

Area 1 consisted of most of Lot 203 south of the levee/railroad embankment. This portion of Lot 203, in turn, composed only a small part of Parcel 109-02. Area 4 consisted of all of Lots 200, 201, 202, and the southernmost 20 ft of Lot 203. These in turn consisted of Parcels 109-04, 109-05, 109-06, 109-07, 109-08, 109-11, and 109-12.

Several portions of the circa 1870 to circa 1920 boilerworks foundation were uncovered and tested during the various stages of archaeological work conducted in these areas. These foundations were archaeologically tested by one backhoe trench, mechanical stripping, and two test pits. Very few artifacts were found in association with these features. Contaminated soil and above ground obstructions (e.g., fuel storage tanks, buildings, etc.) prevented further testing of the boilerworks during CEI's initial visit to the site. However, it is doubtful further archaeological work in this area would have yielded sufficient information to warrant the additional work.

Also discovered in Areas 1 and 4 was a very rich 1920s trash midden. This midden was tested by six auger tests, two backhoe trenches, and a single test pit. These excavations yielded a number of artifacts that were manufactured between about 1912 and 1932. While these artifacts provide a reasonably tight date range and it is known that the midden is associated with the Hogan house, at least in part, it is not possible to determine whether this feature was related to the house before or after it was moved from its east-west orientation in 1924 to a north-south orientation. As best as can be determined, the midden began to develop

during the late 1910s and continued to grow following the 1924 reorientation of the house before finally being abandoned about 1932.

The last feature uncovered during the archaeological investigations in these areas was an asphalt access road leading from St. Mary Street to the rear of the Percy-Lobdell Building. This road post-dates 1905 and was tested by mechanically stripping the area. Very few artifacts were associated with the road and no other work was conducted in relationship to it.

Area 2: Parcels 109-02 (partial) and 109-10

Area 2 consisted of that portion of Lot 205 and the western half of Lot 204 between the levee/railroad embankment and St. Mary Street. This area was composed of Parcels 109-02 (partial) and 109-10. The fifteen auger and shovel tests, four backhoe trenches, one hand-stripped area, three mechanically stripped areas, and three test pits excavated in this area, combined with construction preparation activities, yielded a variety of features ranging from the brick foundations of three dwellings, to concrete foundations of a stable/warehouse/wine bottling plant, to a concentration of brick rubble related to the construction of the Percy-Lobdell Building.

Nineteenth century archaeological features examined by CEI in this area included the continuous wall foundation and stove foundation of the dwelling constructed by George Anderson in 1847 and demolished about 1910 to make way for a new stables. A privy that was probably built in about 1850 and abandoned about 1856 was also investigated by CEI. The privy, which serviced the Anderson dwelling during the Hays occupation, yielded a quantity of artifacts, including numerous reconstructable vessels from a single depositional episode. A mid- to late-nineteenth century brick pier foundation for a dwelling on Lot 204 was also investigated by CEI, as were a plank fence separating Lots 204 and 205 and a well on Lot 205 from the same time period. All three of these structures were abandoned between about 1905 and 1918. Four brick piers and a chain wall of a nineteenth century structure that served as a bakery and dwelling on Lot 205 were also investigated. The bakery/dwelling was demolished about the same time as the Anderson dwelling.

A number of twentieth century archaeological features were examined by CEI as well. These features included construction rubble related to the 1905 erection of the Percy-Lobdell Building, thirteen boardwalk foundations adjacent to the Percy-Lobdell Building, and a 1905 storm drain associated with the Percy-Lobdell Building. Other early-twentieth century archaeological features investigated by CEI include the concrete foundations of the stables that replaced the Anderson dwelling and the bakery/dwelling in about 1910. The stables later served as a grocery warehouse and finally as a wine bottling plant before finally being torn down in about 1972. An early-twentieth century trash midden, containing a substantial quantity of privy fill from the circa 1850 privy, was also examined. More recent features investigated by CEI consisted of two mid-twentieth century fuel tanks and three circa 1972 trash pits related to the demolition of the wine bottling plant.

Area 3: 109-02 (partial)

Area 3 consisted of that part of Parcel 190-02 north of the levee/railroad bed and incorporates the northern portions of modern-day Lots 203, 204, and 205. Prior to 1905, this land was not included as part of the lots and it is doubtful that they were frequently used except as transfer points between barge traffic and shore installations until after that date.

Auger testing of this area produced very little information; therefore, no further archaeological work was conducted there, except for one hand-stripped area. The only noteworthy feature found in this area was the brick foundation of the 65-ft grain elevator of the

Percy-Lobdell grain elevator and warehouse. It is doubtful that examination of this circa 1914 to 1950+ structure would have yielded useful archaeological information.

Art Street and Church Street: Parcels 109-01, 109-09 (partial), and 109-13

Art Street and Church Street consist of Parcels 109-01, 109-09 (partial), and 109-13. Neither of these streets, or more accurately their right-of-ways, had been acquired by the National Park Service prior to the initiation of the archaeological fieldwork. The Art Street right-of-way was eventually acquired by the National Park Service and was subject to auger testing where possible. The Church Street right-of-way had not yet been acquired when CEI investigated the eastern portion of the site, and, hence, was not tested. Because the Art Street right-of-way was almost entirely covered by a concrete roadway, which had been built in 1988, it was not substantially tested archaeologically. Only a few auger tests were placed within its right-of-way; none yielded valuable information.

Conclusions

The archaeological investigation of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center project area took into consideration the potential for addressing several specific research topics which are important to our understanding of eighteenth, nineteenth, and early-twentieth century life in Louisiana. These topics are presented below.

1. What function did the project area serve prior to its incorporation into the town of Thibodaux?

Guillaume Hamon and his family were the first Euro-Americans to settle in the vicinity of the project area. The available historical information suggests that the project area was used for agricultural purposes between the Hamon's arrival on Bayou Lafourche in 1785 and the subdivision of the project area in 1846 by George Guion. There is no archival evidence to suggest that there were dwellings in the project area prior to 1847. Because there was no archival evidence of late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century habitation within the project area, few artifacts were expected to be recovered from that period.

Indeed, the archaeological investigations conducted by CEI encountered very little evidence of late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century occupation in the project area. Excepting those artifacts collected from the privy, only four artifacts were recovered that are likely to be of eighteenth century manufacture. These consist of one sherd of lead glazed redware that was recovered during the stripping of Strip Area 2 and one sherd of majolica, one sherd of faience, and one sherd of lead glazed redware that were recovered from the same vicinity during stripping of the site in preparation for construction. The recovery of these early artifacts from the post-1910 fill and sheet midden indicates that they were either from curated objects or, as is much more likely, in a secondary context. As best as can be determined, these eighteenth century wares were deposited in an unknown location and redeposited as part of the fill brought in to cover the remains of the Anderson dwelling and the bakery/dwelling following their demolition in about 1910. It is unknown if this fill originated from another portion of the site, such as along the bayou, or from an off-site location.

The only other non-privy artifacts of early date recovered during the course of this project was one sherd of creamware dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries and one burned refined earthenware thought to be pearlware from the lower portion of Trench 5. The recovery of these artifacts from a primary context suggests that there may have been some non-agricultural use of the property prior to 1847. However, it is not possible to determine what function the property served with such a small quantity of artifacts. Based on

the paucity of artifacts from this period, it would appear that whatever non-agricultural use the property may have served, its usage was not very extensive.

The four sherds of coarse earthenware recovered from the Lot 205 privy represent curated items retained by the Hays family or artifacts that were in the surrounding pit fill and removed along with the privy fill. Because few other artifacts were noted in the surrounding pit fill during these investigations, it is believed that the former is more likely. If the coarse earthenwares were indeed removed from the pit fill, they would have been in a secondary deposit and would have been poor indicators of the site's use prior to 1847.

2. Is there any evidence of ethnicity exhibited in the archaeological record?

The historical records indicate that following the project area's transition from agriculture to residential and commercial use during the late 1840s, the area was inhabited by groups of various ethnicity. Although it is often very difficult to determine ethnicity through the archaeological record, it was hoped that enough ethnically sensitive artifacts would be recovered so that this facet of the record could be examined. Artifacts that are particularly useful in ethnic studies include the presence, or absence, of wine seals, French wine bottles, hard alcohol bottles, pipe stems and bowls, and religious medallions and crosses. Although numerous artifacts were recovered during the course of this project, only two areas yielded sufficient quantities of artifacts to attempt such an analysis: the Anderson dwelling and the Hogan house.

Excavations in the vicinity of the Anderson dwelling yielded approximately half of all of the recovered artifacts. Most of the artifacts recovered from the Anderson dwelling are probably associated with the Hays occupation of the house. Edward Hays, his wife Ellen Conclaw, and his numerous in-laws who also lived on the property were all of Irish descent. Because the residents were of Irish descent, it was expected that this collection would yield a number of whiskey bottles and pipe stems and bowls (Castille et al. 1986:7-17-7-22). The Lot 205 privy, which is the single best feature associated with the Hays occupation of the Anderson house, yielded portions of at least five whiskey bottles, at least ten wine bottles, and no pipe stems or bowls. This assemblage is atypical of an Irish occupation in south Louisiana and is indicative of the many problems in determining ethnicity through the archaeological record where individual preferences and availability of goods often outweigh ethnic preferences.

The recovery of a portion of a Wheeler & Co. Cromac Springs soda water bottle from the Lot 205 privy and another from the privy fill in the overlying sheet midden is of some interest. Wheeler & Co. was based in Belfast, Ireland. As Castille et al. (1986:7-22) noted in their extensive excavations in New Orleans, artifacts definitely known to have been produced in Ireland were recovered only from Irish sites. It is possible that these two vessels are the best indicators of the Hays-Conclaw occupation of the site.

It is also interesting to note that Irish sites tend to yield large quantities of artifacts (Castille et al. 1986:7-22). In fact, Castille et al. found that the average Irish feature yielded 1,431 artifacts, almost three times as many as a similar German feature. Of the 8,729 artifacts recovered throughout the course of this project, 45.14% (n=3,964) were recovered from the privy. This suggests that Irish immigrants did indeed produce more refuse than their non-Irish neighbors.

The only other rich artifact deposit examined during this project was the circa 1912-1932 trash midden that developed around the Hogan house. The 1,142 artifacts recovered from this feature were not particularly useful in determining ethnicity. The presence of this extensive and extremely rich midden between the Hogan house and the three houses on Lots

201 and 202 suggests that it may have served as a trash deposit for all four residences and possibly for the nearby boiler works as well. If the midden did serve as a refuse disposal area for several families, as seems to be the case, it is impossible to determine ethnicity of any one family.

Additional difficulties arise in the late date of this feature. Although first generation immigrants were likely to maintain their economic and social ties with their mother country, second and third generation immigrants, who would have been present in the area during the 1910s and 1920s, were much less likely to maintain these ties (Castille 1986:7-22). Additionally, by the early-twentieth century, American products were much more readily available and inexpensive than products imported from Europe and would likely have been purchased over their imported counterparts. Because of these difficulties, it was not possible to use the material from this feature to determine the ethnicity of the area's inhabitants.

3. What are the archaeological signatures of the numerous small antebellum and postbellum industries that were present within the project area during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

Historical records indicate that a boilerworks, a cooperage, a fuel distribution plant, a sawmill, a tin shop, and a wine bottling plant were all present within the boundaries of the Wetlands Acadian Cultural complex. Little is known archaeologically about these industries and it was hoped that examination of their structural features, trash middens, and other cultural features would contribute towards a better understanding of their archaeological expression.

Thibodaux Boilerworks

The Thibodaux Boilerworks, as shown on the various Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Thibodaux, was probably founded in about 1872 and remained in operation, although intermittently, until about 1920. Archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the boilerworks were renovated or remodeled at least once during that period. In addition to metalworking and boiler making, the Thibodaux Boilerworks also sold coal to area businesses and residents.

Several continuous brick foundations associated with the boilerworks were examined during the course of this work. These foundations included an exterior wall foundation (see Figure 62), an interior wall foundation (see Figure 41), and a presumed boiler foundation (see Figure 43). Although very few artifacts were associated with these features, quantities of large metal artifacts such as sheet metal, railroad iron, and boiler plate were encountered while stripping Strip Area 4. Additionally, an extensive midden of coal and coal cinders were discovered in Trench 7 and Strip Area 4.

The lack of domestic artifacts, combined with the presence of relatively extensive foundations, large sheets of metal, stock iron, and coal cinders, as would be expected, provide a very good indication of the industrial nature of the boilerworks. Although these types of cultural remains may be associated with many types of metal working shops, the Thibodaux Boilerworks undoubtedly produced a variety of worked metal goods in addition to boilers for steamboats and plantations. The presence of large quantities of unburned coal not only indicate the industrial use of the site, it also provides some insight into the Thibodaux Boilerworks' retail sale of coal to area residents and businesses.

Cooperage

Although the archival research located a quantity of evidence supporting the operation of a cooperage on Lot 205 during the nineteenth century, very little archaeological evidence of

this business was encountered during the various excavations. Although both George Anderson and Edward Hays operated a cooperage on Lot 205 between at least 1847 and 1854, the only evidence of the cooperage was the recovery of wood shavings, a barrel end, and a shingling hatchet from the privy that serviced the Anderson dwelling during the Hays' occupation. None of the other artifacts and structural remains examined on Lot 205 would suggest the presence of a cooperage. Based on these findings, it may be very difficult to distinguish a cooperage site based on the archaeological record alone, particularly in environments where preservation of organic materials (e.g., wood shavings and barrel parts) is poor. Interestingly, no hoop iron was recovered from the privy or from other areas around the Anderson dwelling.

Fuel Distribution Plant

The fuel distribution or bulk plant that stood to the immediate west of the Percy-Lobdell Building when this project was initiated had been constructed by the Gulf Refining Co. in 1925. Based on the available cartographic information and interviews with oral informants, very few changes were made to the structures associated with the complex between 1925 and 1989. No archaeological remains associated with this complex were examined during the course of this work as it was not demolished until after the initial archaeological investigations were completed.

The "polluted ground water" (Babson and Orser 1988:48) or, more accurately, petroleum soaked soil that was encountered in the vicinity of the above-ground storage tanks of the complex does attest to the site's usage. It is highly likely that similar situations will be encountered at all types of sites associated with petroleum sales or storage, particularly at those complexes that were in operation prior to the passage of legislation aimed at protecting the environment.

Sawmill

Long before the Percy-Lobdell Building was constructed, a sawmill was located on Lot 204. The sawmill was apparently erected in 1848 and was in operation from that date until about 1855. Although Babson and Orser (1988:49, 50) believed they had located one of the sawmill's foundations in 1988, CEI was not able to relocate the feature. Most, if not all, of the sawmill's structural elements were probably destroyed during the 1905 construction of the Percy-Lobdell Building, a structure that covers virtually all of Lot 204. It was assumed, however, that the operation of a sawmill on Lot 204 would have produced a quantity of sawdust and wood scraps and that some of this material would be extant around the periphery of the more recent Percy-Lobdell Building. No such material was found, however. In fact, no archaeological remains were discovered that would suggest that a sawmill ever occupied this location. Hence, it is not possible to state what archaeological remains are associated with a sawmill based on these excavations.

Tin Shop

Cartographic sources indicate that a tin shop was located on the corner of Church and St. Mary streets during the very late nineteenth century. The tin shop was extensively modified during the early twentieth century and served as a meat market and store. When CEI conducted its original investigations at the site, a two-story frame dwelling was located at the same location. Like the fuel distribution plant, the dwelling was not demolished until after the initial archaeological investigations were completed. In fact, the NPS did not acquire this property until after the completion of the initial investigations. Hence, no thorough investigations were conducted in this area and it was not possible to determine what archaeological remains are associated with tin shops in a small town setting.

Wine Bottling Plant

Unlike the aforementioned industries and commercial businesses, the wine bottling plant in Thibodaux is of relatively recent date. Vermat, Inc., apparently bottled wine in the circa 1910 stables on Lot 205 during the early 1970s. Because the wine bottling plant reused an existing structure, the structural remains found in the area of the bottling plant better represent an early-twentieth century stables rather than a 1970s bottling plant. Thousands of gold-tinted screw caps, however, were noted during the excavation of the trenches and the mechanical stripping of Lot 205. It is assumed that these caps are representative of the activities of the bottling plant. Interestingly, the fragments of only wine modern wine bottle were recovered during these excavations. If these findings are in any way representative of the archaeological remains of earlier bottling plants, it may be very difficult to identify these industries, particularly if the bottler was using cork stoppers and the bottling plant was salvaged prior to its demolition.

4. **What are the archaeological signatures of the numerous small antebellum and postbellum service centers that were present within the project area during the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries?**

In addition to the above mentioned industries, there were a number of service centers within the project area as well. Historically known service centers present within the project area consist of a bakery, a fruit stand, a livery, a meat market, and a wholesale grocery. Like the industries, very little is archaeologically known about these types of service centers.

Bakery

Archival and cartographic sources indicate that a bakery operated on the corner of Ice (now Art) and St. Mary streets during the turn of the century. The bakery went out of business shortly after the turn of the century and most of the structures associated with it removed. The main structure of the bakery complex served as dwelling for only a few years before being demolished in about 1910. Prior to the construction of the bakery, a residence probably stood at this location. Following the bakery's demolition, a stables was built over the remains of the bakery.

The archaeological remains encountered in this area primarily represent the architectural remains of the bakery/dwelling and the later stables/grocery warehouse/bottling plant. The brick foundations examined in Strip Area 1 were associated with both the bakery and the dwelling. Unfortunately, many of the structures associated solely with the bakery were destroyed during the 1910 construction of the stables and/or during the circa 1972 demolition of the wine bottling plant. It was not possible to develop a model of what types of architectural structures are associated with turn of the century bakeries because the main structure of the bakery complex was reused and much of the complex was destroyed in 1910 and 1972. Likewise, the non-architectural items that were recovered from this area were too few in number to associate with any particular type of site.

Fruit Stand

A fruit stand was located on what is now known as Parcel 109-06 between about 1930 and the mid 1980s. Few archaeological manifestations of the fruit stand were expected to be encountered during these investigations. The NPS had not yet acquired Parcel 109-06 prior to CEI's initial excavations at the site and no work was conducted there at that time. When the site was visited during the site's preparation for construction, no archaeological features were noted in the vicinity of the fruit stand or the attached dwelling as the area had already been

heavily modified by new construction. Hence, no statements can be made of the archaeological nature of fruit stands.

Livery

The livery or stables that operated on Lot 205 between about 1910 and about 1915 also served as a grocery warehouse (see below) and a wine bottling plant (see above). The livery was constructed on top of the fill brought to the site following the demolition of the Anderson house and the previously mentioned bakery. The stable's foundation was made by excavating a series of holes into the fill and underlying strata and then pouring concrete directly into them. Forms were constructed only for those portions of the foundations that served as supports for vertical wooden supports. Based on the dimensions of the foundations, the wooden posts measured 12" by 12" and were placed on eight foot centers, at least along the building's exterior walls. The cartographic records indicate that these posts served as part of the framework of a balloon-frame structure that was sided with corrugated iron.

These construction techniques are not limited to structures serving as a livery or stables, they have been used in the past, and continue to be used today, for a variety of purposes. Large structures of this type are typically used in commercial settings, particularly for bulk storage. The same type of construction is often used along the waterways of south Louisiana for boat shelters or sheds and in other areas for storage barns and sheds. Consequently, these architectural features are not particularly useful in identifying a stables or livery but are probably useful in determining the non-residential nature of the property, at least after about 1910.

Several horseshoes, as was expected, were recovered during the various excavations on Lot 205. Horseshoes, horse nails, at least in quantity, and related tools are undoubtedly the best indicators of the presence of a livery or stables. Most of the remaining artifacts recovered from the area of the livery were architectural in nature. In addition to the aforementioned concrete foundations, numerous large nails used in the construction of the stables were recovered. The quantity of nails measuring at least 20d, however, are not related directly to the presence of the stables so much as to the presence of a large wooden structure, which in this case happened to be a stables. Hence, only the horseshoes were of value in identifying the area's use as a stables or livery.

Meat Market

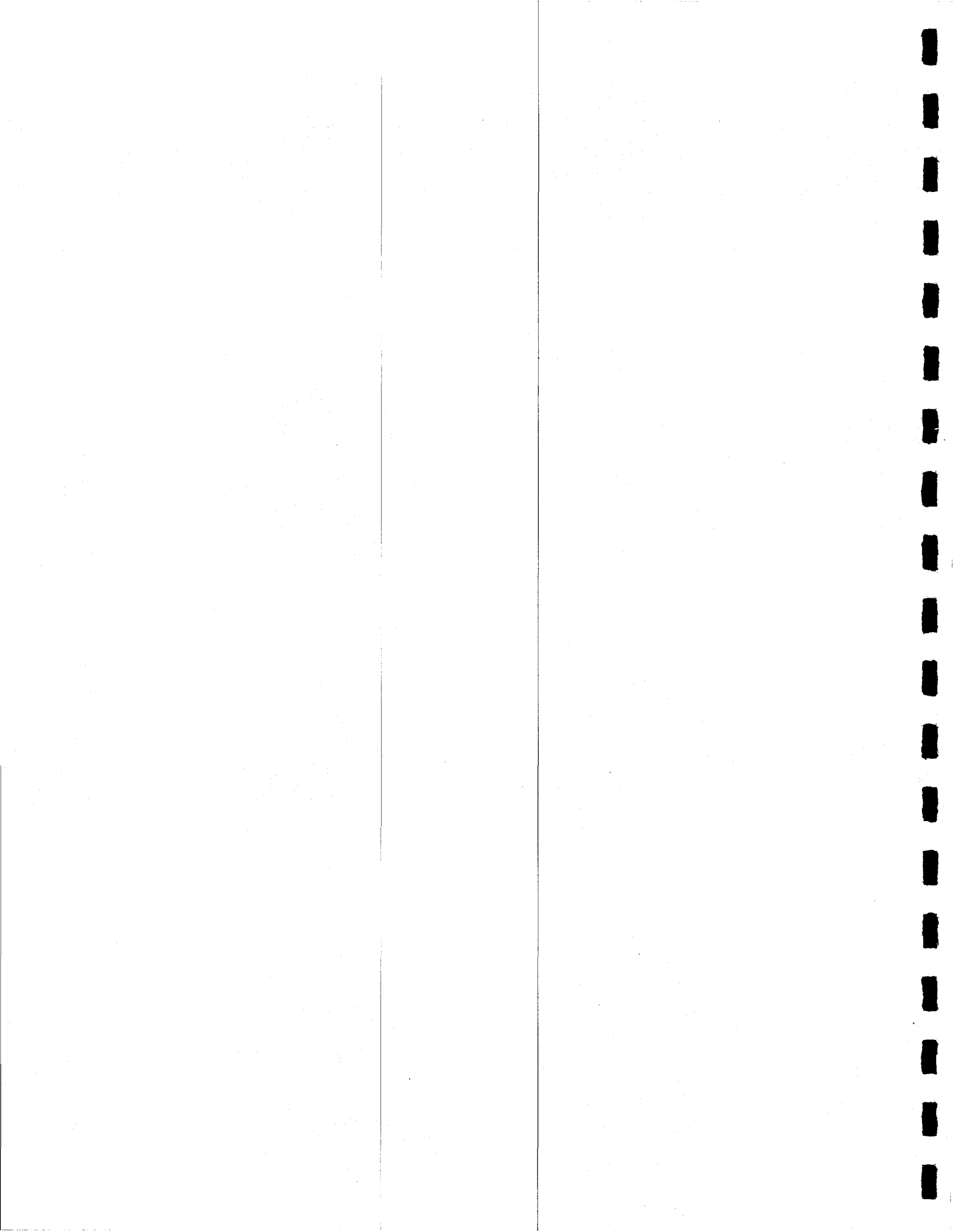
As noted above, the tin shop on the corner of Church and St. Mary streets served as a meat market and store during the early twentieth century. The NPS did not acquire this property until after the completion of the initial archaeological investigations and it was not possible to determine what archaeological remains are associated with this type of site.

Wholesale Grocery Warehouse

The function of the wholesale grocery warehouse located on Lot 205 and the Percy-Lobdell Building on Lot 204 are difficult to recognize archaeologically. Although the wholesale grocery warehouse was in operation from circa 1919 to circa 1970 and the Percy-Lobdell Building served a similar function between 1905 and 1975, both structures were used for other purposes (see above). The only evidence that could be found of the function of these structures were the numerous beverage bottles were recovered from along the west side of the Percy-Lobdell Building. As best as could be determined, these bottles represent merchandise that was broken in transit and thrown under a boardwalk foundation that ran the length of the west side of the Percy-Lobdell Building. This disposal pattern was apparently practiced at the Percy-Lobdell Building between 1905 and the late 1910s.

The recovery of relatively large quantities of beverage bottles in an area thought to have been covered by a boardwalk is probably a good indicator of either a retail or wholesale grocery or, possibly, a saloon or bar. As noted earlier, however, most of the bottles recovered from under the 1905 boardwalk had broken necks or lips, a type of breakage that would occur most frequently during shipping and handling. The presence of bottles with this type of breakage is probably a better indicator of a wholesale establishment than of a retail one. Bottles recovered from a retail store or saloon would likely have a smaller percentage of bottles with broken necks or lips. Hence, an early-twentieth century wholesale grocery may be recognizable in the archaeological record by the presence of a disproportionate quantity of beverage bottles with broken necks, particularly if these vessels are recovered from beneath a contemporary boardwalk.

All of the areas historically researched and archaeologically tested during the course of this project fall within the boundaries of 16 LF 164. This site covers an entire city block in Thibodaux, Louisiana—an area that once contained a variety of dwellings, industries, and retail and wholesale service centers. The vast majority of the cultural features encountered during these investigations date between about 1848 and 1930. The earliest artifacts, of which only a few were found, date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. These artifacts and cultural features, coupled with the available archival data, shed new light on nineteenth century land use in Thibodaux. They also have provided some information on what types of artifacts might be encountered at specific types of sites. These insights should prove to be valuable to other researchers conducting archaeological investigations in similar settings.



APPENDIX
ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES



APPENDIX

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

This appendix will provide background information on the analytical techniques employed in the classification of the various artifacts recovered during the archaeological survey of Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center in Thibodaux, Louisiana. The discussion is divided into four main subsections: historic ceramics, glass, metal, and other historic artifacts. Each subsection is provided below.

Historic Ceramic Analysis

There are a number of historic ceramic types, each with a variety of possible decorative techniques. Only those wares that were found at the Percy-Lobdell site, however, are discussed here. Five categories of ceramics were developed for the typology of this site. These classes are coarse earthenwares, semi-refined earthenwares, refined earthenwares, stoneware, and porcelain. A list of the dates of manufacture for the various wares and their decorative techniques encountered in this study is presented in Table A-1.

Coarse earthenwares have a relatively coarse-grained paste that is often glazed with lead or tin enamels. Coarse earthenwares (e.g., redware, Faience, and majolica) typically date to the eighteenth century. Lead-glazed redwares, however, were manufactured well into the nineteenth century as were certain tin-enameled earthenwares (e.g., rouge or galley pots). Nineteenth century coarse earthenwares were typically utilitarian wares used primarily for storage and transport of goods while the earlier coarse earthenwares were also used as tablewares.

Refined redwares and yellowwares were classified as semi-refined earthenwares for the purposes of this report. Semi-refined earthenwares typically have more refined pastes and were more highly fired during the manufacturing process than coarse earthenwares. Redwares placed in this category are often glazed with a luster-type glaze and served as decorative items or teapots, etc. Refined yellowwares were generally used for utilitarian purposes (e.g., mixing bowls, wash basins, chamber pots) and often resemble stoneware. Yellowware were so named because of its clear-glazed yellow paste. These wares, often decorated with annular motifs, were manufactured between circa 1830 and 1900 (Abernathy n.d.).

Refined earthenwares are fine-paste wares that are particularly valuable for dating late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century sites because of relatively rapid advances in ceramic technology during this period. There are four basic types of refined earthenwares: creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and yellowware. Although these terms meant little, if anything, to the potters who produced the wares (Miller 1980), they are useful to archaeologists wishing to better understand the chronology of a site.

Creamware, the earliest refined earthenware, features a molded, cream-colored body and a cream to yellowish-green lead glaze. First produced in England during the mid-1700s, creamware became the most common tableware in Britain and her colonies during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Most of the creamwares found in archaeological sites are undecorated; however, hand-painted, transfer-printed and annular decorated types infrequently occur. Creamware was produced from 1762 to about 1820 (South 1972).

Table A-1. Dateable Historic Ceramics Encountered During Excavations at the Percy-Lobdell Site (16 LF 164).

WARE	CATEGORY	TYPE	VARIETY	DATE RANGE	DATE	REFERENCE
I. Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Slipped	All varieties	1650-1850	1750	Abernathy n.d.
	Buffware	Tin Enamel	Debased Rouen Faience	1770-1800	1788	South 1972
II. Semi-refined earthenware	Yellowware	Annular	Banded	1840-1900	1865	Abernathy n.d.; Liebowitz 1985:10
		Rockingham Molded	Mocha	1855-1900	1878	Abernathy n.d.; Liebowitz 1985:10
			All varieties	1870+		Liebowitz 1985:14
			All varieties	(1830) 1860-1900	1880	Liebowitz 1985:9-10, 13
		Plain	With rolled lip or footring	1860-1900 (1940+)	1880	Liebowitz 1985:9-10, 13
III. Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Annular	Undecorated	1762-1820	1791	South 1972
			All varieties	1790-1830	1810	Lofstrom 1976:7
			Blue shell edge	1780-1830	1805	Lofstrom 1976:6-7
			All varieties	1780-1850	1815	Lofstrom 1976:7
			Undecorated	1780-1830	1805	Lofstrom 1976:3-4
	Pearlware	Edged	Undecorated	1762-1820	1791	South 1972
			All varieties	1790-1830	1810	Lofstrom 1976:7
			Blue shell edge	1780-1830	1805	Lofstrom 1976:6-7
			All varieties	1780-1850	1815	Lofstrom 1976:7
			Undecorated	1780-1830	1805	Lofstrom 1976:3-4
	Early white-ware	All types	All varieties	(1820) 1830-1850 (1865+)	1840	Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14
			Blue	1830-1860	1845	Lofstrom 1976:11
			Purple	1830-1860	1845	Lofstrom 1976:11
			Brown	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom 1976:11
			Black	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom 1976:11
	Whiteware	Transfer printed	Grey	1840-1860	1850	Lofstrom 1976:11
			Flow blue	1844-1860	1852	Lofstrom 1976:9
			Monochrome	1830-1860	1845	Lofstrom 1976:9
			Polychrome	1840-1860	1850	Lofstrom 1976:9
			All varieties	1830-1860	1845	Lofstrom 1976:10
		Annular	Blue shell edge	1830-1860	1845	Lofstrom 1976:9
			Red, green, blue	1840-1860	1845	Lofstrom 1976:9; Robacker & Robacker 1978:32
			Stamped	All varieties	1845+	Price 1978:23

continued

Table A-1. concluded.

<u>Ware</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Reference</u>
III. Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Decalcomania	All varieties	1890-1930 (Date)	1910	Moir 1987:102
		Gilted	All varieties	1890-1930 (Date)	1910	Moir 1987:102
		Molded	All varieties	1845-1880	1863	Moir 1987:102
		Repousé	All varieties	1890-1930 (Date)	1910	Moir 1987:102
		Undecorated	Undecorated	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1873	Moir 1987:102
	Ivory Tinted Whiteware	Light colored glaze	Plain	(1890+) 1900+		Moir 1987:102
			Decalcomania	(1920+) 1930+		Moir 1987:102
		Dark colored glaze	Plain	(1920+) 1930+		Moir 1987:102
	Decalcomania		(1920+) 1930+		Moir 1987:102	
	Ironstone	Blue-tinted glaze	All varieties	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1873	Moir 1987:102
Cold blue-tinted glaze		All varieties	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1873	Moir 1987:102	
IV. Stoneware	Salt Glaze			ca. 1800-1900	1850	Greer 1981:180, 263
	Slip Glaze			1800-1900	1850	Greer 1981:194, 200
	Slip Glaze (interior), Salt Glaze (exterior)			1850-1900	1875	Greer 1981:197, 200
	Slip Glaze (interior), Slip Glaze (exterior)			1875-1900	1887.5	Greer 1981:200, 261
	Bristol and Albany Slip			1890-1920	1905	Greer 1981:212, 264
	Bristol			1890-?		Greer 1981:264
V. Porcelain	White English Porcelain Semi-porcelain			1812-Date 1880+	1901	Miller 1980:17 Boger 1971:310

Experiments with ceramic clays and glazes during the last three decades of the eighteenth century led to the development of whiter, refined earthenwares, commonly referred to as "pearlwares." Pearlware, manufactured from 1780 to 1830 (Loftstrom 1976), differs from creamware in that the Derbyshire cherts used in the ceramic paste produced a whiter body. Additionally, the lead glaze of pearlware was lightly tinted with cobalt to whiten the yellowness of the clear lead based glaze. Because of the latter factor, pearlwares exhibit a light-bluish cast in the glaze, particularly in glaze puddles found at basal rings or at handle attachments. However, because there was a considerable amount of experimentation in developing the new pearlware glaze, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish some early pearlwares from some creamwares. These transitional wares may be classified as either late creamwares or early pearlwares, depending on what attributes are most pronounced in their glaze. In general, these transitional creamware-pearlwares probably date between 1780 and 1820.

George Miller (1980:15-16) suggested that pearlware was developed to take advantage of the declining creamware market and to produce a ware that better resembled hard-paste porcelain. The success of this ware was insured by high tariffs on imported porcelain and the rights gained in 1775 to use Cornish china clay in wares other than porcelain (Miller 1980:15, 16). To further promote the sale of pearlware, potters relied heavily on the decoration of their ware (Miller 1980:16), and the growing popularity of blue-painted and transfer-printed decorations (Noel Hume 1972:240). Simply speaking, blue decorative motifs appeared more attractive on pearlwares than on yellowish creamwares. Pearlwares generally replaced creamwares around 1810, although creamware was produced for about another 20 years. As pearlware began to be favored over creamware by 1810, pearlware is the most common ceramic type found on early-nineteenth-century Euro-American sites. Pearlwares host a variety of decorative treatments, including annular, hand-painted, and transfer-printed. Although small sherds may be undecorated, pearlware vessels are seldom undecorated (Miller 1980:16).

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, bone china became favored over earlier porcelains that had a bluish cast (Miller 1980:17). As preference grew for white porcelain, so did the desire to produce a white earthenware. By the early 1830s, pearlwares began to be replaced by large quantities of improved whitewares. As the name implies, whitewares have a white body and a clear, lead glaze that does not display the bluish tint found on pearlwares. Many of the early whitewares have forms and decorations similar to those found on pearlwares. Because of this and the fact that whitewares grew out of continued experimentation with pearlware pastes and glazes, it is often difficult to distinguish late pearlwares from early whitewares (Miller 1980:16). Indeed, even the potters themselves did not make a distinction between the two types of wares (Miller 1980). As a result, many archaeologists present these transitional refined earthenwares as a separate type, labeled "early whiteware," presumably dating from about 1820 to about 1840 or 1850.

Mid-nineteenth-century whitewares generally exhibit high frequencies of decorated types, including annular, hand-painted, and transfer-printed decorations. As the nineteenth century progressed, there was a growing tendency for decorated whitewares to be replaced by undecorated whitewares. The majority of the whiteware sold in the United States prior to 1880 was produced in England. Tariffs placed on imported ceramics during the 1880s, however, made domestic wares a viable alternative to consumers (Ketchum 1983:12). As plain whitewares were favored by this time, a large percentage of the domestically produced wares were undecorated. Temporal differences in whiteware decorative types are the most valuable time markers in mid- and late-nineteenth century ceramics.

Stoneware is distinguished by its thick, fine-grained body, ranging in color from light gray or buff to dark gray or brown, depending on the materials and manufacturing technique

used. Stonewares were sometimes left unglazed but were most often glazed with salt, chemicals (Bristol), or slips. Although volcanic ash and alkaline glazes were also used, the three former glazes were far more popular in most areas of the United States. Stoneware was generally used for the production of utilitarian vessels, such as crocks, jars, and butter churns. Domestic stoneware was produced throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. The production and popularity of stoneware decreased dramatically after about 1900, as it was replaced by other types of containers, especially metal and glass. Stoneware, in and of itself, is not a very good temporal indicator, as it generally reflects the heavy usage the ware saw in the last half of the nineteenth century. The glazes used on stonewares, however, are often very useful temporal indicators, particularly in the very late-nineteenth century. After the turn of the twentieth century, however, their usefulness decreased dramatically, as few changes were made to manufacturing techniques after that date.

Porcelain was first produced in China and later in England as its popularity grew. As noted earlier, porcelain, at least the English version, had a bluish cast prior to 1800. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century technological improvements led to the development of white porcelains. These wares quickly gained favor with the public and largely replaced the earlier porcelain types by 1812 (Miller 1980:17). Porcelains were often left plain or were hand-painted or transfer-printed over or under the glaze. Porcelains do not offer very good temporal information for late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century sites.

One widely used method for dating archaeological remains of the historic period is the mean ceramic dating formula, as developed by Stanley South (1972). The use of this formula requires that a beginning and end manufacturing date for each ceramic sherd type be determined, from which a median manufacturing date is derived. Archaeological deposits can then be assigned a single, mean ceramic date through a compilation of median dates from all datable ceramics.

As the exact end date of ceramic manufacture is seldom known, however, end dates usually reflect the date of dwindling popularity. Hence, end dates should not be taken literally, as any given item may have been produced, albeit on a small scale, for many years after the given end date of manufacture. South's mean ceramic dating formula is best used when combined with similar dating strategies for other types of artifacts and the artifact assemblage as a whole.

Glass Analysis

Flat Glass

Glass may be divided into two classes, flat and non-flat. Flat glass or, more specifically, window glass analysis represents a relatively new analytical approach in dating historic sites to obtain mean occupation dates (Grosscup and Miller 1969; Walker 1971; Grosscup 1972; Hanson and Hsu 1975; Chance and Chance 1976; Cinadr and Brose 1978; Roenke 1978; Rothman 1980, 1981; Janzen 1981; Ball 1979; Whelan and Pearson 1988; Moir 1987; and Orser 1983; Orser et. al 1987). These studies suggest that during the nineteenth century flat glass increased in thickness through time (Table A-2). Flat glass samples are of most value in dating structures with which they were associated. A multimodal thickness distribution within a sample can suggest either repairs or additions to an existing building, or new construction on an old site.

Roenke (1978) was among the first investigators to develop a replicable method by which the mean flat glass date could be determined. He carefully stated the assumptions underlying his study (Roenke 1978:43):

Table A-2. Flat Glass Thickness and Derived Manufacturing Dates.

MINIMUM GLASS THICKNESS	MAXIMUM GLASS THICKNESS	ROTHMAN 1980			ORSER 1987			MOIR 1987		
		MINIMUM DATE	MAXIMUM DATE	MEAN DATE	MINIMUM DATE	MAXIMUM DATE	MEAN DATE	MINIMUM DATE	MAXIMUM DATE	MEAN DATE
0.65	0.849	1789.71	1797.96	1793.83	1843.46	1851.71	1847.58	1767.44	1784.20	1775.82
0.85	1.049	1798.00	1806.25	1802.13	1851.75	1860.00	1855.88	1784.29	1801.05	1792.67
1.05	1.249	1806.29	1814.54	1810.42	1860.04	1868.29	1864.17	1801.13	1817.89	1809.51
1.25	1.449	1814.59	1822.84	1818.71	1868.34	1876.59	1872.46	1817.98	1834.73	1826.35
1.45	1.649	1822.88	1831.13	1827.00	1876.63	1884.88	1880.75	1834.82	1851.58	1843.20
1.65	1.849	1831.17	1839.42	1835.29	1884.92	1893.17	1889.04	1851.66	1868.42	1860.04
1.85	2.049	1839.46	1847.71	1843.59	1893.21	1901.46	1897.34	1868.51	1885.27	1876.89
2.05	2.249	1847.75	1856.00	1851.88	1901.50	1909.75	1905.63	1885.35	1902.11	1893.73
2.25	2.449	1856.05	1864.30	1860.17	1909.80	1918.05	1913.92	1902.20	1918.95	1910.57
2.45	2.649	1864.34	1872.59	1868.46	1918.09	1926.34	1922.21	1919.04	1935.80	1927.42
2.65	2.849	1872.63	1880.88	1876.75	1926.38	1934.63	1930.50	1935.88	1952.64	1944.26
2.85	3.049	1880.92	1889.17	1885.05	1934.67	1942.92	1938.80	1952.73	1969.49	1961.11
3.05	3.249	1889.21	1897.46	1893.34	1942.96	1951.21	1947.09	1969.57	1986.33	1977.95
3.25	3.449	1897.51	1905.76	1901.63	1951.26	1959.51	1955.38	1986.42	2003.17	1994.79

1. buildings constructed at one point in time will exhibit a single mode of window pane thickness;
2. window glass orders originated from large glass houses that used the most economical method of window glass manufacture; and
3. any new construction at the site under study would be reflected by a second mode of flat glass thickness.

This last assumption may be expanded as the basis for determining periods of repair, as well as periods of new construction, at a site.

A number of explicit assumptions in addition to those stated by Roenke underlie this analysis, and are basically those presented by Grosscup and Miller (1969) and Orser (1983):

4. with no evidence to the contrary, all clear and lightly colored, flat glass represents window glass;
5. all of the windows installed in a newly constructed building or addition were of the same approximate thickness;
6. replacement windows installed in an existing building would be thicker than the original windows; and
7. not all of the windows in a structure would be broken and replaced at one time.

Studies by Rothmann (1980, 1981), Ball (1979), and Orser et. al (1987:529) have documented the regional nature of the flat glass model and temporal patterns suggested by Roenke (1978:117). The formula developed by Moir (1987) from his work in Texas has produced reliable dates at several sites investigated by CEI in Louisiana and Mississippi and it has been used here as well.

The formula developed by Moir for determining the median manufacture date of a given class of flat glass has no natural termination point. It can be shown, however, that by the early 1920s at the latest, flat glass thickness had been standardized. From 1850 until circa 1905, all window glass produced in the U.S. was made by hand-blowing. In 1903 J.H. Lubbers invented a machine for blowing glass cylinders. Lubber's machine could produce glass tubes 30 inches in diameter and 40 ft long. Just prior to the outbreak of World War I, Emile Fourcault perfected a glass sheet-drawing machine at the Damprenvy glass works in Belgium. In America, Irving Colburn had been working on a sheet-drawing machine since 1900. The Colburn machine was finally perfected by the Libby-Owens Sheet Glass Company in 1916. The sheet-drawing process produced a more standardized glass than did either hand or machine blowing. Sheet-drawn glass was of more even thickness and greater strength, although variations within a single sheet still existed (Diamond 1953; Scoville 1948). With the advent of the machine-blown cylinder technique and sheet-drawing processes, flat glass manufacture became standardized, eliminating the increase in thickness through time. Although not yet documented, it is possible that standardization had occurred as early as the 1870s, as suggested by Ball (1979:133).

As with the mean ceramic dating formula, the validity of the flat-glass dating technique increases with the sample size. Although it is possible to use flat glass as a dating technique using only a few sherds as a data base, dates ascertained in such a manner should be considered only in light of other temporal analysis. Additionally, this dating technique makes

the basic assumption that the thickness of window glass increased through the nineteenth century at a linear or curvilinear progression (Roenke 1978; Orser 1983). At the present time no documentary evidence of such an increase in thickness has been presented. Since all cylinder flat glass produced during the 1800s was hand-blown, differences in thickness may be attributed to individual blowers or a product of different manufacturers. Until more historical information is known about the manufacturers, suppliers, and basic production standards of flat glass, the validity of this dating technique should be considered only in light of other dating techniques and the artifact assemblage as a whole.

Non-Flat Glass Analysis

Non-flat glass refers to all glass that is not from windows, picture frames, mirrors, and the like. Hence, glass plates, insulators, lamp glass, bottles, jars, etc., fall into this class. Of these, bottles and, to a lesser extent, jars are the most valuable for dating purposes. Bottles are particularly useful in dating late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth century sites because of a rapid sequence of technological improvements in the bottle manufacturing industry between about 1850 and 1940.

One difficulty with using glass-bottle manufacturing techniques for dating sites is that initial and terminal dates for several of the manufacturing techniques are often imprecisely known. An associated problem is that some nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century techniques continue to be used up to the present day. Although the occurrence of lingering techniques is negligible in view of the quantity of bottles produced, it must be taken into consideration when dating a site.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the two most common techniques of producing bottles were the free-blown and the dip-molded methods. The production of free-blown glass required the use of a blow-pipe to expand the glass to the desired shape, and the pontil rod, which, when attached to the base of the bottle, permitted neck finishing. Free-blown bottles are asymmetrical and seamless and bear a rough pontil mark scar on the base.

Dip-mold bottles were blown into a tapered mold and finished by hand. These bottles were more symmetrical than free-blown products. Hand finishing required the use of a pontil rod, resulting in a pontil scar on the base of the bottle. The mold often leaves a horizontal mold seam around the body of the bottle near the shoulder. Most popular between 1790 and 1810, dip molds continued in use, particularly for wine bottles, well into the nineteenth century (Lorrain 1968; Toulouse 1969a).

The next major development in bottle technology was the introduction of the three-piece mold, of which there were two types: one was simply a dip mold with a hinged mold on top which finished the neck area; the second consisted of three hinged pieces set about 120 degrees apart. The latter type, called a three-piece leaf mold, left three vertical mold seams on the vessel's sides and was generally reserved for highly decorated bottles or art glass (Toulouse 1969b). There is some disagreement concerning the appearance date of the three-piece mold. Jones (1971) credits the development to the H. Ricketts Company of Bristol in 1821, whereas Lorrain (1968) writes that it appeared around 1810 but was replaced in the 1840s. However, Toulouse (1969b) states that the three-piece mold was in common use between 1870 and 1910.

With the introduction of hinged molds in the nineteenth century, bottom molds became common. There were two types of bottom molds, post bottom and cup, the former being the earlier of the two. The cup mold was more common on machine-made bottles, although it appeared on molded bottles around 1880 (Munsey 1970:249). The post-bottom mold plate has a raised central platform called the post, which forms the ring seam on the bottom of the bottle. For the cup-bottom mold, the entire bottom of the bottle is formed by the mold plate, which is

shaped as a slight depression or cup (Toulouse 1969b). Post-bottom mold bottles have side seams that continue onto the base of the bottle where they join the ring seam. Cup-bottom mold bottles have no seams at or near the base, rather they have a horizontal seam just above the heel.

Two varieties of a two-piece hinged mold came into use around 1840. The hinged bottom mold, which appears to be the older, had its two halves hinged at the bottom. It produced a seam that ran straight across the bottom of the bottle. Introduced as early as the 1750s in England (Jones 1971), this mold type continued in use into the 1880s. The side-hinged mold was the second variety. It produced bottles with either a cup- or post-bottom mold and side seams that extended from the bottom mold seam to the neck.

All of the above manufacturing techniques required the lip finish to be performed by hand. Hand finishing required the use of a pontil rod, to hold the vessel while the lip was modified. The pontil rod was generally replaced in 1857 with the invention of the snap case, an instrument of four curved, padded arms that were clamped around the bottle. The use of the snap case can safely be assumed when a bottle has a hand-finished lip and seams and no pontil mark (Lorrain 1968). It should be noted that the pontil rod continued to be used for some time after the introduction of the snap case (Riordan 1981), although its frequency of use gradually declined. Until about 1870, lip finishes were limited to folding the glass neck over or by placing a "string" of glass around the mouth of the bottle. About 1820 a tool was developed in England to form the lip of the bottle into a variety of lip types. Lipping tools, however, were not developed in this country until 1856. These two developments enabled glass blowers to produce a "clean," attractive bottle much more easily than had been previously possible.

The next major development in glass-bottle technology did not appear until the 1880s, when a workable, semi-automatic, bottle-making machine was introduced (Miller and Sullivan 1984:85). The "semi-automatic" designation refers to the fact that glass had to be brought to the machine by hand. A portion of the gathered glass was severed by a pair of shears. The first semi-automatic machines appeared as early as 1882. They were not functional for large-scale production, but did allow the production of machine-made bottles at that early date. Michael J. Owens developed the first commercial automatic bottle machine in 1903, and by 1904 was installing his machine in several factories (Walbridge 1920:67-71). Machine-made bottles did not immediately replace all mold-made bottles, as the latter continued to be made in quantities for over a decade following the introduction of Owen's machines. By 1917, however, 90% of all glass vessels were made by machine (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89).

The fragmented nature of the recovered glass did not allow for the identification of manufacturing techniques in most instances. Those techniques that were identified and used for dating purposes are presented in Table A-3. Although glass color may also be used for dating, wide date ranges for the various colors do not permit useful analyses to be made. It should be noted, however, that clear glass was not in common usage until after 1870 when food processors began to use glass vessels for their products and did not want tinted glass to affect the visual impact of their product.

Other glass artifacts recovered from 16 LF 164 include lamp glass, marbles, and beads. Lamp glass is of little value in analyzing material from a site of this type, as electricity did not reach many rural areas until the 1930s. As the other glass artifacts mentioned above appeared so infrequently, they are more fully discussed in the excavation sections.

Metal Analysis

Metal was subdivided by the type of metal used in the articles it composed. It included brass, lead, and iron. The most common brass artifacts recovered from 16LF164 were

Table A-3. Bottle Glass Manufacturing Techniques and Associated Date Ranges.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DATE RANGE</u>	<u>MEAN DATE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
Free blown with string lip	pre-1870s	—	Munsey 1970:32
Molded by post-bottom mold	1800-1917	1858.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89; Munsey 249
Molded and lipping tooled	1856-1917	1886.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89
Molded by 3-piece dip mold	1870-1917	1893.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89; Munsey 1970:39
Turn molded	1880-1910	1895	Munsey 1970:40
Molded by cup-bottom mold	1880-1917	1898.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89; Munsey 1970:39
Owens Machine made	1904-1950	1927	Miller and Sullivan 1984:94
Machine made	1904-Present	1945.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:93

shotshell parts, such as casings and primers. These shotshell parts are not useful in dating sites, as they have been in production since the late-nineteenth century.

Iron was, by far, the most common kind of metal found during the course of the project. Although iron was recovered in a variety of forms, including bolts, cans, and hatchets, only nails provide viable chronological information (Table A-4). Common nails have been shown to be a valuable tool for dating archaeological sites (Nelson 1968; Noel Hume 1969). This is particularly true of sites dating from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth centuries. During this period, the nail-producing industry underwent a rapid advance in technological improvements that resulted in a series of nail forms and manufacturing attributes that are datable.

The earliest iron nails to be produced were hand-wrought. Hand-wrought nails are not especially useful as dating tools, as they commonly occur in North American colonial sites dating from the seventeenth century. Their use continued into the early-nineteenth century, even after the introduction of cheaper, machine-cut forms (Nelson 1968:2).

Machine-cut nails, however, are good chronological indicators. They appear to have been first produced in substantial numbers during the 1790s. The earliest forms were cut out of a rolled sheet of iron and their heads were subsequently formed by hand. Nails of this type were commonly produced from ca. 1790 until the mid-1820s (Nelson 1968:6).

During this period, from around 1815 to the late 1830s, the cut-nail industry produced a type that Nelson (1968:7) refers to as "early machine-headed cut nails." This form, like the earlier type, was cut from a sheet of rolled stock; however, their heads, which are often irregular, variable in shape and size, and not well centered in relation to the shank, were machine-produced. An easily sortable attribute of this type of nail is the "waisted" appearance of the shank below the head which was caused by a wide heading clamp (Nelson 1968:7; Noel Hume 1969:253).

Table A-4. Common Nail Types and Their Dates of Widespread Usage.

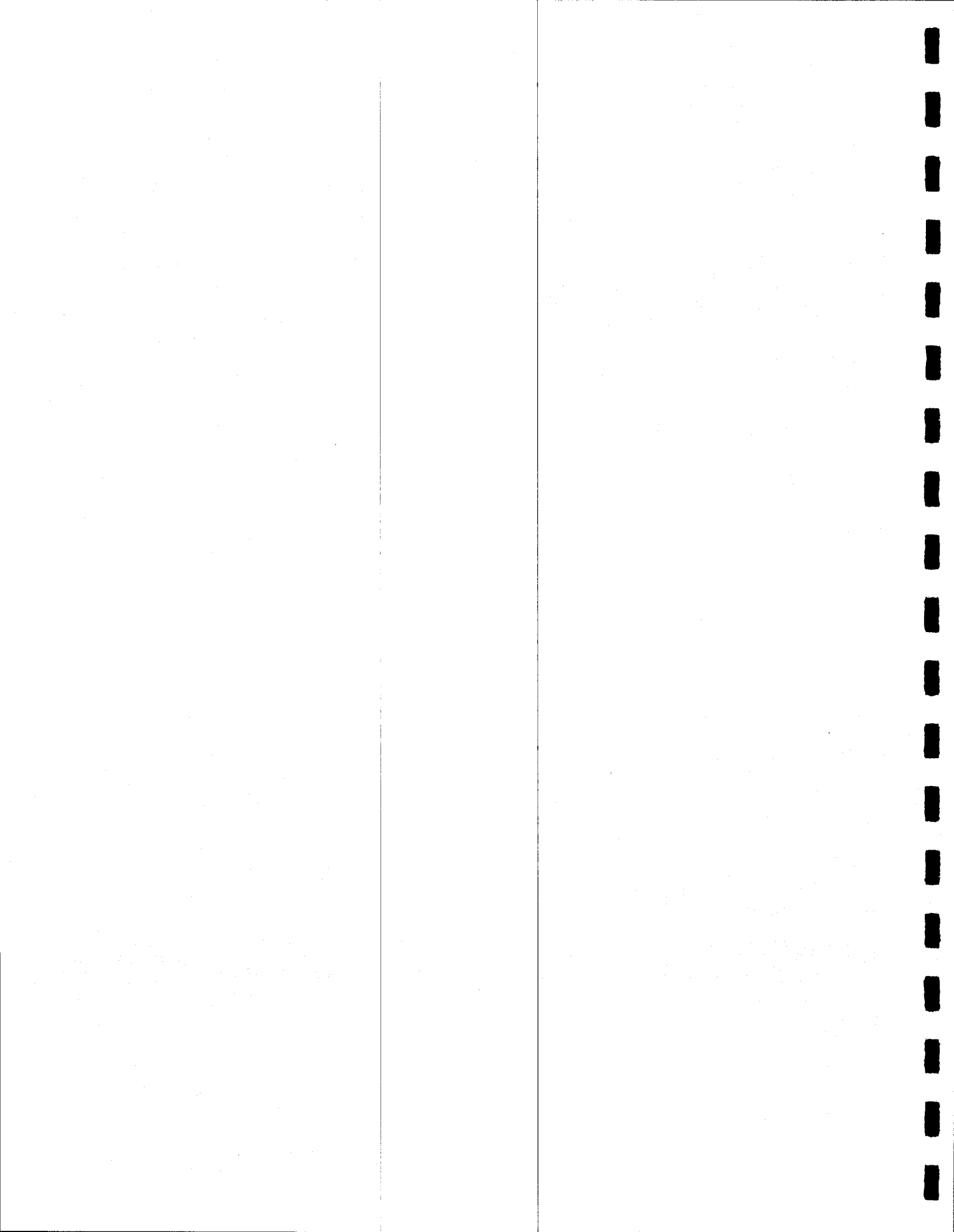
<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DATE RANGE</u>	<u>MEAN DATE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
Early machine cut with hand-made head	ca. 1790-1825	1807.5	Nelson 1968:6
Early machine cut with machine-made head	ca. 1815-1840	1827.5	Nelson 1968:7
Modern machine cut	ca. 1835-1900	1867.5	Nelson 1968:7
Machine cut	ca. 1790-1900	1845	Nelson 1968:6-7
Square	pre-1900	—	Nelson 1968:6-7
Wire	1870-Present	1928.5	Nelson 1968:10

In the late 1830s refinements were made in producing cut nails with regular-shaped heads. These types, referred to as "modern" machine cut nails (Nelson 1968:7, 8), had heads that were much more uniform in shape and size than earlier forms, and the heads were usually centered in relation to the shank. Additionally, the "waisted" shank, common on earlier forms, is not present. Although this type of cut nail continues to be produced even today--and it usually is impossible to sort nineteenth-century examples from those presently manufactured--one notable exception is that prior to 1840 the iron fibers in the nails generally ran perpendicular to the shanks. After 1840, however, nails were manufactured so that the iron fibers were parallel to the shank, thus allowing them the capability of clinching (Nelson 1968). Unfortunately, it still is not possible to determine pre-1840 from post-1840 nails without electro-chemical cleaning of individual specimens.

By the 1880s, modern machine-cut nails were largely replaced by wire nails, although the latter type was first produced in the United States in the 1850s (Nelson 1968:7, 9, 10). This was because American machinery used to produce wire nails was not perfected until the 1860s and 1870s, and wire nails produced prior to that time were primarily in smaller sizes for use in items such as cigar boxes (Nelson 1968:10). Wire nails for architectural purposes were not widely produced until the 1870s and 1880s (Nelson 1968:10), though some builders continued to utilize cut nails well into the twentieth century for certain uses.

Other Historic Artifacts

Other historic artifacts recovered from the Percy Lobdell site include bone buttons, brick fragments, and slate. Bone buttons, which were made by cutting disks from thin slabs of boiled bone, were widely used between 1726 and 1865 (South 1964). Although whole bricks, particularly marked bricks, are datable in some areas of the country, brick fragments are not. Mortar and slate, like brick fragments, cannot be dated.



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